



**Alagold Holly**  
*Ilex x attenuata 'Alagold'*

Height: 12 feet

Spread: 8 feet

Sunlight: ○ ●

Hardiness Zone: 6a

**Description:**

A dapper upright to pyramidal broadleaf evergreen holly with spiny green foliage and an abundance of showy golden berries in winter, pleasantly different from the usual red berries of holly; requires a male pollinator to produce fruit

**Ornamental Features**

Alagold Holly is primarily grown for its highly ornamental fruit. It features an abundance of magnificent gold berries from mid fall to late winter. It has dark green evergreen foliage. The spiny pointy leaves remain dark green throughout the winter.

**Landscape Attributes**

Alagold Holly is a dense multi-stemmed evergreen shrub with a distinctive and refined pyramidal form. Its average texture blends into the landscape, but can be balanced by one or two finer or coarser trees or shrubs for an effective composition.

This is a relatively low maintenance shrub, and is best pruned in late winter once the threat of extreme cold has passed. It is a good choice for attracting birds to your yard. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Alagold Holly is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Mass Planting
- Hedges/Screening
- General Garden Use

**Planting & Growing**

Alagold Holly will grow to be about 12 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 8 feet. It has a low canopy with a typical clearance of 1 foot from the ground, and is suitable for planting under power lines. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 50 years or more.



*Alagold Holly foliage*  
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

This shrub does best in full sun to partial shade. It requires an evenly moist well-drained soil for optimal growth, but will die in standing water. It is very fussy about its soil conditions and must have rich, acidic soils to ensure success, and is subject to chlorosis (yellowing) of the foliage in alkaline soils. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This particular variety is an interspecific hybrid.