

Winterberry

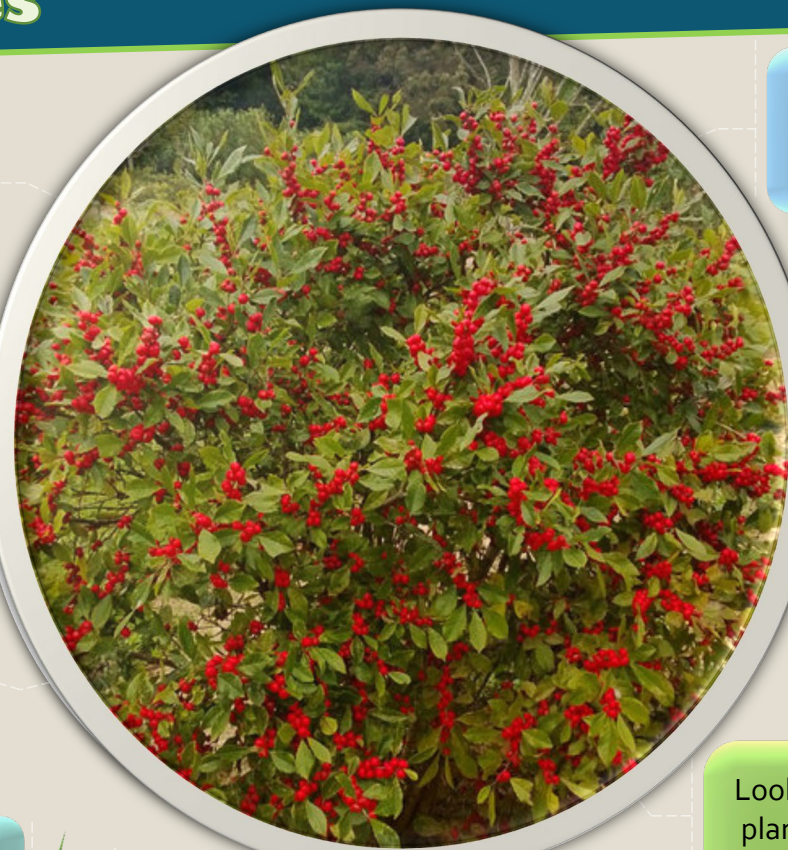
LATIN NAME: *Ilex verticillata*
CLASS: Magnoliopsida
CONSERVATION STATUS: Least Concern

Leaves are not shaped with sharp teeth like other hollies and are **not evergreen**.

Can grow **10 to 15 feet** in height, but often occurs as a **shrub** in the wild.

It's a **dioecious** plant, which means there are separate male and female plants.

Generally, **pest and disease free!**



Greenish-white flowers appear in the spring.

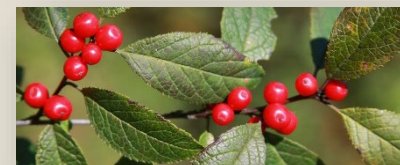
Yellow leaves typically indicate iron deficiency, also known as **iron chlorosis**.

Has a light, fruity smell

Look for **Winterberry** plants at LaRC in the Building 2103 and 2104 bioretention gardens!



Native to eastern North America in the United States and southeast Canada.



They are poisonous to humans, as well as pets like cats, dogs, and horses. Eating the berries can cause vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, and drowsiness.



The attractive red berries and green leaves are eaten by deer, squirrels, many other small mammals, and over **48 species of birds**.

A male and female plant must be present to have berries. The male must be the same species as the female and bloom at the same time.

For any wildlife-related concern, please call the LaRC Environmental Office (Ande Remington) at 864-8332

environmental.larc.nasa.gov

Data obtained from the National Wildlife Federation and the National Geographic