Monarda didyma
Beebalm

Clusters of bright-red tubular flowers liven up the garden from summer through early fall and attract an abundance of hummingbirds, butterflies, and bees. As a member of the mint family, it has fragrant foliage and is an excellent cut flower. Spreads by rhizomes as well as by seed. Needs good air circulation.

**Hardiness:** Zones 4–9  
**Light:** Sun to part shade  
**Soil:** Average to moist  
**Size:** 2–4’ tall  
**Foliage:** Aromatic, dark-green  
**Flowers:** Clusters of red tubular flowers  
**Bloom Time:** Summer to early fall  
**Wildlife Value:** Nectar source for birds, butterflies, and bees; deer resistant

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Photos: Alan Cressler, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center (top), Patricia Moffat, pbmgarden

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*Educating people about the environmental necessity, economic value, and natural beauty of native plants in the Northeast*
**Ilex verticillata**

**Winterberry**

The bright-red berries of this deciduous shrub persist after the leaves have fallen, providing stunning winter color. As with all *Ilex* species, the females of this holly produce fruit only if a male is growing nearby. It tolerates wet, clay soil as well as average soil. A late winter food source for many birds, plant near the house for up-close viewing.

**Hardiness:** Zones 3–9  
**Light:** Sun to part shade  
**Soil:** Average to moist acidic soil  
**Size:** 6–10’ tall  
**Foliage:** Dark-green toothed, ovate to elliptical leaves  
**Flowers:** Greenish white, inconspicuous  
**Fruit:** Red berries (on females)  
**Bloom Time:** Late spring  
**Wildlife Value:** Birds use for nesting and late winter food source; nectar source for bees; larval host to Henry’s elfin butterfly