New England Society of Botanical Artists

PRESENTS

From the Mountains to the Sea
Plants, Trees and Shrubs of New England

A NESBA MEMBERS' JURIED EXHIBITION
The mission of NESBA

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF BOTANICAL ARTISTS works to promote public appreciation of the art and science of botanical art and illustration in New England. The Society educates individuals and organizations about botanical art and illustration through exhibits, lectures, workshops, and outreach programs.

Through its art, NESBA emphasizes New England plant diversity and its preservation, provides a community for artists and illustrators engaged in this challenging discipline, designs forums for meetings and discussions, as well as for camaraderie among other botanical artists, illustrators, scientists and historians.

NESBA is grateful to our panel of jurors
Sculptor Craig Bloodgood, Art Complex Contemporary Curator
Botanist Carol Levine, New York Botanical Gardens Botany Instructor
Botanical artist Carol Woodin, ASBA Director of Exhibits

NESBA acknowledges with gratitude the ASBA Julius I. Brown Grant awarded to Joyce Westner in support of this exhibit.

Many thanks to the Frame Center, Hanover MA, for their support.

NESBA President Nancy Savage
From the mountains to the sea: Plants, trees, and shrubs of New England is a gorgeous gift to all of us—gardeners, scientists, conservationists—who value the plants of our region. New England is home to over 3500 species of native or naturalized plants, which come in all shapes and sizes from the half-inch tall dwarf mistletoe (Arceuthobium pusillum) to the mightiest, 150-foot tall white pine (Pinus strobus). New England is a biogeographical meeting place where the ranges of southern species overlap with those from boreal realms. Thus, artists have a wealth of diversity to choose from, to portray, and to celebrate.

Botanical art has been invaluable for centuries in documenting the plant species of New England, from the earliest drawings of William Bartram, to the paintings of Orra White Hitchcock, to the collection of artworks you see here. Some species have disappeared, while others have moved recently into the region, following ever-shifting climates. Today, some 400-plus species of New England plants are listed as rare or endangered. How best can we conserve them? Art and science join hands to inform us all about the ecological and aesthetic value of plants, and to engender the public appreciation that will spur action to protect them.

Our native flora gives New England its distinctive character – think of fiery orange sugar maples ablaze in autumn, the vibrantly green swath of salt marshes along our coasts, or the tangled krummholz atop Mount Washington. Plants are the lungs of our planet, generating the very oxygen we breathe. They protect our waterways from erosion and filter pollutants. They provide habitat and food for all the birds, insects, and mammals that delight us. Their hopeful blossoms enliven our days. Pause to contemplate the form and beauty of a plant, and your life calms, a smile rises to your lips.

Pause also to contemplate the wonderful artworks in this exhibit, and to marvel at the amazing variety of plants that grace the New England landscape.

Elizabeth Farnsworth
Senior Research Ecologist
New England Wild Flower Society

“Do not think, then that the fruits of New England are mean and insignificant while those of some foreign land are noble and memorable. Our own, whatever they may be, are far more important to us than any others can be. They educate us and fit us to live here.”

—Henry David Thoreau
FROM THE GLIMMER OF AN IDEA at the 2010 ASBA Conference in Pittsburgh, a small band of intrepid artists began to plan an all-New England traveling exhibit of native plant portraits. As our committee met and teleconferenced, we were able to turn the idea into reality, and inspired by our enthusiasm, venues throughout the region responded to proposals to bring the artwork to their galleries. The venues’ missions vary from the arts to science and education, from nature centers to spectacular gardens, in a variety of habitats, including the rocky coast of rural Maine to a college town on the Vermont/New Hampshire border, to bustling Stamford Connecticut, and other points in between.

Our artists have never worked harder on an exhibit and the proof of their diligence and artistic merit shows within the pages of this catalog. We hope many nature lovers, gardeners and artists will be inspired to seek out native plants, explore the discipline and joy of botanical art, and consider our relationship to the natural world around us in cityscapes, on mountaintops, in our lakes and ponds, and at the shore where the soil of New England meets the sea. Plants, everywhere.

Joyce Westner
Exhibit Co-chair

The Artists

Bobbi Angell
Vermont

Mana Babylak
Massachusetts

Judith Baker
Massachusetts

Elena Balmaseda-Scherer
Massachusetts

Patricia Buchanan
Massachusetts

Deborah Cassady
Massachusetts

Barbara DeGregorio
Massachusetts

M. E. Duarte
Massachusetts

Marilide Dufly
Massachusetts

Beverly Duncan
Massachusetts

Rita Edmunds
Massachusetts

Kathy Folino
Massachusetts

Pamela Geer Gordon
Massachusetts

Carol Govan
Massachusetts

Gillian Harris
Massachusetts

Nancy Horrall
Massachusetts

Lou Jackson
Massachusetts

Esther Klahne
Vermont

Kay Kopper
Massachusetts

Jeanne Kunze
Massachusetts

Kate MacGillivary
Massachusetts

Dorothy Gardner McCauley
Massachusetts

Carrie Megan
Massachusetts

Madeline Merchant
Massachusetts

Regina Milan
Connecticut

Kathie Miranda
Massachusetts

Sue Neff
Massachusetts

Susan Petter
Massachusetts

Joan Pierce
Connecticut

Kelly Leahy Radding
Connecticut

Susan Bull Riley
Vermont

Sarah Roche
Massachusetts

Nancy Savage
Massachusetts

Ruth Starratt
Massachusetts

Gail Tatangelo
Rhode Island

Frances Topping
Rhode Island

Karen Tucker
Massachusetts

Lori Waresmith
Massachusetts

Joyce Westner
Massachusetts

Ruth Ann Wetherby-Trattasio
Massachusetts

Phyllis Willis
Massachusetts
American Beech, ubiquitous in dry New England forests, is scarcely noteworthy until late fall when other trees are bare. Beech leaves hang on all winter, twisted and curled inwards, ready to capture the slightest breeze to fill the air with a gentle rustling sound. Beech nuts are a favorite food of squirrels and chipmunks.

Blue Flag, common to wet meadows all over New England, has established itself as an elegant resident outside my back door, where it blooms freely throughout June. With graceful foliage and flowers of perfect form and deep blue-purple color, it is irresistible to draw.
This small-to-medium sized native pine occupies a variety of habitats from dry, acidic sandy uplands to swampy lowlands, and can survive poor conditions. Needles are in fascicles of three, about 2.5"-5" long, oval cones have prickles on the scales. Unlike other pines, it can sprout from epicormic shoots. I found my specimen while walking at Horn Pond in Woburn MA.

**Pinus rigida**
Pitch Pine
watercolor
23" × 17"

**Maria Bablyak**
Massachusetts

Ground-nut scrambles along river edges and damp ground, unnoticed until it blooms in late August. The clusters of richly colored, fragrant blossoms are a treat to find nestled amongst the foliage, suggesting a demure wild wisteria. The tubers are reputedly highly nutritious, hence the common name, but it’d be a challenge to dig enough to feed oneself.

**Apios americana**
Ground Nut
copper etching
11" × 14"

**Bobbi Angell**
Vermont
North American pussy willow is a multi-stemmed shrub or small tree. It grows rapidly and spreads by suckers thriving in sunny, wet areas. Its soft, silver fur-like hairs covering the catkins appear before most other flora awaken from the dormancy of our New England winters. I chose it because it is my favorite sign of the arrival of Spring.

Red maple is one of the most common deciduous trees found in eastern North America and is one of the first plants to bloom in the spring. I picked up these leaves on a fall walk in the woods around my home in Fitchburg MA.
Crucibulum leave (meaning polished crucible) is a tiny fungus found throughout New England. I discovered these on a bit of wood not far from my house. The ‘eggs’ contain spores and spring from the ‘nest’ when struck by a drop of water. The spores are eventually released either after the casing erodes away or the egg has passed through an animal’s digestive system.

**Crucibulum leave**  
Bird’s Nest Fungus  
graphite & watercolor  
6” × 10”  
**Patricia Buchanan**  
Massachusetts

A sturdy perennial shrub, **Rosa virginiana** is hardy to zone 3 and is found from Alabama to Newfoundland. Growing in thickets, clearings, and wetlands, its salt tolerance allows it to inhabit seaside dunes. Its delicate pink blossoms mature into richly colored fall fruit, or hips, painted in this specimen from Crane Beach, Ipswich MA.

**Rosa virginiana**  
Virginia Rose  
watercolor  
5 1/2” × 4 1/2”  
**Deborah Cassady**  
Massachusetts
Wild bergamot's compound flower heads have many five fused lilac/pink petaled flowers. Lanceolate leaves are opposite on square, hollow (fistulosa) stems. The 2-4' tall plants bloom in July and August and attract bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. This specimen was found in a wooded, somewhat wet area along the Charles River in Cambridge MA.

Flat clustered white aster flowers bloom on 1-3' plants in mid-summer. Lower toothed leaves are heart-shaped. The 4' milkweed blooms from June to August, attracting Monarch butterflies to its purple/pink flower clusters. Leaves have downy undersides, seedpods are long, pointed and warty. Both grow in dry conditions from wind dispersed seeds.
Trollium grandiflorum, the great white trillium, is a perennial woodland native with blossoms up to three inches wide. The color changes from white to pink as the flower matures. My trillium, chosen for its elegance and symmetry, was found at New England Wildflower Society’s Garden in the Woods in Framingham MA.

Treasured for its bright color during drab New England winters, *Ilex verticillata* hides its true colors under cover of dark green leaves. With autumn, the deciduous holly bush loses its leaves, exposing its vivid red berries beneath. Enjoy them while you can—by mid-winter the berries have been found and eagerly devoured by hungry winter birds.

*Trillium grandiflorum*, the great white trillium, is a perennial woodland native with blossoms up to three inches wide. The color changes from white to pink as the flower matures. My trillium, chosen for its elegance and symmetry, was found at New England Wildflower Society’s Garden in the Woods in Framingham MA.
Once a popular garden shrub in American cottage gardens, the Snowberry seems less popular now. My garden had quite a few, probably planted decades ago. The flowers are small, rose-colored bells, followed by snow-white berries that last into early winter. Although the berries are eaten by ground game birds in woodland areas, they are poisonous to humans.

The Pignut Hickory grows in hardwood forests with oaks and other hickories. On an autumn day a few years ago, I happened to walk under a tree in which squirrels were harvesting the nuts and dropping them to the ground below. I gathered the nuts before the squirrels could carry them off for winter storage.
Growing alongside the many white water lilies of local lakes and ponds, the yellow pond lily, also called spatterdock, stands out with its bright yellow ball-like blossoms. Unlike other water lilies, spatterdock rises above the water level on short stalks. I started drawing these lilies several summers ago while on vacation at Squam Lake in New Hampshire.

Bulrush, also known as woolgrass or tule, is an important common wetlands plant. They are identifiable by their dark green spear-like stems with scaly brown flowers and are pioneering land builders along shorelines. They often have dragonfly nymph exoskeletons attached to their stems as they are useful landing strips for the delightful fliers. I found my specimen on the edge of the irrigation pond for a deserted cranberry bog in Hanson MA.
This small oak is a dominant species in many habitats from deciduous Maine forests to the scrubland of Cape Cod. Bears will eat great quantities of its acorns when preparing for hibernation and it's a favorite of squirrels, wild turkeys and white-tailed deer. This little sapling had taken a firm hold in my mother's garden in Duxbury MA.

Found in damp meadows, these closed flowers, which bloom from August to September, resemble a cluster of Easter eggs with petals in various shades of blue to violet. The plants are pollinated by determined bumble bees strong enough to force their way into the closed flower. Although their bitter taste protects them from animals, this plant is considered threatened in NY and MD.

Gentian andrewsii
Bottle Gentian
watercolor on vellum
12" × 8 1/2"

Pamela Geer Gordon
Massachusetts

Quercus ilicifolia
Bear Oak
watercolor
16" × 12"

Pamela Geer Gordon
Massachusetts
Grass-pink, is an orchid of open bogs, fens and marly lake borders. Anchored by its tuberous corm, this orchid often forms large stands among sedges, rushes, pitcher plants, and sundews. I so often see C. tuberosus harboring crab spiders that I included the spider as I observed it on this particular plant.

The species included in my piece were growing in a small adjunct parking lot in the Ashland MA State Park in late summer. Some of the leaves were starting to turn color and a few fruits had appeared. It shows what develops when a section of the woods is paved over for parking and then not used for several years. Many native plants appear!
Wake-Robin Trillium, a member of the lily family, blooms early in the spring. Wake-robin is found in shaded woodlands throughout New England. Its foul smell attracts carrion flies which act as pollinators. The seeds have oily appendages called ‘elaisomes’ which attract ants. The ants gather and disperse the seeds. The roots were used by Native Americans to aid childbirth.

This shade-loving herbaceous perennial grows from a corm, and gets its common name, Jack-in-the-pulpit, from its form. The spathe, its “pulpit” wraps around and covers a spadix (“Jack”), covered with tiny flowers of both sexes. In late summer the plant produces a cluster of bright red berries, toxic to humans but eaten by many woodland animals.
Cypripedium reginae, Showy Lady’s Slipper, is a native of wetlands throughout the northeastern United States and Canada. It is listed as endangered or threatened in 14 states. A member of the Orchid family, this specimen was planted in a friend’s wetland garden in Vermont.

Named for John Goodyer, rattlesnake plantain is a native orchid growing in acidic dry to well-drained moist woodlands. The plants are low-growing and creep along the soil surface where they form small colonies. It resembles plantain, the lawn weed, and the leaf patterns resemble snake patterns. One source states that Native Americans believed it to be a cure for snakebite, another possible source of the common name.

Goodyera pubescens
Rattlesnake Plantain
watercolor
20” × 12”

Nancy Horrall
Massachusetts

Cypripedium reginae
Showy Lady’s Slipper
watercolor
18” × 12”

Lois Jackson
Vermont
Rudbeckia hirta L., Black-eyed Susan, is a favorite plant of the summer meadow. A perennial member of the Asteraceae family, it can be considered invasive in some areas and endangered in others. I found this one in an open meadow growing amid Queen Anne’s Lace, St. Johnswort, and Red Clover.

A marsh perennial, the cattail’s tiny male flower spikes extend above brownish female flower spikes. I observed these plants at a local pond and discovered the red-winged blackbird nest within dried reeds, and I photographed a great blue heron, bullfrogs and dragonflies, all of which thrive in cattail stands.
The cinnamon fern, *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*, is found in all six New England states. This fern is located in a wetland at the edge of an old cranberry bog. I observed its stages of growth from spring to fall before painting the piece.

The river grape, *Vitis riparia*, grows in and on the edges of forests, meadows or fields, and shores of rivers or lakes. The fruit is a source of food for many bird species. I discovered my specimen while running in the open space of Tubbs Meadow in Pembroke, MA.
I chose to draw and paint this lichen twenty times its original half inch size to share my microscope observations with the viewer. I collected this specimen growing on an oak tree on Cape Cod. Usnea strigosa, in spite of its ‘alien’ looks, is quite soft and is used by chickadees to line their nests.

This painting represents a Lichen ‘village’ of six different specimens growing on a one and a half inch piece of pear twig. The specimen was collected on Martha’s Vineyard and lent to me by Lichenologist Dr. Elizabeth Kniper. A microscope enabled me to observe and draw all the tiny ‘villagers’ and show their beauty.

Physcia stellaris, Flavoparmelia baltimorensis, Lecanora strobilina, Usnea strigosa, Ramalina americana, Parmelia sulcata
Six Lichens – Star Rosette Lichen, Rock Greenshield Lichen, Mealy Rim Lichen, Sinewed Ramalina Lichen, Hammered Shield Lichen
watercolor on Yupo
20" × 26"

Jeanne Kunze
Massachusetts

Usnea strigosa
Bushy Beard Lichen
watercolor on Yupo
19” x 15 1/2”

Jeanne Kunze
Massachusetts
Trametes versicolor (also known as Polyporus versicolor and Coriolus versicolor) are ubiquitous, common and prolific in any New England forest. I got my first striking glimpse on one of my many hikes in the Maine woods. It was after a drizzly rain and the variegated pattern and colors popped.

Black Trumpet or Horn of Plenty Mushrooms are numerous under beech, birch and other deciduous trees. I typically find them in moist areas of the forest basking in dappled light. Delightful in many meals!
My *Arisaema triphyllum* was discovered on the edge of a woodland being cleared for construction. The plants were growing in muddy, decomposing oak leaves at the base of an ancient oak tree. Every June I am delighted by the sight of them emerging from the soil like black dinosaur toes in my garden.

My specimen was taken from Hartsuff Park in Rockland MA where it towers over many Beech trees in a very old forest. In December the only cone still attached to a branch was at the top of a 100-foot tree. Therefore my cone came from the forest floor.
This Northeast native is easily grown (18”-24") in full to part sun in a medium wet, well-drained soil. Unlike other coreopsis, Coreopsis rosea is not drought tolerant. Whorls of linear, grass-like leaves lend a lovely airy appearance to the plant’s bright pink, summer-long blooms. Found at The Gardens at Elm Bank in Wellesley MA.

Quercus rubra, the northern red oak, is native to the northeastern part of the US. Tolerant of a variety of soil conditions and topographies and fast growing, it can reach up to 90 feet in height. Highly valued for its lumber, it also provides shade in suburban neighborhoods, like Wellesley MA, which is where I found this windswept specimen.
Pink lady's slipper towers over the wild flora of a New England woodland floor sprouting in early summer from the debris of red and white oak, pine needles and native lichen. The ghostly Indian pipe along with other inconspicuous plants are rendered in graphite, while a red mushroom and red wintergreen berry enliven the scene in Groton MA.

Sunday family outings during childhood were often leisurely strolls through the woods where Indian Pipes could be found peeking out through leaf litter. They lack chlorophyll and depend on mycorrhizal fungi for nutrients. When picked, the translucent, waxy plant changes from white to salmon-pink to black. The delicate scales adorning the stem reminded me of fairy wings. They still do.
Our subdivision of homes was built in a once rich, heavily wooded area. One has to look down to discover the delicate beauty of Starflower’s snow white blossoms set against a background whorl of shiny green leaves. A small colony of 4–8” high plants thrives nearby within a small stand of remaining hemlock and beech trees.

It is on my bucket list to illustrate the life cycles of 70 native plants I’ve documented during daily walks within a 3-mile radius of home. This is one of my favorites because it thrives at the edges of cultivated farm fields. The berries, robust and bold, feed migratory birds. Early colonists used them to dye cloth and to improve the color of cheap wine.
The *Geranium maculatum*, spotted geranium usually grows in large clusters, with a delicate pink or purple flower on a long stem which rises above the plant leaves. It is known for its 5 to 6-lobed deeply cut leaves. I discovered these native plants at The Green Briar Nature Center in Sandwich MA.
Pink turtlehead, *Chelone lyonii*, is a rosier version of its sister, the white turtlehead, *Chelone glabra*. It was originally found in the southern Appalachians, where it grows on stream banks and other damp places but it has long since naturalized throughout New England in similar environments. Its flower heads, borne on sturdy, square stalks, bloom in August and September.

Common milkweed, *Asclepias syriaca*, grows in sunny fields, roadsides, and waste places. It spreads both by seed and by rhizomes extending underground. It is vitally important to butterflies, notably Monarchs, which depend on milkweed nectar, as well as to other insects that serve as food for birds.
Eastern White Pine is an important tree in our forests. In colonial times, the finest were harvested for masts for the ships of King George III. At the Mohawk Trail State Forest in Charlemont MA pines grow to more than 160 feet, the tallest in New England. My drawing of a white pine seedling is a symbol for our own potential.

At the Mountain Laurel Sanctuary in Union CT — I have hiked through groves of laurel my entire life, but this short drive is a riot of pink, white, red and green! I photographed, sketched and just soaked it in. I knew which woodland bird to include when a male American Redstart perched on a branch I was photographing!
At summer’s end, milkweed pods burst open to reveal elegantly packed seeds, each attached to its very own silken parachute to be carried off by the wind. The Tree sparrow portrayed seeks only a protected perch, not food; milkweed seeds are not on its menu.

I found this delicate terrestrial orchid in The North Woods of New Hampshire on a gravel logging road close to the Canadian border. At first glance, the September roadside looks like a carpet of mosses and grasses, in every shade of green an artist can dream up, but on closer inspection I spied the tiny white orchids scattered around in a miniature fairyland.

**Spiranthes odorata, Lycopodium clavatum, Sphagnum sp.**

Nodding Ladies Tresses, Running Clubmoss, Sphagnum

watercolor on vellum

18” × 12”

**Kelly Leahy Radding**

Connecticut

---

**Asclepias L.**

Milkweed

watercolor & white gouache

18” × 14”

**Susan Bull Riley**

Vermont
Irish Moss seaweed was harvested from Massachusetts' South Shore beaches through the 1960s, raked off rocks at low tide and left to dry on the sand. As it dried it lost its vivid green color, fading through red and pink to an off-white. It was the ingredient Carrageenan, a thickener still used in dairy products, ice cream and cosmetics. Knotted Wrack is found on seashores all around the North Atlantic.

On Mount Mansfield's rocky summit, one of Vermont's two alpine zones, one finds a precious jewel box of plants native to the tundra. Against a backdrop of the Green Mountains, I have portrayed Mountain Cranberry (Lingonberry) growing amidst the delicate white blossoms of Mountain Sandwort, ubiquitous Haircap Moss, and sedge.

**Vaccinium vitis-idaea**
Lingonberry
*watercolor*
8" × 12"  
**Susan Bull Riley**
Vermont

**Chondrus crispus, Ascophyllum nodosum**
Irish Moss and Knotted Wrack
*watercolor*
6 ½" × 8"  
**Sarah Roche**
Massachusetts
Parthenocissus (from the Greek for ‘virgin ivy’) is not a true ivy. It is a prolific climber that uses forked tendrils tipped with tiny adhesive pads. The leaflets have a toothed margin, and the flowers mature into small purplish-black berries containing oxalic acid. Grown as an ornamental, it can rapidly cover walls and buildings with beautiful autumn foliage.

Also known as Indian Physic or American Ipecac, this plant is found in New England forests in late spring and summer. The dried and powdered root was used by Native Americans as a laxative and emetic, hence the common names. My search for an important native plant brought me to this interesting species. Its star-like flowers and gentle flow inspired me to paint it.
Heart-shaped, scalloped leaves and purple, blue or white flowers are borne on short stems springing from the base of the common violet from March through May. Four to eight-inch plants grow wild in eastern North America’s damp woodlands and meadows and in my yard. The flower and the leaves are high in vitamins and can be used in salads.

Moving to Rhode Island I missed wildflowers of Ohio’s richer areas. My property’s acid glacial moraine soil yielded June mountain laurels above the beautiful striped wintergreen with umbrella-shaped flowers, Canada mayflower and starflower, bee-pollinated pink lady slippers, translucent Indian pipe under oak, pine and huckleberry. Beauty is everywhere.
Turk's Cap lily is a native plant similar to the exotic tiger lily but it has whorled leaves, not alternate and a green “star” in the flower’s center. It has no reproductive bulbils in the leaf axils. It is native mainly to more southerly New England states. Sometimes it takes a second look to see which lily it is.

**Nymphaea odorata**
Fragrant Water Lily
watercolor
21" × 16"
Karen Tucker
Massachusetts

Fragrant Water Lily, floats atop the shallow still waters of swamps, ponds and lakes. The white water lilies are abundant, but the pink are few on Lake Mononomac, in Rindge, New Hampshire. Sitting in my kayak among the water lilies in the midday summer sun, I photographed the water lilies with their beautiful reflections.
Aquilegia Canadensis (Eastern red columbine, or Wild Columbine) is a 1-2 foot perennial native to woodland and rocky slopes in Eastern North America. Blooming April to May, it regenerates by seed, tolerates all light conditions, most types of soils, and attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. These natives grow in my back yard in Dover MA.

Pitch pine is a feisty tree, growing stunted in windswept habitats on Cape Cod, in nutrient-poor soils in the Plymouth MA pine barrens (where I found my sample), or into lofty giants in richer habitats. Its needles are in bundles of three (mnemonic: **three missed pitches—you’re out!**), its trunk sends out epicormic shoots allowing fire-damaged trees to regrow.
I live on a peninsula and love to walk the causeway where milkweed grows along the marsh’s edge. Drying wind, high tides, full sun and poor soil contribute to the harsh environs in which milkweed thrives. I painted this plant in the later stage of its life cycle when seed pods ripen and burst forth, sending the silks on their wind-blown journey.

Asclepias sp.
Milkweed
watercolor
11 1/2” × 9”

Ruth Ann Wetherby Frattasio
Massachusetts

Cypripedium acaule
Pink Lady’s Slipper
watercolor
17” × 11”

Phyllis Willis
Massachusetts

Cypripedium acaule, Pink Lady’s Slipper orchid, also has another common name “Moccasin flower.” It blooms from May to June, mainly in dry oak and pine forests; sometimes in bogs. This has always been my favorite wild flower. I found these pink lady slippers in North Marshfield MA.