

Go Botany

A Whole New Way to Learn About Plants

New England Wild Flower Society brings botany into the 21st century! Go Botany harnesses the power of the web to provide you with new tools for learning and teaching about plants. Whether you're a beginner or a professional botanist, use Go Botany to identify thousands of native and naturalized plant species of New England in the field or your desktop.

It's free and open to everyone at
www.newenglandwild.org/gobotany

Go Botany builds on the *Flora Novae Angliae* by Arthur Haines (Yale University Press, 2011), the most comprehensive book on the plants of the region available in fifty years. Although Go Botany focuses on plants of New England, anyone in northeastern North America, from Canada to the coastal plain, will find it a valuable botanical resource.

Our Partners

Go Botany can be tailored to any locality or region with a documented list of plants. Thus, we are working with three institutional partners to develop on-line floras for their unique settings, and exhibits and workshops related to plants:

- **Montshire Museum of Science** (Vermont) is creating an innovative exhibit on plants for its visitors, including the interactive Hemlock Holmes kiosk where you solve plant mysteries
- **Chewonki Foundation** (Maine) students and teachers will use Go Botany to create a checklist of the flora of Chewonki Neck and Maine islands
- **Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History** (Connecticut) engages urban students in identifying the plants of its new West Campus

Our Collaborators and Funders

Go Botany is funded by the National Science Foundation and generous donations.



Go Botany is the product of many innovative programmers, creative designers, and educational evaluators, including Jazkarta (Boston), VisionLogic (Boston), Fresh Tilled Soil (Waltham), and Lesley University Program Evaluation Research Group. We also thank the many volunteers, interns, and educators who have given generously of their time, photos, and skills to develop Go Botany!

For more information email
gobotany@newenglandwild.org

NEW ENGLAND
WILD
 FLOWER
 SOCIETY



Conserving and promoting
 the region's native plants to ensure
 healthy, biologically diverse landscapes

Go Botany



*Discover thousands
 of New England
 plants*

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Go Botany TOOLS



Simple Key ID

You are here: Simple Key > Orchids and related plants > Orchids

Orchids

25 matching species

Photos List

Show photos of: flowers

Habitat?

New England state?

Leaf arrangement?

Number of leaves on stem?

Form of lower petal?

Lower petal outline?

Main color of lower petal?

Nectar spur?

What is the main or background color of the labellum?

The **labellum** is the specialized, usually lowermost, petal of an orchid. Disregard any mottling or markings for this question.

don't know
 blue to purple (4)
 green to brown (12)
 orange (9)
 other (0)

pink to red (8)
 white (21)
 yellow (11)

APPLY SELECTION

GET MORE QUESTIONS

Already know the family or genus?

Family: Clear

Genus: Clear

Advanced ID Tools

Dichotomous Key to Family Groups

+ Go back, select a different family

1B. Plants typically reproducing by **eggs**, the seeds borne within a fruit or not; **gametophyte** dependent on **spermatophyte**; seed plants

SEE FAMILIES IN 1B

2B. Plants usually producing true flowers, seeds enclosed in an **ovary**; **stigma(s)** and usually **style(s)** present, elevated above the ovary; woody or **herbaceous** plants, with various types of leaves

SEE FAMILIES IN 2B

3A. Leaf blades **unusually parallel-veined** (or the plants **thalloid** in some **Araceae**); seeds with 1 cotyledon; perianth typically 3- or 6-merous; vascular bundles scattered throughout the stem; secondary growth absent

SEE FAMILIES IN 3A

Group 3 - Monocots

1A. Plants **thalloid**, not differentiated into stems and leaves, 0.5-15 mm long, free floating on or near the surface of water

SEE FAMILIES IN 1A

1B. Plant **not thalloid**, differentiated into stems and leaves, habit various, but when floating, usually rooted in the substrate

SEE FAMILIES IN 1A

3B. Leaf blades usually **pinnately veined**; seeds with 2 cotyledons, perianth typically 4-, 5-, or more -merous; vascular bundles arranged a central pit; secondary growth absent or present

SEE FAMILIES IN 3B

PlantShare

PlantShare

Post a Sighting

Manage My Sightings

Sightings Locator

Ask the Botanist

Checklists

My Profile

My Groups

Help

Privacy Policy

My Profile

Zach Smythe

"Your saying here!"

Joined 03/28/2013

Geo Region: Cape Cod

Total Species: 35

Total Locations: 257

Lists: 6

Groups: 1

Sightings Locator

Show recent plant sightings for

Enter plant name

How to Use

Enter a plant name and we'll show on the map where it's been seen recently.

Don't see a plant you think should be there?

You will see all recent sightings that others have marked for public display, or for viewing by a Tribe that you belong to. Rare and endangered plants will not be displayed.

View full page

Ask the Botanist

"Ace" Acer

Our Ace Botanist is here to help you identify a plant, suggest locations for seeing plants, and provide you with expert scientific guidance on all things in the New England plant kingdom. Registered users can ask questions, all visitors can see the answers.

Recent Questions

Question

I located a charming plant on my site: "Shrubby Shrubus" but my local garden shop never heard of it. Where can I buy this delightful species?

Want to know what plant that is?

- Identify over 1200 of the more common native and naturalized species of plants with ease.
- First, choose what broad group your mystery plant belongs to; we provide videos, text, and photographs to help you categorize your plant.
- Then, answer some easy questions about the features of the plant you can see, like bark and buds in mid-winter or flowers and fruits in summer – you choose! The Simple Key ID is smart, giving you questions based on the answers you've already made. It's also friendly, minimizing jargon and instantly giving illustrated, pop-up definitions of botanical terms. The Key provides you with images and summary information about your possible matches, so you can quickly determine your plant by the process of elimination.
- Once you've arrived at a species, visit its information page to learn lots more: fun facts and uses, maps of the species' range, gorgeous photos, information about all its features, look-alike species, and whether it's native, invasive, or rare in New England.

Already know a lot about plants, or getting more experienced?

- Our **Full Key** uses the same friendly interface as our Simple Key, but you can identify all 3500 species, subspecies, and varieties of plants in the New England flora.
- Or, use our **Dichotomous Key** to identify plants. This is no ordinary traditional key, though; it's clickable and interactive, allowing you to trace your steps, change your choices, and key to families or genera.

Our on-line forum connects you with other plant enthusiasts to create and share checklists and photographs of species you have seen.

- Students can collaborate to assemble lists of plants in their schoolyard.
- Keep a map of all the plants you have seen, and view other members' discoveries.
- Have a question about a plant you're trying to identify? Consult our online Expert Botanist or your community of PlantShare members, and get answers!

Tools for Teachers

Looking for new ways to engage your students? We'll provide a forum where you can share how you use Go Botany in your curriculum. Go Botany is designed to help you meet teaching standards

- Use our innovative technology to get your students looking carefully at plants, building skills to identify them, and searching for particular species they want to know more about.
- Students can use Go Botany outdoors with a tablet computer anywhere they have a web connection, or in the lab to key out plant specimens they have collected.
- You can even develop a customized checklist of your schoolyard, backyard, or environmental center.
- During 2012-2013, we'll be offering free workshops all over New England specifically for formal and informal science educators.