



# Glass in Flight

BY ALEX HEVERI



**MAY 16 TO NOVEMBER 1**

*Glass in Flight* by Alex Heveri features 30 larger-than-life sculptures that celebrate the many creatures that enrich ecosystems and sustain life on our planet. This exhibit invites you to encounter giant hummingbirds, butterflies, dragonflies, beetles, and more as they shimmer in the sunlight, soar overhead, pose in midair, or hide among the blooms. Blending brilliant color, light, and scale, *Glass in Flight* celebrates these charismatic creatures and their environmental significance.

*Glass in Flight* has been featured in botanic gardens across the United States, including Tucson Botanic Gardens, Arizona-Sonoran Desert Museum, Reiman Gardens, Houston Botanic Garden, Atlanta Botanic Garden, and Flamingo Gardens. This installation marks its regional debut and features several never-before-seen sculptures of New England species, including a luna moth and rosy maple moth.

## ABOUT THE ARTIST

Alex Heveri is a nationally recognized glass and steel sculptor, and full-time defense attorney. She has been transforming public and private spaces with bold, colorful glass sculptures for 30 years.

From her Tucson, Arizona studio, Alex has created over 150 large-scale sculptures, some soaring over 14 feet tall. She is a self-taught artist who conceives, designs, cuts, assembles, and welds each piece to create giant butterflies, birds, beetles, and more. Alex is a self-described entomophile - a lover of insects, and her playful and colorful sculptures bring pollinators and other beneficial insects to life. *Glass in Flight* invites visitors to share in her appreciation and awe.



## ABOUT THE ARTWORK

Sculptor Alex Heveri creates mesmerizing experiences with light and color through her larger-than-life stained-glass sculptures. Her process begins with a detailed study of her subjects to create accurate depictions in steel. She then designs, cuts, and welds the steel frames, and powder-coats them to incorporate more color.

But it's glass that is at the heart of her sculptures. *Dalle de Verre*, a stained-glass technique originating in France in the 1930s, utilizes thick slabs of colored glass cut and shaped into bold designs and set into epoxy. Alex accentuates the textures of her glass by beveling the cut edges like jewels before carefully setting the glass into the steel frames. The results are textured, luminous sculptures that come to life in natural light.

# SCULPTURE MAP



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# DRAGONFLIES



## BLUE DASHER DRAGONFLY

2024

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Blue dasher dragonfly

**Scientific name:** *Pachydiplax longipennis*

**Geographic range:** Mexico, Cuba, the United States, and, as the climate warms, southern Canada

The **blue dasher dragonfly** is easily recognizable for its striking color. While mature males sport a chalky-blue body, females are greenish-brown with yellow stripes. Like all dragonflies, it starts life in the water as a larva feeding on aquatic insects, small fish, and tadpoles. Adults grow to 1 to 1.7 inches long (2.5–4.3 cm) and can be found perched near ponds and marshes while hunting. Adults can eat 10 percent of their body weight in insects each day. Their massive appetites help keep mosquito populations in check.



## RED GRASSHAWK DRAGONFLY

2025

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Red grasshawk dragonfly

**Scientific name:** *Neurothemis fluctuans*

**Geographic range:** Tropical Asia and Indonesia

The brilliant **red grasshawk dragonfly** stands out against blue skies as it soars over marshes, paddies, canals, parks, and ponds. With a 1.5 to 2-inch (3.8–5 cm) wingspan, this expert predator catches mosquitoes, midges, and flies mid-flight, a behavior known as hawking. Mature males are true to their name with a bright red body and matching reddish wings, while females are a muted golden-brown with clear wings. Another different between males and females are their eyes—males have red eyes and females have yellowish-brown eyes.



# DRAGONFLIES



## WANDERING GLIDER

2022

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Wandering glider

**Scientific name:** *Pantala flavescens*

**Geographic range:** All continents except Antarctica

A world record holder in the insect world, the **wandering glider** travels thousands of miles at a time without ever touching the ground! Although these flying daredevils grow to only about 1.7 inches (4.3 cm), they take part in a massive, multi-generational 11,000 mile relay race around the globe. Without a

permanent residence, each individual dragonfly will travel up to 3,730 miles during its lifetime as it chases seasonal monsoon rains. Both males and females seek out temporary, fishless freshwater pools to safely mate and lay their eggs, beginning the next generation of travelers.



## FIRECRACKER SKIMMER

2022

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Firecracker skimmer

**Scientific name:** *Libellula saturata*

**Geographic range:** Southwestern North America

The **firecracker skimmer** sets the air ablaze with its intense neon-orange body and amber-tinted wings, whose fiery color comes from a network of brightly colored veins. Adults can reach up to 3 inches (7.6 cm) long, and are often found near warm ponds, desert streams, and hot springs across the American

Southwest. These expert fliers are easily able to dodge hungry frogs and birds and catch their favorite meal of mosquitoes and moths as they soar mid-air. When resting, they can be found perched on sunny, streamside rocks or twigs to absorb heat and keep their flight muscles warm.



# DRAGONFLIES



## COMMON GREEN DARNER

2024

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Common green darner

**Scientific name:** *Anax junius*

**Geographic range:** Northern Mexico, the United States, and southern Canada

The **common green darner** is North America's ultimate pond patrol! Growing up to 3–4 inches (7.6–10 cm) long, these insects have developed the perfect adaptations to allow them to thrive as top predators.

Complex compound eyes provide them a nearly complete 360-degree field of vision, making it easy to spot their favorite snack. Males boast a brilliant neon-green chest, an intense sky-blue tail, and a distinct dark "bullseye" mark on their forehead.



## GREEN, COMMON GREEN DARNER

2024

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Common green darner

**Scientific name:** *Anax junius*

**Geographic range:** Northern Mexico, the United States, and southern Canada

The **common green darner** relies on superb color adaptations for survival. While adult males have a bright blue tail to signal dominance, breeding females develop a solid neon-green abdomen for

perfect camouflage during the mating season. After mating in midair, the male and female fly locked together in search of the perfect aquatic plants where the female can safely inject her eggs into the stems. Her green disguise allows her to blend into the surrounding reeds as she leaves behind the next generation.



# BUTTERFLIES



## EASTERN TIGER SWALLOWTAIL

2024

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Eastern tiger swallowtail

**Scientific name:** *Papilio glaucus*

**Geographic range:** Eastern North America, from Ontario to the Gulf Coast

One of New England's largest butterflies, the **Eastern tiger swallowtail** is easily recognized by the bold black stripes across its bright yellow wings. Boasting an impressive wingspan of over five inches (13 cm), this species is a master of survival. Females possess a fascinating genetic superpower—many are born as a dark charcoal-black "morph" to mimic a completely different, toxic butterfly species and scare off would-be predators. But before transforming to their adult form, they exist as plump green caterpillars with large, cartoonish eyespots that serve as the perfect snake-like disguise to fool hungry predators.



## BLUE MOUNTAIN SWALLOWTAIL

2026

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Blue mountain swallowtail

**Scientific name:** *Papilio ulysses*

**Geographic range:** Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands

A brilliant blue while in flight, the **blue mountain swallowtail** also has a darker side. Their bright colors help attract a mate, but the underside of their wings are a muted black-brown, providing them camouflage from predators when at rest. These butterflies are powerful, high-altitude flyers that often stay near the high canopies of their rainforest homes. To begin their life cycle, females specifically seek out the pink flowered doughwood (*Melicope elleryana*) tree to lay their eggs. This plant choice ensures the caterpillars have a plentiful food source when they hatch.



# BUTTERFLIES



## TAILED JAY

2022

Stained-glass and steel

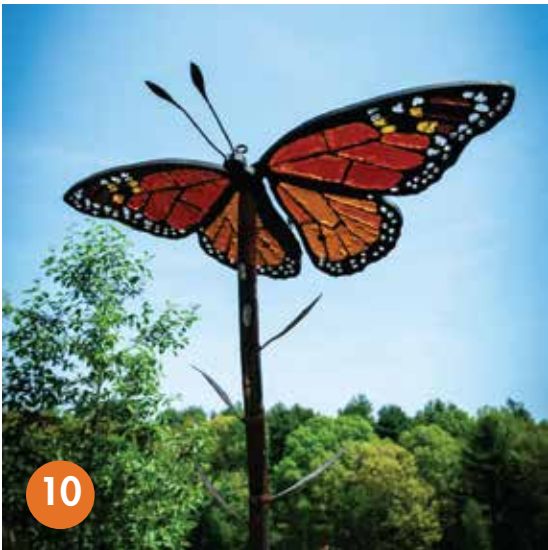
**Common name:** Tailed jay

**Scientific name:** *Graphium agamemnon*

**Geographic range:** India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka

The **tailed jay** is a fast-moving pollinator that visits up to 35 flowers per minute, fluttering its wings like a hummingbird as it feeds. Though native to rainforests, it has adapted perfectly to urban life by seeking out False Ashoka (*Polyalthia longifolia*) trees frequently planted in suburban gardens. These butterflies

also get their nutrients from "puddling"—a behavior in which males suck minerals from damp soil. With a rapid lifecycle, transforming from egg to adult in just over a month, they can produce eight generations in a single year.



## MONARCH BUTTERFLY

2022

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Monarch butterfly

**Scientific name:** *Danaus pexippus*

**Geographic range:** Native to North America (Canada to Mexico); globally distributed with non-migratory populations in the Pacific Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and parts of Europe

The iconic **monarch** is a New England favorite, but North America hosts three distinct populations that are distributed throughout the country. A large

eastern population lives east of the Rockies and undertakes a legendary 3,000-mile migration to Mexico for the winter. The western population stays west of the mountains, overwintering along the California coast, and the resident Florida population stays in the region year-round. Although they share the same DNA and can reproduce across populations, their distinct geographic ranges and migration routes mean they almost never cross paths.



# BUTTERFLIES



## BLUE MORPHO

2022

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Common blue morpho

**Scientific name:** *Morpho peleides*

**Geographic range:** Central and South America  
(from Mexico to Colombia and Paraguay)

The **common blue morpho** is a true rainforest illusionist! Despite their brilliant blue coloring, they lack blue pigment entirely. Instead, microscopic, prism-like scales on their wings scatter light to project a dazzling,

metallic neon glow. With an impressive eight-inch wingspan, these giants flash this brilliant hue mid-flight to blind and confuse would be predators and quickly make their escape. The underside of their wings also serves to scare away hungry predators with a dull brown color and bronze "eyespot" that mimic owl eyes.



## BLUE MORPHO

2021

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Common blue morpho

**Scientific name:** *Morpho peleides*

**Geographic range:** Central and South America  
(from Mexico to Colombia and Paraguay)

Female **common blue morpho** butterflies lay eggs on leaves of plants in the pea family. The eggs hatch colorful, hairy caterpillars with bright yellow patches. Their physical appearance and the release of a foul, rancid odor helps to keep away predators during this lifecycle

stage. Once grown, the caterpillars pupate into jade-green chrysalises. The adult butterflies emerge as brilliant blue adults that rule the stormy rainforest canopies. Unlike many insects that seek shelter in the rain, the blue morpho's large wingspan allows them to fly high in the skies even through heavy tropical downpours. Additionally, a waxy wing coating acts like a raincoat, shedding water droplets mid-flight so they don't get weighed down.



# BUTTERFLIES



## GLASSWING BUTTERFLY

2026

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Glasswing butterfly

**Scientific name:** *Greta oto*

**Geographic range:** Mexico, Panama, and Columbia

The **glasswing** butterfly is the rainforest's ultimate ghost. They start life as caterpillars eating toxic nightshades, making them distasteful to predators. As adults, they swap warning colors for total invisibility. Their wing tissue lacks scales, leaving their delicate two-inch (6 cm) wingspan as clear as window glass.

Microscopic structures in their wings prevent light reflection and keep them hidden from hungry birds. To find seasonal food and mates, these tough insects travel up to 12 miles a day, using an internal compass powered by the sun and polarized light to expertly navigate dense jungle canopies.



## PINK AMETHYST BUTTERFLIES

2022

Amethyst and steel

**Amethyst** is a vibrant variety of quartz that forms over millions of years as mineral-rich fluids slowly crystallize within cavities inside volcanic rock. Found worldwide, it is produced in large quantities in Brazil, Uruguay, and Zambia. Traditionally treasured for its regal purple hues—ranging from pale lilac to deep royal violet—amethyst has recently revealed a rare pink variety discovered exclusively in Patagonia, Argentina. This stunning, soft blush color is the result of microscopic hematite inclusions trapped within the

crystal structure. It is this exceptionally rare pink amethyst that was used to craft the wings of these two exquisite butterfly sculptures.



# BUTTERFLIES



## MONARCH BUTTERFLY BENCH

2025

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Monarch Butterfly

**Scientific name:** *Danaus plexippus*

**Geographic range:** Native to North America (Canada to Mexico); globally distributed with non-migratory populations in the Pacific Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and parts of Europe

To complete their multi-generational life cycle, the **monarch** relies on a built-in magnetic compass combined with the position of the sun to navigate expertly over thousands of miles. Aside from its impressive eastern migration route, the monarch butterfly is also known for its toxic defenses. As caterpillars, they feed exclusively on milkweed plants, absorbing poisonous chemicals from the plant that remain in their bodies for life. This toxicity makes them highly distasteful to predators like birds, who quickly learn to avoid their bright orange and black warning colors.



## RED BUTTERFLY BENCH

2026

Stained-glass and steel

With many butterfly species, the color red serves as nature's boldest stop sign. While colors like blue are just a trick of reflecting light, red comes from color pigments inside a butterfly's wing scales. Instead of blending in, these species rely on their intense red coloring as an explicit warning to advertise their toxicity. This warning coloring is called **aposematism**.

Famous examples of this defensive trick include the striking Red Postman butterfly (*Heliconius erato*) of Central and South America, the crimson-splashed

Common Rose (*Pachliopta aristolochiae*) of Asia, and the vividly patterned Red Lacewing (*Cethosia biblis*), all of which use bright red markings to broadcast that they are packed with foul-tasting toxins.



# BUTTERFLIES



## BUTTERFLY TREE

2026

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** White monarch butterfly

**Scientific name:** *Danaus plexippus nivosus*

**Geographic range:** Americas, Hawaii, Indonesia, New Zealand, and Australia.

Not all monarchs are orange! The **white monarch** is an exceptionally rare genetic color variation found globally, with the most frequent sightings occurring in Hawaii. Because these ghostly white butterflies are so uncommon, scientists still know very little about the genetics behind their unique appearance.

**Common name:** Green longwing

**Scientific name:** *Philaethria dido*

**Geographic range:** Tropical Central and South America

**Green longwing** caterpillars have shocking red spines all over their bodies. This highly visible armor warns predators that the larva is a painful, prickly snack to swallow.

**Common name:** Western tiger swallowtail

**Scientific name:** *Papilio rutulus*

**Geographic range:** North America, from the Great Plains to the West Coast

Hatching just four days after being laid, these rapid growers spend around one month as snake-mimicking caterpillars. Once the striking adult emerges from the chrysalis, it lives for only one to two weeks.

\*Described in clockwise order from the top

**Common name:** Common blue morpho

**Scientific name:** *Morpho peleides*

**Geographic range:** Central and South America (from Mexico to Colombia and Paraguay)

While adult **blue morpho** butterflies mostly sip fermenting fruit juice, they also gather on wet mud. This "puddling" behavior allows them to absorb vital minerals missing from their normal liquid diet.

**Common name:** Monarch butterfly

**Scientific name:** *Danaus plexippus*

**Geographic range:** Native to North America (Canada to Mexico); globally distributed with non-migratory populations in the Pacific Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and parts of Europe

**Monarch** caterpillars eat toxic milkweed, also making the adults highly toxic to predators. Their brilliant orange and black wings act as a bold warning signal.



# MOTHS



## ROSY MAPLE MOTH

2025

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Rosy maple moth

**Scientific name:** *Dryocampa rubicunda*

**Geographic range:** Eastern North America, from southern Canada to Florida

The **rosy maple moth** is a North American standout, with vibrant pink and bright yellow coloring. Far from just a fashion statement, this colorful palette perfectly mimics maple seed pods to trick hungry birds. If spotted, these clever moths fold their wings, curl up, and play dead. Their ultra-fluffy thorax (the mid-section) also absorbs sound, scrambling radar tracking from predatory bats. Before sporting these glam adult colors, they start out as green-and-black-striped caterpillars that feast on maple and oak leaves.



## LUNA MOTH

2025

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Luna moth

**Scientific name:** *Actias luna*

**Geographic range:** North America, from the Great Plains to the East Coast

The **luna moth** is a nocturnal marvel, expertly adapted to life in the dark. Their long, twisted wing tails help to scatter bat sonar, and males possess large, feathery antennae that can detect a female's scent from miles away. Their pale-green wings camouflage perfectly against the leaves in its forest habitat. These large moths have a wingspan of up to 4.5 inches (11.4 cm) and belong to the giant silk moth family. The adults completely lack mouthparts and cannot eat, living for only a single week to reproduce. Before this brief adult stage, they spend weeks as fat, bright green caterpillars with yellow stripes and red spots. They feed constantly in their caterpillar stage, storing all the energy they will need to complete their life cycles.



# BETTERLES



## GREEN STAG BEETLE

2022

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Stag beetle

**Scientific name:** Lucanidae

**Geographic range:** Worldwide distribution, except for Antarctica

**Stag beetles** are named for their prominent pincers. These mouthpieces may look menacing, but stag beetles do not hunt. The pincers are instead useful weapons when it comes to fighting for mates. This is why they are typically larger on male beetles.

Some species may grow up to 5 inches (12.7 cm), but most are closer to 2 inches (5 cm). These beetles also display a wide variety of colors. Around the world, stag beetles can be found in black, brown, red, green, yellow, and even metallic rainbow colors.



## YELLOW STAG BEETLE

2022

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Stag beetle

**Scientific name:** Lucanidae

**Geographic range:** Worldwide distribution, except for Antarctica

**Stag beetles** (Lucanidae) are vital forest decomposers that act as nature's ultimate cleanup crew. They spend up to seven years living inside decaying trees as plump, C-shaped larvae, slowly munching on dead wood and breaking it down into nutrient-rich

soil. Once they finally transform into sleek, armored adults, their lives fast-forward. Adult stag beetles only live for a few weeks, surviving on tree sap and fallen fruit. As a bizarre defense tactic, these underground larvae can "talk" in the dark by rubbing their legs together to produce a raspy, musical sound that deters predators.



# BETTER BEETLES



## JEWEL BEETLE

2021

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Jewel beetle

**Scientific name:** Buprestidae

**Geographic range:** Worldwide distribution, except for Antarctica

**Jewel beetles** are a family of insects made up of over 15,000 species that live on every continent except Antarctica. North America is home to more than 750 of these species, with roughly 164 varieties native to the forests of New England. They are easily

recognized by their iridescent elytra (wing cases), which shimmer in metallic greens, blues, coppers, and even vibrant ruby reds, oranges, purples, and gold. Instead of relying on normal color pigments, their elytra are built like microscopic prisms that bounce light around to create a permanent, glittering rainbow.



## JEWEL BEETLE

2021

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Jewel beetle

**Scientific name:** Buprestidae

**Geographic range:** Worldwide distribution, except for Antarctica

**Jewel beetles** are vital forest recycling crews that spend their larval stage tunneling through and feeding on dead and decaying wood, releasing essential nutrients back into the soils. While they can be pests that destroy living timber, most species perform an essential

ecological service. Adults range in size from microscopic twig-borers barely one-eighth of an inch (3 mm) long to massive tropical titans of over three inches (8 cm). Once they emerge from the wood, these mature adults abandon their strict timber diet to feed on tree leaves, sweet nectar, and pollen.



# MANTIDS



## SPINY FLOWER MANTIS

2025

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Spiny flower mantis

**Scientific name:** *Pseudocreobotra whalbergi*

**Geographic range:** Southeastern Africa

The **spiny flower mantis** is an expert illusionist that mimics flower blossoms of the sub-Saharan. At two inches (5 cm), these ambush predators are small but mighty. They rely on aggressive mimicry to lure unsuspecting insects that mistake them for flowers and

land directly into their grasp. When threatened by larger predators, adults open their wings to flash a mesmerizing "9" spiral pattern that mimics giant eyes, scaring off their enemies. Their actual eyes are just as remarkable and can change from pale lilac in bright daylight to a deep, dark purple for hunting at night. This dark color helps their eyes absorb more of the dim night light so they can see perfectly in the dark.



## ELEGANT MANTIS

2025

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Elegant mantis

**Scientific name:** *Caliris elegans*

**Geographic range:** Malaysia, Sumatra, and Borneo

The **elegant mantis** is a master of camouflage, perfectly mimicking the mossy bark in their Southeast Asian rainforest homes, allowing them to almost vanish when hunting. When threatened, this stealthy insect snaps open hidden hind wings to reveal a shocking explosion of vibrant pink, orange, and

black. Males also use these colorful wings during mating season, performing an intricate, rhythmic courtship dance to show off their agility to win over a female. Growing to around two inches (5 cm) long, these miniature hunters sit completely still on mossy branches, waiting to ambush passing flies and moths with a lightning-fast strike.



# HUMMINGBIRDS



## HUMMINGBIRD ARCHWAY

2026

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** Ruby-throated hummingbird

**Scientific name:** *Archilochus colubris*

**Geographic range:** Central America to southern Canada; exclusively east of the Rockies

**Wingspan:** 3.1 to 4.3 inches (8 – 11 cm)

This New England native (not pictured) lays tiny eggs that weigh a mere 0.5 grams—roughly the size of a single blueberry! Nestlings hatch after two weeks and remain in the nest for just twenty-one days.

**Common name:** Blue-headed hummingbird

**Scientific name:** *Riccordia bicolor*

**Geographic range:** The Caribbean islands of Dominica and Martinique

**Wingspan:** 2 inches (5 cm)

To build their tiny, delicate nests on tropical tree ferns, these resourceful island birds harvest sticky spider cobwebs. The silk acts as a stretchy glue to secure their homes against the elements.

**Common name:** Rainbow starflontlet

**Scientific name:** *Coeligena iris*

**Geographic range:** The Andes of Ecuador and Peru

**Wingspan:** 2 to 2.5 inches (5 – 6.5 cm)

To fuel their high-speed flight, **rainbow starflontlets** (not pictured) must supplement their sugary nectar diet by snapping up to 2,000 protein-packed insects every day.

**Common name:** Rufous hummingbird

**Scientific name:** *Selasphorus rufus*

**Geographic range:** Alaska to southern Mexico; primarily from the Great Plains to the West Coast

**Wingspan:** 4.3 inches (11 cm)

The **rufous hummingbird** lives the furthest north of all hummingbird species. Each year they embark on a spectacular 3,900-mile migration, journeying from icy Alaska down to sunny Mexico.

**Common name:** Hummingbird clearwing moth

**Scientific name:** *Hemaris thysbe*

**Geographic range:** North America

**Wingspan:** 1.6 to 2.2 inches (4 to 5.5 cm)

Not actually a hummingbird, the **hummingbird clearwing moth** (not pictured) gets its name because they are often mistaken for a hummingbird! Their distinctive clear wings and large bodies set them apart from other moths, and as they sip nectar they even make a humming sound.



# BIRDS & BEES



## BLUE BIRD OF HAPPINESS

2016

Stained-glass and steel

New England is home to several species of blue birds, including the beautiful Eastern bluebird (*Sialia sialis*), the loud blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), the shiny tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*), and the bright indigo bunting (*Passerina cyanea*). Amazingly, these birds do not actually have blue feathers. Their feathers are actually gray or brown. The blue color is an optical illusion caused by the shape of the feather strands.

These strands act like miniature prisms, trapping all other colors of light and reflecting only the blue light back to your eyes. Just like the feathers of these blue birds, this sculpture plays with light.



## MORE BEES PLEASE

2023

Stained-glass and steel

**Common name:** European honey bee

**Scientific name:** *Apis mellifera*

**Geographic range:** Native to Europe, Africa, and Western Asia; introduced worldwide with distribution on every continent except Antarctica

While nine different bee species produce honey, the **European honey bee** is the most well-known for its role in global agriculture. Not native to the United States, these bees were introduced to North America by European

settlers in the 1600s. Before their introduction, native plants relied on partnerships with roughly 4,000 species of native bees. These native pollen-gathering specialists, are actually twice as efficient at pollinating local crops, like pumpkins and blueberries. But due to their colony structure and honey producing capabilities, honey bees remain an essential insect to our food system.





## BEE AND BLOSSOM

2025  
Stained-glass and steel

The relationship between apple blossoms and bees highlights the delicate, crucial role of timing in sustaining thriving ecosystems. Apple trees blossom in the spring, after several 40-degree days, and flower for only a few weeks. They rely on bees to pollinate their flowers during this critical window, but bees are typically not very active until temperatures consistently reach 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Changing weather patterns brought on by climate change, and cold

snaps or unseasonably warm days early in spring can disrupt this delicate balance. This relationship plays out each spring at New England Botanic Garden in the historic Frank L. Harrington Orchard. This orchard preserves over 100 rare heirloom apple varieties and its significance is honored with the Garden's logo—an apple blossom.

# GUIDED TOURS

## GUIDED GOLF CART TOUR

**Thursdays, 11–11:45 AM**

Join us for a guided golf cart tour of *Glass in Flight*, a terrific way for those with limited mobility to experience the exhibition in full.

INCLUDED WITH ADMISSION



\*Pre-registration required

## GUIDED WALKING TOUR

**Sundays, 11:30 AM–12:15 PM**

Learn about the history of the Garden, get introduced to our favorite seasonal blooms, and learn more about our summer exhibition, *Glass in Flight*.

INCLUDED WITH ADMISSION

