

MAY MONTHLY MOSAIC



Berkshire Natural
Resources Council

TRILLIUM BLOOMS

Delicate three-petaled wildflowers, typically white or deep red that dot the forest floor in shady, undisturbed areas. Trilliums can take up to 7 years to flower from seed, so tread carefully! They're slow-growing!

EXPLORE

Parsons Marsh: Located in Lenox, MA, this accessible reserve offers a packed-gravel path through open meadow to a boardwalk with views over Parsons Marsh. Keep an eye on the forest floor for blooming trillium!

1



TADPOLES HATCH

Look closely in shallow ponds or vernal pools to spot clusters of swimming tadpoles. Some species' tadpoles can take weeks or even months to fully turn into frogs!

FUN FACT

In Massachusetts, species like the wood frog and spotted salamander rely on vernal pools—temporary spring wetlands—for their tadpoles to hatch and grow. These pools dry up by summer, so tadpoles must develop quickly or risk being stranded on dry land!

2



SERVICEBERRY BLOSSOMS

Native to Massachusetts, species like the Eastern or Downy serviceberry are small trees/large shrubs covered in delicate, white, star-shaped flowers. Often called "shadbush," a name that comes from its blooms coinciding with the spring shad fish runs.

EXPLORE

Steadman Pond at Konkapot Ridge: Located in Monterey, MA, a short walk down a mown lane will take you to the pond surrounded by woods and fields. Keep an eye out for blooming serviceberry.

3



MORELS APPEAR

Morels are a wavy-capped mushroom that can often be found pushing up in moist, leafy woods especially after rain! Morels have a symbiotic (living together) relationship with certain trees, especially ash, elm, and apple.

FUN FACT

Morels are fire-followers—in forests that have experienced fire or disturbance (even decades ago), morels are more likely to fruit in abundance, helping recycle nutrients back into the soil.

4

