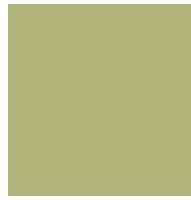
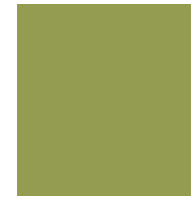


Background	Green 1	Green 2	Soil	Brown (outlines)
PMS 453	PMS 57777	PMS 5767	PMS 451	PMS 7533
				

VERY IMPORTANT NOTE:
Crops in this corner need to be
followed precisely due to critical
location of Park symbol!!!!

STUYVESANT COVE PARK

Stuyvesant Cove Park

Native Plant Communities are the foundation of a healthy and balanced ecosystem. These communities support native wildlife, insects, and microorganisms.

Stuyvesant Cove Park is designed to highlight the beauty and benefits of plant species native to New York. Stuyvesant Cove also demonstrates an organic approach to park maintenance through the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Natural predators and common-sense practices are used to maintain the park rather than chemicals.

Fact:
About 43 percent of all native plants ever recorded in New York City no longer grow here. Native plants are disappearing at an alarming rate due to habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, and invasive species.

Swamp White Oak
Quercus bicolor
Swamp White Oak is a medium-sized oak that grows to about 60 feet. Its acorns are a food source for many animals, including large birds, deer, and squirrels. Suspended from a 2-inch stem, the acorns are produced singly or in pairs. As the name implies, Swamp White Oak prefers moist soils, but it is somewhat drought tolerant. One way to identify this tree is by the 7 to 9 round, shallow lobes on each side of the leaf.



Low Bush Blueberry
Vaccinium angustifolium

This deciduous, low-growing shrub reaches a height of 3 feet at maturity. It produces white bell-shaped flowers in May and purplish blue fruit in August. Birds and humans alike enjoy the fruit. In the fall, the leaves turn a vibrant reddish orange color.



Photo: Lara Stefansdottir.

Bluestem Goldenrod
Solidago caesia
Growing to 3 feet tall, Bluestem Goldenrod is found mostly along forest edges and in shaded areas. Its bright yellow flowers bloom from September to November. Bluestem Goldenrod provides seeds and nectar for many bird and butterfly species.

Bluestem Goldenrod photo: Albert F. W. Vick, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center.
Bluestem Goldenrod illustration: N. L. Britton and A. Brown, An Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States and Canada, 1913. Vol. 3: 383.

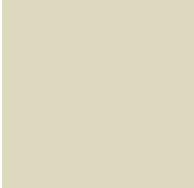
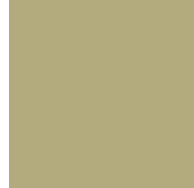


Cardinal Flower
Lobelia cardinalis
Cardinal Flower grows in moist soils along streams, lake edges, and soil depressions. It blooms between July and September with brilliant red tubular flowers. Cardinal Flower is a nectar source for Ruby-throated Hummingbirds and swallowtail butterflies.

Cardinal Flower photo: Jason Scott Means.
Cardinal Flower illustration: Michael Moore, SWSBM.

Design: Onoma LLC

SOLARone

Background	Green 1	Green 2	Soil	Brown (outlines)
PMS 453	PMS 57777	PMS 5767	PMS 451	PMS 7533
				

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STUYVESANT COVE PARK

Park Ecology

Ecology is the study of living organisms and their relationships to one another and their environment.

Plants are an essential part of life on Earth. They provide oxygen, food, and habitat for most animals. People use plants for many things, including medicine and clothing.



Stuyvesant Cove Park
Wildlife Habitat #50805

Plants need soil for nutrients and anchoring.



Switchgrass *Panicum virgatum*

Standing 4 feet tall at maturity, Switchgrass offers many benefits. Birds eat its maroon-colored seeds, and use the plant's thick basal clump as shelter from the weather and other animals. Its deep and fibrous root system stabilizes the soil while also adding nutrients.

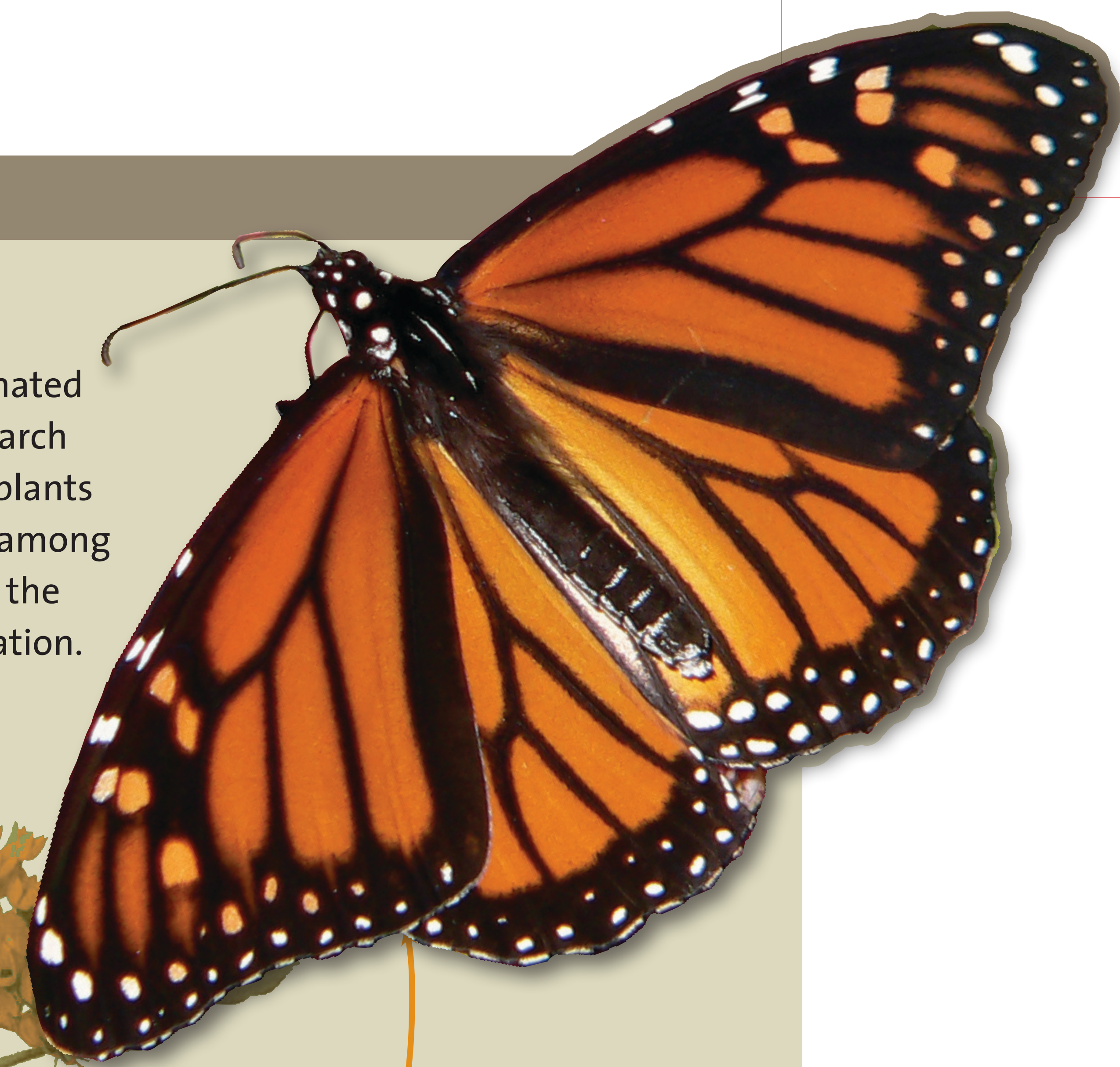


Switchgrass photo: Sally and Andy Wasowski, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center.
Switchgrass illustration: USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Hitchcock, A. S. (rev. A. Chase), 1950, Manual of the grasses of the United States.
House Sparrow photo: Pat Schleiffer.

Birds eat worms and seeds.

Monarch Waystation

In 2008, Monarch Watch designated Stuyvesant Cove Park as a Monarch Waystation. Nectar-producing plants and the East River location are among the many attributes that make the park ideal as a Monarch Waystation.



Monarch butterfly photo: Gale R. McCullough.
Monarch chrysalis photo: Christine Elise Weekes.



Butterfly Milkweed illustration: Michael Moore, SWSBM.
Monarch caterpillar photo: © 2007 Derek Ramsey.
Butterfly Milkweed photo: Thomas L. Muller, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center.

Butterfly Milkweed *Asclepias tuberosa*

Butterfly Milkweed is a host plant for the monarch butterfly. Monarchs use this plant throughout their lifecycle. Adult monarchs lay their eggs on the underside of the leaves and drink the nectar from the flowers. The caterpillars (larvae) eat the bitter-tasting leaves, making the larvae undesirable to predators.

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