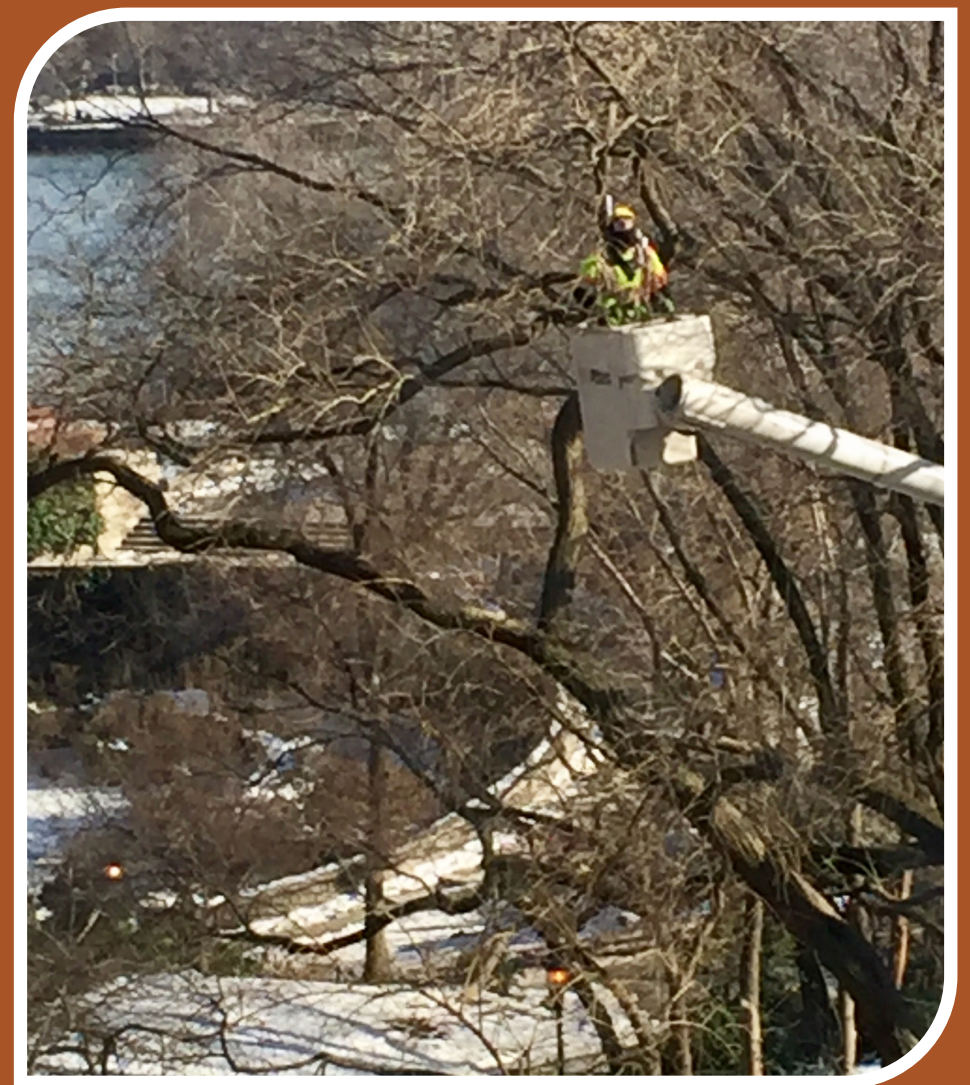


Trees of Carl Schurz Park

FACTS



Trees are our largest workforce against pollution, greenhouse gases, contaminated storm-water runoff, and extreme heat.

Trees are one of the distinguishing features of the Park. Their variety, size and beauty are immediately apparent to visitors. However, their great contributions to a healthy environment are less visible.

- The approximately 750 trees in the Park capture 30,000 lbs of CO2 annually and store 700,000 lbs (350 tons) of damaging carbon.
- The Park's trees offer protection and habitat for birds, insects and other wildlife, and provide nutrition in the form of seeds, fruit, nuts, and even sap.
- Trees provide an essential over-story that helps to shield plants, animals and humans from high temperatures.



There are 47 Hawthorn trees in the Park and six different types (species).

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE TREES OF NEW YORK CITY:



FOCUS

OAK TREES (*Quercus*)

The most ecologically beneficial type of tree is the Oak. Each Oak tree is host to thousands of insects and caterpillars, which are the main source of protein for birds and their young.

The Park currently has 24 Oaks, some of which were planted by people, while others were planted by squirrels or birds.



PINE TREES (*Pinus*)

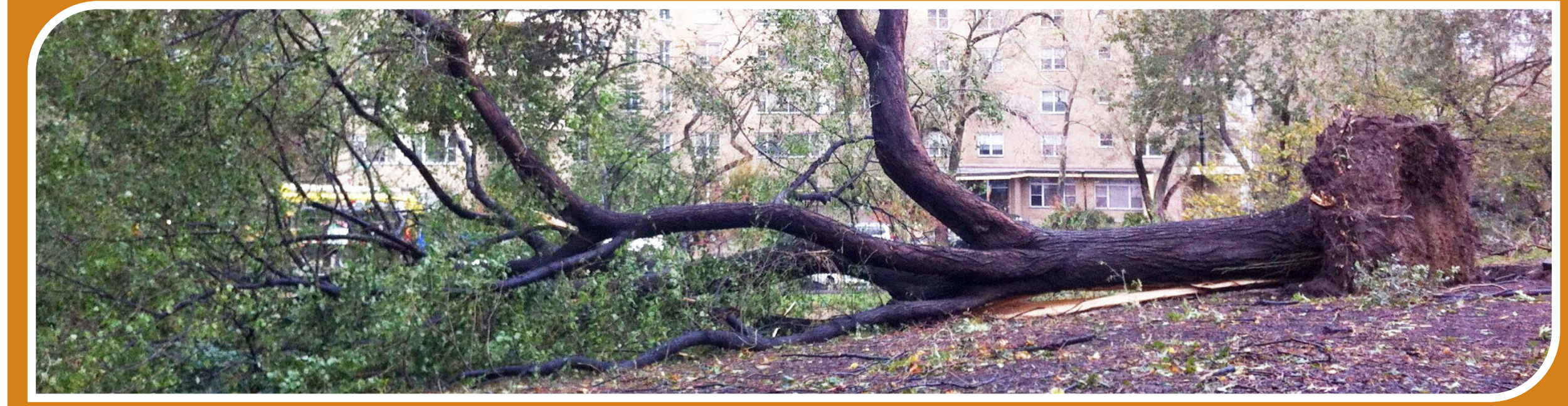
Pine trees with their evergreen needles are excellent providers of shelter for birds. They produce cones whose seeds are eaten by birds and animals, and they are host to many different types of insects, an important source of protein for birds.

There are 20 Pine trees in the Park and eight different types (species).

FUTURE

Maintaining Carl Schurz Park as it is today is essential, but it is not enough. Urban density, habitat loss, climate change, and species decline are all threats to the future of the Park.

With urgent global challenges at the forefront, we have shifted our focus to restore native habitat to create the most resilient and functional ecosystem possible. By looking at the Park in this manner we will ensure its health and viability for future generations.



The size and beauty of the Park's trees can obscure their vulnerability. Their health is being affected by invasive insects, like the Asian Longhorn Beetle, as well as fungal diseases. But the increased intensity of major storms has been the biggest killer of trees in the Park. In 2020, for instance, Tropical Storm Isaias toppled nine trees and damaged several others.

To address these challenges the Conservancy:

- Promotes healthy trees through twice-yearly pruning.
- Improves soil conditions around trees.
- Replaces dead trees with more disease resistant native species.

Steps you can take to join in the effort:

- Plant natives; Oaks are the most beneficial of all.
- Street trees are vital to our health - keep tree pits clean.
- Plant around tree bases or surround with mulch.



DISCOVER MORE:

