



A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK



Alive at **GREENWOOD**







The screenshot shows the 'Collection Explorer' web application. The search bar at the top left contains the text 'Nyssa'. A dropdown menu is open, listing several search results for 'Nyssa sylvatica', with 'Nyssa sylvatica 'Tupelo Tower'' selected. A detailed popup window for 'W08-104: Nyssa sylvatica 'Tupelo Tower'' is displayed on the right, showing the following information:

Island Name	W08
Tag Number	104
Growth Habit	Tree
Leaf Persistence	Deciduous
Scientific Name	Nyssa sylvatica 'Tupelo Tower'
Primary Common Name	
Diameter at Breast Height (in)	1.0
Number of Trunks	1

The map shows a cemetery with many trees and a pond. The bottom of the screen displays a scale bar, coordinates (74.000200 -40.656373 Degrees), and various navigation icons. The Esri logo is visible in the bottom right corner.





Planting *for* Resilience

HOW BIODIVERSITY PROTECTS NATURAL SYSTEMS

New climate patterns of heat, storms, and rain are becoming an our climate changes. Scientists warn new weather like droughts, floods, and hurricanes will be the norm for months to come. The world is facing a new era of climate change. The world is facing a new era of climate change. The world is facing a new era of climate change.

When one genetic type or species fails, falling to local extirpation or climate stress, others may persist and keep that plant or animal type strong in the landscape. Resilience means the ability to keep going in the face of stresses.

At Green Wood, we are adding new species and varieties to build our biodiversity. We are using native species which have the greatest chance of surviving local stresses and living conditions, best suited to our local Brooklyn conditions. We choose plants that host the most insects and birds.

spaces, building and maintaining the food web life that surrounds us. From soil microbes to plants, to the animals that live in and on our green trees and other plants, high diversity means that survival in new conditions is more probable, and the beauty and value of Greenwood will persist.



RESILIENCE IS ALL ABOUT BEING ABLE TO OVERCOME THE
UNEXPECTED. SUSTAINABILITY IS ABOUT SURVIVAL.
THE GOAL OF RESILIENCE IS TO THRIVE.*

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Looking Ahead

THE FUTURE WILL BE DIFFERENT

Recent environment problems are continuing to challenge the ecological services upon which we depend. By destroying habitats for other land uses and fragmenting natural areas, we have weakened ecological functions and enhanced the risk of a significantly changing climate. Wetlands, rivers, and ocean surfaces are common and are important to get much worse in coming decades.

Additionally, there are changes to living organisms that are troublesome. Many species have been introduced, sometimes by accident, and some of these spread very quickly, sweeping through our urban habitats and denigrating ecological functions such as reproduction and food web structure. Needed interactions among species (such as pollination and pest control) also are damaged, further weakening our urban ecosystems.

Decades of Warming
 (Days 65°F or warmer)

Decade	Approximate Number of Warm Days
1950s	100
1960s	110
1970s	120
1980s	130
1990s	140
2000s	150
2010s	160
2019	170



TO CARE FOR THE NATURAL WORLD IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE
INSURANCE POLICY WE CAN HAVE.

GAV www.gav.com

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What's Happening *on this* Hillside?

When the founders of Green-Wood Cemetery selected this site in 1838, they praised it for its bucolic and natural character. Over time, however, much of its natural ground cover was converted to lawn grass (turf), conforming to Victorian-era preferences. Today, on this dramatic slope, we are replacing turf with native meadow and shrub plantings to create a more sustainable, less resource-intensive landscape. The plantings on this hillside, evocative of what may have existed when Green-Wood was established, provide important habitat for birds and beneficial insects while offering visitors dynamic beauty throughout the seasons.



PLANTING *for the* FUTURE

In the native plantings along Sycamore and Willow Avenues, meadow grasses and wildflowers weave across the hillside, interspersed with stabilizing shrub masses in the steepest areas.

Plantings are being phased in using both seed and container-grown plants. The species composition will evolve as plantings mature.

PLANTING *for* WILDLIFE

It could be said that native meadows and shrublands have wings given the many birds, butterflies, and beneficial insects attracted to the food sources found in these habitats. Hollow stems of certain herbaceous plants also serve as overwintering habitat for some insects.



LARRY WEANER
landscape associates

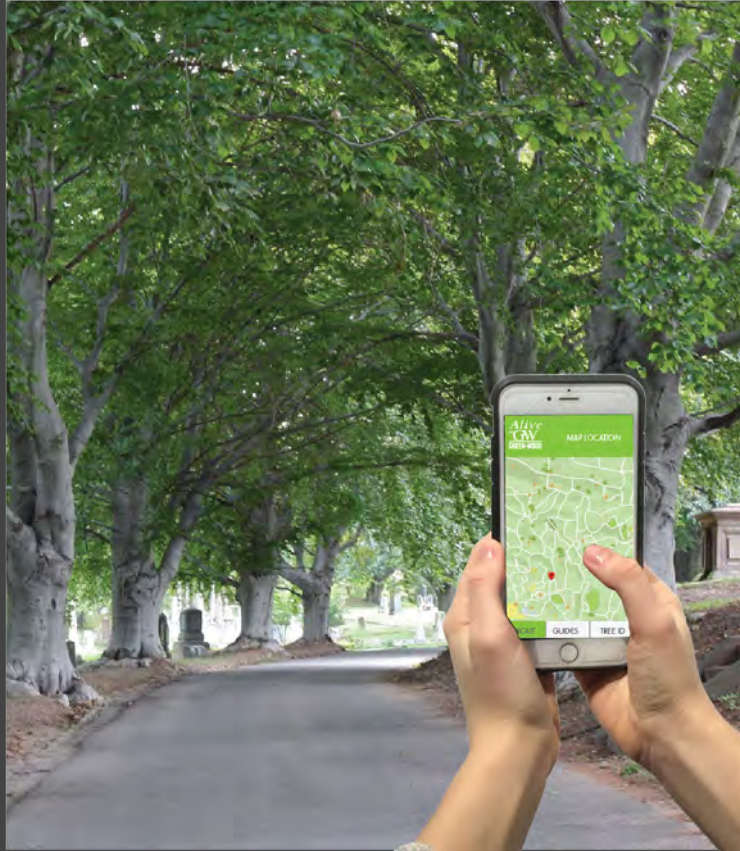
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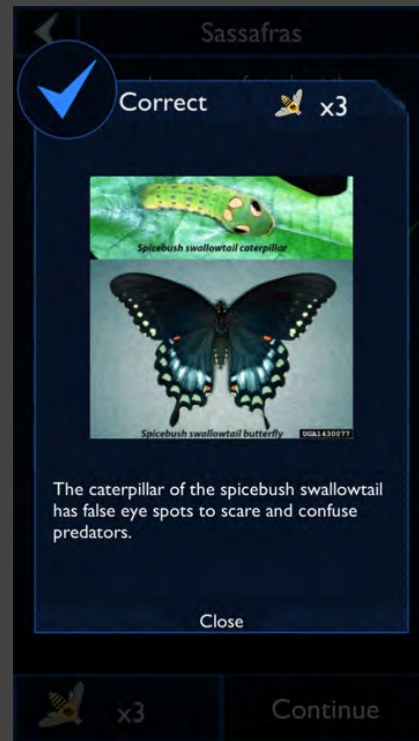
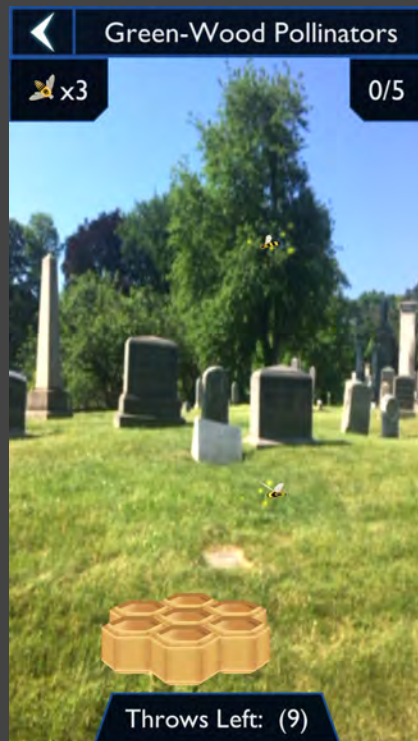
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