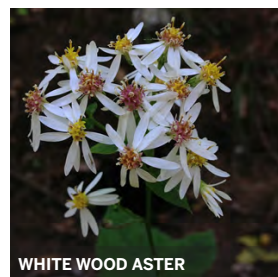
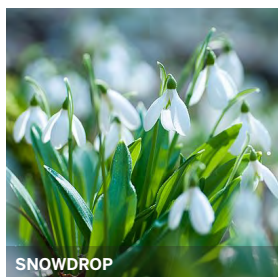


LIBERTY PARK FLOWERS

These gardens include flowering plants that bloom at different times of the year, ensuring color throughout the seasons. Each flower helps to support bees, butterflies, and other pollinators that visit the park.



Garden Bed E

Snowdrop
Eastern Purple Coneflower
Fireworks Goldenrod
White Wood Aster
Yellow Coneflower
Prairie Drop Seed
Heath Aster

Garden Bed F

Snowdrop
Wild Geranium
Virginia Spiderwort
Smooth Blue Aster
White Heath Aster
Heath Aster

Garden Bed A

Autumn Joy Sedum Hybrid
Sterntaler Tickseed
Catmint

Garden Bed B

White Wood Aster
Sterntaler Tickseed
Autumn Joy Sedum
Catmint

Garden Bed G

Fireworks Goldenrod
Smooth Blooth Aster



Garden Bed D

Eastern Purple Coneflower
Yellow Cornflower
Autumn Joy Sedum Hybrid
Prairie Drop Seed
Virginia Spiderwort

BEE HOUSES

The four native bee houses in Liberty Park provide protected habitat that includes food and nesting sites for Mason Bees, Small Carpenter Bees, and Leafcutter Bees.

Garden Bed C

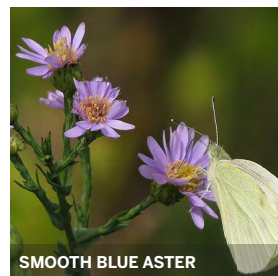
Canadian Wild Ginger
Dutchman's Breeches
Golden Alexanders
Virginia Spiderwort
Sweet Pepperbush
Prairie Drop Seed
White Wood Aster

Garden Bed J

Fireworks Goldenrod
Smooth Blue Aster
Sweet Pepperbush
Butterfly Milkweed
Wild Geranium
Prairie Drop Seed

Garden Bed H

Sweet Pepperbush



Bloom Times & Flower Colors

Autumn Joy Sedum Hybrid blooms from late summer to autumn. Its pink flowers bring a soft color to the garden just as other plants are starting to fade.

Sterntaler Tickseed adds brightness from late spring to summer with its yellow flowers. It's one of the first flowers in the bed to bloom each year.

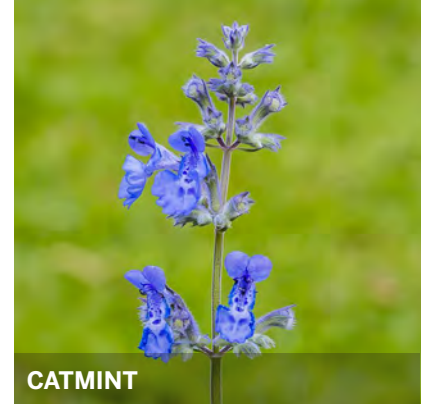
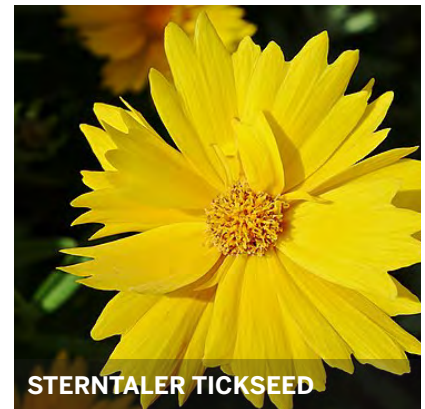
Catmint has one of the longest blooming periods, stretching from late spring all the way to autumn. Its purple flowers stay vibrant through much of the warmer months.

Interactions with Pollinators

Autumn Joy Sedum Hybrid attracts both bees and butterflies, especially during the late season when fewer plants are flowering. Although it isn't native to the NYC area—it was created in Europe in the 1950s—it still serves as a helpful food source.

Sterntaler Tickseed is also loved by bees and butterflies, especially native bees like long-horned and leafcutter bees. Leafcutter bees are known for cutting small oval-shaped pieces from leaves and petals, which they use to line their nests. While this plant can sometimes spread quickly and become weedy, it grows naturally in open spaces like meadows and prairies, where many pollinators thrive.

Catmint mainly supports bees, which are drawn to its purple flowers throughout the growing season. Even though this plant isn't from North America—it was bred in England from parent plants found in southern Europe, Turkey, and Iran—it still helps pollinators by providing nectar over a long stretch of time.



Bloom Times & Flower Colors

In late summer to autumn, **White Wood Aster** adds clusters of white flowers with yellow centers above its heart-shaped leaves. As the flowers get pollinated, their yellow centers turn red. These blooms appear just as summer ends and are not only beautiful but also useful. After flowering, the plant produces seeds that are eaten by birds and small mammals, offering an important food source in autumn and winter.

Sterntaler Tickseed starts blooming in late spring and continues into summer. Its flowers are bright yellow and bring a cheerful pop of color. This plant grows naturally in open places like woodlands, meadows, and prairies, but it can spread quickly and become a bit weedy.

In late summer through autumn, **Autumn Joy Sedum** takes over with its soft pink blooms. This flower adds life to the garden when many other plants are starting to fade. Even though it's not native to the NYC area—it was developed in Europe in the 1950s—it fits in well in the late-season garden.

Catmint has one of the longest blooming periods. It starts in late spring and lasts all the way into autumn, with its beautiful purple flowers adding color for months. Though it isn't native to North America, this plant was bred in England from species found in southern Europe, Turkey, and Iran.

Interactions with Pollinators

White Wood Aster is a favorite of bees and butterflies. As the flowers are pollinated, the centers turn from yellow to red, showing that the plant is actively supporting pollinators. Later in the season, its seeds help feed birds and small mammals, making it important for local wildlife even after blooming.

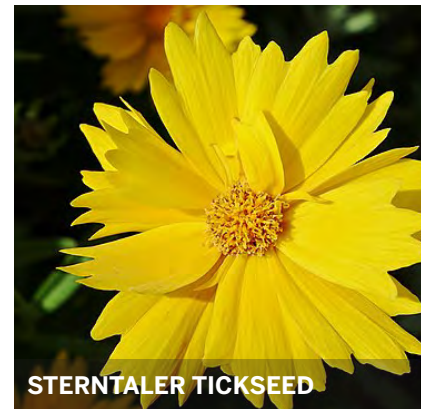
Sterntaler Tickseed supports bees and butterflies, including native species like long-horned bees and leafcutter bees. Leafcutter bees are known for cutting small oval pieces out of leaves and flower petals, which they use to line their nests. This plant offers both nectar and useful materials for nesting.

Autumn Joy Sedum helps bees and butterflies, especially during the late season, when many other flowers are no longer blooming. Even though it isn't native, it still provides an important food source when pollinators need it most.

Catmint mostly supports bees, which are drawn to its long-lasting purple blooms. Because it flowers for such a long time, it gives bees a steady supply of nectar throughout the warmer months—even though it's not a native plant.



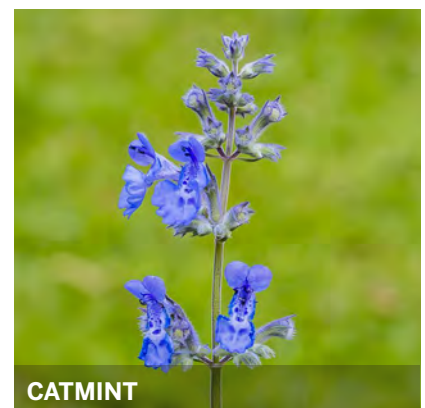
WHITE WOOD ASTER



STERNTALER TICKSEED



AUTUMN JOY SEDUM HYBRID



CATMINT

Bloom Times & Flower Colors

In the spring, **Canadian Wild Ginger** brings early color with blooms in shades of red, green, purple, and brown. Its roots have a strong scent similar to ginger, and when cooked with sugar, can serve as a substitute in recipes.

Also blooming in spring, **Dutchman's Breeches** has delicate white and yellow flowers. These spring ephemerals have a unique look and are pollinated mostly by bumblebees. The plant can cause minor skin irritation if touched and is toxic if eaten in large amounts.

Golden Alexanders bloom in spring as well, offering bright flowers that attract bees.

Virginia Spiderwort starts blooming in late spring and continues into summer. Its purple flowers only open in the morning and last a single day before wilting into a jelly-like substance.

Sweet Pepperbush blooms in mid to late summer, with fragrant flowers that open pink and mature to white. In autumn, the blooms give way to foliage that turns shades of yellow to orange.

Prairie Drop Seed blooms in late summer with tiny green flowers. These give off a strong cilantro scent. While the flowers themselves are not showy, the seeds were once used by Indigenous peoples to make flour.

Finally, in late summer to autumn, **White Wood Aster** adds bright white flowers with yellow centers. After pollination, the centers turn red. These blooms sit above heart-shaped leaves and offer great color at the end of the growing season.

Interactions with Pollinators

Canadian Wild Ginger supports beetles and ants as pollinators. It's also the larval host for the Pipevine Swallowtail butterfly, meaning the caterpillars feed on its leaves.

Dutchman's Breeches is mainly pollinated by bumblebees, which have long enough tongues to reach the nectar inside its uniquely shaped flowers. Honeybees, which have shorter tongues, can only gather the pollen.

Golden Alexanders support bee pollinators in early spring.

Virginia Spiderwort attracts many native bees and is recognized by pollination ecologists as a major bee-friendly plant.

Sweet Pepperbush's fragrant summer flowers are visited by bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. Its fruits are a food source for many birds and mammals.

Prairie Drop Seed is wind-pollinated and not dependent on insects for pollination. However, it still plays a role in the ecosystem by providing shelter for overwintering bees and seeds for birds.

White Wood Aster supports bees and butterflies, and its seeds feed birds and small mammals later in the season.



Bloom Times & Flower Colors

Eastern Purple Coneflower blooms from summer to autumn, adding a vibrant purple to the garden. This striking flower is not only beautiful but was also used medicinally by Indigenous Peoples of the Americas to relieve pain, treat colds, and heal wounds.

Yellow Coneflower also blooms from summer to autumn with bright orange and yellow flowers. Its natural habitats include open woods, meadows, and pastures, where its color stands out among the grasses.

Autumn Joy Sedum Hybrid lights up the garden in late summer to autumn with its soft pink blooms. Though not native to NYC, it was developed in Europe in the 1950s and brings great late-season interest.

Prairie Drop Seed appears in late summer with tiny green flowers that give off a cilantro-like scent. While the flowers themselves are not showy, the plant plays an important ecological role.

Virginia Spiderwort blooms from late spring through summer. Its purple flowers open in the morning and close by midday, lasting only one day before dissolving into a jelly-like fluid.

Interactions with Pollinators

Eastern Purple Coneflower supports a wide variety of pollinators including bees and butterflies. Butterflies such as Monarchs, Tiger Swallowtails, American Ladies, and Red Admirals are drawn to its nectar. It is also a host plant for the Silvery Checkerspot butterfly. Finches and other birds eat its seeds and help disperse them, and cavity-nesting bees use its dried stems for shelter.

Yellow Coneflower provides nectar for bees, butterflies, and flies. Its seeds are loved by songbirds, especially American goldfinches. It's also a larval host for the Wavy-lined Emerald moth and Checkerspot butterflies, and supports specialist bees such as mining, digger, and fairy bees.

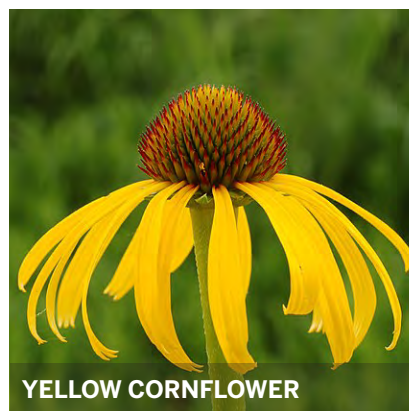
Autumn Joy Sedum Hybrid benefits bees and butterflies, particularly late in the season when few other flowers are blooming. Although not native, it's an important late-season nectar source.

Prairie Drop Seed is wind-pollinated, so it doesn't rely on insects for reproduction, but it still provides winter shelter for bees and food for seed-eating birds.

Virginia Spiderwort is recognized for attracting large numbers of native bees. Its short-lived, but vibrant purple flowers are important during the late spring and early summer.



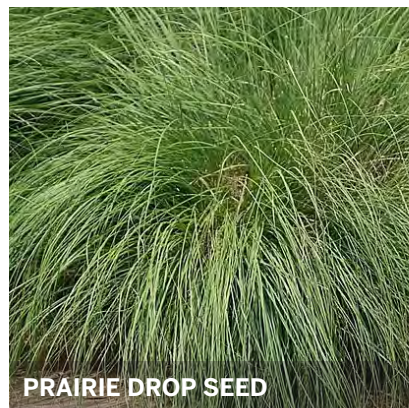
EASTERN PURPLE CONEFLOWER



YELLOW CORNFLOWER



AUTUMN JOY SEDUM HYBRID



PRAIRIE DROP SEED

Bloom Times & Flower Colors

Snowdrop is one of the first flowers to bloom in the year, appearing in late winter to early spring. Its small, white blossoms are a hopeful sign of spring's arrival.

Eastern Purple Coneflower follows, blooming from summer into autumn. Its striking purple flowers stand tall and attract attention from both people and pollinators.

Fireworks Goldenrod bursts into bloom in late summer and continues into autumn, lighting up the garden with bold yellow flowers.

White Wood Aster adds beauty in late summer to autumn as well, with clusters of white flowers and yellow centers that turn red after pollination.

Yellow Coneflower shows off its sunny orange and yellow petals from summer into autumn.

Prairie Drop Seed, though less showy, blooms in late summer with tiny green flowers and gives off a cilantro-like scent.

Heath Aster is a autumn bloomer with delicate white flowers.

All of these flowers combine to create a continuous wave of color through multiple seasons.

Interactions with Pollinators

Snowdrop, although native to Europe and Western Asia, provides early nectar for bees coming out of winter.

Eastern Purple Coneflower is a magnet for many types of butterflies, including Monarchs and Tiger Swallowtails. It's also a food source for birds like finches that eat its seeds, and it supports cavity-nesting bees who use its dried stems. Additionally, it's a host plant for Silvery Checkerspot butterfly caterpillars.

Fireworks Goldenrod attracts both bees and butterflies. It's especially important for a vulnerable specialist bee called Drury's long-horned bee, which prefers goldenrods and asters.

Despite being unfairly blamed for hay fever, goldenrod pollen doesn't cause allergies—ragweed is the real culprit.

White Wood Aster is another favorite of bees and butterflies. It also supports birds and small mammals, which eat its seeds through autumn and winter.

Yellow Coneflower feeds pollinators with its nectar and is a host plant for several butterflies and specialist bees like digger, fairy, and mining bees. Birds, especially goldfinches, eat its seeds.

Prairie Drop Seed is wind-pollinated but still plays a role in the ecosystem. It shelters overwintering bees and provides seeds for birds. Indigenous Peoples once used its seeds to make flour.

Heath Aster provides vital late-season food for butterflies and queen bumblebees preparing for winter. Specialist bees also rely on it. Traditionally, Indigenous Peoples used it in sweat lodges for herbal steam during ceremonies.



SNOWDROP



EASTERN PURPLE CONEFLOWER



FIREWORKS GOLDENROD



WHITE WOOD ASTER

Bloom Times & Flower Colors

Snowdrop is the earliest bloomer in this garden bed, showing its delicate white flowers in late winter to early spring. It brings early beauty to the garden, even before most other plants have emerged.

Wild Geranium takes over in spring to early summer with soft, pinkish-purple blooms.

Virginia Spiderwort begins in late spring and continues through summer. Its purple flowers only last a day, opening in the morning and closing by midday, giving it a unique and fleeting beauty.

Smooth Blue Aster starts blooming in late summer and continues into autumn. Its blue flowers add a lovely cool tone to the later season.

White Heath Aster and Heath Aster both bloom in the autumn, covering the garden with white flowers that help extend the blooming season well into cooler months.

Interactions with Pollinators

This bed provides food and shelter for many different types of pollinators throughout the growing season.

Snowdrop, though not native, offers an early nectar source for bees when few other flowers are available.

Wild Geranium is an important spring food source for a wide variety of bees—like mining bees, mason bees, sweat bees, bumble bees, cuckoo bees, and carpenter bees. In addition to its ecological role, it was traditionally used by Indigenous Peoples as a medicinal plant for treating mouth and throat conditions and stopping bleeding.

Virginia Spiderwort is recognized for attracting large numbers of native bees. Its short-lived flowers offer concentrated bursts of nectar early in the day.

Smooth Blue Aster serves as a host plant for the pearl crescent butterfly and provides nectar for bees and butterflies. Birds and small mammals also eat its seeds, helping with seed dispersal.

White Heath Aster and Heath Aster are essential late-season flowers. They feed butterflies, including migrating Monarchs, and are loved by specialist bees such as mining bees, digger bees, and fairy bees. Bumblebee queens feed on these flowers before going into hibernation. Indigenous Peoples used both asters in sweat lodges for herbal steam.



SNOWDROP



WILD GERANIUM



VIRGINIA SPIDERWORT



SMOOTH BLUE ASTER

Bloom Times & Flower Colors

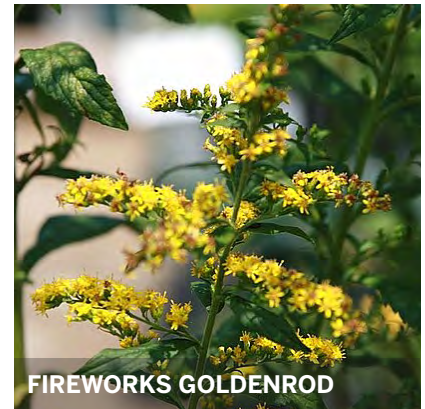
In late summer to autumn, **Fireworks Goldenrod** blooms with bright yellow flowers. Even though many people blame goldenrod for causing hay fever, it's actually ragweed that spreads the allergy-triggering pollen during the same time of year. Fireworks Goldenrod adds a vibrant golden glow to the garden as the season winds down.

Also blooming from late summer to autumn, **Smooth Blue Aster** shows off soft blue, fragrant flowers. It's a low-maintenance plant that adds calm, cool colors to the late-season garden. These lovely flowers stand out while providing both beauty and function.

Interactions with Pollinators

Fireworks Goldenrod is a powerful supporter of pollinators, especially bees and butterflies. It attracts a wide variety, including a rare bee species called Drury's long-horned bee, which is listed as vulnerable. This special bee has a strong preference for plants like asters and goldenrods and relies on them for food.

Smooth Blue Aster is not only pretty—it's also important to pollinators. It attracts both bees and butterflies and acts as a host plant for the Pearl Crescent butterfly, meaning the butterfly's caterpillars feed on it. On top of that, birds and small mammals eat the seeds, showing how many animals benefit from this plant.



Bloom Times & Flower Colors

Sweet Pepperbush begins blooming in mid to late summer, filling the garden with fragrant, showy flowers. When the blossoms are new, they appear pink, but mature into a bright white. In the autumn, its leaves turn yellow to orange, adding warm colors to the garden even after the flowers have faded.

Interactions with Pollinators

Sweet Pepperbush is a magnet for a variety of pollinators. Bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds are all drawn to its flowers during the summer. Beyond blooming, this plant supports wildlife in other ways—many birds and mammals eat its fruit, making it a valuable food source for different animals in the park.



SWEET PEPPERBUSH

Bloom Times & Flower Colors

Fireworks Goldenrod blooms from late summer to autumn, brightening the garden with bright yellow flower sprays. Although often mistaken for ragweed as the cause of hay fever, the true culprit is ragweed, which blooms at the same time and triggers allergies.

Smooth Blue Aster blooms from late summer to autumn, producing fragrant blue flowers. It's low-maintenance and adds a peaceful hue to the garden.

Sweet Pepperbush blooms in mid to late summer, with fragrant flowers that open pink and mature to white. In autumn, the blooms give way to foliage that turns shades of yellow to orange.

Butterfly Milkweed blooms a vibrant orange and yellow in summer. Its deep tap root makes it resilient to drought.

Wild Geranium brightens up the garden in spring to early summer with its pinkish-purple blooms. Its delicate flowers appear early and are among the first signs of spring.

Prairie Drop Seed sends up tiny green flowers in late summer, releasing a cilantro-like scent. Though subtle, its blooms add texture to the garden.

Interactions with Pollinators

Fireworks Goldenrod supports a wide range of pollinators, including the Drury's long-horned bee, a vulnerable species with a strong preference for goldenrods and asters. It provides important nectar in the late season.

Smooth Blue Aster is a host plant for the pearl crescent butterfly. Bees and butterflies are drawn to its nectar, and its seeds feed songbirds and small mammals.

Sweet Pepperbush is loved by bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. Its fruits are eaten by birds and mammals, making it a well-rounded food source for wildlife.

Butterfly Milkweed is a nectar source for bees, hummingbirds, butterflies, and even Eastern yellowjackets. It's a critical host plant for Monarch caterpillars, supporting their full life cycle.

Wild Geranium is a springtime food source for many native bees, including mining, cuckoo, mason, sweat, bumble, and small carpenter bees. It also has a long history of medicinal use by Indigenous Peoples.

Prairie Drop Seed is wind pollinated and not a major nectar source, but it's important for overwintering bees and provides seeds for birds. Indigenous communities once used its seeds to make flour.



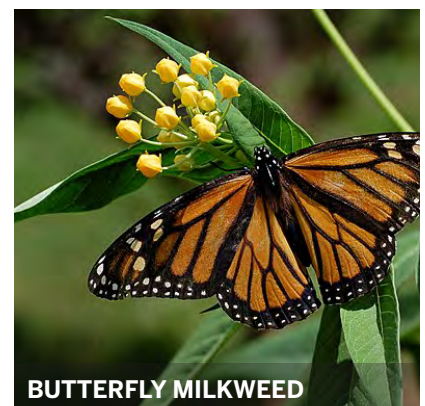
FIREWORKS GOLDENROD



SMOOTH BLUE ASTER



SWEET PEPPERBUSH



BUTTERFLY MILKWEED

LIBERTY PARK BEE HOUSES

The Liberty Park bee sanctuaries consist of four native bee houses placed in the park. These wooden homes were manufactured by Brooklyn Woods and can contain up to 105 native bees per house.

The houses were donated by The Bee Conservancy and are maintained by a dedicated team of Sanctuary Beekeepers. These native New York City bees help pollinate the flowering plants in this urban park and bolster local biodiversity. They provide protected habitats that include food storage and nesting sites for following types of bees:

Small Carpenter Bees are mostly hairless and dark metallic blue or green in color. They emerge in spring and stay active until autumn. They lay a single egg into each cell that they create in the tubes.

Mason Bees are named for using mud or other 'masonry' products in constructing their nests. Unlike other bee species, they have pollen-collecting hairs on their abdomen.

Native to the North East, the **Leaf Cutter Bees** chew leaves or petals into fragments to build their nests. Many use leaf discs to line their nests and it is thought this helps to prevent the larva's food supply drying out.

