

PEACE AND QUIET WITH A TOUCH OF HISTORY

Enjoy a sliver of the Park's natural splendor.



Funded primarily by individual donations, the nonprofit Central Park Conservancy cares for the entire Park, tending to the largest and smallest details of its maintenance and restoration.

**CENTRAL PARK
CONSERVANCY**



1 [Adventure Playground](#)

A popular playground design known as “adventure style” emerged in the 1960s. This style advocated for playgrounds that promote exploration and invention for children through movable elements and makeshift building materials. Now a rare find in New York City, Adventure Playground was the first of its kind built in the Park. The Conservancy recently reconstructed the playground, adding new play elements, refurbishing original structures, and improving accessibility for children and caregivers.



2 [Strawberry Fields](#)

Dedicated to the memory of John Lennon in 1985, Strawberry Fields was among the Conservancy's first major restoration projects funded through private philanthropy. Yoko Ono, Lennon's wife, partnered with the Conservancy to design Strawberry Fields as a meditative retreat within the Park. One hundred and twenty one countries donated plants to be placed in the Garden of Peace, a symbol of worldwide unity.



3 [Alexander von Humboldt](#)

Central Park's gates are named after various vocations that honor the people of New York City. Each gate was meant to have a statue nearby to honor the gate's namesake, however, only two statues were erected. German naturalist Alexander von Humboldt, placed here at Naturalists' gate, is one of them. Do you know the other? (See below for the answer).



4 [Naturalists' Walk](#)

Enjoy a stroll through the thick canopy of trees along Naturalists' Walk and brush up on your local geology as you come face-to-face with some of the Park's most impressive outcrops of Manhattan schist. But remember, it takes a lot of work for the Park to look this natural—the Conservancy restored this landscape to its current beauty in 1996.



5 [Arthur Ross Pinetum](#)

In their original vision for Central Park, Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux planned a “Winter Drive” of pines, spruces, and firs, but by the late 1800s, the original trees were replaced with deciduous ones. So in the 1970s, philanthropist Arthur Ross set out to return pine trees to Central Park. After first planting pine trees along the 86th Street Transverse Road, Ross planted this Pinetum, where he added about 35 trees each year with species from Macedonia, Japan, and the Himalayas.

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