



Landscape's Environmental, Economic & Health Benefits



Landscape's Environmental Benefits:

Trees, shrubs and other types of plant material trap and filter dust and other pollutants from rainwater.

Landscape buffers can reduce the flow of sediments and pollutants into nearby lakes, streams and other bodies of water.

The roots of plants help prevent soil erosion, filter pollutants and reduce downstream flooding.

Plants improve air quality; one tree can remove as much as 26 pounds of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere annually.

Plants remove low levels of chemicals such as carbon monoxide and formaldehyde.

Landscape's Economic Value:

Quality landscaping adds value and most significantly, can speed the sale of a building!

Hedges raise property values by 3.6%, a landscape curb by 4.4% and a landscaped patio by 12.4%.

Investing 5% of the value of a home on a quality low-maintenance landscape can boost it's resale value by as much as 15%.

A tree shading an outdoor air conditioning unit can increase it's efficiency by as much as 10% and three properly-placed trees can save an average household \$100 - \$250 in annual energy costs.

Shrubs and vines planted next to a building provide year-round insulation by creating an air space.

Landscape's Health & Psychosocial Benefits:

Views of plants increase positive feelings and reduce fear and anger.

Women 50 & older who gardened at least once a week had higher bone density than those who indicated they jogged, walked, swam or did aerobics and did not garden.

You can burn as many calories in 45 minutes of gardening as in 30 minutes of aerobics. One hour of weeding burns 300 calories-- the same as walking or bicycling at a moderate rate.

**For more details on the benefits of
landscape, contact FNGLA:
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