



**2 hours/week, 20+ minutes at a time. That's all it takes.**

Research shows that people who spend at least 2 hours in nature each week report significantly better health and wellbeing.<sup>i</sup> Science suggests that the most efficient drop in cortisol (stress hormone) levels happens between 20 to 30 minutes<sup>ii</sup> — hence our 20-minute rule.

**Spending time in nature:**

**Improves your lung function.** A study of over 7,000 kids showed that growing up close to green space boosts your lung capacity and elasticity into young adulthood.<sup>iii</sup>

**Can lower your risk of asthma.** Kids who live in neighbourhoods with more diverse vegetation and street trees develop asthma less often.<sup>iv</sup>

**Smartens up your immune system.** By exposing your developing immune system

to a variety of bacteria that live in vegetation, animal species and fertile soil, nature time teaches it to attack dangerous molecules and ignore harmless ones.<sup>v</sup>

**Drops your risk of allergies.** Living in an area with increased forests and farmland within 5 km of home reduces kids' chances of developing allergies.<sup>vi</sup>

**Keeps you fit.** Children who spend time in nature are more physically active and less sedentary—which improves your overall respiratory health and endurance.<sup>vii</sup>

**Make the most of your nature prescription with these simple tips:**

**1. Make easy green tweaks to your routine.**

Avoid adding extra time and effort by substituting outdoor activities for indoor ones.

**2. Write nature into your schedule.**

Prioritize your date with nature by entering it into your day planner.

**3. Phone a friend or family member.**

Involving others increases your chances of meeting your goals.

**4. Respect nature—and yourself.**

Dress for the weather, stay on the trail and pack out what you pack in.

**5. Follow your child's lead.**

Focus on fun and plan green time around your child's interests to grow a lifelong nature habit.

<sup>i</sup> White, M.P. et al. *Sci Rep* 9, 7730 (2019). <sup>ii</sup> Hunter, M.R. et al. *Front Psychol* 10, 722 (2019). <sup>iii</sup> Fuertes, E. et al. *Environ Int* 140, 105749 (2020). <sup>iv</sup> Donovan, G.H. et al. *Nat Plants* 4, 358 (2018). <sup>v</sup> Rook, G.A. *PNAS USA* 110, 18360 (2013). <sup>vi</sup> Ruokolainen, L. et al. *Allergy* 70, 195 (2015). <sup>vii</sup> Chawla, L. *J Plan Lit* 30, 433 (2015).

