KANSAS STATE N I V E R S I T Y

Introduction

- **Green space**: an area of grass, trees, or other vegetation set apart for recreational or aesthetic purposes in an otherwise urban environment.
 - Benefits include increased mental ¹and physical health,², habitat for wildlife ³, water purification ⁴, and other ecological functions in urban areas.
- Also provides aesthetically pleasing areas and creates opportunities for community gathering and events. • Perceptions and knowledge of green spaces can vary heavily,
- which may impact volunteerism.⁵

Objectives

At Kansas State University (Manhattan campus) we sought to:

- 1. Understand perceived green space benefits by various groups.
- 2. Understand ecological literacy of green spaces by various groups.
- 3. Understand how perceptions and knowledge of green spaces impact likelihood of volunteering in green spaces.



Figure 1: Example of green space at KSU (Image courtesy of K-State Communications and Marketing).

Methods

- Conducted literature search on green spaces and collaborated with experts to determine benefits categories.
- 3-7 questions per objective to ask participants in Survey 123 (ArcGIS).
- Questions asked about prioritized benefits of green spaces, volunteerism, and ecological literacy (both self-reported and tested).
- Administered survey electronically to K-State members via club chats, emails, and social media.
- Received 172 total responses over 9 days.





Figure 2: Illustration used in survey where respondents select their preferred green space.

Perceptions of Green Spaces and their Connection to Volunteerism at Kansas State University

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Results



Respondents prioritized green spaces with high environmental value in free responses, but high aesthetic value in formal responses.

- on the impacts of native vegetation.





• 62% of respondents felt that there were not enough green spaces on campus at KSU.

• 53% of respondents selected image 4 ("naturalized green space") from *Fig. 1* as their preferred green space to spend time in. • 43.7% of respondents had high knowledge on the ecological function of green spaces, and over 75% of respondents received education

• Only 3 of 172 respondents had volunteered in green spaces at KSU, and only around 6% said they knew about these opportunities.

Discussion

Key Takeaways

- 1. Participants value aesthetics of a green space, though that does not mean they prefer areas with traditionally manicured landscaping.
- 2. Most respondents had a basic knowledge of green space ecological benefits.
- 3. Increased promotion of scientific literature may increase volunteering efforts. Scientific knowledge is a key motivator behind green space volunteerism.

Citations

¹ Wood, L., Hooper, P., Foster, S., & Bull, F. (2017). Public green spaces and positive mental health – investigating the relationship between access, quantity and types of parks and mental wellbeing. Health & Place, 48(48), 63-71. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2017.09.002 ² Picavet, H. S. J., Milder, I., Kruize, H., de Vries, S., Hermans, T., & Wendel-Vos, W. (2016). Greener living environment healthier people? *Preventive Medicine*, 89, 7–14. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2016.04.021

³ MacGregor-Fors I, Escobar F, Rueda-Hernández R, Avendaño-Reyes S, Baena ML, Bandala VM, Chacón-Zapata S, Guillén-Servent A, González-García F, Lorea-Hernández F, et al. City "Green" Contributions: The Role of Urban Greenspaces as Reservoirs for Biodiversity. *Forests*. 2016; 7(7):146. https://doi.org/10.3390/f7070146 ⁴ Bartens, J., Day, S. D., Harris, J. R., Dove, J. E., & Wynn, T. M. (2008). Can Urban Tree Roots Improve Infiltration through Compacted Subsoils for Stormwater Management? Journal of Environmental Quality, 37(6), 2048-2057.

⁵ Braçe, Olta, et al. "Gender Differences in the Perceptions of Green Spaces Characteristics." Social Science Quarterly, vol. 102, no. 6, 18 Oct. 2021, https://doi.org/10.1111/ssqu.13074.



self-reported literacy in scientific papers on green spaces. Self-reported likelihood of volunteerism was significantly *impacted by self-reported scientific literacy (p<0.05).*