



Green spaces improve the physical, social, economic wellbeing of a community by providing places to exercise, socialize, and organize, while supporting stable community development.





Landfills can contaminate groundwater, damage crops, and cause serious health problems.





Heat islands are large areas of asphalt or concrete that can result in hotter temperature differences up to 22 degrees Fahrenheit. Hotter temperatures increase energy demands and costs, risk of heat-related illnesses or death, and greenhouse gas emissions.







About 6,800 gallons of water is required to grow a day's food for a family of four.





Ongoing exposure to nitrogen dioxide and fine particular matter found in soils affects cognitive development in children.





Exposure to noise can have physical, mental, and emotional health impacts.







“Nature Deficit Disorder” is a recognized condition, resulting in negative health impacts.





Half of all household water consumption is used outdoors, such as watering the lawn.







Reducing automobile trips by improving the availability of mass transit, walking, and bicycling could help reduce air pollution, especially in urban areas.





We breathe more than 15,000 liters of air every day so clean air is a critical component to our health.







Air pollution is the number one environmental cause of adverse health effects, including asthma, diminished lung function, congenital birth disorders, childhood cancer, and cardiovascular disease.





Through the process of photosynthesis, trees offset greenhouse gas emissions and remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.







According to the EPA, it is estimated that there are more than 450,000 brownfield sites in the U.S.

