**Ecosystem Type: CREATED GREENSPACE**

**Category: Recreation, Culture, and Aesthetics**

1. **Materials**

***Supplier*** – Created greenspaces, such as parks and open lots, provide many resources that can be enjoyed recreationally, culturally, and aesthetically. The aesthetics of these habitats actually increases the value of nearby properties because of the benefits they provide for landowners (Tajima, 2003).

***Driver*** –

***Demander*** – not applicable

1. **Nutrition**

***Supplier*** – not applicable

***Driver*** -not applicable

***Demander*** - not applicable

1. **Energy**

***Supplier*** – not applicable

***Driver*** – not applicable

***Demander*** – not applicable

1. **Mediation of Waste, Toxics, and Other Nuisances**

***Supplier*** – not applicable

***Driver*** – not applicable

***Demander*** –

1. **Mediation of Flows**

***Supplier*** – not applicable

***Driver*** – not applicable

***Demander*** – not applicable

1. **Maintenance of Physical, Chemical, and Biological Indicators**

***Supplier*** – not applicable

***Driver*** – not applicable

***Demander*** –

1. **Spiritual, Symbolic, Religious, and Social Experiences**

***Supplier*** – There are many forms of created greenspace that contribute to spiritual, symbolic, religious, and social experiences. Studies have found that people appreciate greenspaces as nice settings for family activities, particularly in urban areas (Lo and Jim, 2010). Generally, people value these spaces because they provide a place of exercise and are aesthetically pleasing (Lo and Jim, 2010).

***Driver*** – not applicable

***Demander*** – not applicable

1. **Physical and Intellectual Interactions w/ Biota, Ecosystems, and Land/Seascapes**

***Supplier*** – Created greenspaces, such as parks, serve as habitats that can be enjoyed every day by humans (Solecki and Welch, 1995).

***Driver*** – not applicable

***Demander*** - not applicable

**Sources:**

Lo, A.Y.H. and Jim, C.Y. (2010) Differential community effects on perception and use of urban greenspaces. *Cities, 27*(6), 430-442. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2010.07.001>. [abstract only]

Lo, A.Y. and Jim, C.Y. (2010) Willingness of residents to pay and motives for conservation of urban green spaces in the compact city of Hong Kong. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening, 9*(2), 113-120. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ufug.2010.01.001>. [abstract only]

Solecki, W.D. and Welch, J.M. (1995) Urban parks: green spaces or green walls? *Landscape and Urban Planning, 32*(2), 93-106. <https://doi.org/10.1016/0169-2046(94)00193-7>. [abstract only]

Tajima, K. (2003) New Estimates of the Demand for Urban Green Space: Implications for Valuing the Environmental Benefits of Boston’s Big Dig Project. *Journal of Urban Affairs, 25*(5), 641-655. DOI: 10.1111/j.1467-9906.2003.00006.x. [abstract only]