

Enter at Your Own Risk: Creating Authentic Children's Gardens in a Built World



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Risk and Children's Play: What the Research Tells Us



All photos: The Arboretum at Penn State, unless otherwise noted

Agenda:

- The benefits of risky play
- Parental perceptions of risk and safety
- The costs of engineering risk and free play out of children's experience
- Where children's gardens fit in



The Benefits of Risky Play

- Distinguishing risk from hazard
 - Risky play: Play that “combine[s] the joy of freedom with just the right measure of fear to produce the exhilarating blend known as *thrill*” (Gray, 2014.)
 - Hazard: “A source of harm that is not obvious to the child, such that the potential for injury is hidden” (Wallach, 1992.)



The Benefits of Risky Play

- Types of risky play (Sandseter, 2011.)
 - Great heights!
 - Rapid speeds!
 - Dangerous tools!
 - Dangerous elements!
 - Rough and tumble!
 - Disappearing!
- What do all of these have in common?
- Why might this be important?



The Benefits of Risky Play

- **An evolutionary perspective:**
The anti-phobic effects of thrilling experiences (Sandseter, 2011.)
- **A developmental perspective:**
Learning resilience and developing competence (Brussoni et al., 2012.)



Parental Perceptions of Risk and Safety

- Parental safety concerns are the largest influence on children's access to independent play (Valentine and McKendrick, 1997.)
 - 43% of UK parents in a 2006 survey thought children under 14 should not be allowed outside unsupervised; 22% believed this to be true of children up to age 16! (Living Streets, 2009.)
- Cultural norms influence parental behavior (Thomas et al, 2016.)
 - Our current parenting norm: constant direct adult supervision of children
 - Consequences of violating this norm range from harsh criticism to legal action



The Costs of Engineering Risk and Free Play out of Children's Experience

- Impacts to physical health and well-being
 - The childhood obesity epidemic
 - Growing sense of disconnection with the natural world
- Team sports as a replacement for free play in many school and leisure settings
 - Rules are set by adults, who also adjudicate all disputes
 - 3.5 million children under age 14, or 1 out of 7 children engaged in youth sports, receive medical treatment for sports injuries per year (Gray, 2014.)
- Intensively-parented children develop anxiety and depression in adolescence
 - The overly-constrained children of today are the anxious, depressed, and dependent young adults of tomorrow (Estroff Marano, 2004.)

Where Children's Gardens Fit In



References

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A Place to connect to the Natural Environment



Nature Play Challenges

over



through



under

How to avoid compaction or loosing the plant collection



Not a dog park with bare ground



Not a playground with no plants



*Overall considerations:
sight lines and circulation*









Build discovery and channel flows with raised landforms + plants



Raised Beds to expose plants



Balance between social spaces for interaction and energy dispersion, versus compressed moments for discovery and spaces for plants.



Elevate plants for multi-sensorial experience and protection



Provide pockets of open space for activities within dense planting



Structures for vines



Nestle social spaces within backdrops of planting



Provide planned cut-through framed by resilient planting

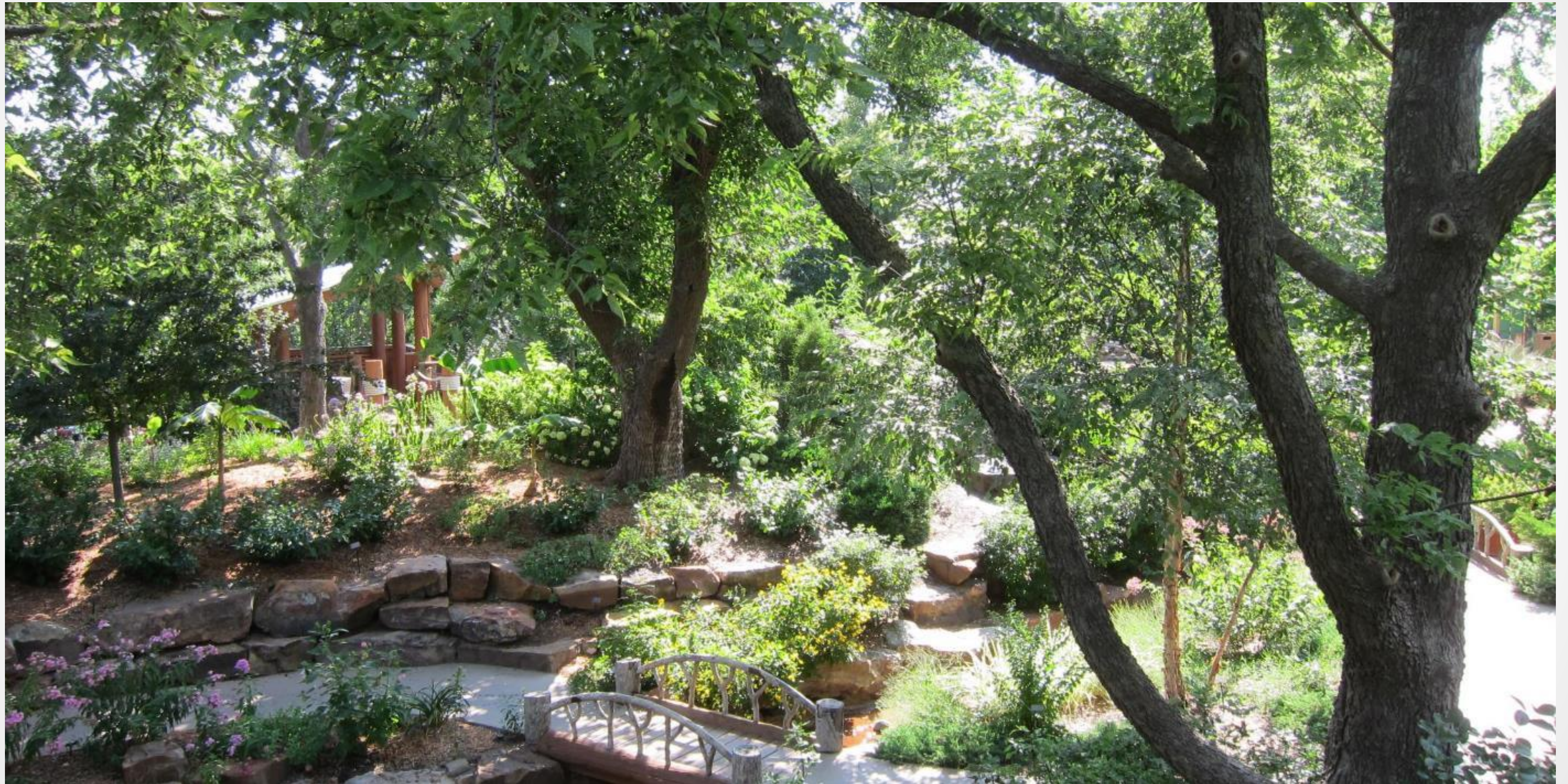


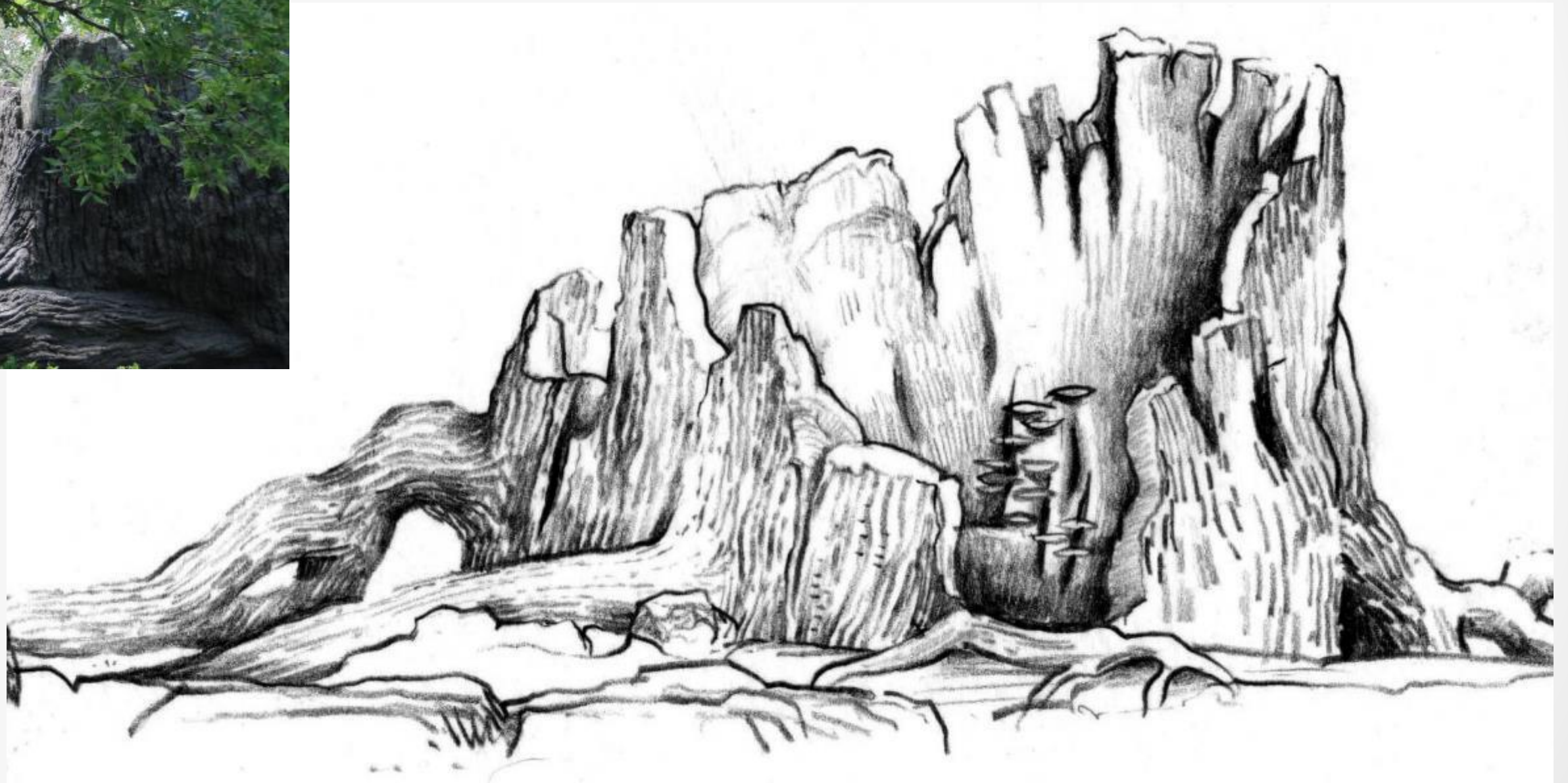


Create nooks and pockets for plants



Topography as edges or barrier to channel flows





Use landscape elements as edges for plants





Adapt pathways when needed, but extending overall character



Weaving plants and children's flow lines and energy



*USBG Children's
Garden circa 2005*



Establishing a need for change



Phase A, Constructed 2015



Phase A Water Features



Phase A Raised Beds



Watering Can Fill Station



Phase B, Constructed 2017



Platform Discovery Structure



Platform Discovery Structure



Leaf Shades

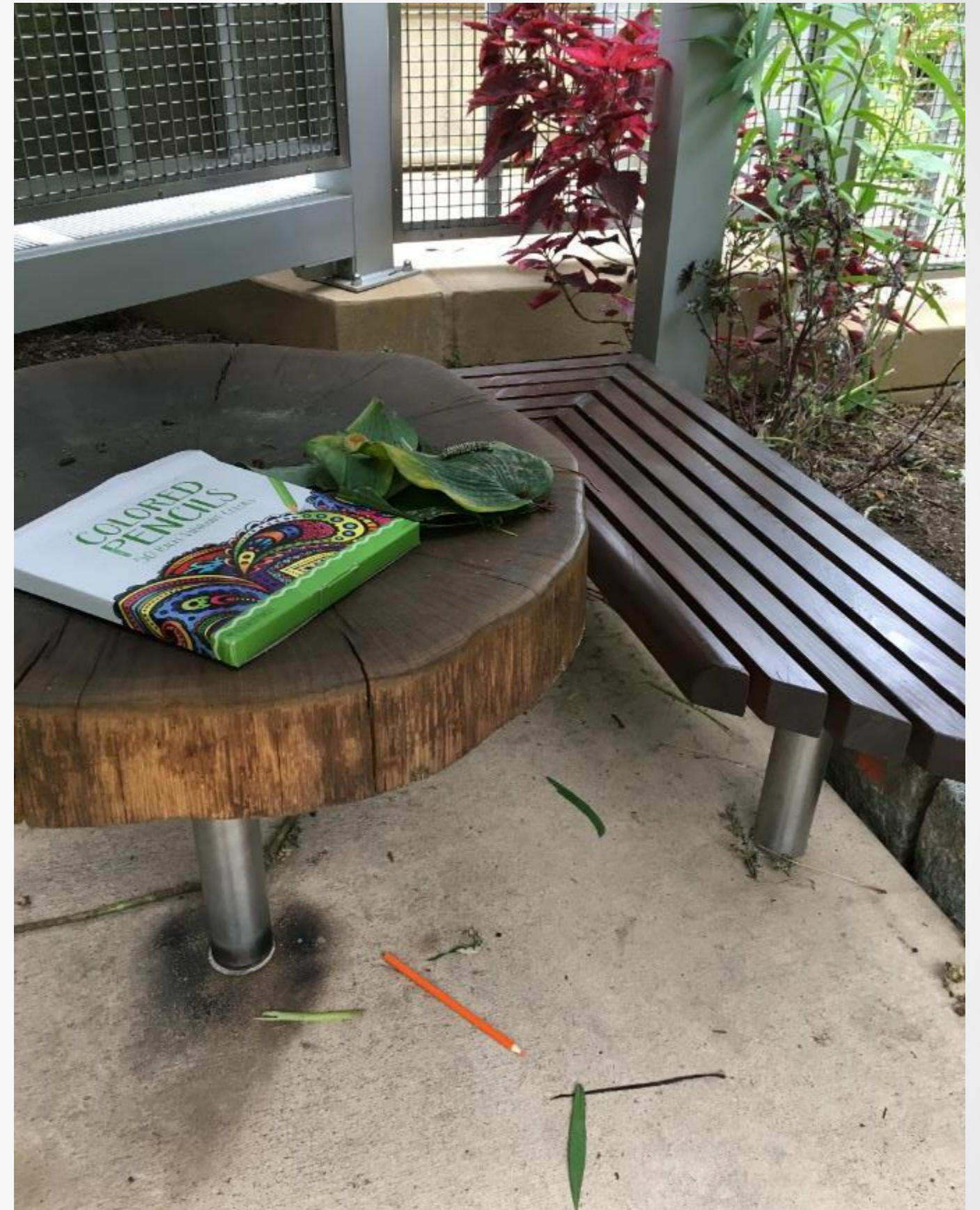


Dandelion Sculptures





*Children learn to think creatively
through their interactions*

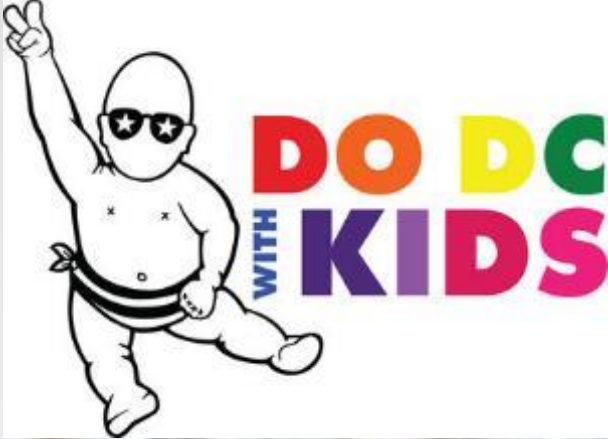


Prepare for battle

“In preparing for battle I have always found that plans are useless, but planning is indispensable.”

Dwight D. Eisenhower





Children's garden at the United States Botanical Garden has reopened and is better than ever.

By [Tina](#)
Published on June 19, 2017



"You may be a city kid when, shoveling is a total delight."

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United States Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division

Information and Technical Assistance on the Americans with Disabilities Act

Law / Regulations

Design Standards

Technical Assistance Materials

ADA Standards for Accessible Design



**2010 ADA
Standards for
Accessible
Design - html**



The Department of Justice's revised regulations for [Titles II and Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 \(ADA\)](#) were published in the [Register](#) on September 15, 2010. These regulations adopted revised accessibility standards called the **2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design**. On March 15, 2012, compliance with the 2010 Standards is required for new construction and alterations under [Titles II and III](#). March 15, 2012, is also the compliance date for using the 2010 Standards for accessibility and barrier removal.



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ACCESSIBLE PLAY AREAS

A Summary of Accessibility Guidelines for Play Areas



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Outdoor Developed Areas

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[Appendix](#)

Outdoor developed areas covered by this section shall comply with the applicable requirements of section 4 and the special application sections, except as modified or otherwise provided in this section.

16.1 General. All newly designed and constructed pedestrian trails or altered portions of existing pedestrian trails connecting to designated trailhead or accessible trails shall comply with 16. All newly designed and constructed camping facilities, picnic areas, and beach access routes or altered portions thereof shall comply with 16.

16.1.1 Extent of Application. Departures from specific technical



OUTDOOR DEVELOPED AREAS

[About this Rulemaking](#)

[ABA Standards](#)

[Final Guidelines](#)

[Notification Form](#)

[Guide to the Final Rule](#)

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Public Playground Safety Handbook



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Designation: F 1487 – 07a^{ε1}

Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Playground Equipment for Public Use¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 1487; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last revision. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

^{ε1} NOTE—The following paragraphs and figures were corrected editorially in June 2007: 3.1.45, 6.4.4, 8.3.5, 8.3.6, 9.8.2, Fig. A1.16, Fig. A1.30, Fig. A1.34, and Fig. A1.36.

INTRODUCTION

This consumer safety performance specification establishes nationally recognized safety requirements for public playground equipment to address injuries identified by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).

During 1999 the CPSC estimated that about 156 000 victims were treated in U.S.



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Designation: F2373 – 11

Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Public Use Play Equipment for Children 6 Months through 23 Months¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F2373; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This consumer safety performance specification provides safety and performance requirements for various types of public use play equipment such as, but not limited to, composite play structures, climbing structures, to-fro swings, spring rocking equipment, and slides. It is intended to apply to play equipment that is used in places of public assembly, including

1.6 This consumer safety performance specification includes the following sections:

Title
Scope
Referenced Documents
ASTM Standards
ANSI Standards
Federal Standards
CPSC Documents



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Designation: F1292 – 09

An American

Standard Specification for Impact Attenuation of Surfacing Materials Within the Use Zone of Playground Equipment¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1292; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

INTRODUCTION

Surveys by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)² and others have shown that falls from playground equipment onto the underlying surface are a significant cause of injuries to children. Severe head injuries are the most frequently implicated cause of death in playground equipment-related falls. Use of appropriate impact-attenuating surfacing materials in the use zone of playground equipment can reduce the risk of fall-related injury. In particular, it is believed that the risk of life-threatening head injuries is reduced when appropriate surfacing materials are used.



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Designation: F2049 – 11

Standard Safety Performance Specification for Fences/Barriers for Public, Commercial, and Multi-Family Residential Use Outdoor Play Areas¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F2049; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval; a superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification provides the recommended minimum requirements for denoting various types of fences/barriers for the protection of children's outdoor play spaces in public, commercial, and multi-family residential use locations. This specification excludes individual single family residential use play equipment locations. Interior fences located in a play area that has a perimeter fence established shall only have to

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

A392 Specification for Zinc-Coated Steel Fence Fabric

A491 Specification for Aluminum-Coated Steel Fence Fabric

F552 Terminology Relating to Chain Link Fencing

F668 Specification for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Fence Fabric



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WHEN?



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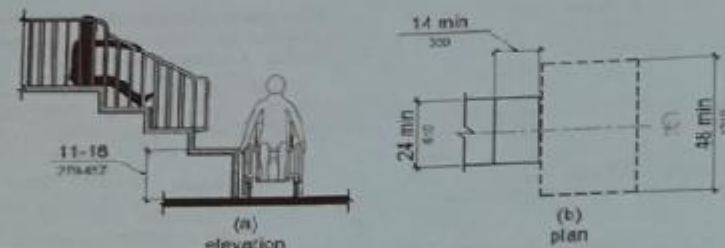


FIGURE 11B-1008.3.1
TRANSFER PLATFORM

11B-1008.3.1.4 Transfer supports. At least one means of support for transferring shall be provided.

11B-1008.3.2 Transfer steps. Transfer steps shall be provided where movement is intended from transfer platforms to levels with elevated play components required to be on accessible routes. Transfer steps shall comply with Section 11B-1008.3.2.

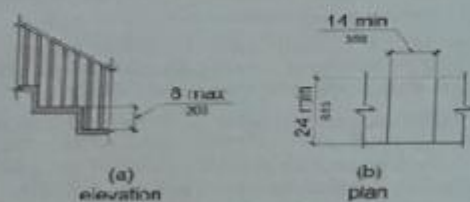


FIGURE 11B-1008.3.2
TRANSFER STEPS

11B-1008.3.2.1 Size. Transfer steps shall have level surfaces 14 inches (356 mm) deep minimum and 24 inches (610 mm) wide minimum.

11B-1008.3.2.2 Height. Each transfer step shall be 8 inches (203 mm) high maximum.

11B-1008.3.2.3 Transfer supports. At least one means of support for transferring shall be provided.

11B-1008.3.2.4 Contrasting stripe. Striping complying with Section 11B-504.4.1 shall be provided at each transfer step.

11B-1008.4 Play components. Ground level play components on accessible routes and elevated play components connected by ramps shall comply with Section 11B-1008.4.

11B-1008.4.1 Turning space. At least one turning space complying with Section 11B-304 shall be provided on the same level as play components. Where swings are provided, the turning space shall be located immediately adjacent to the swing.

11B-1008.4.2 Clear floor or ground space. Clear floor or ground space complying with Sections 11B-305.2 and

11B-1008.4.3 Play tables. Where play tables are provided, knee clearance 24 inches (610 mm) high minimum, 17 inches deep (432 mm) minimum, and 30 inches (762 mm) wide minimum shall be provided. The tops of rims, curbs, or other obstructions shall be 31 inches (787 mm) high maximum.

Exception: Play tables designed and constructed primarily for children 5 years and younger shall not be required to provide knee clearance where the clear floor or ground space required by Section 11B-1008.4.2 is arranged for a parallel approach.

11B-1008.4.4 Entry points and seats. Where play components require transfer to entry points or seats, the entry points or seats shall be 11 inches (279 mm) minimum and 24 inches (610 mm) maximum from the clear floor or ground space.

Exception: Entry points of slides shall not be required to comply with Section 11B-1008.4.4.

11B-1008.4.5 Transfer supports. Where play components require transfer to entry points or seats, at least one means of support for transferring shall be provided.

11B-1009 Swimming pools, wading pools, and spas

11B-1009.1 General. Where provided, pool lifts, sloped entries, transfer walls, transfer systems, and pool stairs shall comply with Section 11B-1009.

11B-1009.2 Pool lifts. Pool lifts shall comply with Section 11B-1009.2.

11B-1009.2.1 Pool lift location. Pool lifts shall be located where the water level is 36 inches (914 mm) minimum and 48 inches (1219 mm) maximum.

Exceptions:

1. Where the entire pool depth is less than 36 inches (914 mm) or greater than 48 inches (1219 mm), compliance with Section 11B-1009.2.1 shall not be required.
2. Where multiple pool lift locations are provided, no more than one pool lift shall be required to be located in an area where the water level is 48 inches (1219 mm) maximum.

11B-1009.2.2 Seat location. In the raised position, the

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deck surface between the centerline of the seat and the pool edge shall have a slope not steeper than 1:48.

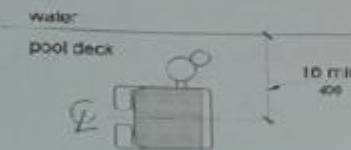


FIGURE 11B-1009.2.2
POOL LIFT SEAT LOCATION

11B-1009.2.3 Clear deck space. On the side of the seat opposite the water, a clear deck space shall be provided parallel with the seat. The space shall be 36 inches (914 mm) wide minimum and shall extend forward 48 inches (1219 mm) minimum from a line located 12 inches (305 mm) behind the rear edge of the seat. The clear deck space shall have a slope not steeper than 1:48.



FIGURE 11B-1009.2.3
CLEAR DECK SPACE AT POOL LIFTS

11B-1009.2.4 Seat. The seat shall be rigid and shall have a back support that is at least 12 inches (305 mm) tall. The height of the lift seat shall be designed to allow a stop at 17 inches (432 mm) minimum to 19 inches (483 mm) maximum measured from the deck to the top of the seat surface when in the raised (load) position. The seat shall have a restraint for the use of the occupant with operable parts complying with Section 11B-309.



FIGURE 11B-1009.2.4
POOL LIFT SEAT HEIGHT

11B-1009.2.5 Seat width. The seat shall be 16 inches (406 mm) wide minimum.

11B-1009.2.6 Footrests and armrests. Footrests shall be provided and shall move with the seat. The seat shall have two armrests. The armrest positioned opposite the water shall be removable or shall fold clear of the seat when the seat is in the raised (load) position.

Exception: Footrests shall not be required on pool lifts provided in spas.

11B-1009.2.7 Operation. The lift shall be capable of unassisted operation from both the deck and water levels. Controls and operating mechanisms shall be unobstructed when the lift is in use and shall comply with Section 11B-309.4. The lift shall be stable and not permit unintended movement when a person is getting into or out of the seat.

11B-1009.2.8 Submerged depth. The lift shall be designed so that the seat will submerge to a water depth of 18 inches (457 mm) minimum below the stationary water level.

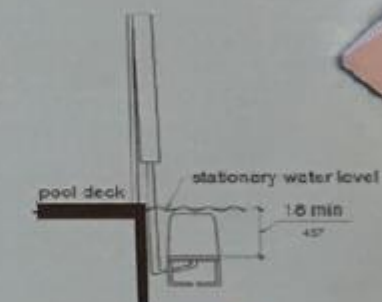


FIGURE 11B-1009.2.8
POOL LIFT SUBMERGED DEPTH

11B-1009.2.9 Lift capacity. Single person pool lifts shall have a weight capacity of 300 pounds (136 kg) minimum and be capable of sustaining a static load of at least one and a half times rated load.

11B-1009.3 Sloped entries. Sloped entries shall comply with Section 11B-1009.3.

11B-1009.3.1 Sloped entries. Sloped entries shall comply with Section 11B-1009.3.1 except as modified in Sections 11B-1009.3.2 through 11B-1009.3.3.

Exception: Where sloped entries are provided, the surface shall not be required to be slip resistant.

11B-1009.3.2 Submerged depth. Sloped entries shall have a depth of 24 inches (610 mm) minimum and 30 inches (762 mm) maximum below the stationary water level. Where landings are required by Section 11B-405.7, at least one landing shall be located 24 inches (610 mm) minimum and 30 inches (762 mm) maximum below the stationary water level.

Exception: In wading pools, the sloped entry and landings, if provided, shall extend to the deepest part of the



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DIVISION 4: ACCESSIBLE ROUTES

11B-401 General

11B-401.1 Scope. The provisions of Division 4 shall apply where required by Division 2 or where referenced by a requirement in this chapter.

11B-402 Accessible routes

11B-402.1 General. Accessible routes shall comply with 11B-402.

11B-402.2 Components. Accessible routes shall consist of one or more of the following components: walking surfaces with a running slope not steeper than 1:20; doorways, ramps, curb ramps excluding the flared sides, elevators, and platform lifts. All components of an accessible route shall comply with the applicable requirements of Division 4.

11B-403 Walking surfaces

11B-403.1 General. Walking surfaces that are a part of an accessible route shall comply with Section 11B-403.

11B-403.2 Floor or ground surface. Floor or ground surfaces shall comply with Section 11B-302.

11B-403.3 Slope. The running slope of walking surfaces shall not be steeper than 1:20. The cross slope of walking surfaces shall not be steeper than 1:48.

Exception: The running slope of sidewalks shall not exceed the general grade established for the adjacent street or highway.

11B-403.4 Changes in level. Changes in level shall comply with Section 11B-303.

11B-403.5 Clearances. Walking surfaces shall provide clearances complying with Section 11B-403.5.

Exception: Within employee work areas, clearances on common use circulation paths shall be permitted to be decreased by work area equipment provided that the decrease is essential to the function of the work being performed.

11B-403.5.1 Clear width. Except as provided in Sections 11B-403.5.2 and 11B-403.5.3, the clear width of walking surfaces shall be 36 inches (914 mm) minimum.

Exceptions:

1. The clear width shall be permitted to be reduced to 32 inches (813 mm) minimum for a length of 24 inches (610 mm) maximum provided that reduced width segments are separated by segments that are 48 inches (1219 mm) long minimum and 36 inches (914 mm) wide minimum.
2. The clear width for walking surfaces in corridors serving an occupant load of 10 or more shall be 44 inches (1118 mm) minimum.
3. The clear width for sidewalks and walks shall be 48 inches (1219 mm) minimum. When, because of right-of-way restrictions, natural barriers or

other existing conditions, the enforcing agency determines that compliance with the 48-inch (1219 mm) clear sidewalk width would create an unreasonable hardship, the clear width may be reduced to 36 inches (914 mm).

4. The clear width for aisles shall be 36 inches (914 mm) minimum if serving elements on only one side, and 44 inches (1118 mm) minimum if serving elements on both sides.
5. The clear width for accessible routes to accessible toilet compartments shall be 44 inches (1118 mm) except for door-opening widths and door swings.

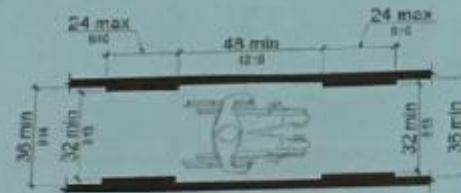


FIGURE 11B-403.5.1
CLEAR WIDTH OF AN ACCESSIBLE ROUTE

11B-403.5.2 Clear width at turn. Where the accessible route makes a 180 degree turn around an element which is less than 48 inches (1219 mm) wide, clear width shall be 42 inches (1067 mm) minimum approaching the turn, 48 inches (1219 mm) minimum at the turn and 42 inches (1067 mm) minimum leaving the turn.

Exception: Where the clear width at the turn is 60 inches (1524 mm) minimum, compliance with Section 11B-403.5.2 shall not be required.

11B-403.5.3 Passing spaces. An accessible route with a clear width less than 60 inches (1524 mm) shall provide passing spaces at intervals of 200 feet (60,960 mm) maximum. Passing spaces shall be either: a space 60 inches (1524 mm) minimum by 60 inches (1524 mm) minimum; or, an intersection of two walking surfaces providing a T-shaped space complying with Section 11B-404.3.2 where the base and arms of the T-shaped space extend 48 inches (1219 mm) minimum beyond the intersection.

11B-403.6 Handrails. Where handrails are provided along walking surfaces with running slopes not steeper than 1:20 they shall comply with Section 11B-505.

11B-403.7 Continuous gradient. All walks with continuous gradients shall have resting areas, 60 inches (1524 mm) in length, at intervals of 400 feet (121,920 mm) maximum. The resting area shall be at least as wide as the walk. The slope of the resting area in all directions shall be 1:48 maximum.

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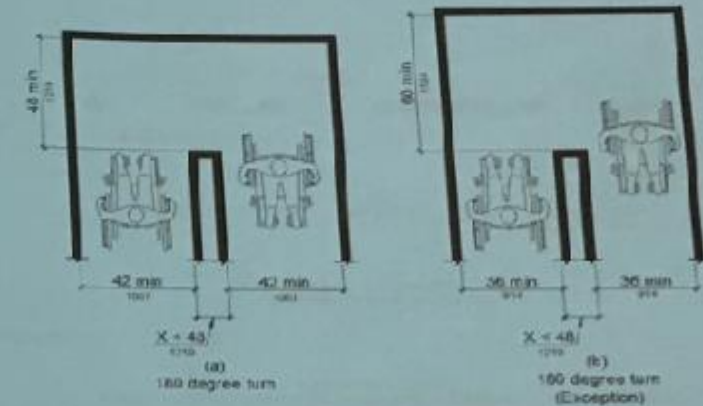


FIGURE 11B-403.5.2
CLEAR WIDTH AT TURN

11B-404 Doors, doorways, and gates

11B-404.1 General. Doors, doorways, and gates that are part of an accessible route shall comply with Section 11B-404.

Exceptions:

1. Doors, doorways, and gates designed to be opened only by security personnel shall not be required to comply with Sections 11B-404.2.7, 11B-404.2.8, 11B-404.2.9, 11B-404.3.2 and 11B-404.3.4 through 11B-404.3.7. A sign visible from the approach side complying with Section 11B-703.5 shall be posted reading "Entry restricted and controlled by security personnel".
2. At detention and correctional facilities, doors, doorways, and gates designed to be operated only by security personnel shall not be required to comply with Sections 11B-404.2.7, 11B-404.2.8, 11B-404.2.9, 11B-404.3.2 and 11B-404.3.4 through 11B-404.3.7.

11B-404.2 Manual doors, doorways, and manual gates. Manual doors and doorways and manual gates intended for user passage shall comply with Section 11B-404.2.

11B-404.2.1 Revolving doors, gates, and turnstiles. Revolving doors, revolving gates, and turnstiles shall not be part of an accessible route.

11B-404.2.2 Double-leaf doors and gates. At least one of the active leaves of doorways with two leaves shall comply with Sections 11B-404.2.3 and 11B-404.2.4.

11B-404.2.3 Clear width. Door openings shall provide a clear width of 32 inches (813 mm) minimum. Clear openings of doorways with swinging doors shall be measured between the face of the door and the stop, with the door open 90 degrees. Openings more than 24 inches (610 mm) deep shall provide a clear opening of 36 inches (914 mm) minimum. There shall be no projections into the required clear opening width lower than 34 inches (864 mm) above the finish floor or ground. Projections into the clear opening width between 34 inches (864 mm) and 80 inches (2032 mm) above the finish floor or ground shall not exceed 4 inches (102 mm).

Exceptions:

1. In alterations, the maximum depth shall be permitted for the door.
2. Door closers and door stops shall not project more than 78 inches (1981 mm) minimum above the finish floor or ground.

11B-404.2.4 Maneuvering clearances. Minimum maneuvering clearances at doors and gates shall comply with Section 11B-404.2.4. Maneuvering clearances shall extend the full width of the doorway and the required latch side or hinge side clearance.

Exception: Reserved.

11B-404.2.4.1 Swinging doors and gates. Swinging doors and gates shall have maneuvering clearances complying with Table 11B-404.2.4.1.

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SWINGS, SLIDES & CLIMBERS



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SAFETY SURFACING



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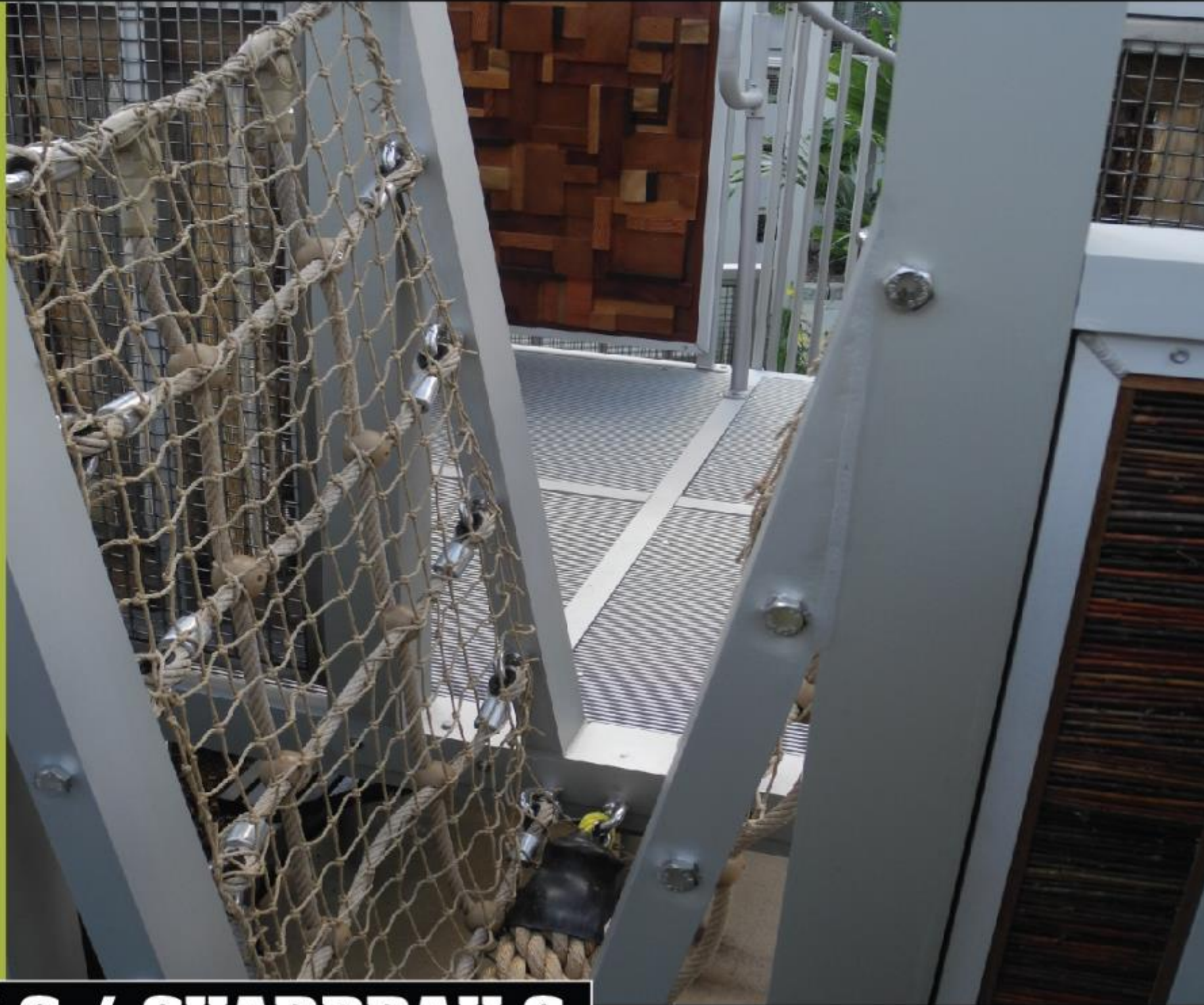
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HANDRAILS / GUARDRAILS



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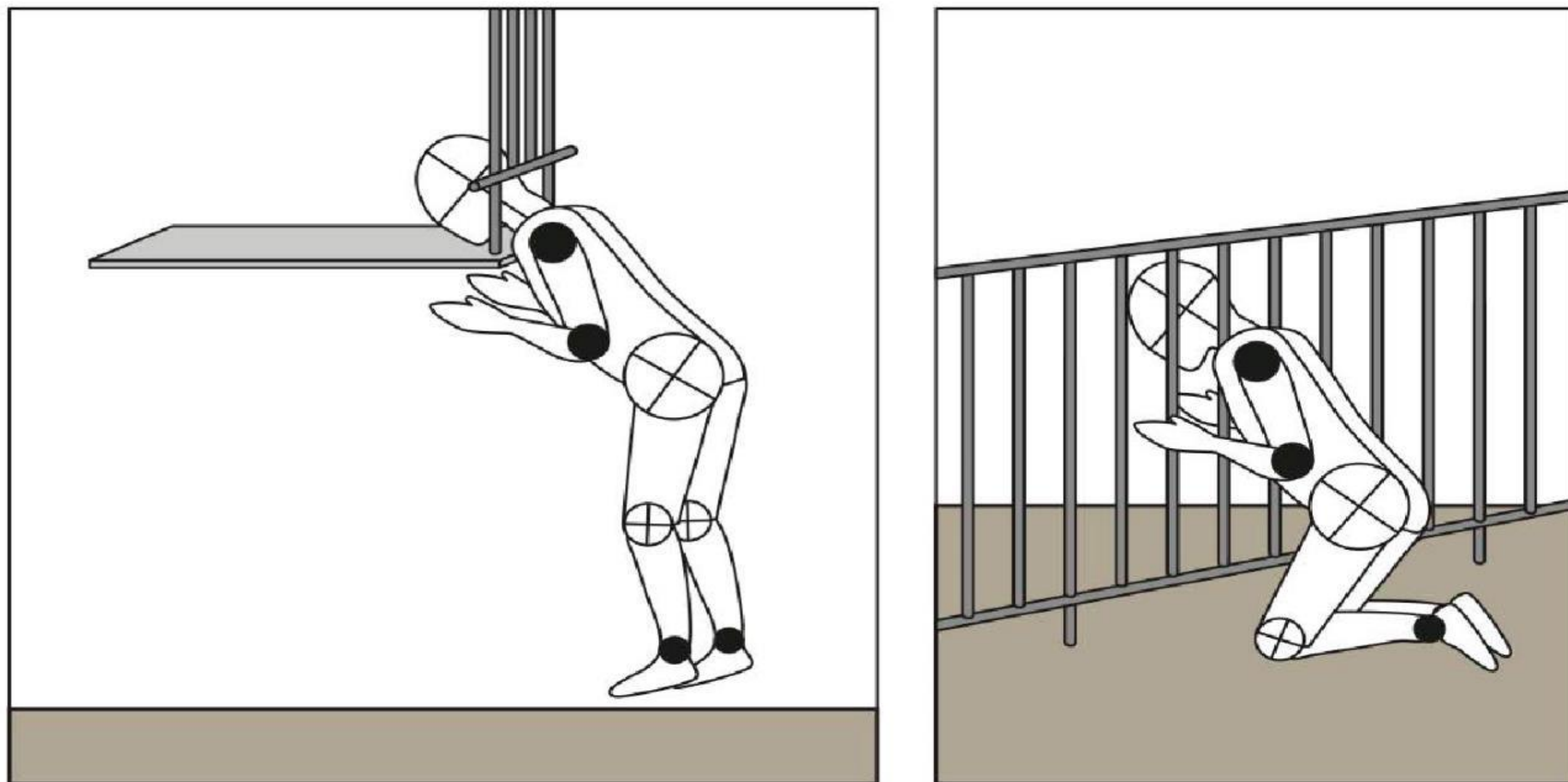


Figure 4. Examples of entrapment below a barrier and between the vertical bars of a barrier.

ENTRAPMENT



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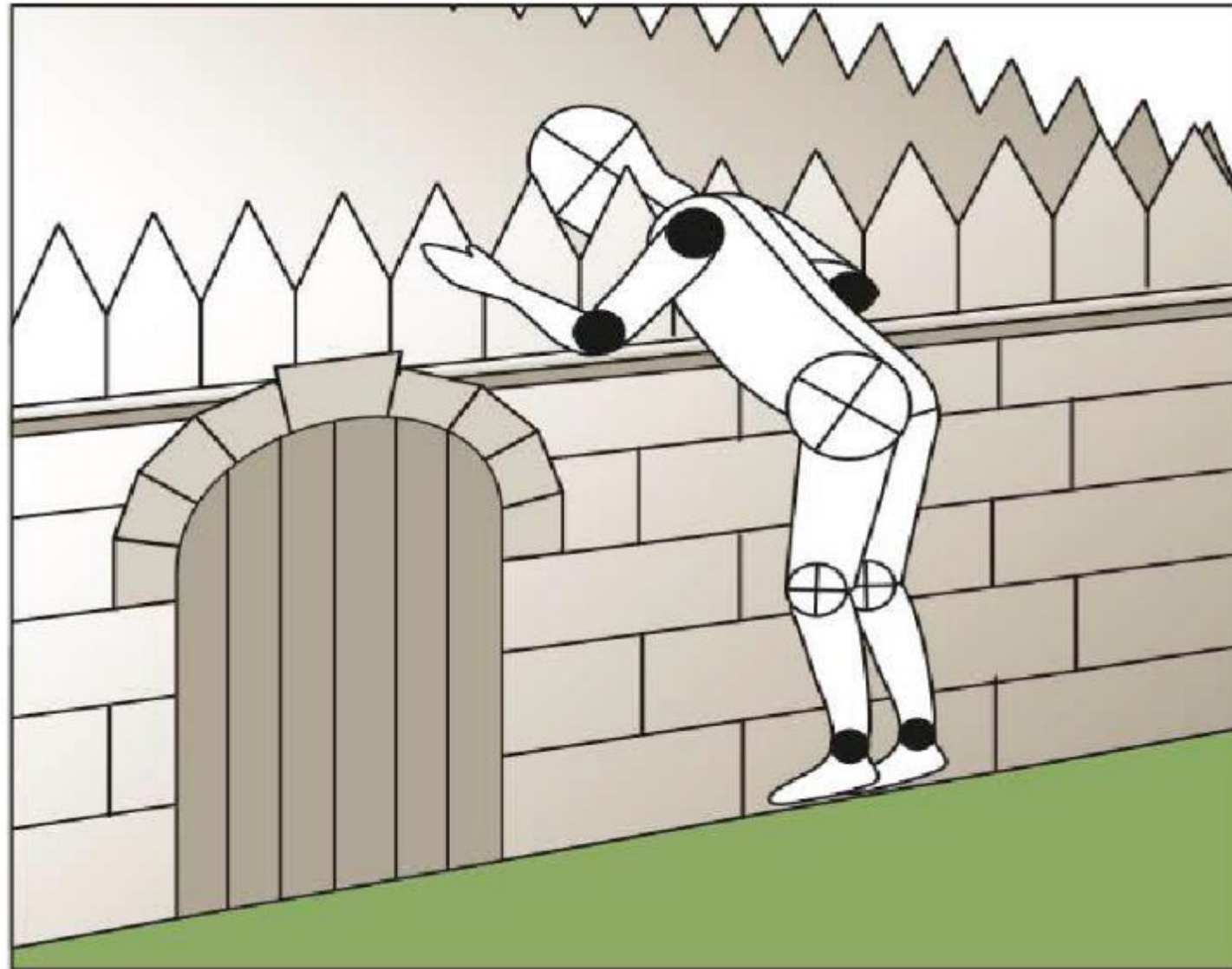


Figure 5. Example of entrapment in an angle less than 55 degrees on a fort.

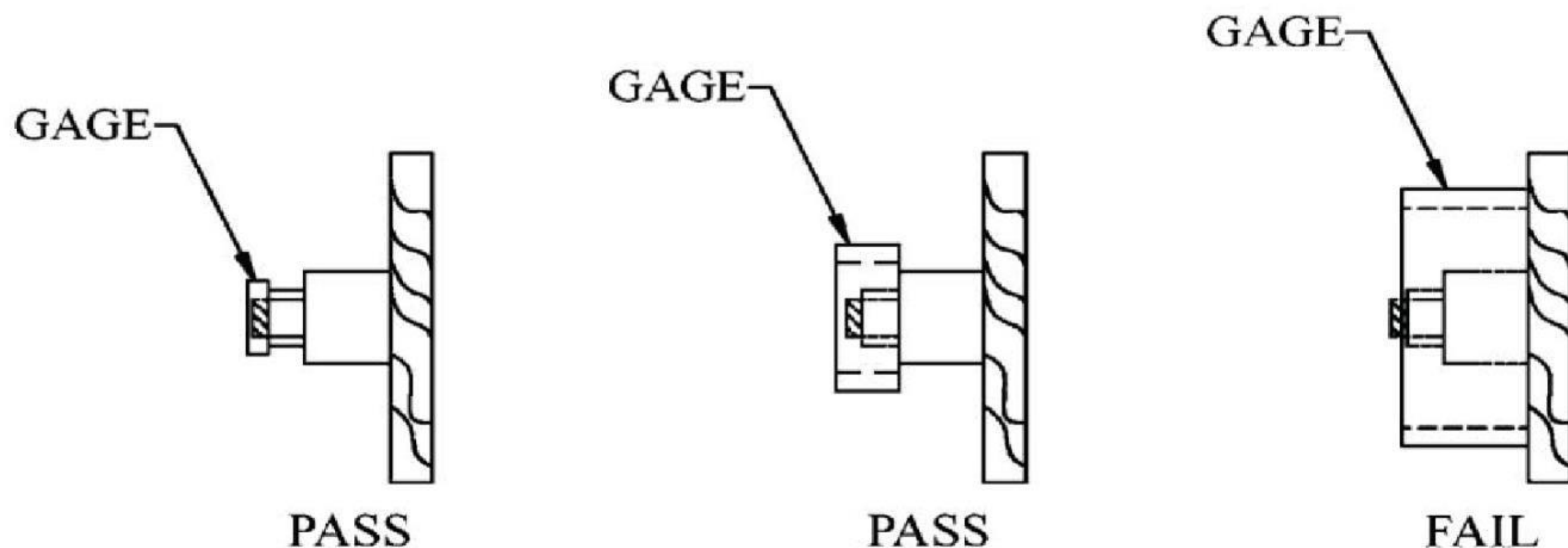
- There should be no sharp edges on slides. Pay special attention to metal edges of slides along the sides and the exit (see also §5.3.6.4).
- If steel-belted radials are used as playground equipment, they should be closely examined regularly to ensure there are no exposed steel belts/wires.
- Conduct frequent inspections to help prevent injuries caused by splintered wood, sharp points, corners, that may develop as a result of wear and tear on the equipment.

3.5 Suspended Hazards

Children using a playground may be injured if they run or trip over suspended components (such as cables, ropes, or other flexible parts) connected from one piece of the playground equipment to another or hanging to the ground. These suspended components can become loose and create a hazard.

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NOTE 1—For compound protrusions, successively place the gages over increasing diameters to determine compliance.

FIG. A1.11 Compound Protrusion Test

Reference Section **6.3.1.1**

PROTRUSIONS



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HEALTH DEPT.



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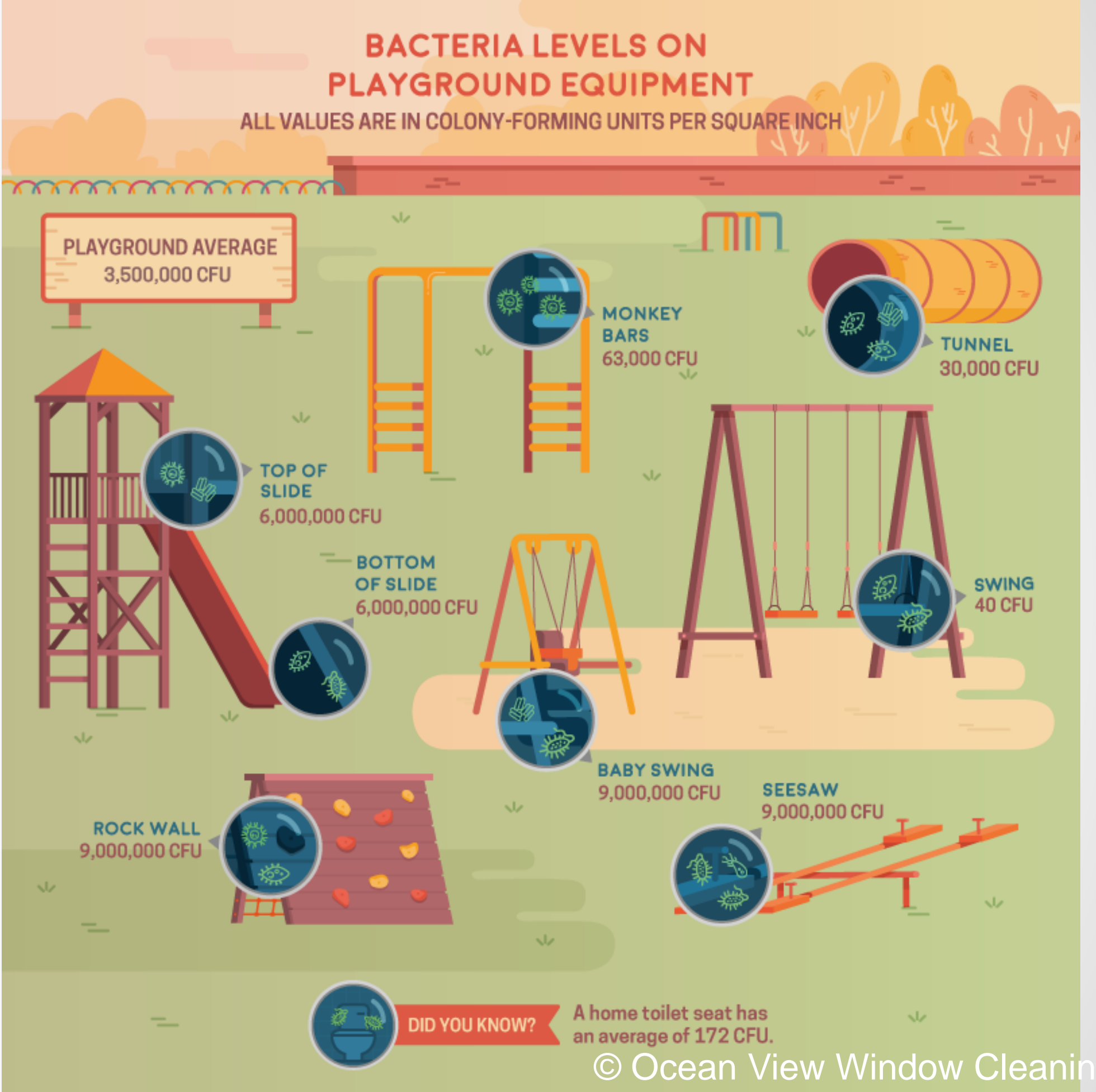
It's all worth it!!!



Sanitization of Play



Sanitization of Play



Sanitization of Play

“Dig in: eating dirt and playing in the mud are thought to confer protection from allergies and asthma” and inflammatory diseases.

nature International weekly journal of science

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue | Archive | Audio & Video | For Authors

News & Comment > News > 2018 > June > Article

NATURE | NEWS

Early exposure to germs has lasting benefits

Findings help to explain how microbes programme a developing immune system.

Helen Thompson

22 March 2012

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Exposure to germs in childhood is thought to help strengthen the immune system and protect children from developing allergies and asthma, but the pathways by which this occurs have been unclear. Now, researchers have identified a mechanism in mice that may explain the role of exposure to microbes in the development of asthma and ulcerative colitis, a common form of inflammatory bowel disease.

In a study published online today in *Science*¹, the researchers show that in mice, exposure to microbes in early life can reduce the body's inventory of invariant natural killer T (iNKT) cells, which help to fight infection but can also turn on the body, causing a range of disorders such as asthma or inflammatory bowel disease.

The study supports the 'hygiene hypothesis', which contends that such auto-immune diseases are more common in the developed world where the prevalence of antibiotics and antibacterials



J. Phipps/Shutterstock

Dig in: eating dirt and playing in the mud are thought to confer protection from allergies and asthma.

Sanitization of Play

An 8-year old's handprint on a petri dish after playing outside.



Distractions

A recent British survey found that kids spend half as much time (4 hours per week!) playing outside as their parent's generation did.



Urbanization

According to the 2010 census, just over 80% of Americans live in urban areas.





Michael Potyomin

Structured Programs and Informal Learning Opportunities



U.S. Botanic Garden

Structured Programs and Informal Learning Opportunities



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U.S. National Arboretum

Play-based Learning



Shaw Nature Reserve,
Missouri Botanical Garden

Play-based Learning



Missouri Botanical Garden

Play-based Learning



U.S. Botanic Garden

Play-based Learning



Encouraging Discovery



Brooklyn Botanic Garden

Encouraging Discovery



U.S. Botanic Garden

Teaching / Taking Risks

K-12

The Value Of Wild, Risky Play: Fire, Mud, Hammers And Nails

April 3, 2015 · 6:58 AM ET



ERIC WESTERVELT



The Land adventure playground is situated in a neighborhood that allows the staff to get to know the children well. Playworker Dave Bullough supervises a fire that Corey has built.

Courtesy of Erin Davis

The New York Times

In Britain's Playgrounds, 'Bringing in Risk' to Build Resilience

By ELLEN BARRY MARCH 10, 2018



Teaching / Taking Risks



U.S. Botanic Garden



The Huntington

Teaching / Taking Risks



Chicago Botanic Garden



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