



Adelaide National Park City

Urban Nature Research

October 2025 | Ref 12838

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Methodology

This research project was conducted by McGregor Tan from the 15th of September to the 3rd of October 2025.



Background

Green Adelaide leads Adelaide's designation as a National Park City, working across all 17 metropolitan LGAs to strengthen connections between people and nature.

This research explores how South Australians connect with and view nature, with a particular focus on urban nature. It assesses the current state of these connections and examines attitudes, barriers, and enablers that influence people's ability to engage with nature. The objective is to build a well-rounded understanding that can inform impactful storytelling and shape future initiatives.



Approach

The study was conducted through an online survey of **n=1,001** respondents across metropolitan Adelaide.

The sample is representative of the population, aligned with ABS Census data on age and gender.

It was further distributed across the 17 metropolitan LGAs to ensure representation.



Standards

Market research has been conducted in accordance with ISO 20252.

Research was distributed through McGregor Tan's online panel, the largest panel of South Australians used exclusively for market research purposes.



Guide to reading the report

Relevant statistically significant findings as well as other observations of interest are analysed in this report.

Please note that, because of rounding, answers in single response questions will not always sum precisely to 100%.

In addition, as the base for percentages is the number of respondents answering a particular question (rather than the number of responses) multiple response questions sum to more than 100%.

Guide to Reading the Report - Subgroups

Throughout the report, results are examined across key subgroups to highlight differences in attitudes and behaviours. The percentages shown represent each subgroup's share of the total sample. Subgroups analysed include:

Age Groups	
18–30 years	22%
31–39 years	16%
40–64 years	39%
65+ years	24%

Accessibility Needs Cohort	
<i>Respondents who answered “yes” to the question: “Do you experience any difficulties accessing or enjoying natural spaces (e.g. parks, beaches, reserves, bushland) due to a disability, health condition, or mobility challenge?”</i>	19%

CALD (Culturally and Linguistically Diverse)	
<i>Respondents who were born overseas and/ or speak a language other than English at home</i>	26%

Frequency of Connection with Urban Nature	
High Metro Engagement: 4+ days per week	39%
Medium Metro Engagement: 1–3 days per week	43%
Low Metro Engagement: Less than once per week	18%

Activity Groupings (Q3):	
General Outdoors-Related Activities Includes walking, hiking, outdoor exercise, water-based recreation, fishing, observing wildlife, relaxing or socialising outdoors, and exploring or adventuring.	83%
Holiday or Visitation-Related Activities Captures nature-based recreation such as camping, visiting local parks, beaches, conservation areas, wildlife sanctuaries, or zoos.	80%
Garden-Related Activities Covers gardening at home (including food growing and wildlife-friendly gardening) and participation in community or shared gardens.	56%
Learning or Education-Related Activities Involves engaging with nature through reading, watching or listening to nature-themed content, and participating in nature-focused education, training, or research.	51%
Organised Activity-Related Includes citizen science, volunteering, environmental or wildlife care, donations, and involvement in nature-related groups, clubs, or events.	21%
Professional or Work-Related Refers to employment in primary production (e.g., farming, fishing, agriculture) or roles involving animals, plants, ecosystems, research, fieldwork, or ecotourism.	15%



Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Understanding Connection with Nature

Nature Associations

Respondents described nature in both visual and emotional terms, most often associated with greenery, wildlife, and peace. Overall sentiment was overwhelmingly positive and reflected strong emotional and sensory connections to nature.

Connecting with Nature

Favourite ways to connect with nature were dominated by simple, frequent activities such as walking, hiking, and visiting the beach. The most common activity group - General outdoor recreation - was undertaken by 83% and was also the most enjoyed, with half identifying it as their favourite way to connect.

Occasions

While the majority stated to connect with nature during holidays, weekends, and days off, nearly half also did so as part of their daily routines and regular exercise or recreation, demonstrating that for many, nature is part of everyday life rather than an occasional experience.

Social vs. Solitary Connection

Connections with nature were most often social, with about half (52%) preferring activities with family or friends, and 7% choosing to connect through activities involving animals or pets.

About 21% preferred to connect alone, while 19% had no specific preference, showing that nature offers both shared and solitary experiences.

Emotional Connection to Nature

The most commonly felt emotions when spending time in nature were relaxed, calm, and peaceful.

Frequent connection with nature was strongly linked to greater emotional wellbeing; Those who connected within the metro area four or more days per week were significantly more likely to feel energised, healthy, strong, uplifted, and engaged.

Only a small proportion (2%) reported feeling negative emotions, such as pessimism or unease.

Connection with Urban Nature

Proximity Consideration

When thinking about connecting with nature, around one-third (34%) specifically considered urban nature, while half (51%) associated it equally with both urban and non-urban settings.

Frequency of Connection

The majority (82%) connected with nature in an urban environment at least weekly, with 39% doing so four or more days per week. Conversely, connection outside the metropolitan area occurred less frequently with just 27% doing so at least weekly.

Frequency of urban connection increased with age, while younger respondents were more likely to engage more often outside the metro area.

Executive Summary cont.

Motivations and Barriers

Motivations

The leading motivation for connecting with nature was mental health, followed by fun and physical health.

Around half connected to spend time with others or alone, with 62% of those who valued social time also valuing solitude, highlighting nature's role in supporting both togetherness and personal time.

Barriers and Enablers

The primary barrier to more frequent connection was lack of time, followed by uncertainty of where to go and medical or health concerns.

Key enablers mirrored these barriers - beyond more time, respondents wanted closer green spaces, better access and transport, and improved facilities and amenities.

Relationship and Value of Nature

Personal Value

The majority (81%) valued their personal connection to nature highly or very highly, with only 19% placing lower value (mostly moderate at 16%).

Sentiment

There was strong agreement that being in nature supports mental and physical health and enhances quality of life.

Negative or neutral sentiment was rare with only 10% agreeing with at least one negative statement, such as disliking nature (3%), fearing it (5%), or finding it unhelpful (6%).

Overall, nature was viewed as a positive and unifying across all demographic groups.

Adelaide National Park City

Awareness and Support

Awareness of the Adelaide National Park City initiative was relatively low at 22%, yet support was extremely high once respondents were informed — 91% supported the vision.



22%

Aware of *Adelaide National Park City* Initiative



91%

Support the *Adelaide National Park City* Vision

7%

Unsure if support the *Adelaide National Park City* Vision

1%

Do not support the *Adelaide National Park City* Vision

Top Three Takeaways



1.

Nature is Deeply Valued and Emotionally Restorative

Nature is more than a setting – it’s a vital source of health, balance, and renewal. Connection with nature was strongly linked to positive emotional and wellbeing outcomes, underscoring its central role in South Australians’ quality of life.



2.

Nature Unifies Across Demographics

Nature is a shared value that goes beyond age, culture, and background, offering a common foundation for connection. While expressions of connection varied, the depth of appreciation and emotional significance of nature were near-universal.



3.

Urban Nature Anchors Everyday Connection

Urban nature allows frequent, accessible connection through simple activities such as walking or visiting local parks. As most get to connect with nature outside of metropolitan Adelaide only occasionally, city green spaces play a vital role in enabling regular connection and supporting overall wellbeing.



Understanding Connection with Nature

'Nature' inspired both visual and descriptive as well as emotional association

When asked what comes to mind when hearing the word "nature", responses were rich in visual, emotional, and experiential meaning. Nature was most often associated with **greenery, wildlife, and a sense of peace and renewal**.

Respondents described both:

- **Descriptive imagery** - Physical description of what nature includes and the ways in which nature is enjoyed (e.g., trees, water, greenery, wildlife), and
- **Emotional meaning** - What nature feels like and is associated with (e.g., calm, freedom, relaxation, connection, beauty).

Overall sentiment was **strongly positive**, with most respondents linking nature to beauty, tranquillity, and wellbeing. Only a small minority (around 1%*) expressed concern about environmental issues such as climate change or human impact.

Key themes included:



Greenery and vegetation



Wildlife and living creatures



Water, beaches and natural landscapes



Outdoor experiences and activities



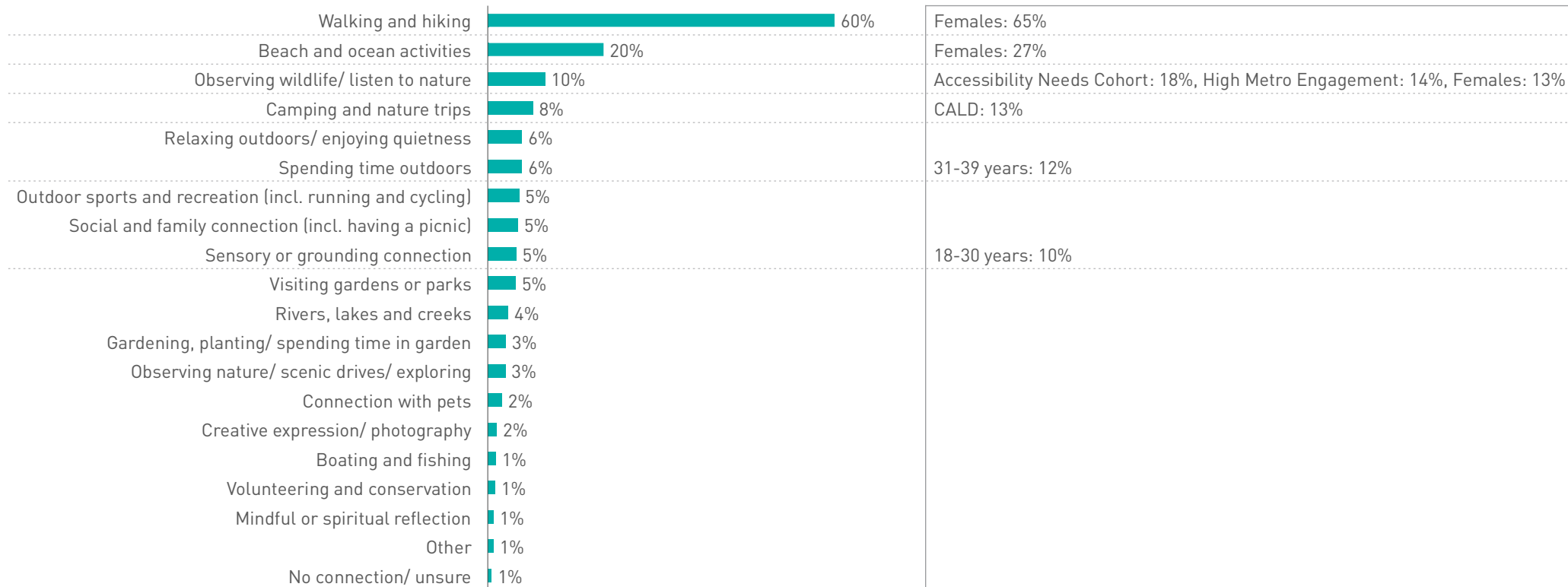
Peace, calm and wellbeing



Freedom and emotional connection

Favourite ways to connect with nature centre on simple, accessible activities such as walking, hiking and beach visits

Favourite ways to connect with nature
(Unprompted)



Favourite ways to connect with nature are often described as emotionally restorative, sensory-rich, and shared with others

Favourite ways to connect with nature - Selected open-ended responses:

I connect with nature every day while in my garden however an added joy is to visit open gardens, parks and just sitting in nature and listening to the sounds from the trees and birds.

Being barefoot and feeling the dirt, grass, sand or water on my feet while listening to the birds, animals, waves, leaves rustling.

Go for a walk or hike with a close friend in the local nature reserve.

I love going to the beach with my family. I also walk for exercise, with my dog, kids and partner. Going to the park and walking around the street.

Hiking or camping in national parks, walking along the beach, running alongside the river, or swimming in the ocean.

Walk out the back door, take a deep breath and feel the garden growing, see the magpies, pigeons, ducks or whatever happens to be flying by. Feel the wind, sunshine (if the weather allows), hear the chooks up the road. Going for my morning walk, noting changes to the environment, the water levels in the lake, enjoying the privacy of being up and about before anyone else.

My favourite way is to go for a walk along the beach - shoes off with the sand between my toes, walking into the ocean until its at my knees, and looking out onto the horizon.

Walking along the beach, enjoying my garden and walking in parks and gardens.

Outdoor walks are my favourite way to connect with nature, I love getting outside and moving my body while exploring my local area.

Taking my shoes off. I'm walking along the beach, feet connected to the sand and the water. Walking past a river and having a nice long river/ bushwalk. Laying in the grass, laying in the sun and sitting outside in the fresh air.

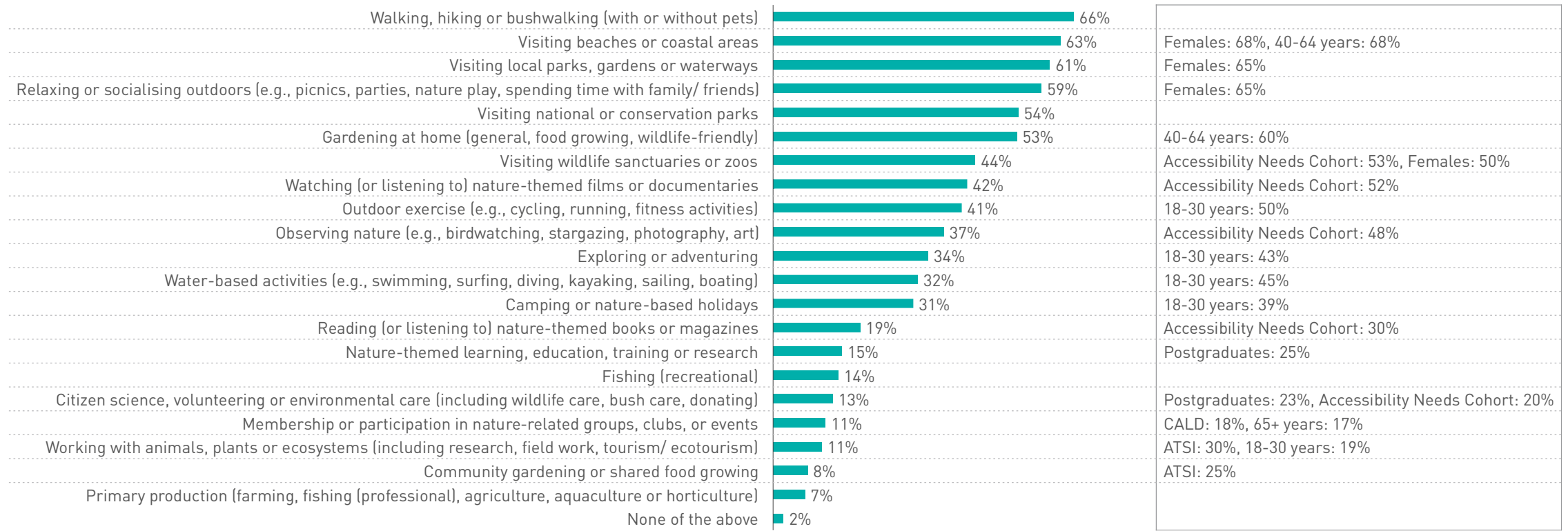
Walking and immersing myself in the sounds of nature - the birds in the trees and the wind through the leaves. I enjoy sitting and meditating near calmly flowing waters like a brook or a stream.

Sitting in the sun on a warm day, and allowing myself to breathe deeply while taking in my surroundings.

People connect with nature in diverse ways, most commonly through general outdoor and visitation-related activities

Respondents selected an **average of 7.1 activities**, increasing to 8.0 among those with high metro engagement and to 7.6 among high-income earners.

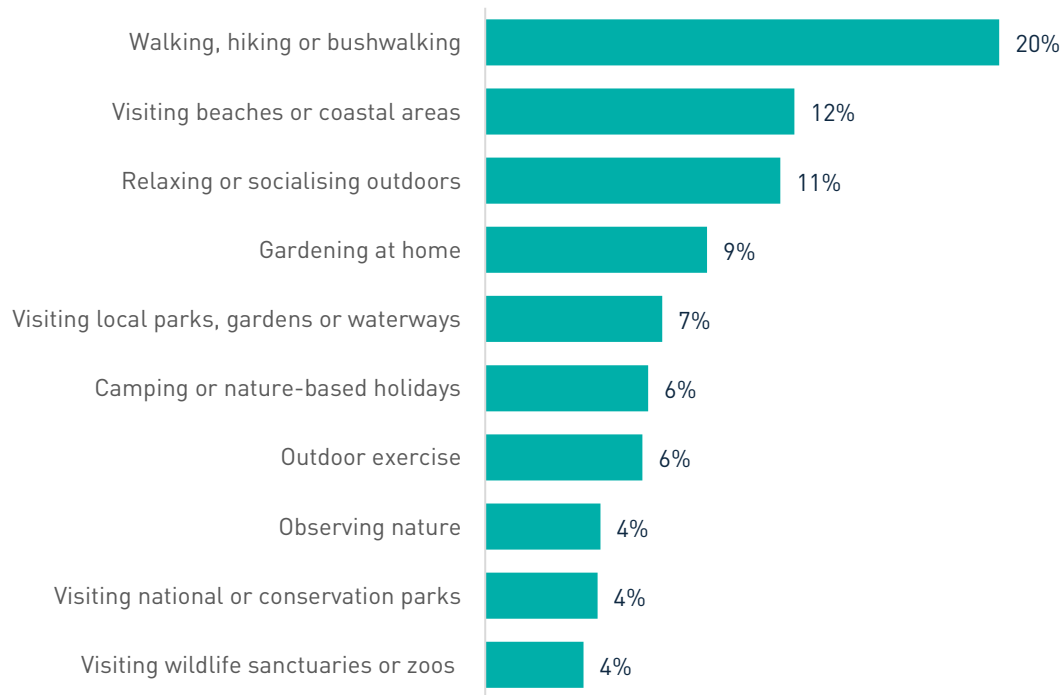
Ways in which people connect with nature
(Prompted)



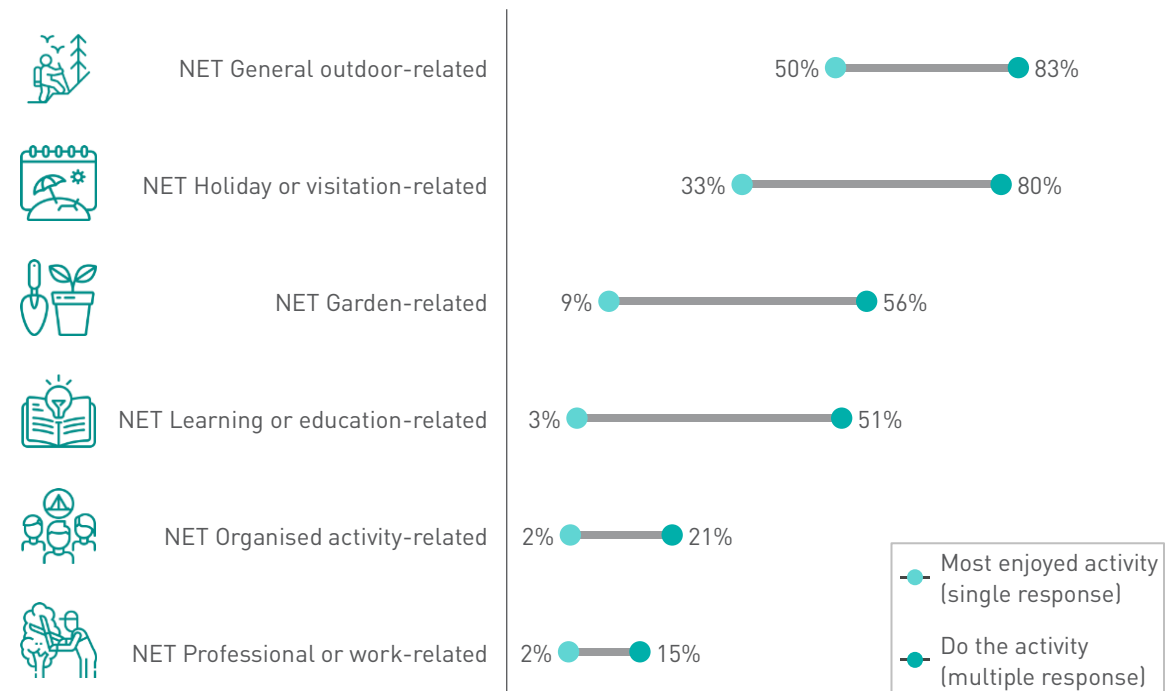
General outdoor-related activities are both the most common and most enjoyed

General outdoor-related activities - such as walking, hiking, relaxing or socialising outdoors, and outdoor exercise - were the most undertaken (83%) and also the most enjoyed, with half of those who took part selecting them as their favourite.

Most enjoyed activities
(Of activities undertaken, top 10)



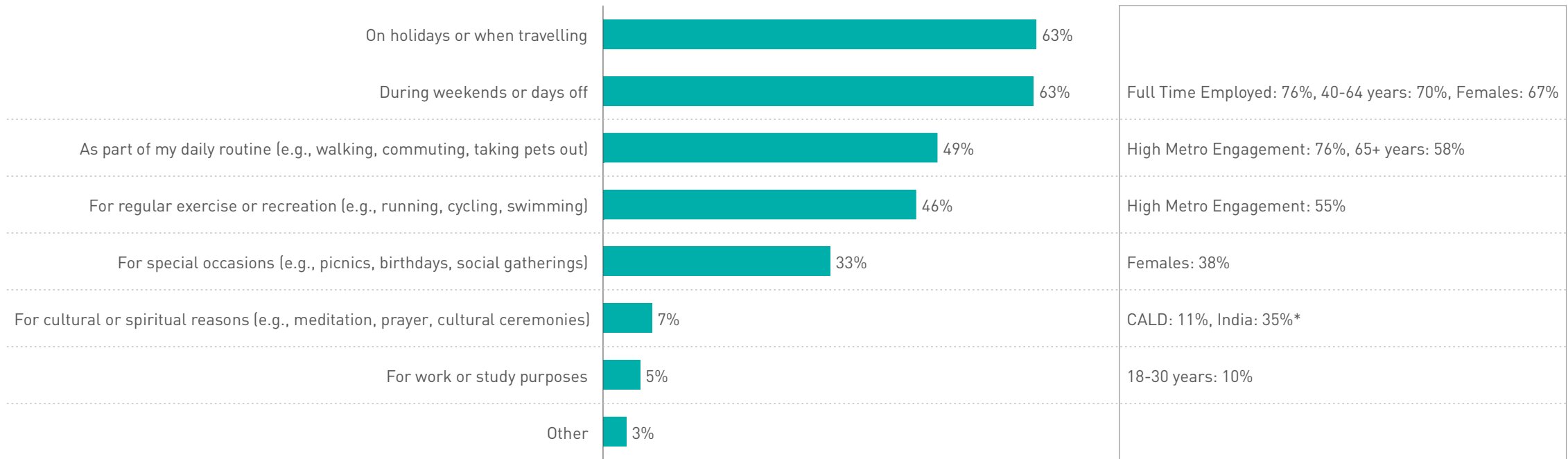
Participation vs preference
(Grouped activities)



Nearly half connect with nature as part of daily life

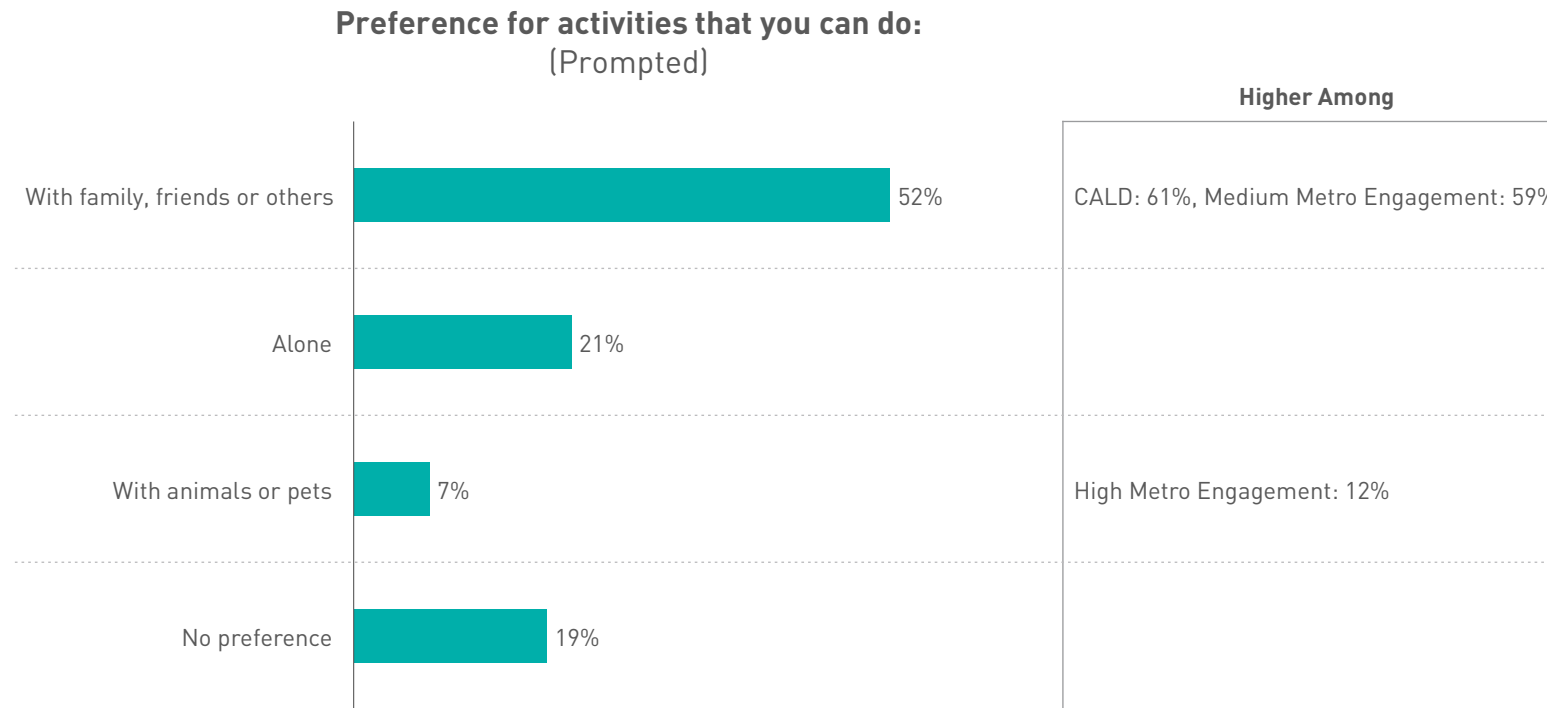
While the majority connect with nature on holidays, weekends, and days off, nearly half also connected with nature as part of their daily routines (49%) and through regular exercise or recreation (46%). A smaller proportion connects with nature for special occasions (33%), cultural or spiritual reasons (7%), or work and study purposes (5%).

Occasions when people connect with nature
(Prompted)



Most prefer connecting with nature through social activities

Preferred activities were most often social, involving family, friends, or others (52%), or activities that can be done with animals or pets (7%). About one in five (21%) preferred activities that can be done alone, while a similar proportion (19%) indicated no particular preference.



Frequent connection with urban nature linked to higher emotional wellbeing

Respondents who engage with nature within the metropolitan area on a high-frequency basis (four or more days per week) were significantly more likely to report feeling energised and revitalised, healthy and strong, spiritual and uplifted, hopeful and optimistic, and curious and engaged when spending time in nature.

Specific emotions were also closely linked to particular activities; for instance, those who engaged in garden-related activities were more likely to feel calm and peaceful (75%), while learning and education-related activities were more likely to evoke feelings of hope and optimism.

Emotions when spending time in nature
(Prompted)

Higher Among

Relaxed/ less stressed	73%	Holiday or Visitation-related: 76%, Females: 77%
Calm/ peaceful	71%	Garden-related: 75%, General Outdoor-related: 74%, Holiday or Visitation-related: 73%
Happy/ joyful	56%	
Connected/ grounded	50%	Females: 55%
Free/ unrestricted	44%	
Energised/ revitalised	44%	Females: 50%, High Metro Frequency: 50%, Garden-related: 49%
Healthy/ strong	40%	High Metro Engagement: 47%
Spiritual/ uplifted	30%	High Metro Engagement: 36%, Learning or Education-related: 36%
Hopeful/ optimistic	29%	Learning or Education-related: 34%, Females: 33%, Garden-related: 33%
Inspired/ creative	26%	Learning or Education-related: 32%, Garden-related: 30%
Curious/ engaged	25%	Learning or Education-related: 32%, High Metro Engagement: 33%
Sad/ pessimistic	2%	Accessibility Needs Cohort: 5%
Uncomfortable/ uneasy	1%	

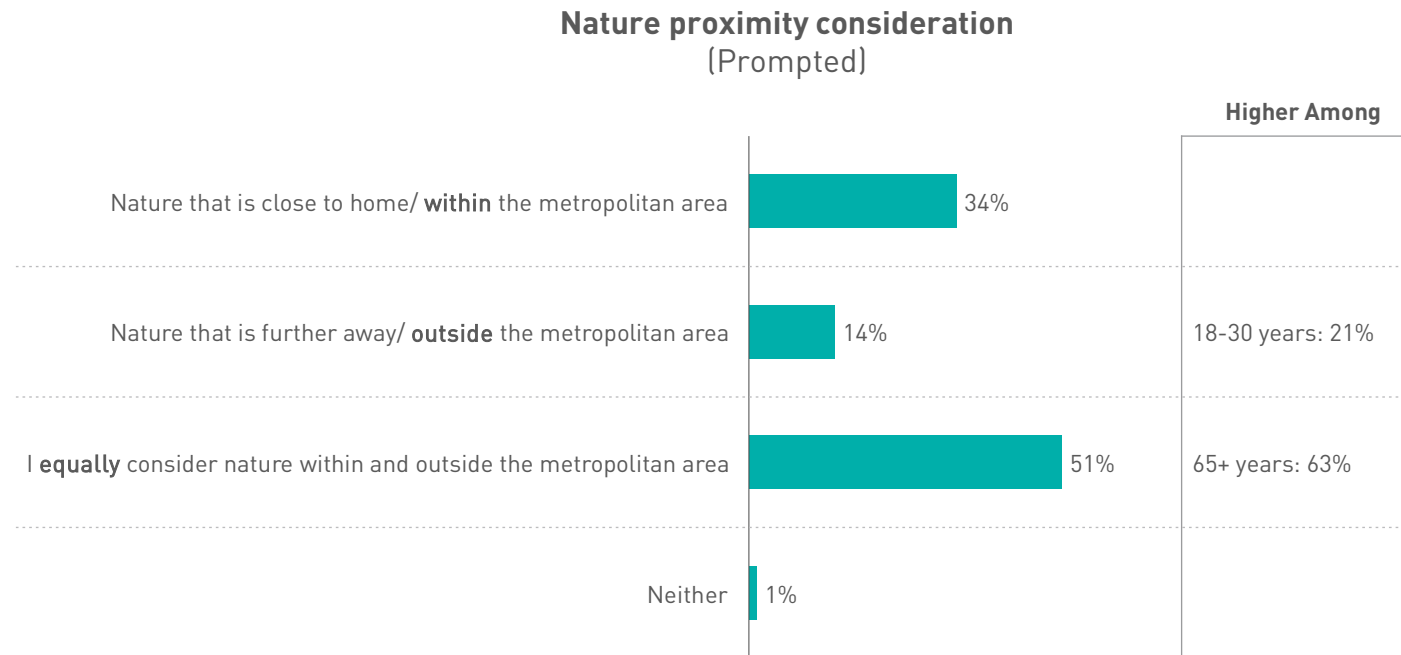


Connection with Urban Nature

A third specifically consider urban nature when thinking of connecting with nature

While around half stated to think of nature both within and outside the metropolitan area equally, one in three specifically associated connection with **urban** nature (34%). A smaller proportion (14%) thought primarily of nature outside the metropolitan area.

Younger respondents were more likely to associate connection with nature with places beyond the city compared with older respondents (21% of those aged 18–30, compared with 6% of those aged 65 and over).

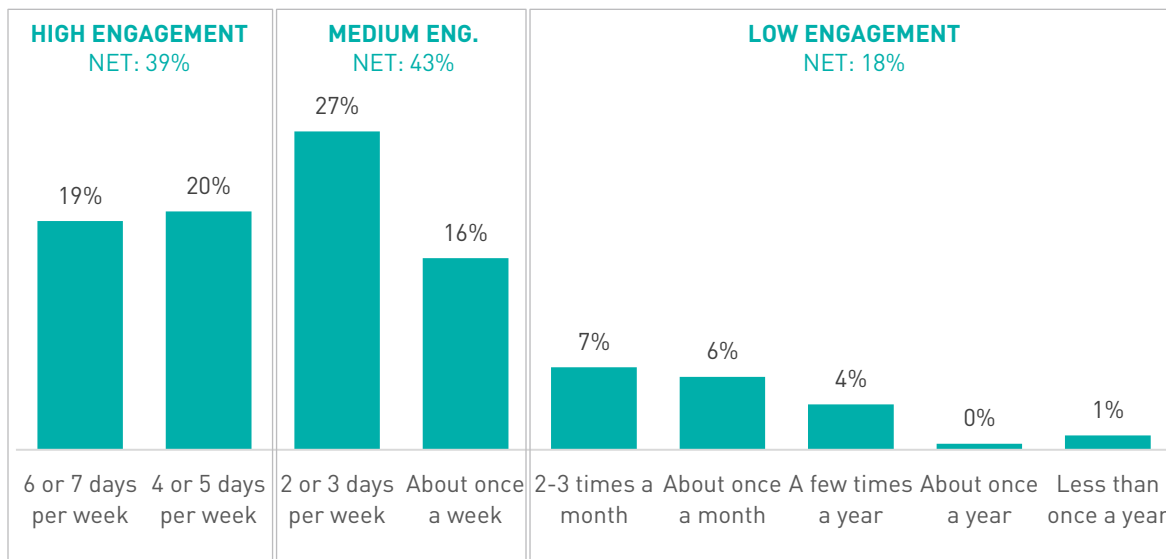


Urban nature connection a regular part of life for many

The majority connect with nature in an urban setting at least once a week (82%), with only 18% doing so less often. Almost two in five (39%) connect with nature frequently within the metro area, engaging at least four days per week. Metro engagement increased with age, with respondents aged 65 and over significantly more likely to connect frequently (52%).

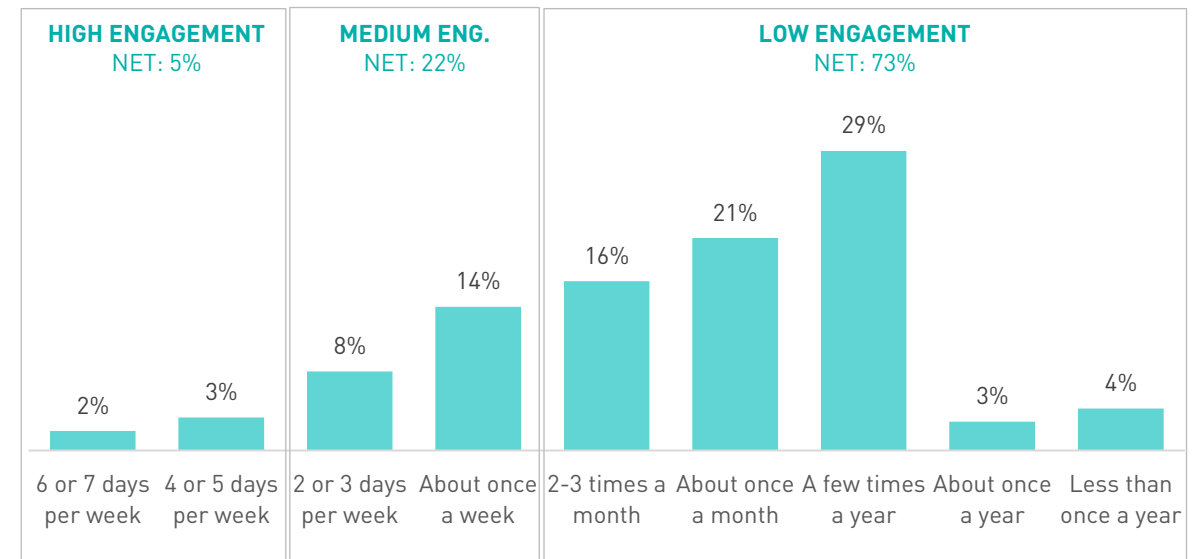
In contrast, connection with nature outside the metro area followed the opposite pattern. The majority does so less than once a week (73%), and only 27% connect at least weekly. Younger respondents were significantly more likely to connect at least once a week outside the metro area (39% of those aged 18–30 and 38% of those aged 31–39), as well as respondents from CALD backgrounds (34%).

Frequency of connecting with nature within the metro area



AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK - NET: 82%

Frequency of connecting with nature outside the metro area



AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK - NET: 27%

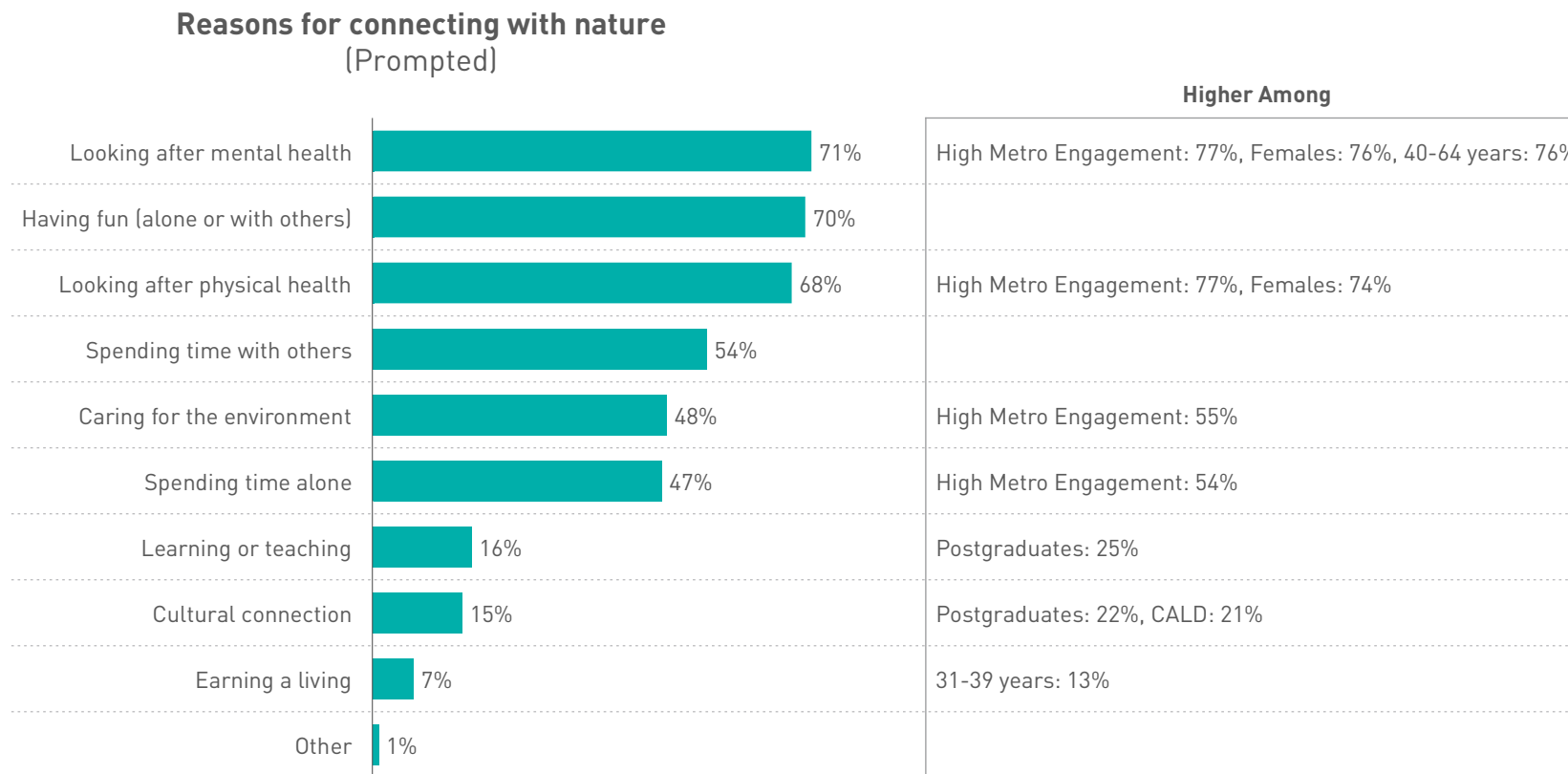


Motivations and Barriers

Health and enjoyment are the primary drivers of nature connection

Looking after one’s mental and physical health was the leading reason respondents connect with nature (81%), closely followed by having fun (70%).

Around half connect with nature to spend time with others (54%) and to spend time alone (47%). These motivations were not mutually exclusive, with 62% of those seeking nature to spend time with others also doing so to spend time alone.



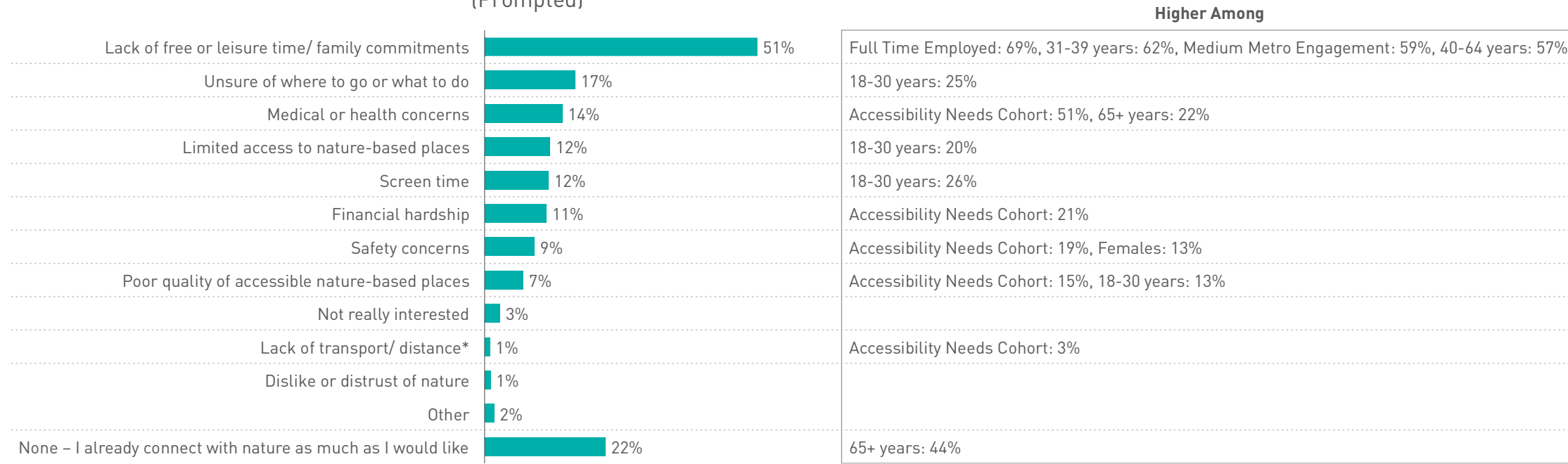
While lack of time leads overall, barriers to nature connection shift with age

A lack of time was the leading barrier to connecting with nature more (51%), particularly among those aged 31–39 and 40–64.

Among younger respondents (18–30), barriers such as screen time, uncertainty about where to go, and the perception of limited access to quality nature spaces were significantly higher compared with other age groups.

Respondents aged 65 and over were significantly more likely to cite medical or health concerns, or to indicate that they already connect with nature as much as they would like.

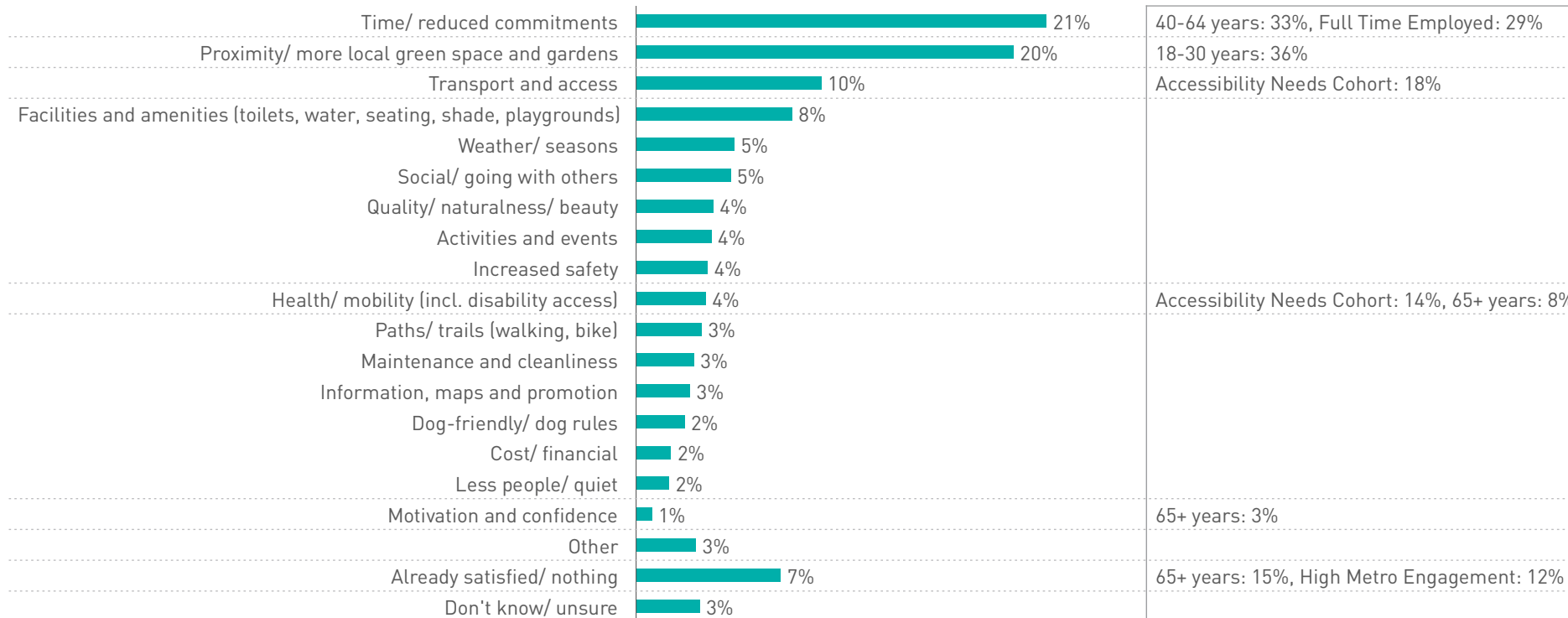
Barriers to connecting with nature more often (Prompted)



Beyond having more time, proximity, access, and amenities encourage greater connection with urban nature

Consistent with the main barriers to more frequent nature connection, younger respondents (18–30 years) indicated that proximity and access to more local green spaces would encourage them to spend more time in urban nature.

Encouragements to spend more time in urban nature
(Unprompted)



Transport and access improvements would support urban nature engagement

One in ten (10%) mentioned transport and access when asked what would encourage them to spend more time in urban nature. Comments centred on general accessibility, improved public transport connections, and parking or driving access.

While there were no significant differences across demographic cohorts or council areas, those in the Accessibility Needs Cohort were more likely to identify transport and access as key enablers (18% compared with 10% overall).

Transport and Access - Selected open-ended responses:

Better, faster, and much more public transport, especially by rail.

Public transport that's more reliable.

Better accessibility and close distance to urban nature would encourage me to spend more time.

Direct bus routes and faster travel time.

Better ways of getting to the nature without using the car. So, bike paths and walking paths.

More direct public transport to different areas.

The ability to get to a park easily. If I walk to one, I'm exhausted by the time I get there. A council pick up once a week would be lovely.

Better access.

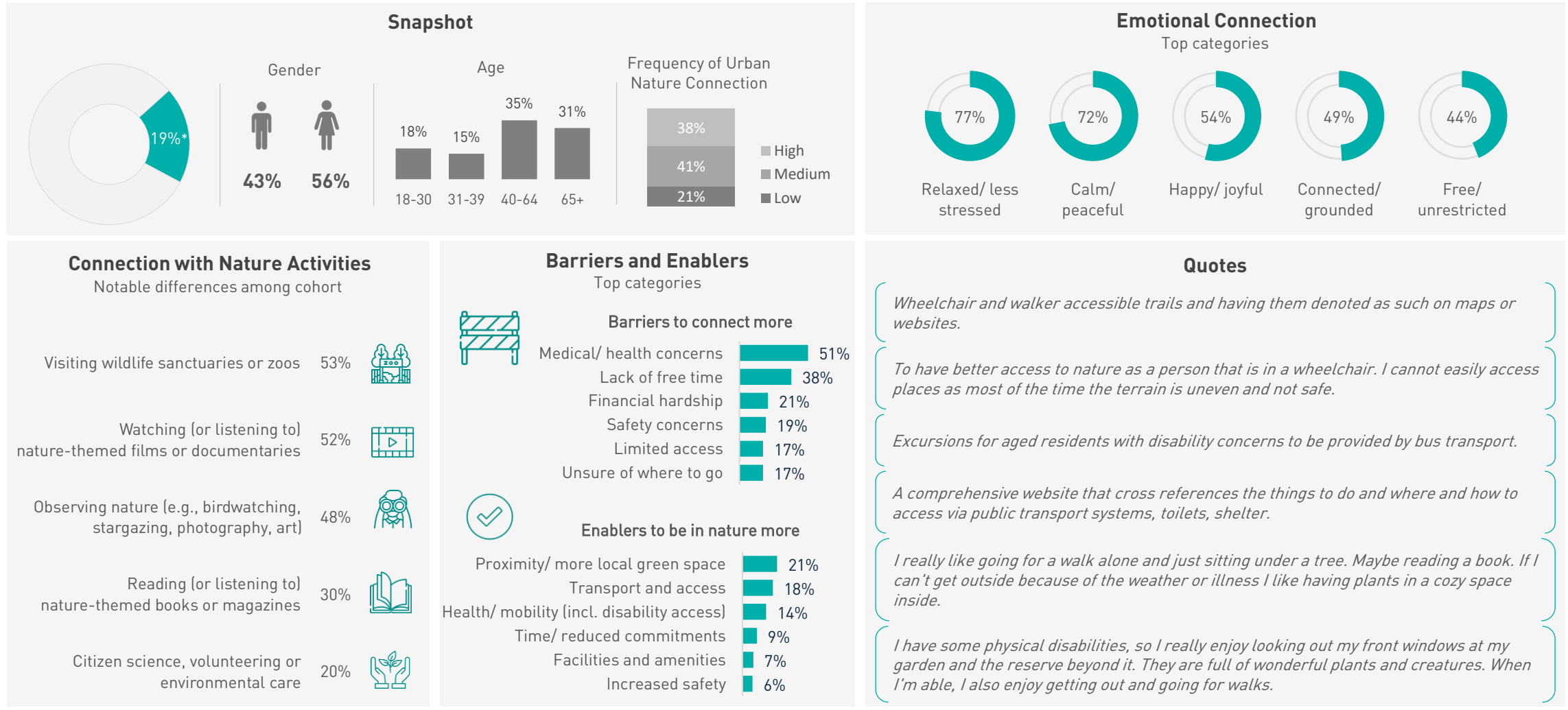
Ease of getting there and carparking.

Connection shifts with age: From active and outward to urban and restorative

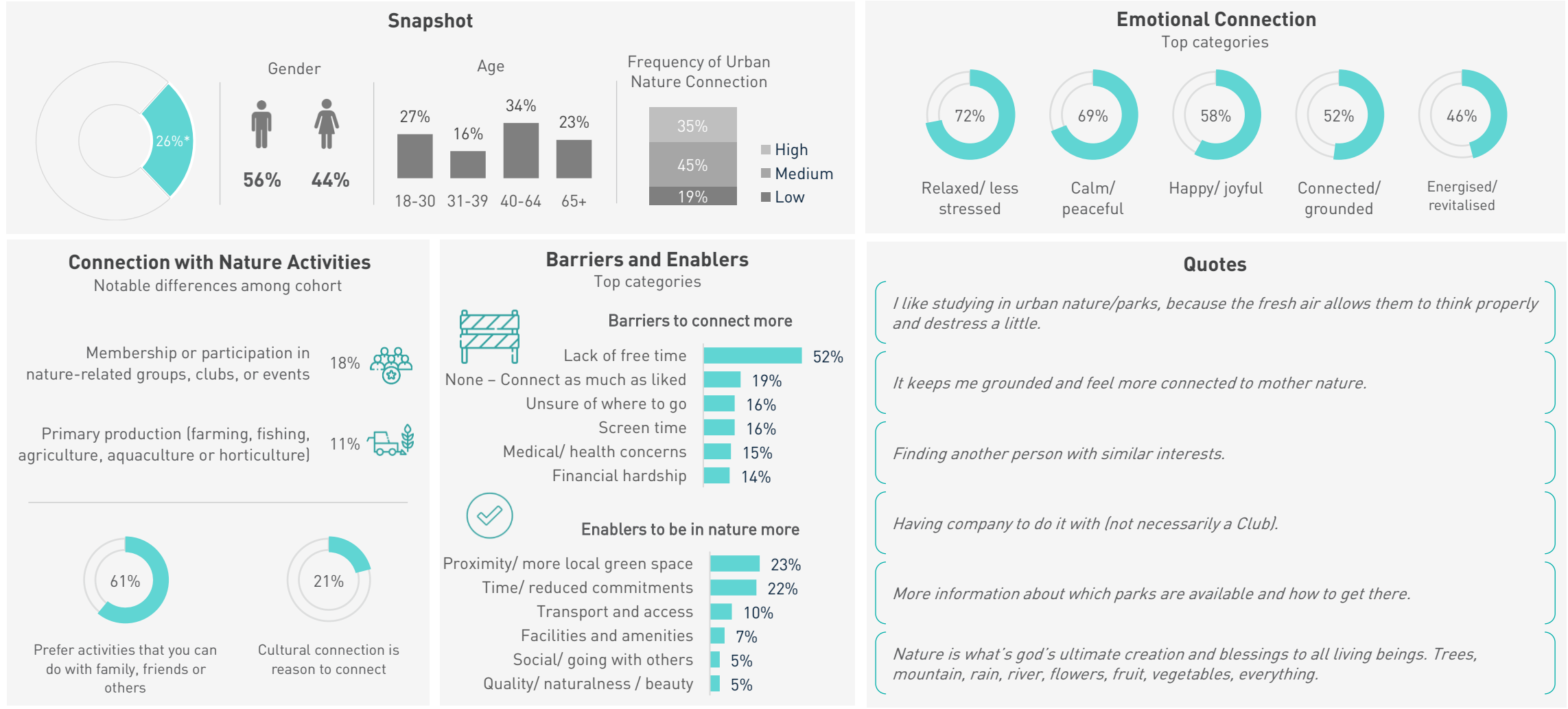


Metro Engagement	▼ Lower		▲ Higher
Outside Metro Engagement	▲ Higher		▼ Lower
Barriers	Unsure where to go, Screen time, Limited access, Poor quality, Lack of interest	Lack of time	Medical or health concerns, None - filled bucket
Enablers	Proximity Activities and events	More time and reduced commitments	Health and mobility

Journeys of Connection – Accessibility Needs Cohort



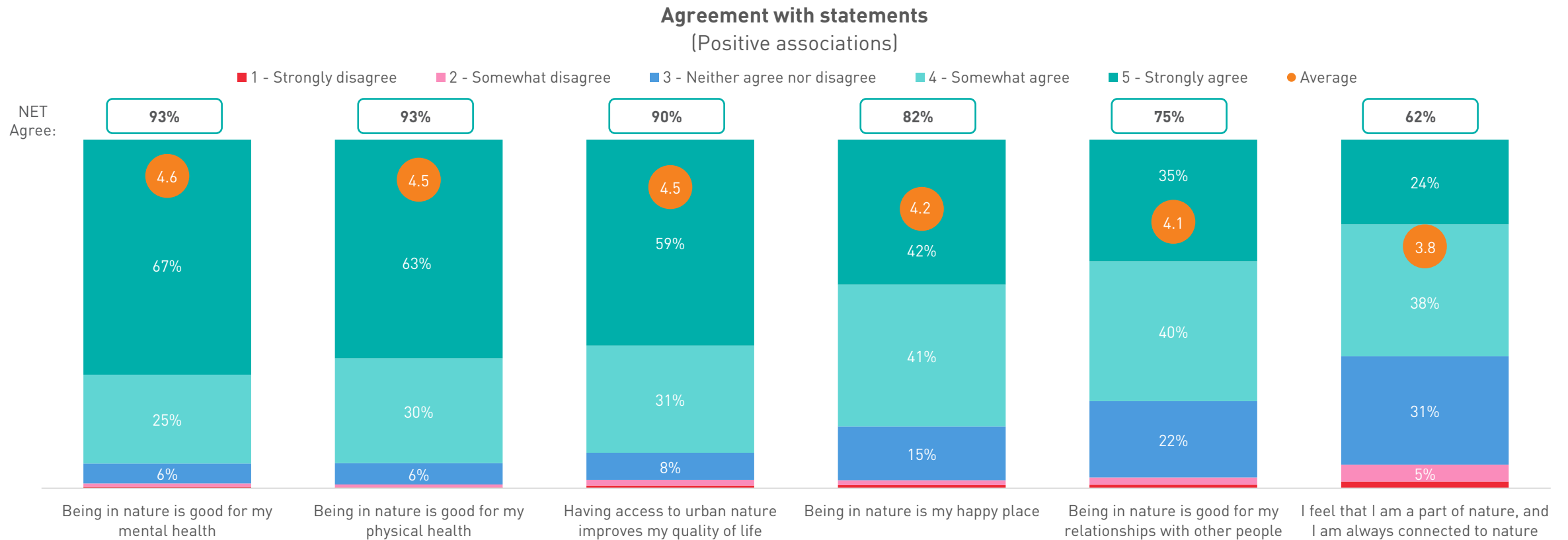
Journeys of Connection – Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD)





Relationship and Value of Nature

Strong agreement across all statements, particularly that nature improves health and quality of life

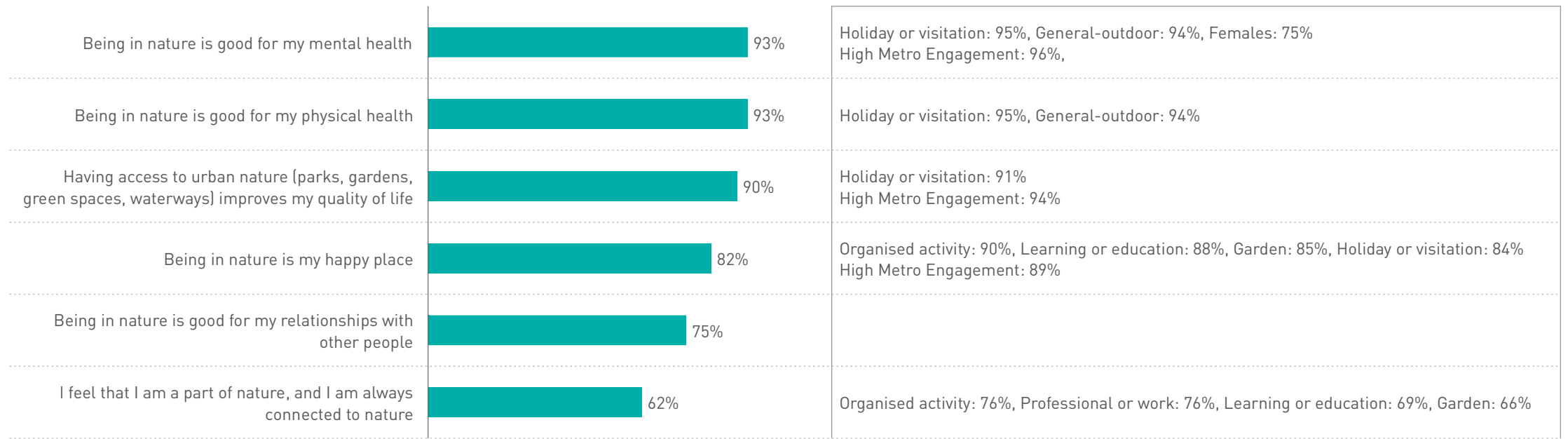


High levels of agreement that nature holds various benefits are often linked to activities and frequency of connection

Overall, about half (48%) agreed with all statements about the benefits of connection with nature. Agreement was significantly higher among those who connected with urban nature frequently (56%), suggesting that regular engagement reinforces belief in nature’s benefits.

Agree with statements
(5 Strongly agree + 4 Somewhat agree)

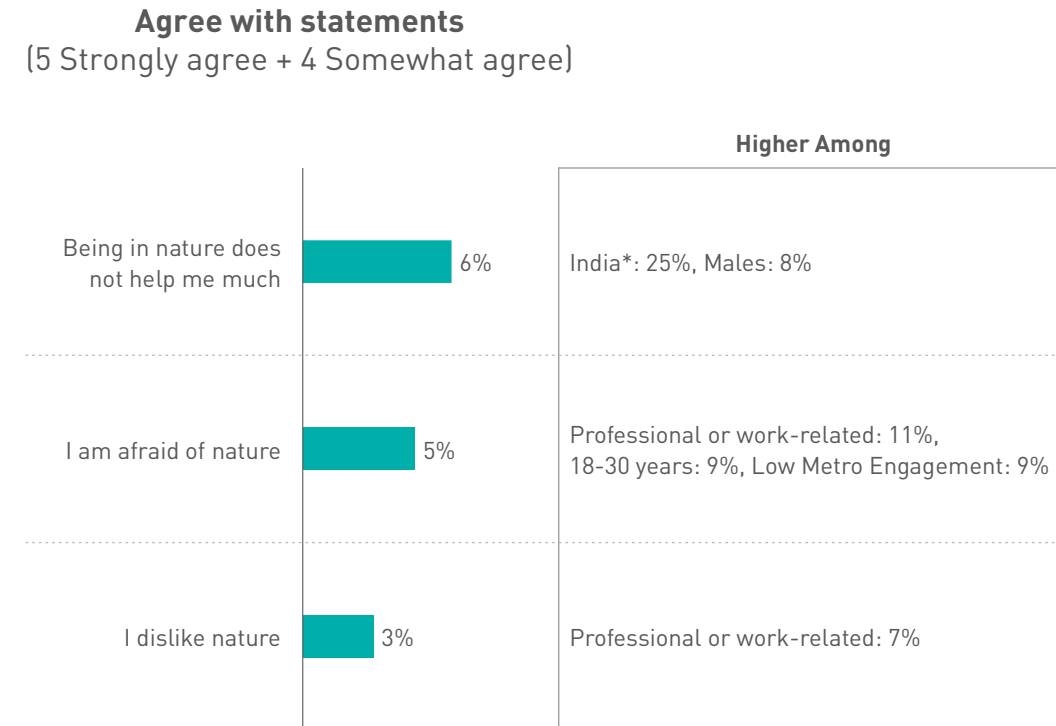
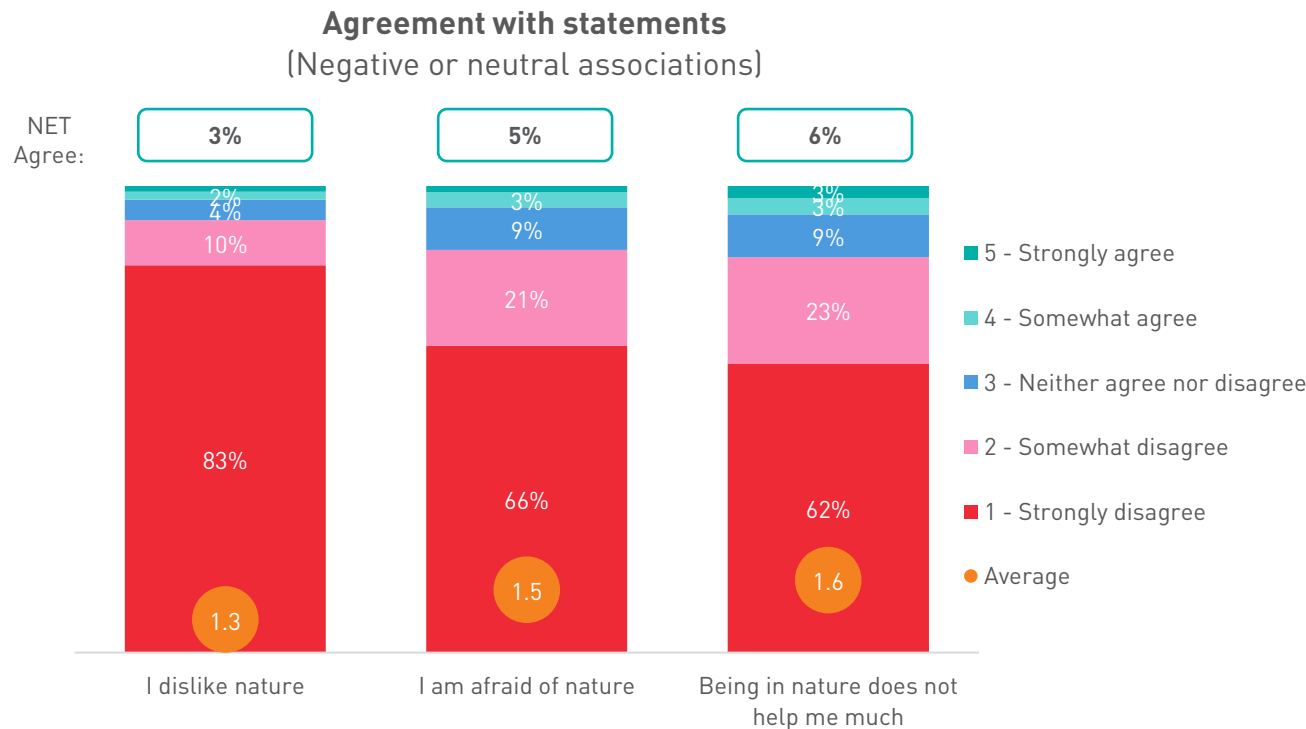
Higher Among



Few respondents held negative or neutral views toward nature

Only a small proportion expressed negative or neutral sentiment towards nature. While the majority disagreed with negative statements, a small share agreed that they dislike nature (3%), are afraid of nature (5%), or that being in nature does not help them much (6%).

Overall, 10% agreed with at least one of these statements, with higher proportions among younger respondents aged 18–30 (18%), and those with low metro engagement (16%).



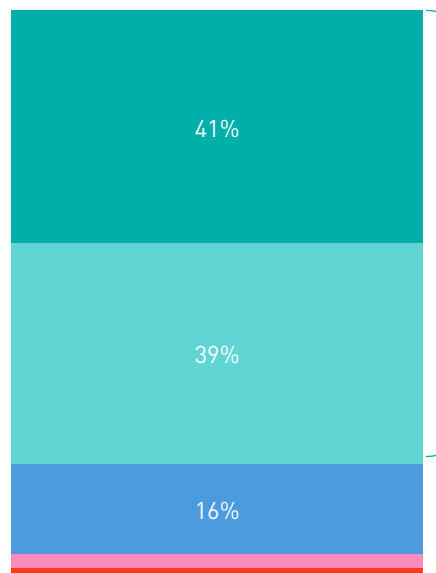
Personal connection to nature valued highly by most respondents

The majority (81%) indicated that they value their connection to nature highly or very highly. In contrast, only 19% placed lower value on this connection, most rating it as moderate (16%).

Lower levels of personal value were more common among those with low metro frequency, with 36% of this group selecting a moderate or lower rating.

Personally value connection to nature

Not at all A little Moderately Highly Very highly



NET High Value
81%

- Higher Among**
- 65+ years: 87%
 - High Metro Engagement: 89%
 - Organised activity-related: 91%
 - Learning or education-related: 86%
 - Garden-related: 85%
 - Postgraduates: 92%



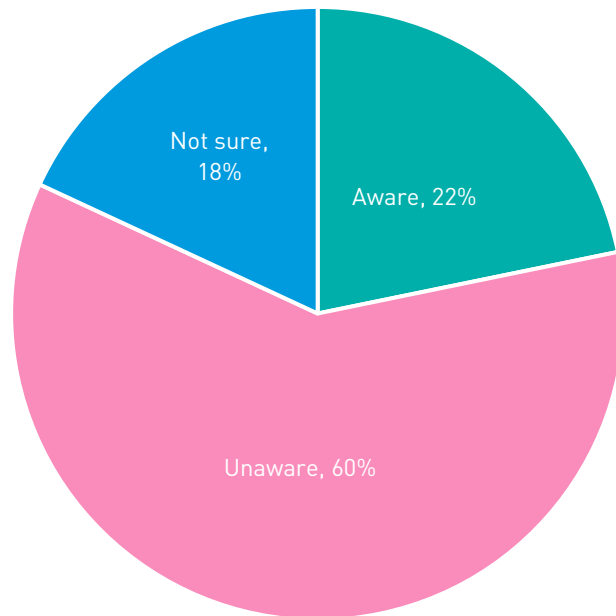
Adelaide National Park City

Nine in ten support the Adelaide National Park vision

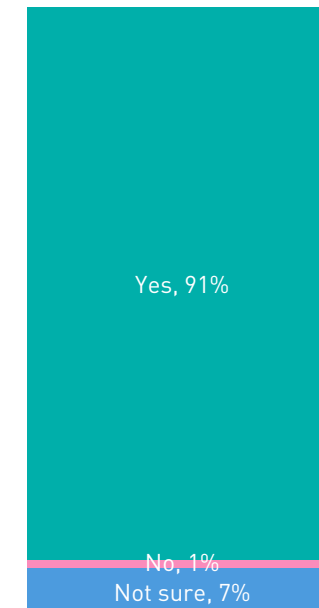
Although only 22% of respondents had heard of the Adelaide National Park City initiative, the majority (91%) expressed support for the vision once they were aware of it.


Spontaneous awareness was notably higher among residents of the City of Adelaide and the City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters (44%), as well as among younger cohorts (18–30 years: 29%, 31–39 years: 33%) and those from CALD backgrounds (31%).

Awareness of Adelaide National Park City



Support Adelaide National Park Vision





Appendix 1: Additional Comments and Stories

Additional stories, comments and suggestions: **Emotional and Wellbeing Connection**

Many respondents expressed how nature plays a central role in mental health, relaxation, and emotional renewal. Nature was described as calming, grounding, and restorative, and a vital outlet from stress, screens, and urban busyness.

Selected open-ended responses:

Nature is a natural therapy for everyone.

I love sitting in the botanical garden in the city, touching the grass and trees and taking a deep breath to recharge myself with natural oxygen.

Nature is where I go to calm myself down, to think, to ground me. I feel anxious when I haven't taken time to be in a nature during the week.

I find it relieving when I am with nature and all my pain goes away.

I believe it helps with my mental health.

Nature is very peaceful and makes you appreciate what you have.

Making time to connect with urban nature is essential in your everyday week.

I feel energised when I take a walk in a natural park.

I always go to the park whenever I feel angry to calm myself and connect with the nature.

It just makes me feel calm and serene. It's really good for mental health.

Being in nature is calming, it allows us to pause our busy lives and focus on the present.

I feel people need to spend more time outside connecting to nature than on screens.

Additional stories, comments and suggestions: **Access, Infrastructure, and Urban Design**

Respondents frequently mentioned accessibility, transport, safety, and urban planning as enablers or barriers to connecting with nature. Comments emphasised proximity to green spaces, public transport, parking, maintenance, and the need for more parks and tree cover in denser urban areas. Accessibility for those with mobility challenges was also a recurring theme.

Selected open-ended responses:

Urban nature spaces close to public transport, that aren't centred around accommodating for car parking, would be great.

Easier access via public transit and nearby amenities, even things like short term storage lockers, would make going to nature reserves much more feasible for me.

Transport is the largest factor preventing me from exploring more.

Accessibility of public transport outside metropolitan area would be nice.

Need way more good quality well-vegetated urban nature and leisure spaces.

More planning in urban design, eg better and more street trees, median strips planted out, more space given for nature in new developments [...] to allow for more gardens.

Access to spaces is really important for people with disabilities, this is not just mobility but people who are blind and deaf as well, it is not only the access to sites but how they find out about what they can see and do and feel comfortable in that space.

If there are more parks around my house, it will encourage me to engage with nature more.

I would visit some places more often if I had someone to go with and if it was accessible for me.

When I went hiking Mount Lofty it was amazing, but I would ask if you could make the paths better and more disabled friendly.

Would love to have parks or walking trails that are somewhat accessible to people in a wheelchair.

We have almost no footpaths. More dog parks would be good in our suburb. More bike paths as well. Less mountain bikers riding at you when walking.

Additional stories, comments and suggestions: **Protection, Preservation, and Urban Development Concerns**

Environmental protection was a key theme with many voicing concerns about urban development, tree loss, pollution, and climate impacts reducing access to and quality of nature. Others commented on the need for greater emphasis on sustainability, preservation, and biodiversity within cities.

Selected open-ended responses:

Connecting with urban nature would be much more enjoyable if trees and natural habitats were being protected and preserved.

We need to ensure that nature is considered and incorporated into urban development to ensure it persists in the urban landscape into the future.

Urban infill and increasing population reduces the relaxing value of urban nature. You have to travel further to reach the impact of nature on personal health and to escape people.

Please plant more native trees, and refrain from over-concreting our existing parks and green spaces.

We need more conservation of natural habitats and green spaces. Climate change is real and its effects are threatening natural environments.

It would be better if people valued nature more [...]. We need to strongly protect the urban tree canopy and green corridors from over development.

New housing is severing our connection with nature. Terrible lack of trees, plants and green spaces. Kids are growing up with little contact with nature.

I do worry about the removal of trees and dividing of housing blocks to accommodate two or three new dwellings that rarely have any gardens.

Good to live where home-owners value vegetation and native animals more than having more buildings/paved surfaces/motor vehicles/non-native pets.

We need more of it with the urban housing forgetting about nature.

It makes me sad how we are destroying our beautiful country for political purposes.

I have deep grief at the ongoing destruction of nature through tree loss, ugly and inappropriate developments, and lack of action on climate change.

Additional stories, comments and suggestions: **Community, Learning, and Shared Connection**

Many respondents spoke about social and intergenerational connection through nature, including family walks, gardening, volunteering, and community initiatives. Nature was viewed as a space for education, belonging, and shared joy and strengthened local identity and connection.

Selected open-ended responses:

I made sure my children had places they could walk to you and play in dirt and play in water when they were growing up.

Children should be given more time during school to learn from and in nature, encouraged to explore, climb, enjoy.

I love to spend time in Nature with my grandchildren. Walking in creeks, cleaning up waterways, telling stories of the old days and natural lifestyle.

Volunteering for garden planting with Rail Care. I love my garden at home.

I join a volunteer group for planting with Port Adelaide Council, so I'm learning a lot about gardening and know my neighbours better in that group.

Being in nature allows me to experience a kind of feeling I remember and hold close to my heart. I love learning about ecosystems and the way nature is all connected and intertwined.

I would love if there were more family based activities near me that I could attend in nature. Sadly there are only a few kid-based parks and a couple walking routes.

A lot of friendships and acquaintances are made by being out exploring our suburbs and nature especially if you have a dog.

As a grandparent we purposely encourage our grandchild to experience many outdoor activities regardless of the weather.

It's a great way to bump into neighbours and friends.

I love to forage in urban nature [...] it is a way to meet other people with the same ideas, get free food and discover unexpected things.

Community gardening in the local areas would be beneficial to residents, particularly those the feel isolated or need some connection.

A glowing lightbulb sits on a wooden surface, with another unlit bulb in the foreground. The background is a mix of white, red, and teal geometric shapes.

Appendix 2: Additional Slides

Few respondents spontaneously associated nature with environmental concern, such as damage, climate change, or human impact

Open-ended responses of those expressing concern*:

Climate change, trees, rain, weather.

Despair, pollution, greed, hope.

Life, vegetation, trees, environmental problems.

Green, clean air, clean river, less pollution, mountains.

Fresh air, greenery, open natural spaces, flora, fauna, birds, insects, biodiversity, peace, serenity, under threat.

Natural environment. Species natural habitat. Behavioural processes particularly Homo sapiens. Destruction of habitats for animals. Flora and fauna etc.

It's the earth as it was before we messed with it. Parks, trees, the ocean, mountains, national parks.

Clean, fresh, invigorating, precious, at risk, healthy, enjoyable, green, alive.

Disaster in our local waters due to Algal Bloom.

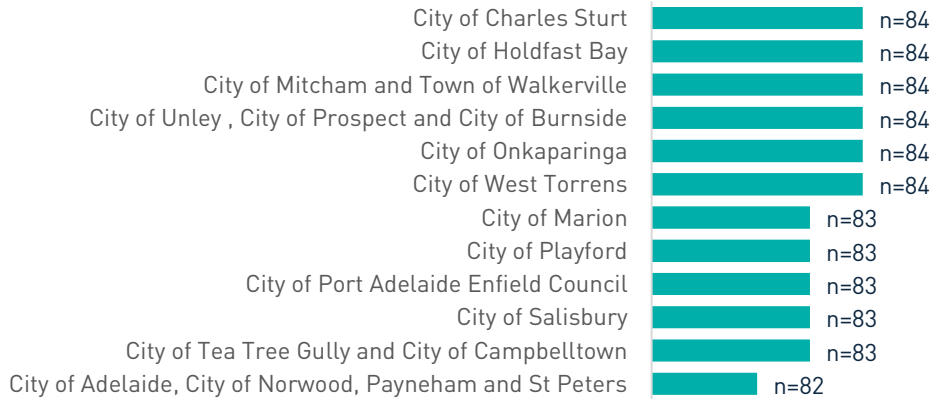
Nature to me is about having lots and lots of trees growing in every part of this beautiful land. We should be planting trees on every available spare space that we have. Our future depends on it. Having just flown to Canberra and back, I saw how much of our land has been utterly wiped out of trees. Then we cry global warming, what a joke. [...] But our grubberment is hell bend on destroying everyone and everything, for the sake of progress. Not much point in having progress, if everything is dead and the land is barren. [...] Thanks for this survey, I hope you get what you need from it. Nature is AWESOME.



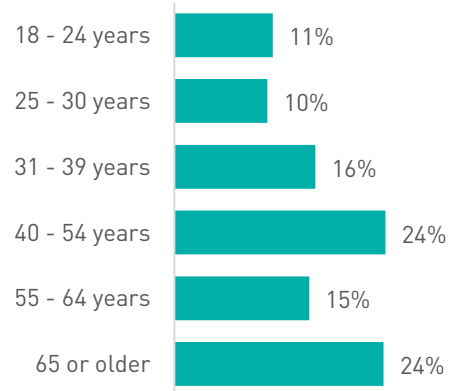
Appendix 3: Respondent Profile

Respondent Profile

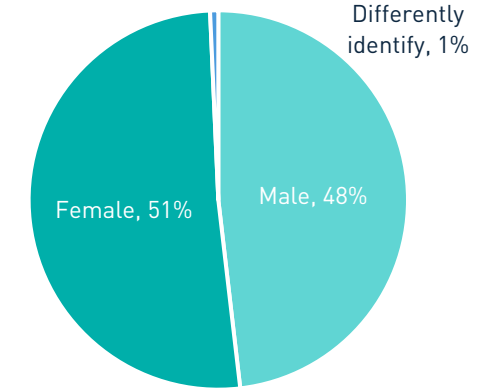
Location



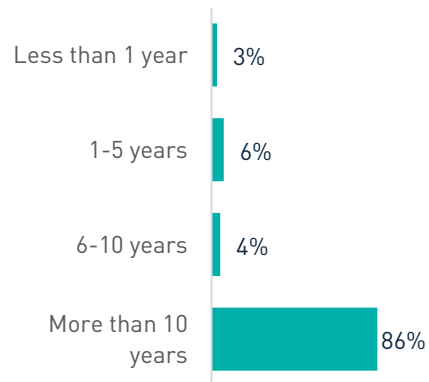
Age



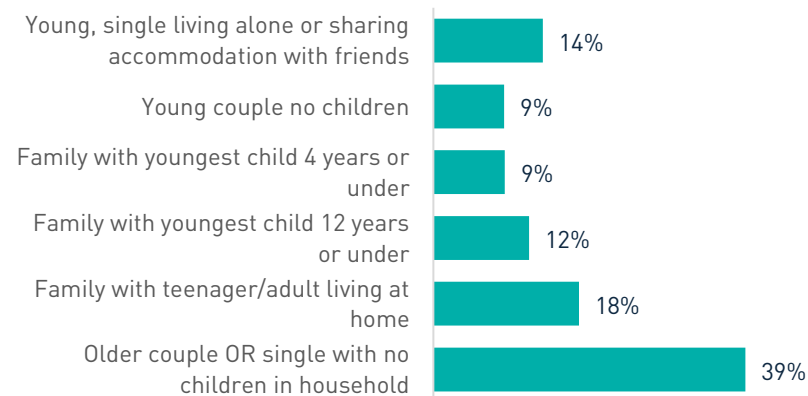
Gender



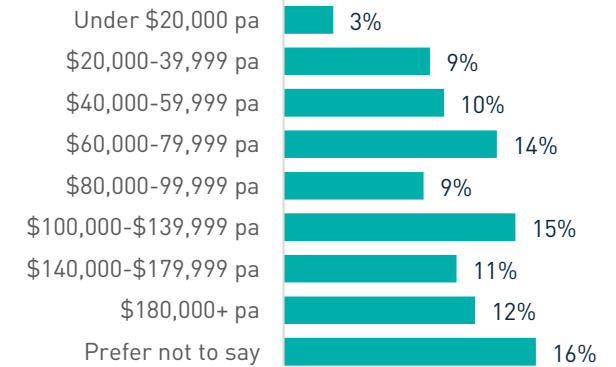
Tenure living in SA



Household

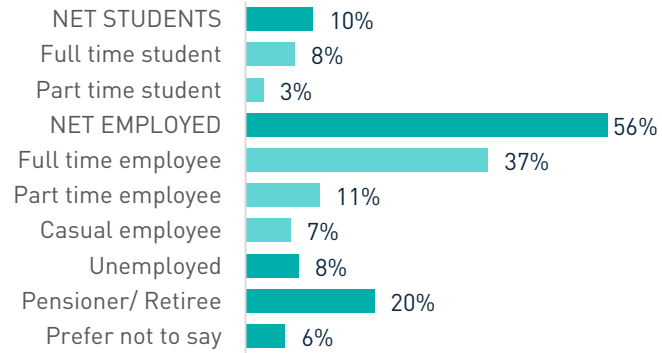


Income

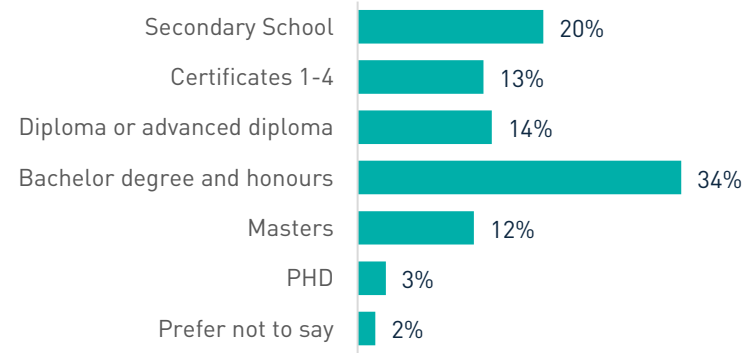


Respondent Profile cont.

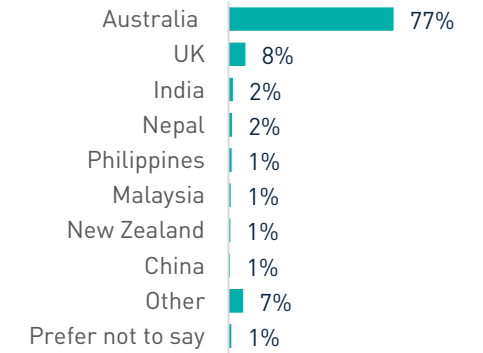
Employment



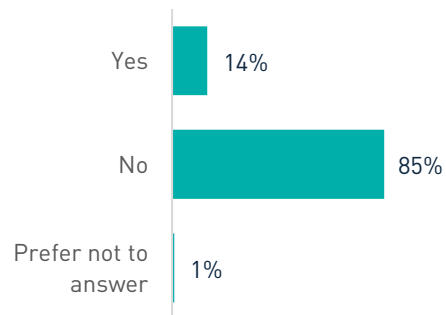
Highest Education



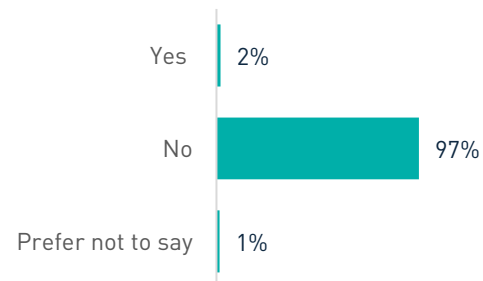
Country of Birth



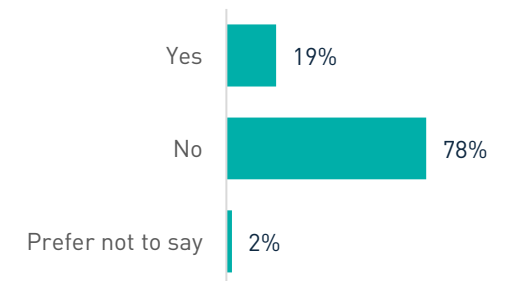
Speak language other than English at home



Identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander



Experience Accessibility Challenges





MCGREGOR **TAN**
RESEARCH. STRATEGY. SOLUTIONS.

THANK YOU

