

Capítulo 7. Indicadores Psicológicos de la sustentabilidad

Russell, R., Guerry, A. D., Balvanera, P., Gould, R. K., Basurto, X., Chan, K. M. A., ... Tam, J. (2013). Humans and Nature: How Knowing and Experiencing Nature Affect Well-Being. *Annual Review of Environment and Resources*, 38(1), 473–502. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-environ-012312-110838>

Pereira, M., & Forster, P. M. (2015). The Relationship between Connectedness to Nature, Environmental Values, and Pro-environmental Behaviours. *Reinvention: an International Journal of Undergraduate Research*, 8(2). Recuperado de <http://www.warwick.ac.uk/reinventionjournal/issues/volume8issue2/pereira>

Corral-Verdugo, V., García, F. I., Tapia-Fonllem, C., & Fraijo-Sing, B. (2012). Sustainable Behaviors and Perceived Psychological Restoration. *Acta de investigación psicológica*, 2, 749–764. Recuperado de http://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S2007-48322012000200011&nrm=iso

Howell, A. J., Dopko, R. L., Passmore, H. A., & Buro, K. (2011). Nature connectedness: Associations with well-being and mindfulness. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 51(2), 166–171. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2011.03.037>

Wilson, E. O. (1993). Biophilia and the conservation ethic. En S. R. Kellert & E. O. Wilson (Eds.), *The biophilia hypothesis*. Washington, DC: Island Press.

Louv, R. (2005). *Last Child in the Woods: Saving our Children from Nature Deficit Disorder*. Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill. Nueva York: Algonquin Books. <https://doi.org/SIL BIB ZH 928>

Raudsep, M. (2005). Emotional Connection to Nature: Its Socio-Psychological Correlates and Associations with Pro-Environmental Attitudes and Behavior. En *Designing Social Innovation: Planning, Building, Evaluating - Proceedings of the 18th International*

Association for People-Environment Studies Conference. Vienna, Austria: Hogrefe & Huber.

Willis, C. (2015). A human needs approach to revealing nature's benefits for visitors to the coaste. *Area*, 47, 422–428.

Checa-Artasu, M. M. (2016). Las áreas verdes en la Ciudad de México. Las diversas escalas de una geografía urbana. *Revista Bibliográfica de Geografía y Ciencias Sociales*, XXI(I), 159.

Maslow, A. H. (1943). A theory of human motivation. *Psychological Review*, 50(4), 370–396.

Corral-Verdugo, V., Mireles-Acosta, J., Tapia-Fonhiem, C., & Fraijo-Sing, B. (2011). Happiness as Correlate of Sustainable Behavior: A Study of Pro-Ecological, Frugal, Equitable and Altruistic Actions That Promote Subjective Wellbeing. *Human Ecology Review*, 18(2), 95–104. Recuperado de <http://pbidi.unam.mx:8080/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eh&AN=71140479&lang=es&site=eds-live>

Organización de las Naciones Unidas. (s/f). Open Working Group proposal for Sustainable Development Goals. Recuperado de <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal.html>

Laurie, M. (1983). *Introducción a la arquitectura del paisaje*. Barcelona: Gustavo Gili.

Corral, V. (2010). *Psicología de la sustentabilidad: un análisis de lo que nos hace pro ecológicos y pro sociales*. México, D.F.: Trillas.

Geng, L., Xu, J., Ye, L., Zhou, W., & Zhou, K. (2015). Connections with Nature and Environmental Behaviors. *Plos One*, 10(5), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0127247>

- Kuo, M. (2015). How might contact with nature promote human health? Promising mechanisms and a possible central pathway. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 6, 1093. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2015.01093>
- Ulrich, R. S., Simons, R. F., Losito, B. D., Fiorito, E., Miles, M. A., & Zelson, M. (1991). Stress recovery during exposure to natural and urban environments. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 11(3), 201–230. [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S0272-4944\(05\)80184-7](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S0272-4944(05)80184-7)
- Kaplan, S. (1995). The restorative benefits of nature: Toward an integrative framework. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 15(3), 169–182. [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/0272-4944\(95\)90001-2](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/0272-4944(95)90001-2)
- Hartig, T., Mang, M., & Evans, G. W. (1991). Restorative Effects of Natural Environment Experiences. *Environment and Behavior*, 23(1), 3–26. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0013916591231001>
- Latifiyan, M., & Salavati, M. (2015). Environment designing considering the needs of youth according to Abraham Maslow's needs case study: District 9 of Isfahan City. *African Journal of Business Management*, 9(1), 8–17.
- Corral Verdugo, V. (2012). The positive psychology of sustainability. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 14(5), 651–666. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-012-9346-8>
- Fernández-Ballesteros, R. (1991). Evaluación de ambientes: una aplicación de la psicología ambiental. En F. Jiménez & J. I. Aragón (Eds.), *Introducción a la psicología ambiental*. Madrid: Alianza.
- Kaplan, R. (1973). Some Psychological Benefits of Gardening. *Environment and Behavior*, 5(2), 145–162. <https://doi.org/10.1177/001391657300500202>

Lohr, V. (1994). Plants and the Individual: A Recent History. En J. Flager & R. Ponicelete (Eds.), *People-Plant Relationships: Setting Research Priorities*. New York: Food Products Press.

Pezzey, J. (1992). Sustainability: An Interdisciplinary Guide. *Environmental Values*, 1, 321-62.

Kaplan, R., & Kaplan, S. (1989). *The Experience of Nature: A Psychological Perspective*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Ulrich, R. S. (1984). View through a Window May Influence Recovery from Surgery. *Science*, 224(4647), 420–421. Recuperado de <http://www.jstor.org.pbsdi.unam.mx:8080/stable/1692984>

Briones, G. (2006). *Evaluación de programas sociales* (Trillas). México: Trillas.

Bringslimark, T., Hartig, T., & Patil, G. G. (2009). The psychological benefits of indoor plants: A critical review of the experimental literature. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 29(4), 422–433. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2009.05.001>

Capaldi, C. A., Dopko, R. L., & Zelenski, J. M. (2014). The relationship between nature connectedness and happiness: a meta-analysis. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 5, 976. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2014.00976>

Organización Mundial de la Salud. (2010). *Protecting children's health in a changing environment Report of the Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health*. Copenague. Recuperado de <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/19236/e94331.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales. (s/f). *Superficie de áreas verdes urbanas per cápita*. Recuperado de

Mayer, F. S., & Frantz, C. M. (2004). The connectedness to nature scale: A measure of individuals' feeling in community with nature. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 24(4), 503–515. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2004.10.001>

Kahn, P. H. (1999). *The human relationship with nature: development and culture*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press.

Asamblea Legislativa del Distrito Federal. (2017). Pierde D.F. el 80 % de áreas verdes en un siglo. *Noticias*. Recuperado de <http://www.aldf.gob.mx/comsoc-pierde-d-f-80-areas-verdes-siglo--8893.html>

Masera, O., Astier, M., & López-Ridaura, S. (2000). *Sustentabilidad y manejo de recursos naturales: el marco de evaluación MESMIS*. México: Grupo Interdisciplinario de Tecnología Rural Apropriada, A. C.

Mayer, F. S., Frantz, C. M., Bruehlman-Senecal, E., & Dolliver, K. (2008). Why Is Nature Beneficial?: The Role of Connectedness to Nature. *Environment and Behavior*, 41(5), 607–643. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0013916508319745>

Kellert, S. R. (1993). The biological basis for human values of nature. En S. R. Kellert & E. O. Wilson (Eds.), *The biophilia hypothesis*. Washington, DC: Island Press.

Kaplan, R., Kaplan, S., & Ryan, R. (1998). *With People in Mind: Design and Management for Everyday Nature*. Washington, D. C.: Island Press.

Pezzey, J. (1992). Sustainability: An Interdisciplinary Guide. *Environmental Values*, 1(4), 321–362.

Ojala, A. (2009). *The interaction between emotional connectedness to nature and leisure activities in predicting ecological worldview*. *Umweltpsychologie* (Vol. 13).

Berman, M. G., Jonides, J., & Kaplan, S. (2008). The Cognitive Benefits of Interacting With Nature. *Psychological Science*, 19(12), 1207–1212. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2008.02225.x>

Ojala, A. (2009). The interaction between emotional connectedness to nature and leisure activities in predicting ecological worldview. *Umweltpsychologie*, 13, 10–22.

Organización Mundial de la Salud. (2016). *Urban green spaces and health. A review of evidence*. Copenague. Recuperado de http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/321971/Urban-green-spaces-and-health-review-evidence.pdf?ua=1

Cone, J. D., & Hayes, S. C. (1984). *Environmental problems: Behavioral solutions*. Monterey, California: Brooks/Cole.

Raudsepp, M. (2005). Emotional connection to nature: Its sociopsychological correlates and associations with proenvironmental attitudes and behavior. En B. M. & A. G. Keul (Ed.), *Designing social innovation: Planning, building, evaluatin* (pp. 83–91). Ashland, OH: Hogrefe & Huber Publishing.

Keniger, L. E., Gaston, K. J., Irvine, K. N., & Fuller, R. A. (2013). What are the Benefits of Interacting with Nature? *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 10(3), 913–935. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph10030913>