# Article information:

Full article: Developing green infrastructure design guidelines for urban climate adaptation
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/18626033.2017.1425320>

# Article summary:

1. Urban green infrastructure (UGI) is increasingly recognized for its ability to reduce heat levels in cities and improve citizens’ health, well-being, and thermal comfort.

2. UGI has been proven to improve people’s thermal perception and can be used to combat adverse microclimate effects through climate-responsive design.

3. There is a need for knowledge of the benefit of UGI for the microclimate to be incorporated into urban design practice.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article “Developing Green Infrastructure Design Guidelines for Urban Climate Adaptation” provides an overview of the potential benefits of urban green infrastructure (UGI) in terms of mitigating climate change impacts and improving citizens’ health, well-being, and thermal comfort. The article cites several sources that support its claims, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI), Sarah Taylor Lovell and John R. Taylor, Briony A. Norton et al., Erik Andersson et al., Diane E. Bowler et al., Elmira Jamei et al., Wiebke Klemm et al., Iris Lehmann et al., Marialena Nikolopoulou and Koen Steemers, Robert D. Brown, Terry J. Gillespie, Ingegärd Eliasson et al., and Sandra Lenzholzer. These sources provide evidence that UGI can have positive effects on thermal conditions at various urban scales and with different types of vegetation structure types; however, there is no mention of any potential risks or drawbacks associated with UGI implementation or any counterarguments that may exist against it. Additionally, while the article does present both sides of the argument equally in terms of discussing the potential benefits versus drawbacks associated with UGI implementation, it does not explore any other possible solutions or strategies for urban climate adaptation beyond UGI implementation which could potentially be more effective or cost-efficient than UGI implementation alone. As such, this article should be read with caution as it may present a one-sided view on the issue without exploring all possible options available for urban climate adaptation strategies.

# Topics for further research:

* Urban climate adaptation strategies
* Alternative solutions for urban climate adaptation
* Cost-efficiency of green infrastructure
* Risks associated with green infrastructure
* Counterarguments against green infrastructure
* Thermal comfort in urban areas

# Report location:

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