Gardening for the Health of It!



Christopher Imler
MSU Extension
Consumer Horticulture
Veterans Liaison

MSU is an affirmativeaction, equal-opportunity employer. Michigan State **University Extension** programs and materials are open to all without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, gender, gender identity, religion, age, height, weight, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, marital status, family status or veteran status.

Captioning technology available



n accordance with Federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, this institution is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race. color, national origin, sex, age, disability, and reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all

Program information may be made available in languages other than English. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, and American Sign Language) should contact the responsible State or local Agency that administers the program or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at

To file a program discrimination complaint, a complainant should complete a Form AD-3027, USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, which can be obtained online, at www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/usda-programdiscrimination-complaint-form.pdf, from any USDA office, by calling (866) 632-9992, or by writing a letter addressed to USDA. The letter must contain the complainant's name, address, telephone number, and a written description of the alleged discriminatory action in sufficient detail to inform the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights (ASCR) about the nature and date of an alleged civil rights violation. The completed AD-3027 form or letter must be submitted to USDA by:

U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights 1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; or

(833) 256-1665 or (202) 690-7442:

email: program.intake@usda.gov. This institution is an equal opportunity provider

onforme a la ley federal y las políticas y regulaciones de derechos civiles del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos (USDA), esta institución tiene prohibido discriminar por motivos de raza, color, origen nacional, sexo, edad discapacidad, venganza o represalia por actividades realizadas en el pasado relacionadas con los derechos civiles (no todos los principios de prohibición aplican a todos los programas

La información del programa puede estar disponible en otros idiomas además del inglés. Las personas con discapacidades que requieran medios de comunicación alternativos para obtener información sobre el programa (por ejemplo, Braille, letra agrandada, grabación de audio y lenguaje de señas americano) agrariadad, grabación de audio y lenguaje de sentra americano) deben comunicarse con la agencia estatal o local responsable que administra el programa o con el TARGET Center del USDA al (202) 720-2600 (voz) TTY) o comunicarse con el USDA a través del Servicio Federal de Transmisión de Información al (800) 877-8339.

Para presentar una que a por discriminación en el programa, el Para presentar una queja por discriminación en el programa, el reclamante debe completar un formulario AD-3007, Formulario de queja pur discriminación del programa del USDA, que se puede obtener en linea, en www.usda.gov/sites/defatult/fies/documents/usda-program-www.usda.gov/sites/defatult/fies/documents/usda-program-discrimination-complaint-form.pdf, en cualquier oficina del USDA, liamando al (866) 832-9992, o escribiendo una carta dirtigida al

USDA. La carta debe contener el nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del reclamante, y una descripción escrita de

la supuesta acción discriminatoria con suficiente detalle para informar al Subsecretar de Derechos Civiles (ASCR, por sus siglas en inglés) sobre la naturaleza y la fecha de la presunta violación de los derecho civiles. La carta o el formulario AD-3027 completado debe enviarse al USDA por medio de:

correo postal:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; of

fax: (833) 256-1665 o' (202) 690-7442;

correo electrónico: program.intake@usda.gov

Your Instructor





Straight to the Facts!

"Americans face life-altering health challenges over the next 25 years."

"Access to traditional health care is not projected to keep pace with demand."

"Gardening as a pastime is more popular than ever."

Agenda

- 1. What is EBHT?
- 2. Which health benefits are supported by conclusive evidence?
- 3. How do you do horticulture therapy?
- 4. Where is this type of work being done in Michigan and Nationwide?
- 5. What can I do to stay gardening longer?
- 6. What resources are available for would-be practitioners?



E - Evidence

B - Based

H - Horticulture

T - Therapy

"Horticultural therapy is the participation in horticultural activities facilitated by a registered horticultural therapist to achieve specific goals within an established treatment, rehabilitation, or vocational plan."

American Horticulture Therapy
 Association





Images by MSU Extension and UC Davis Counseling





A Gang of Gardeners Gathered!



Photography is a natural pairing with gardening. Exercise your creative muscles!

Benefits of EBHT

Hyperbole

- Reverses terminal illnesses
- Substitutes expert help
- "Just garden!"
- Only for the ill or injured

Data

- Symptom management
- Primarily cognitive benefits
- Works w/ structure & goals
- Recreational therapy builds resilience

Evidence-Supported Benefits¹

- Pain Management
- Improved Attention
- Stress Reduction
- Mitigation of Symptoms: PTSD, TBI, Depression, Dementia, and GAD



¹(Detweiler et al., 2012)





Vol. 2, No. 3, Page 169-182 Copyright © 2008, TSI® Press Printed in the USA. All rights reserved

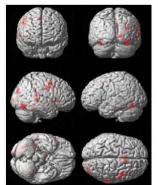
Cognitive items

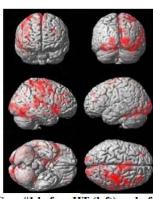
Indicates what was measured

Horticultural Therapy has Beneficial Effects on Brain Functions in Cerebrovascular Diseases

Yuko Mizuno-Matsumoto $^{*,1},$ Syoji Kobashi 2, Yutaka Hata 2, Osamu Ishikawa 3, and Fusayo Asano 4

Published in a reputable journal





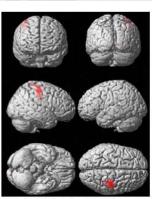


Figure 2. Activated areas of Case #1 before HT (left) and after HT (middle) (p < 0.05), and increased areas in activation after HT, compared to the activation level before HT (right) (p < 0.1).

Table 3. Scores of FIM							
		Case #1	Case #2	Case #3	Case #4	Case #5	
Before HT	Total score	62	91	86	64	59	
	Motor items	38	72	53	39	33	
	Cognitive items	24	19	33	25	26	
After HT	Total score	92	89	116	114	104	
	Motor items	68	71	81	85	75	

* p < 0.03

Includes data set or summary

35

EBHT Techniques

Clinically Recognized Activities

Session	Description of Programs			
1	Flowerbed preparation (weeding)			
2	Flowerbed preparation (weeding)			
3	Readying the soil			
4	Creating a planting plan for flowerbeds			
5	Briefing on future activities and selecting seedling			
6	Cultivating			
7	Terrarium making			
8	Planting to the flowerbed according to plan			
9	Planting seedling to flowerbed			
10	Soil readying, watering, and dividing seedling			
11	Watering, and picking up withered flowers			
12	Doing crafts using moss, and watering			
13	Watering			
14	Planting vegetables, weeding, dividing			
15	Making name plates for the flowerbeds			
16	Watering and weeding			
17	Watering, weeding, and appreciating other patients' flowerbeds			
18	Making a container garden			
19	Making pressed flowers			
20	Working in the garden			

(Kobashi and Hata, 2008)



Garden time can be family time!

EBHT Techniques



Q: What benefits can be realized during fall cleanup?

A:

Healthy cardiovascular stress

Mobility practice: reaching, stretching, pulling

Opportunity for mindfulness or reflection

Self-Guided Horticulture Therapy

Step 1
Set a
measurable
goal

Step 2
Identify
appropriate
activities

Step 3
Evaluate
progress,
adapt

Example: I want to improve stress management

- Write in the garden
- Photograph garden

- Journal entries
- Photos taken
- Blood pressure

Informal, Organic





Least

Moderately

Formal, Structured







Moderately

Sensory Elements

- Harmony, color, texture
- Defined features/areas
- Privacy features
- Gentle noises and movement
- Late-day light dynamics
- Incorporating wildlife



Sensory Elements

- Harmony, color, texture
- Defined features/areas
- Privacy features
- Gentle noises and movement
- Late-day light dynamics
- Incorporating wildlife



What's your favorite garden visitor?

Sensory Elements

- Harmony, color, texture
- Defined features/areas
- Privacy features
- Gentle noises and movement
- Late-day light dynamics
- Incorporating wildlife

Enabling Elements

- Plentiful seating
- Accessible beds
- Wheelchair friendly paths
- Braille plant tags
- Picture signage



Raised bed construction can help to accommodate a wide range of users

Enabling Elements

- Plentiful seating
- Accessible beds
- Wheelchair friendly paths
- Braille plant tags
- Picture signage



How would you build this path differently?



EBHT in the United States





MSU EXTENSION VETERANS THERAPY GARDEN

KALAMAZOO, MI

HOME / CROWDPOWER / MSU EXTENSION VETERANS THERAPY GARDEN

Support the MSU Extension Veterans Therapy Garden Project

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported in 2020 that demand for mental healthcare had drastically increased both over the last 10 years and especially within the last three years. Availability of these services has not increased proportionally and has not been projected to meet or exceed demand past 2025.

For many military veterans, this disparity in mental health services is often even more pronounced. Finding quality mental health resources can be a critical problem for veterans returning to civilian life. Whether it's dealing with gaps in the VA healthcare system or financial barriers, too many veterans are unable to access the care they need. The MSU Extension Veterans Therapy Garden Project (VTGP) addresses the



44%

GIVE NOW

\$2,240 RAISED OF \$5,000 GOAL

> 31 PARTICIPANTS

Creating Programming

AHTA Program Guidelines

- 1. Engagement in horticultural-related activities.
- 2. Participant has identified disability, illness, or life circumstance requiring services
- Activity facilitated by <u>registered horticultural</u> <u>therapist</u>
- 4. Context of established treatment, rehabilitation, or vocational plan

Lifelong Gardening

Protect Hands and Wrists



Protect Back & Knees

- 1. Maintain broad base of support.
- 2. Bend at hips and knees; get close to object.
- 3. Use stronger (larger) muscles.
- 4. Use your body weight to push/pull.
- 5. Carry heavy objects close/next to your body.
- 6. Avoid twisting your body as you work.
- 7. Avoid bending for long lengths of time.
- 8. For heavy objects get help; use devices/tools.



Protect Face, Neck, & Eyes



Authorities and Resources

- Therapy Garden Design Considerations
- Tools for Reduced Mobility Gardening
- Ideas for EBHT Programming
- Formal Training for EBHT Certification



Mike Maddox, Certified Horticulture Therapist, University of Wisconsin Madison Extension

Q&A

- Contact Me
 - imlerchr@msu.edu
 - 269-779-8750
- MSU Extension Ask-an-Expert
 - canr.msu.edu/outreach/ask-an-expert
- Gardening in Michigan Website
 - canr.msu.edu/home_gardening/
- Donate to the Veterans Therapy Garden Project
 - https://givingto.msu.edu/crowdpower/veterans-therapy-garden



