

ECOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS

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COVER PHOTO: Urban greenspace, such as Nature Boardwalk at Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago, Illinois, USA, (pictured) benefits wildlife. Yet, these benefits may differ among cities. Fidino et al. (this issue; Article e02253; doi:10.1002/eap.2253) demonstrate that among-city differences in greenspace availability and average housing density influence how wildlife species respond to urbanization. Therefore, cities could be designed to mitigate urbanization's negative influence on biodiversity. The availability of urban greenspace can also influence humans, as discussed by Soga et al. (this issue; Article e02248; doi:10.1002/eap.2248). Frequency of greenspace use and the existence of green window views from within the home was associated with increased levels of positive emotions and decreased levels of negative emotions. With the recent lifestyle changes caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and possible negative impacts on mental health, their findings suggest that urban nature also has great potential for improved human health. Photo credit: Ana Teresa Valenzuela.

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