

Supplementary Materials

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Table S1. Search strategies for electronic databases.

Database	Search Strategy
Web of Science	#1 TS = ("Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive" OR "Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease" OR "Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases" OR "COAD" OR "COPD" OR "Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease" OR "Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease")
	#2 TS = ("natural environment*" OR "natural area*" OR "natural space*" OR "natural scene*" OR "natural setting*" OR "natural view*" OR "outdoor*" OR "open space*" OR "greenness" OR "greenery" OR "green space*" OR "greenspace" OR "green area*" OR "greening" OR "green environment*" OR "greenway" OR "green belt" OR "green exercise" OR "wilderness" OR "wild land" OR "wild area*" OR "wild space" OR "forest" OR "woodland" OR "natural landscape" OR "park" OR "garden" OR "vegetation" OR "recreation resource" OR "restorative environment*" OR "healing environment*")
	#3 #1 AND #2
PubMed	#1 Search: "pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive"[MeSH Terms] OR "chronic obstructive lung disease"[Title/Abstract] OR "chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases"[Title/Abstract] OR "COAD"[Title/Abstract] OR "COPD"[Title/Abstract] OR "chronic obstructive airway disease"[Title/Abstract] OR "chronic obstructive pulmonary disease"[Title/Abstract]
	#2 Search: "natural environment*" [Title/Abstract] OR "natural area*" [Title/Abstract] OR "natural space*" [Title/Abstract] OR "natural scene*" [Title/Abstract] OR "natural setting*" [Title/Abstract] OR "natural view*" [Title/Abstract] OR "outdoor*" [Title/Abstract] OR "open space*" [Title/Abstract] OR "greenness" [Title/Abstract] OR "greenery" [Title/Abstract] OR "green space*" [Title/Abstract] OR "greenspace" [Title/Abstract] OR "green area*" [Title/Abstract] OR "greening" [Title/Abstract] OR "green environment*" [Title/Abstract] OR "greenway" [Title/Abstract] OR "green belt" [Title/Abstract] OR "green exercise" [Title/Abstract] OR "wilderness" [Title/Abstract] OR "wild land" [Title/Abstract] OR "wild area*" [Title/Abstract] OR "wild space" [Title/Abstract] OR "forest" [Title/Abstract] OR "woodland" [Title/Abstract] OR "natural landscape" [Title/Abstract] OR "park" [Title/Abstract] OR "garden" [Title/Abstract] OR "vegetation" [Title/Abstract] OR "recreation resource" [Title/Abstract] OR "restorative environment*" [Title/Abstract] OR "healing environment*" [Title/Abstract]
	#3 Search: ("pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive"[MeSH Terms] OR "chronic obstructive lung disease"[Title/Abstract] OR "chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases"[Title/Abstract] OR "COAD"[Title/Abstract] OR "COPD"[Title/Abstract] OR "chronic obstructive airway disease"[Title/Abstract] OR "chronic obstructive pulmonary disease"[Title/Abstract]) AND ("natural environment*" [Title/Abstract] OR "natural area*" [Title/Abstract] OR "natural space*" [Title/Abstract] OR "natural scene*" [Title/Abstract] OR "natural setting*" [Title/Abstract] OR "natural view*" [Title/Abstract] OR "outdoor*" [Title/Abstract] OR "open space*" [Title/Abstract] OR "greenness" [Title/Abstract] OR "greenery" [Title/Abstract] OR "green space*" [Title/Abstract] OR "greenspace" [Title/Abstract] OR "green area*" [Title/Abstract] OR "greening" [Title/Abstract] OR "green environment*" [Title/Abstract] OR "greenway" [Title/Abstract] OR "green belt" [Title/Abstract] OR "green exercise" [Title/Abstract] OR "wilderness" [Title/Abstract] OR "wild land" [Title/Abstract] OR "wild area*" [Title/Abstract] OR "wild space" [Title/Abstract] OR "forest" [Title/Abstract] OR "woodland" [Title/Abstract] OR "natural landscape" [Title/Abstract] OR "park" [Title/Abstract] OR "garden" [Title/Abstract] OR "vegetation" [Title/Abstract] OR "recreation resource" [Title/Abstract] OR "restorative environment*" [Title/Abstract] OR "healing environment*" [Title/Abstract])
Scopus	#1 TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive" OR "Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease" OR "Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases" OR "COAD" OR "COPD" OR "Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease" OR "Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease")
	#2 TITLE-ABS-KEY ("natural environment*" OR "natural area*" OR "natural space*" OR "natural scene*" OR "natural setting*" OR "natural view*" OR "outdoor*" OR "open space*" OR "greenness" OR "greenery" OR "green space*" OR "greenspace" OR "green area*" OR "greening" OR "green environment*" OR "greenway" OR "green belt" OR "green exercise" OR "wilderness" OR "wild land" OR "wild area*" OR "wild space" OR "forest" OR "woodland" OR "natural landscape" OR "park" OR "garden" OR "vegetation" OR "recreation resource" OR "restorative environment*" OR "healing environment*")
	#3 (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive" OR "Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease" OR "Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases" OR "COAD" OR "COPD" OR "Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease" OR "Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease")) AND (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("natural environment*" OR "natural area*" OR "natural space*" OR "natural scene*" OR "natural setting*" OR "natural view*" OR "outdoor*" OR "open space*" OR "greenness" OR "greenery" OR "green space*" OR "greenspace" OR "green area*" OR "greening" OR "green environment*" OR "greenway" OR "green belt" OR "green exercise" OR "wilderness" OR "wild land" OR "wild area*" OR "wild space" OR "forest" OR "woodland" OR "natural landscape" OR "park" OR "garden" OR "vegetation" OR "recreation resource" OR "restorative environment*" OR "healing environment*"))
Cochrane library	#1 Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive #2 (Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease):ab,ti,kw OR (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases):ab,ti,kw OR (COAD):ab,ti,kw OR (COPD):ab,ti,kw OR (Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease):ab,ti,kw OR (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease):ab,ti,kw

#3 #1 OR #2

#4 (natural environment*):ab,ti,kw OR (natural area*):ab,ti,kw OR (natural space*):ab,ti,kw OR (natural scene*):ab,ti,kw OR (natural setting*):ab,ti,kw OR (natural view*):ab,ti,kw OR (outdoor*):ab,ti,kw OR (open space*):ab,ti,kw OR (greenness):ab,ti,kw OR (greenery):ab,ti,kw OR (green space*):ab,ti,kw OR (green space):ab,ti,kw OR (green area*):ab,ti,kw OR (blue and green space*):ab,ti,kw OR (green environment*):ab,ti,kw OR (green way*):ab,ti,kw OR (green belt):ab,ti,kw OR (green exercise):ab,ti,kw OR (blue green space*):ab,ti,kw OR (blue space):ab,ti,kw OR (wild area*):ab,ti,kw

#5 #3 AND #4

#1 pulmonary AND ('disease,'/exp OR disease,) AND chronic AND obstructive

#2 'chronic obstructive lung disease':ab,ti OR 'chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases':ab,ti OR 'coad':ab,ti OR 'copd':ab,ti OR 'chronic obstructive airway disease':ab,ti OR 'chronic obstructive pulmonary disease':ab,ti

#3 #1 OR #2

#4 'natural environment*':ab,ti OR 'natural area*':ab,ti OR 'natural space*':ab,ti OR 'natural scene*':ab,ti OR 'natural setting*':ab,ti OR 'natural view*':ab,ti OR 'outdoor*':ab,ti OR 'open space*':ab,ti OR 'greenness':ab,ti OR 'greenery':ab,ti OR 'green space*':ab,ti OR 'green space':ab,ti OR 'green area*':ab,ti OR 'greening':ab,ti OR 'green environment*':ab,ti OR 'greenway':ab,ti OR 'green belt':ab,ti OR 'green exercise':ab,ti OR 'wilderness':ab,ti OR 'wild land':ab,ti OR 'wild area*':ab,ti OR 'wild space':ab,ti OR 'forest':ab,ti OR 'woodland':ab,ti OR 'natural landscape':ab,ti OR 'park':ab,ti OR 'garden':ab,ti OR 'vegetation':ab,ti OR 'recreation resource':ab,ti OR 'restorative environment*':ab,ti OR 'healing environment*':ab,ti

#5 #3 AND #4

S1 SU Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive OR SU (Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease OR Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases OR COAD OR COPD OR Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease OR Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)

S2 SU natural environment* OR natural area* OR natural space* OR natural scene* OR natural setting* OR natural view* OR outdoor* OR open space* OR greenness OR greenery OR green space* OR greenspace OR green area* OR greening OR green environment* OR greenway OR green belt OR green exercise OR wilderness OR wild land OR wild area* OR wild space OR forest OR woodland OR natural landscape OR park OR garden OR vegetation OR recreation resource OR restorative environment* OR healing environment*

S3 S1 AND S2

Table S2. Quality criteria.

Methodology	SD	Study design	0 = Ecological, 1 = Cross-sectional, 2 = Cohort study/Case control study
	RE	Representativeness of the exposed population/cases	0 = No description, 1 = Selected group of users, 2 = Representative of the general population
	RN	Representativeness of the non-exposed population/controls	0 = No description, 1 = Drawn from a different source, 2 = From the same community as the cases/exposed cohort
Green space (GS) exposure	GD	GS data source	0 = No description, 1 = Subjectively measured (e.g., perceived greenness), 2 = Objectively measured (e.g., using satellite image, land use map, etc.)
	GA	GS Accessibility	0 = No description, 1 = Subjective measured (e.g., perceived distance or time to GS), 2 = Objectively measured (e.g., calculated based on objective data)
	GQ	GS Quality	0 = Not measured or not included in the analysis as effect modifier or confounder, 1 = Measured and included in the analysis
	GU	Use of GS	0 = Not measured or not included in the analysis, 1 = Measured and included in the analysis
	GT	Type of GS	0 = One green space indicator (e.g., one vegetation index or one type or composition of land use) assessed, 1 = Two or more green space indicators (e.g., vegetation indices and/or types or compositions of land use) assessed
	EM	Exposure misclassification	0 = Exposure measured at ecological level, 1 = Exposure measured at individual level
Outcome	RH	Residential history	0 = Residential history was not taken into account, 1 = Residential history was taken into account or green space exposure was assessed repeatedly over the study period
	OA	Outcome assessment	0 = Self-reported in questionnaires, 1 = Standardized questionnaire or scale to assess physical or mental health, 2 = Objectively measured out-come at a clinic visit or retrieved by medical records or other
	RR	Response rate/ Follow up rate	0 = Response rate/ Follow up rate <80% or subjects lost to response/follow up likely to introduce bias, 1 = Response rate/ Follow up rate >80% or subjects lost to response/follow up unlikely to introduce bias, 2 = Complete response/follow up
	CO	Covariates	0 = No confounding factors considered, 1 = Confounding factors considered but some key confounders omitted, 2 = Key confounders included in the analyses
	ST	Statistics	0 = Flaws in or inappropriate statistical testing or interpretation of statistical tests that may have affected results, 1 = Appropriate statistical testing and interpretation of tests
	ES	Effect size	0 = Incomplete information, 1 = Complete information (estimate and standard error or confidence interval)

Modified from Gascon et al. [1], Lachowycz et al. [2] and de Keijzer et al. [3].

Table S3. Quality assessment results.

Author, Year	SD	RE	RN	GD	GA	GQ	GU	GT	EM	RH	OA	RR	CO	ST	ES	Score*
Sarkar et al., (2019) [4]	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	14
Fan et al., (2020) [5]	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	15
Xiao et al., (2022) [6]	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	15
Maas et al., (2009) [7]	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	14
Servadio et al., (2018) [8]	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	17
Zhang et al., (2023) [9]	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	18
Kowalczyk et al., (2022) [10]	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	16
Bauwelinck et al., (2021) [11]	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	17
Roscoe et al., (2022) [12]	2	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	18
Sun et al., (2020) [13]	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	16
Zhao et al., (2022) [14]	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	17
Yu et al., (2023) [15]	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	16
Gou et al., (2023) [16]	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	13
Janik et al., (2021) [17]	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	14

* For each study, a total score (out of 22) was obtained by adding the scores for each dimension and arriving at a total score. The quality level of each study was assessed based on the scores. Low quality studies (0–14), medium quality studies (15–17) and high quality studies (18–22).

Table S4. Additional characteristics of the studies included in the systematic review.

Observational Studies					
Author, Year	Sex Females (%)	Sample Group Attributes	Statistical Methods	Confounders/Covariates	Main Results
(1) Sarkar et al., (2019) [4]	n=56,124 (58%)	White; had available spirometry data; had complete data for phenotypes and exposures	Logistic regression models	PM2.5, urbanicity, sociodemographics, lifestyle variables, neighborhood socioeconomic status, anthropometrics, comorbidities, and haematological biomarkers	Residential greenness is associated with reduced odds of COPD. Report an overall 11-4% lower odds of COPD per IQR ⁸ increment in NDVI greenness.
(2) Fan et al., (2020) [5]	n=6,635 (72.6%)	Inclusion criteria: (1) Chinese citizens aged 40 years or older; (2) having been living in their current residence for over 6 months within the year before the survey; and (3) having provided a written informed consent. Exclusion criteria: (1) new immigrants; (2) individuals stayed in a communal residence; (3) individuals with newly diagnosed cancer or under cancer treatment; (4) individuals with cognitive, language or mental impairment; and (5) women who were pregnant or breastfeeding.	Two-level logistic regression models	sex, age, marital status, education background, smoking status, history of secondhand smoking exposure, residence (urban vs rural), height, history of tuberculosis, hospital admission due to severe pulmonary disease in childhood, indoor exposure to biomass or coal, workplace exposure to airborne dust or hazardous chemical gases, and the PM2.5 concentrations	Neighborhood greenness might be one risk factor of COPD prevalence.
(3) Xiao et al., (2022) [6]	n=29,545 (58%)	From database of China Pulmonary Health (CPH ²) study; FEV1/FVC less than 0.7 after bronchodilator inhalation	Two-level logistic regression models	age (years), sex (male, female), residential area (urban, rural), geographic region (northeast, southwest, north, east, south, central, northwest), education level (primary school or less, middle and high school, college and higher), body mass index (kg/m ²), smoking history (never smoker, former smoker, current smoker), smoking exposure (0, 1–9, 10–19, ≥20 packs a year), the number of smokers living in the home (none, 1, ≥2), season for lung function test (spring, summer, autumn, winter), history of tuberculosis (no, yes), history of pneumonia or bronchitis during childhood (no, yes), chronic cough during childhood (rare, sometimes, frequent), parental history of respiratory diseases (no, yes), biomass use (no, yes), and annual average concentrations of PM2.5 and ozone prior to the spirometry	NDVI within 500m buffer was significantly associated with 10% (95% CI: 3%, 17%) lower odds of COPD.
(4) Maas et al., (2009) [7]	NA	Who had been registered with their current GP ³ for longer than 12 months prior to the study	Multilevel (two-level) logistic regression analyses	age, demographic, socioeconomic characteristic (education, work status and healthcare insurance type), urbanicity	For 15 of the 24 disease clusters the annual prevalence rate was lower in living environments with a higher percentage of green space in a 1 km radius.

(5)	Servadio et al., (2018) [8]	NA	Adult populations	CAR ⁶ models	demographics and infrastructure	Greater percent tree canopy cover and green space access were associated with higher prevalence of COPD; Tree canopy and greenspace were associated with higher levels of both COPD
(6)	Zhang et al., (2023) [9]	n=1,408 (50.9%)	Questionnaire completed; Basic lung function test completed; Completed lung function test after bronchodilator; Lung function test after bronchodilator reached the mark	Linear mixed effects model	age, sex, educational level, occupation, residence, smoking status, history of tuberculosis, family history of lung disease, indoor air pollution, occupational exposure, PM2.5, and body mass index	An IQR increase in NDVI was associated with better FVC ⁹ , FEV1 ¹⁰ , FEV3 ¹¹ , FEV6 ¹² .
(7)	Kowalczyk et al., (2022) [10]	n=1,212 (40.62%)	Patients registered in PHC ⁴ clinics; aged 65+; Residents of Lodz province	Conditional logistic regression models	sex, age, place of residence, specialisation of physician working, No of consultations in PHC, No of COPD consultations in PHC, socioeconomic status	Forest cover per gmina was not found to have any statistically significant effect on COPD exacerbations.
(8)	Bauwelinck et al., (2021) [11]	n=1,148,514 (52.6%)	Adults aged 30 years and older at baseline (October 1, 2001) and officially residing in one of the 5 largest urban areas in Belgium (Antwerp, Brussels, Charleroi, Ghent or Liège) at the time of the census.	Cox proportional hazards models	age, sex, marital status, country of birth, education level, employment status, and area mean income	Statistically significant inverse (i.e., HR ¹³ below unity) associations for overall (non-accidental) mortality and respiratory mortality with all three indicators of residential green space under study; The associations were strongest with perceived residential neighborhood green space compared to residential surrounding greenness and residential surrounding green space.
(9)	Roscoe et al., (2022) [12]	n=122,925 (26.03%)	Primarily white (93.3 %); Never smokers (53.4 %); Resided in urban areas (99.4 %)	Cox proportional hazards models	sex, household income, and area-level deprivation	Results indicated a inverse association of total greenspace cover and private residential garden cover with respiratory disease deaths; Total greenspace or private residential garden cover and COPD mortality associations were particularly strong in our study.
(10)	Sun et al., (2020) [13]	n=1,501 (47.5%)	Elders aged 65 years or above in Hong Kong	Logistic regression models	day of the week, ambient temperature, relative humidity, influenza epidemics, age, sex, long-term PM2.5 air pollution exposure	Found no obvious trend for total respiratory and COPD.
(11)	Zhao et al., (2022) [14]	NA	Deaths from COPD ⁵	Linear regression model; Mixed-effects model	the Gross Domestic Product (GDP ⁷), sex ratio, and population density of each provincial-level administrative region	The results highlight that an increase in green space exposure was associated with the reduction in the mortality of COPD attributable to PM2.5.
(12)	Yu et al., (2023) [15]	n=103,181 (53.2%)	Participants aged 40–70 years throughout 22 centers	Cox proportional hazards models	age, sex, body mass index, highest qualification, household income, economic status, smoking status, passive smoking exposure at home, residence, Townsend deprivation index	Long-term exposure to residential greenness was associated with lower risk of COPD incidence among UK ¹⁴ adults.

(13)	Gou et al., (2023) [16]	NA	Deaths from COPD	Generalized additive models; Geographically weighted regression models	population data for each township, PM2.5 and PM10 data, medical resources	63.0% of the regions in Chongqing have a positive correlation between green space and COPD mortality while 37.0% of the regions mainly in the northeast and west have a negative correlation.
(14)	Kasdagli et al., (2022) [17]	NA	General population in Greece	Single and two-exposure Poisson regression models	Air pollutants (PM2.5, NO2, BC and O3), % unemployed, % working with education; % born in Greece, lung cancer mortality (proxy for smoking)	Greenness was associated with lower COPD mortality to a statistically significant level.

Experimental Studies

	Author, Year	Sex Females (%)	Sample Group Attributes	Statistical Methods	Confounders/Covariates	Main Results
(15)	Jia et al., (2016) [18]	n=6(forest: n=3 (30%), city: n=3 (60%))	COPD patients who had without the acute exacerbation for at least 6 weeks	Unpaired t-tests or Wilcoxon Mann-Whitney tests; Chi-squared test	NA	A significant decrease of perforin and granzyme B expressions, accompanied by decreased levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines and stress hormones; The scores in the negative subscales of POMS ¹⁵ decreased after forest bathing trip; Forest bathing trip has health effect on elderly COPD patients by reducing inflammation and stress level
(16)	Janik et al., (2021) [17]	NA ¹	COPD patients	Pre-post-values and inter-group differences were calculated	NA	COPD grade B: GHF=45 %, GID=48 %, p > 0.3; FEV1 was improved within GHF at the end of PR by 5,8 %, p < 0.034, and versus the control GID by 7.1 %, p < 0.008.; 6MWD ¹⁶ was improved in the GHF only (p<0.008); All other parameters showed a tendency of the HF ¹⁷ therapy being superior to indoor therapy.

¹ NA: not available; ² CPH: China pulmonary health; ³ GP: general practice; ⁴ PHC: primary healthcare clinics; ⁵ COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ⁶ CAR: conditionally autoregressive; ⁷ GDP: Gross domestic product; ⁸ IQR: interquartile range; ⁹ FVC: forced vital capacity; ¹⁰ FEV1: forced expiratory volume in 1 s; ¹¹ FEV3: forced expiratory volume in 3 s; ¹² FEV6: forced expiratory volume in 6 s; ¹³ HR: hazard ratio; ¹⁴ UK: United Kingdom; ¹⁵ POMS: profile of mood states; ¹⁶ 6MWD: 6-min-walking-distance; ¹⁷ HF: healing forest.

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