

Müfit Zeki Karagülle MD, PhD

1. CROATIAN CONGRESS ON FOREST THERAPY

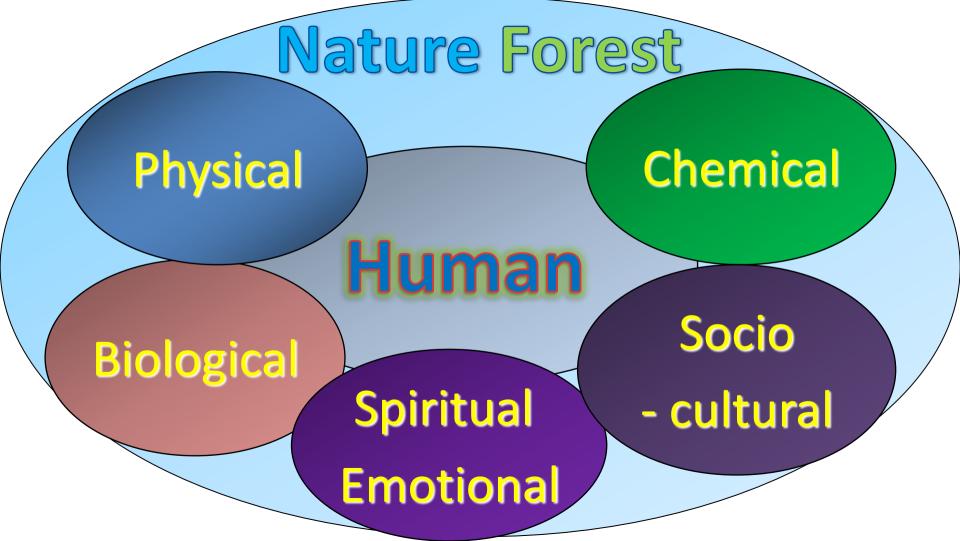
Zagreb, Sljeme - Tomislavov dom, September 12-13, 2022

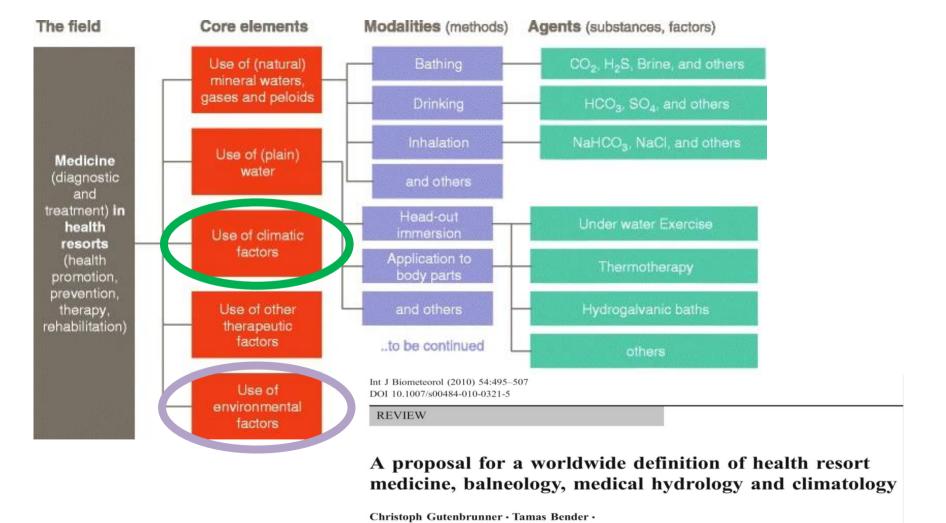


The lost "Harmonization of the rhythm between human and environment"

- Although we are now living in a society characterized by urbanization and artificialization, our physiological functions are still adapted to the nature
- Because of this discrepancy between our body requirements and our manner of living, our stress levels are always very high and our sympathetic nervous system is excessively stimulated
- In many cases, lowering elevated stress levels to a point where the body can function properly is an immediate necessity (Miyazaki et al., 2011)







Pedro Cantista · Zeki Karagülle

Types of climate therapy

	CLIMATE		THERAPY
0	Forest Sea Mountain		Forest therapy Thalassotherapy Mountain therapy
0	Cave Lake Desert	⇒⇒⇒	Speleotherapy Limnoterapi Desert therapy

Why and how forests affect us

SKIN → Tactile stimuli
 Temperature + Humidity + Wind
 + Sunlight + Air pressure

- EYES → Visual stimuli
 Landscape + Vegetation + Flowers
 + Sunlight
- EARS → Auditory Stimuli
 Sounds of wind + birds and other
 creatures + water, and «Sounds of
 Silence of forest»

Why and how forests affect us

NOSE → Olfactory stimuli
 Fragrances + Volatile Compounds
 + Aromatic Hydrocarbons +
 Pollens + Humidity +Temperature

• LUNG -> Respiratory stimuli

Aerosols + Chemicals pO₂, + Ozone + Pollens + Humidity and Temperature

Why and how forests affect us Stimuli Receptors Mechanisms

- Visual
- Olfactory
- Tactile
- Auditory
- Respiratory

- EYES
- NOSE
- SKIN
- EARS
- LUNGS

Neuro, Immuno, **Cutaneous &** Mucosal, **Endocrine &** Metabolic

Effects of Olfactory Stimuli; Forest Aroma

 People are estimated to be able to discriminate between anywhere from 10,000 to more than one trillion different smells.

Phytoncides

A walk through the «Smells of the Forest»

$$H_3$$
C H_3 C

New research; Olfactory receptors are not unique to the nose!



A coloured transmission electron micrograph of an olfactory neuron (orange). Credit: Steve Gschmeissner/SPL

Smell	l	
outl	ook	
Be	yond the nose	_
•	nature Nature Portfolio	_

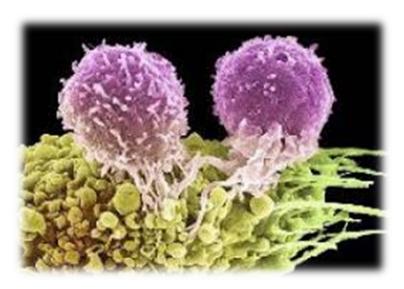
Sponsorlu · 🕥

The hundreds of receptors that give us our sense of smell have been found to have important roles in other parts of the body, and the prospect of targeting them with drugs is growing.

Effects of Olfactory Stimuli; «Forest Aroma»

- Immune function ↑
- NK cells
- Relaxation

A walk in the forest, **«Forest Bathing»**



Smelling Phytoncides

Effects of visual stimuli, landscape, green

A walk in the forest, «Forest Bathing»

- Physiological Relaxation
- Salivary cortisol
- · Heart rate
- Blood pressure



Effects of auditory Stimuli; Sounds in the forest

- sound of birds
- sound of trees
- sound of water



- Sympatic activity
- Salivary cortisol
- Heart rate
- Blood pressure ↓

« sounds of silence»
of the forest» !!!

Main beneficial effects of «Forest Bathing»

The stress in the body is relieved

Cardiovascular functions improved

Immune functions are strengthened

Sympatic activity ↓
Salivary cortisol ↓
Heart rate ↓
Blood pressure ↓
Immune function ↑
NK cells ↑

Being in natural environments, for example a walk in the forest, exerts «beneficial effects» on human body

Health & Well-being with nature/forest

- The lost "harmonization of the rhythm between human and environment" can be regained by nature/forest therapy
- The "desirable" state of natural well-being can be approached by exposure to natural environments / forests



Regain the lost "harmonization of the rhythm between human and environment"??

 Medicine and tourism are the key sectors that can play essential role in developing and providing effective forest therapy services



