

environmental ethics what really matters what really works

environmental ethics what really matters what really works is a topic of increasing significance as societies around the world confront urgent ecological and climate challenges. This article offers a comprehensive exploration of environmental ethics, highlighting core principles, practical applications, and the critical distinction between what truly matters and what genuinely works in protecting our planet. Readers will discover the philosophical foundations of environmental ethics, leading ethical theories, and actionable strategies that yield measurable results. The article also examines real-world case studies, policy implications, and the importance of integrating ethical considerations into everyday decisions. By understanding the interplay between values and effective action, individuals and organizations can make informed choices that support sustainability and global well-being. Whether you are a student, professional, policymaker, or concerned citizen, this guide will provide valuable insights into environmental ethics and empower you to contribute meaningfully to ecological stewardship.

- Understanding Environmental Ethics: Key Concepts
- Core Principles: What Really Matters in Environmental Ethics
- Effective Approaches: What Really Works in Practice
- Leading Ethical Theories in Environmental Decision-Making
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- Case Studies: Successes and Lessons Learned
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Understanding Environmental Ethics: Key Concepts

Environmental ethics is a branch of philosophy focused on the moral relationship between humans and the natural environment. It explores how individuals, organizations, and societies should value and interact with nature, considering both intrinsic and instrumental perspectives. The field addresses critical questions about responsibility, justice, and the rights of non-human entities. As environmental challenges intensify, the importance of ethical frameworks for guiding decision-making and policy becomes paramount. Key concepts include sustainability, stewardship, anthropocentrism (human-centered

viewpoints), biocentrism (life-centered perspectives), and ecocentrism (ecosystem-focused values). Environmental ethics what really matters what really works centers on identifying foundational values and effective interventions for ecological preservation.

Core Principles: What Really Matters in Environmental Ethics

Identifying what truly matters in environmental ethics requires examining the values and principles that guide responsible behavior towards the environment. These core principles shape our understanding of moral duties and inform both personal and collective action. They help distinguish between superficial efforts and meaningful contributions to ecological well-being.

Intrinsic Value of Nature

One foundational principle is recognizing the intrinsic value of nature, which asserts that ecosystems, species, and landscapes possess worth independent of their utility to humans. This perspective encourages respect and protection for all forms of life, not solely those beneficial to people.

Intergenerational Justice

Environmental ethics also emphasizes intergenerational justice, the idea that present actions should not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This principle supports sustainable resource use and long-term thinking in environmental policy.

Stewardship and Responsibility

Stewardship is a guiding concept that stresses the ethical responsibility to care for and maintain the planet. It highlights the obligation to safeguard ecological integrity for current and future inhabitants, both human and non-human.

Respect for Biodiversity

Protecting biodiversity is central to environmental ethics what really matters what really works. Conserving the variety of life forms and their habitats is essential for ecological stability and resilience.

- Intrinsic value of all living beings
- Commitment to sustainability
- Justice between generations
- Stewardship of natural resources
- Respect for ecological diversity

Effective Approaches: What Really Works in Practice

Determining what really works in environmental ethics involves evaluating strategies, policies, and actions that produce tangible results for ecological conservation and restoration. Practical effectiveness requires a blend of scientifically informed methodologies and ethically grounded decision-making.

Sustainable Resource Management

Implementing sustainable resource management ensures that natural assets are utilized without depleting or damaging them for future use. Approaches such as renewable energy adoption, responsible forestry, and regenerative agriculture exemplify practices that align ethical values with successful outcomes.

Community Engagement and Education

Environmental ethics what really matters what really works is amplified by community involvement and education. When people are informed and empowered, they are more likely to participate in conservation efforts, support green policies, and make sustainable choices.

Policy and Regulatory Measures

Effective environmental policies, such as emission controls, protected area designations, and pollution prevention regulations, have demonstrated real-world impact. These measures translate ethical commitments into enforceable standards and widespread behavioral change.

Technological Innovation

Innovations in technology, including clean energy solutions, waste reduction systems, and biodiversity monitoring tools, play a critical role in advancing environmental goals. Their integration into ethical frameworks ensures that progress benefits both people and the planet.

Leading Ethical Theories in Environmental Decision-Making

Several ethical theories inform environmental decision-making, each offering distinct perspectives on what matters and what works. Understanding these theories helps clarify the rationale behind different approaches to environmental protection.

Anthropocentrism

Anthropocentrism prioritizes human interests, viewing nature primarily as a resource for human use. While this perspective has historically dominated policy, its limitations in addressing broader ecological concerns have led to the rise of alternative theories.

Biocentrism

Biocentrism recognizes the moral value of all living beings, advocating for equal consideration of human and non-human life. This approach underlies many conservation efforts and highlights the ethical importance of protecting species and habitats.

Ecocentrism

Ecocentrism expands ethical consideration to entire ecosystems, emphasizing the interconnectedness of all life forms. It supports holistic management and the preservation of ecological processes, rather than focusing solely on individual species or human needs.

Deep Ecology

Deep ecology advocates for profound changes in human relationships with nature, promoting a sense of oneness and respect for the natural world. It encourages transformative lifestyles and policy shifts to achieve genuine sustainability.

Challenges and Controversies in Environmental Ethics

Environmental ethics what really matters what really works faces complex challenges and controversies, including conflicting interests, cultural differences, and political obstacles. Balancing economic growth with environmental protection, addressing climate change, and ensuring social justice are ongoing debates within the field.

Economic versus Environmental Priorities

Tensions often arise between economic development and ecological preservation. Resolving these conflicts requires ethical frameworks that prioritize long-term benefits over short-term gains.

Cultural and Social Diversity

Different cultures and communities may hold varying beliefs about the environment, complicating the implementation of universal ethical standards. Recognizing and respecting this diversity is crucial for effective environmental governance.

Scientific Uncertainty

Environmental decision-making frequently involves scientific uncertainty, particularly regarding complex issues like climate change and biodiversity loss. Ethical approaches must account for risk, precaution, and adaptive management.

Case Studies: Successes and Lessons Learned

Examining real-world case studies reveals important lessons about what really matters and what works in environmental ethics. Successful initiatives often combine ethical commitment with practical strategies, stakeholder collaboration, and adaptable policies.

Protected Area Networks

Establishing protected areas has proven effective in conserving biodiversity and natural habitats. These efforts reflect the principle of stewardship and demonstrate measurable ecological benefits.

Community-Led Conservation

Projects that involve local communities in decision-making and resource management tend to achieve sustainable outcomes. Empowerment and education are key components of their success.

Corporate Sustainability Initiatives

Businesses adopting ethical environmental practices, such as reducing emissions and sourcing responsibly, contribute to large-scale change. Transparent reporting and accountability are essential for lasting impact.

Integrating Environmental Ethics into Policy and Daily Life

For environmental ethics what really matters what really works to drive real change, ethical principles must be integrated into both policy frameworks and everyday actions. Individuals, organizations, and governments play distinct but complementary roles in fostering ecological responsibility.

Governmental Leadership

Governments can lead by enacting laws and policies that reflect ethical environmental priorities, incentivizing sustainable practices, and supporting research and innovation.

Individual Choices

Personal actions, such as reducing consumption, supporting eco-friendly products, and advocating for conservation, collectively influence environmental outcomes.

Organizational Responsibility

Organizations, including businesses and non-profits, can model ethical behavior by adopting sustainable operations, engaging stakeholders, and investing in environmentally beneficial practices.

The Future of Environmental Ethics: Trends and Opportunities

Emerging trends in environmental ethics include greater emphasis on global collaboration, environmental justice, and technological integration. Opportunities exist to expand ethical frameworks to address new challenges, such as climate migration and digital environmental monitoring. By continually reassessing what really matters and what really works, the field evolves to meet the changing needs of society and the planet.

Q: What are the main principles of environmental ethics?

A: The main principles include recognizing the intrinsic value of nature, stewardship, intergenerational justice, respect for biodiversity, and commitment to sustainability.

Q: How does environmental ethics influence policy-making?

A: Environmental ethics guides policymakers in creating laws and regulations that prioritize long-term ecological health, social equity, and sustainable resource management.

Q: What is the difference between anthropocentrism, biocentrism, and ecocentrism?

A: Anthropocentrism focuses on human interests, biocentrism values all living beings equally, and ecocentrism prioritizes the well-being of entire ecosystems.

Q: Why is community engagement important in environmental ethics?

A: Community engagement ensures diverse perspectives, encourages local participation in conservation, and leads to more effective and sustainable outcomes.

Q: What are some real-world examples of environmental ethics in action?

A: Examples include protected area networks, community-led conservation projects, and corporate sustainability initiatives that balance ethical values with practical effectiveness.

Q: How can individuals practice environmental ethics in daily life?

A: Individuals can reduce consumption, choose eco-friendly products, support conservation efforts, and advocate for policies that protect the environment.

Q: What role does technology play in environmental ethics?

A: Technology supports environmental ethics by providing tools for clean energy, waste reduction, biodiversity monitoring, and data-driven decision-making.

Q: What are the biggest challenges facing environmental ethics today?

A: Major challenges include balancing economic growth with ecological protection, addressing scientific uncertainty, and overcoming cultural and political barriers.

Q: How does environmental ethics address climate change?

A: Environmental ethics promotes responsibility for current and future generations, guides climate policy development, and encourages sustainable practices to mitigate climate impacts.

Q: What are emerging trends in the field of environmental ethics?

A: Emerging trends include global collaboration, environmental justice initiatives, integrating digital technologies, and expanding ethical consideration to new ecological challenges.

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Environmental Ethics: What Really Matters, What Really Works

The planet is changing. From melting glaciers to extreme weather events, the impact of human activity on the environment is undeniable. But beyond the scientific data, a crucial question remains: what does it mean to act ethically towards the environment? This isn't just a philosophical debate; it's a practical guide for navigating the complex challenges we face. This post delves into the core principles of environmental ethics, exploring what truly matters and, crucially, what strategies demonstrably work in creating a more sustainable future. We'll move beyond abstract ideals to discuss actionable steps, making this a guide not just for contemplation but for positive change.

What are the Core Principles of Environmental Ethics?

Environmental ethics grapples with our moral obligations to the natural world. Unlike traditional ethics that primarily focus on human-to-human interactions, environmental ethics broadens the scope to include non-human entities – animals, plants, ecosystems, and even the planet itself. Several key perspectives shape this field:

1. Anthropocentrism vs. Ecocentrism:

Anthropocentrism: This viewpoint places human beings at the center, valuing nature primarily for its instrumental value to humans – resources for our use, beauty for our enjoyment. While providing a framework for resource management, it can lead to exploitation if not carefully regulated.

Ecocentrism: This perspective shifts the focus to the intrinsic value of nature itself. Ecosystems and species are seen as having inherent worth, regardless of their usefulness to humans. This often leads to a more holistic approach to environmental protection.

2. Biocentrism:

Biocentrism emphasizes the intrinsic value of all living things, extending beyond human-centered considerations. It promotes a deep respect for all life forms and their interconnectedness within ecosystems.

3. Deep Ecology:

Deep ecology takes ecocentrism a step further, advocating for a fundamental shift in human consciousness and our relationship with nature. It emphasizes the interconnectedness of all beings and the need for a radical change in societal values and practices.

What Really Matters in Environmental Ethics: Beyond the Theory

While philosophical frameworks are crucial, effectively addressing environmental challenges demands a focus on practical applications. What truly matters translates into:

1. Sustainable Practices:

Implementing sustainable practices across all sectors – from agriculture and manufacturing to energy production and consumption – is paramount. This involves reducing our ecological footprint, minimizing waste, and transitioning to renewable energy sources. This isn't merely a trend; it's a necessity for long-term survival.

2. Protecting Biodiversity:

Biodiversity loss is a critical threat to the planet's health and stability. Protecting and restoring ecosystems, combating habitat destruction, and preventing species extinction are essential components of a responsible environmental ethic. This includes supporting initiatives that promote conservation and sustainable land management.

3. Addressing Climate Change:

Climate change is arguably the most pressing environmental challenge of our time. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, transitioning to a low-carbon economy, and adapting to the inevitable changes are crucial steps. This necessitates both individual and collective action on a global scale.

4. Promoting Environmental Justice:

Environmental justice recognizes that the impacts of environmental degradation are often disproportionately borne by marginalized communities. Addressing this inequality requires equitable access to resources, clean environments, and participation in decision-making processes that affect their well-being.

What Really Works: Practical Strategies for Positive Change

Theory without action is meaningless. Effective environmental ethics translates into tangible actions:

1. Policy and Legislation:

Strong environmental policies and regulations are essential for driving change at a societal level. This includes carbon pricing mechanisms, stricter emission standards, and protected area designations.

2. Technological Innovation:

Investing in and developing green technologies is crucial for creating a sustainable future. This includes renewable energy sources, energy-efficient technologies, and sustainable materials.

3. Education and Awareness:

Raising public awareness about environmental issues is essential for fostering a sense of responsibility and encouraging individual action. Education plays a vital role in shaping informed decision-making.

4. Corporate Social Responsibility:

Businesses have a crucial role to play in environmental sustainability. Promoting corporate social responsibility, implementing sustainable practices, and engaging in ethical sourcing are essential for

driving positive change within the private sector.

5. International Cooperation:

Global environmental challenges require international cooperation and collaboration. Sharing knowledge, resources, and best practices is essential for addressing transboundary issues and achieving common goals.

Conclusion

Environmental ethics isn't just a philosophical exercise; it's a call to action. Understanding the core principles, identifying what truly matters, and implementing strategies that demonstrably work are crucial for creating a more sustainable and equitable future for all. The challenges are immense, but by embracing both individual responsibility and collective action, we can make a meaningful difference in protecting the planet and ensuring its health for generations to come.

FAQs

1. How can I incorporate environmental ethics into my daily life? Start small! Reduce your consumption, recycle, choose sustainable products, support environmentally conscious businesses, and advocate for change within your community.
2. What role do individuals play in addressing climate change? Individual actions, while seemingly small, collectively create significant impact. Reducing your carbon footprint, advocating for climate-friendly policies, and supporting organizations working on climate solutions are vital.
3. Is it realistic to expect significant change without government intervention? While individual actions are crucial, effective and lasting change necessitates strong government policies and regulations to create the framework for broader societal transformation.
4. How can businesses contribute to environmental sustainability beyond "greenwashing"? Authentic commitment requires integrating sustainable practices throughout the entire supply chain, transparent reporting, and investing in technologies that reduce environmental impact.
5. What are some examples of ecocentric initiatives? Many initiatives focus on ecosystem restoration, wildlife conservation, and promoting biodiversity. These often involve community-based efforts, scientific research, and land preservation.

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environmental ethics what really matters what really works: Taking Action, Saving Lives Kristin Shrader-Frechette, 2007-10-19 In the United States alone, industrial and agricultural toxins account for about 60,000 avoidable cancer deaths annually. Pollution-related health costs to Americans are similarly staggering: \$13 billion a year from asthma, \$351 billion from cardiovascular disease, and \$240 billion from occupational disease and injury. Most troubling, children, the poor, and minorities bear the brunt of these health tragedies. Why, asks Kristin Shrader-Frechette, has the government failed to protect us, and what can we do about it? In this book, at once brilliant and accessible, Shrader-Frechette reveals how politicians, campaign contributors, and lobbyists--and their power over media, advertising, and public relations--have conspired to cover up environmental disease and death. She also shows how science and regulators themselves are frequently captured by well-funded polluters and special interests. But most important, the author puts both the blame--and the solution--on the shoulders of ordinary citizens. She argues that everyone, especially in a democracy, has a duty to help prevent avoidable environmental deaths, to remain informed about, and involved in, public-health and environmental decision-making. Toward this end, she

outlines specific, concrete ways in which people can contribute to life-saving reforms, many of them building on recommendations of the American Public Health Association. As disturbing as it is, Shrader-Frechette's message is ultimately hopeful. Calling for a new democratic revolution, she reminds us that while only a fraction of the early colonists supported the American Revolution, that tiny group managed to change the world. Her book embodies the conviction that we can do the same for environmental health, particularly if citizens become the change they seek. Timely, accessible, and written with enviable clarity and passion. A distinguished philosopher sounds an ethical call to arms to prevent illness and death from pollution. --Sheila Jasanoff, Harvard University Influential and impressive. A must-read. --Nicholas A. Ashford, Massachusetts Institute of Technology By one of America's foremost philosophers and public intellectuals; immensely readable, courageous, often startling, insightful. --Richard Hiskes, University of Connecticut Like Rachel Carson's Silent Spring--brilliant, brave. --Sylvia Hood Washington, University of Illinois, Chicago A blistering account of how advocacy must be brought to bear on issues of justice and public health. --Jeffrey Kahn, University of Minnesota No other author can so forcefully bring together ethical analysis, government policy, and environmental science. Outstanding. --Colleen Moore, University of Wisconsin

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environmental considerations. He also develops a pluralistic, virtue-oriented environmental ethic that accommodates the richness and complexity of our relationship with the natural environment and provides effective and nuanced guidance on environmental issues.

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This collection establishes the indispensability of environmental virtue ethics to environmental ethics. It also enhances the breadth and quality of the ongoing discussion of environmental virtue and vice and the role they should play in an adequate environmental ethic.

environmental ethics what really matters what really works: An Invitation to Environmental Philosophy Anthony Weston, David Abram, 1999 This short, accessible, and provocative work is a perfect invitation to the burgeoning field of environmental ethics. It motivates the basic questions, tells compelling stories, and offers a range of philosophical responses -- not as antagonists, but as complementary exploratory strategies -- central to this growing topic. The book is built around five individually authored chapters, each a unique contribution by a major author in the field. Responding to readers' actual questions and concerns, *An Invitation to Environmental Philosophy* offers a compelling and intriguing gateway into the field.

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throughout the world, both because of our unprecedented wealth and advances in technology, therefore we can no longer consider ourselves good people unless we give more to the poor. Reprint.

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environmental ethics what really matters what really works: Environmental Ethics Today Peter S. Wenz, Professor of Philosophy and Legal Studies Peter S Wenz, 2001 Environmental Ethics Today is essential reading for anyone interested in the future of the environment, our species, and species diversity. This wide-ranging introduction to major issues and questions in environmental ethics employs an accessible, journalistic style--featuring current facts, real controversies, individual stories, and a vivid narrative--that engages readers and gives meaning to abstract philosophical concepts. Topics discussed include pollution permits for corporations, medical experimentation on animals, genetic engineering, economic globalization, biodiversity, and much more. Theories and methods such as utilitarianism, contractarianism, and hermeneutics are introduced as needed to help readers understand and attempt to resolve environmental conflicts. The book considers the views of many thinkers including Father Thomas Berry, Wendell Berry, J. Baird Callicott, Jane Goodall, Garrett Hardin, David Korten, Aldo Leopold, Arne Naess, Val Plumwood, Daniel Quinn, Tom Regan, Holmes Rolston III, Vandana Shiva, Julian Simon, Peter Singer, and Karen Warren. An exceptional primary text for courses in environmental ethics and environmental values, Environmental Ethics Today is also excellent reading for general courses in moral problems, business ethics, environmental studies, and women's studies.

environmental ethics what really matters what really works: Matters of Care María Puig de la Bellacasa, 2017-03-21 To care can feel good, or it can feel bad. It can do good, it can oppress. But what is care? A moral obligation? A burden? A joy? Is it only human? In Matters of Care, María Puig de la Bellacasa presents a powerful challenge to conventional notions of care, exploring its significance as an ethical and political obligation for thinking in the more than human worlds of technoscience and naturecultures. Matters of Care contests the view that care is something only humans do, and argues for extending to non-humans the consideration of agencies and communities that make the living web of care by considering how care circulates in the natural world. The first of the book's two parts, "Knowledge Politics," defines the motivations for expanding the ethico-political meanings of care, focusing on discussions in science and technology that engage with sociotechnical assemblages and objects as lively, politically charged "things." The second part, "Speculative Ethics in Antiecollogical Times," considers everyday ecologies of sustaining and perpetuating life for their potential to transform our entrenched relations to natural worlds as "resources." From the ethics and politics of care to experiential research on care to feminist science and technology studies, Matters of Care is a singular contribution to an emerging interdisciplinary debate that expands agency beyond the human to ask how our understandings of care must shift if we broaden the world.

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Ronald L. Sandler, 2017 An accessible yet rigorous introduction to the field, *Environmental Ethics: Theory in Practice* helps students develop the analytical skills to effectively identify and evaluate the social and ethical dimensions of environmental issues. Covering a wide variety of theories and critical perspectives, author Ronald Sandler considers their strengths and weaknesses, emphasizes their practical importance, and grounds the discussions in a multitude of both classic and contemporary cases and examples.

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Dale Jamieson, 2002 The summation of nearly three decades of work by a leading figure in environmental ethics and bioethics. The 22 papers are invigoratingly diverse, but together tell a unified story about various aspects of the morality of our relationships to animals and to nature.

environmental ethics what really matters what really works: Ecologies of Grace

Willis Jenkins, 2013-02-12 Christianity struggles to show how living on earth matters for living with God. While people of faith increasingly seek practical ways to respond to the environmental crisis, theology has had difficulty contextualizing the crisis and interpreting the responses. In *Ecologies of Grace*, Willis Jenkins presents a field-shaping introduction to Christian environmental ethics that offers resources for renewing theology. Observing how religious environmental practices often draw on concepts of grace, Jenkins maps the way Christian environmental strategies draw from traditions of salvation as they engage the problems of environmental ethics. He then uses this new map to explore afresh the ecological dimensions of Christian theology. Jenkins first shows how Christian ethics uniquely frames environmental issues, and then how those approaches both challenge and reinhabit theological traditions. He identifies three major strategies for making environmental problems intelligible to Christian moral experience. Each one draws on a distinct pattern of grace as it adapts a secular approach to environmental ethics. The strategies of ecojustice, stewardship, and ecological spirituality make environments matter for Christian experience by drawing on patterns of sanctification, redemption, and deification. He then confronts the problems of each of these strategies through critical reappraisals of Thomas Aquinas, Karl Barth, and Sergei Bulgakov. Each represents a soteriological tradition which Jenkins explores as an ecology of grace, letting environmental questions guide investigation into how nature becomes significant for Christian experience. By being particularly sensitive to the ways in which environmental problems are made intelligible to Christian moral experience, Jenkins guides his readers toward a fuller understanding of Christianity and ecology. He not only makes sense of the variety of Christian environmental ethics, but by showing how environmental issues come to the heart of Christian experience, prepares fertile ground for theological renewal.

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S. Bergmann, H. Bedford-Strohm, 2016-12-05 *Nature, Space and the Sacred* offers the first investigative mapping of a new and highly significant agenda: the spatial interactions between religion, nature and culture. In this ground-breaking work, different concepts of religion, theology, space and place and their internal relations are discussed in an impressive range of approaches. Weaving together a diversity of perspectives, this book presents an innovative and truly transdisciplinary environmental science. Its broad range offers a rich exchange of insights, methods and theoretical engagements.

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F. Herbert Bormann, Stephen R. Kellert, Stephan R... Kellert, Professor F Herbert Bormann, 1991 In this book a distinguished group of environmental experts argues that in order to solve global environmental problems, we must view them in a broad interdisciplinary perspective that recognizes the relations, the interconnected circle, among ecology, economics, and ethics. Currently the circle is broken, they say, because environmental policy is decided on short-term estimations of material return that take little account of the economic or moral burdens that will be borne by future generations if we deplete our resources now.

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David E. Cooper, Joy A. Palmer, 2005-08-04 First published in 1992. This book provides an introduction to the key environmental debates. By addressing specific global problems and placing them within an ethical context, the collection provides the reader with both theoretical and practical understanding of environmental issues. The contributors are internationally known figures drawn from a range of different disciplines, including geography, psychology, social policy and philosophy. The contributions range from those tackling individual concrete issues (such as nuclear waste and the threat to the rain forest) to those addressing matters of policy, principle and attitude (such as our obligations to future generations and the nature of technological risk). Emphasis lies not only on scientific facts, but on ethical perspectives—principles of trust, cooperation, far-sightedness, respect and concern for the future. The *Environment in Question* is designed as a text for students of philosophy, environmental science, environmental education, ecology and teacher education. It can be used as a self-contained, inter-disciplinary course book or in conjunction with relevant material. In addition, this collection of previously unpublished essays will interest professionals in each field, as well as the interested layperson concerned about this planet's future. The substantial cross-section of concerns and approaches will provide all readers with the necessary background and insights to develop an awareness of the problems and to enter into the environmental debate.

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with an annotated guide to further reading, questions for discussion and revision as well as boxed studies highlighting key concepts and theoretical material. A clear and accessible introduction to this most dynamic of subjects, *Understanding Environmental Philosophy* will be invaluable for a wide range of readers.

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environmental ethics what really matters what really works: *Land, Value, Community* Wayne Ouderkirk, Jim Hill, 2012-02-01 *Land, Value, Community* provides an in-depth critical study of the theories of J. Baird Callicott, one of the world's foremost environmental philosophers. An international group of scholars representing philosophy, ecology, ecofeminism, Native American studies, political science, and religion studies critically assesses Callicott's contributions to environmental ethics and philosophy and presents alternative perspectives from their own work. Each section consists of several authors focusing on one aspect of Callicott's thought, raising questions not only for Callicott but also for anyone affected by environmental issues. A noteworthy feature of the book is Callicott's own response to his critics. This volume allows readers to explore multiple avenues in their search for answers to the significant philosophical questions raised by environmental problems.

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classic and new essays, it discusses applied issues such as pollution, climate change, animal rights, biodiversity, and sustainability. Roughly half of the selections are original essays new to this edition. Accessible introduction for beginners, including important established essays and new essays commissioned especially for the volume Roughly half of the selections are original essays new to this edition, including an entirely new chapter on Pollution and climate change and a new section on Sustainability Includes new material on ethical theory as a grounding for understanding the ethical dimensions of the environment, our interactions with it, and our place in it The text incorporates helpful pedagogy, including extensive editorial material, cases, and study questions Includes key information on recent developments in the field Presents a carefully selected set of readings designed to progressively move the reader to competency in subject comprehension and essay writing

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Temple Grandin, Catherine Johnson, 2009-08-11 With unique personal insight, experience, and hard science, *Animals in Translation* is the definitive, groundbreaking work on animal behavior and psychology. Temple Grandin's professional training as an animal scientist and her history as a person with autism have given her a perspective like that of no other expert in the field of animal science. Grandin and coauthor Catherine Johnson present their powerful theory that autistic people can often think the way animals think—putting autistic people in the perfect position to translate “animal talk.” Exploring animal pain, fear, aggression, love, friendship, communication, learning, and even animal genius, Grandin is a faithful guide into their world. *Animals in Translation* reveals that animals are much smarter than anyone ever imagined, and Grandin, standing at the intersection of autism and animals, offers unparalleled observations and extraordinary ideas about both.

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