

What does Environmental Ethics mean to you?

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Environmental Ethics is concerned with...

Alicia Belair:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with the thought and (or) thoughtlessness of how people act towards and within their environment, as well as toward the larger earth.

Andrew Finn:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with the consideration of the variety and scope of ideas, beliefs, cultural backgrounds, and other anthropogenic factors that affect our decision making process. Taking consideration of how humans fit into that ecology of the world and “nature”.

Brooke Hauser:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with the short and long term decisions that humans make in their interactions with the environment. It also includes the value placed on the use of land for purposes other than human interest.

Eric Unverzagt:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with an understanding of the ecological and biological relationships within ecosystem(s) and their relationships within human cultures and societies, and with the ethical bases upon which decisions are made by humans that impact the environments in which we live.

Patrick Hegarty:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with ethical decisions and values covering the environment for the purpose of sustaining that environment verses personal gain. To what extent does man damage the environment for achievement of personal goals and compromise his ethics at the expense of the environment.

Brian Bastarache:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with the wise use of global natural resources as to ensure the sustained yield of those resources in perpetuity. This can only be achieved by maintaining a healthy and devise global ecosystem, in which we (humans) realize that we are not apart from the ecosystem, but a part of it.

Abey Hardy:

Environmental Ethics means (to me) the preserving of both land and water for both humans and non-humans. This concept would extend to keeping the air and water clean as well as preserving wild places and habitats.

Angela Regan-Minissale:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with diverse aspects of proper land use, maintaining species and other-organism biodiversity and ensuring that present and future generations use natural resources responsibly.

Lesley Lam:

Environmental Ethics regards the management of the land and natural resources based on factors such as culture, religion and experience.

Tiffany Cantor:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with viewing environment policies and the issues involved in decision making. Environmental ethics embraces the world in a holistic sense, taking into account cultural, individual and natural perspectives.

Marie Janette Laperle:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with the choices that individuals and communities make regarding the way that he or she or they use the land for habitation, production and various daily activities.

Jeffery Brouse:

Environmental Ethics is the approach of humankind as groups and individuals to the environment and how its cared for. Ethics may or may not be culturally defined but it can be practiced... whether one is New Guinean Trobriander to the manager and CEO of an oil corporation.

Adam Linton:

Environmental Ethics means a few things to me, but primarily just one thing. Environmental Ethics means to me making the choice, when pertaining to a specific resource, that choice is what is best for our children's future.

Mary Kathryn Doud:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with the values we as a society apply with regard to our Earth.

Alaine Duffy:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with peoples societies and cultures perceived notions of how they should impact the land they interact with.

Kenneth Ketman:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with living on and use of earth's resources and how we approach these. How we react to shortage, loss of habitat and resources, how land and environments are to be allocated or left alone. How beliefs and needs modify ideas and opinions or how environmental issues are decided. How and who gets to decide is how conflicts are to be resolved.

Kevin Folan:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with the interaction of living organisms and how they connect to the planet Earth. It is the choices living things make to maintain stewardship of the planet: whether it be good or bad.

Dorothy Valery Cadet:

Environmental Ethics: I would think is the study of environment with the understanding of the moral values we attach to the environment. (sustainable values)

Todd Thomas:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with, on the grand scale, the stewardship of the Earth. Every physical action of man has a corresponding reaction upon the planet. Ethical foundations come into play in with the way our belief system cares for or damages our environment.

Linette Leigh Werner:

Environmental Ethics means (to me) making decisions on keeping with an overarching principle of the greatest good – the least bad option – for all people.

Eugene Epstein:

Meaning, consideration of land, air water management in light of our existence and comfort – past and present, with the eye on eventual future.

Ivo D. Guerreko:

Environmental Ethics in my understanding means making the right, the moral decisions on matters of our environment. By understanding the reasons behind our decisions making, we could make improvements to present issues.

Efrain Enrique Ruiz:

Environmental Ethics is the moral thinking of acitn participants over all the aspects of environment and population interrelations and find the best approach to the sustainability.

Suzanne Pescatore Lopes:

Environmental ethics is concerned with respect for all habitats and systems of all living things – The actions taken to “be environmental ethical” should be concerned with sustaining natural ecosystems and not interrupting natural process / evolution.

Todd Megrath:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with everything that we co, on any day, in any time,. Environmental Ethics is involved in our modes of transportation, our food consumption and everyday choices.

Bob Breslin:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with treating all life, species, and ecosystems as having equal value. Anthropocentrism is, in my opinion, the biggest problem facing the planet Earth. Seven billion people are necessary for a healthy planet, at the exclusion of the values of other organisms.

Rafael B. Alexandre:

Environmental Ethics is the common knowledge of what is the ling not to be crossed in respect to damaging the environment.

Mary. L Dougherty:

Environmental Ethics is the way of perceiving human activity and thinking in relationship to the natural world. An ethical relationship is in which recognizes and takes responsibility for the impact of human activity on natural systems and habitat.

Zachary Porter:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with the way in which humans, or any species for that matter, chooses to use, or live in the environment that surrounds it.

Scott Conrad Beuscher:

Environmental Ethics means finding a reason of way to deal with the degenerative effect of human effects on the environment without putting human life into jeopardy.

Pete Stidman:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with the decision-making process and the belief systems that support them in reference to the environment.

Monika Chas:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with... perhaps the opinions, values and actions of each culture regarding the human relationship to nature – our environment - the history, evolution.

Damon Williams:

I think environmental ethics is a way in which people manage their environment in regard to their beliefs.

Peter J. Orzali:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with... looking at the complicated issues that confront modern folks on a daily basis in dealing with their undeniable connection nature and humanity's ongoing movement intentionally or unintentionally away from the natural.

Jordi Piera:

Environmental Ethics means, the approach we give to environmental issues according to our ethical principles. Every one has a different approach to ethical issues, like what is good and bad. This gives us an insight to issues that affect people differently.

Hosze To:

Environmental Ethics, for me, is how a particular group of peoples respect their mother nature. Each individual has their own thinking, responds to problem and came out with interesting solution.

Zeina Eyieoz:

Environmental Ethics is concerned with the study of the various beliefs, values (economic, religious, etc.) that have to be taken into consideration to evaluate an environmental issue or proposed project.

Kristin Blank:

Environmental ethics is concerned with the application of natural resources of a group of people with similar interests and concerns. It's how a common group sees the most efficient use of natural resources.

Alexis Vanderhuyse:

Environmental ethics is concerned with individuals' communities' values regarding (and obligations to) the natural world, all of the ecosystems and other human communities and plants and animals. Poverty and over consumption and inequity is part of it, as well.