
Conserving Natural Value By Iii Holmes Rolston

Animals and the Moral Community

Our Common Cosmos

Protecting Biological Diversity

A Companion to the Philosophy of Biology

Lyster's International Wildlife Law

How Much is an Ecosystem Worth?

African Environmental Ethics

The Intrinsic Value of Nature

Technology, Transgenics and a Practical Moral Code

The Routledge Handbook of Philosophy of Biodiversity

Conserving Natural Value

The Intrinsic Value of Nature

Moral and Political Reasoning in Environmental Practice

Routledge Handbook of Environmental Anthropology

The Lakes Handbook

Nature Ethics

The Oxford Handbook of Environmental Ethics

Human Values and Biodiversity Conservation

Envisioning Landscapes, Making Worlds

Trends in Outdoor Recreation, Leisure, and Tourism

Nature, Value, Duty

This is Environmental Ethics: An Introduction

Ecological Challenges and Conservation Conundrums

The Denial of Nature

Restoration and History

The Philosophy of Geography

Animal Geographies

Encyclopedia of Religion and Nature

The International Yearbook of Environmental and Resource Economics 2005/2006

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Greening the College Curriculum

Aldo Leopold's Odyssey, Tenth Anniversary Edition

Valuing Nature

A Sustainable Philosophy—The Work of Bryan Norton
Searching for Sustainability
Environmental Crisis
What's So Good About Biodiversity?

*Conserving
Natural Value
By Ili Holmes
Rolston*

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MIDDLETON SYLVIA

Animals and the Moral Community

Springer
Comprised of essays by
top scholars in the field,
this volume offers
detailed overviews of
philosophical issues raised
by biology. Brings
together a team of
eminent scholars to
explore the philosophical

issues raised by biology
Addresses traditional and
emerging topics, spanning
molecular biology and
genetics, evolution,
developmental biology,
immunology, ecology,
mind and behaviour,
neuroscience, and
experimentation Begins
with a thorough
introduction to the field
Goes beyond previous
treatments that focused
only on evolution to give

equal attention to other
areas, such as molecular
and developmental
biology Represents both
an authoritative guide to
philosophy of biology, and
an accessible reference
work for anyone seeking
to learn about this rapidly-
changing field

Our Common Cosmos

John Wiley & Sons
Short, compelling, but
mostly thought-provoking
essays that encompass

many of the central issues shaping ecology and conservation in the changing world Collected essays from one of the best known ecologists and conservationists in the world Includes all issues at the cutting edge of the interface between ecology and conservation Attractive to a broad audience of ecologists, conservationists, natural resource managers, policy makers, and naturalists
Protecting Biological Diversity Rowman & Littlefield
 This is a collection of

contemporary writings on the work of Holmes Rolston, III. The authors contributing to this volume are a mixture of senior scholars in environmental ethics and new voices in philosophy and in literature. Together they provide an in depth evaluation of many of the topics discussed by Rolston. Rolston himself, in a detailed reply to each of his critics at the end of the volume, reveals where some of these criticisms sting him the most.
[A Companion to the Philosophy of Biology](#)

Routledge
 The Spirit of Sustainability helps readers navigate the moral worlds and ethical concepts, and social and religious practices related to sustainability. In collaboration with the Forum on Religion and Ecology, an established network of leading scholars, it explores a wide range of topics and perspectives, from the promise and problems of approaching sustainability through global and indigenous religions, to major theories in

philosophy and environmental ethics, and professional practices and social movements. This volume presents the various goals of sustainability - ecological integrity, economic health, human dignity, fairness to the future, and social justice - and provides a framework for reasoning through many interrelated environmental challenges for both current and future generations. *Lyster's International Wildlife Law* John Wiley & Sons

Most philosophers still like to feel that they have a special subject matter, well insulated from anything that the social scientists, and scientists in general, have to tell them. That is not healthy for philosophy; and it is all too likely to lead to an ethics that continues, as of old, to plead for its ultimates-the fact that one is totally ineffectual being decently concealed by an impressive terminology. (Stevenson 1963, pp. 114-5) Many so-called moral theories do not even attempt to

explain or justify common morality but are used to generate guides to conduct intended to replace common morality. These p- posed moral guides, those generated by all of the standard consequentialist, contractarian, and deontological theories, are far simpler than the common moral system and sometimes yield totally unacceptable answers to moral problems. Since these philosophers who put forward these theories have usually dismissed

common morality as confused, they are completely unaware of the complexity involved in making moral decisions and judgments. It is not surprising that many who take morality seriously and try to apply it to real problems faced by actual people are so critical of moral theory. (Bernard Gert 1998, p. 6) As both Stevenson and Gert note, ethics requires social and other sciences for by its very nature, ethics is a practical enterprise. *How Much is an Ecosystem Worth?*

Routledge
The International Yearbook of Environmental and Resource Economics presents articles which are surveys of current issues in this research area where literature is abundant. As every year, we recommend the present yearbook to keep up with the developments of this literature. Michel Griffon, Quarterly Journal of International Agriculture The Yearbook provides a comprehensive overview of cutting-edge issues in environmental

and resource economics. The expert contributors address some of today's most pressing environmental topics including: issues in water pricing reforms spatial environmental policy environmental equity and the siting of hazardous waste facilities strategies to conserve biodiversity corporate sustainability the double-dividend hypothesis of environmental taxes valuing environmental changes in the presence of risk. The Yearbook will provide economists,

scholars and practitioners working in environmental and resource economics with a comprehensive overview of the cutting-edge issues in the field.

African Environmental Ethics Rodopi

Greening the College Curriculum provides the tools college and university faculty need to meet personal and institutional goals for integrating environmental issues into the curriculum. Leading educators from a wide range of fields, including anthropology, biology, economics,

geography, history, literature, journalism, philosophy, political science, and religion, describe their experience introducing environmental issues into their teaching.

The book provides: a rationale for including material on the environment in the teaching of the basic concepts of each discipline guidelines for constructing a unit or a full course at the introductory level that makes use of environmental subjects sample plans for upper-

level courses a compendium of annotated resources, both print and nonprint Contributors to the volume include David Orr, David G. Campbell, Lisa Naughton, Emily Young, John Opie, Holmes Rolston III, Michael E. Kraft, Steven Rockefeller, and others.

The Intrinsic Value of Nature A&C Black

An eloquent introduction to the ethical and philosophical values at stake in biological conservation, this book familiarizes readers with the general issues and

possible solutions to the problems societies face in simultaneously conserving nature and promoting culture.

Technology, Transgenics and a Practical Moral Code Routledge

The worst chemical disaster ever could be happening right now. In India and Bangladesh between forty and eighty million people are at risk of consuming too much arsenic from well water that might have already caused one hundred thousand cancer cases and thousands of deaths.

Many millions elsewhere in South-East Asia and South America may soon suffer a similar fate. *Venomous Earth* is the story of this tragedy: the geology, the biology, the politics and the history. It starts in Ancient Greece, touches down in today's North America and takes in William Morris, alchemy, farming, medicine, mining and a cosmetic that killed two popes.

[The Routledge Handbook of Philosophy of Biodiversity](#) CABI

The past decade has

witnessed a remarkable resurgence in the intellectual interplay between geography and the humanities in both academic and public circles. The metaphors and concepts of geography now permeate literature, philosophy and the arts. Concepts such as space, place, landscape, mapping and territory have become pervasive as conceptual frameworks and core metaphors in recent publications by humanities scholars and well-known writers. *Envisioning Landscapes,*

Making Worlds contains over twenty-five contributions from leading scholars who have engaged this vital intellectual project from various perspectives, both inside and outside of the field of geography. The book is divided into four sections representing different modes of examining the depth and complexity of human meaning invested in maps, attached to landscapes, and embedded in the spaces and places of modern life. The topics covered range

widely and include interpretations of space, place, and landscape in literature and the visual arts, philosophical reflections on geographical knowledge, cultural imagination in scientific exploration and travel accounts, and expanded geographical understanding through digital and participatory methodologies. The clashing and blending of cultures caused by globalization and the new technologies that profoundly alter human environmental experience

suggest new geographical narratives and representations that are explored here by a multidisciplinary group of authors. This book is essential reading for students, scholars, and interested general readers seeking to understand the new synergies and creative interplay emerging from this broad intellectual engagement with meaning and geographic experience.

Conserving Natural Value
BRILL
Papers from a meeting of

an interdisciplinary group of ecologists, geographers, anthropologists, sociologists, historians, and philosophers held July 2006 in Zurich, Switzerland.

The Intrinsic Value of Nature Cambridge University Press

This book focuses on under-explored and often neglected issues in contemporary African environmental philosophy and ethics. Critical issues such as the moral status of nature, African conceptions of animal

moral status and rights, African conceptions of environmental justice, African relational Environmentalism, ubuntu, African theocentric and teleological environmentalism are addressed in this book. It is unique in so far as it goes beyond the generalized focus on African metaphysics and African ethics by exploring how these views might be understood differently in order to conceptualize African environmental ethics.

Against the background where environmental problems such as pollution, climate change, extinction of flora and fauna, and global warming are plain to see, it becomes useful to examine how African conceptions of environmental ethics could be understood in order to confront some of these problems facing the whole world. This book will be of value to undergraduate students, graduate students and academics working in the area of African

Philosophy, African Environmental Ethics and Global Ethics in general. Moral and Political Reasoning in Environmental Practice Routledge

There has been a deluge of material on biodiversity, starting from a trickle back in the mid-1980's. However, this book is entirely unique in its treatment of the topic. It is unique in its meticulously crafted, scientifically informed, philosophical examination of the norms and values that are at the heart of

discussions about biodiversity. And it is unique in its point of view, which is the first to comprehensively challenge prevailing views about biodiversity and its value. According to those dominant views, biodiversity is an extremely good thing – so good that it has become the emblem of natural value. The book's broader purpose is to use biodiversity as a lens through which to view the nature of natural value. It first examines, on their own terms, the arguments

for why biodiversity is supposed to be a good thing. This discussion cuts a very broad and detailed swath through the scientific, economic, and environmental literature. It finds all these arguments to be seriously wanting. Worse, these arguments appear to have consequences that should dismay and perplex most environmentalists. The book then turns to a deeper analysis of these failures and suggests that they result from posing value questions from within a framework that is

inappropriate for nature's value. It concludes with a novel suggestion for framing natural value.

This new proposal avoids the pitfalls of the ones that prevail in the promotion of biodiversity. And it exposes the goals of conservation biology, restoration biology, and the world's largest conservation organizations as badly ill-conceived.

Routledge Handbook of Environmental Anthropology Springer Science & Business Media
In 2006, Julianne Lutz

Warren (née Newton) asked readers to rediscover one of history's most renowned conservationists. Aldo Leopold's *Odyssey* was hailed by *The New York Times* as a "biography of ideas," making "us feel the loss of what might have followed *A Sand County Almanac* by showing us in authoritative detail what led up to it." Warren's astute narrative quickly became an essential part of the Leopold canon, introducing new readers to the father of wildlife

ecology and offering a fresh perspective to even the most seasoned scholars. A decade later, as our very concept of wilderness is changing, Warren frames Leopold's work in the context of the Anthropocene. With a new preface and foreword by Bill McKibben, the book underscores the ever-growing importance of Leopold's ideas in an increasingly human-dominated landscape. Drawing on unpublished archives, Warren traces Leopold's quest to define and preserve land health.

Leopold's journey took him from Iowa to Yale to the Southwest to Wisconsin, with fascinating stops along the way to probe the causes of early land settlement failures, contribute to the emerging science of ecology, and craft a new vision for land use. Leopold's life was dedicated to one fundamental dilemma: how can people live prosperously on the land and keep it healthy, too? For anyone compelled by this question, the Tenth

Anniversary Edition of Aldo Leopold's *Odyssey* offers insight and inspiration. [The Lakes Handbook](#) Edward Elgar Publishing Essays showing how environmental philosophy can have an impact on the world by integrating abstract reasoning with actual environmental practice. **Nature Ethics** Island Press Biological diversity - or 'biodiversity' - is the degree of variation of life within an ecosystem. It is a relatively new topic of

study but has grown enormously in recent years. Because of its interdisciplinary nature the very concept of biodiversity is the subject of debate amongst philosophers, biologists, geographers and environmentalists. The *Routledge Handbook of Philosophy of Biodiversity* is an outstanding reference source to the key topics and debates in this exciting subject. Comprising twenty-three chapters by a team of international contributors the Handbook is divided

into six parts: Historical and sociological contexts, focusing on the emergence of the term and early attempts to measure biodiversity. What is biodiversity? How should biodiversity be defined? How can biodiversity include entities at the edge of its boundaries, including microbial diversity and genetically engineered organisms? Why protect biodiversity? What can traditional environmental ethics contribute to biodiversity? Topics covered include

anthropocentrism, intrinsic value, and ethical controversies surrounding the economics of biodiversity. Measurement and methodology: including decision-theory and conservation, the use of indicators for biodiversity, and the changing use of genetics in biodiversity conservation. Social contexts and global justice: including conservation and community conflicts and biodiversity and cultural values. Biodiversity and other environmental

values: How does biodiversity relate to other values like ecological restoration or ecological sustainability? Essential reading for students and researchers in philosophy, environmental science and environmental studies, and conservation management, it will also be extremely useful to those studying biodiversity in subjects such as biology and geography. [The Oxford Handbook of Environmental Ethics](#)
Routledge

Continuing concern about water supply and quality, ecosystem sustainability and restoration demands that the modern approach to the management of lakes and reservoirs should be based on a sound understanding of the application of the scientific and ecological principles that underlie freshwater processes. The Lakes Handbook provides an up-to-date overview of the application of ecologically sound approaches, methods and tools using experience gained around the world

for an understanding of lakes and their management. Volume one of the Handbook addresses the physical and biological aspects of lakes pertinent to lake management, emphasising those aspects particularly relevant to large, still bodies of water. Volume two then considers lake management, with particular emphasis on sustainability, restoration and rehabilitation. This handbook will be invaluable to ecologists, environmental scientists,

physical geographers and hydrologists involved in limnological research, as well as advanced undergraduate and graduate students looking for authoritative reviews of the key areas of limnological study. [Human Values and Biodiversity Conservation](#) Springer
Gary Steiner argues that ethologists and philosophers in the analytic and continental traditions have largely failed to advance an adequate explanation of animal behavior. Critically

engaging the positions of Marc Hauser, Daniel Dennett, Donald Davidson, John Searle, Martin Heidegger, and Hans-Georg Gadamer, among others, Steiner shows how the Western philosophical tradition has forced animals into human experiential categories in order to make sense of their cognitive abilities and moral status and how desperately we need a new approach to animal rights. Steiner rejects the traditional assumption that a lack of formal

rationality confers an inferior moral status on animals vis-à-vis human beings. Instead, he offers an associationist view of animal cognition in which animals grasp and adapt to their environments without employing concepts or intentionality. Steiner challenges the standard assumption of liberal individualism according to which humans have no obligations of justice toward animals. Instead, he advocates a "cosmic holism" that attributes a moral status to animals

equivalent to that of people. Arguing for a relationship of justice between humans and nature, Steiner emphasizes our kinship with animals and the fundamental moral obligations entailed by this kinship. Envisioning Landscapes, Making Worlds John Wiley & Sons
The development of international wildlife law has been one of the most significant exercises in international law-making during the last fifty years. This second edition of

Lyster's International Wildlife Law coincides with both the UN Year of Biological Diversity and the twenty-fifth anniversary of Simon Lyster's first edition. The risk of wildlife depletion and species extinction has become even greater since the 1980s. This new edition provides a clear and authoritative analysis of the key treaties which regulate the conservation of wildlife and habitat protection, and of the mechanisms available to make them work. The original text has also been

significantly expanded to include analysis of the philosophical and welfare considerations underpinning wildlife protection, the cross-cutting themes of wildlife and trade, and the impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interferences with species and habitat. Lyster's International Wildlife Law is an indispensable reference work for scholars, practitioners and policy-makers alike. *Trends in Outdoor Recreation, Leisure, and Tourism* Island Press

What is intrinsic value? What is the origin of value? Are people always superior to nature? This book is a philosophical analysis of the human relationship to the non-human world. It is a pioneering study of the philosophy of nature-conservation in relation to the discussion of intrinsic value. Vilkkka develops a naturalistic or naturocentric theory of value that is based on ethical extensionism and pluralism. Vilkkka analyzes natural values and environmental attitudes:

zoocentrism, biocentrism, and ecocentrism. This book forms a taxonomy for nature having intrinsic value. The theory of intrinsic value is based on naturocentric and naturogenic values. The book questions the thesis of weak anthropocentrism that denies the existence of naturogenic values. In Vilksa's theory, animals and nature are the origin

of value. She defends the existence of zoogenic and biogenic values in the non-human world and discusses the possibility of ecogenic value, nature as a whole having value independent of human or animal minds. Vilksa analyzes the goodness and rights of nature, the problem of priorities, and ecological humanism. A

naturocentric recommendation is that the well-being of animals and nature should have priority over human values at least in some real decision contexts. Ecological humanism recommends an attitude of respect for people, animals, and nature. The book includes an extensive glossary, index, and bibliography.

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