

PREFIXES...

anthro - human; ***bio*** - life;

eco - ecology (the science of organisms and their relationships with the environment)

Viewpoints

1) anthropocentric: human-centered

Humans are the center of the universe and nature exists for human benefit.

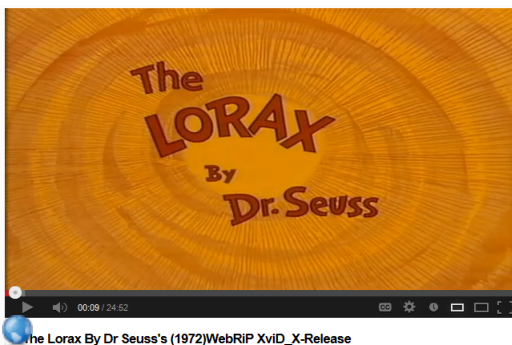
2) biocentric: life-centered

Life is the center of the universe and humans are a separate yet equal part of nature

3) ecocentric: ecosystem-centered

Living and non-living parts of a particular area are equally important.

DR. Seuss...The Lorax



VS



While watching the video...

- 1) make a list of environmental issues presented in the video.
- 2) decide what point of view best suits the Lorax? the Onceler?

Anthropocentric?

Biocentric?

Ecocentric?

COMPARE YOUR LIST TO MINE...**Important issues found in The Lorax:**

- urbanization
- habitat destruction
- environmental refugees
- deforestation- clear cutting
- industrialization - smog and health implications
- pollution - air and water
- environmental/ecological restoration
- ecosystem services - forest soil prevents erosion
- food chain association
- tragedy of the commons - "if I don't do it someone else will"
- sustainable yield
- conservation/multiple uses
- biodiversity - impacts of urbanization
- externalities
- environmental degradation - littering
- stewardship

KEY TERMS...

Unit 1 Key Terms.doc

- **urbanization** - process in which an increasing proportion of an entire population lives in cities or suburbs of cities, areas of population dense enough that residents cannot grow their own food.

NOTE: **urban** refers to a city and/or densely populated area



- **habitat destruction** - caused by urban sprawl, forest destruction and agricultural practices.

NOTE: **habitat** refers to where a species grow, lives and reproduces.



- **environmental refugees** - people forced to leave their homes because of environmental factors such as drought, flooding and the rise of sea levels.



- **ecological restoration** - the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed.
- **ecosystem services:** - provide us with clean water and air
 - pollinate our crops and disperse seeds
 - protect us from extreme weather and ultraviolet light
 - control pests and disease-carrying organisms
- **sustainable yield** - the taking of a biological resource that does not exceed the capacity of the resource to reproduce and replace itself.
- **biodiversity** - the variety of living things in the natural world.
- **externality** - something that, while it does not monetarily affect the producer of a good, does influence the standard of living of society as a whole.

Pollution is a very common negative externality. A company that pollutes loses no money in doing so, but society must pay heavily to take care of the problem pollution caused.

- **environmental degradation** - the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil.
- **stewardship** - an attitude of active care and concern for natural lands.

Attachments

Unit 1 Key Terms.doc