## Typical representations of the environment

The environment as	Type of relationship	Keywords	Ethics
Resource	to manage	<ul> <li>water , air, soil</li> <li>energy</li> <li>game</li> <li>wood, ore</li> </ul>	Ethics are strictly anthropocentric.
Problem	to solve	<ul> <li>pollution</li> <li>destruction</li> <li>deterioration</li> <li>nuisances</li> </ul>	Ethics are generally anthropocentric.
Living environment	to know, to grow in	<ul> <li>around us</li> <li>house , land</li> <li>neighborhood,</li> <li>region, workplace</li> </ul>	Ethics are generally anthropocentric.
Community project	where to engage	<ul> <li>our common business</li> <li>shared responsibility</li> <li>political subject</li> </ul>	Ethics are above all sociocentric.
Biosphere	where to live together long term	<ul> <li>the planet</li> <li>the Earth</li> <li>the Gaia theory</li> <li>a system</li> </ul>	Ethics are often ecocentric.
Nature	to appreciate, to respect, to preserve	<ul> <li>nature</li> <li>trees , plants, animals</li> <li>natural environment</li> </ul>	Ethics are biocentric.
Creation of God	to contemplate	<ul> <li>Creator gives life</li> <li>creatures praise God</li> <li>human stewardship</li> <li>communion, fellowship</li> </ul>	Ethics are above all theocentric.

Source :

Sauvé, Lucie. (1997). Pour une éducation relative à l'environnement : éléments de design pédagogique : guide de développement professionnel à l'intention des éducateurs (2e éd.). Montréal: Guérin.

Note : The line "Creation of God" is an addition from Norman Lévesque.