EVALUATION OF TRADITIONAL AND CONTEMPORARY

**MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

**Word bank:**

quarantined romantic permitted philosophical

prohibited management modified generations

exploited consequences developing protected

environmentalism sustainable indigenous utilitarianism

# Approaches to ecosystem management

Approaches to ecosystem ……………………. can be classified under four headings:

* preservation – where the habitat and species is totally ……………………. from human activity of any kind
* conservation – where there is limited impact on ecosystems through ………………………. use of resources
* utlilisation – where ecosystems are ……………………… by humans for sustainable use, such as commercial agriculture
* exploitation – where ecosystem resources are exploited regardless of the …………………………..; the end result is species extinctions, ecosystem destruction and reduction and possible ecosystem collapse.

# Philosophies of ecosystem management

The philosophies at the extremes of ecosystem management are radical …………………………… and environmental imperialism. With radical environmentalism, the ecosystem is ………………………. from human activity of any kind. Human access is ………………………….. With environmental imperialism, resources are ……………………… without regard for possible ecological consequences. This philosophy operates in those ……………………….. countries where transnational logging and mining companies are exploiting their resources.

The ……………………… view of ecosystem management encourages resource use that is not damaging or exploitative. Ecotourism would be an example of a …………………… land use under this philosophy. Stewardship is another ……………………………. approach. This philosophy is common in many ……………………… cultures. They understand that they have a responsibility to look after their country and preserve it for future …………………………. Here, the ecological resources are sustainably used, with no long term damage. The final philosophy of ecosystem management is ……………………………., where the natural resources are used and the natural ecosystem replaced by human-modified environment that provides a sustainable yield.

The values, attitudes, and beliefs of a society determine the philosophies that are implemented in ecosystem management.

 A view that encourages the exploitation of the environment.

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| Environmental imperialism | A view that the environment is more important than human advantage |
| Utilitarianism | A view that values the beauty of nature |
| Stewardship | A view that the environment has value if it is of some use to humans |
| Romanticism  | A view that the environment needs to be protected for future generations |
| Radical environmentalism | Draw a line to match the term to its meaning |