

A slide with a light green background. On the left side, there are several thin, dark, curved lines representing grass or reeds. In the top left corner, there is a small red arrow pointing to the right with the letters 'AES' in white. The main text on the slide is 'Links between wildlife and people' in a black, sans-serif font. Below this title, there is a list of four bullet points, each starting with a red square. The first three bullet points are references to books by S. R. Kellert and E. O. Wilson. The fourth bullet point is a bolded statement.

- ▶ Kellert, S. R., (1996). The Value of Life. Biological Diversity and Human Society. Island Press.
- ▶ Kellert, S.R. (1997). Kinship to Mastery. Biophilia in Human Evolution and Development. Island Press.
- ▶ Kellert, S. R., and Wilson, E.O. (eds.) (1993). The Biophilia Hypothesis. Island Press.
- ▶ **Describe and propose human values for wildlife and nature**

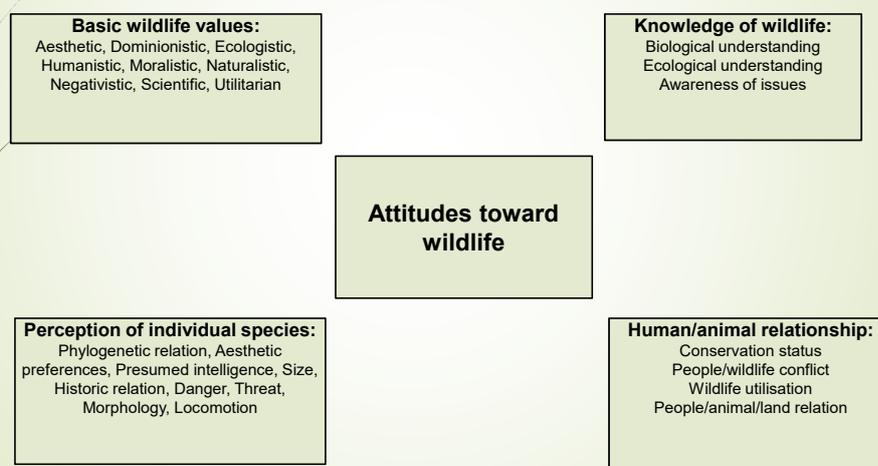
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Basic human values for wildlife

Value	Definition	Function
Utilitarian	Practical and material exploitation of nature	Physical sustenance/security
Naturalistic	Direct experience and exploration of nature	Curiosity, discovery, recreation
Ecologistic-Scientific	Systematic study of structure, function, and relationship in nature	Knowledge, understanding, observational skills
Aesthetic	Physical appeal and beauty of nature	Inspiration, harmony, security
Symbolic	Use of nature for language and thought	Communication, mental development
Humanistic	Strong emotional attachment to, and love for, aspects of nature	Bonding, sharing, cooperation, companionship
Moralistic	Spiritual reverence and ethical concern for nature	Order, meaning, kinship, altruism
Dominionistic	Mastery, physical control, dominance of nature	Mechanical skills, physical prowess, ability to subdue
Negativistic	Fear, aversion, alienation from nature	Security, protection, safety, awe

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Factors influencing attitudes toward wildlife. From *The Value of Life* Kellert (1996).



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Values development – wildlife / nature

	Value development through factual learning	Value development through emotional appreciation	Value development based on attitudes and beliefs
Characteristics of early value development	Identification and classification of elements of the natural world. (Naturalistic)	Building attachment to the familiar and appealing in nature (evoking empathy and loyalty). (Aesthetic, Humanistic)	Beginning to understand the ways natural systems make human existence materially and physically secure. (Utilitarian)
Intermediate value development	Show a more conceptual understanding of environmental structure, functions and processes (Ecologicistic-scientific, opportunity to employ Symbolic value)	Building attachment to the less familiar elements of nature. (Humanistic)	Understanding how living abundance and diversity also nourish human capacity for exploration, imagination and creativity (Naturalistic, Symbolic, Dominionistic)
Fully developed values	Awareness of how humans impact on the living world. Develop skills needed to exercise responsible stewardship and intervention (Moralistic)	Potential for a nearly limitless opportunity for emotional appreciation and learning (Humanistic, Symbolic, Moralistic, Naturalistic, Ecologicistic-scientific)	Development of a deep ethic of care and compassion for all life. Commitment to ensure perpetuation of a healthy natural world. (Moralistic)

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