**Anthropocentric/Ecocentric/Biocentric?**

Match each statement with the following world-view: anthropocentric, ecocentric, or biocentric:

1. Our goal is to ensure the ability of the earth to nurture life in all its diversity.
2. Our mission is the conservation of nature. Using the best available scientific knowledge and advancing that knowledge where we can, we work to preserve the diversity and abundance of life on Earth and the health of ecological systems by

 -protecting natural areas and wild populations of plants and animals, including endangered species;

-promoting sustainable approaches to the use of renewable natural resources; and

-promoting more efficient use of resources and energy and the maximum reduction of pollution.

We are committed to reversing the degradation of our planet's natural environment and to building a future in which human needs are met in harmony with nature. We recognize the critical relevance of human numbers, poverty and consumption patterns to meeting these goals.

1. “Our environmental problems originate in the hubris of imagining ourselves as the central nervous system or the brain of nature. We're not the brain, we are a cancer on nature.” - Dave Foreman
2. We see a never-ending work in progress, a place for inspiration where humans can fall into the realm of nature, not always outside of it… Preserving pristine lands, healing injured lands and helping them onto the path of re-wilding, we will teach others to survive off the land as they steward it…. We know there are ecosystems out there in need of re-wilding, we know there are properties, because of years of abuse, that could benefit from our vision. We know there is land somewhere that someone would like to see preserved or healed. We need to make connections with these lands and their caretakers.
3. Forests are an important part of our state’s environment and economy. When they are well managed, forests provide clean air and water, homes for wildlife, beautiful scenery, places for recreation and more than 5,000 products we all use every day. But when they are not well managed, forests are often unhealthy and unproductive because of overcrowding, disease, insects, and competition for light, water and nutrients. To maintain or improve the health and productivity of a forest and to achieve the landowner’s objectives for the property, foresters use a number of management techniques, including prescribed burning, thinning, harvesting and planting.