Philip Cafaro (Philosophy, Boston University) says: "This is a strong book, clearly written and carefully thought through. The author's firm grasp of the policy issues involved and of the science involved in the policy issues means he does not waste his reader's time with far-fetched examples or a simplistic application of general principles. He has a knack for focusing on what is most important in a debate, presents the alternatives clearly, and avoids knocking down straw men. ... Rolston's own positions are clearly stated and not overly hedged with qualifications. Such a style is well-suited to advance debate and furthers our understanding of these issues. I recommend this book..." "Holmes Rolston III's *Conserving Natural Value* admirably performs the service for the discipline of environmental ethics [of introducing researchers to key issues in the field]." Review in *Conservation Biology* 9(1995):965-966.

Edwin P. Pister (California Department of Fish and Game and Desert Fishes Council) says: "Of the many books appearing in the past decade relating to biological conservation I would rate *Conserving Natural Value* among the most important." Review in *Journal of Wildlife Management* 61(1997):256.


James E. Coufal and Charles M. Spuches (Environmental Sciences and Forestry, SUNY, Syracuse, NY) cite *Conserving Natural Value* in *Environmental Ethics in Practice: Developing a Personal Ethic* (Syracuse, NY: SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, 1995), Appendix D12.


Viriato Soromenho Marques (Philosophy, University of Lisbon) says that *Conserving Natural Value* is "a work that occupies a unique place on a new horizon of philosophical investigation, just now emerging." Review, *Philosophica* (Lisbon) No. 5(April 1995):130-131.

William Stolzenburg (Editor, *Nature Conservancy*) quotes a passage from *Conserving Natural

Leena Vilkka (Philosophy, University of Helsinki) cites Conserving Natural Value for its account of intrinsic value in nature. In "Should We Preserve Intrinsic Values in Wilderness?" Pages 160-175 in Anna-Liisa Sippola, Pirjo Alaraudanjoki, Bruce Forbes and Ville Hallikainen, eds., Northern Wilderness Areas: Ecology, Sustainability, Values (Rovaniemi, Finland: University of Lapland, Arctic Centre, 1995. Citation on p. 166. p. 170.


Catherine Larrère (Philosophy, Université Michel de Montaigne, Bordeaux III, France) and Raphaël Larrère (Agronomy, Director of Research, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA), France) cite Rolston's Conserving Natural Value for its concept intrinsic value in nature. In Du bon usage de la nature. Pour une philosophie de l'environnement (On the Good Use of Nature: Toward a Philosophy of the Environment) (Paris: Aubier, 1997), citation on p. 240, p. 340.


Markku Oksanen (Philosophy, University of Turku, Finland) cites *Conserving Natural Value* for its argument about how natural values underlie cultural and economic values. In *Nature as Property: Environmental Ethics and the Institution of Ownership* (Turku, Finland: Reports from the Department of Practical Philosophy, University of Turku, Volume 10, 1998), citation on p. 44, p. 212.


Peter B. Moyle (Wildlife, Fish, and Conservation Biology, University of California, Davis) and Petrea R. Moyle (Natural Heritage Institute, San Francisco) cite *Conserving Natural Value*. "The best arguments for protection of biodiversity, from our perspective, are the ethical and moral arguments ... e.g. Rolston 1994). Ultimately, if these arguments do not prevail, much of the world's biodiversity is likely to be lost." In "Endangered Fishes and Economics: Intergenerational Obligations," *Environmental Biology of Fishes* 43(no. 1, 1995):29-37, citation on p. 30, p. 37.


Ronald E. Purser (Organization Development, Loyola University, Chicago), Changkil Park (Organization Behavior, Case Western Reserve University) and Alfonso Montuori (Systems Science, Saybrook Institute and College of Notre Dame, San Francisco) cite *Conserving Natural Value* for its account of how a responsibility for preserving the health of the land has become a major concern. In "Limits to Anthropocentrism: Toward an Ecocentric Organization Paradigm?" *Academy of Management Review* 20(1995):1053-1089, citation on p. 1070, p. 1071, p. 1073.


Yu Mouchang (Institute of Philosophy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing) cites *Conserving Natural Value* and the work of Rolston in environmental ethics as one of the leading figures in the West, devoting a section to the exegesis and evaluation of Rolston's work. In *Xinshiji Xinshijiao (Eco-Ethics--from Theory to Practice)* (Beijing: Shengtai Lunlixue, 1999), citations on pp. 46-52, passim.


Michael Samways (Zoology, University of Natal, South Africa) cites *Conserving Natural Value*. In


Mikael Stenmark (Theology, Uppsala University, Sweden) features Rolston's position in *Conserving Natural Value* as one of four leading philosophers who have major importance for environmental decision making. In *Environmental Ethics and Policy Making* (Aldershot, UK: Ashgate, 2001), citations passim.


Jan Wawrzyniak (Philosophy, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland) cites *Conserving Natural Value*. In *Teoretyczne podstawy neonaturalistycznej bioetyki środowiskowej (The Theoretical Foundations of Neonaturalistic Environmental Bioethics)*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe IF UAM (IF UAM Publishers), Poznań, 2000, citations passim.
Mikael Stenmark (Theology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden) analyses Rolston's position, especially in *Conserving Natural Value*, as one of the principal figures studied. In *Environmental Ethics and Policy Making* (London: Ashgate, 2002), citations passim. Previously published in Swedish.


Theresa Satterfield (Decision Research, Eugene, Oregon) cites *Conserving Natural Value* on intrinsic value in nature, using Rolston's taxonomy of values in nature as a coding framework to organize her survey instrument and to classify her research results analyzing what kinds of values persons hold, and how these values can be better elicited. In "In Search of Value Literacy: Suggestions for the Elicitation of Environmental Values," *Environmental Values* 10(2001):331-359, citations on p. 333, pp. 340-342, p. 345, p. 347, p. 349, p. 352, p. 358.


Paul Gimeno has an extensive review of *Conserving Natural Value*. "Éthique environnementale, valeur, anthropocentrisme et démocratie (Environmental Ethics, Value, and Democracy)," *Critique: Revue generale des publications francaises et estrangers* (Paris) 54(no. 612, 1998):225-245, citations passim. Rolston's position can be used effectively to criticize three deadly assumptions widely held in Europe concerning environmental ethics: that it is necessarily founded on a naturalistic theory of value, that it reduces the value of human beings to that of other animals, and that environmental ethics implies a politics that contradicts modern democratic political theory. In French.


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Christopher Southgate (Theology, University of Exeter, UK), Celia Deane-Drummond (Theology, University College, Chester, UK), Paul D. Murray (Theology, Newman College, Birmingham, UK), Michael Robert Negus (Biology, Newman College, Birmingham), Lawrence Osborn (Astronomy, Ridley Hall, Cambridge, UK), Michael Poole (Education, King's College, London), Jacqui Stewart (Theology and Biology, University of Leeds, UK), and Fraser Watts (Theology and the Natural Sciences, University of Cambridge, UK) cite *Conserving Natural Value* on intrinsic value in nature. In *God, Humanity and the Cosmos* (Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1999, and Harrisburg, PA: Trinity International, 1999), citation on p. 240, p. 425.


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Berry Crawford (Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA) has a section on “Holmes Rolston on Ecosystems,” in *Ethics for Environmental Policy: An Integrated, Life-Centered Approach* (San Diego, CA: Cognella Academic Publishing, 2013), pp. 97-97. He cites Rolston 32 times, including *Conserving Natural Value*.


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