

COHAB Environmental landscape ethics: A theory of cohabitability







Land use and nonhuman flourishing: the starting point

Currently, more than half of habitable land on Earth is in human use. Nonhuman life and diversity can be given more chances to flourish by

- a) Reducing the share of land in human use (quantitative)
- b) Using the appropriated land in 'better' ways (qualitative)

Environmental ethics has frequently suggested (a) as our moral obligation. Shouldn't (b) be given attention, too?



A black-spotted longhorn beetle (*Rhagium mordax*)



Perspectival shift

 From humans to multispecies: looking at nonhumans, or all forms of life (including) together, and how human land use and design practices influence them

 From 'naturalness' to cohabitability: Addressing environmental ethics of land use without grounding work on problematic ideas such as 'naturalness / intactness / artificiality'

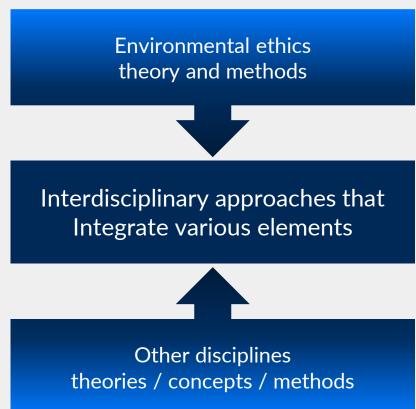
• From subjects to qualities: Broadening the viewpoint towards landscapes' and habitats' *quality attributes* such as cohabitability for multiple species-groups





Interdisciplinary approach to landscape ethics





New ethical theories and approaches

New philosophy subdomain

Recommendations and solutions



Different work packages build the goals together

WP1 Theoretical and conceptual groudns for environmental landscape ethics: builds the philosophical methodology and approach for interdisciplinary environmental ethics

WP2 Constituents of cohabitability: conceptual-theoretical building of 'cohabitability' into a full framework, drawing on multiple disciplines and their perspectives to cohabitation

WP3 Normative implications: examination of the implications of cohabitability-thinking in ethical terms, e.g. duties and norms

WP4 Actors and action for cohabitability: studies who can/ought to promote cohabitability and how in different contexts (urban, agricultural, etc.)





Work package illustration in a picture

