

Ecofeminism is a branch of [feminism](#) that sees [environmentalism](#), and the relationship between women and the earth, as foundational to its analysis and practice. Ecofeminist thinkers draw on the concept of [gender](#) to analyse the relationships between humans and the natural world.^[1] The term was coined by the French writer [Françoise d'Eaubonne](#) in her book *Le Féminisme ou la Mort* (1974). Ecofeminist theory asserts a feminist perspective of [Green politics](#) that calls for an egalitarian, collaborative society in which there is no one dominant group. Today, there are several branches of **ecofeminism**, with varying approaches and analyses, including liberal ecofeminism, spiritual/cultural ecofeminism, and social/socialist ecofeminism (or materialist ecofeminism). Interpretations of ecofeminism and how it might be applied to social thought include [ecofeminist art](#), [social justice](#) and [political philosophy](#), religion, contemporary feminism, and poetry.

Ecofeminist analysis explores the connections between women and nature in culture, economy, religion, politics, literature and iconography, and addresses the parallels between the oppression of nature and the oppression of women. These parallels include but are not limited to seeing women and nature as property, seeing men as the curators of culture and women as the curators of nature, and how men dominate women and humans dominate nature. Ecofeminism emphasizes that both women and nature must be respected.