CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION

CONSERVAREA SI PROTECTIA RESURSELOR NATURALE

AURUŢA DÎRLEA[1], STELA HAMZA[1]

[1]Banat's University of Agriculture Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Timisoara, Faculty of Agricultural Management, Timisoara, Romania; adreut@yahoo.com

Abstract: *The environmental degradation in the race to increase economic productivity is not an exclusive characteristic of the industrialized society, as most civilizations have fallen by the devastation of the natural fertilization that have been the stage for attaining their power. It is estimated that the deserts of North Africa are the effect of the wheat monoculture that fed the Roman Empire to its apogee, as well as of the irrigation systems that have caused soil salinization.*

Key words: *groundwater contamination, the destruction of humus, fertilizers and pesticides, biodiversity , the Environmental Protection Law.*

INTRODUCTION

Regarding agriculture, modern art research targeting purely commercial purposes increases the risk of genetic erosion and economic dependence of developing countries. The large pesticide companies want the widespread use of their products (chemicals, biotechnological), on one hand, and on the other the predominant marketing new seed varieties, including OMG.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Another significant problem faced by modern agriculture is the environmental pollution by substances of fertilization and phytosanitary protection, both in their manufacturing process and in use.

In case of water pollution, the situation is very complex. Thus, in the case of surface waters, the major polluting agents are nitrogen and

phosphorus of fertilizer, as well for sediment - agents undergoing natural processes of physical and chemical processing, groundwater pollutants - mainly pesticides and nitrates – are not subject to natural processes of physical and chemical transformations. Therefore, once the groundwater contamination occurred, their purification is very slow or not possible. Also, an irrational application of chemical fertilizers - especially nitrogen and phosphorus - result in changes in soil chemistry, with pH fluctuations to acidification.

Another factor is the intensive pollution exploitation of arable land, by using plant varieties with high productivity, leading to the destruction of humus, faster than its rate of regeneration, and a drain on nutrients.

In addition to the negative impact that fertilization produces synthetic products on the environment, the irrational use of fertilizers and pesticides has a direct adverse effect on humans.

It was found that by use of these appear types of intoxication:

1. Acute intoxication with immediate effect, by exposure to any contamination (ingestion, inhalation, etc.., both workplace accidents and using them in some suicide attempts;

2. Chronic intoxication with different implications: carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, allergies or other effects on the immunitary and nervous system.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Despite these disadvantages, at present a modern economy can not be conceived without the use of fertilizers and pesticides, because of the need to use them both in agriculture, and in other fields. Therefore, eliminating these products from the economic cycle can not be a satisfactory solution, the acceptable solutions is the creation and implementation of a special legal policy to govern the manufacture, sale and use of plant protection products and chemical fertilizers, as part of environmental right.

Under the slogan "Earth is our future, let’s save it" in the spirit of the Fifth " Actions Program for the Environment Protection for Durability" (a strategy for 1995-2000), 1992 was the year of the Rio de Janeiro Summit and Agenda 21 - the year of coverage commencement of for Central and Eastern European CE. Kyoto, then the Euro and the Treaty of Amsterdam.

The Fifth Action Program for Environmental Protection presented time strategies 7 goals for environmental priority issues, namely:

1. Climate change 2. acidification; 3. biodiversity; 4. Water 5. urban environment protection; 6. coastal areas and deserts, 7. risk and accident. management

This program has identified 5 target "areas" that should involve environmental programs:

1. industry 2. energy, 3. transport 4. agriculture, 5. tourism.

In these sectors it's necessary to stress the implementation of existing legislation at European level, simultaneously with the introduction of the ideas contained in the Fifth Action Program for Environmental Protection, which continues to be relevant. Enlarging the EU before 2010 will be the only factor that will influence the environmental policy of EU in the coming years.

The ecological crisis reflected by pollution, depletion and degradation, increased at a world scale, affecting every individual and every country and local causes often have transboundary effects, which requires significant action involving cooperation between states and developing a legal coherent and unitary system, on environmental legislation.

As the "good practice" handbook stresses, the population of both EC and our country needs to know and understand the environmental issues affecting their lives. According to the Aarhus Convention (since 1984), any person has the right to live in a clean and healthy environment, but also has the task individually and in association with others (NGOs) to protect the environment for present and the benefit of future generations. Environmental issues must become a priority on the agendas of environmental NGOs.

The new Directive 90/313/EEC requires public access and active dissemination of environmental information by public authority.

The Environmental Protection Law no. 137/1995, as amended by O.U. No. 91/2002 and Law 294/2003, contains important references on public access to environmental information and requires public participation of authorizing the economic activity and environmental impact assessment, practical mechanisms for correct information and eco-civic education of the large audience.

Regulations on environmental protection

1. H.G. Nr. 340/1990 on the "Regime for imports of waste and residues of pesticides and other hazardous products for human health and environment "(as amended by Order 437/1992).

2. Law no. 137/1995, republished and completed by Order no. 91/2002, and Law 294 / 2003 on environmental protection.

3. H.G. Nr. 314/1998, amended by Law 159/1999.

4. MAP Order no. 29/2001 on "The methodology of vegetal product sampling in order to realize laboratory tests to determine the level of pesticide residues"

5. Order No. 95/2001, M.S.F. no. 224/2001 and M.A.A.P. no. 738/2003 on "Establishing maximum levels for pesticide residues in plants and vegetal products" (see subchapter 3.1.2.).

6. O.U.G. No. 91/2002 for The Amendment and Completion of Law on Environmental Protection No. 137/1995. O.U.G. 7. Ord M.A.A.P. No. 396/2002, M.S.F. no. 707/2002 and Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection.

Provisions of regulations on environmental protection

H.G. No. 340/1990 on the "Regime for imports of waste and residues of pesticides, as well as and other hazardous products for human health and environment "(as amended by Order 437/1992). (see subchap 3.1.2.).

Law No. 137/1995/2000/2002/2003 on "Environmental protection". The principles and strategic elements behind this law are:

1. The precautionary principle in making decisions;

2. The principle of preventing ecological risks and harm;

3. The principle of biodiversity conservation and of ecosystems specific to the natural biogeographical framework;

4. The principle "Polluter pays ";

5. The removal of priority pollutants which directly and seriously endanger human health;

6. Creation of a national system of integrated environmental monitoring;

7. Sustainable use;

8. Monitoring, improving environmental quality and reconstruction of damaged areas;

9. Creating a framework for participation of NGOs and population in developing and implementing the decisions;

10. Developing international cooperation to ensure environmental quality.

- Our state grants all persons the right to a healthy environment. The Central Authority for Environmental Protection is the Ministry of Environment with the County Agencies for Environmental Protection. The Central Authority for Environmental Protection and the county environmental agencies bear full responsibility for the environmental protection.

CONCLUSIONS

As central authority for environmental protection, the Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection proposes Romania's Parliament a regulation, by special laws, of the conditions of pesticides and hazardous waste.

In Chapter no. IV, Section II, entitled "Conditions of hazardous substances and other wastes, the environmental law provides that fertilizers / pesticides and other products used in phytosanitary , human-sanitary and veterinary prophylaxis are produced only by technologies approved by the competent organs . At delivery, products are accompanied by directions of use.

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