Mankind and biodiversity interactions; preserving and improving biodiversity in Romania

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Abstract.
The paper presents the relationship between humanity and biodiversity. In order to understand the importance, and current/future role played by the biodiversity, we have highlighted the variety of goods and services which it could provide. It is also mentioned in the paper the economic value of biodiversity, which is the fundament for the sustainable development of humanity, being a high top component of the natural capital, on which is based the economic development in the case of the only future option of humanity: the sustainable development. There are also mentioned the long term management and use methods of biodiversity, and it’s preserving necessity: preserving strategies, methods and tools of protecting biological and ecological biodiversity in Romania.

Keywords: Biodiversity, sustainable development, long term management, benefits of biodiversity

Twenty years ago, at the Summit organized by the United Nations Organization in Rio de Janeiro there were adopted some very important documents which guide the future of the Mankind: Agenda 21 (which traced the headlines of the sustainable development, the unique way of future development of the Mankind), the Convention on Climatic Changes (a problem more and more taken into consideration in present), Convention on Desertification (a more and more evident process, which affects an increasing part of the land) and the Convention referring to the Biological Diversity (which emphasizes the fact that affecting the life under all its forms, we undermine the natural resources and even our future (Bavaru et al., 2007). In this paper we shall refer to the last of these documents. Prior to approach the problems of the biodiversity, is necessary to emphasize that each economy is based on resources (see Figure 1). From all the types of resources, the renewable ones are very important, because they provide for unlimited time existence of the Mankind. Renewable resources are of two categories: unconditioned renewable – referring to several energy resources, and that conditioned renewable – concerning especially the life and the environments in which it occurs. These renewable resources are based mainly on living organisms and on the diversity of forms existing in nature.