

JURIDICAL PROTECTION OF TERRESTRIAL AND ACQUATIC FAUNA

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Abstract

Legal protection of wildlife concerns not only wild animals and birds and domestic animals but which must be provided an adequate health protection. Influences serious negative consequences on wildlife occur due to water pollution, air, plants grown and the spontaneous, but not in the last row due to direct human activities both on plants as well as the animals that bring prejudices.

Key words: wetlands, flora and fauna, development

INTRODUCTION

Laws relating to our country life conditions of the animals provide a good protection, but everything depends on adherence to the law man in the matter. The problem of animal protection can be seen in several respects, that is, in terms of biodiversity, economic, social, political, administrative. The Convention on wetlands of international importance, signed in Ramsar on 2 February 1971 the contracting parties, recognizing interdependent and the environment or human impact, considering fundamental ecological functions of wetlands as regulators of the water as habitats of flora and fauna characteristic and, especially, the water birds, convinced that wetlands constitute a valuable resource for economic, natural, scientific and recreative, whose disappearance would irreparable, willing to frineze, now and in future, degradations made progressive disappearance of wetlands and these areas, as recognizing water birds in their seasonal migrations, cross borders and should, therefore, be regarded as an international resource, being aware that, in fact, wetlands conservation of flora and fauna they can be assured conjugating national policies only in the long term with a constant international action, agreed on the following: wetlands are stretches the swamps, wet zone, water natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, where water is standing or flowing, fresh, or salmastra salt, including stretches water marina whose depth to reflux does not exceed 6 m of water birds are birds whose existence depends on the ecological wetlands. Each contracting party will have to designate wetlands belonging to the territory or to be included in the list of wetlands of international importance.

MATERIAL

The limits of each humid areas will be accurately described and presented in a timely manner on the map and they can also include areas or coastal ecofan, adjacent wetlands and islands or marine stretches water with more than 6 m at reflux, especially if these areas ecofan, intinderi islands or water that are important habitat for aquatic birds. The choice of wetlands to be registered on the list will have to rely on their international importance ecologically, botanical, zoo, or hydrological limnologic. Will be registered in the first row, wetlands having an international importance for aquatic birds in all seasons. Registration of a humid areas on the list is without prejudice to the exclusive rights of sovereignty of the contracting party in the territory which lieszone. Each contracting party designates at least one wetland to be included on the list at the time of signing the Convention or depositing the instrument of ratification or accession and has the right to add to the list of other humid areas located on its territory, to extend those that are already registered or, for urgent reasons of national interest, to withdraw from the list or reduce the extent of wetlands already registered and, in the shortest time, it informs about these changes or government organization responsible for the functions of the office permanently. The contracting parties makes and implement their development plans, such as to encourage conservation of wetlands and registered on the list, as possible, rational use of wetlands in their territory and take the necessary measures to be informed as soon as possible about changes characteristics the ecological wetlands located on its territory and recorded on the list that have occurred are in progress or likely to occur as a result of technological evolutions, pollution or other human interventions. The Contracting Parties organized, when necessary, the conference on the conservation of wetlands and water birds conferences that have an advisory and they have chosen May competence: a) to discuss issues concerning the application of the Convention; b) to discuss suplimentations and modifications to the list; c) to examine information on the changes of the ecological characteristics of wetlands registered in the list; d) to make recommendations, general or particular parties, on the conservation, management and rational use of wetlands, flora and fauna; e) require the competent international bodies to prepare reports and statistics on international issues concerning wetlands. Another important document was signed in 1978 under the aegis of UNESCO, namely Universal Declaration of animal rights , reviewed then in May 1989 which is based on conception that life is unique, all beings have a common origin and were differentiated in the course of evolution, species. This document includes the following rights and principles on animals, namely:

- The right to life within ecosystems ,
- Right in respect of any animal life,

- Prohibiting ill-treatment and acts of cruelty , - The right of wild animals to live free in their natural environment and to reproduce , - The right to maintenance and other care given under human addiction. Other documents at the international level, as important, are Prototcolul agreement on the conservation of natural resources in common ended 24 January 1982 in Khartoum, World Charter of Nature adopted on 28 October 1982 the General Assembly of the UN Convention on the Rights signed at sea Montego Bay in 1982. There are also both international regulations relating to the protection of whales - Convention concluded in 1931 that entered into force in 1935 relating to protect species in danger of disparitie, international convention to regulate vanarii whales signed in 1946 and 1985 and its 37 Session of the International Commission of Vanarii Balenelor was a regulation which said hunting species of whale finally forbidden, in particular the case of blue and gray whale. In this regard the Indian Ocean sanctuary has been declared as prohibited wineries whales, as well as regulations regarding the protection of seals International Polar bears and species blades. In this respect we mention the following documents: interim Convention on the Conservation of fur seals in the North Pacific adopted at Washington Convention for the protection of seals in Antarctica in 1972; Acrdul signed in 1973 between Canada, Denmark, USA, Norway and the former USSR on the conservation of bears white, entered into force on 26 May 1976, which forbade catching, and catching bears white, 16 august 1969 to Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Ecuador signed in La Paz an agreement which aims to protect hunted blades, especially for wool menaced with their disappearance and Convention signed at Lima on 20 December 1979 between Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru have decided that banning hunting, trade inside and outside with these animals and its products within the contracting parties.

CONCLUSIONS

Protecting nature is the main objective of preserving natural ecosystems untainted and genetically fund globally and regionally, to ensure balance between componenetele natural environment, on the one hand and between them and human society, on the elsewhere. In current conditions, when the territory extended pressures of different ways of using land on the planet's natural capital have reached critical values, many landscapes are already falling in degradations, protection and nature conservation occupies a priority place in the concerns of specialists in science Earth. Anthropogenic pressure had the greatest impact on floristic biodiversity and faunistice, plants and animals are most vulnerable elements of the natural

environment, in relation to human activities, their existence is indissoluble linked to the quality of the other components of the landscape.

The main factors responsible for the disappearance of long history of numerous species floristic and faunistic may be considered:

- excessive hunting (the main cause of extinction Giant penguin, *Alca impennis*, whose area is now extinct a few centuries tundra arctic area of northern Canada and Scandinavia until; down and appreciated for its wings, unable to fly, free media defence, was massacred fishing in the XVI-XVII, too, it seems that the inhabitants of the Isle St. Kilda (Ecosse) using fat as its analgesic; last couple huge penguins was reported in 1844, off the coast of Iceland; this species disappeared so long before pollution by oil products which will affect the latest marinebirds);

- alteration or destruction, attracting any restriction or even extinction species populating them. As examples can be cited cases of species adapted to humid areas, swamping of Western Europe: orchidea of mlaștină *Hammarbia paludosa*, orchidea with flower lată, *Orchis laxifloral*, fluturii blue (*Maculinea nausithous*, *M. teleius*, *M. alcon*, poultry: *Crex crex*, *Numenius arquata*;

- chemicalised and mechanized agriculture (in some cantons of Switzerland, the use of pesticides and fungicidelor caused massive reduction and even disappearance of a large number of species of butterflies

- pollution physical, chemical, biological, which can affect, on a case to a lesser or greater extent, plant and animal species, including the media of their life, so that some species may have lichens different sensitivity to air emissions industrial sources; acidification of lakes in Scandinavia, due to air pollution arising from industrial sources from the countries of Europe and North America, led to the progressive disappearance of aquatic species (molluscs, insects, crustaceans, fish and amphibians)

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