The effect of global environmental hazards on ecosystems

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The global climate is changing and human activities are contributing to that change. Scientific research is required to improve our ability to predict climate change and its impacts on countries and regions around the globe. Scientific research provides a basis for mitigating the harmful effects of global climate change through decreased human influences (e.g., slowing greenhouse gas emissions, improving land management practices), technological advancement (e.g., removing carbon from the atmosphere), and finding ways for communities to adapt and become resilient to extreme events.
There are considerable numbers of damaging practices and activities affecting biodiversity in Romania and the possibilities for reducing damage to biodiversity are large. The existence or absence of pollutants is related to the technology applied in different industrial branches, which proved to be inadequate in keeping the surrounding environment safe. Keeping the polluted vegetation at the best life parameters require taking urgent actions in order to prevent or to stop its degradation processes.
The first step is to respect some of the Priority Actions for Biodiversity Conservation: elaboration of a model administration (for 5-6 agro ecosystems districts with representative bioclimatic zones and layers) for the sustainable management of agro ecosystems in a manner consistent with the principles and actions required under the Convention on Biological Diversity and elaboration of a model administration (for 1-2 grassland administration districts) for the sustainable management of grasslands.
The ecological reconstruction of certain damaged systems will be guided so as to help ensure a congenial condition of conservation of the more vulnerable species.
Second, is important to establish an adequate policy, legal and institutional framework allowing for the development and implementation of policies and measures in the field of climate change.