

# PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS REGIME, CONSERVATION OF NATURAL HABITATS, PLANTS AND ANIMALS WILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW NO 49/2011

ȘCHIOPU EMIL – CĂTĂLIN, “Constantin Brancusi” University of Targu – Jiu, ROMANIA

**ABSTRACT:** This paper presents the purpose, the categories of natural areas and conservation measures prosthetic natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora covered by Law no. 49/2011

**KEY WORDS:** protection, law, habitat.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Law 49/2011 aim is to ensure conservation and sustainable use of natural heritage, public interest objective and fundamental component of the national strategy for sustainable development. This law regulates:

a) ensuring biological diversity through the conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna in Romania;

b) maintain or restore a favorable conservation status of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna;

c) identifying natural heritage assets that require special protection for their conservation and sustainable use;

d) categories of protected areas, natural habitat types, species of flora and fauna and other natural heritage assets that are subject to special protection, conservation and sustainable use;

e) establishment, organization and development of the national network of protected areas, as well as its regime;

f) the management of protected natural areas and procedures for establishing the

system of protection for other natural areas and natural heritage assets;

g) measures for the protection and conservation of wild animals and plants are endangered, vulnerable, endemic and / or rare, and the protection formations and geomorphological landscape of ecological, scientific, aesthetic, cultural, historical and other, property interest natural spelunking, paleontological, geological, anthropological and other natural patrimonial goods naturally existing perimeters of protected natural areas and/or outside thereof;

There is covered by this ordinance:

a) public parks and gardens or private pleasure, unless they have items and goods natural heritage value;

b) seed reserves productive agricultural and forestry purposes, reserves of genetic resources plant and animal for breeding of terrestrial and aquatic animal and plant species for economic purposes, intended for reserves existing sectoral scientific purposes on lands of public or private research and product, and like, organized and managed by their legal owners or managers, except where this she have natural heritage value items;

c) the botanical gardens, dendrological

parks, gardens zoology, aquariums, terrariums, except where they hold species of wildlife under special protection and conservation of the goods natural heritage;

d) museum collections, except for those parts which have natural heritage value is attested by competent scientific authorities;

e) special protection areas - health, hydrological, hydrogeological and the like

- the perimeters demarcated managed as protection zones id special for different targets, according to special regulations, unless where these lands are no goods natural heritage;

f) management of natural areas protected by county or local interest.

## **2. CATEGORIES OF NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS**

Special measures to ensure protection and preservation in situ of natural heritage assets establishes a differentiated regime of protection, conservation and use, according to the following categories of protected areas:

a) national interest: scientific reserves, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves, natural parks;

b) international interest: natural heritage natural sites of universal Geopark, wetlands of international importance, biosphere reserves;

c) community interest or sites "Natura 2000" sites of Community importance, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas Bird;

d) the county or local interest: set only on public / private administrative-territorial units, where applicable.

## **3. CONSERVATION MEASURES NATURAL HABITATS AND OF WILD FLORA AND FAUNA**

Plant species and wildlife land, water and underground, living both in protected natural areas and outside them, are prohibited:

a) any form of harvesting, capturing, killing, destruction or injury of specimens found in

the wild in any stages of their biological cycle;

b) deliberate disturbance during breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration;

c) damage, destruction and / or intentional collection of nests and / or eggs from the wild;

d) damage and / or destruction of breeding sites or resting;

e) the harvesting of flowers and fruit, collecting, cutting, uprooting or intentional destruction of such plants in their natural habitats in either of their biological cycle stages;

f) the possession, transport, sale or exchange any purpose and offering for sale or exchange of specimens taken from the wild in any of their biological cycle stages.

## **4. PROHIBITIONS**

In order to avoid adverse effects on heritage assets spelunking be prohibited:

a) collections of fauna, fossils or archaeological objects in caves, made without authorization issued by the Speleological Heritage Commission,

b) unauthorized use of caves and carrying out activities that may jeopardize the integrity or the natural balance of caves;

c) dislocation, selling, buying, collecting speleothems or other resources of the caves;

d) degradation through burning or pollution of caves by storing them in times of relief with which they communicate directly, objects, waste of any kind, corpses, toxic and hazardous substances ,fuel of any kind;

e) destruction or degradation panel markings or signs outside or inside caves;

f) conducting unauthorized perimeter surface or in a cave near the entrance of the protected works such as blasting, deforestation, dams, explosions, constructions;

g) restricting access to authorized persons cave entrances;

h) popularization, dissemination of accurate data identification and location of the caves in Class A, which by their nature can con spelunking endanger heritage in this category.

**5. BIRD SPECIES WHOSE CONSERVATION REQUIRES THE DESIGNATION OF PROTECTED AREAS BIRD SPECIAL**

GAVIIFORMES



PELECANIFORMES



FALCONIFORMES



GALLIFORMES



GRUIFORMES



CHARADRIIFORMES



STRIGIFORMES



**6. SPECIES OF COMMUNITY INTEREST**

- Canidae
- *Canis aureus*
- Mustelidae
- *Martes martes*
- *Mustela putorius*
- Bovidae
- *Rupicapra rupicapra*
- Ranidae
- *Rana esculenta*
- *Rana ridibunda*
- *Rana temporaria*
- Strigiformes
- Charadriiformes
- Gruiformes
- Galliformes

## 7. CRITERIA FOR SELECTING SITES AS SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION

- a) degree of representativity of the natural habitat type in the area (site) respectively;
- b) the surface area covered by the natural habitat type, compared to the total area covered by that natural habitat in the whole national territory;
- c) the degree of conservation of the structure and functions of the natural habitat type concerned and possibilities of recovery / reconstruction;
- d) overall assessment of the value of that area to preserve the natural habitat type concerned.
- e) size and density populations of the species present in that area in relation to the populations present within national territory
- f) degree of conservation of the features that is important habitat for the species concerned and restoration possibilities;
- g) the degree of isolation of populations present in the site in relation to the natural distribution of species;
- h) overall assessment of the value of the site for conservation of those species.

## CONCLUSION

There is covered by Law no. 49/2011:

- a) public parks and gardens or private pleasure, unless they value goods items and natural heritage;
- b) seed reserves of agricultural and forestry purposes productive reserves of genetic resources plant and animal land and water for breeding of plant and animal species for economic, reserves intended for scientific purposes existing sectorized lands of public or private research and production, and the like, organized and managed by the owners or managers of their legal unless they have natural heritage value items;
- c) the botanical gardens, deontological parks, zoos, aquariums, terrariums, unless they hold species of wildlife under special protection and conservation of the natural heritage assets;

d) museum collections, except for those parts which have natural heritage value is attested by competent scientific authorities;

e) special protection areas - health, hydrological, hydro geological and the like - the perimeters defined and managed as special protection areas for different targets, according to special regulations, unless there are goods on these lands natural heritage;

f) Management of natural areas protected by county or local interest.

Administration biosphere reserves national parks, natural parks and, where appropriate, Geopark has universal natural heritage sites, wetlands of international importance, the sites of Community of special conservation areas and Areas bird protection is achieved by management structures specially constituted body with legal personality.

## REFERENCES

1. Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57/2007 on the regime of protected natural areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna,
2. Law. 49/2011 on the regime of protected natural areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna.
3. <http://www.propark.ro>
4. <http://www.natura2000.ro>
5. <http://www.intactforests.org>
6. <http://www.wikipedia.org>
7. <http://www.iucn.org/>
8. <http://wwf.panda.org/>
9. Nature 2000.mmediu.ro - Retezat - Site of Community Importance
10. [iucnredlist.org](http://iucnredlist.org) - [The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](http://iucnredlist.org) [Ursus arctos](http://iucnredlist.org)