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# NON - CONFLICTUAL COMPETITIVE OBJECTIVES IN THE ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

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**Abstract**

The objectives that the ecosystem management aims at should not ignore the public's options, but instead should find fundamental scientific arguments satisfying them. These solutions should be the result of the democratic institutional decisions that are explicit or implicit in legislative regulations, ordinances, decisions and budget provisions. Consequently, it can be considered that the general purpose in the ecosystem management is to maintain the ecosystems' characteristics in a broad sense, including both their social and their biophysical components, while the human values include the normative purpose of maintaining the integrity of both the natural and the cultural ecosystem.

**Key words**: ecological evolutive processes, biodiversity, ecosystem, resources durable administration, ecology, productivity, viability

In a broad context, people study the ecosystems for different objectives that actually reflect different cultural perspectives. In general terms analysts use anthropocentric and bio centric that describes 2 major cultural perspectives behind decisions that affect growth (economic and physical), species (identification, culture protection) and habitat (primarily for people and then other creatures).

Anthropocentric prospects utilities or claims therefore that natural resources exist to satisfy human needs, while bio centric prospects considers people as one of the many species that benefit from the ability to support the resort. In these

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approaches, neither of these perspectives does not provide satisfactory solutions to issues of diversity resources - major source of conflicts.

It noted that the real challenge is the need to take decisions in difficult situations, which take account of different viewpoints, often contradictory, backed by members of society. We must be realistic and recognize that the priorities are both economic and ecological, and people sometimes behave anthropocentric, sometimes bio centric. Diversity exists at the individual level is reflected clearly in the company, and management of ecosystems must confront the need to make decisions without ignore the various systems of values. Until the latter issue is therefore to find what kind of territorial management can satisfy the wishes of the people, respecting local values and scientific perceptele. Usually chosen by the actions of individuals and institutions that care in which he manages, and with increased understanding of ecological problems, economic and social, will certainly increase the ability to make decisions to satisfy more and more variables so that ecosystem management is a crucial step in the planning.

Legislation relating to management of land administered by the "Service (Forestry) and the Bureau of Local Management" for example, at the beginning of last century aimed primarily protect resources for mid-century moved towards the provision of goods and stabilization the labor market as the main priority for 70 years since, the focus should move to establish a schedule based on specific environmental objectives. As a result, current laws require mandatory procedural regional and local agencies to identify and announce the decisions on the territories. Current both FS and BLM, for example, establish management plans for territories and resources (standards, goals and specific objectives) for each district received. Legal mandates require territorial and federal managers to take care of habitat so as to maintain biodiversity. By law, federal territory managers are required to develop the diversity of plants and animals through naturalization in accordance with the general objectives that are set for a given area and the agreements signed by the federal government with local communities. It is currently drawing up a detailed program of normative all developments that will affect every field goals and objectives with clear and precisely defined territory and with express indication of the role of forests in the arrangement. It can be concluded that the purpose, general management of ecosystems is to maintain their characteristics in respect broad, including both the social and Biophysics, and human values include normative purpose for maintaining ecosystem integrity of both natural and cultural heritage. We consider that in this sense it is obligatory to understand the ethical side of ecology, and to use it in order to find the optimum inter-relations, defining integrality as a permanent tendency of self-correction, of dynamic recovery, in the anticipated social context.

The care for ecological integrity started with the American forestry specialist Aldo Leopold who, in 1944, put an equal sign between ecological integrity and the stability of the biotic communities in the long run. "A thing is integrated (good, in its place) when it tends to keep the integrity, stability and beauty of the biotic community where it penetrates. Otherwise it is not integrated (bad)." Starting from this thesis, it results such ecosystem management objectives that comprise social values and options oriented towards the ecosystems' integrity and the viability of the society, considered non-conflict objectives, such as:

- maintaining the evolutive ecological processes, that is the ecological functions, of annihilation of the perturbations, of positive influence on the water circuit in nature, on the energy flows and the nutrient recycling flows;
- ecosystem administration, interweaving numerous ecological disciplines and their permanent relation to different temporal manifestations, evaluating their parameters;
- maintaining a viable population of autochthonous or acclimatized exotic species;
- encouraging social prosperity without affecting the sustainable resource management;
- an ecosystem management ensuring the goods, the functions and the conditions required by the society and in harmony with the legislative regulations.

## Maintain ecological and evolutionary processes

Maintaining evolutionary processes must ensure the genetic diversity of populations and to give them a chance to adapt to that environment is changing continuously, and maintenance of species throughout their habitat ecological or geographical, especially towards the edges.

Ecological processes include the distribution of nutrients biotic and abiotic, materials and energy in an ecological community. Species affect viability and productivity of ecological communities by their functions that going from production and consumption of biomass to the movement of nutrients, objective which assumes conditions to maintain key ecological functions in the course of time.

And because judgments about the desired ecological conditions must be made within the circumscribed human ecological system studied, so the notion of

integrity, with an emphasis on full integrity can not be lent social or economic system. For these systems the emphasis is on sustainability and adaptability. Therefore, managers generally resist the inclusion of environmental issues and social values in defining and assessing ecological integrity.

You must however emphasize that the main goal is preserving the integrity of the managerial environment and under these conditions defining this purpose should reflect the values of managers as well as users, managers generate solutions otherwise conflicting states. In this context, maintaining the integrity of the ecosystem includes:

– maintaining ecological integrity;

– viability - maintaining social and economic system.

Other processes include environmental disturbances, movement of water, of nutrients and energy in ecosystems, processes very difficult to keep under control, given the large areas which is the periodicity and hard to predict.

Goal of maintaining ecological and evolutionary processes include maintenance of natural ecosystems in different environmental conditions. Concern is to maintain genetic material and ecological processes in as many environments, to ensure their time. Of course the question that what is reborn natively or in a natural environment and how can it is preserved. For some natural means pre-European settlement, accepting such actions very erosion and environmental practiced by American Indians (e.g. burning of pasture for cleaning). Conservation of the environment in landscapes at risk of disturbance such as forests on the coasts of the Mediterranean, Adriatic and the Pacific, requires different types of management, the strict conservation at super-intensive management. To maintain evolutionary processes and environmental managers must pursue priority:

– eco-communities to locate rare or endangered;

– location-endemic species;

– areas with a high concentration of species (called "nuclei of biodiversity");

– remote areas of the human assets.

This management can assess whether existing or proposed land division and the wild areas, research areas, biosphere reserves, while ensuring the conservation of these areas. Achieving this objective would have facilitated if it had taken into account the possible harm caused by strong winds and even small disturbances of the atmosphere to rapidly evolving disasters.

**Management reported in multiple ecological domains and the evolution of ecosystems in the course of time.**

This target reflects the management of ecosystems, taking into account the need for managers to be aware of the existence of structurally different areas and different manifestations of subsystems at different time intervals. For example, the sequence of species is usually described at the local level, for several centuries. The evolution of climate and biome are usually studied for large areas and time intervals of several centuries. Evolutive Ecology may therefore be studied area larger or smaller, but very long periods of time. There is also a time-space dimension of territorial management. For example maintaining the productivity of forests and pasture over time is a question on the geographical area of forests ş pasture highly variable in time. Consequently soil must be protected, and the process of pedogenesis must be permanent to ensure continued renewal of the soil.

On the other hand, understanding and directing biome effects on climate change, acid precipitation and ozone layer rarefying are problems that require extensive studies over several years and the continuity of many centuries. Multi-level planning can be used to solve problems in space and time. For example, planning is usually done for small areas (up to 15,000 ha) and short period (1-5 years). The analysis provides the context for landscape planning and is the area of 15,000 ha and over periods of up to 10 years. The plans of the national forest fund all or pastures, or plans of the federal district are designed for large million ha and the period up to 10 years.

For general purpose, that of solving local problems, a eco regions or a district or nation it is necessary that the different levels of assessment, management issues and regional planning efforts to form a whole. Uniting these problems and conditions in a single study will be very difficult. Factors such as the rights and desires (needs) co-owners will complicate decision-making process, particularly regarding the potential economic and social management of endangered species. Things can be solved only through a gradual implementation starting with the creation of "centers of crystallization, which play the role of refuges for the top, then, the example will be determined and the impact of implementation will be gradually alleviated.

**Biodiversity conservation as a management objective**

It is claimed that the public generally wants to ecosystem management is concerned about the maintenance of viable populations of species. Legislative definition of sustainability populations expressing possibility of existence of endurance power to live. In effect, environmental sustainability is considered as a

continuing possibility of an optimum population distributed throughout the area for a period of time.

A viable population is maintained over long periods on numerically and is able to survive fluctuations in demographic, genetic and environmental, and maintaining the vigor and ability to adapt evolutionary time. There is no effective to designate a "minimum viable population and hence there is no universal measures to ensure all species. It is better to make a distinction between risk analysis for viability, the chances that an estimated population persist or disappear in a certain time on a certain area (1) and risk management for sustainability, who chooses a certain conduct in action, the decision is determinative in this election. These two separate operations are part of the scenario and planning alternative that we present below.

Because some species are rare and unusual nature, the management of populations with high viability is determined in part by the ability of ecological environment and species. Risk analysis for viability can help finding this capacity, assessing the environmental adaptations of species, how to change due to environmental factors and management to be the answer to these changes of populations. Considering the lands management must satisfy many objectives, the adoption of risk management for sustainability may help in the formulation and adoption of best social decisions, managerial and even political, for the ecology.

Two from the faces of viability are abundance and distribution. A population must exist in sufficient numbers to survive and ongoing growth they are positive. In addition, populations should be distributed in space and time so as to ensure the interaction between individuals and to avoid the demographic and genetic isolation. Due to limited information about most species it is impossible to numerically evaluate the risk or chance of extending survival. Discussion about viability is behaving in terms of persistence, but not consumption. Needs often involve human consumption and it is especially important when you are a cultural and regional relevance. Necessary for a surplus of population over the viability of species that can be provided without affecting the stock in the controlled (case management funds hunting and fishing). The crop factors and disturbances must be well controlled, otherwise the geno found is endangered, and the situation becomes conflicting.

## Encouraging social and economic sustainability

Ecosystems, is universally recognized, providing a wide range of goods and services from the satisfaction of social needs and economic needs of consumption and quality of life. They have not only size but also economic and cultural nature. Communities containing human social, cultural, economic and institutional joined

more or less coherent or consistent. This structure provides for the citizens a certain predictability and stability that allows them to organize their lives.

However some smaller rural communities are dependent on external factors which threaten the stability and the capacity of governments to maintain economic stability at the local level is often limited. Therefore, as I noted above, management of ecosystems, although the principle should not ignore the realities of local capacity, and especially rural communities, dependent on certain resources, to respond positively to changes, so that there is a risk that these communities to habitats and affect (the example of isolated settlements in inaccessible areas who have grubbed up in the forests nearby by unleashing the true disaster of massive sliding). Are eloquent in this respect shares the timber allocated for local needs in the past that were never sufficient, but not observed.

**Management must ensure the feeling of "home"**

This objective recognizes that cultural values and beliefs are often related to certain landscapes and their symbolic significance. An environmental change that may be prejudicial to his home causes a decrease cultural attraction, especially for groups that are closely related to their natural environment. Territorial management, concerned about the maintenance of ecosystem processes and functions can lead to a change of the role of settlements (land). The roles and specific human cultures interpenetrate creating distinctive places, however, this objective requires management to allow ecosystems to human needs and desires are more diverse than previously thought.

Therefore the services should be recognized spiritual, cultural and health services that forests and natural environment in general makes them human.

Results several ways in which people attach meaning sites:

– scenic/aesthetic;

– activity/objective;

– social/cultural;

– individual/expressive.

Meaning the first two is pretty well satisfied and the management (landscape), but last 2 meanings were little studied. Demonstrated that attachment to a link instead of the feeling of belonging to that place, namely the importance of the physical environment in maintaining self-identity. People get emotionally attached to natural environments and landscapes, which in this case a different meaning from that seen Ecology, which define the criteria biophysics. Understanding the values that people place award is important, because managers

can study and evaluate the values that people attach environment. Taking into account the territorial management actions can be more easily accepted in society.

Appointing a "home" to create some immediate implications, and the site is attached primarily a social significance. Second, the significance of a place that depends on what it means for the dominant group uses. Understanding the implications of this can help managers to identify social groups that will suffer as a result of changes induced by regional management. Opening a workshop interweaving in a town with an old tradition in this respect - Nucet, Dambovita County - besides the fact that an action has been successful for the organization is very beneficial for the local community, which does not have many alternatives for income, but also for the nearby forest, which fell on the local pressure.

In conclusion the objectives which they propose to ecosystem management should not ignore the public's choice but to find scientific arguments fundamental to satisfy. These solutions must be the result of democratic and institutional decisions explicit or implicit in the legislation, orders, decisions and budgetary provisions.

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