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CHARACTERIZATION OF THE ECOLOGICAL STATUS ASPECT OF MÂNDREȘTI VILLAGE

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Environmental change and environmental degradation - desertification, deforestation, land degradation, climate change and water scarcity - fundamentally redraw the map of our world. New territories are developed or artificially created. We rarely think about the environment, believing that it will never change. However, it is constantly changing: as cities develop, new roads are built, new airports, ports and wastewater treatment plants are built. Agriculture and food production are increasingly intensive, and this sometimes creates a danger to the environment. In this paper will be examined the ecological status of Mândrești village, Telenești district. The evaluation and the study were carried out according to the standards and normative acts in force for the Republic of Moldova. The research consists in identifying the ecological status of the native village, through observations, comparisons, as well as, data collection, organization and evaluation. The methods of field research and laboratory analysis, used to determine the physical, chemical and physico-chemical characteristics of soils and waters are those standardized nationally and internationally. The issue of the impact of ecology on the further development of the world community is current today. There are many different factors that affect the environment in the world. They can be caused by both the natural environment and a certain human influence, which often does not lead to the most favorable results. Environmental protection is an urgent issue today. Climate change is currently one of the important factors influencing the health of people in cities, villages and industrial centers. Currently, there is an opinion that soil hygiene is not given due attention, although its importance as one of the main complexes of the environment and biological factor is even greater than water, because the number and quality of settlements are determined by soil condition.