

THE QUALITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS WATER AND SOIL, IN MORARILOR PARK AREA – BUCHAREST

Calitatea factorilor de mediu apa și sol din Parcul Morarilor – București

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Abstract: *Water is an indispensable liquid for life, being a universal solvent. It is a chemical compound of hydrogen and oxygen and covers 71% of the Earth's surface, forming the hydrosphere. Strictly speaking, water refers to the liquid state of a substance but it often refers also to its solid state (ice) or its gaseous state (steam or water vapor) and is constantly in motion and transformation. People use water for personal and economic purposes. There are programs that protect water resources, which maintain and improve its quality, removing the negative effects on the environment and the human body.*

Soil is the top part of the lithosphere that is the plant's living environment and the habitat of many species. The soil is continuously evolved under the influence of pedogenic factors (mother-rock, living organisms, climate, vegetation, landform, ground and surface water and geological time). It is vital for the survival of ecosystems, being a resource with many economic and social functions. Because of certain factors, the soil has become vulnerable, degrading over time. There are soil protection strategies that underline the need for land management in a sustainable way to avoid loss of productivity.

The purpose of the project was to determine the most important environmental factors: water and soil and the interpreting of their chemical parameters. Analyzing the water and soil samples from the Morarilor Park, we can admit that they are within the acceptable ecological standards. Both are slightly alkaline in pH point of view. The water has oxygen deficiency, which means a slight eutrophication tendency, while the soil is fertile and favors the growth of vegetation.

Rezumat: *Apa este un lichid indispensabil vietii, fiind un solvent universal. Este un compus chimic al hidrogenului si al oxigenului si acopera 71% din suprafata Terrei, formand hidrosfera. O intalnim in stare lichida, solida si gazoasa si este permanent in miscare si transformare. Omul foloseste apa in scopuri personale si economice. Exista programe de protejare a resurselor de apa, care mentin si imbunatatesc calitatea acesteia, inlaturand efectele negative asupra mediului si a organismului uman.*

Solul este partea superioara a litosferei care constituie mediul de viata al plantelor si habitatul multor specii. Solul este intr-o continua evoluție sub influenta factorilor pedogenetici (roca-mama, organisme vii, clima, vegetatie, relief, ape freatice si de suprafata si timp geologic). Este vital pentru supravietuirea ecosistemelor, fiind o resursa cu multe functii economice si sociale. Dtorita anumitor factori solul a devenit vulnerabil, degradandu-se in timp. Exista strategii de protectie a solului ce subliniaza necesitatea gestionarii terenurilor in mod durabil, pentru a evita pierderea productivitatii.

Scopul proiectului a fost determinarea celor mai importanti factori de mediu: apa si sol si interpretarea parametrilor chimici ale acestora. Analizand probele de apa si sol din Parcul Morarilor, putem afirma faptul ca acestea se incadreaza in standardele ecologice admisibile. Ambele au caracter usor alcalin din punct de vedere al pH-ului. Apa are deficit de oxigen si deci o usoara tendinta de eutrofizare in timp ce solul este unul fertil ce favorizeaza cresterea vegetatiei.