Interreg – IPA CBC
Romania - Serbia

EUROPEAN UNION

Sustainable mobility and accessibility

IBC 2

Improvement of Banat Connectivity 2

WE CARE ABOUT OUR ENVIRONMENT

www.ibc-cbc.com

About the Improvement of Banat Connectivity 2 - IBC 2 Project

The project was created as a logical continuation of the successfully implemented project "Improvement of Banat Connectivity - IBC" within which a technical documentation was prepared and part of state roads on both sides of the border leading to the border crossing Kikinda - Nakovo was reconstructed, while by modernizing and equipping the border crossing technical conditions and safety-control standards necessary for the long-awaited twenty-four-hour operation and traffic of buses and trucks of higher capacity have been created. A two-way bicycle path was built from Kikinda to the Nakovo border crossing, and the Office for Information and Promotion of Cross-Border Economic Cooperation with its headquarters in Kikinda was established.
With the IBC2 project, activities on the reconstruction of state roads on the territory of the City of Kikinda and the Municipality of Zombolj leading to the border crossing Kikinda - Nakovo will continue, and the newly built bicycle path will be illuminated with solar lighting. The project will make a significant contribution to achieving modern quality standards of road infrastructure, which is the main channel for the transport of goods and passengers and plays an important role in improving socio-economic standards throughout the cross-border region.

PROJECT GOAL:

The convergence of people, communities and economic actors of the border area, in order to create a sound basis for balanced economic and social development, assuring optimal development opportunities for both countries.

PARTNERS:

Lead Partner:

- Public Company Roads of Serbia, Serbia

Partners:

- Municipality of Jimbolia, Romania
- City of Kikinda, Serbia
- Regional Agency for Socio-Econimic Development-BANAT Ltd, Serbia

PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION: 24 meseca; 01.08.2019- 31.07.2021. godine
PROJECT VALUE: 1.311.120,35 € IPA doprinos: 972.418,78
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Interreg IPA CBC Romania - Serbia

Foreword

Taking care of our environment means proper waste disposal, renewable energy, consuming organic food, and even riding a bicycle instead of driving a car. Caring for the environment can have a significant positive impact on our planet.

The planet now faces great challenges; a better understanding of the processes that take place in nature is another way to raise awareness of the environment. Since we cannot fully commit to protecting the environment without understanding the basic concepts of ecology, we must be aware of what can be harmful and what can be helpful.

Discovering the basic environmental concepts will enable us to make responsible decisions.
We present you the Glossary for the preservation of the planet Earth, which will easily guide you through all the information on the importance of preserving nature for any environment.

Ecological glossary

Albedo

Represents the percentage of solar radiation reflected from the Earth back into space - the higher the percentage of reflected radiation, the colder the planet. Ice has a high albedo, while land has a low one.

Albedo is a variable size and changes in the course of the day and year. The daily change is related to the height of the Sun above the horizon due to the change in spectral radiation. The size of the annual albedo depends on the changes in the properties of the substrate. The largest albedo has fresh and dry snow as well as clouds illuminated from the side and above. The albedo of water surfaces depends on the height of the Sun above the horizon and on the ripples of the water.

Human activity has changed the albedo of various areas in the world (deforestation and agriculture, for example). Determining the extent of change globally is not easy; it is unclear whether the changes are causing an increase or decrease in global warming.
A classic example of the albedo effect is snow temperature feedback. If the

snow-covered area heats up, the snow melts, leading to a decrease in albedo. More sunlight is absorbed and the temperature rises even more. Conversely, if the snow stays on the surface, a cooling cycle occurs. The strength of the albedo effect depends on the change in albedo and the amount of sunshine; for this reason the effect can be extremely large in the tropics because the solar radiation is stronger and stronger here. In Brazil, by cutting down rainforests and raising darker arable land, the average temperature increases by 3 ° C.

Biodiversity (biological diversity)

Is the diversity of living organisms that inhabit land and water, as well as the diversity within different species, between species and ecosystems. Biodiversity is not only the overall diversity of forms and phenomena of flora and fauna, but also the diversity of functions of living organisms.

Biodiversity is a resource on which families, communities, nations and future generations depend. It is the link between all organisms on the planet, an ecosystem in which all species have a role to play. In other words, it is a network of life. The natural resources of our planet are plants, animals, land, water, atmosphere, even humans themselves! If there is a biodiversity crisis, our health and livelihoods will also be in danger. The amount and pace at which we currently use the natural resources of our planet exceeds sustainability by as much as 25%. The direct effect of this attitude towards natural resources is strong pressure and danger to species, habitats and local communities (as an example, loss of access to clean and drinking water). čistoj i pitkoj vodi).

Biofuels

Biofuel is the name for fuels that either belong to biomass or are created by processing biomass (ie. living organisms: plants, animals, microorganisms), and as such, unlike fossil fuels, belong to renewable energy sources. Biofuels also include fuels that are a by-product of other processes that would otherwise be waste.
Biofuels help fight global warming for the reason that they give less greenhouse effect, emit less carbon dioxide than fossil fuels. Emissions of other toxic substances have also been reduced. Biofuel production is limited only by the growth rate of plants and the availability of arable land. If waste materials are used in the production of biodiesel, there are not even these restrictions.

Biological pollutants

are living organisms (bacteria, mold, mites...) that can be dangerous on animal or human health.

Biom

is a large, natural community of plants and animals, shaped by common forms of vegetation and climate. Biomes can be found on all continents. These are different biological communities that have formed in response to a divided physical climate. Biome is a broader term than habitat; each biome can encompass different habitats. All biomes on Earth make up the biosphere.

Biomass

The most widespread and underused source of energy. It is a renewable energy source, a degradable material of plant or animal origin that can be used as fuel or for industrial production. Biomass includes: wood biomass, residues and waste from agriculture and industry, animal waste and residues, biomass from waste.

Biodegradation

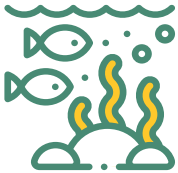
involves the decomposition of materials with the help of microorganisms for reuse. Most natural organic matter is rapidly and easily degradable, because by its very existence it is included in food networks, and thus in the decomposition cycle.

Biosphere

is the highest ecological system on Earth. All parts of the atmosphere, lithosphere and hydrosphere inhabited by living beings make up the biosphere. The biosphere unites all levels of the organization of the living world so that the biosphere represents a superior biological system.

Flowering sea

is a phenomenon caused by the mass reproduction of algae and bacteria in which the water changes color, most often to green. It can result in mass poisoning of fish, birds and even people. The primary reason for the flowering of the sea is the human factor.



The greenhouse effect

the phenomenon of warming of the planet Earth is caused by the disturbance of the energy balance between the radiation of the Sun towards the Earth and the Earth towards the universe. This effect is the result of an increase in the amount of radiation that cannot be emitted from the Earth's surface into space, but is absorbed by the atmosphere and becomes warmer.

Ecology

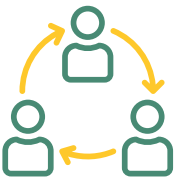
The science that studies the environment, the relationship between living things and inanimate nature, as well as the ways in which living things have adapted to the conditions of the external environment.

Ecological factors

Elements of the environment that are necessary for the organism or negatively affect it. Environmental factors act simultaneously, affecting others and are variable in space and time.

Ecological management

include control of all human activities that may have an impact on the environment and its quality. Environmental management integrates ecology, planning, policy and social development in order to prevent problems with the quantitative and / or futuristic point of view.



Ecosystem

is an integrated, complex and dynamic system of living communities of flora and fauna and their habitats, which through the process of interactions within and between its components provides the transformation of energy and the circulation of matter, and thus the maintenance of life on earth.

Emission

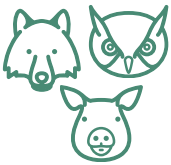
the release of pollutants in gaseous, liquid or solid form from a source of pollution in the air. Greenhouse gases are gases that absorb and re-emit infrared radiation and enter the atmosphere as a result of natural processes, but also due to human activities;

Erosion

is a change in the surface layer of the soil relief, caused by climate change and other factors - the use of pesticides and chemicals in agriculture can cause erosion.

Fauna

is the totality of all animal species in one area.



Flora

Is the totality of all plant species in one area.

Photosynthesis

is the process of converting inorganic substances into organic ones with the help of sunlight.

Global warming / Climate change

Global warming is the name for the increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere and oceans, especially in the 20th century, as well as for the accompanying climatic effects (large fires, floods, soil erosion, storms or tropical heat waves.)

GMO (Genetically modified organism)

means genetically modified, ie artificially created organisms by transferring the gene of another organism. In Serbia, the cultivation of GMO food is banned, and the biggest problem is the unexplored effects of genetically modified food on humans, especially because such food does not originate naturally.

Conventional agriculture

It represents the use of pesticides and chemicals in cultivation for higher fruit yield, which has a negative impact on the soil, and thus on the environment and man.

Food chain

represents a system of living organisms that feed on each other. Each link of that chain is of exceptional importance, because the survival of the entire chain depends on it.

Renewable energy

is energy produced with the help of renewable sources, such as wind, water, geothermal energy, or wave energy.

Sustainable development

represents the use of resources from nature to meet human needs, but without endangering the environment.

Organic agriculture

is an ecological form of agriculture, which implies the preservation of healthy soil and strict adherence to the principles of cultivation, the use of renewable energy sources, preservation of natural diversity and environmental protection, all in order to create the highest quality product and preserve the health of planet Earth.

Organic production

Organic production is a comprehensive farm and food production management system that combines best environmental practices, a high level of biodiversity, conservation of natural resources and the application of high standards concerning animal welfare and biodiversity. Organic production is a system based on high respect for ecological principles through the rational use of natural resources, the use of renewable energy sources, the preservation of natural diversity and environmental protection. It strives to establish a closed system of plant and livestock production.

Ozone holes

are places where there was a reduction or disappearance of the ozone layer, due to excessive use of chemicals freon or halon.

Parasites

are organisms that live permanently or occasionally on the host or inside it, not killing it instantly or at all. Extremely adaptable to the host conditions.

PET packaging

is a recyclable material for packaging, mainly milk, dairy products, drinking water and all kinds of beverages, food, chemical products, preparations...

Afforestation

represents regeneration of forests by planting seedlings or sowing seeds, in areas that have been without forests for many years.

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

is an atmospheric gas that we exhale or produce by combustion, which contributes to global warming.

Radiation balance

indicates the difference between the received and expended solar energy on the surface of the earth. During the day, the income is higher than the expenses and the land is then heated, while during the night the situation is the opposite.

Decomposers

Organisms that use dead plants, animals or their parts as food. In contrast to plants, they decompose organic matter into mineral matter so that plants can use it again.

Recycling

represents the separation of waste material, its processing for reuse. Glass, paper, cardboard, aluminum, iron, plastic, ceramics are recyclable materials.
Recycle, because in that way you protect the environment, save energy and raw materials.

Symbiosis

is a category of relationship of coexistence of two or more organisms over a long period of time established for the benefit of at least one of them.

Environment

implies the entire environment of the individual, species, population; animate and inanimate, physical and biological, natural, cultivated and upgraded, cultural and aesthetic.

How to contribute to the environment preservation

Save water

Save electricity

Produce less waste

Use recycled materials

Avoid using chemicals

Paper reuse and recycling

Walk or ride your bike at least occasionally

Take care of plants and animals

Think globally - act locally – involve your children, family members and friends to follow these rules and have the right attitude towards nature.

Project partners

Lead beneficiary:
PE Roads of Serbia, Serbia

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE
ROADS OF SERBIA

Partners:
Municipality of Jimbolia, Romania

City of Kikinda, Serbia

Regional agency for socio-economic development – Banat, Serbia

RCR BANAT
REGIONAL AGENCY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

www.romania-serbia.net

Project title: Improvement of Banat Connectivity 2 - eMS: RORS 481
Material editor: Regional Agency for Socio-Economic Development – Banat
Publishing date: June 2020

In case of any complaints, contact: romania-serbia@mdrap.ro

EUROPEAN UNION

Cooperation beyond borders.
Interreg-IPA Cross-border Cooperation Romania-Serbia Programme is financed by the European Union under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II) and co-financed by the partner states in the Programme.