



Environmental management and biodiversity in natural resource law

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Received: 19-Aug-2022, Manuscript No. FLPSA-22-77949; **Editor assigned:** 23-Aug-2022, Pre QC No. FLPSA-22-77949 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 12-Sep-2022, QC No FLPSA-22-77949; **Revised:** 20-Sep-2022, Manuscript No. FLPSA-22-77949 (R); **Published:** 28-Sep-2022, DOI: 10.51268/2736-1861.22.10.068

DESCRIPTION

The Natural Resources Act is a complex of national and local laws with both statutory and common law elements that govern the use and protection of natural resources. The Raw Materials Act regulates how people can use parts of the environment that provide economic or social benefits. Generally, these benefits include air or wind, light, water, soil and plants, land-dwelling animals, and underground minerals or oils (Bartley et al., 2008)

The first major task of the Conservation Act is to determine the owners of natural resources. Landowners usually have these rights with respect to the soil, plants, light, wind, and animals present on the land at the time of conquest. However, this is often not the case and these vary by state and city. For example, landowners may technically "own" trees on their land, but may be legally prohibited from removing trees due to environmental concerns. The Raw Materials Act also regulates how people benefit from natural resources. Wind itself is not very useful, but it is important for maintaining air quality and providing energy (Holling et al., 2002). Technically, the landowner may have the right to the wind and air around his house, but he is not allowed to build a windmill on his

land, as it would become probably a nuisance his neighbors (Mascia et al., 2018) .

Energy and environment legislation tracking database

(National Conference of State Legislatures) Tracks energy and environmental legislation enacted in 50 states and the District of Columbia. The database is updated and summarized every two months. Western Australia's regional NRM groups have used federal funding from the National Landcare Program to work with government agencies to achieve NRM outcomes. Agencies involved in NRM worked with regional NRM groups to identify priorities for specific management outcomes and implemented the six outcome-based strategies identified in the framework (Reed et al., 2019).

- Sustainable Management of Land Resources
- Conservation and Enhancement of Water Resources
- Protection and Enhancement of Marine and Coastal Environments
- Conservation and Restoration of Biodiversity

- Improving skills, competence and commitment
- Provide quality plans that lead to effective action

Management approach

NRM The matter is complex as it involves ecological and hydrological cycles, the environment, people, livestock, vegetation and demographics. All of these are interrelated and complex. Improvements can be far-reaching, especially if the effects are long-lasting. Unlike biological systems, natural resource management must also address specific actors and their desires, strategies, choices, geographic boundaries, economic impacts, and more. It is very complicated to satisfy these things at the same time. It contributes to the conflicting situation. Ecosystem homeostasis and homeostasis depend on the biodiversity present in an ecosystem at a particular region and time. It indirectly hinders food availability for the world's population. It is worth noting that global biodiversity will determine the future fate of human civilization. Conservation of biodiversity at the species, genetic and ecosystem level will therefore be essential for human survival (Thakadu, OT, 2005).

CONCLUSION

Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) approaches to combine conservative objectives with the generation of economic benefits for rural communities. Local people can better protect natural resources; people protect resources only if the benefits outweigh the costs of protection, people protect resources that are directly related to their

quality of life. As the quality of life of local residents improves, so does their effort and commitment to ensuring the future well-being of the resource. Regional and community-based management of natural resources is also based on the principle of subsidiarity.

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