

# Between eco-philosophy and conventional agriculture the role of fungicides from the perspective of climate change

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**Abstract:** This research investigates a set of factors that can lead to the natural imbalance of plants and provides an overview of the agricultural economy in terms of innovative agricultural development, especially in the field of plant protection, taking into account the effects of climate change. Environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources, vulnerabilities regarding fertilizer application techniques are current individualized concerns in the work on development areas.

The excessive and intrusive development generated by mega-tourism, causes degradations of the environment and society and the reorientation of the methods applied to plant protection in order to protect the biosphere is back today. Climate change involves the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the adaptation of agricultural systems and in our opinion they are closely related to the use of various types of plant protection, especially fungicides. The plant-soil interdependence in agricultural practice is also highlighted in the paper. Thus, we found that the products (chemicals) that are used to control diseases in agricultural crops grow in agricultural areas highlighted especially fungicides. The amount of fungicides sold in solid form in 2018 increased compared to the previous year by 5.7%. One of the main objectives in the field of agriculture is to maintain a low level of greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector. The emergence of modern agriculture in the 60's with harmful pesticides and chemical fertilizers, caused danger to the field ecosystem. This research uses the theories of eco-philosophy, the role of research and studies has shown an important factor in reducing the carbon footprint per ton of food produced from organic farming compared to conventional agriculture, mainly due to the abandonment of the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The novelty of this research is the amalgamation of local village wisdom and traditions and inherited value as progressive tools for the application of a plant protection system in response to climate change and the pressure of diseases and pests. During the research we tried to highlight issues that, in our opinion, are important for the development of the agricultural sector as part of the economy return to local methods in traditional farms premises that will reduce fertilizer consumption and thus contribute to pest control.

**Keywords:** plant; pesticide; sustenable; input