Although animal dejection is useful in soil fertilization, increasing or equilibrating excessive nitrogen (N) fertilization, and decreasing N recovery rates by crops have caused dramatic increases in non-point source pollution. The rate of N fertilization across the country varies widely among regions and crops, depending on the stage of economic development and agricultural methods in place, on N application rates in south or east regions of the country, and on cereal crops. Moreover, N application rates in wealthier regions are higher than recommended by Romanian legislation.

That is why lots of agricultural surfaces are affected by soil loss in different nutrients, soil capacity in water restraint, soil content in O2, respectively the loss of its fertility and also pH decrease. All these disfunctions had a lot of consequences on human health, and on animals and plants growth. To successfully achieve environmental protection as well as high crop yields, Romania must formulate relevant agricultural policies to encourage farmers in economically developed areas to reduce their N fertilization rate, while also issuing conventional fertilization recommendations for small-scale farming systems, and the expanding cultivation of cash crops.