Biotechnolgy

"Biotechnology" is a relatively recent term since it appeared for the first time around 1960.
It is composed of *bios* (life in Greek) and *technology* (entered in the French language in 1656, in the sense of study of tools, machines and raw materials).
Although its etymology is fairly precise, its definition is a little more vague, sometimes even subjective (Bhojwani, 1990).
The use of living organisms and their products for commercial purposes is a broad definition.
The first manufacturers of wine and bread can therefore be considered <biotechnology scientists> before the letter.
A narrower sense of the term biotechnology associates it with the achievements of the last sixty years including all in vitro culture techniques, as well as the different aspects of molecular genetics, such as gene cloning, sequencing and genetic engineering.
Similarly, there are two possible definitions of the term <plant biotechnology.>
- The first is a broad and traditional definition, according to which plant biotechnology is the human intervention on plant material using technological instruments to produce temporary effects.
- Classical definition of plant biotechnology: human intervention on plants using technological instruments to produce temporary reactions (see the authors).

https://search.lilo.org/searchweb.php?q=Biotechnologie%20%20bulgarie&page=1,

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FIRST FINDINGS

A- In 2018 we are still under the aspect of a very vague definition of the term biotechnology. Il y a une certaine confusion entre faire de la biotechnologie et une biotechnologie.
This document will lay the separative basis of this term by the invention of the author of a biotechnology.
Confusion: To go faster we just have to confirm that doing biotechnology is life since its inception.
Confusion: Doing biotechnology does not just apply to organic plant matter. It applies to all organic matter composing the Living on our planet.
Confusion: Speaking of organic matter, for all organic matter, we obtain an imprecise vision in accordance with the distorted presentation of a biotechnology.

Confusion: This term "organic matter" is used in the very broad sense of its definition without really understanding what it means.

Putting a bacteria in a Pietri box is not a biotechnology, but a biotechnological action
Working on the DNA of biological elements with a microscope is not a biotechnology, but a biotechnological action.

To date, there is a High Council for Biotechnology. These statutes only include biotechnology for medical or agronomic research
A biotechnological action is therefore a work of manipulation of biology on or with a technicality.
A biotechnology is a tool whose biological exists naturally, which activates itself, which works alone, in a technological environment whose main characteristic is to preserve its characteristic -biological- origin.
Note: Lyseconcept to support his claims has developed a scientific communication on this subject.

B- Since 1960 until today the confusion has been well maintained by the medical and agronomic research which has monopolized this term because it does well as it is new and that it presents the innovation. It is to wonder why, since we expect from research and scientists that they correct all scientific drifts.
In the book of precursors of Biology a monk works on beans of all colors by mixing them. He was the inventor of DNA, but it was recognized much later. He was already doing biotechnology, but it was not a biotechnology.

C- To date we are able to clarify the definition of this word by the fact that a true Biotechnology exists. His real problem is that it is difficult to separate the term "biotechnology" from the term "biotechnology".

D- This presentation will try to separate the characteristics that may relate to one or the other of these two biotechnological approaches.

Biotechnological approach

Consists of everything related to biology and only to biology. Biology is the Living. The Living is alive only if there is life.

The Living

The Living on earth is necessarily anchored to a terrestrial element. The earth, the water, the air.
All Living on earth has its own development envelope.
The Living and its inking are already in themselves a biotechnology, but as it is not the technical creativity of the man one can not define that it is a biotechnology as the man hears it today.
Yet it works in the same way as the biotechnology of human invention but with the hazards of terrestrial atmospheric parameters.
The human body is a biotechnology since it produces excrement (of the Living) and procreation. (A Living).
The snake changes skin by mutation. Where is biology, biotechnology?
Martin l'Hermite changes shell, etc.

Organic matter

All that is alive on earth is organic matter. Like all organic matter in general, from the cessation of the breath of life, this Living person dies. Mother Nature then initiates her natural process of destruction / elimination.

- If this organic matter has been preserved from any chemical pollution, MERE NATURE starts the biodegradation process.
If this organic matter is dead from having been impregnated with chemical, it has lost these characteristics - biological - original, it can no longer be applied the process of biodegradation.
Any organic matter that comes out of the biological context of its destruction / disposal becomes mud.
For example: fecal matter is an organic -biological matter. MOTHER NATURE by the process of biodegradation, eliminates it naturally. If it loses its -biological- characteristics, MERE NATURE transforms this fecal matter into excrement mud.

Stations that manage wastewater effluents, which are totally chemical, can not perform a biological treatment.
Excrement mud will never be able to follow the process of natural elimination of faeces.
That's why all sanitation services in the world produce more than 45 million tonnes of excrement mud. Biotechnology does not produce any at all.
For any organic matter that loses its biological characteristics, MERE NATURE initiates the ultimate process of biodegradation, putrefaction.

Life

The Life of the Living is the breath of life that allows this Living to keep alive, to develop.

The breaths of Life

The air, the water, the earth are an integral part of the Life of the Living. It draws resources essential to its development and its maintenance in Vivant condition.

Author's note: This document will highlight several relevant issues.

a) When and how is this breath of life activated?
b) When does this breath of life stop?
c) At what moment does a Living Person stop being a Living Person?
d) What happens to a the Living when his breath of life has just stopped?
e) When does a living consider himself dead?
f) what is the death of a the Living?

Author's note: At this stage we can realize that all visions, all these questions, corollary to biology, maintain the confusion on the term biotechnology.

The breath of life

Every organic matter has its own breath of life. Thus one can already at this stage differentiate an organic matter from another organic matter.
All organic matter draws on their support to live.
- There is the organic matter anchored on the ground, for the most part it is the organic organic matter.
- There is organic matter that evolves freely on its support, organic matter.
The breath of life of vegetable organic matter comes from the bond that anchors it on its support: earth and water or possibly other organic plant matter.
The root complex that absorbs liquid in which nutrients are found. This does not prevent to have a link with the air as photosynthesis demonstrates.
Vegetable organic matter absorbs the water contained in the air. It is the diversification of our biological environment.
The breath of life of organic matter comes from the medium on which it evolves. In the air, in the water, in the earth, but also air, water, earth.
There are therefore two types of organic matter.

The cessation of the breath of life

It is characterized by a vision that today is well anchored in the human being, death.
But the definition of this term is also quite confusing.
Example: An apple that is still hanging on its tree is alive. She is unhooked, she is dead.
An earthen carrot is alive, extracted from earth it is dead.
A fish in the water is alive, out of the water he died.
A cow grazing in her meadow is alive, we kill her, she is dead.

The death of a Living

Assuming that a Living Person can only feed on Vivant, we must extrapolate the term Vivant. Until when is a Living still of the order of the Living after the cessation of his breath of life?
Example of current inaccuracy on the Living.
- We eat an apple still hanging on his tree, we eat Vivant.
- We pick up the apple of the tree and we eat it immediately, it is dead but we still eat the Vivant.
- we store this apple in good conditions of preservation of its characteristics of Vivant, then it is eaten after a certain time, is it alive, is it dead?
- You kill a beast and store your body in good condition to preserve its characteristics of Vivant, then eat it, is it alive? Is she dead?
Most embarrassing question.

The death

Its definition is rather vague and comes down to the loss or cessation of the breath of life. But as we see described above, we need to have a more open approach, beyond.
It is very difficult to visually define the moment when the living is always of the order of the living after the cessation of his breath of life. It's also difficult scientifically.
Yet it is possible to do this by looking for other biological parameters.
We have in nature a very telling example: the famous compost.
An erroneous translation made by humans completely opposite to the Living.

Compost

This is a residue in a composter.
The composter is also a biotechnology, but imperfect, since it fails to put an end to its work by producing a residue.
Defining this residue in terms of soil fertile compost from a land of plant biodiversity development is a monumental mistake.
Indeed, if this residue is deposited in the bottom of the composter, it is that the Living working in the composter does not eliminate it.

The action of the living in the composter

- it feeds on vegetable organic waste
- he eliminates it by consequence.

Observation: What it does not manage to eliminate or does not want to eliminate is that this residue is of the order of the dead, not consumable by Living.
By extension by burying it in the soil, he will not feed a plant life but pollute the soil.

Manure

Farmers have always dug manure into the soil to enrich their land with agronomic production. These same farmers quickly realized that the work provided did not match the yield of their production.
What is detrimental to farmers who have turned to the chemical input is that science has not addressed the problem.
Analysis of the problem. The manure consists of straw, dung, urine of animals.
Straw quickly became a dead product when drying.
The dung remained of the order of the Living a little longer but it also became a dead product when drying.
Animal urine is a biochemical neutral product that will kill the Living straw and dung.
Manure, for over 99% of its composition is a dead product when it is introduced into the soil. Therefore we can understand its inefficiency to produce a return.
Most surprisingly, farmers have realized its poor performance.
What is also important is that another parameter also counteracts a possible performance of the manure.
A plant input does not provide fertilizer at all only by its presence.
It is necessary that the element "water" is present at the right moment, not too much nor not enough, which you will agree is very difficult naturally to obtain in the views of the atmospheric conditions.

Humus

It is a little he who has maintained involuntarily this confusion of fertilizer input.
It is certain that humus in its natural production environment is the most effective fertilizer for the development of plant biodiversity.
But it must be produced under conditions of natural balance of atmospheric biological parameter.
The alternation of hot / cold, dry / wet, parameters recreated artificially in a composter.

Open agricultural land.

An outdoor farm field absolutely can not recreate the same humus manufacturing structure.
The sun destroys much of what could be the Living, who becomes dead.
The mentalities evolve on this side since farmers suppress plowing.
At this stage of development of our presentation, we can see that organic matter is very difficult to identify.

Dead organic matter

A parameter allows us to define from what moment this organic matter switches from Vivant's condition to the condition of death.
It is specific to each organic matter and one is unable to materialize the engagement of its process.
It is the destruction / elimination of all organic matter.
- The process of destruction / elimination of plant organic matter is putrefaction.
A fairly fast procedure for 65% of vegetable organic matter that transforms this organic plant material into mud.
- The process of destruction / elimination of organic matter is biodegradation, which will also be followed, at a time T, by the putrefaction, which will turn it into mud.

A biotechnology can reverse these two processes if all biological parameters are in place and activated

Biotechnology

Définition

C'est l'association de la biologie avec une technicité spécifique adaptée.
A biotechnology is a tool whose biological exists naturally, which activates itself, which works alone, in a technological environment whose main characteristic is to preserve its characteristic -biological- origin.

http://sts.hks.harvard.edu/people/fellows.html,

It seems that for a hundred years now, Biology has lost its true notion of the Science of LIFE. It is less and less taught at school and biologists have become ecologists, ecologists, etc.
There was a time also when the chemical industry thought it could supplant the powers of biology.
The Science of LIFE has faded away from the accession of all chemical stuff to cheap.
Biologists have not been able to preserve Biology, which nevertheless is at the origin of LIFE.
Cloning promised to replace the biological. Some reports of industrial interventions on wastewater completely polluted by chemical, still arrive to perform biological treatment.
The septic tank has septic only its name because by its storage principle, it kills any form of Living.
There is no half measure with the Living, either it is -biological- or it is not.

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