

**UNIVERSITATEA „LUCIAN BLAGA” DIN SIBIU  
FACULTATEA DE ȘTIINȚE AGRICOLE, INDUSTRIE  
ALIMENTARĂ ȘI PROTECȚIA MEDIULUI**

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**EDITURA UNIVERSITĂȚII „LUCIAN BLAGA” DIN SIBIU**

## SUMMARY

1.	ALECU TANIA, SPÂNU SIMONA	Implicațiile reliefului asupra modificării regimului termic în depresiunea Sibiului și Podișul Hârtibaciului	Relief implication on the thermal regime changes in Sibiu Depression and Hartibaciu Plateau	7
2.	ALECU TANIA, SPÂNU SIMONA	Calitatea apei râurilor din bazinul hidrografic Olt – județul Sibiu	Water quality of the rivers of Olt watershed – Sibiu County	18
3.	ANTONIE VLAD IULIANA	Distribuția pe tipuri de ecosisteme a speciilor de Rhynchitidae și a Attelabidae (Ord. Coleoptera) din fauna României	Distribution on ecosystems types of Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae species (Ord. Coleoptera) of Romanian fauna	22
4.	ANTONIE VLAD IULIANA	Distribuția pe altitudine a speciilor de Rhynchitidae și a Attelabidae (Ord. Coleoptera) din fauna României	Distribution on altitude of Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae species (Ord. Coleoptera) of Romanian fauna	30
5.	BAHACIU GRATZIELA V. MAMINA LUCICA, HODOȘAN CAMELIA, DINIȚĂ GEROGETA, TUDORACHE MINODORA		Chemical interestification of vegetable oils and fats	36
6.	BAHACIU GRATZIELA V. MAMINA LUCICA, HODOȘAN CAMELIA, TUDORACHE MINODORA, DINIȚĂ GEROGETA		Inter-esterification of vegetable oils – applications	44
7.	BAHCIVANGI ȘTEFAN, CREANGĂ EUGEN, MATEȘ DUMITRU, IANCU RAMONA, STAN ROGER	Studiul parametrilor morfo-productivi și de reproducție la populațiile de caprine indigene	Study of morphology, productivity and reproduction characteristics in local goat populations	48
8.	BAHCIVANGI ȘTEFAN, IANCU RAMONA, STAN ROGER	Studiu privind antrenamentul și dresajul de cai Lipițan	Study concerning training and breaking in of Lipitzan horses	52
9.	BARBU C. HOREA, DUMITRU MARIANA, MICU MIRCEA	Metodă de calcul automat a texturii solului	Automated method for soil texture assessment	57
10.	BĂCILĂ V., VIDU LIVIA, CĂLIN I., VLADU M., POPA R., BAHACIU GRATZIELA	Cercetări privind folosirea indicelui de compactitate în selecția vierilor de reproducție din rasele materne	Researches concerning the use of compactness index in the reproductive boars' selection from maternal breeds	61
11.	BĂCILĂ V., VIDU LIVIA, CĂLIN I., VLADU M., POPA R., BAHACIU GRATZIELA	Indicele de compactitate-metodă de selecție pentru caractere de carcasă ale vierilor din rasele paterne.	The compactness index – selection method for the carcass characters of the boars from paternal breeds	67
12.	CĂRĂUȘ T., STANCIU MIRELA, DINIȚĂ GEORGETA	Cercetări privind posibilitățile de cerștere a mătcilor în ferme private în vederea ameliorării populațiilor de albine	Researches concerning the queens growing possibilities in private farms, for the amelioration of bees populations	74

13.	CUSTURĂ DANIELA, CUSTURĂ I., TUDORACHE MINODORA, VAN I., DINIȚĂ GEORGETA, MARMANDIU A.,	Studiu comparativ privind creșterea separată pe sexe	Comparative study on separated sexes growing	82
14.	CUSTURĂ I., TUDORACHE MINODORA, VAN I., DINIȚĂ GEORGETA, MARMANDIU A., CUSTURĂ DANIELA	Studiu privind performanțele de producție la doi hibridi și două sisteme de creștere	Study concerning the production capacities of two hybrids and two growing systems	88
15.	DINIȚĂ GEORGETA, TUDORACHE MINODORA, CUSTURĂ I., SÂNDULESCU DANA CĂTĂLINA, MAMINĂ LUCICA, MARMANDIU I.	Efectul consangvinizării asupra rezistenței viermilor de mătase la poliedria indusă	Effect of cosanguinisation on the silk worms resistance to induce polyhedry	92
16.	DINIȚĂ GEORGETA, TUDORACHE MINODORA, HODOȘAN CAMELIA, BAHACIU GRATZIELA, CUSTURĂ I., MARMADIU A.	Optimizarea tehnologiilor de întreținere a familiilor de albine	Optimization of bee-keeping technologies	96
17.	DUMITRU MARIANA	Particularități constructive la tractorul SM – 800	Constructive characteristics of SM-800 tractor	100
18.	DUMITRU MARIANA	Particularități constructive și funcționale la tractorul L-445	Constructive and functional characteristics of the L-445 tractor	104
19.	HODOȘAN CAMELIA, BAHACIU GRATZIELA, MAMINĂ LUCICA, BĂRBUICĂ S., TUDORACHE MINODORA, DINIȚĂ GEORGETA	Influența radicalilor liberi asupra peroxidării lipidice din materiile prime furajere	Influence of free radicals on lipidic peroxydation in the feeding raw materials	108
20.	HODOȘAN CAMELIA, MAMINĂ LUCICA, BAHACIU GRATZIELA, DINIȚĂ GEORGETA, BARBUICĂ S. TUDORACHE MINODORA	Compoziții complexe de fertilizanți și pesticide (insecticide, fungicide) aditivat sau încorporate în polimeri biodegradabili	Complex compositions of fertilizers and pesticides (insecticides, fungicides) added or incorporated into biodegradable polymers	114
21.	INACU RAMONA, BAHCIBANGI ȘTEFAN, STAN ROGER, RAMBA M.	Studiu privind reproducerea cabalinelor	Study concerning horses reproduction	122
22.	IUGA ANA MARIA		The “oral” tone of EFL writing	127
23.	MAMINĂ LUCICA, BAHACIU GRATZIELA, HODOȘAN CAMELIA, BĂRBUICĂ S., TUDORACHE MINODORA, DINIȚĂ GEORGETA	Influența fertilizării NPK asupra producției de masă verde și a conținutului plantelor în proteină brută	Influence of NPK fertilization on the green mass and protein amount in plants	135
24.	MAMINĂ LUCICĂ, BAHACIU GRATZIELA, HODOȘAN CAMELIA, TUDORACHE MINODORA, DINIȚĂ GEORGETA, BARBUICĂ S.	Cercetări privind acumularea plumbului solubil în plantele furajere, în condițiile fertilizării NPK pe o durată de 3 ani	Researches concerning the accumulation of soluble Pb in fodder plants, in the circumstances of a three years NPK fertilization	139
25.	MARMANDIU A., PÂRVU MONICA, NEDELCU MIHAELA, RĂDUCUȚĂ I., STANCIU MIRELA, DINIȚĂ GEORGETA	Impactul clonării asupra eficienței genetice a programelor de ameliorare a taurinelor	Impact of cloning on the genetic efficiency of amelioration programs in cattle	145

26.	MARMANDIU A., RĂDUCUȚĂ I., NEDELCU MIHAELA, PÂRVU MONICA, DINIȚĂ GEORGETA, CUSTURĂ I.	Influența clonării asupra consangvinizării în programele de selecție a taurinelor pe descendenți	Influence of cloning on consanguinization within the descendants selection programs in cattle	155
27.	MĂRCULESCU ANGELA, SAND CAMELIA, CIROTEA G., IAGĂRU POMPILICA, CRĂCIUN IZABELA	Studii privind valorificarea speciei <i>Calendula officinalis</i> L.	Studies concerning the valorization of <i>Calendula officinalis</i> L. species	163
28.	MIAUTĂ NELA, CIORNEI CONSTANTIN	Controlul biologic al populațiilor de dăunători forestieri	Biologic control of forest pests populations	168
29.	MOISE GEORGE	Studiu privind valoarea nutritivă a proteinei microbiene în alimentația umană și animală	Study concerning the nutritive value of microbial protein in human and animal food	172
30.	MOSIE-STANCĂ CRISTINA	Fenologia lepidopterelor <i>Vanessa Atlanta</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (ord. Lepidoptera, fam. Nymphalidae) din zona Sibiel în condițiile verii 2003	Phenology of <i>Vanessa Atlanta</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (ord. Lepidoptera, fam. Nymphalidae) lepidopters in Sibiel area, in the summer of 2003	176
31.	MOISE – STANCĂ CRISTINA	Contribuții la cunoașterea macrolepidopterelor din zona Sibiel (jud. Sibiu) în condițiile verii 2003	Contributions to the knowledge of macro-lepidopters in Sibiel area, in the summer of 2003	180
32.	PÂRVU MONICA, MARMANDIU A., STANCIU MIRELA	Atenuarea efectelor negative ale stresului termic la scroafele din rasa Marele Alb	Attenuation of the negative effects of thermal stress in the “Marele Alb” sows	188
33.	PÂRVU MONICA, MARMANDIU A., BURLACU R., STANCIU MIRELA	Asistarea pe calculator a procesului de creștere la puii de carne	Computer aided growth process in broilers	192
34.	POP MIHAI R., SAND CAMELIA	Corelațiile stabilite între unele caractere morfologice ale unor genotipuri de <i>Angelica archangelica</i> L. și compoziția lor chimică	Correlations between certain morphological characteristics of <i>Angelica archangelica</i> L. genotypes and their chemical composition	196
35.	POP MIHAI R., SAND CAMELIA	Variabilitatea unor caractere morfologice ale rădăcinii la genotipurile de <i>Angelica archangelica</i> L. selectate	Variability of certain morphological root characteristics in selected <i>Angelica archangelica</i> L. genotypes	202
36.	RĂDUCUȚĂ I., MARMANDIU A., STANCIU MIRELA	Cercetări privind însușirile morfo-productive ale caprinelor din rasa carpatină din zona Turnu Măgurele	Researches concerning the morphological and production characteristics of the Carpathian race goats in Turnu Magurele area	208
37.	SAND CAMELIA	Influenta tipului de explant în procesul de calusogeneză la sfecla de zahăr	Influence of explant type in the calus genesis at sugar-beet	212
38.	SAND CAMELIA, POP MIHAI R.	Inducerea procesului de organogeneză la explantele de sfeclă de zahăr ( <i>Beta vulgaris</i> )	Induction of organogenesis process in sugar-beet ( <i>Beta vulgaris</i> ) explants	220
39.	SÂNDULESCU DANA, POPA R. AL., DINIȚĂ GERGETA, ȘULĂR ANDRA	Dinamica principalelor nutrienți (N și P) în bazinele Prahovei, Ialomiței, Glavaciocului și în insula Fundu Mare	Dynamics of the main nutrients (N and P) in the Prahova, Ialomita and Glavacioc watersheds, and in Fundu Mare Island	224
40.	SIMTION DANIELA		The accountant internationalizing	230

41.	SIMTION DANIELA, IUGA ANA MARIA		The Romanian accounting model adapted to inflation in the letter and spirit of international accounting standards	235
42.	SPĂNU SIMONA	Zona colinară Bâlea-Glăjerie – posibil areal turistic cu sezon prelungit	Hill zone of Balea – Glajarie, a possible tourism area with extended season	245
43.	SPĂNU SIMONA	Regimul nival și posibilitatea practicării sporturilor de iarnă în zona Bâlea – Munții Făgăraș	Snow regime and possibility of winter sport practice in the area of Balea – Fagaras Mountains	251
44.	STAN ROGER, BAHCIVANGI ȘTEFAN, IANCU RAMONA	Studiu privind evoluția producției de lapte a efectivelor de bovine de rasă Montbeliarde importate din Franța	Study concerning the evolution of milk production of the Montbeliarde cows imported from France	257
45.	STANCIU MIRELA, CIORTEA G., GEORGESCU N., DOBRILĂ AURELIA	Prezentarea unei asociații formate din exploatații agricole care sunt ferme pedagogice – studiu de caz în regiunea Vendee, Franța	Presentation of an association formed by agricultural and teaching farms – case study in Vendee, France	261
46.	STANCIU MIRELA, DOBRILĂ AURELIA, CUSTURĂ I., MARMANDIU A., BĂCILĂ V., VLAD I., RĂDUCUTĂ I.	Cercetări privind organizarea unei ferme de vaci de carne de rasă Charolaise, în regiunea Vendee, Franța	Researches concerning the organization of a Charolaise meat cows in Vendee, France	267
47.	TIMAR ANA, ILIU ADRIANA, MOISE – STANCĂ CRISTINA, TÂNASE MARIA	Cunoașterea apariției focarelor primare de mană, la cultura cartofului, în localități reprezentative pentru județul Sibiu, în condițiile pedo-climatice ale anului 2004	Knowing of the main sources of <b>Phytophthora infestans</b> in potatoes, within representative places for Sibiu County, in the pedo-climatic conditions of the year 2004	277
48.	TIMAR ANA, MOISE-STANCĂ CRISTINA	Studiu privind biologia ploșniței cerealelor <i>Eurygaster</i> spp. și <i>Aelia</i> spp. (Heteroptera) într-o cultură de grâu din județul Sibiu în condițiile anului 2004	Study concerning <i>Eurygaster</i> spp. and <i>Aelia</i> spp. (Heteroptera) in a wheat culture in Sibiu County, during the year 2004	281
49.	TIȚA MIHAELA-ADRIANA, JĂȘCANU V.	Influența gradului de colmatare a membranelor în procesul de ultrafiltrare	Influence of membrane clogging for the ultrafiltration process	287
50.	TUDORACHE MINODORA, CUSTURĂ I., DINIȚĂ GEORGETA, BAHACIU GRATZIELA, MAMINĂ LUCICA, HODOȘAN CAMELIA	Cercetări privind particularitățile de producție ale dihorului comun crescut în condițiile țării noastre	Researches concerning the production characteristics of common polecat, grown in the Romanian conditions	291
51.	TURCU DIONISIE-MARIAN	Turismul montan la sfârșitul secolului XIX	Mountain tourism at the end of XIXth century	299
52.	VIDU LIVIA, CĂLIN I., UDROIU ALINA, BĂCILĂ V.	Analiza performanțelor în direcția producției de lapte la vacile de rasă Brună din județul Buzău	Analysis of milk production of the “Bruna” cows in Buzau County	303

## IMPLICAȚIILE RELIEFULUI ASUPRA MODIFICĂRII REGIMULUI TERMIC ÎN DEPRESIUNEA SIBIULUI ȘI PODIȘULUI HÂRTIBACIULUI

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### ABSTRACT

*To characterize the climate regime it was used the data bank of the zonal weather network, that also sends data worldwide, i.e. the Sibiu and Agnita weather stations. These data allowed us to update the values of the climatic parameters shown by the multiannual averages calculated for the last fifteen years, this being possible because of the uninterrupted row of observations performed during this period and kept within the weather stations archives. The data were completed with those existing in the weather year-books and in the Climatologic Atlas of Romania.*

*These weather stations register the effects of the general atmospheric circulation in different ways. The relief also determines the climatic conditions, reflected in the variation of all the other components of the natural environment and especially in the presence of the succession of the geographical landscape.*

**KEY WORDS:** regim termic, inversiune termică, amplitudine

## CALITATEA APEI RÂURILOR DIN BAZINUL HIDROGRAFIC OLT-JUDEȚUL SIBIU

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### ABSTRACT:

*Monitoring the water quality on the tributaries of the rivers Olt, in the county of Sibiu, shows that one third of them are of the 1<sup>st</sup> category, a little more than one third are of the 2<sup>nd</sup> category and the rest are equally divided between the waters of the 3<sup>rd</sup> category and the degraded ones.*

*After analysing comparatively the data from 2003, with the ones from previous yers, no significant changes have occurred, but still a reduction has been noticed in the percentage of the waters the 3<sup>rd</sup> category and a slight growth of those from the 2<sup>nd</sup> category and of the degraded ones.*

**KEY WORDS:** poluare, categorii de calitate a apei, degradare

**DISTRIBUȚIA PE TIPURI DE ECOSISTEME A SPECIILOR DE  
RHYNCHITIDAE ȘI ATTELABIDAE (ORD. COLEOPTERA) DIN  
FAUNA ROMÂNIEI**

**IULIANA VLAD-ANTONIE**

Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" din Sibiu

**ABSTRACT:**

*The species Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea) are a relative restricted group of insects which study represents both a scientific and practical interest. The research of some ecological aspects contributes to the wideness of the knowledge area about species in the fauna Romania. For the achievement of this work was processed a rich material consisting of about over 2830 samples of adults of rinchitide and atelabide, from which 1244 samples were collected by the author herself during the travels through many places in the country. The other is coming from the collections that have been at our disposal for study.*

*As a result of the analysis of the material were established as follows:*

- 1. The distribution of the species Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae in the ecosystems on the territory of Romania is quite less homogeneous .*
- 2. The most of the species belonging to these two families show up in the following zones: in the skirt (18 species), in the leafy forests (17 species), in the bushes (14 species), in the forest step fields (16 species), in the agrosystems (11 species).*
- 3. A relative reduced number of species prefer the specific conditions as part of the riverside coppice (8 species), steppe fields (2 species) and in the coniferous cone-bearing forest only 1 species.*

**KEYWORDS:** *ecosisteme, Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae*

## DISTRIBUȚIA PE ALTITUDINE A SPECIILOR DE RHYNCHITIDAE ȘI ATTELABIDAE (ORD. COLEOPTERA) DIN ROMÂNIA

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### ABSTRACT:

*This work is a part of a complex study that has the purpose to clear up some problems regarding the ecology of the families Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae that were totally insufficient till nowadays in Romania. In order to take the place of an empty in the specialized literature we had in view the systematization and the synthesizing of the available data till nowadays for these two families, and mainly, to supplement with new data that are the results of our own research. The researches were done between 1996-2003, processing over 2830 samples of adult rinchitide and atelabide.*

*Analysing the distribution on altitude, we can notice that the species Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae are spread in the zones having a medium altitude. This spreading is justified mainly by the influence of some components of the environment, among which the main part is taking by the temperature.*

*In its turn, the physical and chemical component of the ecosystem influences the spreading on vertical of the vegetal species. Being quartered in ecosystems in which appear the plants on which they develop in the larval stage, the distribution on the altitude of the Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae is also influenced by the spreading of the host plant.*

**KEYWORDS:** ecologia rinchitidelor și attelabidelor

## CHEMICAL INTERESTERIFICATION OF VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS

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### ABSTRACT

*The nutritional aspect of fats and oils has always been a point of discussion. Whereas in the past, attention was focused on a reduction of the saturated fat level in food products, more and more attention is paid to the trans-fatty acids content and natural vitamin content of oils and fats. In order to keep up with the ever changing oil quality requirements, existing technologies are being continuously improved or new processes emerge. Especially the fat modification processes attracts a lot of attention, as chemical properties of the oil and fat.*

## INTERESTERIFICATION OF VEGETABLE OILS - APPLICATIONS

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HODOȘAN, MINODORA TUDORACHE, GEORGETA DINITA

Universitatea de Științe Agronomice și Medicină Veterinară București

### ABSTRACT:

*Interesterification changes the distribution of the fatty acids among the glycerides of fats or mixtures of fats from what was present originally. This affects the physical nature and fat behaviour. In the present work they are represented the industrial applications of interesterification and the ways to evaluate the quality of this process.*

## STUDIUL PARAMETRILOR MORFOPRODUCTIVI ȘI DE REPRODUCȚIE LA POPULAȚIILE DE CAPRINE INDIGENE

ȘTEFAN BAHCIVANGI\*, EUGEN CREANGĂ, DUMITRU MATEȘ, RAMONA  
IANCU, ROGER STAN

UNIVERSITATEA "LUCIAN BLAGA" SIBIU, FACULTATEA S.A.I.A.P.M.

### **ABSTRACT:**

*This study was made for 2.000 goats and the main objective of this study was to establish the principal morfo-productive parameters in goats reproduction. With the help of the crossing, improvement and selection methods we succeed to increase the productive potential and the reproduction index. Also, the specific control was made at the corporal dimensions and milk production regarding the physiological index to (the protein, the fat substance).*

## STUDIU PRIVIND ANTRENAMENTUL ȘI DRESAJUL RASEI DE CAI LIPITAN

BAHCIVANGI ȘT., IANCU RAMONA, STAN R.

Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" Sibiu, Facultatea Ș.A.I.A.P.M.

### **ABSTRACT:**

*This study has been made at the Sâmbăta de Jos Equestrian Farm and Ripaud family Farm in France. The main objective was the equine yourt training.*

*We study the horse training regarding the natural reflex and we establish the training methods concerning the time, place and efforts of this process.*

*Also, in this research, we wanted to present the morphological and physiological indexes to see the different performances between a train and untrain horse.*

## **METODĂ DE CALCUL AUTOMAT A TEXTURII SOLULUI**

**C.H.BARBU, M. DUMITRU, M. MIRCEA**

Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" din Sibiu

**ABSTRACT:**

*The soil texture determination consists in the measurement of the percentage of different granulometric class (sand, silt, clay) and then the interpretation of the results. This is done usually by comparing the results with the "texture triangle", a slow method. The paper presents a computer aided method of determining the soil texture, much faster.*

**KEY WORDS:** soil texture, computer program

**CERCETĂRI PRIVIND FOLOSIREA INDICELUI DE  
COMPACTITATE ÎN SELECȚIA VIERILOR DE REPRODUCȚIE  
DIN RASELE MATERNE**

**V. BĂCILĂ, LIVIA VIDU, I. CĂLIN, M. VLADU, R. POPA,  
GRATZIELA BAHACIU**

Universitatea de Științe Agronomice și Medicină Veterinară București

**ABSTRACT:**

*The compactity index could be use for the selection of two types of boars: as for the boars of maternal breeds as for the paternal breeds. The formula proposes for the estimation of the compactity index is based on the weight of the boars, the thorax depth, thorax width and the body length, obtained for boars six months of age. The compactity index could be used in the selection of maternal breed boars for the reproductive trait. On the base of this index, the selection retains for the reproduction the boars of maternal breed with the small value of this index.*

**INDICELE DE COMPACTITATE-METODĂ DE SELECȚIE  
PENTRU CARACTERE DE CARCASĂ ALE VIERILOR DIN  
RASELE PATERNE**

**V. BĂCILĂ, LIVIA VIDU, I. CĂLIN, M. VLADU, R. POPA,  
GRATZIELA BAHACIU**

Universitatea de Științe Agronomice și Medicină Veterinară București

**ABSTRACT:**

*The estimation of the compactity index, obtained with the formula  $I_c = \frac{M}{\pi x \frac{a}{2} x \frac{b}{2} xl}$ .*

*which is based on the weight of the boars, the thorax depth, thorax width and the body length, obtained for boars six months of age, can be used for the selection of paternal breed boars. For the paternal breed boars we preferred and retained for reproduction those that have the eldest compactity index, in addition of the selection of own performance for the traits with economical importance. Consequently, the classification for the paternal breed boars is decreasing by the compactity index*

**CERCETĂRI PRIVIND POSIBILITĂȚILE DE CREȘTERE A  
MĂTCILOR ÎN FERME PRIVATE ÎN VEDEREA AMELIORĂRII  
POPULAȚIILOR DE ALBINE**

**CĂRĂUȘ TEODOR<sup>\*</sup>, STANCIU MIRELA<sup>\*</sup>, DINIȚĂ GEORGETA<sup>\*\*</sup>**

<sup>\*</sup>University „Lucian Blaga”, Sibiu.

<sup>\*\*</sup>University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, București

**ABSTRACT:**

*The paper presents some possibilities of growing queen-bees in private farms, in order to improve the population of honeybees.*

*The controlled queens growth has led to the amelioration of both their qualities, and of their families. The studied colonies were hindered to swarm prematurely, and this feature was transmitted by the new queens.*

*The honey and wax production has increased significantly. The families have entered in autumn time with younger bees become to appear even in January.*



## STUDIU COMPARATIV PRIVIND CREȘTEREA SEPARATĂ PE SEXE

DANIELA CUSTURĂ, I. CUSTURĂ, MINODORA TUDORACHE, I. VAN,  
GEORGETA DINIȚĂ, A. MARMANDIU

U.S.A.M.V. București

### ABSTRACT:

*Studies described in this paper took place at Avicola Buciumeni, part of Avicola Călărași, and they have emphasis the difference in production parameters (feed conversion, livability, average weight gain and final average body weight) for the separate sex growing at the hybrid ROSS 308.*

*Broilers were kept on litter floor during 42 days and the following parameters were calculated:*

- *weekly and final weight;*
- *weekly and final mortality;*
- *average daily weight gain;*
- *specific consumption.*

*There were used a flock of 82.400 females and a flock of 75.600 males, raised in the same conditions, for calculations. There were funded important differences between the two flocks grown separately by sex.*

*Final body weight was 500 g or more bigger for males.*

*Average daily gain was of 60,7g/day for males and only 47,9 g/day for females.*

*Mortality was favorable to females, with 10,3% compared to 13,2% for males.*

*Specifically consumption is favorable to males, with 1,93 kg feed/kg gain, compared to 2.02 kg feed/kg gain for females.*

*These results concerning the calculate parameters have proven clearly the technical and economical superiority of the separate sex growing, which offers advantages even after slaughtering.*

**KWY –WORDS:** hibrid, greutate corporală, consum specific, spor mediu zilnic, viabilitate

## STUDIU PRIVIND PERFORMANȚELE DE PRODUCȚIE LA DOI HIBRIZI ȘI DOUĂ SISTEME DE CREȘTERE

CUSTURĂ I., TUDORACHE MINODORA, VAN I., DINIȚĂ GEORGETA,  
MARMANDIU A., CUSTURĂ DANIELA

U.S.A.M.V. – Facultatea de Zootehnie-București

### ABSTRACT:

*Concurrent with the increasing rate of meat consumption, it started a competition among biological material producers which are preoccupied to create meat hybrids that answer to the market demands dictated by both producers and consumers in order to maximize the profit and to obtain the product to a much lower price. In this direction, the present work compares two hybrids in order to observe their behaviour in two growing system types.*

*The study was realized during five breeding series on a total effective of 356.887 heads per series.*

*The results obtained show a better performance of A hybrid in large captivity and to B hybrid a better performance in tight captivity. For the both hybrids, the recorded specific input was better performance in tight captivity, but the “in life” meat quantity on square meter is almost double in the same breeding system.*

**KEY WORDS:** hybrid, greutate corporală, consum specific, indicele de producție

## EFECTUL CONSANGVINIZĂRII ASUPRA REZISTENȚEI VIERMILOR DE MĂTASE LA POLIEDRIA INDUSĂ

DINIȚĂ GEORGETA, TUDORACHE MINODORA, CUSTURĂ I.,  
SĂNDULESCU DANA CĂTĂLINA, MAMINĂ LUCICA, MARMANDIU A.

U.S.A.M.V. – Facultatea de Zootehnie-București

### ABSTRACT

*The nuclear polyedry is one of the most spread silkworm, having as a patogen agent a virus found in larva body as polyedric cristals, granular and elementar corpuscules. The larves rezistance to induces polyedry was negative influencend by the inbreeding process. The surviving rates of larves after induced polyedry by low temperature action were in C<sub>3</sub> between 5.33-30.67 % to Băneasa 75 line and between 24-48 % to White Băneasa lines group. The increasing the inbreeding lines determines the decreasing te polyedry resistance, as thereforein C<sub>6</sub>, the viable larve rates are 4-21,33 % to Băneasa 75 and 9,33-32 % to White Băneasa lines. In the same experimental condition, the un inbreeding whitness has a survival larves ratebetwwen 49,33-52 % to Băneasa 75 and 48-50,67 % to White Băneasa*

## OPTIMIZAREA TEHNOLOGIILOR DE ÎNTREȚINERE A FAMILIILOR DE ALBINE

DINIȚĂ GEORGETA, TUDORACHE MINODORA, HODOȘAN CAMELIA,  
BAHACIU GRATZIELA VICTORIA, CUSTURĂ I., MARMANDIU A.

U.S.A.M.V. – Facultatea de Zootehnie-București

### ABSTRACT:

*The continuous developping of apiculture it can be done by using the best maintenance technologies of bees families, technologies have as a purpose the increasing of the efficienscy.*

*A principal condition for the pastoral beekeeping application and increasing the beekeeping farms mobility is the appearance of the beekeeping platforms and pavilions. An essential factor for the beebreed is the queen. If in the bee colony existe a performer queen the good productions will be obtaine.*

*For this reason, each beehive must has a queens breeding, wich will done the necessary queens. For the good exploitation of the climate condition from our country is necessary the existing of the auxiliary bee families. These famyli secure the suplimentary bees and queens for the bee colonies. The maximum rentability for the beehive maybe obtain, if only all this conditions are respected.*

## **PARTICULARITĂȚI CONSTRUCTIVE LA TRACTORUL SM-800**

**DUMITRU MARIANA**

*“Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu ROMANIA*

**ABSTRACT:**

*The paper presents the constructive particularities of tractor SM-800, a tractor on chain tracks, regarding the motor construction, transmission, movement speed, direction system, brake system and electric installation, which is a complete presentation of this type of tractor.*

## **PARTICULARITĂȚI CONSTRUCTIVE ȘI FUNCȚIONALE LA TRACTORUL L-445**

**DUMITRU MARIANA**

*“Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu ROMANIA*

**ABSTRACT:**

*The paper presents the main constructive and functional characteristics of tractor L-445, used in plant growing, referring to the movement mechanism, which is different at this type of tractor over the main tractor in this category, U-445.*

*There are also presented the constructive particularities of the related tractors U-445 HC.*

**KEYWORDS:** selection index, breeding value, heritability, genotypic correlation.

## **INFLUENȚA RADICALILOR LIBERI ASUPRA PEROXIDĂRII LIPIDICE DIN MATERIILE PRIME FURAJERE**

**HODOȘAN CAMELIA, BAHACIU GRATZIELA, MAMINĂ LUCICA,  
BARBUICĂ S., TUTORACHE MINODORA, DINIȚĂ GEORGETA**

U.S.A.M.V. – Facultatea de Zootehnie-București

### **ABSTRACT:**

*In order to obtain a feeding program which can ensure the equilibrium between purchaser-risks-costs, when it is used fodder raw materials reach in lipids, it is important to know the peroxidation process of the lipids.*

*The present paper realizes a synthesis of the latest research news regarding the peroxidation process of the antioxidant protection: external sources of free radicals (from fodder): types of natural and synthesis antioxidants.*

## COMPOZIȚII COMPLEXE DE FERTILIZANȚI ȘI PESTICIDE (INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE) ADITIVATE SAU ÎNCORPORATE ÎN POLIMERI BIODEGRADABILI

HODOȘAN CAMELIA, MAMINĂ LUCICA, BAHACIU GRATZIELA  
VICTORIA, DINIȚA GEORGETA, BARBUICĂ S., TUDORACHE  
MINODORA

USAMV, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine București

### ABSTRACT:

*In the last 5 decades, there were made intense and extensive scientific researches in order to obtain certain compositions for mineral fertilizers and pesticides (insecticide).*

*The positive significant economic effect obtained by the utilization of certain composition and the ecological reasons are the main elements that determine the maintaining the researches up-to-dateless.*

*By the incorporation of fertilizers-pesticides mixtures in biodegradable polymers it result a controlled releasing of the active components from the mixture, which determines the increasing of their biological effects and their time of action.*

*This work presents the results of the scientific results of the scientific researches (theoretic and experimental) conducted in order to obtain some complex compositions of fertilizers with pesticides. Another purpose of this paper is obtaining of biodegradable polymers in that will be incorporate the new products for the obtaining the mixtures of mineral fertilizer with antipests and macromolecular synthesis compounds. There are also presented the results of the testing regarding the biologic activity analyzed (in the lab and in the field conditions).*

## **STUDIU PRIVIND REPRODUCEREA CABALINELOR**

**BAHCIVANGI ȘT. \*, IANCU RAMONA, STAN ROGER, RAMBA M. \*\***

\*University Lucian Blaga Sibiu

\*\*Herghelia Sâmbăta de Jos-Brașov

### **ABSTRACT**

*This research was made at Sâmbăta de Jos Farm, Făgăraș and the main objective was to present the reproduction influence in equine breeding. The structure of this research is to present the genital organ function during the insemination and also the reproduction characteristics-the morphological and physiological aspects which can be positive or negative.*

## THE “ORAL” TONE OF EFL WRITING

IUGA ANA-MARIA

Universitatea “Lucian Blaga” Sibiu

### **ABSTRACT:**

*This paper compares strategies for conjunction in spoken English and English as a Foreign Language (EFL) writing. Using the conjunction because as a focal example, the paper illustrates how EFL writers use because clauses to indicate the knowledge base for their assertions, to introduce independent segments, and to display links between sections of discourse. While spoken English commonly used because clauses for these functions, they are typically realized in different ways in writing. Such used are a transfer of strategies into written English in which other strategies for clause combining are expected.*

*For EFL writers (scientists or engineers), developing their skills in new genres requires knowledge about how grammatical resources are typically used in realizing those genres. This study contributes to the understanding of the role of conjunction in the structuring of spoken and written text, and of role of register differences in shaping EFL writing.*

**INFLUENȚA FERTILIZĂRII NPK ASUPRA PRODUCȚIEI DE  
MASĂ VERDE ȘI A CONȚINUTULUI PLANTELOR ÎN  
PROTEINĂ BRUTĂ**

**MAMINĂ LUCICA, BAHACIU GRATZIELA VICTORIA, HODOȘAN  
CAMELIA, BĂRBUICĂ S., TUDORACHE MINODORA, DINIȚĂ GEORGETA**

U.S.A.M.V. – Facultatea de Zootehnie-București

**ABSTRACT:**

*The fodder quality, assed by the total (brut) protein content was investigated as a nutritive value for every harvesting (a media for three years) during june, july and august (table 1) then was regarding the average for the three years of experimentation.*

*The (brut) protein content of fodder plants was calculated for every three yars of experimentation.*

**CERCETĂRI PRIVIND ACUMULAREA PLUMBULUI  
SOLUBIL ÎN PLANTELE FURAJERE, ÎN CONDIȚIILE  
FERTILIZĂRII NPK PE O DURATĂ DE 3 ANI**

**MAMINĂ LUCICA, BAHACIU GRATZIELA VICTORIA, HODOȘAN  
CAMELIA, BĂRBUICĂ S., TUDORACHE MINODORA, DINIȚĂ GEORGETA,  
BARBUICA S.**

U.S.A.M.V București

**ABSTRACT**

The researches were focused on the establishing the behaviour of fertilized plants with nitrogen and potassium which were treated with plumbum pollution charge in two concentrations (100 and 200 ppm). By its adding in the growth substrate in the first year of experimentation (in 100 ppm concentration) its content increases up to 3.30 ppm in V5 samples (fertilized with  $N_0K_0Pb_{100}$ ), 3.75 ppm in V6 (fertilized with  $N_{50}K_{200}Pb_{100}$ ), 4.60 ppm in V7 variant and 5 ppm in V8 according to the witness, in which the level of plumbum was 1.25 ppm.

For a double concentration of (200 ppm) the plants absorbed different levels of plumbum (5.8 ppm in V9 and 6.60 ppm in V10 and V11).

In the case of a doubled added plumb concentration (200 ppm) the fodder plants have absorbed 5.8 ppm in V9 variant, 6.6 ppm in V10 and V11 variants.

The plumb level in fodder plants were lower than 14 ppm Pb, the maximal recommended values from literature.

## IMPACTUL CLONĂRII ASUPRA EFICIENȚEI GENETICE A PROGRAMELOR DE AMELIORARE A TAURINELOR

MARMANDIU A. \*, MONICA PÎRVU \*\*, NEDELCU MIHAELA \*, RĂDUCUȚĂ I. \*,  
STANCIU MIRELA \*\*\*, DINIȚĂGEORGETA \*

Universitatea de Științe Agronomice și Medicină Veterinară, București; \*\* Facultatea de  
Medicină Veterinară "Spiru-Haret", București; \*\*\* Universitatea "Lucian Blaga", Sibiu

### ABSTRACT:

The application of cloning on the way of bull dams into a programme of bulls selection on progenies, represents an important way of increasing the genetic efficiency of the breeding activity of cattle performances. Depending of the bull dams prolificity (27-61 progenies/donator), the annual genetic progress presented values from  $\Delta G=2,6755\%$  to  $\Delta G=2,7615\%$ . The increasing of selection effect concomitantly with the improving of the production ratio in the embryo donating cows, was due to the substantial reducing of the necessary in nominalised bull dam cows (the proportion of retaining decreased with 55,26%), fact which allowed the increasing of the intensity selection with 8,36% and the increasing of the genetic progress per generation with the same percentage (from  $R_{MT}=1,9207_{\sigma_A}$  to  $R_{MT}=2,0814_{\sigma_A}$ ).

Into the condition of maintaining the testing of bulls per progenies, a breeding programme that incorporates the cloning is more advantageous for the genetic efficiency than for the classical breeding programmes based on the simple artificial insemination. Obtaining 27-61 progenies/donator, the increasing of the genetic progress realisable through the using of cloning, varied into the limits  $\Delta G=+22,85-$   $+26,81\%$ . This superiority is due exclusively to the majoring of the selection intensity and the genetic progress on the way of bull dams (with 43,56%-55,57%), but also, the reducing with about two years of the generation interval on this way.

**KEYWORDS:** *cloning, genetic progress, breeding programmes, bull dams, bull bulls, dam bulls.*

## INFLUENȚA CLONĂRII ASUPRA CONSANGVINIZĂRII ÎN PROGRAMELE DE SELECȚIE A TAURINELOR DE DESCENDENȚI

MARMANDIU A. \*, RĂDUCUȚĂ I. \*, NEDELCU MIHAELA \*,  
MONICA PÎRVU \*\*, DINIȚĂ GEORGETA \*, CUSTURĂ I. \*

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Medicină Veterinară "Spiru-Haret", București

### ABSTRACT:

*Irrespective of the size, active population structure, and the number of progenies, cloning combined by bulls selection on the progenies offers the possibility of increasing the genetic efficiency of breeding programmes in cattle. The increasing of the active population size (especially to about 50000 cows), the increasing of ratio in the Elite group (from 40% to 70%) and of the progenies number per donator (from 27 to 61), influenced positively the rate of the annual genetic progress ( $\Delta G$ ). For the size and optimum structure of the active population (50000 cows, 70% Elite: 30% Testing), obtaining annual 27-61 offspring from each bull dam, the annual genetic progress varied between the limits  $\Delta G=0,233_{\sigma_A}-0,239_{\sigma_A}$ .*

*The substantial reducing of the number of bull dams applying the cloning, it determined the increasing of the inbreeding coefficient ( $\Delta F=1,68\%-7,62\%$ ), the increasing being more evident when the population size was smaller (10.000 cows), and the ratio of the Elite group and the prolificity were maximum (70%, respectively 61 progenies/donator). The increasing of the inbreeding affected the selection effect and the optimum rate of reproduction which maximise the real annual genetic progress genetic and which maintain the inbreeding into the acceptable limits of 27 progenies/donator/year ( $\Delta F=1,95\%-3,89\%$ ).*

*Even in the situation of increasing the inbreeding, a breeding programme which incorporate the cloning on the way of bull dams and maintain the selection of bulls per offspring, offers a superior genetic efficiency comparison with a classical breeding programme based on the artificial insemination.*

**KEY WORDS:** cloning, genetic progress, inbreeding

**SRUDII PRIVIND VALORIFICAREA SPECIEI CALENDULA  
OFFICINALIS L.**

**MĂRCULESCU ANGELA<sup>\*</sup>, SAND CAMELIA<sup>\*</sup>, IAGĂRU POMPILICA<sup>\*</sup>,  
CRĂCIUN ISABELA<sup>\*\*</sup>**

\*Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" Sibiu, \*\* Laboratorul de expertiză și control "Larex" Sibiu

**ABSTRACT:**

*Dans cette ouvrage nous avons realize un etude pour la valorization de l'espèce Calendulae officinalis L. cultivé dans la Ferme experimentale de l'Universisé "Lucian Blaga" Sibiu, par l'extraction des principes actifs en utilisant comme solvant l'huile de vaseline. Nous avos établir les conditions les plus efficaces et nous avons obtenu un extract avec un continue de 2,25 µg/ml, dosée par la spectrofotometrie. Cet extract est utilisédans des produits dermatopharmaceutiques pour ses actions therapeutiques.*

**Key words:** calendula off., gălbenele, extract, carotenoide

## CONTROLUL BIOLOGIC AL POPULAȚIILOR DE DĂUNĂTORI FORESTIERI

MIAUTĂ NELA\*, CIORNEI CONSTANTIN\*\*

\*Agenția Națională pentru Protecția Mediului București, \*\*I.C.A.S. Hemeiuși-Bacău

### ABSTRACT:

*In this study, we present results of experiment that were designed to evaluate biological approaches to control species of Tortricidae in the oak forests of Romania. Our goal is to combine this tactic in an integrated system to manage this important group of pest insects.*

*In Moldova region, Tortrix viridana L. (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae) developed frequent outbreaks and was detected in 2000-2004, on oak species: Quercus pedunculiflora, Quercus frainetto, Quercus robur, Quercus sessilis, in Vrancea and Galați.*

*The effects of Tortrix viridana L. are largely dependent on the amount of foliage that has been consumed, the status of the tree prior to defoliation as well as the host species. Heavy infestation occurred in these regions in 2003.*

**Key words:** oak forest, pest, control, defoliation

**STUDIU PRIVIND VALOAREA NUTRITIVĂ A PROTEINEI  
MICROBIENE ÎN ALIMENTAȚIA UMANĂ ȘI ANIMALĂ**

**MOISE GEORGE**

Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" Sibiu

**ABSTRACT:**

*The present work is a study about the nutritional value of microbial proteins from yeast culture. Also are presented possible ways to implement of microbial proteins in human and animal feed.*

**KEY WORDS:** biomasă, proteină microbiană, alimentație

**FENOLOGIA LEPIDOPTERULUI VANESSA ATALANTA  
ATALANTA LINNAEUS, 1758 (ORD. LEPIDOPTERA, FAM.  
NYMPHALIDAE) DIN ZONA SIBIEL ÎN CONDIȚIILE VERII 2003**

**CRISTINA STANCĂ-MOISE**

Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” Sibiu

**SUMMARY:**

*In this work are presented the date about the flight-density at the species *Vanessa atalanta atalanta* Linnaeus, 1758 collected by myself in the periode June-October 2003 in the different areas of the Sibiel village.*

*They are given data about their capture concerning the day and month, the local hour, the temperature and the moistening of the air, total clouding of the sky and the precipitations in the tables 1-2.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Vanessa atalanta atalanta* Linnaeus, 1758, sat Sibiel.

## CONTRIBUȚII LA CUNOAȘTEREA MACROLEPIDOPTERELOR DIN ZONA SIBIEL (JUDEȚUL SIBIU) ÎN CONDIȚIILE VERII 2003 (I)

CRISTINA STANCĂ-MOISE

Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” Sibiu

### ABSTRACT:

*The present work is only a part of a complet study concerning fauna of Macrolepidoptera from the Sibiel vilage, in the Sibiu contry. They are presented only the species found by myself for the from this area.*

*For the first time I collected myself from Sibiel village, in the Sibiu county, 159 species that belong to 123 Genuses, 14 Families.*

**Key words:** Macrolepidoptere, sat Sibiel

## ATENUAREA EFECTELOR NEGATIVE ALE STRESULUI TERMIC LA SCROAFELE DIN RASA MARELE ALB

PÂRVU MONICA<sup>\*</sup>, MARMANDIU A.<sup>\*\*</sup>, STANCIU MIRELA<sup>\*\*\*</sup>

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<sup>\*\*</sup>USAMV București, Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” Sibiu

### ABSTRACT:

*It was study the influence of the protein level on the meat production and meat composition in Marele Alb sows exposed at the alternative hightemperature (8 hours at 35 °C and 12 hours at 25°C). The experimental period was 40 days. The two experimental groups were fed on the izocalorice diets (3100 EM kcal/kg). At the group 1 (control) the protein level was in concordance with the feeding standardize (13%). At the group 2 the protein level was increased with 25% (16,3%). The daily gain was 412 g at the group 1 and 535 g at the group 2 ( $p \leq 0,05$ ). The feed intake was 2, 085 Kg g at the group 1 and 2,113 kg at the group 2. Comparatively with the control group percent of protein was bigger with 7,2% and of fat with 18,5%, ( $p \leq 0,05$ ). The negative effects of high temperature were attenuated by the increase in protein level with 25%.*

**KEY WORDS:** pig, protein, stress.

## ASISTAREA PE CALCULATOR A PROCESULUI DE CREȘTERE LA PUII DE CARNE

PÂRVU MONICA<sup>\*</sup>, MARMANDIU A.<sup>\*\*</sup>, BURLACU R.<sup>\*\*\*</sup>, STANCIU MIRELA<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup>

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<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Universitatea “Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu

Facultatea de Științe Agricole, Industrie Alimentară și Protecția Mediului Sibiu

### RESUME:

*La MSP est une méthode destinée aux moyennes et grandes séries. Son application sur des petites séries peut poser des problèmes (mais elle est possible et de plus en plus utilisée). Elle est fondée sur un retour rapide d'informations du processus vers le processus. Si l'analyse de l'échantillon nécessite plusieurs heures, cela peut être un obstacle important à l'efficacité de la méthode. La MSP est un grand pas en avant vers la conformité de l'ensemble de la production. Toutefois elle ne garantit pas le zéro défaut. La maîtrise des variations suppose que la mesure soit fiable.*

**CORELAȚIILE STABILITE INTRE UNELE CARACTERE  
MORFOLOGICE ALE UNOR GENOTIPURI DE ANGELICA  
ARCHANGELICA L. ȘI COMPOZITIA LOR CIIMICA**

**Mihai Radu POP\*, Camelia SAND\***

**\*Universitatea „Lucina Blaga” Sibiu**

**ABSTRACT:**

*As a result of the growing demand of vegetal raw material of Angelica archangelica L. for the processing in the pharmaceutical industry, the development of improvement works is required in order to create rich forms in active and specialised principles of the active physiological components.*

*Because presently we dispose of a single population for the crop De Cristian which presents a high degree of dissimilarity regarding the contents of active principles as well as some morphological characters methods should be found which could underline the correlation among these elements. For this we must keep in mind the fact that the active principles are affected of variations which could be: genetic, ontogenetic, morphogenetic, day-time as well as those referring to environmental parameters (climate, soil, fruitfulness, a.s.o.).*

*The existence of precise correlation between different quantitative characteristics like the leaves' number of the rosette, the plant's height, the umbel's number constituted the study subject of many scientists who dealt with the plants' improvement. These correlations give the improver import fulcrum in the process of selection, because mostly the characters manifestation are conditioned by the own plant's characters. So, characters can be up to a certain degree indicators of an individual's characteristics.*

**Key word:** *Angelica, selectie, coefficient de corelatie, organe superioare. conținut de ulei voletil*

**VARIABILITATEA UNOR CARACTERE MORFOLOGICE  
ALE RADACINII LA GENOTIPURILE DE *ANGELICA  
ARCHANGELICA* L. SELECTIONATE**

**Mihai Radu POP\*, Camelia SAND\***

*\*Universitatea „Lucina Blaga” Si bin*

**ABSTRACT:**

*In our country the species *Angelica archangelica* L is homologated for cultivating a local population De Cristian, made up of numerous biotypes differentiated by morphological, physiological and especially chemical characteristics. This fact is explained in the following way: although medicinal and aromatic plants are used since millemes, their improvement remained behind other crops.*

*In this paper we would like to analyse the variability of some morphological characters of the root within the framework of some genotypes selected from the De Cristian population.*

*The calculation of the variability coefficient offers useful information to the improver regarding the efficiency of the selection works in case of certain characters that we would like to improve.*

*The variability degree of the amount characters of the species *Angelica archangelica* L. between the years 2001-2002 is shown under estimated values as direct genetic parameters: average, variation and standard deviation ( $\bar{x}$ ,  $s^2$ ,  $s_j$  and derivated genetical parameters: the variability coefficient ( $s\%$ ) (ARDELEAN and SESTRAS, 1996) -presented in synthetic tables.*

**Key word:** *Angelica, ameliorare, radficina, coefficient de variabilitate*

**CERCETARI PRIVIND INSUSIRILE MORFO-PRODUCTIVE  
ALE CAPRINELOR DIN RASA CARPATINA DIN ZONA  
TURNU MAGURELE**

**Răducuță I., Marmandiu A.\*, Stanciu Mirela\*\***

U.S.A.M.V. București, Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" Sibiu

**ABSTRACT:**

*In Romania, goats are breeding separately or together with sheep and their numeric repartition is different to a district at another according to relief, nutrition resources and tradition. Unfortunately, the goats products are produced only for selfconsumption and the herds kept by the breeders are very small (1-5 heads unit).*

*The aim of this paper is to study the morpho-productive parameters of a population which belong to Carpathine breed, raised in the small private unities from Turnu Magurele area.*

**Cuvinte cheie:** greutate corporala, culoare, conformabile corporala, productie de lapte. Key words: body weights colour, body conformation, milk production.

**INDUCEREA PROCESULUI DE ORGANOGENEZA  
LA EXPLANTELE  
DE SFKCLA DE ZAHAR (BETA VULGARIS)**

**Camelia Sand, M. Pop**

Universitatea "Lucian Baga"

Sibiu

**ABSTRACT:**

*Theoretically, any part of a plant can be used as explant donor for the induction of direct calus genesis.*

*The induction of forming new tissues depends on species, explant size, nature of explant tissues, season when the inoculus was excised, as well as the culture medium composition and the hormones concentration within the culture substrate.*

## INFLUENȚA TIPULUI DE EXPLANT ÎN PROCESUL DE CALUSOGENEZĂ LA SFECLA DE ZAHAR

CAMELIA SAND

Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" Sibiu

### ABSTRACT:

*There has been examined the possibility to obtain plants from sugar beet callus. It was used for callus culture explants prepared from young sugar beet plants. Callus have been induced to 63,8 % of explants on a MS medium. For organogenesis we have been used 3 medium: Murashige-Skoog, De Greef and Jacobs and Linsmaier-Skoog. The best organogenesis (83,7 %) was obtained on Linsmaier-Skoog and Murashige-Skoog (79,8 %). We have regenerated 226 plants (89 on Linsmaier-Skoog medium, 74 on Murashige-Skoog and 63 on De Greef and Jacobs medium) with any modification in plants.*

**DINAMICA PRINCIPALILOR NUTRIENȚI (N ȘI P)  
ÎN BAZINELE PRAHOVEI IALOMITEI, GLAVACIOCULUI  
ȘI ÎN INSULA FUNDU MARE**

Dana Săndulescu, R. Al. Popa, Georgeta Diniță, Andra Suler

U.S.A.M.V. Bucuresti

**SUMMARY**

The present paper regarding the characterisation of the natural and functional species diversity from the aquatic organism from Prahova basin, Ialomita basin, Glavacioc basin and the Fundu Mare Island also. This characterisation is dependent of the different values of the principal's nutrients from surface water. Are described too the principals activities from microorganisms which can influence the parameters of the nutrients.

## THE ACCOUNTANT INTERNATIONALIZING

**Daniela Simtion**

Universitatea “Lucian Blaga” Sibiu

\*Facultatea de Științe Agricole, Industrie Alimentară și Protecția Mediului

### **ABSTRACT**

*The last decades are characterized by the acceptance of internationalization of capital market and trade. On these terms the problem of understanding financial situations beyond national boundaries is raised.*

*The International Accounting Standards Committee (I.A.S.C.) has been created in 1973, in order to minimize the differences between national accounting methods and even to create a common language for all companies (enterprises) in the world.*

*I.A.S.C. recommendations come with two benefits for national normalizers:*

- serving as basis of reference in documentation and processing data;*
- serving as support for a deep reflection on the objectives of accountancy.*

*Questions arising: Is it possible that the I.A.S.C. might create a common accountancy language? Are there chances for it to become a reality? The French Specialist G. Gélard thinks that we have to do with a myth. A unique accountancy language is as utopian as a language common to all of us.*

*The International Accountancy came out of the preoccupations for international harmonization of accountancy rules and practices.*

*It defines its content starting with international accountancy normalization.*

*The international accountancy normalization is the proceeding through which the rules are norms that were imposed by the political, legal, economic, financial, social and cultural milieu of each country – can be made compatible.*

*The essential factors for international accounting harmonization are: dualization of economies, the process of enlarging the European Union and the growing globalization of capital markets.*

*Using the International Accounting Standards Romanian Companies will be able to communicate in an international accountancy language, which is to be understood by investors. Applying it correctly and a severe financial audit can bring about more trust for internal and international investors and cause the attraction of capital investment, which are so necessary for our economy.*

## THE ROMANIAN ACCOUNTING MODEL ADAPTED TO INFLATION IN THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

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### ABSTRACT

*The last years continue to register inflation. The existence of inflation is recognized officially and attempts are made to decrease its economic and social effects by means of measures decided between government, (trade) unions and employers. What is often shocking in the way the phenomenon is approached is not only its official status, but also an attempt to consider it sort of a magical solution to most of the economic problems the country is confronted with.*

*Officially admitted and having high levels of development, Romania inflation is not yet the beneficiary of strait forward calculating methods. The government through the specialized voice of the National Committee for Statistics publishes on a monthly basis data referring to prices and inflation index, measured in the form of growth percentage of these indexes for the last 12 months. Because of the amplitude of this phenomenon in the last three years also the monthly inflation rate is calculated.*

*The process of transition to a market economy presupposed as a condition for market functioning the liberalization of prices, process that has been done in stages beginning with October 1990.*

*In conditions of lack of resources the balancing of markets has been done by price advances. This type of inflation, generated by decades of price has been called, corrective inflation. This maximizing has been one of the major causes of inflation for the period 1990-1991.*

*The inflationist process in Romania was not of the demand-shock type, corrective after which inflation disappears. It has known a continuous evolution because a series of other causes contributed to feed inflation. The causes may be grouped into three categories: the ones manifested through costs, through demand; the ones following from consolidating inflationist anticipations.*

*The principles of accounting applicable in our country and regulated by the Accounting Law nr. 82/24.12.1991, republished (O.M. nr. 629 / 26.08.2002) represents the framework of defining the rules of the game in accounting.*

*Preoccupations with inflation accounting have been registered in our country beginning with 1989 and have been known in time an ascendant dynamics with a stage to stage increase of the quality of results.*

## ZONA COLINARĂ BÂLEA-GLĂJERIE - POSIBIL AREAL TURISTIC CU SEZON PRELUNGIT

SIMONA SPANU

UNIVERSITATEA "LUCIAN BIAGA" SIBIU

**Abstract:**

*The analysis of the relief and of the climatic conditions proofs the potential of Balea - Glăjerie region for a prolonged tourists season.*

*The beauty of the landscape, which is unspoiled by the human intervention, represents a possible source of development of the region, through the extension of the tourists offer.*

**Cuvinte cheie:** conditii climatice, sezon turistic prelungit

**REGIMUL NIVAL ȘI POSIBILITATEA PRACTICĂRII  
SPORTURILOR DE IARNĂ IN ZONA BÂLEA - MUNȚII  
FĂGĂRAȘ**

**Simona SPANU**

**Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" Sibiu**

**Abstract:**

*The prevalent element in the exploitation of the mountain resorts is skiing. In the Balea Valley, the altitude and the type of relief constitute perfect conditions for keeping the snow layer, also being a perfect region for skiing.*

**Cuvinte cheie:** strat de zapada, sporturi de iarna

**STUDIUL PRTVTND EVOLUTIA PRODUCTIEI DE LAPTE A  
EFECTIVELOR DE BOVINE DE RASA MONTBELIARDE  
IMPORTATE DIN FRANTA**

**Roger STAN, Stefan BAHCIVANGI\*, Ramaona IANCU**

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Agromontanologie**

**ABSTRACT:**

*This study was made for 16 Montbeliarde cows, bull's mother, at Mosua, Sibiu. Because the milk production was under the standard level we change the alimentation and we observed that the milk quality and quantity has been change to a superior level. The succulent forages have a major importance in the quantity of the milk production and the short of the soy and sunflower change the quality of the milk production regarding the protein and the fat substance.*

**PREZENTAREA UNEI ASOCIAȚII FORMATE DIN EXPLOATAȚII  
AGRICOLE CARE SUNT ȘI FERME PEDAGOGICE - STUDIU DE  
CAZ IN REGIUNEA VENDEE, FRANȚA**

**Stanciu Mirela, Ciortea Gligor, Georgescu Nicolaie,**

**Dobrilă Aurelia**

Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" din Sibiu

**ABSTRACT:**

*The paper describes the activities organized to increase income in the farm-inns that are part of the French agricultural grounds.*

*The case - study present the survey includes the motivations for starting this activity, the agro-touristic network of affiliation.*

*The data presented in the case study are based on information gathered by the authors on the spot.*

## CERCETĂRI PRIVIND ORGANIZAREA UNEI FERME DE VACI DE CARNE DE RASĂ CHAROLAISE, DIN REGIUNEA VENDEE, FRANȚA

Stanciu Mirela\*, Dobrilă Aurelia\*, Custură I.\*\*, Marmandiu

A.\*\*, Băcila V.\*\*, Vlad I.\*\*, Răducuta I.\*\*

\*Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" din Sibiu, \*\*U.S.A.M.V. București

### ABSTRACT:

*The paper presents (he evolution of a cow farm of Vendee, France, with multiple functions: meat cows breeding, teaching farm, countryside inn, pig farm, established in 1980 on 29 ha. with 20 Holstein and 10 Charolaise cows. In 1990, after buying more land, the farm comprising 39 cows, 30 bulls and 49 ha of arable land.*

*The goals of the 1991 - 1996 period were to increase the number of cows to 50 and to diversify the activity, by starting a small duck farm inside some abandoned buildings, thus without a great investment.*

*In 1999, the idea of a new building for pigs breeding (50 heads) occurred and this was started in 2000 and the construction ended in 2002.*

*Nowadays the farm has the optimal number of animals, i.e. 61 cows (and the respective calves), as well as bulls for fattening, the target being to sell 25 of them each year.*

**CUNOAȘTEREA APARIȚIEI FOCARELOR PRIMARE DE  
MANĂ, LA CULTURA CARTOFULUI, ÎN LOCALITĂȚI  
REPREZENTATIVE PENTRU JUDEȚUL SIBIU, ÎN CONDIȚIILE  
PEDOCLIMATICE ALE ANULUI 2004**

**Ana TIMAR<sup>1</sup>, Adriana ILIU<sup>1</sup>, Cristina STANCA-MOISE<sup>2</sup>, Maria  
TANASE<sup>2</sup>**

Unitatea Fitosanitară " Sibiu"<sup>1</sup>; Univeritatea "Lucian Blaga" din Sibiu<sup>2</sup>

**ABSTRACT :**

*The present work is a study about the area of spreading of the *Phytophthora infenstans* (Mont) de By. in the Sibiu county.*

*Taking into consideration that this disease is a complex problem from the agriculture in require the elaboration of the medium and long term technologies in oder to avoid the spreading and to control these pest in the Sibiu county and in our county.*

**Key words:** Epifitic, mana, parcela de alarma.

## INFLUENȚA GRADULUI DE COLMATARE A MEMBRANELOR ÎN PROCESUL DE ULTRAFILTRARE

**Mihaela-Adriana TIȚA, Vasile Jâșcanu**

Univeritatea "Lucian Blaga" din Sibiu

### **ABSTRACT :**

*An important factor of the separation process through ultrafiltration is the membranes clogging. The clogging degree is an important source of information about., the functioning of an installation having the same type of membrane, but with a different qualitative and quantitative feeding. In our study, it was studied the depreciation of the polysulphone membrane in time by determining the clogging degree according to the functioning hours, days and the concentration in dry substance of the milk which was used.*

## CERCETĂRI PRIVIND PARTICULARITĂȚILE DE REPRODUCȚIE ALE DIHORULUI COMUN, CRESCUT ÎN CONDIȚIILE ȚĂRII NOASTRE

Minodora TUDORACHE<sup>1</sup>, I. CUSTURĂ<sup>1</sup>, Georgeta DINIȚĂ<sup>1</sup>, Gratiela  
Victoria MAMINA<sup>1</sup>, Camelia HODOȘAN<sup>1</sup>

Unitversitatea de Științe Agricole și Medicină Veterinară București

### ABSTRACT :

*In order to study the reproduction particularities of commonly ferret grown in the conditions of our country, i twas observed the reproduction activbity of a lot of 140 females at 1-3yers and 112 males at 2-4 years.*

*The work was focused on the reproduction periods (which were three:the first cycle in the period March 22 and April 25, between cycles May 7-June 9 and the second cycle between June 6-August 19), the periods with the calving, prolificacy, as well as newborns survival from birth to weaning). The biggest prolificacy was observed after the first reproduction cycle (6.15 whelps/foaling), with a decreasing rate to the next cycles (5.77 whelps / female for those which were reproduced between the cycles and 5.70 whelps / female to those reproduced to the second cycle).*

*Referring to the weaned newborn number / female, this was the highest to the second cycle (4. 94 whelps / female) and the smallest for the first cycle (4.36 whelps / female).*

**Key words:** Dihor, reproducție, montă, fătare.

## **TURISMUL MONTAN LA SFÂRȘITUL SECOLULUI XIX**

**Dionisie Marian TURCU**

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**ABSTRACT:**

*The paper refers to few aspects concerning the mountain trips and new ideas regarding the practice of these kinds of trips at the end of the XIXth century around Sibiu.*

*In the 25 th of February, 1881 the society called "Societatea carpatina SKV" ("Der Siebenburghische Karpatenverein") was founded registering 71 memebhrs under the leadership of dr. Karl Wolff who have had as a main interest spreading and sharing the love for nature.*

## ANALIZA PERFORMANTELOR ÎN DIRECȚIA PRODUCȚIEI DE LAPTE LA VACILE DE RASĂ BRUNĂ DIN JUDEȚUL BUZĂU

Lidia VIDU, I. CĂLIN, Alina UDROIU, V. BĂCILĂ

U.S.A.M.V. BUCUREȘTI

### ABSTRACT :

*Rasa Brună prezintă aptitudini mixte, fiind crescută atât pentru lapte, cât și pentru carne. Această rasă este rezultatul încrucișării de absorbție dintre rasa Brună de diferite proveniențe și rasele autohtone mai puțin ameliorate.*

*În anul 1959, populația existentă a fost omologată ca rasă, ulterior utilizându-se și infuzia cu rasa Brown Swiss.*

*Deși leagănul de formare a rasei este zona Maramureșului, astăzi o regăsim în toate zonele subcarpatice de răsărit (județele Neamț, Bacău, Vrancea, vestul județului Vaslui și Iași), în zonele submontană și montană a județelor Mehedinți, Dolj, Olt, Vâlcea, Argeș, Dâmbovița, Prahova și Buzău.*

*Din totalul efectivelor de taurine crescute în țara noastră, rasa Brună reprezintă peste 26%, ocupând locul al treilea.*

**Key words:** vacă, populație activă, lapte, grăsimi, proteină.