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EFFECT OF IRRIGATION FREQUENCY AND POTASSIUM SOURCE ON GROWTH, YIELD AND QUALITY OF GARLIC

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Keywords: garlic, irrigation frequency, potassium source, growth, yield, quality and storability

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted during the winter season of 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 at the experimental farm of the faculty of agriculture, Tanta university. The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of irrigation frequency i.e. irrigation once every 10, 15, 20 and 25 days intervals and potassium source i.e. K_2SO_4 and Kcl. on water application, water distribution, water use efficiency, vegetative growth, yield and quality of garlic (clone sids-40). Results indicated that irrigation once every 15 days then every 20 days were superior and significantly increased water application, water distribution, water use efficiency, plant height, leaves number, leaves fresh weight, yield and its components as well as bulb diameter, bulb weight, volatile oils in bulbs and carbohydrate content of bulbs. Application of K_2SO_4 fertilizer was more beneficial than Kcl fertilizer it exerted increases in vegetative growth characters. Moreover, markedly increased total yield and yield components with K_2SO_4 fertilizer. The study recommended that irrigation once every 15 days then every 20 days and using K_2SO_4 fertilizer gives best results under such conditions.

MILK QUALITY MANAGEMENT AT FLAV O'RICH DAIRY, U.S.A.

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Key words: milk quality, management, FLAV O'RICH DAIRY

Abstract

The paper aimed to present how milk quality standards are applied in practice in the USA using a study case at FLAV O'RICH DAIRY INC, London Kentucky, a very important milk processor in the area . The study how milk quality is checked from the bulk milk to final product according to the Milk Quality Program in force. The main aspects concerning raw milk selection criteria such as : antibiotic test, temperature, bacteria, organoleptic properties , acidity, somatic cell count , but also main milk components such as water, butterfat , total solids, protein, lactose , solids non fats , minerals, acids have been approached . Also a comparison for 7 butterfat producers for East Fluid Group has been done . Milk processing assures the destruction of human pathogens , the maintenance of product quality without significant loss of flavor, appearance, physical and nutritive properties and the selection of organisms which may produce unsatisfactory products . At FLAV O'RICH DAIRY , Total Quality Management is successfully applied as a combination of quality and management tools destined to increase the company business and reduce losses .

FORESTRY RECLAMATION OF COAL SURFACE MINES IN THE APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS OF THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

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Key words: The Appalachian Regional Reforestation Initiative, ARRI, reforestation, tree planting, end- dumping, loose-grading

Abstract

The Appalachian Regional Reforestation Initiative is a broad-based citizen/industry/government program in the United States working to encourage the planting of productive trees on abandoned and active coal surface mined lands. Using a combination of private and governmental resources, the reforestation initiative is facilitating and coordinating citizen groups, university researchers, the coal industry, corporations, the environmental community, and local, state, and federal government agencies that have an interest in creating productive forestland on reclaimed mined lands. Forestry research has confirmed that highly productive forestland can be created on reclaimed mine land by using a Forestry Reclamation Approach. The development and execution of this science-based, multi-agency initiative is serving as an organizational model for other groups around the world whose goal is to restore disturbed landscapes through reforestation.

THE USE OF HIGH QUALITY AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY FOR IMPROVED COMPETITIVITY IN AGRICULTURE

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Key words: agricultural machinery, performance, productivity, production, quality

Abstract

First of all, a modern agriculture is based on machinery: tractors, agricultural machineries, seeders as well as combines. They all should be used to their maximum capacity in order to raise the competitiveness. The optimal use of mechanization guarantees a growth in labour productivity, superior quality of agricultural works, a simplification of production which leads to important economic growth. The growth in competitiveness could be based on an increased production per hectare, low expenses and losses. New performant seeders could realize the preparation of the soil the same time with the seeding. By the help of SAPARD programme, many farmers bought performant tractors which can increase the productivity by using mixed equipments. By optimal and efficient use of these equipments, it could be finally made an evaluation of the production, usefull for the preparation of stocking areas.

OLINGO

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Key words : Olingo- Bassaricyon gabii, comparison, other similar species, diversity in danger, Costa Rica

Abstract

The paper aimed to present the situation of the carnivorous family Procyonidae in Costa Rica ,well known as a country with a large variety of fauna . It describes Olingo (Bassaricyon gabbii): taxonomy, physical characteristics , spread, diet, habits, behaviour and , reproduction in comparison with other very similar species such as: Bassaricus sumichrasti, Nasua larica, Potos flavus, Porcyon cancrivorus, Porcyon lotor. The deforestations on large surfaces in Costa Rica and the environment pollution have deeply affected the protected areas. Due to this, many species like Olingo are in danger to lose their habitat and to disappear. As a result, the country's biological diversity has to be preserved by scientific conservation strategies and many efforts in order to maintain the natural balance of the ecosystems in our environment.

CONTRIBUTIONS REGARDING NITROGEN FIXATION IN THE NATURAL AREAS OF UPPER DAMBOVITA BASIN

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Key words: Azospirillum, Frankia, Hippophaeae, nitrogen fixation

Abstract

Provided that conventional nitrogen resources are more and more expensive (Haber-Bosch method) and less accessible to the anthropic, it becomes a must to be familiar with the natural phenomenon of nitrogen fixation so as to stimulate the process and to replace synthetic fertilizers with natural ones. The paper presents the models of nitrogen fixation in three variants: 1. pattern of associative fixation under natural grasslands with prevailing gramineous flora (Azospirillum sp. and others), 2. pattern of symbiotic fixation under grasslands with prevailing Trifolium repens, and 3. pattern of symbiotic fixation in ecosystems dominated by Hippophaeae rhamnoides, in symbiosis with Frankia prokaryote genus. The modelling results in establishing a very effective implementation management presented in the paper.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT FOR PREMIUM WINTER WHEAT BREEDS

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Key words: soil tillage management, nitrogen, Azospirillum, natural patterns

ABSTRACT

The need to intensify agriculture by increasing yield amount and quality, and cutting costs at the same time, requires a new approach to knowledge regarding the growing of highly productive Premium breeds. To this end two main changes are operated in the management flow of the cropping system: 1. a new soil tillage and seedbed preparation system oriented on a) soil ecologization by reactivating biological phenomena in soil, with a focus on the use of atmospheric nitrogen by biological fixation with the help of associative bacteria of Azospirillum braziliense type, and b) preserving water in soil, restructuring soil and reestablishing a balance between roots and plants; 2. a new fertilization system with synthetic nitrogen, based on natural patterns avoiding losses, pollution, and cutting costs.

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE RURAL SECTOR AT THE LEVEL OF CALARASI COUNTY

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Key words: the rural, agricultural areas, sustainable rural development

Abstract

The rural and agricultural areas represent one of the most significant contributions regarding the natural capital, the cultural heritage and the social cohesion that Romania brings to the European Union. For Romania, as member state of the European Union, the sustainable development is not one of the possible options, but the only rational perspective of national development, having as result the existence of a new development paradigm by confluence of the economic, social and environment factors. The sustainable rural development constitutes the main strategic instrument and using it the economic and social differences that are between the rural and urban area disappear.

THE WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES

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Keywords: *economic, crisis*

Abstract

Nowadays ample debates are in progress regarding the essence and the way of going on of economic downturn, a component part of actual crisis. That is why the theoretical approach of this complex process appears as a necessity for a deep understanding and economic, social and human implications which could affect the economy of the world. Also, it appears as a necessity the using of some specific methods and instruments recommended by the theorists of neoliberalism and even of dirigisme.

QUALITATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WINE OBTAINED FROM SAUVIGNON GRAPES' VARIETY, DERIVED FROM WINE-GROWING CENTRE OSTROV, ALONG THREE SUCCESSIVE CROPS 2004, 2005 AND 2006

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Key words: Sauvignon wine, quality, physical and chemical characteristics, statistic differences

Abstract

There have been analysed the physical and chemical characteristics (d^{20} , alcohol % vol., total dry extract mg/l, free sugar g/l, unreducing extract g/l, total acidity g/l $C_4H_6O_6$, free SO_2 mg/l, total SO_2 mg/l) definitive for the wine quality made from the Sauvignon grapes' variety, in three successive years: 2004, 2005 and 2006. The climatic peculiarities of the mentioned years, determined the appearance of some quality statistic differences, as follows: d^{20}_{20} decreased very significantly in 2005 and 2006 comparative to 2004, the quantity of alcohol increased significant in 2005 and 2006 comparative to 2004, free sugar decreased very significantly in 2005 and 2006 comparative to 2004, the total dry extract and unreducing extract decreased very significant in 2005 and 2006 against 2004 and the total SO_2 content was very significantly lower in 2005 and 2006 against 2004. There have been observed no differences between the annual crops, concerning the parameters: total acidity and free SO_2 . Concludevely, the wine from 2004 was demidry, more sulfited, comparative with the wines from 2005 and 2006.

MODULAR TEXTILE COVERINGS MEANT FOR PLANT PROTECTION AND MULCHING

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Key words: woven fabric; coverage degree; plant protection, shading cover, mulching cover

Abstract

INCDTP accomplished new textile structures with applications in horticulture, for the plant protection (as covers) against: excessive heat; wind, rain, hail, insects and birds. The new woven fabrics CERTEX were made of UV resistant polyethylene monofilaments, with 35-60% cover degrees, and are: a) Permeable to air and water; b) Durable, by the polymer UV stabilization; c) Reflecting the solar radiation, so that the plants and the soil water content are protected by the excessive solar heat; d) Crop enhancing, because the soil cover will physically block the weed development and the crop will use all the soil nutrients. The textile structures were experimented under real utilization conditions, with good results, as shade and mulch covers installed in the USAMV Bucharest glass greenhouse.

ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESMENT OF THE BAN OF ROUNDUP READY SOYBEAN IN ROMANIA

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Key words: genetically modified soybean (GMS), import, export, subsidy, economic impact

Abstract

In Romania, the cultivation of genetically modified soybean (GMS), developed due to the unquestionable advantages this crop has. Firstly, there are the advantages related to weed control to which we add the direct economic advantages (the decrease in expenditures, safer and larger crops, increased selling price due to the quality plus, cleaner and more fertile land for the following crops, etc.). For these reasons, GMS had become one of the safest crops, both in terms of production and in terms of incomes, so that in 2006 there were over 200,000 ha cultivated with soybeans, 137,000 ha of which were declared GM by the farmers.

Beginning with 2007, as a result of the obligations taken on through the Accession Treaty, in Romania the cultivation of GMS was banned and the immediate impact was the drastic decrease in the areas cultivated with conventional soybeans to 52,000 ha in 2008. This paper attempts to assess the economic impact of banning the cultivation on the balance of trade through the analysis of the trade flows and subsidies granted for conventional soybeans.

DESCRIPTION OF MICROCREDIT INTEREST RATE IN MICROFINANCE INDUSTRY

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***Key words:** microfinance institutions, interest rate, effective interest rate, nominal interest rate, microfinance sustainability.*

Abstract

The microfinance industry in Eastern Europe and Central Asia is evolving rapidly, with more and more competition in the market. Credit providers are becoming more and more concerned with their market competitors, which increasingly include banks down scaling their operations to the microfinance sector in most countries in the region, as well as more traditional providers such as MFIs and Credit Unions. In many countries, microfinance has become more competitive in recent years. Competition is generally expected to benefit consumers by offering a wider choice of appropriate products and providers, better service, and lower prices. However, in some countries where microfinance is considered competitive, interest rates on microloans have remained stubbornly high. As a result of limited product diversification, market players are forced to start looking for ways to create competitive advantage and the customer service issue pops up as the most important factor influencing people to cooperate with one or another institution.

EFFECT OF TURNING PLOW TYPE ON SOIL INVERSION DEGREE
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Key words: *turning plows, soil inversion degree.*

ABSTRACT

The present study showed the effect of three turning plows on the inversion degrees of soil at four levels of soil moisture contents, plowing speeds and plowing depths under local prevailing conditions. The results showed that the maximum values of soil inversion degrees were found to be 40.63, 43.75 and 68.75% for these plows, respectively, at plowing speed of 2.18km/h, plowing depths of 29.30, 18.80 and 28.23 cm, respectively, and soil moisture content of 19.98% whilst the minimum values of 30.2, 28.9 and 45.2% were obtained with the same plows at plowing depths of 8.1, 8.4 and 7.5cm, respectively, and soil moisture content of 16.81 and plowing speed of 5.37km/h.

OBSTACLES THAT FACE THE EGYPTIAN PRODUCTS TO PENETRATE THE E.U. MARKET

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Key words: partnership agreement, volume of trade, obstacles, Egypt, E.U.

Abstract

This study is highlighting the obstacles that face the Egyptian export to Europe whether from Egyptian side or European side. It is based on the statistical data provided by Eurostat, Ministry of Trade and Industry in Egypt, Central Bank of Egypt. I used the following indicators: movement of trade between Egypt and E.U., trade flow, top ten exports between Egypt and E.U. The volume of trade between the two parties has increased from 13,4 Billion Euro to 16,6 Billion Euro in 2006 which reflects an increase of 47%. This is due to the increase of Egyptian export from 4,1 Billion Euro in 2005 to 7,6 Billion Euro in 2006 which means an increase of 23,8% and in the same time the value of E.U. export to Egypt has increased slightly from 8,2 Billion Euro in 2005 to 9 Billion Euro, which means 10% increase. As a conclusion, the volume of trade and investment increased but was less than it was expected.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS SECTOR IN THE RURAL AREA IN CALARASI COUNTY

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Key words: business sector, rural area, human capital, qualification and re-qualification,

Abstract

The development of the business sector in the rural area cannot be made without massive investments in human capital, respectively the qualification and re-qualification of the human resources on jobs to face some new exigencies, to discover new methods of reaching the enlarged market of the European Union, to fight with new competitors in the own activities sector. In this regard, concrete modalities of identifying the opportunities of insertion on labour market of the high education graduates impose, both at the level of general information on the business opportunities and at the level of business mentality and behaviour, which will develop the business sector in the rural area, leading to the economic, social and cultural development in this area.

CATTLE BREEDING – A CHANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERBIA

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Key words: cattle breeding, production, incentives, means for development.

Abstract

In agricultural production structure, cattle breeding production plays a very important role, because there is no developed agriculture without a stable and developed cattle breeding production. Participation of cattle breeding in the structure of gross realized value in Serbia amounts to 41.2 %, therefore poorly developed cattle breeding points at poorly developed agriculture as a sector of the economy of our country. Cattle breeding production provides products for the domestic population feeding (milk, meat, eggs) on one side, and for food industry (dairies, slaughterhouses etc.), on the other side. It could provide high-quality products for export to a great extent, especially concerning cheese, sheep cheese and goat cheese with standard quality and origin mark stated precisely. But, in order to provide the above mentioned by cattle breeding production, the existing situation of cattle breeding in Serbia has to be improved through series of measures of support provided by Ministry of Agriculture. Therefore, changes in number of heads of cattle according to classes and categories for a certain period (1991, 1998, 200, 2005-2007) and measures for the improvement and the advancement of cattle breeding situation in the Republic of Serbia are presented in this study.

VARIABILITY OF GENETIC PARAMETERS WITHIN GENETIC STOCK OF SILKMOTH *BOMBYX MORI L. SP.*

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Key words: *Bombyx mori L.*, genetic stock, correlation, heritability

Abstract

Native genetic stock of silkmoth Bombyx mori L. sp. resulted by: identification of local populations gene sources, bilateral exchange of biologic material with similar foreign institutes, creations of new genotypes, using specific breeding methods. Within its structure, the genetical stock of silkmoth includes 72 races. Selection activity destined for creation of silkworm races or new hybrids, or improvement of the existing ones, impose the knowledge of genetic parameters, correlation between characters and their heritability, respective characters hereditary propagation degree. The genetical parameters study – the phenotypical, genotypical and environmental correlation, between the main selected characters, emphasize different values, having characters couples with a strong and positive correlation (prolificacy (number of eggs/laying)-laying weight 0.91-0.99, cocoon weight-laying weight 0.62-0.81, cocoon weight-cocoon shell weight 0.60-0.91) and also character couples with moderate values (prolificacy-hatching, cocoon shell weight-pupa weight, fiber length-fiber-weight) or even small values of correlation coefficient (laying weight-hatching, raw cocoon weight-hatching, fiber length-waste weight). The heritability coefficient varied according to race and studied character, having small values for prolificacy, hatching and pupation rate, medium values for raw cocoon weight (0.510-0.732), cocoon shell weight (0.506-0.716), cocoon silk shell (0.505-0.648).

NUMERICAL EVALUATION OF THE LAND FUSION IN LARGE EXPLOITATIONS

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Key words: *agrarian structures, numerical evaluation of agrarian structures, average size, degree of concentration of surfaces in large size exploitations.*

Abstract

Using an original methodology, the paper emphasizes the fact that to characterize the agrarian structures of a country, it is not enough to determine the medium size of the agricultural exploitations. It is highlighted that such averages are the result of the different distributions of agricultural surfaces on size classes. The comparative results emphasize that the degree of concentration of agricultural surfaces in exploitations of large sizes is comparable with some country from west European countries.

DIFFICULTIES OF DESIGN TRANSFER IN CULTURAL CONTEXT AS A CASE OF MANAGEMENT OF GLOBAL VALUE CHAIN THROUGH INTEGRATION

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Key words: Design Transfer, Management of Global Value Chain through Integration

Abstract

Cultural &Socio-Economical potentials of different countries allow challenging opportunities especially through globalization in marketing, design, production and service industries. The design transfer is the contemporary way of integrating these potentials. However in the particular domain of new product development, cultural features, user expectations &needs keep their dominancy. When the innovation &evaluation and design &quality cycles neglected, ultimate course of the design transfer would be disappointing

SATISFYING THE EXPECTATIONS OF CUSTOMER THROUGHOUT THE VALUE CHAIN: VALUE CHAIN IMPLICATIONS ON SUPERMARKETS VERSUS GROCERIES

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Key words: Value Chain, Customer Satisfaction, Role of Consumer

Abstract

There is a fundamental and revolutionary transformation of the industrial system over the role of consumer in modern value chain. This is the transformation of the role of consumer from passive audience or simply buyer towards active participant in co-creating value. Consumers today are increasingly engaged in a direct and explicit dialogue with companies to become an integral part in value creation process. Furthermore, consumers are becoming business collaborators who have as much to contribute to value creation as companies themselves do. This changing role of consumers through the value chain raised our enthusiasm to examine the overwhelming influence of consumers on value chain as the ultimate purpose of this study.

THE AUTOCTONOUS ANIMAL BREEDS IN THE RURAL DEVELOPEMENT OF A REGION: THE ANDALUSIAN EXPERIENCE

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Key words : rural development, domestic animals, autochthonous breeds,

Abstract

The economic production in marginal areas is very interesting from the strategic point of view for its social and economic repercussions and it doesn't be reject. The adaptation of the autochthonous resources to the depressed local conditions can be transcendental in the production of these areas and its effectiveness. In fact, the loss of these resources (adapted breeds of domestic animals) would produce, not only the loss by itself with the implications for the humanity and the nature, but the loss of certain resources (for example natural grasses) without those they would get lost, becoming the area more and more poor and obviously not helping the objective of development. One of the main important guest of one action that maintained throughout the time, it has gone modelling the landscape so it has allowed the production, the stability and the subduing of the fluctuations of the adverse climate, are the farmers. This has left getting offering the biological diversity, the wealth of the landscape and the stability of the European ecosystems. Andalusia is a region with a great diversity of traditionally depressed areas but that it has known, with a lot of effort, perseverance, shortcomings and successes, to maintain some resources autochthonous genetic animals that have allowed, allows and they will allow a rural correct development with a progressive enrichment of the inhabitants of the area and without damage of the environment.

IMPORTANCE OF ENABLING EXTERNAL INSTITUTION FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT-CASE STUDY OF WESTERN SERBIA

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Key words: SARD, PRA, RRA, livelihoods, participatory extension, farmer to farmer extension.

Abstract

SARD hopes to reduce the negative environmental impacts of farming by adapting agricultural technologies, which have been employed by farmers operating outside the 'productive' agriculture, such as low external input agriculture. The paper presents the results of a qualitative research that analyzed a successful story regarding sustainable agriculture and rural development with emphasizes on enabling external institutions' importance. It could be concluded that enabling external institution has irreplaceable role for sustainable agriculture. In this paper activity of an international development agency, dealing mainly with agriculture (FAO), which conducted a project in order to promote sustainable development of livestock production, in the region of Sandzak (Raska) in western Serbia, has been presented. Results have shown that participatory approach, respecting the local customs, local knowledge, local culture and capacity of the people to work together, may have significant influence on agricultural sustainability, considering all three pillars of sustainability, an economic, an ecological and a social one.

THE POSSIBILITIES FOR IMPROVING OF VITICULTURE IN MOLDOVA REPUBLIC, USING THE SEEDLESS GRAPES VARIETIES

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Key words: *seedless grapes, viticulture, Moldova Republic.*

Abstract

Viticulture in Republic of Moldova is the main branch of the agricultural complex. At the present, the vineyard area constitute about. 120.000 Ha, but approx. 25.000 Ha are young vineyards planted after 2000 year. According to the decision No. 1313/7.10.2002 of Moldova's government - the new vineyards area should be in 2020 about 100.000 Ha, including varieties of table grapes up to 20.000 Ha. The grape varieties, approved in the republic at the present moment, not totally sure the consumers' requirements. Therefore the proposed research is based on evidence of seedless varieties, which are to improve the general viticulture and, in particular, for farmers. The grapes for direct sale will produce a profit over 5.000 USD on 1 ha, but after storage depending on the duration of the increases even at 10-15 times. As a result, research has revealed the seedless grape varieties with good quality after treatment with gibberellin: Loose perlete, Thompson seedless.

THE NEOLIBERAL CONCERNS REGARDING THE TRANSITION FROM THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY TO THE FREE MARKET ECONOMY

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Keywords: *economy, market*

Abstract

The specific doctrine for neoliberalism is becoming nowadays more actual because it is focused in particularly on two objectives: on one hand many theorists speak about the actual state of the real market economy, comparing with other currents of opinion. Regarding the market economy, the neoliberals admit the inadequate organization of the economy under the different forms of monopoly, some defects of the market mechanism and monetary circulation, suggesting the consolidation of free trade, preconizing the intervention of the state to assure a fair competition between economic agents.

THE PRODUCTION OF BIOFUELS AND ITS PERSPECTIVE ON THE GLOBE AND IN ROMANIA

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Key words: oil, biofuels, production, factors, strategies

Abstract

The scientific paper presents the requirements regarding the biofuel production on the globe, in the main EU countries and in Romania, the positive aspects and the limits of this production. We also present the perspectives for the biofuels of the first generation and for those of the second generation.

GREEN ENERGY - AN ALTERNATIVE OF COSTS REDUCTION FOR TOURISM, AGROTURISM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Keywords - Reduce costs, protect the environment.

Abstract

"Green Energy" is a term which refers to renewable and clean energy sources. Electricity generated from renewable sources is becoming more available. By choosing such sources of renewable energy consumers can support development of clean energy that will reduce environmental impacts associated with conventional energy generation and will increase energy independence. Moreover, these technologies can help consumers by reducing bills for various utilities (water, heating) and a short time damping systems for heating domestic water, the adoption of such an investment becomes extremely profitable for households, hotel, guesthouses etc.

THE IMPACT OF GENETIC SELECTION FOR INCREASED MILK YIELD ON HEALTH, FERTILITY AND WELFARE OF DAIRY COWS

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Keywords: dairy cows, fertility, health, welfare, genetics

Abstract

In many countries milk production per cow has more than doubled in the last 40 years. The increase in production has been accompanied by declining fertility, increasing incidence of health problems, and declining longevity in modern dairy cows. Genetic selection for increased milk yield is increasingly viewed as increasing profit at the expense of reducing animal welfare. The welfare problems should be addressed before there is widespread condemnation of breeding and management practices. A sustainable breeding goal aimed at improving fitness and tolerance to metabolic stress is recommended.

THE WAYS OF DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS IN THE COMPETITION ECONOMY

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Key words: consumer, economic efficiency, distribution, incomes, price

Abstract

The paper aimed to present the distribution of agricultural production and food production of all the activities through going of these categories of goods from producers economical agents to final consumers or users. The development of agriculture and increasing of the economical efficiency can not be conceived without a modern and efficient distribution system. In contrary case, all efforts of rising of agricultural productions, vegetal and animal, will fail. An efficient distribution can be assure in the meantime which producers, at the selling of the production to consumers as well as at the changing of the owner where take an active part and other enterpriser structures. All the organisations, particular persons, which help production promotion from producer to consumer make up the ways of distribution. The level of distribution ways is determining through intermediaries number, which can assure accomplishment of one or other measures for drawing nearer the goods to final consumer.

UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES OF RURAL SPACE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Key words: *active rural population, activity rate , employment rate, unemployment rate, underemployment rate.*

Abstract

Human resources represent the most dynamic part of rural space and an important factor of rural prosperity. The significance of an effective management of human resources in rural space in Republic of Moldova is also supported by the fact that the highest percentage of the country's population is rural. The goal of this paper is the examination of the evolution of active rural population in the Republic of Moldova. Also, we analyse the utilization degree of human resources in rural space using indicators like : activity rate, employment rate, unemployment rate, underemployment rate From the presented information, we can conclude that the evolution of the following indicators: activity rate, employment rate, unemployment rate and also the current underemployment situation, underline a low utilization degree of human resources in the rural areas of the Republic of Moldova and the need for more efficient actions, oriented towards a qualitative management of these resources.

EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL CHANGES AND EFFICIENCY IN DANISH DAIRY FARMING 1985-2006

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Keywords: technical efficiency, technical change, distance function, dairy farming, returns to scale

Abstract

This paper analyses technical changes and changes in efficiency within the Danish dairy sector during the 21 year time-period 1985-2006. The analysis is based on the estimation of an input distance function, using individual farm account data from 3.053 representative full time dairy farms. The results show that while there have been technical changes of 1.3 % per year, technical efficiency has stayed almost constant at around 79 % through the whole period. Returns to scale has improved over time indicating that Danish dairy farmers have moved towards a more optimal scale of production.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE EVALUATION OF THE ROMANIAN FARM BEHAVIOR THROUGH TECHNICAL ENDOWMENT INDICATORS

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Key words: agricultural holding, technical endowment, sustainability

Abstract

The technical production potential is a determining factor of the economic viability of agricultural holdings, contributing to sector sustainability in time. The future economic development of the agricultural holding and, implicitly, the possibility of sound soil management, largely depend on the quantitative, structural and qualitative evolution of the fixed capital. The paper presents the results of a field survey conducted on agricultural holdings, concerning similar aspects of farm management, by supplying quantitative and qualitative evaluation indicators of the behaviour of Romanian agricultural holdings with regard to the technical farm endowment with animal shelters and agricultural mechanization means.

PROTECTED AREAS AS A TOOL OF REHABILITATION THE ARID SYRIAN STEPPE (AL-BADIAH)

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Key words: Steppe, land cover, wild life, soil deterioration, wind erosions.

Abstract

The Syrian steppe (Al-Badia) receives rainfall less than 200 mm/annum and is considered inappropriate for dryland agriculture. Hot summers and strong winds lead to high evaporation rates and cold winters permit a short growing season. Soils are generally calcareous and gypsiferous, shallow, rocky and extremely poor in organic matter. The top soil is commonly covered by a crust that limits infiltration, burying of seed and subsequent germination and emergence. Chronic water deficit and low soil fertility limit forage production and livestock production activities. Therefore, the Syrian Government with the support of FAO established a pioneer protected area in 1991 near Palmyra (Tadmor), the capital of the steppe. The goal was to rehabilitate the rangelands and to reverse the decline in land productivity and living standards by developing strategies for improved land use. Moreover, to enhance human resources and improve communication abilities, data analysis and planning capacities of national officers for the development of improved techniques and new national regulations for the use of communal grazing land.

THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROMANIAN CEREAL PRODUCTION

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Key words: cereal, regional development, cultivated area, production

Abstract

The present research approach regarding the assessment of the development stage for the cereal sector at regional level is inscribed under the coordinates established by the occasion of the EU Romania's accession. In order to delimit the place and role of the cereal sector at the level of each of the "eight development regions", statistical data were taken into account, referring to the cultivated area and the crop agricultural production. Their analysis permits a shaping of the possibilities for re-orientation of the national support for those cereal crops' efficiency, for which there is a growing demand on European and world plan.

PRODUCTION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN ASIA

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Key words : medicinal plants, Asia

Abstract

Medicinal plants (MP) have played a significant role in many ancient traditional systems of medication and still do today in both developed and developing countries in Asia. They generate incomes via sale of collected, wild products or cultivated products. Collection of naturally-occurring MP has been practiced in Asia since prehistoric time for use in traditional medicine or for processing into pharmaceutical products. Cultivation of MP in Asia is characterized by (i) subsistence cropping systems, (ii) scattered farming areas, (iii) poor quality, and (iv) lack of integration. Compared to other economic crops, MP received much less attention in their genetic and cultural improvement. Cultivation techniques are quite primitive, resulting in poor yield and quality of the materials. Due to higher demand of raw material for industrial processing, coupled with the loss of natural habitats of most MP, large-scale cultivation of promising species has recently been attempted in several countries.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (SUSTAINABLE ENERGY. THE REDUCTION OF THE CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSION WITH 80% UNTIL 2020)

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Key words: sustainable development, renewable energy, environment protection, carbon dioxide emissions

Abstract

The paper aimed to clarify the term of the sustainable development presenting the plans for a sustainable development, emphasizing in the same time the actions taken to get to the new energy source and the measures taken to fulfill the sustainable development. “Long term development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”, this definition has been given by the World Commission on Environment and Development in the Brundtland Report, also known as “Our Common Future”. The EUSEW is the key annual reference point for sustainable energy issues in Europe. The events organized during EUSEW and other similar events highlighted the need for everyone to work together towards a common goal which is the reduction of the carbon dioxide emission, the environment protection in way to reach the sustainable development.

EVOLUTION OF GRAIN PRODUCTION IN ROMANIA, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATIC FACTORS DURING THE PERIOD 2004-2008

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Key words: vegetal production, cereal production, climatic factors, risk climatic

Abstract

The paper presents the variation in time of the cereal cultivated surfaces, of the cereal production obtained and of the average production. At the same time, there are presented considerations about the way in which the risk climatic factors influenced the cereal production during the above mentioned period.

**SURVEY CONCERNING TECHNOLOGICAL FLAW OF
VALORIZATION FOR FRESH PERISHABLE FRUITS, ON
EXPERIMENTAL STORAGE SPACE WITH CONTROLLED
ATMOSPHERE, IN ORDER TO DIMINISHING THE POST-HARVEST
RISKS**

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Key words: *storage, risk, fruit, valorization, monitoring*

Abstract

The study presents a technical description of some particular stages of the fresh perishable fruits valorization activity. The experimental storage space is placed in Research Laboratory for Storage and Marketing for horticultural fresh products. The objective of this study is to obtain preliminary information concerning the conformity controls in fresh perishable fruits valorization and marketing activities, especially referring to the management of the post-harvest risk factors. The experimental methods were conducted in three directions: 1.the management of the post-harvest risk factors; 2.the experimentation of the instruments for risks evaluation and also for applying a control system, in order to prevent the consumption of the fresh fruits as unsafely food ;3.the optimization of perishable fruits shelf-life.The technological steps of valorization were analyzed starting with potential risks that are associated with the fruits pathway on technological flow. Potential risks identified were classified in three categories: microbiologic, chemical and physical. The survey has put into evidence only potential risks not all possible risks.

PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF THE EFFICIENCY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS IN CONDITIONS OF ECONOMICAL COMPETITIVENESS

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Key words: competitiveness, competition, efficiency, quality, productivity

Abstract

Once by passing at the new economical relations of competitiveness economy is changing and the way of approach, the hierarchy criterions of efficiency and its contents. Obtaining of the profit, being the main objective of unfolding of the activities in agriculture in conditions of competitiveness economy, in our opinion, in capacity of economic efficiency criterion will be maximisation of the profit per one unity of resources consumptions in the conditions of a high level of the quality and ensurance of production competitiveness. In the case of implementing of a new modern technologies, the criterion of efficiency will constitute the minimisation of resources consumptions per unity of final result.

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT – INCREASING LEVER OF ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY AND COMPETITIVE STIMULATING OF THE ADVANTAGES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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Key words: advantage, competitiveness, efficiency, quality, profitability

Abstract

The competitiveness of production – it is a complex notion, which reflects, on the one side, the producers interests, and on the other side – the consumers interests. In the first case it is considering competitive that product which assure the efficiency of the activity of producer. In the second case, - it is the product, which assure an maximal useful effect per unity of consumptions. Throuh these assertions result that in the assessment of the competitiveness of production it is necessary to take into consideration so much producers interestsas well as consumers. We are considering and convincing that improvement of quality production in agricultural sector, the raising of price sale as a result of differentiation of the quality of production, as well as improvement of distributions ways constitute a totality of levers, which determine the main direction of increasing of economic efficiency of production and competitiveness of enterprises.

INCREASING FACTORS OF COMPETITIVENESS OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURAL UNITIES

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Key words: advantage, competitiveness, competition, factors, quality

Abstract

In nowadays conditions the competitiveness represents a complex, integral indicator which is setting up under the influence of lots of factors. For estimating of conditions and factors of the economic competitiveness of economical agents from agricultural sector it is reasonable to take into consideration the competitive advantage theory and comparative advantage theory, as well as factors of external influence. The economic competitiveness factors of agricultural enterprises are divided into two big groups: internal and external. For achievement of the objectives vising the efficiency and profitableness it is necessary that all these factors of competitiveness of agricultural enterprises to be acquainted by its managers. Although each factor occupies an important place in the frame of strategic vision of the enterprise, in the last years, it was observed a series of transformations in the way of its approach.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NEGOTIATION AND COMMUNICATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Keywords: *communication, negotiation, rural development*

Abstract

This paper presents several remarks about some negotiation techniques and communication issues in attracting or facilitating European Structural Funds in Rural Development process. Negotiation is a form through which two partners implied in that process obtain a reciprocal advantageous agreement.

STUDY REGARDING THE IDENTIFICATION OF PRESENT AND FUTURE OCCUPATIONS FROM SOUTH OF ROMANIA

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Key words: occupations, labor market, structural unemployment, continuing adult training, etc

Abstract

The aim of the study is to highlight trends in the evolution of the current and future occupations for the south area of the country. The study presenting has left from many aspects which characterize the labor market: the existence of structural unemployment which is mainly due to the economic system marked by certain imbalances and which led to a atypical development between branches; responsive attitude of the educational system in the way that he has to adapt the educational offer when market demands for certain specializations and skills is obviously; poor knowledge of the trends in the labor market. Using the questionnaire as a specific research instrument it was able to outline the profile of current and future occupations and correlation of new occupations with the need of following of a course of continuing training.

THE ANALYZE OF THE MUTATIONS WHICH WILL INTERFERE IN THE OCCUPATIONS FROM RURAL AREA IN THE NEXT 3 YEARS FROM EU INTEGRATION

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Key words: mutations, occupations, population, education and professional training etc

Abstract

The objective of the study is to underline the tendencies in the dynamic of economics sectors from rural area. The new occupational structures, thru the capacity system of professional training must take into accounts the Romanian rural economy needs, as well as the future of the most important European economies. The mutations analyze which will interfere in rural area occupations have been realized with the help of some specific indicators, as: structure of occupied population in rural, by age, sex, environment and occupations; occupied population rate between 15-64 years old, by education levels, residence environments and sex; population categories in the 2 th quarter of 2008; population occupied by economic domains etc.

THE NEED TO SET UP GOAT FARMS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MILK, IN A PERMANENT STABULATION SYSTEM IN THE BRAN REGION

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Abstract

It is very well known that the Bran Region is famous for traditional sheep husbandry, and because this occupation is an inherent part of the way in which tourism is performed in the region, given the sale of traditional sheep milk products to domestic or foreign tourists, we identify the need to set up dairy goat farms, so that, by combining goat's milk with sheep's milk the quality of the types of cheese obtained will increase, but most importantly, the effectiveness of turning milk into cheese will be improved.