

**Zapis: 1**

**Naslov:** A large-scale study on the effectiveness of a *Bacillus subtilis* Ch-13-based biofungicide against green mould disease and mushroom yield improvement.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Potočnik, Ivana, author  
Todorović, Biljana, author  
Milijašević-Marčić, Svetlana, author  
Luković, Jelena, author  
Rekanović, Emil, author  
Šarić, Gabriella Kanižai, author  
Majić, Ivana, author

**Izvor:** Pesticides & Phytomedicine / Pesticidi i Fitomedicina 2021 36(2):83-90.

**Adresa:** Institute of Pesticides and Environmental Protection, Banatska 31b, POB 163, 11080 Belgrade-Zemun, Serbia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Belgrade, Serbia : Institute of Pesticides and Environmental Protection

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** crop yield  
fungicides  
mushrooms  
biological control  
biological control agents  
edible fungi  
natural enemies  
edible species

**Organizmi:** *Bacillus subtilis*  
*Agaricus bisporus*  
*Trichoderma aggressivum*  
fungi

**Širi pojmovi:** *Bacillus* (Bacteria)  
Bacillaceae  
Bacillales  
Bacilli  
Firmicutes  
Bacteria  
prokaryotes  
*Agaricus*  
Agaricaceae  
Agaricales  
Agaricomycetes

Agaricomycotina  
Basidiomycota  
fungi  
eukaryotes  
Trichoderma  
Hypocreaceae  
Hypocreales  
Sordariomycetes  
Pezizomycotina  
Ascomycota

**Ključne riječi:** biological control organisms; biocontrol agents; fungistats; biocontrol; fungus

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
HH100 Biological Control  
FF610 Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants (Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants)

**DOI:** 10.2298/PIF2102083P

**ISSN:** 1820-3949  
2406-1026

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to test a biofungicide based on *Bacillus subtilis* Ch-13 and its effectiveness in the control of green mould disease of cultivated mushroom in comparison with the fungicide prochloraz. Biofungicide effectiveness in disease control and impact on yield were evaluated on *Agaricus bisporus* after its natural infection with *Trichoderma aggressivum* in a commercial mushroom growing facility. An assay for testing the microbial efficacy of the biofungicide was conducted in two different procedures involving either three or two split doses. The highest statistically significant effectiveness in green mould control was shown by the fungicide prochloraz (71.43%), followed by the biofungicide applied in three split doses (53.57%), and finally its two doses (45.46%). The biofungicide significantly improved yield in comparison with an untreated control and the fungicide prochloraz. Three split applications of *B. subtilis* strain Ch-13 enhanced mushroom yield to a larger extent than its two split doses, although the same final amount was used in both procedures. Biofungicide application in three split doses increased the total mass of harvested mushrooms 8.41% compared to the untreated control, and 10.53% compared to the fungicide prochloraz. These results implied that the biofungicide should be applied in three split applications: 30 ml (second day after casing) + 15 ml (two weeks after casing) + 15 ml (after first flush, 20-25 days after casing). The biofungicide *B. subtilis* Ch-13 should be further investigated regarding its joint usage with chemical fungicides in different application procedures, as it showed remarkable

characteristics both in terms of promoting mushroom yield and inhibiting the spread of mycopathogenic *T. aggressivum*.

**Napomene:** 83-9023 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220029990

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 2**

**Naslov:** Advances of stored insect detection and monitoring.

**Drugi naslov:** Noviji pristupi u detekciji i monitoringu skladišnih kukaca.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Liška, A., author  
Vlatka, R., author  
Lucić, P., author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zaštite Bilja 2019 42(6):14-19.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet  
Agrobiotehničkih Znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek,  
Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** arthropod pests  
detection  
insect pests  
monitoring  
pests  
pitfall traps  
reviews  
stored products pests  
techniques

**Organizmi:** insects  
arthropods

**Širi pojmovi:** Hexapoda  
arthropods  
invertebrates  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** pest arthropods; pest insects; storage pests; stored-product pests

**CABICODES:** HH700 Other Control Measures (Other Control Measures)  
QQ111 Storage Problems and Pests of Food (Storage Problems and

Pests of Food)

ZZ900 Techniques and Methodology (Techniques and Methodology)

**ISSN:** 0350-9664

**Sažetak:** Stored product insects represent a significant parameter for stored product management. Frequently, they cause considerable losses of stored products due to direct consummation of product, stock contamination with their presence, faeces and body parts, and also can be agent of different allergic reaction on human and livestock. As a consequence of life activity, they impact on grain temperature and moisture increase which is additionally speeding up the product quality and quantity deterioration. For successful product storing timely detection of stored product pest is of utmost importance in order to detect an initial population and to avoid huge losses. The advances in stored insect detection and monitoring are shown in this review form, with the emphasis on automatic detection and detection of hidden contagion on stored goods.

**Napomene:** 14-1915**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International**Broj pristupa:** 20203085626**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 3**

**Naslov:** Allelopathic potential of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) on seed germination and seedling growth of vegetables.

**Drugi naslov:** Alelopatski potencijal lucerne (*Medicago sativa* L.) na klijavost sjemena i rast klijanaca povrća.

**Jezik:** Bosnian

**Autori:** Ravlić, Marija, author  
Bališević, Renata, author  
Tucak, Marijana, author  
Mijić, Matej, author  
Stanić, Lucija, author  
Stojanović, Nikolina, author  
Skokić, Vlatka, author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zastite Bilja 2021 44(5):17-22.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 6**Datum publikacije:** 2021**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** seedling growth  
seed germination

seedlings  
allelopathy  
lucerne  
biomass  
growth  
hay  
plant development  
radishes  
seeds  
tomatoes  
chicory  
plant extracts

**Organizmi:** Medicago sativa  
Cichorium intybus  
Raphanus sativus  
Solanum lycopersicum  
Medicago

**Širi pojmovi:** Medicago  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Cichorium  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
Raphanus  
Brassicaceae  
Brassicales  
Solanum  
Solanaceae  
Solanales

**Ključne riječi:** alfalfa; Lycopersicon esculentum

**CABICODES:** FF700 Plant Disorders and Injuries  
FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry  
FF003 Horticultural Crops  
FF007 Forage and Fodder Crops  
SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)

**ISSN:** 0350-9664  
2584-3265

**Sažetak:**

The aim of the study was to determine the allelopathic potential of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) on seed germination and seedling growth of radish (*Raphanus sativus* L.), radicchio (*Cichorium intybus* L. var. *foliosum*) and tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.). Water extracts prepared from dry alfalfa biomass in three concentrations (1%, 2.5% and 5%) were tested under laboratory conditions. The allelopathic potential of alfalfa depended on the test species, the water extract concentration, and the measured parameter. The weakest effect was recorded on germination and growth of tomato seedlings. As the concentration of the water extract increased, the negative allelopathic potential also increased. Dry weight of seedlings of test species was the least affected.

**Napomene:** 17-2220 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210477678

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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#### Zapis: 4

**Naslov:** Analysis of cattle production in Osijek-Baranja county using the Cobb-Douglas model.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Dokić, Dragan, author  
Gregić, Maja, author  
Gavran, Mirna, author  
Brka, Muhamed, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author

**Izvor:** Radovi Poljoprivredno Prehrambenog Fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu\Works of the Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences University of Sarajevo 2019 64(69 Part 2):34-40.

**Adresa:** Erdut Municipality, Bana Josipa Jelacica 4, Dalj, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina : Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Poljoprivredni Fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** cattle farming  
factors of production  
farm management  
labour  
labour costs  
production costs  
production economics  
wages

**Geografski pojmovi:** Bosnia-Hercegovina

**Organizmi:** cattle

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos

Bovidae

ruminants

Artiodactyla

mammals

vertebrates

Chordata

animals

eukaryotes

Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

high Human Development Index countries

Mediterranean Region

upper-middle income countries

**Ključne riječi:** labor; labor costs; production factors; economics of production

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics

EE900 Labour and Employment

LL180 Animal Husbandry and Production

UU485 Social Psychology and Social Anthropology (Social Psychology and Social Anthropology)

**ISSN:** 0033-8583

**Sažetak:** Local development is inconceivable without investment in the creation of new value. This process means an increase in production of goods and services, with simultaneous structural transformations and changes in the functioning of the local economy. The purpose of this study was to, through Cobb-Douglas's function, calculate the value of cattle production in Osijek-Baranja County, that is to show the relationship between a certain amount of labour and capital. Based on performed analysis it could be concluded that Cobb-Douglas's model of production value calculation is applicable in practice. Also, labour productivity and technological capital have been demonstrated as two parameters that affect the volume of production and by different combinations of these two parameters the volume of production can be changed. Generally speaking, it is necessary to focus on cost reduction. In this case, the Osijek-Baranja County has a lower opportunity cost in cattle production compared to other counties in the Republic of Croatia. With this, lower costs and specialization of production have a relative advantage over the competition. Greater labour costs reduce production volume and move production to other areas where the wages are lower. But also, low labour costs, although increasing the volume of production, have

a disincentive effect on the labour supply, or stimulate the migration of working-age people into areas where wages are higher.

**Napomene:** 34-409 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203389625

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 5**

**Naslov:** Analysis of production traits and microclimate parameters on dairy cattle farms.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Vučković, G., author  
Bobić, T., author  
Mijić, P., author  
Gavran, M., author  
Potočnik, K., author  
Bogdanović, V., author  
Gantner, V., author

**Izvor:** Biotechnology in Animal Husbandry 2019 35(4):323-334.

**Adresa:** Rinderunion Baden-Württemberg, Herbertingen, Germany

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Belgrade, Serbia : Institute for Animal Husbandry

**Broj stranica:** 12

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** breeding season  
breeding value  
breeds  
cattle breeds  
correlated traits  
cows  
dairy cattle  
dairy cows  
dairy farms  
environmental temperature  
genetic parameters  
heat resistance  
heat stress  
humidity  
microclimate  
milk composition  
milk production  
milk yield  
parity



performance traits  
statistical analysis

**Organizmi:** cattle  
Holstein (cattle breed)  
Simmental

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
cattle

**Ključne riječi:** animal breed; animal breeds; milk components; milk constituents;  
statistical methods

**CABICODES:** LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)  
LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (New March 2000)  
PP500 Meteorology and Climate  
QQ010 Milk and Dairy Produce  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
ZZ100 Mathematics and Statistics

**ISSN:** 1450-9156  
2217-7140

**Sažetak:** Aiming determination of the variability of production traits (daily milk yield and composition) and microclimate parameters (ambient temperature and humidity) in the barns; as well as the correlation between the analyzed groups of traits, 1,636,192 test-day records from Simmentals and 1,275,713 test-day records from Holsteins were analysed. Performed analysis indicate high variability of production traits due to cow's breed, parity as well as breeding region. Also, high variability of microclimate parameters in the barns due to season and breeding region was found. Furthermore, statistically highly significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) correlations between the production traits and microclimate parameters were determined. Finally, the negative effect of inadequate microclimate on daily milk production was determined in both breeds in all breeding regions. Since genetic evaluation and selection of dairy cattle for heat resistance is only long-term method for heat stress managing, determined effect will be taken into account in the statistical model for estimation of genetic parameters and breeding values.

**Napomene:** 323-334many

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203070714

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 6**

**Naslov:** Analysis of sleeping behaviour in dairy cows.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Gavran, Mirna, author  
Mijić, Pero, author  
Steiner, Zvonimir, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author

**Izvor:** Radovi Poljoprivredno Prehrambenog Fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu\Works of the Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences University of Sarajevo 2019 64(69 Part 2):41-48.

**Adresa:** Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina : Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Poljoprivredni Fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** animal behaviour  
animal physiology  
animal welfare  
dairy cattle  
dairy cows  
electrophysiology  
feeding behaviour  
lactation  
milking  
muscles  
physical activity  
sleep  
social behaviour  
cows

**Organizmi:** cattle

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** animal behavior; behavior; animal rights; feeding behavior; social behavior

**CABICODES:** LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)  
LL300 Animal Behaviour  
LL600 Animal Physiology and Biochemistry  
LL810 Animal Welfare

**ISSN:** 0033-8583

**Sažetak:** Sleep is a naturally-occurring, reversible, periodic and recurring state in which consciousness and muscular activity is temporarily suspended or diminished, and responsiveness to outside stimuli is reduced. Many human sleep studies have been conducted so far, while animal sleep has not yet been fully explored. Precisely, very little is known about sleeping and resting in dairy cattle, but they do lie down for up to 10-14 hours per day, standing up every few hours, eating, stretching and then lying back down again. Cows need time for eating, drinking, milking, and also for performing social behaviour. Some studies shown that the total amount of sleep and distribution of sleep over 24 hours vary depending on age, health status, pregnancy and lactation. Used method was non-invasive electrophysiological technique for recording sleep in dairy cows for investigation variations in sleep pattern. Changes in the environment also effect on distribution of sleep and behaviour in cows, such as moving cows between groups consequently will be reflected in lying time and feeding behaviour. Moreover, lack of lying and sleep has influence on production and welfare of dairy cows. The aim of this study was to review the importance of lying behaviour and sleep and their impact on dairy cows' production and welfare.

**Napomene:** 41-4818 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203389626

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 7

**Naslov:** Application of endophytic Fusarium fungi for growth improvement of wine grape.

**Drugi naslov:** Primjena endofitnih Fusarium gljiva za poboljšanje rasta vinove loze.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Jelenić, J., author  
Ilić, J., author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zaštite Bilja 2019 42(4):44-47.

**Adresa:** Fakultet Agrobiotehničkih Znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1,  
31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 4

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** biological control agents

disease resistance

endophytes

fungal diseases

grapes

growth rate

induced resistance

leaves

natural enemies

pathogens

plant diseases

plant pathogenic fungi

plant pathogens

stems

**Organizmi:** fungi

Haematonectria haematococca

Vitis

Vitis vinifera

**Širi pojmovi:** Haematonectria

Nectriaceae

Hypocreales

Sordariomycetes

Pezizomycotina

Ascomycota

fungi

eukaryotes

Vitis

Vitaceae

Vitales

eudicots

angiosperms

Spermatophyta

plants

**Ključne riječi:** biocontrol agents; biological control organisms; fungus;  
phytopathogenic fungi; phytopathogens; plant-pathogenic fungi;  
resistance to disease

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops

FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry

FF610 Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants (Viral, Bacterial  
and Fungal Diseases of Plants)

HH100 Biological Control  
HH600 Host Resistance and Immunity

**ISSN:** 0350-9664

**Sažetak:** Endophytic organisms are increasingly being used in organic production and plant protection. The most common are fungi and bacteria which are applied to plants as biological agents for improving growth and resistance to plant diseases. In our research we preliminary examined the influence of two isolates of *Fusarium solani* on the growth of the grapevine varieties Cardinal and Laval. Wine grapes were treated with a fungal suspension in bud stage. Two months after the artificial infection the characteristics of the wine grape were measured: length of the stem and length, width and number of leaves. Significant positive effect of endophytic fungi on the size of the stem and leaf was determined. We concluded that endophytic fungi positively affect the overall health of the plant, which indirectly reduces the possibility of disease because the plants are more resistant.

**Napomene:** 44-4718

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2019 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193345316

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 8**

**Naslov:** Application of essential oils and probiotics in calf feeding.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Steiner, Zvonimir, author  
Ronta, Mario, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author  
Gavran, Mirna, author  
Novoselec, Josip, author  
Klir, Željka, author  
Mamić, Filip, author

**Izvor:** Radovi Poljoprivredno Prehrambenog Fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu\Works of the Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences University of Sarajevo 2019 64(69 Part 2):49-56.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina : Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Poljoprivredni Fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:**

body weight  
calf feeding  
calves  
chemical composition  
diets  
essential oils  
feed additives  
feed conversion efficiency  
liveweight gain  
performance traits  
plant composition  
plant extracts  
plant oils  
probiotics

**Organizmi:** cattle

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** liveweight gains; chemical constituents of plants; vegetable oils

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops  
FF040 Plant Composition  
LL520 Animal Nutrition (Production Responses)  
RR130 Feed Additives

**ISSN:** 0033-8583

**Sažetak:** The aim of the study was to determine the effect of the addition of essential oils and probiotics in the calves feed. The study was conducted on 70 male calves, crossbred Belgian blue cattle and Simmental. The calves are divided into two groups of 35 calves of an average age of 60 days previously weighed and balanced by body weight. The control group was fed a ration without supplements, while essential oils and probiotics were added to the ration of the experimental group. The duration of the study was 77 days. Production traits, i.e. body weight, average daily gain and food conversion, were monitored. The results obtained for body weight were higher in the experimental group than in the control group (5397 : 4918 kg). The results of the average daily gain were also higher in the experimental group than in the control group (0.62 : 0.78 kg). The feed conversion ratio was lower in the experimental group compared to the control (2.10: 1.56 kg/kg). Based on the

results it can be concluded that the addition of essential oils and probiotics in calves ration has a positive impact on the monitored production traits.

**Napomene:** 49-5620 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203389627

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 9**

**Naslov:** Biomass of perennial ryegrass cultivars sowed after 5 year seed storage period at different temperatures.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Herman, Goran, author  
Gantner, Ranko, author  
Guberac, Vlado, author  
Antunović, Manda, author  
Iljkić, Dario, author  
Bukvić, Gordana, author

**Izvor:** Sjemenarstvo 2021 32(1):5-14.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 10

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** storage  
seeds  
shoots  
roots  
biomass production  
stems  
leaves  
temperature  
cultivars

**Organizmi:** Lolium perenne

**Širi pojmovi:** Lolium  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta

plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** cultivated varieties

**CABICODES:** FF007 Forage and Fodder Crops  
FF020 Plant Breeding and Genetics  
FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry

**DOI:** 10.33128/s1.32.1.1

**ISSN:** 1330-0121

**Sažetak:** Seeds of two perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* L.) cultivars (diploid 'Bartwingo' and tetraploid 'Calibra') were stored in hermetically sealed glass jars at four different temperatures (-80, -20, 10 and 20°C) for five years. After the storage period the seeds were sowed in containers filled with commercial substrate. Initial growth and development occurred under natural sunlight and manual watering to maintain optimum substrate moisture. After 60 days of vegetation plants were taken from the substrate, developed plants were counted, their roots were washed and whole plants were measured for shoot and root dry-weight and total biomass. Stems and leaves per plant were counted too. The research has revealed significant effects ( $p < 0.01$ ) of storage temperature, cultivar and their interaction to all of the investigated traits. When averaged over cultivars the highest values were observed upon storage temperature of -20°C for all the traits except root dry-weight which did not differ between -20 and -80°C. The lowest values of all investigated traits were observed upon storage at 20°C. When averaged over storage temperatures, diploid cultivar had greater number of stems and leaves and the tetraploid one had greater root dry-weight, shoot dry-weight and total biomass.

**Napomene:** 5-1437 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210424202

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 10

**Naslov:** Biostimulating effect of phytobiotics on chicken meat production.

**Drugi naslov:** Biopoticajni učinak fitobiotika u proizvodnji pilećeg mesa.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Senčić, Đuro, author  
Antunović, Zvonko, author  
Samac, Danijela, author

**Izvor:** Meso 2021 23(1):67-73.

**Adresa:**



Sveučilište J. J. Strossmayera, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti  
Osijek, Zavod za animalnu proizvodnju i biotehnologiju, Vladimira  
Preloga 1, 31 000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadržna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** meat quality  
chicken meat  
meat  
meat products  
meat production  
reviews  
poultry

**Organizmi:** fowls  
birds

**Širi pojmovi:** Gallus gallus  
Gallus  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes  
birds  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** chickens; domesticated birds

**CABICODES:** QQ030 Meat Produce  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
LL120 Meat Producing Animals

**ISSN:** 1332-0025  
1848-8323

**Sažetak:** Phytobiotics are ingredients derived from plants which, if added to foods, improve the productivity of animals, protect their health and improve the quality of products (meat). Unlike antibiotics, they do not appear in meat in the form of residues and do not cause resistance of microorganisms, therefore can be given to animals continuously. Phytogens can stimulate the fattening and slaughter properties of chickens. However, their effects may not occur. The biostimulating effect of different phytogens on chicken production needs to be further investigated.

**Napomene:** 67-7330 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210074188

## Zapis: 11

**Naslov:** Blockchain technology in agriculture.

**Drugi naslov:** Blockchain tehnologija u poljoprivredi.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Lamešić, Davor, author

Kristić, Jelena, author

Deže, Jadranka, author

Kralik, Igor, author

**Izvor:** Agroekonomia Croatica 2019 9(1):153-160.

**Adresa:** Josip Juraj Strossmayer University in Osijek, Faculty of  
Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, V. Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek,  
Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Croatian Society of Agricultural Economists

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** information technology  
agricultural sector  
marketing  
contracts  
sensors  
subsidies

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
CC300 Information and Documentation (Information and  
Documentation)  
EE700 Marketing and Distribution  
EE120 Policy and Planning  
NN050 Automation and Control

**ISSN:** 1333-2422  
1849-1146

**Sažetak:** As the global market is growing, producers are facing ever-increasing challenges. Survival in the market environment with large number of competitors requires adjustment, but also monitoring new

technologies. Blockchain technology enables development of a system that can meet the needs of today's markets. The aim of the paper is to analyse the possibilities of applying blockchain technology in agriculture and to propose the use of blockchain technology in agriculture of the Republic of Croatia. Possible segments of blockchain application in agriculture of the Republic of Croatia is through disbursement of state aid, through signing cooperative agreements with purchasers, implementation of smart contracts, and in usage of new devices and sensors such as IoT devices.

**Napomene:** 153-1608 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203404872

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 12

**Naslov:** Body measurements of Black Slavonian pig.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Latin, Katarina, author  
Petrić, Tajana, author  
Raguž, Nikola, author  
Károlyi, Danijel, author  
Klišanić, Vedran, author  
Mencik, Sven, author  
Mahnet, Željko, author  
Lukić, Boris, author

**Izvor:** Stocarstvo 2021 75(1/2):3-12.

**Adresa:** Black Slavonian Pig Breeders Association "Fajferica", Đakovo, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 10

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** native livestock  
boars  
body length  
body measurements  
breeding programmes  
pig breeds  
sows  
spine  
traits  
endangered breeds

breeding aims  
selection  
livestock  
breeds  
domestic animals

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** pigs

**Širi pojmovi:** Sus scrofa

Sus  
Suidae  
Suiformes  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** Black Slavonian; swine; hogs; breeding programs; animal breed; animal breeds

**CABICODES:** LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (New March 2000)  
PP710 Biological Resources (Animal)  
LL400 Animal Anatomy and Morphology (New March 2000)

**DOI:** 10.33128/s.75.1-2.1

**ISSN:** 0351-0832  
1848-9044

**Sažetak:** The Black Slavonian pig is an autochthonous pig breed in Croatia, which has recorded a continuous growth of the population followed by the higher number of breeders in recent years. The increase in population has removed the Black Slavonian breed from the category of endangered local breeds. The consequences of such a significant increase in population size in local breeds are often a high level of inbreeding, but also a high variability of the external traits of breeding individuals. Given that the main goal of the Breeding Program for Black Slavonian pigs is to preserve its phenotypic traits and breed-specific features, the paper presents the results of external traits analysis at 10 different points on the body, on a sample of 102 animals, aged between 10 and 24 months. Estimated mean values for wither's height were 65 cm and 64 cm in boars and

sows, respectively. Average body length was 128 cm for boars, and 126 cm for sows. The heart girth was 114 cm for both categories, while the height at the sacrum was 72 cm (boars), and 71 cm (sows). These results indicate very small or insignificant differences between male and female individuals, and refer that the body measurements of Black Slavonian pigs have not changed significantly in relation to its formation and development over time, as well as in relation to other local breeds from the neighbouring regions. With this in mind, selection work should be focused on control and preservation. Furthermore, the paper gives an overview of the population throughout history, as well as breeding practices.

**Napomene:** 3-1218 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220018805

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 13

**Naslov:** Cercospora leaf spot.

**Drugi naslov:** Pjegavost lista šećerne repe.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Ereš, Helena, author  
Dujković, Angelina, author  
Vrandečić, Karolina, author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zastite Bilja 2021 44(4):52-54.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, 31000 Osijek, Hrvatska, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 3

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** plant pathogens  
plant diseases  
leaves  
plant pathogenic fungi  
conidia  
sugarbeet  
pathogens

**Organizmi:** Cercospora beticola  
Beta vulgaris var. saccharifera  
fungi

**Širi pojmovi:** Cercospora  
Mycosphaerellaceae

Capnodiales  
Dothideomycetes  
Pezizomycotina  
Ascomycota  
fungi  
eukaryotes  
Beta vulgaris  
Beta  
Amaranthaceae  
Caryophyllales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants

**Ključne riječi:** phytopathogens; phytopathogenic fungi; plant-pathogenic fungi; fungus

**CABICODES:** FF610 Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants (Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants)  
FF005 Field Crops

**ISSN:** 0350-9664  
2584-3265

**Sažetak:** Leaf spot, which is caused by the pathogen *Cercospora beticola*, is the most significant disease that occurs on sugar beet in all areas of cultivation, causing significant economic damage. By being a typical symptom of the mentioned disease, spots are most often from 2 to 5 mm in size, lighter in the centre, but darker on the edges. They first appear on older leaves, but as the disease progresses the spots spread to younger leaves as well. The most important protection measures include destruction of the infected plant residues, sowing of resistant varieties, crop rotation and application of fungicides during the growing season.

**Napomene:** 52-548 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210324331

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 14

**Naslov:** Comparison of efficiency of supplementary feed mixtures containing NPN compounds in cattle fattening.

**Drugi naslov:** Usporedba učinkovitosti dopunskih smjesa koje sadrže NPN spojeve tovu junadi.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Steiner, Z., author  
Novoselec, J., author

Šalavardic, Ž., author

Prakatur, I., author

Balentic, I., author

Ronta, M., author

**Izvor:** Krmiva 2021 63(1):3-10.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehnickih znanosti Sveucilište Josipa Jurja  
Strossmayera u Osijeku, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** agricultural economics

animal nutrition

beef breeds

beef cattle

body weight

cattle feeding

cattle finishing

chemical composition

comparisons

crossbreds

dietary protein

diets

efficiency

feed conversion efficiency

feed intake

feed supplements

feeds

liveweight gain

meat production

nonprotein nitrogen

nutrition physiology

nutritive value

performance traits

profitability

protein content

cattle breeds

finishing

crosses

**Organizmi:** Belgian Blue

cattle

**Širi pojmovi:** cattle

Bos

Bovidae

ruminants

Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** feeding stuffs; liveweight gains; nutritional value; quality for nutrition; fattening

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
LL120 Meat-producing Animals  
LL510 Animal Nutrition (Physiology)  
LL520 Animal Nutrition (Production Responses)  
RR300 Feed Composition and Quality

**DOI:** 10.33128/k.63.1.1

**ISSN:** 0023-4850  
1848-901X

**Sažetak:** The aim of the study was to compare the effect of supplementary mixtures with higher and lower protein content, which contain slow-release non-protein nitrogen (NPN) compounds in cattle fattening on production indicators and cost price. In the experiment there were 24 female crossbreeds in the Belgian Blue cattle type that were evenly divided into two groups. The duration of the experiment was 213 days. During the experiment, body weight, average daily gain and feed conversion were monitored as well as, the cost price of gain. Four weighings were performed, of which two weighings were individual while the other two weighings were group weighings. Cattle were fed TMR meals of uniform nutritional value that included supplemental mixtures of different protein value containing slow-release NPN compounds. A supplemental mixture with a higher protein content was included in the P1 group meal, while the P2 group meal contained a mixture with a lower protein value. The results at the end of the study showed slightly higher average daily gains (1.27: 1.18 kg / day), in favor of the P1 group. Total feed conversion was slightly lower in the P1 group compared to the P2 group (6.4: 6.6 kg / kg), while the cost price per unit of body weight gain was uniform throughout the study. At the end of the research it can be concluded that the use of NPN compounds with careful balancing of meals can achieve profitable and safe meat production.

**Napomene:** 3-1024 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220499937

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts



**Naslov:** Conditions and perspective of cereals and oilseed crops production in the Republic of Croatia.

**Drugi naslov:** Stanje i perspektiva proizvodnje žitarica i uljarica u Republici Hrvatskoj.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Iljkić, D., author  
Kranjac, D., author  
Zebec, V., author  
Varga, I., author  
Rastija, M., author  
Antunović, M., author  
Kovačević, V., author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zaštite Bilja 2019 42(3):62-71.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31 000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 10

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** crop production  
fatty oil plants  
maize  
oilseed plants  
prices  
rape  
soyabeans  
sunflowers  
swede rape  
oil plants

**Geografski pojmovi:** European Union  
Croatia  
Europe

**Organizmi:** Brassica napus var. oleifera  
Glycine (Fabaceae)  
Glycine max  
Helianthus annuus  
Zea mays  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Brassica napus  
Brassica  
Brassicaceae  
Brassicales

eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales  
Glycine (Fabaceae)  
Helianthus  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
Zea  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
Europe  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** corn; EEC; soybeans; oilseed crops; oilseed rape; canola; oil crops; Common Market; EC; European Communities; European Economic Communities

**CABICODES:** EE130 Supply, Demand and Prices (Supply, Demand and Prices)  
FF005 Field Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)

**DOI:** 10.31727/gzb.42.3.9

**ISSN:** 0350-9664

**Sažetak:** Agricultural production in Croatia has great significance whereby plant production makes more than 50% of total agricultural gross production. The most important role have cereals and oilseeds crops whose production dominates in the Pannonian region with an emphasis on its eastern part. Aim of this study was to shown harvested area, production and foreign trade of six most important field crops during fifteen-year period (2003-2017) in Croatia. During analysed period cereals (maize, wheat and barley) occupies about 60% while oilseed crops (soybean, sunflower and rapeseed) about 13% of total arable land. Analysis of the data showed a trend of decline in cereal's harvested area, especially for maize, while oilseeds showed a growth trend. Soybean and rapeseed areas

almost doubled in the last three years. The accession of the Republic of Croatia to the unique European Union market has had a positive effect on the increase in net exports of cereals and oilseeds. The average volume of net exports of cereals and oilseeds for five years of EU membership has more than tripled compared to the average of the pre-accession period observed from 2003 to 2013. Domestic prices of cereals and oilseeds follow price trends on the Single Market with stabile development after Croatia joins the European Union.

**Napomene:** 62-71many

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193269113

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 16**

**Naslov:** Control of Cercospora leaf spot - an example of disease management practices.

**Drugi naslov:** Suzbijanje pjegavosti šećerne repe - primjer iz prakse.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Varga, Ivana, author  
Hanžek, Danijela, author  
Zebec, Vladimir, author  
Antunović, Manda, author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zastite Bilja 2021 44(6):32-41.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 10

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** crop yield  
sugarbeet  
plant pathogenic fungi  
plant pathogens  
fungicides  
fungal diseases  
plant diseases  
chemical control  
pathogens

**Organizmi:** Beta vulgaris var. saccharifera  
Cercospora beticola  
fungi

**Širi pojmovi:** Beta vulgaris  
Beta  
Amaranthaceae  
Caryophyllales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Cercospora  
Mycosphaerellaceae  
Capnodiales  
Dothideomycetes  
Pezizomycotina  
Ascomycota  
fungi

**Ključne riječi:** phytopathogenic fungi; plant-pathogenic fungi; fungus;  
phytopathogens; fungistats

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
FF610 Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants (Viral, Bacterial  
and Fungal Diseases of Plants)  
HH405 Pesticides and Drugs; Control

**ISSN:** 0350-9664  
2584-3265

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to assess the applied fungicides in the control of Cercospora leaf spot, CLS (*Cercospora beticola* Sacc.), and to analyse sugar beet yields and quality in the five-year period (2016-2020). In the analysed period, the first preventive fungicide application was carried out in the first or second decade of June. Regardless of the growing season, treatments were carried out on 4 (2016-2018) or 5 treatments (2019 and 2020). The interval between treatments was from 14 to 20 days. The last treatment was carried out at the end of the first decade in August. A combination of organic systemic fungicides and copper-based agents (copper oxychloride) was used in each treatment, which has been shown to be successful in preserving sugar beet leaves free of CLS. The average yield of sugar beet root was 74.4 t/ha, while sugar content in the root 15.86%. The highest root yield was achieved in 2016 (80.8 t/ha), when protection against CLS was carried out on 4 applications. The lowest yield and sugar content were achieved in 2019 (65.2 t/ha and 12.24%), because after the hail in July, re-growth of sugar beet leaves occurred.

**Napomene:** 32-4126 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220024033

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 17**

**Naslov:** Correlation between meatiness and growth intensity of Black Slavonian pigs.

**Drugi naslov:** Povezanost mesnatosti s intenzitetom rasta crnih slavonskih svinja.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Senčić, Đ., author  
Samac, D., author  
Antunović, Z., author

**Izvor:** Meso 2019 21(5):481-485.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J. J. Strossmayera, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti  
Osijek, Zavod za animalne znanosti i biotehnologiju, Vladimira  
Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** backfat  
carcass composition  
carcass quality  
carcass weight  
carcass yield  
diets  
fat thickness  
fattening performance  
finishing  
liveweight gain  
pig feeding  
pig finishing

**Organizmi:** pigs

**Širi pojmovi:** Sus scrofa  
Sus  
Suidae  
Suiformes  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** fattening; hogs; liveweight gains; swine

**CABICODES:** LL120 Meat Producing Animals  
LL520 Animal Nutrition (Production Responses)

**ISSN:** 1332-0025

**Sažetak:** The research was carried out on Black Slavonian pigs that were fattened for 190 days in a semiopen system. They were fed fodder mixture and green alfalfa ad libitum. After fattening, the pigs were divided in two groups (A and B), according to their daily gains. The average daily gain of pigs in Group A was 0.520 kg, whereas the average daily gain of pigs in Group B was 0.420 kg. After slaughter, the pigs were dissected according to Weniger et al. (1963.) Compared to the pigs with lower growth intensity within the same fattening period, the Black Slavonian pigs with higher growth intensity (higher daily gains) had higher live weight, higher cold carcass weight, longer carcass length, thicker back fat and lower muscular tissue share in carcasses. There is a significant correlation (r) between daily gains and the analysed indicators of slaughter quality of pigs.

**Napomene:** 481-48513

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193523165

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 18

**Naslov:** Crop management practices and sunflower seed yield in organic production.

**Drugi naslov:** Agrotehnika i prinos sjemena suncokreta u ekološkoj proizvodnji.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Varga, Ivana, author  
Barišić-Jaman, Željka, author  
Tadić, V., author  
Ravnjak, B., author  
Stošić, M., author

**Izvor:** Sjemenarstvo 2021 32(2):97-104.

**Adresa:** Fakultet Agrobiotehničkih Znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** sunflowers  
crop management  
seeds  
crop yield

sunflower oil  
seed weight  
sowing date  
harvesting date  
plant composition  
chemical composition  
organic farming

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Helianthus annuus

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans

Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries  
Helianthus  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** harvest date; chemical constituents of plants; eco-agriculture;  
organic culture; ecological agriculture

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF100 Plant Production  
FF040 Plant Composition  
FF150 Plant Cropping Systems

**DOI:** 10.33128/s1.32.2.4

**ISSN:** 1330-0121

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to describe agrotechnical measures, sunflower seed yield and oil content in organic production over a five-year period (2016-2020). Sowing of sunflower was done in optimal terms in April, and harvesting in the last decade of September, so the length of vegetation was from 153 to 175 days. The average weight of 1000 grains varied from 81 g (2018) to 86 g (2020). The oil content in the analyzed period ranged from 44% (2018) to 53% (2020). The achieved yield of sunflower seeds varied from 3.7 t/ha (2016 and 2019) to 4.1 t/ha (2020).

**Napomene:** 97-10414 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** Click here for CABI electronic resource

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220150850

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 19**

**Naslov:** Dairy cattle welfare in terms of heat stress.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Gavran, Mirna, author  
Mijić, Pero, author  
Didara, Mislav, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author

**Izvor:** Radovi Poljoprivredno Prehrambenog Fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu\Works of the Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences University of Sarajevo 2019 64(69 Part 2):57-64.

**Adresa:** Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina : Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Poljoprivredni Fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** air temperature  
animal behaviour  
animal health  
animal welfare  
dairy cattle  
dairy cows  
heat stress  
milk production  
milk yield  
stress response  
cows  
stress

**Organizmi:** cattle

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** animal behavior; behavior; animal rights



**CABICODES:** LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)  
LL300 Animal Behaviour  
LL600 Animal Physiology and Biochemistry  
LL800 Animal Health and Hygiene (General)  
LL810 Animal Welfare  
PP500 Meteorology and Climate

**ISSN:** 0033-8583

**Sažetak:** Heat stress has significant effects on milk production and composition as well as on cattle welfare. Cows with high production capacity have a faster metabolism, produce more heat in the body and more easily tolerate lower temperatures, while high temperatures can easily cause heat stress. Heat stress is state of an organism exposed to external or internal thermal factors whereby the homeopathic systems of the body are unable to resist their harmful effects. Heat stress directly or indirectly affects the physiology, reproduction, health, feeding, production and behaviour of animals and it can cause even death. Negative effects of heat stress on animal welfare can be observed in changes in animal behaviour. Affected animals are also passive, spend less time in social interactions and less time eating. These factors will certainly lead to drop in production. Therefore, it is necessary to study the welfare of the animal through the mental state of the animal, such as frustration or absence of pain, not just through physiological measures. The aim of this study was to review the connection between the heat stress environment and dairy cows' welfare.

**Napomene:** 57-6415 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203389628

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 20

**Naslov:** Determination of relative advantages in the cattle production of milk and meat by using the comparative analysis of production in the Osijek-Baranja County and Krapina-Zagorje count.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Dokić, Dragan, author  
Gregić, Maja, author

**Izvor:** Agro-Knowledge Journal / Agroznanje 31 December 2019 20(3):123-130.

**Adresa:** Municipality of Erdut, Bana Josipa Jelačića 4, Dalj, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina : University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Agriculture

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** cattle farming  
beef production  
milk production  
production economics  
opportunity costs  
terms of trade  
labour productivity  
labour costs

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** cattle

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** labor productivity; labor costs; economics of production

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
EE900 Labour and Employment  
LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)  
LL120 Meat Producing Animals

**DOI:** 10.7251/AGREN1903123D

**ISSN:** 1512-6412  
2233-0070

**Sažetak:** The use of relative advantages in practice implies that one area concentrates on the products for which there is lower opportunity cost. The Osijek-Baranja County is rich in arable agricultural land. Compared with the Krapina-Zagorje County, where the agricultural land is less represented, it could be said that the Osijek-Baranja County has an advantage in terms of agricultural production. Using the comparative model of production opportunities, this paper analyses that it is necessary to use natural resources and put them

into operation after profit. Free trade increases the overall production and consumption of all participants in trade because it enables production specialization in which specific areas have more relative and not absolute efficiency (products with fewer relative marginal costs). The comparative model of production opportunities is the model that points to the production orientation of the goods achieving maximum benefit.

**Napomene:** 123-13012 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203351007

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

## Zapis: 21

**Naslov:** Development and selection of optimal statistical models to evaluate the effect of microclimate parameters on the variability of production traits in dairy cows.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Vučković, Goran, author  
Gavran, Mirna, author  
Gregić, Maja, author  
Mijić, Pero, author  
Gantner, Ranko, author  
Brka, Muhamed, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author

**Izvor:** Radovi Poljoprivredno Prehrambenog Fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu\Works of the Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences University of Sarajevo 2019 64(69 Part 2):77-88.

**Adresa:** Rinderunion Baden-Württemberg, Herberlingen, Germany

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina : Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Poljoprivredni Fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 12

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** aetiology  
air temperature  
body temperature  
body temperature regulation  
bovine mastitis  
cattle feeding  
dairy cattle  
dairy cows  
digestion  
environmental temperature

feed intake  
heat production  
heat stress  
mastitis  
microclimate  
milk  
milk composition  
milk production  
milk quality  
milk yield  
models  
performance traits  
reproductive performance  
somatic cell count  
stress response  
thermoregulation  
cows  
stress

**Geografski pojmovi:** Bosnia-Hercegovina

**Organizmi:** cattle

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos

Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
high Human Development Index countries  
Mediterranean Region  
upper-middle income countries

**Ključne riječi:** etiology; milk components; causal agents; calorigenesis;  
thermogenesis; milk constituents; heat regulation

**CABICODES:** LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)  
LL510 Animal Nutrition (Physiology)  
LL600 Animal Physiology and Biochemistry  
LL821 Prion, Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Pathogens of Animals  
PP500 Meteorology and Climate  
QQ010 Milk and Dairy Produce  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**ISSN:** 0033-8583

**Sažetak:** Currently we are living and producing in the world characterized by a climate change. For agriculture and livestock production, this change means, in most cases, deterioration of the environmental effect in numerous regions globally and consequently significant effect on livestock production in the world. Modern livestock production, most frequently implies high production per animal, meaning high milk production per cow in terms of dairy cattle production. The increase of production makes cows more susceptible to heat stress, meaning that heat stress will become an acute problem regardless of climate changes, that will only further emphasize this problem. High-producing dairy cows lose the ability to regulate their body temperature when the ambient temperatures reach 25-29°C. Furthermore, the intensive genetic selection for high milk production resulted in changed thermoregulation physiology meaning that the high-producing cows have larger frames and consequently larger gastrointestinal tracts that enable them to digest more feed. This creates more metabolic heat and reduces the ability of cows to regulate normal temperature at heat stress conditions. Finally, by increase of milk yield, feed intake and metabolic heat, the thermoneutrality of animal shifts to lower temperatures. Accordingly, to many researches, heat stress environment induces reduction in dry matter intake, milk production and reproductive performances. Also, heat stress conditions affect milk composition, somatic cell counts (SCC) and mastitis frequencies. Since Pannonian region is characterized by the high prevalence of heat stress days, mostly during the summer season, the aim of this paper was to develop and select optimal models for evaluation of the effect of microclimate parameters on the variability of production traits in dairy cows.

**Napomene:** 77-8831 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203389630

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 22

**Naslov:** Development success of rural tourism in the Municipality of Bilje.

**Drugi naslov:** Uspješnost razvoja ruralnog turizma u Općini Bilje.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Sudarić, Tihana, author

Plaščak, Ivana, author

Petrač, Maja, author

**Izvor:** Agroecconomia Croatica 2021 11(1):83-92.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehnickih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Croatian Society of Agricultural Economists

**Broj stranica:** 10

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** rural tourism  
rural areas  
rural development  
tourism development  
cultural heritage  
entrepreneurship  
motivation  
regional development  
sustainability  
tourism  
tourists  
traditions

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**CABICODES:** UU850 Rural Development (NEW March 2000)  
EE350 Rural Industry and Enterprises (Rural Industry and Enterprises)  
EE120 Policy and Planning  
UU700 Tourism and Travel (Tourism and Travel)  
UU630 Arts, Entertainment and Cultural Heritage  
UU485 Social Psychology and Social Anthropology (NEW March 2000)

**ISSN:** 1333-2422  
1849-1146

**Sažetak:** At the national level, and at the level of local and regional administrative units, various measures are sought to encourage the development of rural areas. The main strategic goals of Croatian tourism in rural areas are self-employment, balanced regional development and motivation of young people to stay in the countryside, where rural tourism is a significant factor in activating rural areas that helps preserve local identity, traditions and customs, protects the environment, strengthens indigenous, traditional and organic production and helps the development of rural areas on the basis of sustainable development. This paper observes whether the

Municipality of Bilje is successful in implementing measures for the development of rural tourism, and which variables should be monitored in order to succeed and prove it. The success of the implementation of rural tourism development measures in the Municipality of Bilje is determined by calculating the success index of rural tourism development through natural, social and economic variables comparable at the level of the Municipality of Bilje and the Republic of Croatia. The results indicate that the municipality of Bilje has a comparative resource base through natural wealth, cultural heritage and rich gastronomic offer, but the analysis and synthesis of research results indicate that a larger number of tourist arrivals should be increase for which additional efforts are needed through organization, promotion and innovative entrepreneurship of this rural area.

**Napomene:** 83-929 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220141771

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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#### Zapis: 23

**Naslov:** Economic profitability of apple seedling production.

**Drugi naslov:** Ekonomska opravdanost proizvodnje sadnica jabuke.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kristić, Jelena, author  
Deže, Jadranka, author  
Sudarić, Tihana, author  
Crnčan, Ana, author  
Kalaica, Ante, author

**Izvor:** Agroecnomia Croatica 2020 10(1):113-120.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, V. Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Croatian Society of Agricultural Economists

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** analysis  
apples  
economic indicators  
finance  
indicators  
production  
productivity

profitability  
rootstocks

**Organizmi:** Malus domestica  
Malus

**Širi pojmovi:** Malus  
Rosaceae  
Rosales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics

**ISSN:** 1333-2422  
1849-1146

**Sažetak:** The aim of this paper is to determine the economic profitability of apple seedling production. Before each cost-effectiveness study, it is useful to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, and for this we need a SWOT analysis. The most important strength of this production is in its product, which is characterized by tradition and experience, and a large number of varieties of seedlings, while the weaknesses are mainly related to the emergence of mixed rootstocks, and poorer levels of technology. The financial analysis conducted in this paper consists of the calculation of the profit and loss account, the profitability threshold or the break-even point of coverage of production, economic indicators of cost-effectiveness, rate of return and productivity. According to economic indicators, this production is cost-effective ( $E_p = 1.46$ ), and profitable ( $R_p = 26.45\%$ ).

**Napomene:** 113-1206 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20219976031

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 24

**Naslov:** Egg quality indicators of Japanese quails (*Coturnix coturnix japonica*).

**Drugi naslov:** Pokazatelji kvalitete jaja Japanske prepelice (*Coturnix coturnix japonica*).

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kralik, Zlata, author  
Košević, Manuela, author



Galović, Olivera, author

Križanec, Helena, author

**Izvor:** Krmiva 2020 62(2):79-84.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehnickih znanosti Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Znanstveni centar izvrsnosti za personaliziranu brigu o zdravlju, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** cholesterol  
egg albumen  
egg composition  
egg production  
egg quality  
egg shape  
egg shell  
egg shell quality  
egg weight  
egg yolk  
egg yolk composition  
eggs  
pH  
physicochemical properties  
poultry

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Japanese quails  
birds

**Širi pojmovi:** Coturnix  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes  
birds  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:**

potential of hydrogen; domesticated birds; egg white; yolk; hydrogen ion concentration

**CABICODES:** LL130 Egg-producing Animals (Egg-producing Animals)  
QQ040 Eggs and Egg Products (Eggs and Egg Products)  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**DOI:** 10.33128/k.62.2.2

**ISSN:** 0023-4850  
1848-901X

**Sažetak:** Japanese quail (*Coturnix coturnix japonica*) is a very good source of meat and eggs, and breeding in Croatia is done on small family farms. In the scientific literature there is information on the quality of quail eggs and meat in different countries of the world, while in our area there is almost no data. The paper presents data on the quality of quail eggs from two producers in the continental part of Croatia. A statistically significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) in the quality indicators of quail eggs from two producers was determined for the values of weight of egg and basic parts of egg, shape index, shell strength and pH of egg yolks and albumen, while yolk color, shell thickness and the shares of basic parts in egg did not differ significantly ( $P > 0.05$ ). The cholesterol content in quail egg yolks of both producers was equable ( $A = 9.3516$  mg/g and  $B = 9.2213$  mg/g;  $P > 0.05$ ). This research contributes to both scientists and breeders of Japanese quail, as it provides useful data on the quality of quail eggs, which are almost non-existent in this area.

**Napomene:** 79-8414 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220260578

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 25

**Naslov:** Enrichment of lambs meat with selenium.

**Drugi naslov:** Obogaćivanje janječeg Mesa selenom.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Antunovic, Zvonko, author  
Novoselec, Josip, author  
Šalavardic, Željka Klir, author

**Izvor:** Krmiva 2020 62(2):85-96.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 12

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** selenium  
trace elements  
lamb (meat)  
lambs  
feed supplements  
lamb feeding

**Organizmi:** sheep

**Širi pojmovi:** Ovis  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** microelements

**CABICODES:** QQ030 Meat Produce  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
LL120 Meat Producing Animals  
RR130 Feed Additives  
RR300 Feed Composition and Quality  
LL510 Animal Nutrition (Physiology)

**DOI:** 10.33128/k.62.2.3

**ISSN:** 0023-4850  
1848-901X

**Sažetak:** Selenium is an important trace element in human and animal nutrition. The aim of this research is to present the methods/procedures that are undertaken in the process of enrichment of lamb meat with selenium. Various nutritional modifications can significantly change (primarily improve) the mineral content in lamb meat and thus selenium. Selenium intake in lambs varies due to changes in the elemental composition of plant species during the season, and the concentration in the feed mixture. Nutritional factors have a significant impact on the selenium content in lamb meat. Selenium of organic origin, especially originating from biofortified feeds, shows better availability compared to the inorganic source and it has been used to improve health and productivity as well as be a way in the process of enriching lamb meat with selenium naturally. The analysis of previous research shows a significant impact of selenium supplementation (organic forms) or used biofortified feeds with selenium in lamb feed on its content in lamb meat and this is the way to be used in the process of enriching lamb meat with selenium.

**Napomene:** 85-9655 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220260579

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 26**

**Naslov:** Feeding and growth potential of the weaned piglets.

**Drugi naslov:** Hranidba i potencijal rasta prasadi nakon odbića.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Grabovac, Ivana, author  
Gvozdanović, Kristina, author  
Steiner, Zvonimir, author  
Margeta, Vladimir, author

**Izvor:** Krmiva 2020 62(2):107-113.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehnickih znanosti Sveucilište Josipa Jurja  
Strossmayera u Osijeku, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** piglets  
piglet feeding  
growth rate  
weaning  
nutrient requirements  
sow milk  
feed supplements  
essential oil plants  
essential oils  
amino acids  
protein supplements  
selenium  
oil plants

**Organizmi:** pigs  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Sus scrofa  
Sus  
Suidae  
Suiformes  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates

Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** swine; hogs; dietary standards; food requirements; nutritional requirements; essential oil crops; oil crops

**CABICODES:** LL520 Animal Nutrition (Production Responses)  
LL510 Animal Nutrition (Physiology)  
RR300 Feed Composition and Quality  
RR130 Feed Additives

**DOI:** 10.33128/k.62.2.5

**ISSN:** 0023-4850  
1848-901X

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to describe the growth potential of weaned piglets with reference to the nutritional requirements of piglets before and after the weaning. Piglets growth is described by sigmoid curve that is characterized with a rapid increase during the first stages and a slight decrease in the second stage of the production cycle. In order to reduce growth depression during the first days after the weaning, it is important to provide an adjustment period during which the piglets will switch from feeding with sow's milk to solid feeding. Although piglets possess a large capacity for rapid growth after the weaning, it may be limited by factors such as age at the weaning, feeding, microbiological or physiological factors. The addition of supplements such as essential oils, amino acids, selenium or short-chain fatty acids in meals have a positive effect on the health status of piglets, but also on their growth potential during the later stages of the production cycle. A balanced diet in terms of energy and nutrients ensures optimal conditions for achieving satisfactory growth and maintaining good health status of piglets, which is a prerequisite for successful pig production.

**Napomene:** 107-11332 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220260581

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 27**

**Naslov:** Fiber flax germination at different temperatures and salinity stress conditions.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Varga, Ivana, author  
Kojić, Monika Tkalec, author  
Ijkić, Dario, author

Rastija, Mirta, author  
Antunović, Manda, author

**Izvor:** Sjemenarstvo 2020 31(1/2):13-20.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agro biotechnical Sciences Osijek, Department of Crop  
Production and Biotechnology, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** seed germination  
salinity  
seeds  
temperature  
flax  
stress response  
sodium chloride  
seedlings  
stress

**Organizmi:** *Linum usitatissimum*

**Širi pojmovi:** *Linum*  
*Linaceae*  
*Malpighiales*  
*eudicots*  
*angiosperms*  
*Spermatophyta*  
*plants*  
*eukaryotes*

**Ključne riječi:** NaCl

**CABICODES:** FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry  
FF005 Field Crops

**DOI:** 10.33128/s1.31.1-2.2

**ISSN:** 1330-0121

**Sažetak:** In this study the fiber flax (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) cultivar Lirina was tested to seed germination under salinity of NaCl and two different temperatures. The experiment was set up in controlled conditions in fitotron (Aralab). There were two temperatures (10°C and 20°C) and different NaCl water solution used for salinity stress: 0 mM, 20 mM, 40 mM, 60 mM, 80 mM and 100 mM. There were 100 seeds sown in 4 replications. The germination energy (%) and germination rate (%) were determined on 3rd and 7th day, respectively. At the lower temperature (10°C) the seeds were not sprouted on 3rd day, whereas at higher temperature (20°C) mean germination energy was 31%. Germination rate (7th day) was quite similar at both

temperatures (58% at 10°C and 59% at 20°C). The higher salinity stress of 80 and 100 mM had negative influence on germination energy as well germination rate. With increased salinity, the total seedlings length was also decreased. With increasing salinity (over 20 mM), the total seedlings length was also decreased. In our study, low salinity stress of 20 mM even increases the germination rate and germination energy and resulted with the longest seedlings of the fiber flax cultivar Lirina.

**Napomene:** 13-20

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210127309

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 28

**Naslov:** Floristic characteristics of sub-Pannonian grassland in Bistrinci (East Croatia).

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Rašić, Sanda, author  
Uranjek, Nataša, author  
Rašić, Sara, author

**Izvor:** Agronomy Journal / Agronomski Glasnik (0002-1954) 2021  
83(3):121-132.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer  
University of Osijek Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 12

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** grasslands  
botanical composition  
flora  
habitats  
invasive species  
species diversity  
species richness  
vegetation types  
weeds

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe

European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** invasive organisms; invasives

**DOI:** 10.33128/ag.83.3.3

**ISSN:** 0002-1954  
1848-8900

**Sažetak:** Continental dry grasslands are important habitats that are among the endangered vegetation types not only in Croatia but also in the countries of Central and Western Europe. Areas under grassland are decreasing year to year due to the decreasing traditional way of using them (mowing and grazing). Reducing the loss of grassland is a strategic goal and flora inventory is one way to protect them from extinction. Overgrown surfaces lead to a progressive succession of vegetation. The aim of this research is to determine the floristic composition of sub-Pannonian grasslands and to isolate invasive species. The research was conducted during the vegetation in 2020 and 2021, and 122 taxa from 37 families were identified.

**Napomene:** 121-13225 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2023 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220217650

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 29

**Naslov:** Fungi and bacteria in biological control against pathogens.

**Drugi naslov:** Gljive i bakterije u biološkoj kontroli uzročnika bolesti biljaka.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Matić, M., author  
Siber, T., author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zaštite Bilja 2019 42(4):38-43.

**Adresa:** Fakultet Agrobiotehničkih Znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** biological control  
biological control agents  
fungal antagonists  
fungal diseases



Jerusalem artichokes  
natural enemies  
pathogens  
plant disease control  
plant diseases  
plant pathogenic fungi  
plant pathogens  
potatoes  
sweet potatoes

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** *Bacillus subtilis*  
*Bacillus thuringiensis*  
*Dioscorea polystachya*  
fungi  
*Fusarium*  
*Helianthus tuberosus*  
*Helminthosporium solani*  
*Ipomoea batatas*  
*Pseudomonas fluorescens*  
*Solanum tuberosum*  
*Thanatephorus cucumeris*  
*Trichoderma harzianum*  
*Trichoderma koningii*  
*Trichoderma viride*

**Širi pojmovi:** *Bacillus* (Bacteria)  
Bacillaceae  
Bacillales  
Bacilli  
Firmicutes  
Bacteria  
prokaryotes  
*Dioscorea*  
Dioscoreaceae  
Dioscoreales  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Nectriaceae  
Hypocreales  
Sordariomycetes  
Pezizomycotina  
Ascomycota  
fungi  
*Helianthus*

Asteraceae  
Asterales  
eudicots  
Helminthosporium  
Massarinaceae  
Pleosporales  
Dothideomycetes  
Ipomoea  
Convolvulaceae  
Solanales  
Pseudomonas  
Pseudomonadaceae  
Pseudomonadales  
Gammaproteobacteria  
Proteobacteria  
Solanum  
Solanaceae  
Thanatephorus  
Ceratobasidiaceae  
Cantharellales  
Agaricomycetes  
Agaricomycotina  
Basidiomycota  
Trichoderma  
Hypocreaceae  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** biocontrol agents; biological control organisms; fungus;  
phytopathogenic fungi; phytopathogens; plant-pathogenic fungi;  
biocontrol

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops  
FF005 Field Crops  
FF610 Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants (Viral, Bacterial  
and Fungal Diseases of Plants)  
HH100 Biological Control

**ISSN:** 0350-9664

**Sažetak:** Because of the constant increase in the use of chemical pesticides and their harmful effects on human health and the environment, the growing interest in the use of alternative methods for biological control of plant pathogens is increasing Biological control is a measure that involves microorganisms that reduce the population of

pests and pathogens, thus protect the plant and control the development of the disease. In Croatia, there is only one biofungicide on the market based on the genus *Pseudomonas*, and it was registered in 2017 for the suppression of white foot root (*Rhizoctonia solani*) on potato, sweet potato, Jerusalem artichoke and Chinese yam and tuber rupture (*Helminthosporium solani*). Species *Bacillus thuringiensis*, *Bacillus subtilis* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* are the most important representatives of the bacteria involved in the biocontrol against plant diseases. To date, there are present or are in the process of registering 28 strains based on different strains of *Trichoderma* species, most of which are active against phytopathogenic fungus from genus *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia* and *Fusarium*. The most common species of the genus *Trichoderma* used in biological control are *Trichoderma harzianum*, *Trichoderma viride* and *Trichoderma koningii*. The use of antagonistic fungi and bacteria in the biological control of many pathogens are an important alternative in substituting chemical pesticides and reducing their application to a greater extent. The aim of this paper is to show latter antagonistic fungi and bacteria used in biological control and describe their complex mechanisms of action.

**Napomene:** 38-4326

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193345315

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 30

**Naslov:** Genomic selection in horse breeding.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Gregić, Maja, author  
Dokić, Dragan, author  
Bobić, Tina, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author

**Izvor:** Agro-Knowledge Journal / Agroznanje 2019 20(2):107-113.

**Adresa:** University of J.J. Strossmayer in Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnology, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina : University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Agriculture

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** breeding aims  
breeding programmes  
genetic markers  
genomics

horse breeding  
performance traits  
reviews  
selection

**Organizmi:** horses  
Equus

**Širi pojmovi:** Equus  
Equidae  
Perissodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** breeding programs

**CABICODES:** LL075 Sport Animals (Sport Animals)  
LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (New March 2000)  
ZZ360 Molecular Biology and Molecular Genetics

**DOI:** 10.7251/AGREN1902107G

**ISSN:** 1512-6412  
2233-0070

**Sažetak:** The aim of this paper was to present the general aspects of genomic selection in horse breeding and also to provide an overview of existing applications in horses breeding, with particular emphasis on the challenges of implementation and long-term use. Based on conducted review, it could be concluded that breeding organizations must convince horse breeders that genomic selection can be a valuable tool to increase selection success either in sports or in other horse breeding. Genomic selection (GS) allows breeders to evaluate the important traits of offspring even before its birth. GS uses genetic markers to test all relevant traits, including those that are currently very difficult to measure, such as disease resistance, meat quality, horse's crest height, etc. Finally, to establish the relevant genomic selection in individual breeds or breeding types of horses, it is necessary to create a network of collaboration between breeding associations in order to gather all necessary data.

**Napomene:** 107-11312 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203353780

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Naslov:** Germination and seedlings growth of domestic poppy (*Papaver somniferum* L.) regarding salinity and temperatures.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Varga, Ivana, author  
Rastija, Mirta, author  
Pospíšil, M., author  
Iljkić, D., author  
Antunović, Manda, author

**Izvor:** Agronomy Journal / Agronomski Glasnik (0002-1954) 2020  
82(4):157-172.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer  
University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 16

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** cultivars  
effects  
germination  
growth  
growth chambers  
morphology  
osmosis  
plant development  
salinity  
salt  
seed germination  
seedlings  
seeds  
sodium chloride  
soil  
temperature

**Organizmi:** *Papaver*  
*Papaver somniferum*

**Širi pojmovi:** *Papaveraceae*  
*Ranunculales*  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
*Papaver*

**Ključne riječi:** cultivated varieties; NaCl

**CABICODES:** FF030 Plant Morphology and Structure  
FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry

**DOI:** 10.33128/ag.82.4.1

**ISSN:** 0002-1954  
1848-8900

**Sažetak:** In this research there were studied the effects of NaCl-induced salinity and environment temperatures on germination and seedlings growth of domestic poppy. The study was conducted in the controlled conditions in the plant growth chamber. There were applied different concentrations of NaCl (0 mM (control), 50 mM, 100 mM and 150 mM) and environment temperatures (10°C, 15°C and 20°C). The 50 seeds of domestic poppy cultivar (Detkovac) were sown in 4 replicates on the filter paper. The germination energy was determined on the 5th day and total germination rate and seedlings morphological characteristic were determined on the 10th day. At the 5th day germination energy was on average 28%. It was interesting to note that at the 10°C there were no germinated seeds after 5 days at all salinity treatments and also, at the salinity level of 150 mM NaCl at every temperature. The average germination rate (on 10th day) of domestic poppy seeds were 52% and it varied from 30% (150 mM NaCl and 20°C) to 90% (0 mM NaCl and 15°C). Different salinity of water solution had a very significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) influence on stem, root and total length (cm) of seedlings. The average root length was 1.3 cm and it varied from 0.9 cm (100 mM NaCl) to 1.8 cm (0 NaCl). The average stem length was 1.8 cm. The longest stem was found at control (2.7 cm), and between 50 and 100 mM of NaCl the difference was not significant and stem length averaged 1.4 to 1.3 cm depending on the temperature. Average total poppy seedlings length of this study was 3.0 cm and it varied from 4.5 cm at the control to 2.3 cm at 100 mM NaCl. With regard to temperatures, there was no significant differences found in root and total length of poppy seedlings, but the differences were very significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) for stem length. The longest poppy seedlings were measured at 20°C and 0 mM NaCl (4.9 cm), while at 10°C and at 0 or 50 mM NaCl, seedlings were less than 0.1 cm. Seeds were not germinating at all on 10°C on both, 100 and 150 mM NaCl. Generally, salinity reduced germination energy and germination rate and seedlings length. Results may indicate that seeds are mainly affected by osmotic stress and therefore it is not recommended to cultivate poppies on soils with excess salts.

**Napomene:** 157-17246 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20219840092

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Zapis: 32**

**Naslov:** How much do we know about the American grapevine leafhopper (Scaphoideus titanus Ball, 1932)?

**Drugi naslov:** Koliko znamo o američkom cvrčku (Scaphoideus titanus ball, 1932)?

**Jezik:** Bosnian

**Autori:** Sarajlić, Ankica, author  
Raspudić, Emilija, author  
Majić, Ivana, author  
Kujundžić, Toni, author  
Drenjančević, Mato, author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zastite Bilja 2021 44(5):93-99.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** grapes  
climate  
hosts  
insecticides  
vineyards  
insect pests  
plant pests  
disease vectors  
insect control  
pest control  
chemical control  
training  
arthropod pests  
pests  
vectors

**Organizmi:** Vitis vinifera  
Scaphoideus titanus  
Vitis  
insects  
arthropods

**Širi pojmovi:** Vitis  
Vitaceae  
Vitales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta

plants  
eukaryotes  
Scaphoideus  
Cicadellidae  
Cicadelloidea  
Auchenorrhyncha  
Hemiptera  
insects  
Hexapoda  
arthropods  
invertebrates  
animals

**Ključne riječi:** pest insects; pest arthropods

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops  
CC100 Education and Training (Education and Training)  
FF620 Plant Pests  
HH405 Pesticides and Drugs; Control

**ISSN:** 0350-9664  
2584-3265

**Sažetak:** The American grapevine leafhopper (*Scaphoideus titanus* Ball, 1932) is one of the most important vectors of the grapevine disease Flavescence dorée. The importance of this problem is indicated by the fact of a large number of legal regulations to put both vectors and diseases under control. Farmers are obliged to implement measures that are legally enacted to prevent the epidemic spread of the disease. The first stages of the vector larvae are very small, and it is difficult to detect them early and determine a deadline for insecticide application. In order to react in a timely manner, it is necessary to monitor the appearance of pests, because their development depends mostly on weather conditions. In order to control the American grapevine leafhopper chemical protection is generally applied. It is very important to avoid other host plants in the vineyard. It is also necessary to include more training in the vineyards for farmers and introduce them to the biology of vectors.

**Napomene:** 93-9913 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210477687

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 33

**Naslov:** Impact of different technical systems and exploitation parameters on working quality of air assisted sprayers in permanent crops.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj različitih tehničkih sustava i eksploatacijskih parametara na kvalitetu rada raspršivača u trajnom nasadu.

**Jezik:** Croatian



**Autori:** Petrović, Davor, author  
Banaj, Đuro, author  
Banaj, Anamarija, author  
Knežević, Dario, author  
Zeko, Zvonko, author  
Tadić, Vjekoslav, author

**Izvor:** Agronomy Journal / Agronomski Glasnik (0002-1954) 2020 82(3):93-106.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 14

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** air assisted sprayers  
air flow  
canopy  
construction  
crops  
drift  
impact  
ISO  
quality  
selective application  
sprayers  
spraying  
systems

**Ključne riječi:** leaf canopy; International Organization for Standardization

**CABICODES:** NN400 Agricultural and Forestry Equipment (General)

**ISSN:** 0002-1954  
1848-8900

**Sažetak:** The research compared two types of air assisted sprayers (Agromehanika and Tifone), with the aim of determining the optimal spraying system (sensory and conventional system). The influence of technical spraying factors was investigated (norm of spraying, nozzle type, air flow rate), and the use of an ultrasonic sensor system for selective application on liquid deposit into the canopy, as well as air and ground drift. The research was set according to the ISO 22866 standard in a four-year old cherry orchard, owned by Karolina d.o.o. Osijek. With the exploitation of the Agromehanika sprayer, the largest deviation of soil drift between the conventional and sensor system was 57.77%, and was determined with the A1B2C2 treatment. The difference with Tifone sprayers was 52.54% (A1B1C1 treatment). The realized liquid deposit in the canopy did not differ significantly

between the two spraying systems, and the largest realized deviation of 1.31% was determined with the Agromehanika sprayer as well as 2.17% with the Tifone sprayer. The A2B2C1 and A2B2C2 treatments achieved a 100% reduction in air drift (at a distance of 5 m from the treated row) with the Agromehanika sprayer, while the Tifone sprayer achieved the same deviation in the A1B2C1 and A2B2C1 treatments. Also, 100% deviation between conventional and selective application (sensor system) on air drift (at 10 m distance from the treated row) was achieved with treatments A2B1C1 and A1B1C1 for both sprayers. The results accomplished in this study indicate a successful reduction of the spray rate by 20% without a statistically significant difference on liquid deposit in the canopy. According to the achieved results, the Agromehanika sprayer achieved a statistically significantly higher liquid deposit in the canopy ( $LSD_{0.05} = 13.46$ ), so it can be concluded that the mentioned sprayer is of more optimal technical construction for the cherry orchard in which the research was performed.

**Napomene:** 93-10622 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20219804868

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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#### Zapis: 34

**Naslov:** Impact of set of plants and seeding system on the maize grain yield.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj sklopa i načina sjetve na prinos zrna kukuruza.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Petrović, Davor, author  
Banaj, Đuro, author  
Tadić, Vjekoslav, author  
Stipešević, Bojan, author  
Banaj, Anamarija, author

**Izvor:** Agronomy Journal / Agronomski Glasnik (0002-1954) 2020  
82(5/6):229-244.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Sveučilište Josipa Jurja  
Strossmayera u Osijeku, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 16

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** maize  
crop yield  
sowing

hybrids  
row spacing  
crosses

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Zea mays

**Širi pojmovi:** Zea

Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** corn; seed sowing

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF020 Plant Breeding and Genetics  
FF100 Plant Production

**DOI:** 10.33128/ag.82.5-6.1

**ISSN:** 0002-1954  
1848-8900

**Sažetak:** The paper presents the results of the achieved corn grain yield under different sowing systems in 2016. at the Slovinska Kovačica experimental field (45°45'44.85" N; 17°0'21.43" E). Sowing was done in double rows with a spacing of 22 cm (twin row technology) and in the standard way with a row spacing of 70 cm. Two maize hybrids, P0023 (FAO 420) and P0412 (FAO 520) sown in four different set of plants, were used. Analysis of variance showed that the sowing system and set of plants had a statistically significant effect on the achieved grain yield (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). In standard sowing, the hybrid P0023 in an average of 64 116 plants ha<sup>-1</sup> achieved a grain yield of 13 374 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, and in the sowing in twin rows, the grain yield was increased by 5,12%. The highest yield of the same hybrid in standard sowing was achieved with 94 466 ha<sup>-1</sup> plants (14 264 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>), while in twin row the yield was 15 004 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> or 5,19% higher. Increasing the average set to 103 741 and 104 931 ha<sup>-1</sup> plants in both sowing systems led to a decrease in grain yield to 13 237 and 14 143 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, while sowing in double rows and in these conditions resulted in an

increase in yield of 6,84%. Hybrid P0412 with 95 935 plants ha<sup>-1</sup> in twin row achieved a grain yield of 14 994 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> or 5,82% more, while with 105 143 ha<sup>-1</sup> plants in twin rows higher yield was also recorded by 4,56%. The best result in the experiment with hybrid P0023 was achieved by sowing in twin rows with 95 389 plants ha<sup>-1</sup> and hybrid P0412 also by sowing in twin rows with 76 133 ha<sup>-1</sup> plants. In the twin row sowing system, slightly lower grain moisture was found at harvest time in both hybrids.

**Napomene:** 229-24418 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220025211

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 35**

**Naslov:** Impact of sowing system in the five-year period on maize grain yield.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj načina sjetve u petogodišnjem razdoblju na prinos zrna kukuruza.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Banaj, Anamarija, author  
Tadić, V., author  
Petrović, D., author  
Banaj, Đ., author  
Stipešević, B., author

**Izvor:** Agronomy Journal / Agronomski Glasnik (0002-1954) 2021  
83(1/2):29-42.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek Ulica Vladimira Preloga 1  
31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 14

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** sowing  
maize  
crop yield  
row spacing  
moisture content

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Zea mays

**Širi pojmovi:** Zea  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids

monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** seed sowing; corn

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF100 Plant Production

**DOI:** 10.33128/ag.83.1-2.2

**ISSN:** 0002-1954  
1848-8900

**Sažetak:** The paper presents the results of the influence of standard and sowing in double rows, ie twin row technology on corn grain yield in the Republic of Croatia. The research was conducted from 2016. to 2020. at two experimental field Jakšić (45°21'56,12"N and 17°47'0,08"E) and experimental field Lužani (45°09'07,8"N and 17°42'41,6 "E). The research was carried out by sowing hybrids KWS 2370 (FAO 290) and KWS Smaragd (FAO 350) in the standard way with a row spacing of 70 cm, and in double rows with a spacing of 22 cm. During the experiment by sowing in twin rows, a significantly higher grain yield of kg ha<sup>-1</sup> was achieved, but with slightly higher grain moisture at harvest time. The highest yield at the experimental field Jakšić in standard sowing was recorded in 2016 of 12 180 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> in hybrid KWS 2370 from FAO group 290 while in twin row sowing the average grain yield was higher by 10.76% compared to standard sowing. The lowest recorded grain yield kg ha<sup>-1</sup> at the same experimental field was achieved in the 2017 vegetation year. In the same year, in the twin row sowing, the grain yield was 15.51% higher than in standard sowing. Also, in the vegetation year 2017 at the Lužani experimental field, the lowest average grain yield in the harvest was recorded, while sowing in twin rows achieved a yield increase of 12.03% compared to standard sowing. When sowing KWS Smaragd hybrid, the lowest grain yield was recorded in 2016 with 10 450 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, while the yield in twin rows was 11 693 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> with the largest difference between the sowing systems of 11,89% in the experimental field Lužani. Sowing in twin rows at both experimental sites resulted in statistically significant differences for the main study properties in all five

vegetation years. Statistically significant differences were observed for the property of grain mass per cob as well as for the moisture content in the grain. A slightly lower value of grain moisture in all five years of research was recorded in standard sowing. The differences in the realized set of plants at the experimental field sites at the time of the five-year study were not statistically significant.

**Napomene:** 29-4217 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220188602

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 36**

**Naslov:** Importance of selenium in hens feeding.

**Drugi naslov:** Važnost selena u hranidbi kokoši nesilica.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kralik, Zlata, author  
Grcević, Manuela, author  
Kralik, Gordana, author  
Hanžek, Danica, author

**Izvor:** Krmiva 2019 61(1):17-22.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehnickih znanosti Sveučilište J. J. Strossmayera, Osijek, Hrvatska, Znanstveni centar izvrsnosti za personaliziranu brigu o zdravlju, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Trg Sv. Trojstva 3, 31000 Osijek, Hrvatska, Turkey

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** animal feeding  
antioxidants  
biochemistry  
cereals  
composition  
deficiency  
diets  
egg hatchability  
egg quality  
eggs  
feathering rate  
feathers  
feeding  
feeds

food quality  
hens  
immune response  
intake  
meat  
mineral supplements  
minerals  
muscles  
muscular dystrophy  
pancreatic diseases  
poisoning  
poultry  
poultry feeding  
selenium  
trace element deficiencies  
trace elements  
yeasts

**Organizmi:** animals  
birds  
man  
fowls

**Širi pojmovi:** eukaryotes  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
Homo  
Hominidae  
primates  
mammals  
Gallus gallus  
Gallus  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes  
birds

**Ključne riječi:** hatchability; feeding stuffs; immunity reactions; immunological reactions; myodystrophy; toxicosis; domesticated birds; microelements; chickens

**CABICODES:** JJ000 Soil Science (General) (Soil Science (General))  
LL500 Animal Nutrition (General)  
QQ000 Food Science and Food Products (Human)  
QQ030 Meat Produce  
QQ040 Eggs and Egg Products (Eggs and Egg Products)

**DOI:** 10.33128/k.61.1.4

**ISSN:** 0023-4850  
1848-901X

**Sažetak:** Selenium is an essential trace element that humans and animals must take into the body through food. The role of selenium in the body is multiple due to its participation in a number of biochemical processes. However, a very low level of selenium in the soil, and consequently in feed, may be the cause of selenium deficiency in animals and in humans. Selenium deficiency in animals can be manifested through many degenerative changes, pancreatic disease, worse reproductive and immune responses, and various muscular dystrophy, and in birds it causes exudative diathesis, poorer feathering, lower production, fertilization and hatchability of eggs, poorer quality of table eggs and the like. In addition to the deficiency, which is more common in animals, the surplus of this microelement may also occur. Long-term intake of high levels of selenium into body can cause poisoning. In poultry feeding selenium is added in two forms, inorganic or organic. It is scientifically proven that selenium absorption is much more effective if selenium is in organic form. Therefore it is recommended to add selenium yeast or, more recently, selenium fortified cereals in poultry feed. Various researches have proven that meat and eggs with higher selenium content represent a new potential source of this element in the human diet and can be offered as enriched products. The aim of this paper is to present the importance of selenium on production and egg quality, antioxidant activity and increase of selenium content in eggs.

**Napomene:** 17-2228 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20219838531

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 37

**Naslov:** Influence of cultivar, seed inoculation and irrigation on soybean agronomic properties in eastern Croatia.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj kultivara, inokulacije sjemena i navodnjavanja na agronomska svojstva soje u istočnoj Hrvatskoj.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Rapčan, Irena, author  
Subašić, Daria Galić, author  
Grljušić, Sonja, author  
Marković, Monika, author

**Izvor:** Agronomy Journal / Agronomski Glasnik (0002-1954) 2019  
81(3):173-186.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J. J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet Agrobiotehničkih Znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia



**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 14

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** irrigation  
crop yield  
cultivars  
seeds  
protein content  
seed inoculation  
soyabeans  
yield components  
seedling emergence  
biofertilizers  
nitrogen fixing bacteria  
nitrogen fertilizers

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Glycine max  
Glycine (Fabaceae)  
Bacteria

**Širi pojmovi:** Glycine (Fabaceae)  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
prokaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** cultivated varieties; soybeans; nitrogen-fixing bacteria; bacterium; watering

**CABICODES:** JJ800 Soil Water Management (Soil Water Management (Irrigation and Drainage))  
FF005 Field Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments

FF020 Plant Breeding and Genetics

SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)

JJ100 Soil Biology (Soil Biology)

QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)

QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**DOI:** 10.33128/ag.81.3.3**ISSN:** 0002-1954  
1848-8900

**Sažetak:** Preliminary field research was carried out at two sites to determine the influence of cultivars, inoculation of seed and irrigation on field emergence, number of pods per plant, number of grains per pod, 1000 grain mass, yield and protein content of soybean grain in eastern Croatia. Significant influence of cultivars, inoculation of seeds and irrigation on all observed properties was determined, with the exception of field emergence, which was significantly influenced by inoculation and irrigation. Significant interactions of the investigated factors were not found only for the field emergence. Research on the influence of Nitrobacterin inoculum and irrigation on the properties of different soybean cultivars should be carried out under different agroecological conditions in order to reduce the costs of mineral fertilizers (primarily nitrogen) and environmental preservation, and in the wake of the drier climate.

**Napomene:** 173-18622 ref.**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International**Broj pristupa:** 20203292892**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 38****Naslov:** Influence of different genetic and paragenetic factors in pig breeding on the hams and prosciutto quality.**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj različitih genetskih i paragenetskih čimbenika u uzgoju svinja na kvalitetu eunki i preuta.**Jezik:** Croatian**Autori:** Samac, Danijela, author  
Sencic, D., author  
Antunovic, Z., author  
Steiner, Z., author  
Novoselec, J., author  
Prakatur, Ivana, author  
Salacardic, Zeljka Klir, author  
Ronta, M., author  
Kovacac, Durdica, author

**Izvor:** Krmiva 2021 63(1):33-38.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** meat quality  
pigmeat  
ham  
genotypes  
nutrition  
animal housing  
age  
sex  
castration  
body weight  
meat production

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** pigs

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries  
Sus scrofa  
Sus  
Suidae  
Suiformes  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** pork; swine; hogs

**CABICODES:** QQ030 Meat Produce  
LL120 Meat-producing Animals  
LL180 Animal Husbandry and Production (NEW March 2000)  
LL500 Animal Nutrition (General)

**ISSN:** 0023-4850  
1848-901X

**Sažetak:** Due to its climatic, geographical and traditional aspects, the Republic of Croatia has a rich tradition of production and preparation of various cured meat products that are characterized by a special quality and traditional method of production. Ham and prosciutto are thus among the most famous cured meat products in Croatia, and are categorized as permanent cured meat pork products. The difference between ham and prosciutto is in the processing of the legs and the production technology. The most famous is Slavonian ham, which is made from processed pork leg with removed sacrum and pelvic bones, whereas the thigh lower edge is semi circularly rounded to about 6 cm from the femoral head. Afterwards, salt (wet salting/brine) is rubbed into the leg or the leg is immersed in brine (dry salting/brine), for 30 days followed by smoking by wood smoke or by ash, beech, hornbeam or oak sawdust smoke. After smoking follows the final stage of hams maturing which takes place in special rooms with a optimal microclimate for 7-8 months, depending on the ham weight. The most famous Croatian prosciuttos are: Dalmatian prosciutto, Istrian prosciutto, Drie prosciutto and Krk prosciutto. These hams differ in production technology, and according to the Ordinance on meat products which is in force in the Republic of Croatia, all these hams are pork leg products with bones, with or without skin and subcutaneous fat, with or without legs, and pelvic bones, without tail, with or without the addition of spices, preserved by dry salting or brining, with or without smoking and subjected to drying and maturing processes for at least 9 months. In order to produce quality ham or prosciutto, it is necessary to provide a quality basic raw material (ham meat). The quality of pig carcasses is affected by genetic (pig's genotype) and a number of paragenetic factors: nutrition, housing system, age of pigs, sex, castration, final body weight of pigs, procedure with pigs before slaughter, ham and prosciutto production technology (primary processing of hams, salting, smoking, ripening). The aim of this paper is to show how the combined action of these factors affects the quality of hams and prosciutto.

**Napomene:** 33-3849 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220499941

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 39

**Naslov:** Influence of essential oils on mycelial growth of *Globisporangium ultimum* and *Globisporangium irregulare*.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj eteričnih ulja na rast micelija *Globisporangium ultimum* i *Globisporangium irregulare*.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Petrić, Antonia, author  
Ereš, Helena, author  
Vrandečić, Karolina, author  
Ćosić, Jasenka, author

**Izvor:** Fragmenta Phytomedica 2021 35(7):27-33.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J. J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih  
znanosti Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Društvo Biljne Zaštite

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** essential oil plants  
essential oils  
antifungal properties  
plant pathogenic fungi  
plant pathogens  
botanical fungicides  
non-wood forest products  
cinnamon  
cloves  
mycelium  
oil plants  
pathogens

**Organizmi:** Globisporangium irregulare  
Globisporangium  
Pimpinella anisum  
Pinus sylvestris  
Cinnamomum verum  
Cymbopogon nardus  
Melaleuca alternifolia  
Cupressus sempervirens  
Eucalyptus globulus  
Syzygium aromaticum  
Lavandula angustifolia  
plants  
fungi

**Širi pojmovi:** Globisporangium  
Pythiaceae  
Pythiales  
Oomycetes  
Oomycota  
Chromista  
eukaryotes

Pimpinella  
Apiaceae  
Apiales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
Pinus  
Pinaceae  
Pinopsida  
Pinophyta  
gymnosperms  
Cinnamomum  
Lauraceae  
Laurales  
magnoliids  
Cymbopogon  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
Melaleuca  
Myrtaceae  
Myrtales  
Cupressus  
Cupressaceae  
Eucalyptus  
Syzygium  
Lavandula  
Lamiaceae  
Lamiales

**Ključne riječi:** Globisporangium ultimum; essential oil crops; anti-fungal properties; fungicidal properties; phytopathogenic fungi; plant-pathogenic fungi; fungus; phytopathogens; Scots pine; Scotch pine; minor forest products; non-timber forest products; Cinnamomum zeylanicum; Tasmanian blue gum; oil crops

**CABICODES:** FF610 Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants (Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants)  
HH405 Pesticides and Drugs; Control  
KK540 Non-wood Forest Products (Non-wood Forest Products)  
SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)

**ISSN:** 2584-6477

**Sažetak:** Nine essential oils (anise, pine, cinnamon bark, citronella, tea tree, cypress, eucalyptus, clove, lavender) were tested for in vitro antifungal activity on two soilborne phytopathogenic fungi

Globisporangium ultimum and Globisporangium irregulare. Essential oils were applied in three amounts (5, 15 and 30 µL). The zone of inhibition was measured on the fourth and eighth day after the inoculation. The results showed that biological activity of essential oils depends on applied amount of essential oils and fungi species. Eight days after inoculation the best antifungal activity against G. ultimum in all applied amounts had clove, anise, cinnamon bark and citronella oils, while against G. irregulare the best antifungal activity had clove oil. The weakest antifungal activity on both pathogens in all applied amounts had oils of pine and cypress.

**Napomene:** 27-3321 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210329329

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 40**

**Naslov:** Influence of genotypes on half traits and meat quality of fatteners of black Slavonian pigs and their duroka cross breeds in the extensive system.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj genotipa na svojstva polovica i kvalitetu mesa tovljenika crnih slavonskih svinja i njihovih križanaca s durokom uzgajanih u ekstenzivnom sustavu.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Gvozdanovic, Kristina, author  
Kundid, J., author  
Margeta, V., author  
Galovic, Dalida, author  
Margeta, Polonca, author  
Radišić, Ž., author

**Izvor:** Stocarstvo 2019 73(1/2):3-10.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences J. J. Strossmayer University, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** backfat  
bacon  
breed differences  
carcass composition  
carcass quality  
carcass yield

colour  
crossbreds  
fat thickness  
genotypes  
meat quality  
performance traits  
physicochemical properties  
pig breeds  
pigmeat  
tenderness  
crosses  
breeds

**Organizmi:** pigs

**Širi pojmovi:** Sus scrofa  
Sus  
Suidae  
Suiformes  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** color; pork; swine; hogs; animal breed; animal breeds

**CABICODES:** LL120 Meat Producing Animals  
QQ030 Meat Produce  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**DOI:** 10.33128/s.73.1-2.1

**ISSN:** 0351-0832  
1848-9044

**Sažetak:** The aim of the study was to determine the influence of genotype on the characteristics of halves and meat quality of fattened black Slavonian pigs (CS) and hybrids of black Slavonian pigs with durok (CSxD) bred in an extensive system. The study used 40 pigs that were divided into two groups according to genotype; black Slavonian pigs (CS, n = 20) and crosses of black Slavonian pigs with durok (CSxD, n = 20). The pigs were slaughtered at the age of 550 days. From the slaughter properties and quality parameters of the half, the paper presents the results of the mass of the halves, the length of the halves (measure "a" and measure "b"), the thickness of bacon (s) and muscle (m), the length and circumference of the thigh, pH45 and pH24 in m. semimebranosus and m. longissimus dorsi, meat color (CIE L\*a\*b\*), cooking calo and instrumental tenderness of meat. The results of the research indicated that by crossing the black Slavonian breed and the durok breed, crossbreds with a longer carcass and a



larger leg circumference can be produced in relation to pure black Slavonian pigs. Furthermore, in black Slavonian pigs, a greater thickness of back bacon was found compared to crossbreeds with durok. Statistically significant genotype influence was determined for pH24 measured in the thigh ( $P < 0.001$ ), CIE  $a^*$  color value ( $P < 0.01$ ), cooking mud ( $P < 0.001$ ) and instrumental tenderness of meat ( $P < 0.01$ ).

**Napomene:** 3-10

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203204060

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 41**

**Naslov:** Influence of magnetic poles on the properties of field pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) seed of different ages.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj magnetnih polova na svojstva sjemena krmnog graška (*Pisum sativum* L.) različite starosti.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Knežević, D., author  
Herman, G., author  
Guberac, V., author  
Žalac, Helena, author  
Gantner, R., author  
Bukvić, Gordana, author

**Izvor:** Agronomy Journal / Agronomski Glasnik (0002-1954) 2021  
83(1/2):63-74.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1,  
31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 12

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** peas  
magnetic field  
seed germination  
seed characteristics  
roots  
stems  
seedlings  
seed age

**Organizmi:** *Pisum sativum*

**Širi pojmovi:**

Pisum  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** pea

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF030 Plant Morphology and Structure  
FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry

**DOI:** 10.33128/ag.83.1-2.5

**ISSN:** 0002-1954  
1848-8900

**Sažetak:** The study on the influence of magnetic poles on field pea seed of the 'Bera' variety of different ages was carried out under laboratory conditions in a growing chamber. Field pea seed were exposed to a neodymium magnet's positive and negative magnetic poles with a magnetic flux density of 250 mT for 24 hours. Germination of untreated as well as magnetically poled treated seed was carried out according to ISTA rules. Seed characteristics, germination energy, and germination were determined by counting. The root and stem length of the seedlings were measured, and the total length of the field pea seedlings was added up. The total mass of the seedlings was determined by weighing. On average, seed age and magnetic poles significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) increased the traits: stem length, total length, and seedling weight. On average, significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) were found for untreated and magnetic poles treated seed for all the studied traits except seedling stem length. Significant interaction ( $p < 0.05$ ) between magnetic pole treatment and seed age was found for all the traits studied.

**Napomene:** 63-7429 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220188605

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 42

**Naslov:** Influence of pretreatment of linseed seeds with caproic acid on the resistance of seedlings in drought conditions.

**Drugi naslov:** Učinak predtretmana sjemena uljnog lana kapronskom kiselinom na otpornost klijanaca u sušnim uvjetima.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Agić, D., author  
Varga, Ivana, author  
Dujčić, V., author  
Lisjak, M., author

**Izvor:** Sjemenarstvo 2021 32(2):69-78.

**Adresa:** Fakultet Agrobiotehničkih Znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 10

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** seeds  
seedlings  
seed germination  
water stress  
stress response  
plant water relations  
linseed  
hexanoic acid  
drought resistance  
seed treatment  
radicles  
hypocotyls  
growth  
stress

**Organizmi:** *Linum usitatissimum*

**Širi pojmovi:** *Linum*  
*Linaceae*  
*Malpighiales*  
*eudicots*  
*angiosperms*  
*Spermatophyta*  
*plants*  
*eukaryotes*

**Ključne riječi:** caproic acid; drought tolerance

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF030 Plant Morphology and Structure  
FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry  
FF062 Plant-Water Relations  
FF900 Environmental Tolerance of Plants (Environmental Tolerance of Plants)  
SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)

SS230 Composition and Quality of Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Composition and Quality of Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)

**DOI:** 10.33128/s1.32.2.1

**ISSN:** 1330-0121

**Sažetak:** In this study, the influence of caproic acid seed pretreatment on the resistance of linseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) seedlings under drought stress conditions was investigated. Seed pretreatment was performed by soaking the seeds in water, 0.5 mM and 1.0 mM caproic acid solutions for 30 minutes, while to induce drought stress (treatment) the seeds were germinated for 7 days on a medium with solutions of polyethylene glycol with osmotic potential -0.17 and -0.53 MPa (PEG 10% and PEG 20%), after which seed germination, seedling weight, radicle length, hypocotyl and seedling length were measured. The study showed that pretreatment of linseed with caproic acid had a significant effect ( $p < 0.05$ ) on radicle length and seedling length. Under conditions of less drought stress (PEG 10%), pretreatment of seeds with 10 mM caproic acid solution showed the greatest positive effect on hypocotyl, radicle and seedling length. The results of this study indicate that caproic acid could be used for the pretreatment of linseed seeds to improve the early growth and development of seedlings under drought stress conditions.

**Napomene:** 69-7822 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220150847

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 43**

**Naslov:** Influence of the keeping system and body weight of the black Slavonian pigs on meatiness and meat quality.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj sustava držanja i tjelesnih masa crnih Slavonskih svinja na mesnatost i kvautetu mesa.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Senčić, Đuro, author  
Radić, Ivan, author  
Samac, Danijela, author

**Izvor:** Krmiva 2019 61(1):11-15.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J. J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** analysis of variance  
animal feeding  
binding  
body weight  
carcasses  
crude protein  
fat  
finishing  
fodder  
forage  
gilts  
grazing  
indicators  
liveweight gain  
longissimus dorsi  
lucerne  
maize  
meat  
meat quality  
pastures  
postmortem examinations  
winter

**Organizmi:** Medicago sativa  
pigs  
Zea mays  
Medicago

**Širi pojmovi:** Medicago  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Sus scrofa  
Sus  
Suidae  
Suiformes  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
Zea

Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons

**Ključne riječi:** variance analysis; fattening; liveweight gains; eye muscle; alfalfa; corn; grazing lands; swine; hogs; autopsy; postmortem inspections

**CABICODES:** LL120 Meat Producing Animals  
PP350 Grasslands and Rangelands  
QQ030 Meat Produce  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
RR000 Forage and Feed Products

**DOI:** 10.33128/k.61.1.5

**ISSN:** 0023-4850  
1848-901X

**Sažetak:** The research was carried out on 24 pigs kept in the outdoor (extensive) and 24 pigs kept in the semi-outdoor (semi-intensive) keeping system. In each group there were 12 barrows and 12 gilts. Pigs in both systems were fattened up to 100 kg (n = 12) and 130 kg (n = 12) body weight. The pigs from the indoor system were grazing on pastures and stubble-fields, with minimum addition of corn (150 g/day) during winter, when there is no green forage, whereas the pigs kept in the semi-outdoor system were fed ad libitum a combination of feed mixture and green alfalfa. The feed mixture used in the first fattening phase (30 - 60 kg body weight) contained 14% crude protein and 13.37 MJ ME/kg, and in the second phase (60-130 kg body weight) it contained 12% crude protein and 13.34 MJ ME/kg. Dissection of cooled (+ 4°C) right half-carasses was carried out according to modified Weniger et al. method (1963). Meat quality (Muscullus longissimus dorsi) was examined in terms of the pH value, water binding capacity and colour. The pH1 value of meat was determined 45 minutes post mortem and pH2 value 24 hours post mortem, by means of the pH-meter Mettler Toledo. Water binding capacity was determined according to Grau and Hamm (1952), and colour (CIE - L, a and b values) by means of a Minolta CR-410 chroma meter. Statistical processing of research results, variance analysis, was carried out by means of Stat. Soft. Inc. 2012. Meatiness of half-carasses in both production systems was higher in pigs of lower body weight (100 kg), compared to pigs of higher body weight (130 kg). However, these differences were significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) only in the pigs kept in the semi-outdoor system. Pigs from the indoor system had meatier carcasses in relation to pigs from the semi-outdoor system both at lower (100 kg) and higher (130 kg) body weights, but it was not statistically significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) (49.23% and 44.99% : 46.56% and 42.82%). A significant influence of the keeping system and body weight was detected for some indicators of meat

quality. Meat of pigs of lower body weight from the outdoor system had a significantly higher ( $p < 0.01$ ) level of crude protein than meat of pigs kept in the semi-outdoor system at the same body weight. No significant differences were detected in terms of crude fat content, regardless of the production system and body weight of pigs.

**Napomene:** 11-1513 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20219838530

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 44**

**Naslov:** Invasive plant species in the area of the significant landscape Gajna.

**Drugi naslov:** Invazivne biljne vrste na području značajnog krajobraza gajna.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Antunović, Slavica, author  
Živković, Josipa, author  
Božić-Ostojić, Ljiljana, author  
Štefanić, Edita, author  
Miroslavljević, Krunoslav, author  
Benković, Robert, author  
Čuljak, Alen, author

**Izvor:** Agronomy Journal / Agronomski Glasnik (0002-1954) 2021  
83(4):203-218.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište u Slavonskom Brodu, Biotehnički odjel Trg Ivane Brlić  
Mažuranić 2, 35000 Slavonski Brod, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 16

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** invasive species  
weeds  
invasive alien species  
flora  
introduced species

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Ambrosia artemisiifolia  
Amorpha fruticosa  
Asclepias syriaca  
Conyza canadensis  
Erigeron annuus  
Veronica persica

Xanthium strumarium  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries  
Ambrosia  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Amorpha (Spermatophyta)  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales  
Asclepias  
Asclepiadaceae  
Gentianales  
Conyza  
Erigeron  
Veronica  
Plantaginaceae  
Lamiales  
Xanthium

**Ključne riječi:** invasive organisms; invasives; alien invasive species; indigo bush;  
exotic organisms; exotic species; introduced organisms; non-  
indigenous organisms; non-indigenous species; non-native  
organisms; non-native species; nonindigenous organisms;  
nonindigenous species

**CABICODES:** FF500 Weeds and Noxious Plants (Weeds and Noxious Plants)  
ZZ331 Plant Ecology  
PP550 Climate change (NEW September 2022)  
PP730 Invasive species (NEW September 2022)

**DOI:** 10.33128/ag.83.4.4

**ISSN:** 0002-1954  
1848-8900

**Sažetak:** Invasive plant species are alien, intentionally or unintentionally  
introduced plants into the territory of the Republic of Croatia.  
According to International Union for Conservation of Nature, they are



the second main cause of native species endangerment and they negatively affect biodiversity. About 614 nonnative species have been registered in Croatia, of which 70 are invasive. Along the Sava River, east of Slavonski Brod, there are 1500 ha of floodplain area, of which about 280 ha is the typical Slavonian floodplain pasture Gajna. The Brod Ecological Society submitted a request, and Gajna received on 14/9/1990 the status of a significant landscape by the decision of the Municipal Assembly of Slavonski Brod. The rich and diverse flora of this area also includes allochthonous invasive plants. The aim of the paper was to analyse invasive flora during the vegetation season of 2019, by determining the ways of their spread and suggesting the possibilities of their control. Identified invasive species were: common ragweed, false indigo bush, common milkweed, horseweed, daisy fleabane, Persian speedwell, and common cocklebur. By taruping and grazing by Podolian cattle, it was possible to control false indigo bush. This weed was, a significant problem until a few years ago. Nowadays natural flora has begun to grow and develop - which was not possible until then. Currently, common cocklebur is widespread, with easily dispersible fruits over Gajna. Since this is an alluvial pasture, seeds could be easily spread further by water.

**Napomene:** 203-21818 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2023 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220237406

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 45

**Naslov:** Lettuce and endive transplants growth and development influenced by treatment with Rivergreen®.

**Drugi naslov:** Rast i razvoj presadnica salate i endivije pod utjecajem tretmana Rivergreen-om®.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Vinković, T., author  
Tkalec, M., author  
Stošić, M., author  
Ravnjak, B., author  
Babac, D., author  
Talan, I., author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zaštite Bilja 2019 42(4):30-37.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek Sveučilišta J.J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** cultivars  
endives  
growth rate  
leaves  
lettuces  
organic fertilizers  
plant development  
seeds

**Organizmi:** Cichorium endivia  
Lactuca sativa

**Širi pojmovi:** Cichorium  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Lactuca

**Ključne riječi:** cultivated varieties

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops  
FF020 Plant Breeding and Genetics  
FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments

**ISSN:** 0350-9664

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to determine the influence of RivergreenR on the growth and development of lettuce and endive in controlled conditions. RivergreenR is a product obtained by milling and tribomechanical activation of river rocks originating from the river Drava. The research was conducted in a Laboratory for vegetables, floriculture and medicinal herbs at the Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek. Two cultivars of lettuce ('Majska kraljica' and 'Ljubljanska ledenka') and two cultivars of endive ('Eskariol žuta' and 'Eskariol zelena') were used. The lettuce and endive seeds were sown in the polystyrene containers filled with substrate which was either conditioned with RivergreenR or not. Also, RivergreenR was applied by watering the transplants with an aqueous solution at a concentration of 0.30%. The experiment was set up as a mono-factorial by a split-plot scheme in 5 repetitions per variant. After data processing, statistically significant influence of RivergreenR treatment on the transplants growth and development of lettuce and endive was observed. In some investigated cultivars significant increase in aboveground fresh and dry weight was recorded. There

was also a significant increase in the number and width of leaves while the treatment did not significantly affect the leaf length in none of the investigated species and varieties in this study. Finally, based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that RivergreenR has a positive effect on the growth and development of lettuce and endive transplants, but the plant response to RivergreenR application depends on specie and cultivar grown.

**Napomene:** 30-3718

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2019 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193345314

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 46**

**Naslov:** Manipulation of sunflower population density and herbicide rate for economical and sustainable weed management.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Štefanić, Edita, author  
Antunović, Slavica, author  
Japundžić-Palenkić, Božica, author  
Zima, Dinko, author

**Izvor:** Romanian Biotechnological Letters 2021 26(4):2751-2758.

**Adresa:** J.J. Strossmayer University in Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences, Department of Plant Medicine, V. Preloga 1, 31 000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Bucharest, Romania : ARS Docendi Publishing House

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** sunflowers  
population density  
herbicides  
weeds  
weed control  
chemical control  
crop yield  
returns  
S-metolachlor  
flurochloridone  
flumioxazin  
crop density  
quizalofop-ethyl

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:**

Helianthus annuus  
Ambrosia artemisiifolia  
Setaria viridis  
Echinochloa crus-galli  
Chenopodium album  
Plantago major  
Polygonum aviculare  
Persicaria lapathifolia  
Ranunculus repens  
Convolvulus arvensis  
Galinsoga parviflora  
Chamomilla recutita  
Geranium molle  
Rorippa austriaca  
Capsella bursa-pastoris  
Gypsophila muralis  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Helianthus  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Ambrosia  
Setaria (Poaceae)  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
Echinochloa  
Chenopodium  
Amaranthaceae  
Caryophyllales  
Plantago  
Plantaginaceae  
Lamiales  
Polygonum  
Polygonaceae  
Persicaria  
Ranunculus  
Ranunculaceae  
Ranunculales  
Convolvulus  
Convolvulaceae

Solanales  
Galinsoga  
Chamomilla  
Geranium  
Geraniaceae  
Geraniales  
Rorippa  
Brassicaceae  
Brassicales  
Capsella  
Gypsophila  
Caryophyllaceae  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** Polygonum lapathifolium; Matricaria chamomilla; chamomile; weedicides; weedkillers

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
FF005 Field Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
FF500 Weeds and Noxious Plants (Weeds and Noxious Plants)  
HH405 Pesticides and Drugs; Control

**DOI:** 10.25083/rbl/26.4/2751.2758

**ISSN:** 1224-5984

**Sažetak:** Field study tested weed control efficacy, crop yield and economic return using various weed management strategies in sunflower growing with different population density. Treatments included four rates of PRE emergence application of S-metolachlor + fluchloridon and one POST emergence application of flumioxazin + quizalofop-pethyl. PRE-em application (1.4 + 2.4 and 1.2 + 2.0) provided at the higher crop densities (70 000) best weed control. However, PRE- em treatments with lower doses (0.8 + 1.6 and 1.0 + 1.8) and POST- em application did not maintain acceptable control of dominant weeds. Grain yield increased with the crop density, but did not statistically differ between applied herbicide treatments. Finally, the implication of this study demonstrated that sole application of tested herbicide treatments at higher crop sowing density (60 000 and 70 000) was found to be economically the best alternative strategy for reducing weed infestation and achieving a better yield.

**Napomene:** 2751-275825 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210347133

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 47

**Naslov:** Microalgae as a source of omega-3 fatty acids in the broilers' feeding.

**Drugi naslov:** Mikroalge kao izvor omega-3 masnih kiselina u hranidbi tovnih pilića.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Zelić, Ana, author  
Kralik, Zlata, author  
Kralik, Gordana, author  
Hanžek, Danica, author

**Izvor:** Meso 2020 22(4):274-282.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 9

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** polyenoic fatty acids  
omega-3 fatty acids  
docosahexaenoic acid  
eicosapentaenoic acid  
fatty acids  
broilers  
diets  
fat  
feeds  
finishing  
muscles  
poultry  
poultry meat  
poultry products  
chicken meat

**Organizmi:** fowls  
birds

**Širi pojmovi:** Gallus gallus  
Gallus  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes  
birds  
vertebrates  
Chordata

animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** microalgae; polyunsaturated fatty acids; feeding stuffs; fattening; chickens; domesticated birds

**CABICODES:** LL120 Meat Producing Animals  
QQ030 Meat Produce  
RR130 Feed Additives  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
RR300 Feed Composition and Quality

**ISSN:** 1332-0025  
1848-8323

**Sažetak:** Poultry meat is a significant animal product in the diet population. Muscle tissue is rich in protein and is characterized by low fat content, and is classified as a dietary product. Microalgae are a rich source of omega-3 fatty acids, especially docosahexaenoic (DHA), and in smaller amounts eicosapentaenoic (EPA). Of particular importance for poultry industry are recent studies in which microalgae biomass is effectively used in the poultry products production that are enriched with long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids (LC-PUFA n-3). The aim of this study is presenting the fatty acid profile in microalgae and exploring the possibilities of enriching the poultry meat with omega-3 fatty acids by adding microalgae to the mixtures for chickens fattening. The paper presents an overview of previous research on the deposition of n-3 PUFA using microalgae in broiler feed.

**Napomene:** 274-28245 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203308124

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 48

**Naslov:** Microbiological activities in the composting process - a review.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Nemet, Franjo, author  
Perić, Katarina, author  
Lončarić, Zdenko, author

**Izvor:** Columella - Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences 2021  
8(2):41-53.

**Adresa:** Department of Agroecology and Environment Protection, Faculty of  
Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer  
University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Gödöllo<double acute>, Hungary : Szent István University Press

**Broj stranica:** 13

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** composting  
decomposition  
microorganisms  
organic matter  
reviews  
soil flora

**Ključne riječi:** micro-organisms

**CABICODES:** JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
JJ100 Soil Biology (Soil Biology)

**DOI:** 10.18380/SZIE.COLUM.2021.8.2.41

**ISSN:** 2064-7816  
2064-9479

**Sažetak:** Composting is a technological process of waste management that is, with the help of microbiological activities in aerobic conditions, organic material is decomposed and stabilized into a biodegradable mixture and transformed into compost. This process of decomposition of organic matter has recently attracted a lot of attention due to its environmentally friendly methods in which additional environmental pollution is avoided. The composting process follows four phases (first mesophilic phase, thermophilic phase, second mesophilic phase, and maturation phase). The most important factors influencing the decomposition success are C/N ratio, humidity, temperature, substrate particle size, pH, oxygen content and microorganisms. Microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi, and actinomycetes act as chemical decomposers in the process of decomposition of organic matter into carbon dioxide, heat, water, hummus, and a relatively stable final organic product - compost. In the process of composting, microorganisms decompose the complex molecules of lignin, cellulose, and hemicellulose. The presence of different types of microorganisms is influenced by the composition of composite mixtures and changes in temperature through the phases of the composting process. At the beginning of compression, the microbial activity increases significantly, which causes a temperature rise. The initial dominance of bacteria is replaced by fungi that are most active in the process of compost maturation. This scientific paper aims to present an overview of the composting process and the role of beneficial microorganisms in the process of decomposition of organic matter of the compost mixture.

**Napomene:** 41-53many ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220028778



## Zapis: 49

**Naslov:** Milk production and challenges in transition from conventional to robotic milking in Croatia.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Mijić, Pero, author  
Bobić, Tina, author

**Izvor:** Acta Scientiarum Polonorum seria Zootechnica 2021 20(3):59-64.

**Adresa:** University of J. J. Strossmayer in Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Department for Animal Production and Biotechnology Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Szczecin, Poland : Zachodniopomorski Uniwersytet Technologiczny w Szczecinie

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** milk production  
milk  
dairy industry  
dairy performance  
milking  
machine milking

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**CABICODES:** QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
EE110 Agricultural Economics  
QQ010 Milk and Dairy Produce

**DOI:** 10.21005/asp.2021.20.3.08

**ISSN:** 1644-0714  
2300-6145

**Sažetak:** Milk production in the Republic of Croatia is facing a great challenge. Over the years, there has been a decline in the number of farms, cattle and the amount of milk production. Data for 2019 show a decrease in the number of cows for milk production of 4.4% compared to the previous year, or 14.4% over the last 5 years. Consequently, during the mentioned period, there was a drop in milk

production by 15.5%. There are several reasons for this situation: high fragmentation of parcelled land, rural population moving to cities and other richer EU countries, negative population demographics, strong pressure of cheap milk imported by retail chains from western and northern EU member states, insufficiently modernized farms. All this makes it difficult for the survival of the Croatian farmer. Self-sufficiency in milk production in 2019 in Croatia was only 48.4%. In order to somewhat stop these negative trends, the Government of the Republic of Croatia is trying to encourage farmers to modernize dairy farms. One way of modernization is the introduction of milking robots. Farmers increasingly accept the proposed idea. Currently, 40 robots were installed in Croatia, distributed on 27 farms. Preliminary production results show that on robotic farms there has been an increase in milk production at the lactation level of about 528 kg. In addition to the production effect, the robotization of farms also leads to a financial effect on the entire Croatian economy.

**Napomene:** 59-6413 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220136943

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 50**

**Naslov:** Milkability and the parts of the milk flow curve of the Jersey cattle breed.

**Drugi naslov:** Muznost i dijelovi krivulje protoka mlijeka krava Jersey pasmine.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Bobić, Tina, author  
Mijić, P., author  
Galinec, Z., author  
Gregić, Maja, author  
Baban, Mirjana, author  
Mišević, Dijana, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author

**Izvor:** Krmiva 2020 62(1):31-37.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** cattle breeds  
components  
cows  
dairy cattle

dairy cows  
health  
incidence  
milk  
milk ejection  
milk flow  
milkability  
milking  
properties  
udders  
breeds

**Geografski pojmovi:** Jersey

**Organizmi:** animals  
cattle  
Jersey (cattle breed)

**Širi pojmovi:** eukaryotes  
Bos  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
cattle  
Channel Islands  
UK  
British Isles  
Western Europe  
Europe  
Commonwealth of Nations  
high income countries  
OECD Countries  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** animal breed; animal breeds; parts

**CABICODES:** QQ010 Milk and Dairy Produce

**ISSN:** 0023-4850  
1848-901X

**Sažetak:** The aim of the study was to show some of the basic milking properties and the appearance of the milk flow curve and its components in Jersey cows. The average duration of the main and the whole milking was 5.99 and 10.13 minutes, respectively. The average milk flow was 2.01 and the maximum milk flow was 3.09 kg/min. A slightly longer duration of the ascending and descending phases compared to the plateau phase of the milk flow curve was

found. A slightly higher prevalence of desirable milk flow curves was recorded, the presence of which is a good indicator of udder health status. Cows with more desirable milk curves had a higher total amount of milk, and a higher amount of milk in the first, second and third minutes of milking. Furthermore, it was found that cows had a relatively fast milk ejection, and within one minute achieved a milk flow of 0.5 kg/min regardless of the appearance of the milk flow curve. Further research is needed on a larger number of animals in order to obtain the best possible conclusions about the milking of Jersey cows.

**Napomene:** 31-3723 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20219836730

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 51

**Naslov:** Monitoring of leafhopper on grapevine (*Scaphoideus titanus*) and flavescence dorée phytoplasma in vineyards of Ilok, in year 2018.

**Drugi naslov:** Monitoring pojave američkog cvrčka (*Scaphoideus titanus*) i fitoplazme vinove loze (*Flavescence dorée*) na lokalitetu Ilok, 2018. godine.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Vrandečić, Karolina, author  
Poturiček, L., author  
Brmež, Mirjana, author  
Marić, Marina, author  
Puškarić, Josipa, author  
Raspudić, Emilija, author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zastite Bilja 2020 43(3):22-28.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** grapes  
monitoring  
plant pathogenic bacteria  
plant pathogens  
symptoms  
vineyards

insect pests  
plant pests  
disease vectors  
developmental stages  
plant diseases  
plant viruses  
population dynamics  
population density  
pathogens  
arthropod pests  
pests  
vectors

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Phytoplasma  
Scaphoideus  
Scaphoideus titanus  
Vitis vinifera  
Vitis  
Bacteria  
insects  
viruses  
arthropods

**Širi pojmovi:** Acholeplasmataceae  
Acholeplasmatales  
Mollicutes  
Tenericutes  
Bacteria  
prokaryotes  
Cicadellidae  
Cicadelloidea  
Auchenorrhyncha  
Hemiptera  
insects  
Hexapoda  
arthropods  
invertebrates  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Scaphoideus  
Vitis  
Vitaceae  
Vitales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants

Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** phytopathogenic bacteria; plant-pathogenic bacteria; bacterium; phytopathogens; pest insects; viruses of plants; pest arthropods; growth phase

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops  
FF620 Plant Pests  
ZZ332 Animal Ecology

**ISSN:** 0350-9664  
2584-3265

**Sažetak:** Leafhopper (*Scaphoideus titanus*) is the only known natural vector of golden grapevine yellow. It feeds by sucking juice from the grapevine, receiving Flavescence dorée, which enters into its own organism and thus it transmitting by feeding from infected to healthy stock. For successfully control of leafhopper, it is very important to know it's biology and ecology. Based on that the aim of this paper was to investigate the presence and determine the number of leafhoppers and treatments efficiency. The research was set up in 2018 at the Ilok site. The dynamics of the appearance and the number of larval and adult forms of leafhopper in vineyards were determined at three different locations. Dynamics of both elements was assessed by yellow adhesive plates. The study showed that the average catch per yellow adhesive plate was 2, 5 or 9 leafhoppers depending on the location. The most effective treatment was in the vineyard at the Principovac site, which included protective agents of different groups according to the mechanism of activity. In this study no symptoms of golden grapevine yellow were found.

**Napomene:** 22-285 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203510751

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 52**

**Naslov:** Mycotoxins in food-legislation.

**Drugi naslov:** Mikotoksini u hrani-zakonodavni okvir.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Palfi, Marina, author  
Knežević, Nada, author

Vrandečić, Karolina, author

Cosić, Jasenka, author

**Izvor:** Glasilo Biljne Zaštite November 13, 2021 20(4):472-483.

**Adresa:** Podravka d.d., Istarzivanje i razvoj, Koprivnica, Hungary

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Društvo Biljne Zaštite

**Broj stranica:** 12

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** adverse effects  
contamination  
economics  
food contamination  
food industry  
food safety  
knowledge  
legislation  
metabolites  
mycotoxins  
raw materials  
safety  
secondary metabolites

**Geografski pojmovi:** European Union  
Europe

**Organizmi:** animals  
Aspergillus  
fungi  
Fusarium  
man  
Penicillium  
Deuteromycota

**Širi pojmovi:** eukaryotes  
Trichocomaceae  
Eurotiales  
Eurotiomycetes  
Pezizomycotina  
Ascomycota  
fungi  
Nectriaceae  
Hypocreales  
Sordariomycetes  
Homo  
Hominidae  
primates  
mammals

vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals

**Ključne riječi:** Moniliaceae; EEC; fungus; adverse reactions; food contaminants; fungal toxins; Common Market; EC; European Communities; European Economic Communities

**CABICODES:** DD500 Laws and Regulations  
EE140 Input Supply Industries (Macroeconomics) (Input Supply Industries (Macroeconomics))  
EE720 Consumer Economics (Consumer Economics)  
QQ000 Food Science and Food Products (Human)  
QQ200 Food Contamination, Residues and Toxicology

**ISSN:** 1332-9545

**Sažetak:** Due to the growing awareness of consumers for their health, the food contamination with mycotoxins has become an important topic for both consumers and subjects in the food business and academic and professional public. Apart from the adverse effects to the health of people and animals, it can also have a significant negative economic effect. Mycotoxins are secondary metabolites of toxicogenic fungi, most often *Fusarium*, *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus* and *Alternaria*. They are very stable compounds which remain in raw materials and animal products and as such present a major issue for the food industry. In order to protect the health of consumers and animals, the European Union has one of the most stringent food safety standards system in the world. In order to prevent placing the food contaminated with mycotoxins on the market of the European Union, it is essential and necessary to keep the public informed on the dangers and risks connected to the presence of mycotoxins in food and feed. A rapid response system for food and feed (RASFF) has been set up at the European Union level, which is used by member states to exchange information on mycotoxins, as well as any other information on food and feed related risks. The RASFF system enables all EU member states to take coordinated measures in order to protect the consumers' health. Subjects in the food business are obligated to perform internal controls regarding the assessment of hazard as well as allow competent authorities to continuously monitor and sample food for the purpose of official control. Quality and healthy raw materials is the quickest and economically the most viable path for the food industry to fulfil all relevant legislation and thus safeguard the consumers' health. In order to avoid possible negative effects of mycotoxins on health, it is essential to perform organized food control and take preventive measures in production and warehousing of plant and animal products.

**Napomene:** 472-48337 ref.



**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20219846947

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 53**

**Naslov:** Nutritional value of pork in terms of intramuscular fat content and composition.

**Drugi naslov:** Nutritivna vrijednost svinjskog mesa s aspekta sadržaja i sastava intramuskularne masti.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Senčić, Đuro, author  
Samac, Danijela, author  
Baban, Mirjana, author

**Izvor:** Meso 2020 22(2):149-155.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J. J. Strossmayera, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Zavod za animalnu proizvodnju i biotehnologiju, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** omega-3 fatty acids  
monoenoic fatty acids  
fatty acids  
saturated fatty acids  
polyenoic fatty acids  
nutritive value  
pigmeat  
omega-6 fatty acids

**Ključne riječi:** pork; monounsaturated fatty acids; polyunsaturated fatty acids; nutritional value; quality for nutrition

**CABICODES:** QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
QQ030 Meat Produce

**ISSN:** 1332-0025

**Sažetak:** The paper focuses on the content of intramuscular fat in the meat of several pig genotypes, the fatty acid composition of intramuscular fat, the ratio of Omega-6 and Omega-3 fatty acids in intramuscular fat, and the role of polyunsaturated fatty acids in human organism and health protection. The ratio of polyunsaturated (PUFA) to saturated fatty acids (PUFA/SFA) in pork is in most cases favourable and within the recommended values ( $\geq 0.4$ ). However, the share of n-6 in the n-6/n-3 ratio of the total pork fatty acids is significantly higher, exceeding the nutritionally recommended values ( $< 4$ ).

**Napomene:** 149-15524 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203181858

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 54**

**Naslov:** Nutritive value and antioxidant activity of wild edible mushrooms  
Albarellus per-caprae and Armillaria mellea.

**Drugi naslov:** Razvoj presadnica kupusa i kelja pod utjecajem tretmana rivergreen-  
omr.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Vinković, Tomislav, author  
Kojić, Monika Tkalec, author  
Bošnjak, Dejan, author  
Stošić, Miro, author  
Ravnjak, Boris, author  
Blažević, Mateja, author  
Pavlović, Mateja, author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zastite Bilja 2020 43(6):51-58.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek Sveučilišta J.J.  
Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** activity  
antioxidant properties  
antioxidants  
cultivars  
data processing  
Drava River  
ecology  
effects  
floriculture  
flowers  
growth  
irrigation  
kale  
leaves  
medicinal plants  
nutritive value  
rivers  
sediment  
seedlings

traditional medicines  
varieties  
vegetable growing  
vegetables

**Geografski pojmovi:** Europe

**Organizmi:** Brassica oleracea var. viridis  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Brassica oleracea  
Brassica  
Brassicaceae  
Brassicales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** anti-oxidant properties; radical scavenging properties; cultivated varieties; watering; collards; drug plants; medicinal herbs; officinal plants; nutritional value; quality for nutrition; vegetable crops

**CABICODES:** CC300 Information and Documentation (Information and Documentation)  
FF003 Horticultural Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)  
VV000 Human Health and Hygiene (General)

**ISSN:** 0350-9664  
2584-3265

**Sažetak:** In this study the influence of the RivergreenR treatment on the growth and development of the cabbage and kale seedlings in controlled conditions is determined. RivergreenR is a natural mineral formulation for the enhancement of plants' growth and crop, and their protection. The ecological formulation RivergreenR is produced by grinding and tribomechanical activation of the rock sediment from the river Drava. The research was conducted in the course of the year 2018. in the laboratory for vegetable growing, floriculture and medicinal plants at the Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek. Two varieties of cabbage ("Varaždinski" and "Bijeli futoški") and kale ("Kapucinski" and "Željezna glava") were used in the research. The seed of the before mentioned varieties was sowed in the polystyrene plates filled with the pure substrate and the substrate with added RivergreenR. RivergreenR was also applied by watering the seedlings with the aqueous solution with 0,25% concentration. After the data processing, a statistically significant influence of the RivergreenR treatment was determined on the individual parameters

of growth and development of the seedlings of the tested varieties of cabbage and kale. With both tested varieties of cabbage ("Varaždinski" and "Bijeli futoški") a significant increase of the dry and fresh masses of the overground part of seedlings treated with RivergreenR was determined, compared to control seedlings. Also, with the cabbage variety "Varaždinski" and the kale variety "Kapucinski" a significant increase in the leaves' length was determined in treated plants. The RivergreenR treatment also influenced the increase of the number of leaves in the cabbage variety "Bijeli futoški" and the kale variety "Kapucinski", while the treatment did not influence the width of leaves in any of the tested varieties. Based on the results of this research it can be concluded that the RivergreenR treatment significantly influences the growth and development of the cabbage and kale seedlings and enhances their growth and development, but the plant's response to the applied treatment depends on the species and the variety, and so further research is needed so to verify the RivergreenR's effect on other species and in other conditions.

**Napomene:** 51-5815 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20219825835

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 55**

**Naslov:** Organic farming of spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.) and economic results.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Rapcan, Irena, author  
Subašić, Daria Galic, author  
Ranogajec, Ljubica, author  
Hajduk, Stjepan, author

**Izvor:** Agronomy Journal / Agronomski Glasnik (0002-1954) 2020  
82(3):135-146.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer  
University of Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 12

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** crop yield  
cultivars  
family farms  
organic farming  
wheat  
yields

**Organizmi:** Triticum  
Triticum aestivum subsp. spelta

**Širi pojmovi:** Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Triticum aestivum  
Triticum

**Ključne riječi:** Triticum spelta; cultivated varieties; family farming; eco-agriculture; organic culture; ecological agriculture

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
FF100 Plant Production

**ISSN:** 0002-1954  
1848-8900

**Sažetak:** Pir is an excellent choice for organic farming, as it tolerates poorer agroecological conditions better than wheat. This research on the areas of the family farm "Klica" from Ernestinovo in the season 2014/2015. is a continuation of the research of this culture (cultivar "Frankenkorn") of the previous season in agroecological conditions in part of eastern Slavonia on the surfaces of the same family farm. The average grain yield was 3.71 t/ha, which is 1.08 t/ha more than the previous season. Realized revenues in the amount of HRK 10,419.92/ha are also higher than in the previous season.

**Napomene:** 135-14621 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20219804871

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 56

**Naslov:** Organic growth of industrial hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L.) on a family farm.

**Drugi naslov:** Ekološki uzgoj industrijske konoplje (*Cannabis sativa* L.) na obiteljskom gospodarstvu.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Rapčan, Irena, author  
Jurišić, Mladen, author  
Plaščak, Ivan, author  
Jakubek, Antonio, author  
Subašić, Daria Galić, author

**Izvor:** Agronomy Journal / Agronomski Glasnik (0002-1954) 2021  
83(4):191-202.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Sveučilište Josipa Jurja  
Strossmayera u Osijeku, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 12

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** hemp  
crop yield  
organic farming  
crop residues  
ploughing  
organic fertilizers  
profits

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Cannabis sativa

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries  
Cannabis  
Cannabaceae  
Rosales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** eco-agriculture; organic culture; ecological agriculture; plowing

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
FF005 Field Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
FF150 Plant Cropping Systems  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
JJ900 Soil Management (Soil Management)

**DOI:** 10.33128/ag.83.4.3

**ISSN:** 0002-1954  
1848-8900

**Sažetak:**

In 2018, industrial hemp, a multi-purpose crop, was grown in the Republic of Croatia on 857.27 ha. The aim of this paper is to determine agrotechnical measures in organic farming of industrial hemp, variety "Felina 32", for grain on an area of 10 ha on a family farm. After harvesting the corn, plowing of crop residues and deep plowing were applied with organic fertilizer. Sowing was carried out on April 5, 2019 with a seed consumption of 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. The harvest was performed on September 20, 2019. The yield of hemp grain was 930 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, which, with incentives, brought a profit of HRK 13,524.80 per hectare.

**Napomene:** 191-20225 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220237405

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 57

**Naslov:** Organic livestock in the Republic of Croatia and Europe.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Antunović, Z., author  
Senčić, D., author  
Novoselec, J., author  
Samac, Danijela, author  
Klir, Željka, author

**Izvor:** Krmiva 2019 61(2):75-80.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehnickih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište J. J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, V. Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** animal husbandry  
animal production  
beef  
consumers  
farmers  
goat meat  
livestock  
livestock farming  
meat  
milk  
milk products  
organic farming

poultry  
sheep farming  
domestic animals

**Geografski pojmovi:** UK

Croatia  
Europe  
Finland  
France  
Germany  
Spain  
Nordic Countries

**Organizmi:** cattle

pigs  
sheep  
birds

**Širi pojmovi:** British Isles

Western Europe  
Europe  
Commonwealth of Nations  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
OECD Countries  
very high Human Development Index countries  
Bos  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Sus scrofa  
Sus  
Suidae  
Suiformes  
Ovis  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Mediterranean Region  
Nordic Countries  
Northern Europe

**Ključne riječi:** ecological agriculture; swine; hogs; domesticated birds; livestock husbandry; goat flesh; dairy products; eco-agriculture; organic culture; Britain; United Kingdom



**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
FF150 Plant Cropping Systems  
QQ010 Milk and Dairy Produce  
QQ030 Meat Produce

**ISSN:** 0023-4850  
1848-901X

**Sažetak:** The aim of the present study was to analyze the situation in organic livestock farming in Croatia and Europe. In the European countries in the year 2017, around 4.5 million cattle, 5.2 million sheep, 1 million pigs and 50 million poultry were registered in organic farming. The highest share of organically registered domestic animals compared to the total population in Europe and the European Union-28 was in cattle (3.5% and 5.2%) and sheep (3.4% and 5.0%), and the lowest in pigs (0.6% and 0.7%). In Croatia the highest share is in sheep (8.57%) and the lowest in poultry (0.02%) number. The largest increase in recent ten years in the EU has been in the number of poultry (by 103%) and the smallest in the number of pigs (by 47.6%), while the increase was the number of cattle and sheep was around 76% and 74%, respectively. In Croatia organic sheep production increased the most (by 65.0%), while the number of cattle and poultry increased by 62 and 64%, and the smallest increase is in the number of pigs (by 24%). The majority of organic meat of all species of domestic animals is produced in France and in United Kingdom, while organic milk is produced mostly in Germany and France. During the year 2018, most organic beef was produced in the UK and France, organic pork in France and Finland, organic sheep meat in Spain and the UK, organic goat meat in Spain, while most of organic poultry was produced in France and in the UK. A significant increase in the number of livestock in organic farming in Europe and in Croatia indicates an increasing interest in organic livestock farming, not only increase of farmers and processors but also increase of consumers of organic products in European countries.

**Napomene:** 75-8010 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20219977913

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 58

**Naslov:** Pesticide residues in food - legislation.

**Drugi naslov:** Ostaci pesticida u hrani - zakonodavstvo.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Palfi, Marina, author  
Knežević, Nada, author

Vrandečić, Karolina, author

Ćosić, Jasenka, author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zastite Bilja 2020 43(5):18-23.

**Adresa:** Nada Knaežević, Podravka d.d., Istraživanje i razvoj, Koprivnica, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** regulations  
EU regulations  
pesticide residues  
food safety  
food contamination  
legislation  
pesticides  
pollution

**Geografski pojmovi:** European Union  
European Union Countries  
Croatia  
Europe

**Širi pojmovi:** Europe  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** EEC; rules; EC regulations; food contaminants; environmental pollution; Common Market; EC; European Communities; European Economic Communities

**CABICODES:** DD500 Laws and Regulations  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
QQ200 Food Contamination, Residues and Toxicology  
HH430 Pesticide and Drug Residues and Ecotoxicology  
DD100 Agencies and Organizations  
PP600 Pollution and Degradation

**ISSN:** 0350-9664  
2584-3265

**Sažetak:** Environmental pollution. In order to protect the health of its consumers, the European Union has strict rules on pesticide residues, which must be complied with by all member states. The field of plant protection products and pesticide residues in food is at the level of the European Union, to the greatest extent, regulated by

Regulation (EC) no. 1107/2009 and Regulation (EC) no. 396/2005. As scientific knowledge changes and upgrades, amendments to these regulations are adopted at the level of the European Union, as well as regulations for their implementation in all Member States. The Republic of Croatia, as a permanent member of the European Union, respects and consistently implements all regulations of the European Union. The paper presents the latest regulations related to pesticide residues in food and the importance of their control for food safety.

**Napomene:** 18-2320 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203510773

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 59**

**Naslov:** Physicochemical characteristics of Croatian royal jelly.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Flanjak, Ivana, author  
Primorac, Ljiljana, author  
Vukadin, Ilijana, author  
Kovacic, Marin, author  
Puškadija, Zlatko, author  
Rajs, Blanka Bilic, author

**Izvor:** Croatian Journal of Food Science and Technology 2019 11(2):266-271.

**Adresa:** Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Food Technology Osijek, Franje Kuhaca 20, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Food Technology Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** royal jelly  
protein content  
physicochemical properties  
moisture content  
chemical composition  
acidity  
diets  
food supplements  
fructose  
glucose  
nutrition  
nutritive value  
sucrose

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** man

**Širi pojmovi:** Homo

Hominidae

primates

mammals

vertebrates

Chordata

animals

eukaryotes

Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

European Union Countries

high income countries

Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** ketohexose; laevulose; levulose; fruit sugar; dextrose; nutritional value; quality for nutrition; saccharose

**CABICODES:** QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
QQ600 Food Chemistry  
QQ070 Other Produce (Other Produce)

**DOI:** 10.17508/CJFST.2019.11.2.18

**ISSN:** 1847-3466  
1848-9923

**Sažetak:** Due to its high nutritive value, royal jelly usage is increasing, both in human nutrition in native form and as bioactive component in other products (dietary supplements, medicines). The database and regulations on royal jelly characteristics are established in several countries, but not in Croatia. Physicochemical characteristics: moisture, protein content, pH value, total acidity, carbohydrate composition and 10-HDA content in 13 Croatian royal jelly samples were determined with the aim of getting insight to quality of royal jelly produced in Croatia. The obtained results showed that regarding 10-HDA content, one of the most important quality parameter, all samples fulfilled the international standard for royal jelly specifications. Moisture of three samples was higher than prescribed (69.5%, 76.3% and 72.0%, respectively) while one sample had slightly lower protein content than minimum 11% prescribed in international standard. Sucrose content in two royal jelly samples was higher than 3%. Statistically significant correlations were obtained between moisture and protein content, 10-HDA and total acidity as well as between fructose and glucose content. The results of this study will contribute to creation the database of Croatian royal

jelly physicochemical characteristics and thus help in setting the royal jelly quality criteria at national level.

**Napomene:** 266-27122 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203177464

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 60**

**Naslov:** Population trends of the most common large game in the hunting area in eastern Croatia in 2008 - 2018.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Gavran, Mirna, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author

**Izvor:** Agro-Knowledge Journal / Agroznanje 05 January 2020 21(1):31-40.

**Adresa:** University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina : University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Agriculture

**Broj stranica:** 10

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** accidents  
area  
boars  
game animals  
hunting  
planning  
traffic accidents  
trends  
wild animals  
wild pigs  
wildlife

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Capreolus  
Capreolus capreolus  
deer  
pigs  
red deer  
Cervus

**Širi pojmovi:** Cervidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla

mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Capreolus  
Sus scrofa  
Sus  
Suidae  
Suiformes  
Cervus  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** roe deer; swine; hogs; Cervus elaphus

**CABICODES:** LL050 Game Animals  
PP710 Biological Resources (Animal)

**DOI:** 10.7251/AGREN2001031G

**ISSN:** 1512-6412  
2233-0070

**Sažetak:** Red deer, roe deer, and wild boar belong to a group of large game and are the most common species of game in the hunting area in Eastern Croatia. The research was conducted by the company hunting staff in the Osijek-Baranja County, area of Kućanci in the interval from 2008 to 2018. Knowing the number of wildlife in the hunting area is the base for establishing growth and planning shootings. It is important to keep the balance in the hunting ground to avoid transmission and spreading of diseases and reduce traffic accidents as well as vehicle and wildlife damages. Given the fact that populations of large game have great importance in Croatia, the main objective of the study was to determine population trends of red deer, roe deer, and wild boar in the hunting ground in Eastern Croatia in 2008 - 2018.

**Napomene:** 31-4020 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20219980324

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Naslov:** Potential of widespread floating aquatic plants of Bosut river in biogas production.

**Drugi naslov:** Potencijal rasprostranjenih plutajućih vodenih biljaka rijeke bosut u proizvodnji bioplina.

**Jezik:** Bosnian

**Autori:** Matošević, D., author  
Kralik, D., author  
Rapčan, Irena, author  
Jovičić, Daria, author

**Izvor:** Krmiva 2019 61(2):57-63.

**Adresa:** Vibrobeton d.o.o., M. Gupca 44, Ivankovo, Vinkovci, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** anaerobic digestion  
aquatic plants  
bioenergy  
biofuels  
biogas  
composition  
control  
cultivation  
floating  
growth rate  
methane  
oilseeds  
production  
rape  
renewable energy  
samples  
yields  
aquatic organisms  
swede rape

**Organizmi:** plants  
Brassica napus var. oleifera

**Širi pojmovi:** eukaryotes  
Brassica napus  
Brassica  
Brassicaceae  
Brassicales  
eudicots  
angiosperms

Spermatophyta  
plants

**Ključne riječi:** aquatic species; oilseed rape; canola

**CABICODES:** FF100 Plant Production

MM300 Aquatic Biology and Ecology

PP100 Energy (Energy)

SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)

**ISSN:** 0023-4850

1848-901X

**Sažetak:** The aim of the study is to determine the yield of biogas and methane from slurry with the addition of three species of aquatic plants (*Spirodela polyrhiza*, *Azolla caroliniana* and *Lemna minor*). Cultivation of traditionally used plants (eg. corn, oilseed rape) to produce biofuels requires arable land, while aquatic plants, as an alternative, can be collected from nature, and due to simple structure, growth rate and favorable chemical composition, they can be used as a primary or supplementary raw material in biogas plants without any pre-treatment. Four samples (control and three aquatic plant species) in three replicates were subjected to anaerobic digestion. Different species produce different amounts of biogas compared to the control (from 504.83 to 881.62 mL g<sup>-1</sup> DM). The methane content is from 57.96% to 60.63% depending on the plant species. This indicates the tremendous potential of using these species of aquatic plants to produce biogas and methane.

**Napomene:** 57-6331 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20219977911

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 62

**Naslov:** Precision plant protection.

**Drugi naslov:** Opis sustava za preciznu zaštitu bilja.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Šumanovac, Luka, author

Jurišić, Mladen, author

Lukač, Petar, author

Sito, Stjepan, author

Zimmer, Domagoj, author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zastite Bilja 2021 44(6):50-57.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet  
agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31 000 Osijek,  
Croatia



**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** plant protection  
precision agriculture  
computer techniques  
chemical control  
pest control  
pesticides  
plant pests  
machine learning  
sensors  
crop production  
information technology  
pests

**Ključne riječi:** crop protection; precision farming; site specific crop management; computer applications

**CABICODES:** HH405 Pesticides and Drugs; Control  
FF620 Plant Pests  
FF100 Plant Production  
CC300 Information and Documentation (Information and Documentation)  
ZZ900 Techniques and Methodology (Techniques and Methodology)  
NN050 Automation and Control

**ISSN:** 0350-9664  
2584-3265

**Sažetak:** The paper presents modern agricultural techniques in plant protection. The application of navigation systems with high-precision correction signal (RTK) from the manufacturer AgLeader and the use of OptRx sensors enabled the precise application of chemical agents through a prepared plant protection map. The use of telematics systems enables machine operators to work in groups on the same production area and with accurate information on the condition of the crop available at any time. With the development of technology for sending information about the state of the production area, it is possible to send the same to a virtual cloud where it can be analyzed manually or using machine learning.

**Napomene:** 50-5737 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220024035

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Naslov:** Quality labels on agricultural and food products.

**Drugi naslov:** Oznake zemljopisnog porijekla poljoprivrednih i prehrambenih proizvoda.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Knežević, Nada, author  
Palfi, Marina, author  
Vrandečić, Karolina, author  
Šarkanj, Ivana Dodlek, author  
Ćosić, Jasenka, author

**Izvor:** Meso 2021 23(5):420-429.

**Adresa:** Podravka d.d., Istraživanje i Razvoj, Koprivnica, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 10

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** food products  
quality labelling  
agricultural products  
protected designation of origin

**Ključne riječi:** quality labeling

**CABICODES:** QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
EE116 Food Economics

**ISSN:** 1332-0025  
1848-8323

**Sažetak:** Consumers are choosing more carefully the products they buy and paying more and more attention to indigenous agricultural and food products protected by labels at national and European level. With its legislative framework, the EU to protect the value of these products with appropriate designations of origin (PDO), geographical origin (PGI) and guaranteed traditional specialty (TSI). All products protected by PDO, PGI and TSI at the EU level are in the database eAmbrosia - the EU geographical indications register. The Republic of Croatia has so far protected 31 products, of which 14 products with the PDO label and 17 products with the PGI label. Other statutory certification schemes in the EU and/or voluntary certification schemes at national level as well as those managed by private entities also have to aim to help consumers choose the products they buy. In order to increase the recognition and promotion of domestic agricultural and food products, the Republic of Croatia has established a national quality system of agricultural and food products through a unique recognizable label - "Dokazana kvaliteta". In order to attract even more consumer attention for such products,

additional investment is needed in the promotion and education of consumers in the national and international market.

**Napomene:** 420-42934 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220023876

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 64**

**Naslov:** Rapeseed production in the Valpovo area depending on weather conditions.

**Drugi naslov:** Proizvodnja uljane repice na području valpovštine ovisno o vremenskim prilikama.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Šmider, Terezija, author  
Antunović, Manda, author  
Brozović, Bojana, author  
Varga, Ivana, author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zastite Bilja 2020 43(5):24-32.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 9

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** precipitation  
rape  
temperature  
crop yield  
air temperature  
climate  
production  
rain  
seed production  
seeds  
sowing  
weather  
swede rape

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Brassica napus var. oleifera

**Širi pojmovi:** Brassica napus  
Brassica  
Brassicaceae

Brassicales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** oilseed rape; canola; rainfall; seed sowing

**CABICODES:** PP500 Meteorology and Climate  
FF100 Plant Production  
FF005 Field Crops

**ISSN:** 0350-9664  
2584-3265

**Sažetak:** This study analyzes the production of oilseed rape in four vegetation seasons (2016/2017. - 2019/2020) in the area of Valpovo (Osijek-Baranja County). Mean temperature in oilseed rape vegetation from 2016/2017 to 2019/2020 was around 10°C. The total amount of precipitation in rapeseed vegetation (September - June) ranges from 443.1 mm (2019/2020) to 624.2 mm (2017/2018). The temperature during sowing did not deviate from the multi-year average, and was favorable for oilseed rape. With that regard, the rainfall after sowing was enough for oilseed rape emergence. Specificity of 2017/2018 growing season was very high air temperature in April and May, which led to the earlier harvest of the oilseed rape by about 20 days. On the contrary, 2018/2019 year had high rainfall in June (112.8 mm), which delayed the harvest for a few days. The average seed yield in the analyzed period was 3.1 t ha<sup>-1</sup> and it varied from 2.69 t ha<sup>-1</sup> (2019/2020) to 3.47 t ha<sup>-1</sup> (2016/2017).

**Napomene:** 24-3220 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203510774

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 65

**Naslov:** Resistance of different wheat cultivars to granary weevil (*Sitophilus granarius* L.

**Drugi naslov:** Otpornost različitih sorti pšenice na pšeničnog žiška (*Sitophilus granarius* L.).

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Jukić, Ž., author  
Matković, Ana, author  
Liška, Anita, author  
Jukić, Karmen, author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zastite Bilja 2020 43(5):34-41.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet, Zavod za specijalnu proizvodnju bilja, Svetošimunska cesta 25, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** cultivars  
seeds  
wheat  
stored products pests  
pest resistance  
insect pests  
weight losses  
pests  
arthropod pests

**Organizmi:** Sitophilus granarius  
Triticum aestivum  
Triticum  
insects  
arthropods

**Širi pojmovi:** Sitophilus  
Curculionidae  
Coleoptera  
insects  
Hexapoda  
arthropods  
invertebrates  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Triticum  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants

**Ključne riječi:** cultivated varieties; grain weevil; granary weevil; storage pests; stored-product pests; pest insects; pest arthropods

**CABICODES:** FF020 Plant Breeding and Genetics  
FF005 Field Crops  
SS210 Storage Problems and Pests of Non-feed Plant Products  
(Storage Problems and Pests of Non-feed Plant Products)  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
QQ111 Storage Problems and Pests of Food (Storage Problems and Pests of Food)  
FF007 Forage and Fodder Crops

**ISSN:** 0350-9664  
2584-3265

**Sažetak:** The objectives of this study were to determine the differences in the resistance of some wheat cultivars to granary weevil (*Sitophilus granarius* L.) and grain weight loss during 20 weeks of storage caused by granary weevil. The research was carried out in the laboratory of Department of Field Crops, Forage and Grassland, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, on three wheat cultivars: Divana, Renan and Sana. 20 randomly selected adult insects were placed in 720 ml glass jars containing 100 g of whole seed of a particular cultivar. Glass jars were placed in the laboratory for 20 weeks. The mean temperature and relative humidity were 24,9°C and 64,7%. During storage period, weevil population growth was found in grains all three wheat cultivars. The highest number of weevils was observed in the seeds of Sana cultivar, which is an increase of the initial population by 28 times, while in the seeds of Renan and Divana cultivars the initial population increased by 1.8 and 1.6 times, respectively. After 20 weeks of storage, grain weight loss was 1.30% for Renan, 1.70% for Divana and 12.45% for Sana. The granary weevils are fed and propagated more on the grains of Sana cultivar because it has a softer grain than the Divana and Renan cultivars, which have harder grains. It is necessary to continue the research and take in consideration other factors to better explain differences in resistance of different wheat cultivars to granary weevil.

**Napomene:** 34-4118 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203510775

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 66**

**Naslov:** Risk identification and management strategies in milk production.

**Drugi naslov:** Identifikacija rizika i strategije upravljanja u proizvodnji mlijeka.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Deže, Jadranka, author  
Ranogajec, Ljubica, author

Kristić, Jelena, author

Fačko, Marina, author

**Izvor:** Agroekonomia Croatica 2021 11(1):19-30.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet  
agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Zavod za bioekonomiju i ruralni  
razvoj, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Croatian Society of Agricultural Economists

**Broj stranica:** 12

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** risk  
risk factors  
risk analysis  
risk assessment  
milk production  
personnel

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** man

**Širi pojmovi:** Homo  
Hominidae  
primates  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** employees; staff

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
QQ010 Milk and Dairy Produce

**ISSN:** 1333-2422  
1849-1146

**Sažetak:** Potential hazards in milk production are situations in which damage can occur. Risks are happenings whose probabilities are known and generally negatively affect the economic outcome. The aim of this paper is to identify the types of risks and strategic goals of risk management in milk production. A survey was conducted with 26

registered milk producers in Slavonia and Baranja. Internal and external risks have been identified. A Likert or summative scale ranging from five levels of complete importance (4.5-5) to complete irrelevance (up to 1.49) with the above statements was used to evaluate the attitude. Among the internal risks, the following were identified: personnel (3.84), risks of resource use (4.42) and risks of successful milk production (3.56). External risks included the following types: market risks (2.16), purchase and sale risks (3.84) and economic risks (4.06). As a management strategy, managers most often use sales to a regular customer (4.80). In order for managers to more successfully manage risks in milk production, they need to create a vision, mission and strategic goals in which they will use resources more rationally. Risks from the external business environment are related to the coordination of the work of state institutions and support to farmers in the implementation of risk management strategies.

**Napomene:** 19-307 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220141765

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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#### Zapis: 67

**Naslov:** Rodents in storehouses of agricultural products - harmfulness and control.

**Drugi naslov:** Glodavci u skladištima poljoprivrednih proizvoda - štetnost i suzbijanje.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Grubišić, Dinka, author  
Curiš, Maria, author  
Sever, Viktorija, author  
Šulog, Maja, author  
Brmež, Mirjana, author  
Juran, Ivan, author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zastite Bilja 2021 44(6):42-48.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište u Zagrebu Agronomski fakultet, Svetošimiunska cesta 25, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** storage  
food contamination



Lyme disease  
bacterial diseases  
trichinosis  
parasites  
leptospirosis  
Q fever  
haemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome  
viral diseases  
monitoring  
rodenticides  
human diseases  
animal diseases  
vertebrate pests  
plant pests  
stored products pests  
stores  
rodent control  
pest control  
disease vectors  
zoonoses  
human health  
animal health  
physical control  
chemical control  
feed contamination  
spirochaetosis  
nematode infections  
helminths  
helminthoses  
animal parasitic nematodes  
infections  
parasitoses  
pests  
vectors

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** rodents

Rattus norvegicus  
man  
rats  
Rattus rattus  
mice  
Mus musculus  
Borrelia burgdorferi  
Trichinella  
Leptospira  
Coxiella burnetii

Hantavirus  
Nematoda  
**Širi pojmovi:** mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Rattus  
Murinae  
Muridae  
rodents  
Homo  
Hominidae  
primates  
Mus  
Borrelia  
Spirochaetaceae  
Spirochaetales  
Spirochaetes  
Bacteria  
prokaryotes  
Trichinellidae  
Trichinellida  
Dorylaimia  
Enoplea  
Nematoda  
invertebrates  
Leptospiraceae  
Coxiella  
Coxiellaceae  
Legionellales  
Gammaproteobacteria  
Proteobacteria  
Bunyaviridae  
negative-sense ssRNA Viruses  
ssRNA Viruses  
RNA Viruses  
viruses  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:**

Norway rat; brown rat; black rat; ship rat; bacterium; parasitic worms; Balkan grippe; Derrick-Burnet disease; Nine Mile fever; abattoir fever; pneumorickettsiosis; quadrilateral fever; query fever; hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome; storage pests; stored-product pests; nematodes; animal-parasitic nematodes; nematode parasites of animals; nematodes of animals; parasitosis; food contaminants; lyme borreliosis; bacterial infections; bacterioses; trichinellosis; viral infections; storage structures; storehouses; zoonotic infections; parasitic diseases; parasitic infestations

**CABICODES:** YY700 Pathogens, Parasites and Infectious Diseases (Wild Animals) (NEW March 2000)  
 VV210 Prion, Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Pathogens of Humans (NEW March 2000)  
 HH405 Pesticides and Drugs: Control (NEW March 2000)  
 HH200 Environmental Pest Management (Environmental Pest Management)  
 QQ200 Food Contamination, Residues and Toxicology  
 QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
 LL821 Prion, Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Pathogens of Animals (NEW March 2000)  
 VV220 Protozoan, Helminth and Arthropod Parasites of Humans (NEW March 2000)  
 VV230 Public Health Pests, Vectors and Intermediate Hosts (NEW March 2000)  
 RR000 Forage and Feed Products  
 ZZ650 One Health (NEW September 2022)

**ISSN:** 0350-9664  
 2584-3265

**Sažetak:** Rodents are important pests of stored agricultural products. In addition to meeting basic nutritional needs, harmful species in storehouses find favorable conditions for development and reproduction and protection from natural enemies. The most harmful rodent species in storehouses are rats *Rattus norvegicus* and *Rattus rattus* and the domestic mouse *Mus musculus*. In addition to feeding on stored products, rodents spoil them, contaminate it with urine, feces, hair and saliva and present natural reservoirs of zoonoses that affect the health of humans and domestic and wild animals. In the Republic of Croatia, the causes of Lyme borreliosis, trichinosis, leptospirosis, Q fever and hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome have been proven in populations of small rodents. Infections of rodents with several zoonotic agents have also been identified. Regular monitoring of rodent populations is important for the purpose of timely control and reduction of material losses, but also for the purpose of preventing epidemics of certain zoonoses. In addition to preventive measures that include maintaining the hygiene of the premises and maintaining the infrastructure, which prevent the

attraction and settlement of rodents in storehouses, continuous deratization is carried out, which includes the application of mechanical, physical and chemical protection measures.

**Napomene:** 42-4822 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2023 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220024034

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 68**

**Naslov:** Seedlings morphology of confectionery sunflower at different pH of water solution.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Varga, Ivana, author  
Šoštarić, Jasna, author  
Iljkić, Dario, author  
Dobrev, Tsvetelina, author  
Antunović, Manda, author

**Izvor:** Sjemenarstvo 2020 31(1/2):21-28.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Department of Crop Production and Biotechnology, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** seedlings  
plant morphology  
sunflowers  
pH  
seed germination  
roots  
stems

**Organizmi:** Helianthus annuus

**Širi pojmovi:** Helianthus  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** hydrogen ion concentration; potential of hydrogen

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF030 Plant Morphology and Structure

**DOI:** 10.33128/s1.31.1-2.3**ISSN:** 1330-0121

**Sažetak:** In this study the confectionery sunflower seed was tested to germination at different pH media, from 3.5 to 8.5. The experiment was set up at room temperature (22°C) and at 24 h dark conditions for 10 days. The mean germination rate was 76%. The highest germination rate was 86% at pH 3.5, whereas the lowest was 68% at pH 5.5. The ANOVA resulted with very significant influence of pH on sunflower seedlings root, stem and total length ( $p < 0.001$ ). The total length of seedlings was the shortest at acid media (9.2 cm at 3.5) and the longest at alkaline media (12.5 cm at pH 8.5). Regression equitations showed that increment of stem or root length and total length have a positive trendline at all pH levels. It was found that the alkaline water solution has a positive influence on protein sunflower seedlings development, but it would be valuable to found how the seeds would germinate at the field conditions.

**Napomene:** 21-2818 ref.**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International**Broj pristupa:** 20210127310**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 69****Naslov:** Slavonian ham from black Slavonian pigs.**Drugi naslov:** Slavonska šunka od crne slavonske svinje-fajferice.**Jezik:** Croatian**Autori:** Senčić, Đ., author  
Samac, D., author**Izvor:** Meso 2019 21(2):122-124.**Adresa:** Sveučilište J. J. Strossmayera, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti  
Osijek, Zavod za animalnu proizvodnju i biotehnologiju, Vladimira  
Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa**Broj stranica:** 3**Datum publikacije:** 2019**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article**Predmetni pojmovi:** food quality  
ham  
meat quality  
organoleptic traits  
sensory evaluation**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** pigs

**Širi pojmovi:** Sus scrofa

Sus

Suidae

Suiformes

Artiodactyla

mammals

vertebrates

Chordata

animals

eukaryotes

Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

European Union Countries

high income countries

Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** hogs; swine; organoleptic properties

**CABICODES:** QQ030 Meat Produce

QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**ISSN:** 1332-0025

**Sažetak:** Slavonian ham is not yet protected at national and European levels. At the Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences in Osijek, Croatia, research on Slavonian ham from black Slavonian pigs was carried out with a view to protecting the product.

**Napomene:** 122-1247

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193168643

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 70**

**Naslov:** Specifics of table eggs production in the Republic of Croatia.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Kralik, Igor, author

Kralik, Gordana, author

Gvozdanović, Kristina, author

**Izvor:** Agroekonomia Croatica 2021 11(1):126-136.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Croatian Society of Agricultural Economists

**Broj stranica:** 11

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** consumption  
egg production  
eggs  
production  
international trade  
markets

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
EE600 International Trade (International Trade)  
QQ040 Eggs and Egg Products (Eggs and Egg Products)  
EE700 Marketing and Distribution

**ISSN:** 1333-2422  
1849-1146

**Sažetak:** The self-sufficiency and production of table eggs, as well as the balance of imports and exports in the period from 2013 to 2019 are investigated in this paper. In the aforementioned period, egg production increased by 8.3%, which was insufficient for domestic needs, and the market deficit was compensated by permanent imports. Self-sufficiency decreased to 95 and 90%, respectively. The importance of eggs in human diet, as well as their consumption, is also shown. Official statistical data were used to analyse the situation. Linear and exponential functions were used to describe the phenomena. Research has shown the specifics of egg production and consumption in the Republic of Croatia. Annual egg imports ranged from 2.6 to 15.4%. In order for the Republic of Croatia to be more competitive on the European market, it is necessary to intensify egg production and produce eggs more economically. It is assumed that in the coming period there will be an increase in egg production and consumption in the Republic of Croatia and in EU countries.

**Napomene:** 126-13638 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220141775

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Naslov:** Survival and viability of *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* in different liquid medium.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Šarić, Gabriella Kanižai, author  
Majić, Ivana, author

**Izvor:** Agronomy Journal / Agronomski Glasnik (0002-1954) 2020  
82(5/6):245-252.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer  
University of Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** temperature  
culture media  
growth  
survival  
glycerol  
mannitol

**Organizmi:** *Bradyrhizobium japonicum*

**Širi pojmovi:** *Bradyrhizobium*  
*Bradyrhizobiaceae*  
*Rhizobiales*  
*Alphaproteobacteria*  
*Proteobacteria*  
*Bacteria*  
prokaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** glycerin; glycerine

**CABICODES:** JJ100 Soil Biology (Soil Biology)  
ZZ396 Microbial Life Cycles

**DOI:** 10.33128/ag.82.5-6.2

**ISSN:** 0002-1954  
1848-8900

**Sažetak:** The microbiological inoculants present on the market come in various formulations and forms. Inoculants used in pre-sowing bacterization of legumes in our country are traditionally prepared on peat as the highest quality carrier of bacteria. However, the requirements of the manufacturer are focused on liquid forms of inoculants. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to determine the optimal composition of the liquid medium that will support the growth of *Bradyrhizobium japonicum*, the soybean symbiont. Three liquid nutrient medium formulations were included in the study: mannitol-yeast medium, modified mannitol-yeast medium, and glycerol



medium stored at two temperatures (4 and 25°C), and *B. japonicum* cell viability was determined over 6 months. The results showed that the largest number of rhizobia (on average  $4 \times 10^9$  to  $9 \times 10^8$ ) was obtained on yeast-mannitol medium at 4°C as well as on modified yeast mannitol medium where their number remained constant throughout the storage time and was  $5 \times 10^7$  cfu ml<sup>-1</sup> at 25°C. Further research should include testing other rhizobial protectors in order to increase the number of viable cells in longer time periods.

**Napomene:** 245-25214 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220025212

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 72

**Naslov:** The effect of breeding region on differences in persistency of heat stress effect in first parity simmentals.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Gantner, Vesna, author  
Gavran, Mirna, author  
Dokić, Dragan, author  
Važić, Božo, author  
Gregić, Maja, author  
Bobić, Tina, author

**Izvor:** Agro-Knowledge Journal / Agroznanje 2019 20(2):75-83.

**Adresa:** University of J.J. Strossmayer in Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnology, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina : University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Agriculture

**Broj stranica:** 9

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** heat stress  
stress response  
breeds  
cattle breeds  
cows  
effects  
humidity  
milk yield  
performance traits  
susceptibility  
temperature  
traits

geographical distribution

parity

dairy cattle

stress

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** cattle

Simmental

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos

Bovidae

ruminants

Artiodactyla

mammals

vertebrates

Chordata

animals

eukaryotes

cattle

Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

European Union Countries

high income countries

Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** animal breed; animal breeds

**CABICODES:** LL860 Non-Communicable Diseases and Injuries of Animals (Non-Communicable Diseases and Injuries of Animals)

QQ010 Milk and Dairy Produce

LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)

LL600 Animal Physiology and Biochemistry

**DOI:** 10.7251/AGREN1902075G

**ISSN:** 1512-6412

2233-0070

**Sažetak:** In order to determine the effect of breeding region on differences in persistency of heat stress effect in first parity Simmentals test-day records provided by the Croatian Agricultural Agency were analysed. Only cows with detected statistically significant decrease in daily milk yield at set temperature humidity index (THI) threshold value (65, 70 and 75) were included in the further analyses. The persistency of heat stress effect regarding the daily milk traits was determined as a drop in the subsequent milk recordings (1st and 2nd). The research results indicate significant difference in animals' response to heat stress effect due to breeding region and individual's susceptibility to heat stress. The most pronounced and persistent negative effect of heat stress was determined in cows reared in Eastern region. Also,

the negative effect of heat stress was more pronounced and more persistent in Simmentals that were heat stressed at the lower THI threshold values (cows that are more susceptible to heat stress).

**Napomene:** 75-8327 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203353777

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 73**

**Naslov:** The feeding value of two ensiled Sudan grass hybrids.

**Drugi naslov:** Hranidbena vrijednost fermentirane krme dvaju hibrida sudanske trave.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Vranić, Marina, author  
Bošnjak, K., author  
Lehunšek, Jasna, author  
Gantner, R., author  
Krapinec, K., author  
Andreata-Koren, Marcela, author

**Izvor:** Krmiva December 2020 62(1):23-30.

**Adresa:** Agronomski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zavod za specijalnu proizvodnju bilja, Svetošimunska cesta 25, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** ammonia  
ammonium nitrogen  
analysis  
chemical composition  
crop yield  
crude protein  
digestibility  
dry matter  
feeding  
fermentation  
fermented foods  
fibre  
fodder  
forage  
grasses  
hybrids

neutral detergent fibre  
nitrogen  
nutritive value  
organic matter  
silage  
silage making  
spectroscopy  
varieties  
crosses

**Geografski pojmovi:** Africa South of Sahara  
Sudan

**Organizmi:** cattle  
sheep  
Sorghum  
Sorghum drummondii  
Poaceae

**Širi pojmovi:** Africa  
Bos  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Ovis  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
Sorghum  
ACP Countries  
East Africa  
Africa South of Sahara  
Least Developed Countries  
low Human Development Index countries  
low income countries

**Ključne riječi:** fiber; ammonia nitrogen; nutritional value; quality for nutrition;  
ensilage; ensiling; subsaharan Africa

**CABICODES:** FF007 Forage and Fodder Crops  
RR000 Forage and Feed Products

## RR300 Feed Composition and Quality

**ISSN:** 0023-4850

1848-901X

**Sažetak:** The objective of the paper was to compare the feeding value of two fermented hybrids of Sudan grass with regard to forage yield, chemical composition and fermentation in the silo. Two varieties of sudan grass, the Su-Su variety and the Pacific graze variety were used in the study. The research was conducted during the growing season in 2014 on the experimental plot of the University of Zagreb Faculty of Agriculture. The harvested forage was ensiled into laboratory silo. After 35 days of ensiling, the fermented forage was analyzed by NIR spectroscopy on the chemical composition and the fermentation quality, and there were estimated forage organic matter (OM), crude protein (CP), neutral detergent fiber (NDF) and acidic detergent fiber (ADF) content, and metabolic energy (ME), digestibility of the organic matter in the dry matter (D-value), crude protein degradability (CPD), intake factor for sheep and cattle, pH value and ammonia N (NH<sub>3</sub>-N). No statistically significant differences were determined between Pacific Graze and Su-su hybrids in the investigated parameters. The DM yield of hybrids Pacific graze and Su-su was 11.5 t ha<sup>-1</sup> and 12.88 t ha<sup>-1</sup> respectively ( $P > 0.409$ ), CP content 102.3 g kg<sup>-1</sup> DM and 103.8 g kg<sup>-1</sup> DM respectively ( $P > 0.802$ ), NDF content 507 g kg<sup>-1</sup> DM and 514 g kg<sup>-1</sup> DM respectively ( $P > 0.523$ ), D-value 605 g kg<sup>-1</sup> DM and 602 g kg<sup>-1</sup> DM respectively ( $P > 0.341$ ), pH 4.26 and 4.4 respectively ( $P > 0.193$ ), and NH<sub>3</sub>-N content 116 g NH<sub>3</sub> kg<sup>-1</sup> total N and 131 g NH<sub>3</sub> kg<sup>-1</sup> total N respectively ( $P > 0.254$ ). It was concluded that both Sudan grass hybrids have the potential to produce high-yield fermented forage per unit area while the lower nutritive value of fermented forage in this study was a result of advanced Sudan grass maturity at harvest.

**Napomene:** 23-3037 ref.**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International**Broj pristupa:** 20219836729**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 74****Naslov:** The fluctuation in wild boar population in the hunting area in eastern Croatia.**Jezik:** English**Autori:** Gavran, Mirna, author  
Gregić, Maja, author  
Tolušić, Zrinka, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author**Izvor:** Agro-Knowledge Journal / Agroznanje 2019 20(3):151-161.

**Adresa:** University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek, Faculty of  
Agrobiotechnical Sciences, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina : University of Banja Luka, Faculty  
of Agriculture

**Broj stranica:** 11

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** age groups  
hunting  
population dynamics  
population structure  
sex ratio  
temporal variation  
wild animals  
wild pigs  
wildlife conservation  
wildlife management

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Sus scrofa  
pigs

**Širi pojmovi:** Sus  
Suidae  
Suiformes  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Sus scrofa  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** swine; hogs

**CABICODES:** PP710 Biological Resources (Animal)  
YY200 Reproduction, Development and Life Cycle (Reproduction,  
Development and Life Cycle (Wild Animals))

**DOI:** 10.7251/AGREN1903149G

**ISSN:** 1512-6412  
2233-0070

**Sažetak:** Considering the great importance of the wild boar population in Croatia, the objective of this study was to determine the fluctuations of all categories (offspring, young, middle-aged, and mature) of wild boar population in the hunting area in Eastern Croatia during the analyzed period from 2008 to 2018. Based on the conducted analysis, the following can be emphasized: the last recorded maximum of offspring (male, and female) was in 2013, the highest number of young (male, and female) was determined in 2018, the last recorded maximum of middle-aged (male, and female) was in 2014, and the last recorded maximum of mature (male, and female) was in 2013. Considering the situation in the hunting area in 1955, the number of wild boars redoubled in the last 10 years. Compared to 1995 and given the fact that the hunting area today has much more resources available and there is significant human activity that can recreate the wildlife population by releasing heads, there is a possibility that the number of wild boars could increase slowly in the coming years.

**Napomene:** 151-16114 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203351010

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 75

**Naslov:** The influence of propolis and bee pollen on the composition of the microbiological flora of a broiler's crop.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj propolisa i pčelinjeg peluda na sastav mikrobiološke flore voljke brojlera.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Prakatur, Ivana, author  
Domaćinović, M., author  
Vulinović, Mirela Pavić, author  
Samac, Danijela, author

**Izvor:** Krmiva 2022 64(2):61-70.

**Adresa:** Fakultet Agrobiotehničkih Znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 10

**Datum publikacije:** 2022

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** bee-collected pollen  
broilers  
chicks

crop  
diets  
feed additives  
fowl feeding  
microbial flora  
pathogens  
propolis  
species composition  
species diversity  
poultry

**Organizmi:** Enterobacteriaceae

fowls  
Lactobacillus

**Širi pojmovi:** Enterobacteriales

Gammaproteobacteria  
Proteobacteria  
Bacteria  
prokaryotes  
Gallus gallus  
Gallus  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes  
birds  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Lactobacillaceae  
Lactobacillales  
Bacilli  
Firmicutes

**Ključne riječi:** chickens; microflora; domesticated birds

**CABICODES:** LL120 Meat-producing Animals

LL510 Animal Nutrition (Physiology)

LL821 Prion, Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Pathogens of Animals (NEW March 2000)

RR130 Feed Additives

ZZ333 Microbial Ecology (NEW March 2000)

**ISSN:** 0023-4850

1848-901X

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to determine the influence of the addition of propolis and/or bee pollen to broiler feed mixtures on the composition of the microbiological flora of a broiler's crop. The study was conducted on a total of 200 one-day-old chickens of the Ross 308 hybrid, evenly distributed between the sexes, which were



divided into five groups. During the entire experiment, the control group of chickens was fed with a feed mixture, while the experimental groups of chickens were fed with the same feed mixture with the addition of propolis and bee pollen, each additive separately or in combination in a certain ratio. Fattening was conducted on the wooden sawdust, and lasted for 42 days. From days 1-21 of the study chickens were fed a feed mixture of starter, and from days 22-42 of the study they were fed a finisher feed mixture. During the study, feed and water were given to chickens' ad libitum. At the end of the study, on the 42nd day and after a 10-hour starvation, 10 chickens were randomly selected from each group and sacrificed. Samples of the broiler's crop contents were taken in sterile vials, in which the total number of bacteria, the number of bacteria from the genus Enterobacteriaceae and the number of bacteria from the genus Lactobacillus were determined in an authorized microbiological laboratory. Microbiological analysis of the broiler's crop contents showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the groups of chickens in the total number of bacteria and the number of bacteria from the genus Lactobacillus, while there were statistically significant differences in the number of bacteria from the genus Enterobacteriaceae ( $P=0.042$ ) in the broiler's crop content of the chickens of the control and experimental groups. The present study confirmed that the addition of propolis and/or bee pollen to the feed mixtures has a significantly positive effect on the occurrence of beneficial and pathogenic microorganisms in the contents of broiler's crop, which was manifested by a statistically significantly lower number of bacteria from the genus Enterobacteriaceae in the broiler's crop content of chickens of the experimental groups on the 42nd day of fattening compared to chickens of the control group.

**Napomene:** 61-7045

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2023 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20230338114

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 76

**Naslov:** The influence of propolis supplementation on the technological properties and macronutrient content of skinless chicken breasts.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Prakatur, Ivana, author  
Domaćinović, Matija, author  
Kenjeric, Daniela Čačić, author  
Kenjeric, Frane Čačić, author  
Galović, Dalida, author

Samac, Danijela, author

Stokanović, Milica Cvijetić, author

**Izvor:** Food in Health & Disease / Hrana u Zdravlju i Bolesti 2020 9(1):16-20.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina : Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Tuzla

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** colour  
skeletal muscle  
chicken meat  
hive products  
macronutrients  
propolis  
water content  
water holding capacity  
chemical composition  
protein content  
proteins  
fats  
poultry

**Organizmi:** fowls  
birds

**Širi pojmovi:** Gallus gallus  
Gallus  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes  
birds  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** color; chickens; domesticated birds

**CABICODES:** QQ030 Meat Produce  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
QQ600 Food Chemistry  
SS100 Non-food/Non-feed Animal Products (Non-food/Non-feed Animal Products)

**ISSN:** 2233-1220  
2233-1239

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to determine the influence of dietary supplementation with propolis on the technological properties of

skinless chicken breasts evaluated through breast muscle pH value measured 45 minutes (pH1) and 24 hours post mortem (pH2), water-holding capacity of breast muscle, consistency of breast muscle and its color ( $L^*$ ,  $a^*$ ,  $b^*$ ) and to determine its macronutrient content (protein and fat content). The study was conducted on 180 Ross 308 chickens equally distributed by sex and divided into three groups: the control group of chickens (C) fed with a basal diet and two experimental groups of chickens (E) fed with the same diet supplemented with propolis (E1 2g/kg and E2 4g/kg). There was no statistically significant difference between C and E considering pH1 ( $p=0.260$ ) but there was statistically significant difference between them considering pH2 ( $p=0.037$ ). There was statistically significant difference in  $L^*$  breast muscle color ( $p=0.039$ ) between C and E while there were no statistically significant differences in  $a^*$  and  $b^*$  breast muscle color between them ( $p=0.167$  and  $p=0.637$ , respectively). There were no statistically significant differences between the C and E considering water-holding capacity ( $p=0.767$ ) and consistency ( $p=0.505$ ) of breast muscle. There were no statistically significant differences in protein and fat content between C and E ( $p=0.368$  and  $p=0.244$ , respectively). The obtained results confirm the benefits of the tested supplementation.

**Napomene:** 16-2026 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203307350

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 77

**Naslov:** The potential of Cannabis sp. in pain medicine: a perspective.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Varga, Ivana, author  
Varga, Dora, author  
Antunović, Manda, author

**Izvor:** Food in Health & Disease / Hrana u Zdravlju i Bolesti 2021  
10(2):104-111.

**Adresa:** Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Department of Crop Production and Biotechnology, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina : Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Tuzla

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** hemp  
medicinal plants

cannabidiol  
cannabinoids  
central nervous system  
flowers  
herbal drugs  
nervous system  
recreation  
reviews  
seeds  
traditional medicine  
biochemical receptors  
seed oils  
tetrahydrocannabinol  
pain  
cost effectiveness analysis  
usage  
analgesic properties  
clinical trials

**Organizmi:** Cannabis sativa  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Cannabis  
Cannabaceae  
Rosales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** drug plants; medicinal herbs; officinal plants; CNS; herbal medicines; folk medicine; antinociceptive properties

**CABICODES:** SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)  
VV730 Pharmacology  
VV600 Non-communicable Human Diseases and Injuries (Non-communicable Human Diseases and Injuries)  
VV450 Animal and in-vitro Models for Pharmaceuticals

**ISSN:** 2233-1220  
2233-1239

**Sažetak:** Long before they were even properly named, plants from Cannabis genus (*C. indica* L., *C. sativa* L. and *C. ruderalis* L.) had their usefulness in the folk medicine. Recently, it has been scientifically proven that cannabinoids mainly act through two types of endocannabinoid receptors in the central nervous system (CB1) and immune cells (CB2). The usage can be either from recreational usage in glaucoma or in research for acute and chronic pain therapy.

Some clinical studies support the use of hemp oil and hemp seed in the pain medicine. However, until today, there is still no evidence to suggest that medical cannabis can be used solely as cure, but the use of hemp seed and oil from hemp seeds or flowers in practice, refers to symptomatic treatment as adjunctive therapy. Treatment consists of an individual dose titration phase (with patient supervision) of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) or cannabidiol (CBD) and a maintenance phase. The main goal of this study was the overview of therapeutic benefit to the familiar and widely used hemp plant in acute and chronic pain, mostly because of its cost-effectiveness. Overall, this review paper highlights more possibilities of hemp plant usage in further symptomatic pain treatments.

**Napomene:** 104-111many ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220006622

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 78

**Naslov:** The quality of hens eggs from conventional and alternative production systems.

**Drugi naslov:** Kvaliteta kokošnjih jaja iz konvencionalnog i alternativnih sustava proizvodnje.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Keri, A. M., author  
Kralik, Z., author

**Izvor:** Meso 2019 21(1):88-95.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1,  
31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** aviaries  
cages  
deep litter housing  
egg albumen  
egg production  
egg quality  
egg shape  
egg shell  
egg shell thickness  
egg weight

egg yolk  
egg yolk colour  
enrichment  
hens  
lines  
pH  
poultry

**Organizmi:** fowls  
birds

**Širi pojmovi:** Gallus gallus  
Gallus  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes  
birds  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** alternative production systems; chickens; domesticated birds; egg yolk color; ISA Brown (fowl breed); potential of hydrogen; egg white; yolk; hydrogen ion concentration

**CABICODES:** LL130 Egg Producing Animals (Discontinued March 2000)  
LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (New March 2000)  
PP710 Biological Resources (Animal)  
QQ040 Eggs and Egg Products (Eggs and Egg Products)  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**ISSN:** 1332-0025

**Sažetak:** The aim of this paper was to compare egg quality from cage and alternative production systems. A comparison of the quality of eggs from three production systems was made: conventional (enriched cages) system and two alternative production systems (aviaries and floor-breeding on deep litter). The experiment was conducted on hybrid line Isa Brown hens which were in the 69th week of production. The hens were fed with commercial feed mixture. Eggs were sampled by random selection for analysis of quality and freshness (egg weight and weight of basic parts in egg, shape index, strength and thickness of shell, albumen height, Haugh units, yolk color, pH of albumen and pH of egg yolk). The quality of eggs was determined on a total of 74 eggs, out of which 27 eggs were from deep litter (DS), 25 eggs from hens kept in aviaries (VO) and 22 eggs from hens kept in enriched cages (OK). Analysis of the results found that production systems do not affect ( $P>0.05$ ) the shape index, yolk weight and albumen height, while there is a significant influence on weight of eggs, albumen and shell, shell strength and

thickness, yolk color, Haugh units, pH of albumen and yolk, and share of basic parts in eggs ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Napomene:** 88-9522

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193098112

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 79**

**Naslov:** The role of international trade in the creation of the sustainability of agricultural production - comparative presentation of the former Yugoslavia.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Dokić, Dragan, author  
Gregić, Maja, author  
Brka, Muhamed, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author

**Izvor:** Radovi Poljoprivredno Prehrambenog Fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu\Works of the Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences University of Sarajevo 2019 64(69 Part 2):114-121.

**Adresa:** Erdut Municipality, Bana Josipa Jelačića 4, Dalj, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina : Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Poljoprivredni Fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** international trade  
agricultural trade  
agricultural products  
sustainability  
agricultural production  
exports  
imports

**Geografski pojmovi:** Yugoslavia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
Mediterranean Region

**Ključne riječi:** Jugoslavia

**CABICODES:** EE600 International Trade (International Trade)  
EE110 Agricultural Economics

**ISSN:** 0033-8583

**Sažetak:** Modern aspects of the business do not exclusively concern the manufacturers themselves, and today they are much more complex

than before. The total quantity of agricultural products produced is placed on the market by producers if they do not use it for further reproduction. Trade enables the exchange of goods and thus makes goods widely available. International trade flows are of great importance in terms of economic and regional development. No economy can base its growth on the self-sufficiency of real and financial resources, and is therefore directed to international trade, whose final balance reflects the degree of growth and macroeconomic variables of a particular economy. The aim of the paper was to point out the importance of trade and its positive aspects to which it contributes to society. Furthermore, the example of the countries of the former Yugoslavia will show how much international trade in agricultural products contributes to economic development. An analytical model for analysing the volume of production and trade in goods through the components of imports and exports will show the value of trade between countries and how this reflects on the overall economic situation. Furthermore, the gravity model will analyse the overall geographical environment and show which multilateral factors affect the commodity exchange process.

**Napomene:** 114-12110 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203389633

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 80

**Naslov:** The variation in ammonia emission from dairy cattle farms due to the effect of breeding region.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Gavran, Mirna, author  
Spajić, Robert, author  
Jožef, Ivana, author  
Poljak, Franjo, author  
Šinka, Danko, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author

**Izvor:** Radovi Poljoprivredno-Prehrambenog Fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu / Works of the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences University of Sarajevo 2021 66(71 Part 1):43-50.

**Adresa:** Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Department for Animal Production and Biotechnology Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina : Poljoprivredno-prehrambeni fakultet Univerziteta u Sarajevu



**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** air pollution  
ammonia  
dairy cattle  
dairy cows  
emissions  
milk  
milk composition  
milk production  
milk yield  
nitrogen content  
urea  
geographical variation  
cows

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia  
Mediterranean Region

**Organizmi:** cattle

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** atmospheric pollution; Mediterranean countries; milk constituents;  
milk components

**CABICODES:** LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)  
QQ010 Milk and Dairy Produce  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
PP600 Pollution and Degradation  
XX100 Animal Wastes

**ISSN:** 0033-8583  
2744-1792

**Sažetak:** Test-day records of dairy cattle were used for the analysis of variability of daily milk yield, milk urea nitrogen, and ammonia emission due to breeding regions (Eastern, Central, and the Mediterranean). Based on the analysis it was determined that Holstein cows bred in Mediterranean Croatia had highest daily milk production, milk urea nitrogen and ammonia emission. The lowest values of daily milk yield (20.23 kg), milk urea nitrogen (9.87 mg dL<sup>-1</sup>) and ammonia emission (74.68 g/cow daily) were recorded in Holsteins in Central Croatia. On the other hand, the highest recorded daily milk yield was in Simmental cows bred in Eastern Croatia (16.55 kg); while the milk produced in Mediterranean Croatia had the highest content of milk urea nitrogen and therefore those cows had the highest ammonia emission. The lowest values of milk urea nitrogen and ammonia emission were recorded in Central Croatia. The results indicate significant effect of breeding region on the variability of ammonia emission. Besides, test day records can be used not just for evaluating animal productivity but also for estimation of ammonia pollution from dairy cattle farms.

**Napomene:** 43-5024 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220082357

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 81

**Naslov:** Tradition of industrial hemp production in Croatia.

**Drugi naslov:** Tradicija proizvodnje industrijske konoplje u hrvatskoj.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Varga, Ivana, author  
Kraus, I., author  
Iljkić, D., author  
Jonjić, Anita, author  
Antunović, Manda, author

**Izvor:** Sjemenarstvo 2022 33(1/2):25-40.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek Sveučilište Josipa Juraja Strossmayera u Osijeku Faculty of Agrobiotechnical sciences Osijek Josip Juraj Strossmayer, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatsko Agronomsko Društvo

**Broj stranica:** 16

**Datum publikacije:** 2022

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** hemp  
crop yield

crop production  
stems  
fibre  
seeds  
seed oils

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Cannabis sativa

**Širi pojmovi:** Cannabis

Cannabaceae

Rosales

eudicots

angiosperms

Spermatophyta

plants

eukaryotes

Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

European Union Countries

high income countries

Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** fiber

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)

FF100 Plant Production

**ISSN:** 1330-0121

1848-9036

**Sažetak:** The production of industrial hemp was primary for fiber extraction. In Croatia in the first half of the 20th century approximately occupied between 8,000 and 12,000 hectares. The largest sown areas were in 1949 when industrial hemp was grown on about 21,000 ha. In the 1960s, industrial hemp was grown on an average of 7,165 ha, with an average yield of dry stem 5.81 t ha<sup>-1</sup> and 0.88 t ha<sup>-1</sup> of fiber. In the next decade (1970-79) areas were reduced to 2,331 ha and even less, in 1980s harvested area reduced to 1,131 ha. Even the areas was reduced, the stem yield increase up to 8.79 t ha<sup>-1</sup> (1980-89). In the 1990s production of industrial hemp for fiber extraction in Croatia was gradually abandoned. According to statistical data, the last areas under industrial hemp intended for fiber extraction were in 1995 on only 30 hectares. In Slavonia and Baranja in the first half of the 20th century larger hemp factories were in Vukovar, Vladislavci, Osijek and Darda and in the second half of the 20th century in Viškovci and Črnkovci. The factory in Črnkovci was active for the longest time (until 90's). Revitalization of industrial hemp production in Croatia began in 2012, when is primarily grown because of the

seeds from which the oil is extracted. By changing the law in Croatia, from 2019 it is allowed to use the whole plant, which will certainly lead to the development of new products and expand the interest of farms in the production and processing of industrial hemp.

**Napomene:** 25-4057 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2023 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20230185586

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 82**

**Naslov:** Unique enogastronomic recognition of Slavonia and Baranja.

**Drugi naslov:** Enogastronomska prepoznatljivost Slavonije i Baranje.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Čepo, Vinka, author  
Sudarić, Tihana, author  
Kristić, Jelena, author

**Izvor:** Agroecconomia Croatica 2019 9(1):59-68.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University in Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Croatian Society of Agricultural Economists

**Broj stranica:** 10

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** agritourism  
consumer behaviour  
consumer surveys  
economic development  
family farms  
food products  
gastronomic tourism  
income  
motivation  
rural development  
social development  
visitor behaviour  
wines  
wine tourism

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries

high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** consumer behavior; behavior; visitor behavior; family farming

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
EE116 Food Economics  
EE720 Consumer Economics (Consumer Economics)  
EE950 Income and Poverty (Income and Poverty)  
QQ000 Food Science and Food Products (Human)  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
UU485 Social Psychology and Social Anthropology (Social Psychology and Social Anthropology)  
UU800 Rural Sociology (Rural Sociology)  
UU850 Rural Development (Rural Development)

**ISSN:** 1333-2422  
1849-1146

**Sažetak:** The survey was conducted with the aim of exploring what potential visitors and guests of agrotourism expect in offer of traditional food, wine and indigenous agricultural and food products in Slavonia and Baranja. The survey was conducted through on-line survey on a sample of 340 respondents. The results showed that consumers largely recognize and support gastronomy or food which is essential part of any trip but it can also be a motive and attraction that defines a particular location. Enogastronomy can be a driver for the development of the multifunctional rural area of Slavonia and Baranja as well as an additional source of income for family farms, which is an opportunity for economic and social strengthening of this complex area.

**Napomene:** 59-6811 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203233322

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 83**

**Naslov:** Use of endophytes in plant protection.

**Drugi naslov:** Primjena endofitnih organizama u zaštiti bilja.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Grgić, Slavko, author  
Balièeviè, Renata, author  
Vrandeèiè, Karolina, author  
Ereš, Helena, author  
Iliè, Jelena, author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zastite Bilja 2021 44(4):48-51.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, 31000 Osijek, Hrvatska, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadržna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 4

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** biological control agents  
plant pests  
growth  
reviews  
endophytes  
plant protection  
natural enemies  
pests

**Ključne riječi:** biological control organisms; biocontrol agents; crop protection

**CABICODES:** HH100 Biological Control  
SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)  
HH405 Pesticides and Drugs; Control  
FF620 Plant Pests

**ISSN:** 0350-9664  
2584-3265

**Sažetak:** Constant use of systemic pesticides can increase the yield and quality of crops, but also leads to increased resistance and to appearance of residues in food and the environment. Therefore, the intention is to replace environmentally unfriendly plant protection methods with alternative ones. Biological protection of plants is the opposite of the use of pesticides and has a positive effect on biodiversity and the development of biological cycles. One of the forms of biological protection is the application of endophytic organisms that inhabit the plant in their life cycle, but do not harm it at any stage of their growth and development. It is currently known that there are over a million species of endophytic microorganisms which on average suggests that each plant hosts three to four species. The benefits that the host plant has are multiple, such as improved growth and development, protection from pests, better absorption of nutrients, greater resistance to abiotic and biotic stress.

**Napomene:** 48-5123 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210324330

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Naslov:** Variability of milk urea, milk urea nitrogen, and ammonia emission from dairy Simmental and Holstein cows based on the milk recording month.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Gavran, Mirna, author  
Bešlo, Drago, author  
Gregić, Maja, author  
Šinka, Danko, author  
Steiner, Zvonimir, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author

**Izvor:** Agro-Knowledge Journal / Agroznanje 2021 22(2):27-35.

**Adresa:** University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences, Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina : University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Agriculture

**Broj stranica:** 9

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** air pollution  
ammonia  
breed differences  
dairy cattle  
dairy cows  
emissions  
environmental impact  
methodology  
milk  
milk composition  
milk production  
milk quality  
milk recording  
milk yield  
nitrogen  
nitrogen content  
performance recording  
seasonal variation  
seasonality  
statistical analysis  
summer  
techniques  
urea  
winter  
cows

cattle breeds  
breeds

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** cattle  
Holstein-Friesian  
Simmental

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
cattle  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** methods; milk components; atmospheric pollution; environmental effects; milk constituents; seasonal changes; seasonal fluctuations; statistical methods; animal breed; animal breeds

**CABICODES:** LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)  
PP500 Meteorology and Climate  
PP600 Pollution and Degradation  
QQ010 Milk and Dairy Produce  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
XX100 Animal Wastes

**DOI:** 10.7251/AGREN2202027G

**ISSN:** 1512-6412  
2233-0070

**Sažetak:** The subject of this paper was to define the variability of milk urea, milk urea nitrogen, and ammonia emission from dairy Simmental and Holstein cows relating to months of milk recording through the precision farming methodology. Test-day records of dairy cows used in the statistical analysis were collected over five years. Regarding the parity, the animals were divided into four classes; regarding the recording date, test-day records were divided into twelve recording months, from January to December. The analysis was performed separately for each breed. The significance of the differences between the recording months was tested by the Scheffe's method of



multiple comparisons (using the PROC GLM procedure in SAS). In terms of results, lower ammonia emission per cow was determined in the winter, while the ammonia emission was higher in the summer. Also, higher values of milk urea, milk urea nitrogen, as well as higher ammonia emission per animal, were determined in the Holstein than in Simmental cows.

**Napomene:** 27-3522 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210472365

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 85**

**Naslov:** Variation in milk composition of dairy goats due to N-3 unsaturated fatty acids supplementation.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Gantner, Vesna, author  
Gavran, Mirna, author  
Gregić, Maja, author  
Važić, Božo, author  
Gantner, Ranko, author  
Potočnik, Klemen, author

**Izvor:** Agro-Knowledge Journal / Agroznanje 05 January 2020 21(1):41-49.

**Adresa:** University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek. Faculty of Agrobiotechnology, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina : University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Agriculture

**Broj stranica:** 9

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** composition  
dairy breeds  
eicosapentaenoic acid  
fatty acids  
milk  
milk composition  
milk fat  
milk protein  
milking  
protein content  
unsaturated fatty acids  
variation  
breeds

**Organizmi:** animals  
goats  
Saanen  
cattle

**Širi pojmovi:** eukaryotes  
Capra  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
goats  
Bos

**Ključne riječi:** milk constituents; milk components; butterfat; animal breed; animal breeds

**CABICODES:** QQ010 Milk and Dairy Produce  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**DOI:** 10.7251/AGREN2001041G

**ISSN:** 1512-6412  
2233-0070

**Sažetak:** The objective of this research was to determine the effect of addition of n-3 unsaturated fatty acids ( $\alpha$ -linoleic, eicosapentaenoic and docosahexaenoic) in dairy goats' ration on milk composition (fat and protein content). Also, the persistence of the effect after supplementation was analysed. The research was conducted on dairy goats (Alpine and Saanen) bred at an indoor farm. Regarding the experimental period, the milk sampling at milking (morning and evening) was performed in the period before supplementation (BS), during supplementation (S), and after supplementation (AS). According to the added supplement, animals were randomly allocated into a group (G-4) with no added supplement and three test groups (G-1; G-2; G-3) where a supplement containing n-3 unsaturated fatty acid was added over a period of five days. The results of this research indicate that the addition of PUFA in goats' ration changes the milk composition. The supplementation of  $\alpha$ -linoleic resulted in increase of both milk fat and protein content. Furthermore, the addition of eicosapentaenoic and docosahexaenoic resulted in decrease of fat but increase of protein content in milk. The observed trends also persisted after the supplementation period.

**Napomene:** 41-4911 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20219980325

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 86**

**Naslov:** Water management within the soil-plant system - a challenge for the 21st century.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Birkás, Márta, author  
Jug, Danijel, author  
Kisić, Ivica, author  
Kassai, Katalin M., author  
Tarnawa, Ákos, author  
Jolánkai, Márton, author

**Izvor:** Acta Horticulturae et Regiotecture 2021 24(s1):16-19.

**Adresa:** Szent Istvan University, Gödöllő, Hungary

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Berlin, Germany : De Gruyter Open

**Broj stranica:** 4

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** water availability  
water management  
water quality  
water supply  
climate  
climate change  
energy sources  
irrigation  
logging  
rain  
soil fertility  
soil quality  
soil water  
water resources  
waterlogging

**Ključne riječi:** water resource management; water composition and quality; water supplies; climatic change; watering; timber extraction; timber harvesting; rainfall; soil moisture

**CABICODES:** PP200 Water Resources (Water Resources)  
JJ800 Soil Water Management (Irrigation and Drainage) (Soil Water Management (Irrigation and Drainage) (renamed 2002, was Soil Water Management))  
JJ300 Soil Physics (Soil Physics)  
JJ600 Soil Fertility (Soil Fertility)

PP550 Climate change (NEW September 2022)

PP730 Invasive species (NEW September 2022)

**DOI:** 10.2478/ahr-2021-0004**ISSN:**

1338-5259

**Sažetak:** Water is the most essential substance regarding the physiological processes of any living system. Agricultural activities and global food security are highly influenced by water availability. The value of water and water resources already exceeds that of energy sources today. The water-related concepts are very diverse in agricultural relations. The aim of this paper was to revive some terms related to water and discuss their importance in soil-plant systems. In this paper, eight phrases were selected paying attention to the importance of water management, namely soil water management, soil moisture range for workability, rain stress, water logging, water shortage, irrigation, water intake and water loss, avoiding water loss and reply to climate change phenomena. Findings of water management research point to a relationship between soil quality and improvement of water intake capacity, parallel with climate stress mitigation.

**Napomene:** 16-1917 ref.**Autorsko pravo:** © 2023 CABI International**Broj pristupa:** 20210414938**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 87****Naslov:** Welfare assessment on dairy cattle farms in eastern Croatia.**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Eberhart, N. L., author  
Krawczel, P. D., author  
Mijić, P., author  
Gantner, V., author  
Gregić, M., author  
Bobić, T., author

**Izvor:** Biotechnology in Animal Husbandry 2019 35(1):13-24.

**Adresa:** Department of Animal Science, University of Tennessee, Knoxville,  
Tennessee, USA

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Belgrade, Serbia : Institute for Animal Husbandry**Broj stranica:** 12**Datum publikacije:** 2019**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** animal behaviour  
animal health  
animal welfare

cattle breeds  
cattle housing  
cows  
dairy cattle  
dairy cows  
dairy farms  
disease prevalence  
hygiene  
lameness  
milk production  
milk yield  
milking parlours  
tarsus  
trauma  
udder quarters  
udders  
breeds

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** cattle  
Holstein (cattle breed)

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
cattle  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** animal behavior; behavior; milking parlors; animal breed; animal breeds; animal rights; cattle sheds; dairy parlours; traumas

**CABICODES:** LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)  
LL300 Animal Behaviour  
LL800 Animal Health and Hygiene (General)  
LL810 Animal Welfare  
LL860 Non-Communicable Diseases and Injuries of Animals (Non-

Communicable Diseases and Injuries of Animals)  
NN300 Farm and Horticultural Structures

**ISSN:** 1450-9156  
2217-7140

**Sažetak:** The objective of this study was to evaluate the welfare status of high-producing Holstein dairy cows on commercial Croatian farms. Lying behavior data was collected from 278 dairy cows across four farms with varying milking parlors and housing systems in eastern Croatia for at least 3 days. Data loggers recording at 1-min intervals recorded behaviors: lying time (min/d), lying bout duration (min/bout), lying bouts (n/d) and laterality of lying. Acceleration data was summarized into lying behaviors for each individual cow. Health scores (udder cleanliness, locomotion, and hock injuries) were also assessed. The univariate procedure was used to generate mean lying behaviors and health scores by farm with a 95% CI. Mean lying time per farm ranged from 11.7±2.7 to 10.4±2.7 h/d. Prevalence of lame cows ranged from 28% to 50%. Heavily soiled udders ranged from 2% to 12%. Prevalence of left hocks with minor to major swelling ranged from 50% to 100%; prevalence of right hocks with minor to major swelling ranged from 45% to 100%. In conclusion, all farms assessed have opportunities to improve overall welfare through increasing udder cleanliness and reducing hock injuries.

**Napomene:** 13-2424

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193154718

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 88

**Naslov:** White rot on oilseed crops.

**Drugi naslov:** Bijela trulež na uljaricama.

**Jezik:** Bosnian

**Autori:** Ereš, Helena, author

Dujković, Angelina, author

Vrandečić, Karolina, author

**Izvor:** Glasnik Zastite Bilja 2021 44(5):4-6.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J.J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 3

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:**

plant disease control  
plant diseases  
plant pathogens  
oilseed plants  
plant pathogenic fungi  
fungal diseases  
sunflowers  
soyabeans  
rape  
symptoms  
pathogens  
fatty oil plants  
swede rape  
oil plants

**Organizmi:** Sclerotinia sclerotiorum  
Helianthus annuus  
Glycine max  
Brassica napus var. oleifera  
fungi  
Glycine (Fabaceae)  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Sclerotinia  
Sclerotiniaceae  
Helotiales  
Leotiomycetes  
Pezizomycotina  
Ascomycota  
fungi  
eukaryotes  
Helianthus  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
Glycine (Fabaceae)  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales  
Brassica napus  
Brassica  
Brassicaceae  
Brassicales

**Ključne riječi:** phytopathogens; phytopathogenic fungi; plant-pathogenic fungi;  
fungus; soybeans; oilseed crops; oilseed rape; canola; oil crops

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF610 Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants (Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants)  
HH000 Pathogen, Pest, Parasite and Weed Management (General)

**ISSN:** 0350-9664  
2584-3265

**Sažetak:** Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) De Bary is the most significant pathogen which cause significant damage to sunflower, soybean and rapeseed worldwide. Great economics losses can occur in areas with humid and colder climate. Characteristic symptoms are white coatings of mycelium on infected parts of plants and the appearance of sclerotia. Since there are no effective protection measures, it is necessary to implement agro-technical control measures.

**Napomene:** 4-69 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210477676

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 89

**Naslov:** Winter wheat grain quality in easter Croatia.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Špoljar, Z., author  
Iljkić, D., author  
Rastija, Mirta, author

**Izvor:** Research Journal of Agricultural Science 2021 53(4):218-223.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University of J. J. Strossmayer in Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Timisoara, Romania : Banat's University of Agricultural Science and Veterinary Medicine

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** wheat  
crop quality  
protein content  
arable land  
cereal grains  
crop production  
cultivars  
grain  
moisture content  
seed moisture



winter wheat  
seed weight

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Triticum aestivum  
Triticum

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries  
Triticum  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** cultivated varieties

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)

**ISSN:** 2066-1843

**Sažetak:** Wheat is one of the most important and widespread agricultural crop in the world. In Croatia, in terms of production, wheat is second dominant crop and occupies around 20% of total arable land. Furthermore, in the context of the purchase price, grain quality plays a very important role for producers. The aim of the study was to analyze the parameters of wheat grain quality (protein content, hectoliter mass, moisture content and total impurities) in eastern Croatia and to examine the role of weather conditions during the two winter wheat growing seasons (2017/2018, 2018/2019). Wheat samples from 12 different locations in the east Croatia were collected and analyzed. The protein content was determined using the Omega Analyzer G (Bruins instruments, USA), moisture and hectoliter mass were done using GAC 2100 (Dickey John, USA) while the determination of total impurities was determined by simple sieving and weighing. Based on the analysis of 17 509 samples taken over two years from the four counties of eastern Croatia (Osječko-baranjska, Vukovarsko-srijemska, Brodsko-posavska and Požeško-slavonska), the average values of protein content were 12.74% with variation from 11.47% to 14.54%. At the same time, hectoliter weight

was 76.92 kg hl-1, grain moisture 12.78% and total impurities 4.44%. Generally, weather conditions during 2018/2019 vegetation period were more favorable for wheat quality compared to the second tested season while differences between sites were connected probably with agrotechnics measures and cultivar.

**Napomene:** 218-22316 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220082736

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 90**

**Naslov:** Yield and quality of fat pigs (Mangalitsa), semi-fat (black Slavonian pig) and meaty (Landrace) breeds.

**Drugi naslov:** Prinos i kvaliteta mesa svinja masne (Mangulica), polumasne (crna Slavonska svinja) i mesne (Landras) pasmine.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Senčić, Đuro, author  
Samac, Danijela, author  
Antunović, Zvonko, author  
Škrivanko, Mario, author

**Izvor:** Meso 2021 23(4):322-328.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Zavod za animalnu proizvodnju i biotehnologiju, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31 000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** meat quality  
pigmeat  
quality  
fat  
breeds  
animal feeding  
body weight  
finishing  
firmness  
food quality  
meat  
odours  
organoleptic traits

protein content  
sensory evaluation

**Organizmi:** pigs  
Landrace

**Širi pojmovi:** Sus scrofa  
Sus  
Suidae  
Suiformes  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
pigs

**Ključne riječi:** swine; hogs; pork; animal breed; animal breeds; fattening; odors; smells; organoleptic properties

**CABICODES:** QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
QQ030 Meat Produce  
LL120 Meat Producing Animals

**ISSN:** 1332-0025  
1848-8323

**Sažetak:** The yield and meat quality of pigs Mangalitsa (fat type), Black Slavonian Pig (semi-fat type) and landrace (meat type), approximately of the same body weight (105 kg) and from the same fattening conditions, were investigated. Mangalitsa and Black Slavonian Pigs had less meatiness of halves (37.50% and 45.50%, respectively) if compared to Landrace (56.49%). The meat of Mangalitsa and Black Slavonian Pig had normal values of pH<sub>24</sub> (5.70 and 5.81), as well as the meat of Landrace (5.86), but a better ability to bind water (4.00 cm<sup>2</sup> and 4.34 cm<sup>2</sup>), more intense red color a\* (12.00 and 17.30), higher fat content (8.00% and 6.97%), and less water (70.64% and 67.78%) than Landrace meat (6.99 cm<sup>2</sup>, a\* = 10.50, 1.71%, 73.10%). Black Slavonian pig meat and landrace meat had a significantly higher protein content than mangulica meat (24.18% : 24.09%: 20.36%). Mangalitsa and Black Slavonian Pig meat also had better sensory properties (color, marbling, firmness, juiciness, odour and taste) if compared to Landrace meat.

**Napomene:** 322-32831 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210268498

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Naslov:** Yield components of soybean cover crop regard to seed pre-treatment with bacteria and mycorrhiza.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Varga, Ivana, author  
Alduk, Helena, author  
Kristek, Suzana, author  
Jović, Jurica, author  
Iljkić, Dario, author  
Antunović, Manda, author

**Izvor:** Columella - Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences 2021  
8(2):29-40.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer  
University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Gödöllo<double acute>, Hungary : Szent István University Press

**Broj stranica:** 12

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** soyabeans  
crop yield  
yield components  
seeds  
seed treatment  
nitrogen fixing bacteria  
arbuscular mycorrhizas  
endomycorrhizas  
mycorrhizal fungi  
mycorrhizas  
plant height  
pods  
stems  
biofertilizers

**Geografski pojmovi:** Serbia

**Organizmi:** Glycine max  
Azotobacter chroococcum  
Glycine (Fabaceae)  
Bacteria

**Širi pojmovi:** Glycine (Fabaceae)  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants

eukaryotes  
Azotobacter  
Pseudomonadaceae  
Pseudomonadales  
Gammaproteobacteria  
Proteobacteria  
Bacteria  
prokaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
Mediterranean Region  
upper-middle income countries  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** soybeans; nitrogen-fixing bacteria; bacterium; Srbija

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
JJ100 Soil Biology (Soil Biology)  
FF100 Plant Production  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments

**DOI:** 10.18380/SZIE.COLUM.2021.8.2.29

**ISSN:** 2064-7816  
2064-9479

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to describe the importance of bacterization of soybean seeds and the use of preparations of mycorrhizal fungi in the sowing of soybeans on the family farm "Alduk" in 2020. Postsowing of soybeans was done on 26th June 2020 as cover crop. Two very early varieties (00 maturity group): Korana (Agricultural Institute Osijek) and Merkur (NS seeds, Serbia) were used. Before sowing, the seeds were bacterized (Nitrobacterin - Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek) or the addition of preparations of mycorrhizal fungi (VAM + Azotobacter chroococcum - Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek). At harvest, yield components of soybeans in 2020 were determined. To determine the yield components from each treatment, 20 plants were selected and analysed separately. A total of 120 individual plants were analysed, and the following were determined: plant height (cm) and height to the first pod, number of fertile levels per plant from the central stem and per plant, number of pods per plant and seed mass of one plant (g), 1000 grain mass and at final, seed yield (t/ha). The height of the plants up to the first fertile pod was on average 7 cm, and varied from 5 cm (Mercury variety with VAM + AC treatment), to 9 cm (Korana on NB treatment). The number of fertile levels per plant averaged 11 on the main, central stem, while the total number of fertile levels per plant was 16. The number of pods per plant in this study averaged 42, with the seed weight of one plant being 10.48 g

per plant. The highest mass of seeds per plant (g) had the Korana variety on the control treatment (14.95 g per plant). The Korana variety also had the lowest seed mass per plant (7.07 g per plant) with the application of Nitrobacterin. According to the results, Korana variety had the highest yield on the control treatment (1.19 t/ha), followed by the treatment with VAM + Azotobacter chroococcum (1.04 t/ha) and the lowest with the application of Nitrobacterin (0.84 t/ha). Merkur variety had the lowest soybean yield on the control treatment (0.69 t/ha), while with Nitrobacterin and VAM + Azotobacter chroococcum soybean yield increased by about 19% with Nitrobacterin and about 27% with VAM + Azotobacter chroococcum.

**Napomene:** 29-4020 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220028780

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 92

**Naslov:** Young consumers opinion on influence of freezing on chicken meat quality.

**Drugi naslov:** Mišljenje mladih potrošača o utjecaju zamrzavanja pilećeg mesa na njegovu kakvoću.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Gvozdanović, Kristina, author  
Kušec, Goran, author  
Lončarić, Ružica, author  
Kušec, Ivona Djurkin, author  
Kralik, Igor, author  
Kristić, Jelena, author  
Milković, Sanja Jelić, author  
Škrtić, Zoran, author  
Kralik, Zlata, author

**Izvor:** Meso 2021 23(5):411-419.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Zadružna Štampa

**Broj stranica:** 9

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** consumer surveys  
chicken meat

meat quality  
purchasing habits  
meat  
consumers  
data collection  
food quality  
frozen foods  
frozen meat  
rural areas  
supermarkets  
urban areas  
poultry

**Geografski pojmovi:** Hungary

**Organizmi:** man  
fowls  
birds

**Širi pojmovi:** Homo  
Hominidae  
primates  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Gallus gallus  
Gallus  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes  
birds  
Central Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
OECD Countries  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** chickens; domesticated birds; data logging

**CABICODES:** QQ030 Meat Produce  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
EE720 Consumer Economics (Consumer Economics)

**ISSN:** 1332-0025  
1848-8323

**Sažetak:** The aim of the research was to analyse the opinion of young consumers (students) on the frequency of purchase and consumption of chicken meat, and the impact of freezing on quality of its meat. Data collection was conducted using a survey method

where a survey questionnaire was used as an instrument. The survey questionnaire consisted of 15 questions, where part of the survey questions was related to demographic characteristics, and part to the frequency of purchase and consumption of chicken meat, together with the impact of freezing on its quality. The questionnaire was conducted on 156 undergraduate and graduate students from three different institutions, parts of Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek. Age of participants was from 18 to 25 with average of 21 years. Out of 156 participants, 79 were from the rural area and 77 from the urban area. The results showed that young consumers usually buy chicken meat in supermarkets, mostly breasts and drumsticks with thighs. They also think that frozen meat is not safer than fresh and that freezing has a negative impact on meat quality. Furthermore, they think that greatest impact of freezing on chicken meat is deterioration of the smell and taste of meat. The results obtained in this survey can serve as a basis for future research on other consumer groups (different age groups) about their opinion on impact of freezing on chicken meat quality.

**Napomene:** 411-41919 ref.

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220023875

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts



**Zapis: 1**

**Naslov:** A large-scale study on the effectiveness of a *Bacillus subtilis* Ch-13-based biofungicide against green mould disease and mushroom yield improvement.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Potočnik, Ivana, author  
Todorović, Biljana, author  
Milijašević-Marčić, Svetlana, author  
Luković, Jelena, author  
Rekanović, Emil, author  
Šarić, Gabriella Kanižai, author  
Majić, Ivana, author

**Izvor:** Pesticides & Phytomedicine / Pesticidi i Fitomedicina 2021 36(2):83-90.

**Adresa:** Institute of Pesticides and Environmental Protection, Banatska 31b, POB 163, 11080 Belgrade-Zemun, Serbia

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Belgrade, Serbia : Institute of Pesticides and Environmental Protection

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Journal Article

**Predmetni pojmovi:** crop yield  
fungicides  
mushrooms  
biological control  
biological control agents  
edible fungi  
natural enemies  
edible species

**Organizmi:** *Bacillus subtilis*  
*Agaricus bisporus*  
*Trichoderma aggressivum*  
fungi

**Širi pojmovi:** *Bacillus* (Bacteria)  
Bacillaceae  
Bacillales  
Bacilli  
Firmicutes  
Bacteria  
prokaryotes  
*Agaricus*  
Agaricaceae  
Agaricales  
Agaricomycetes

Agaricomycotina  
Basidiomycota  
fungi  
eukaryotes  
Trichoderma  
Hypocreaceae  
Hypocreales  
Sordariomycetes  
Pezizomycotina  
Ascomycota

**Ključne riječi:** biological control organisms; biocontrol agents; fungistats; biocontrol; fungus

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
HH100 Biological Control  
FF610 Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants (Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants)

**DOI:** 10.2298/PIF2102083P

**ISSN:** 1820-3949  
2406-1026

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to test a biofungicide based on *Bacillus subtilis* Ch-13 and its effectiveness in the control of green mould disease of cultivated mushroom in comparison with the fungicide prochloraz. Biofungicide effectiveness in disease control and impact on yield were evaluated on *Agaricus bisporus* after its natural infection with *Trichoderma aggressivum* in a commercial mushroom growing facility. An assay for testing the microbial efficacy of the biofungicide was conducted in two different procedures involving either three or two split doses. The highest statistically significant effectiveness in green mould control was shown by the fungicide prochloraz (71.43%), followed by the biofungicide applied in three split doses (53.57%), and finally its two doses (45.46%). The biofungicide significantly improved yield in comparison with an untreated control and the fungicide prochloraz. Three split applications of *B. subtilis* strain Ch-13 enhanced mushroom yield to a larger extent than its two split doses, although the same final amount was used in both procedures. Biofungicide application in three split doses increased the total mass of harvested mushrooms 8.41% compared to the untreated control, and 10.53% compared to the fungicide prochloraz. These results implied that the biofungicide should be applied in three split applications: 30 ml (second day after casing) + 15 ml (two weeks after casing) + 15 ml (after first flush, 20-25 days after casing). The biofungicide *B. subtilis* Ch-13 should be further investigated regarding its joint usage with chemical fungicides in different application procedures, as it showed remarkable

characteristics both in terms of promoting mushroom yield and inhibiting the spread of mycopathogenic *T. aggressivum*.

**Napomene:** 83-9023 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220029990

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 2**

**Naslov:** Absorption factors from the European structural and investment funds (ESIF) from 2014 to 2020.

**Drugi naslov:** Čimbenici apsorpcije iz europskih strukturnih i investicijskih fondova (ESIF) od 2014. do 2020. godine.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Mikuš, Ornella, author  
Klemenčić, Mislav, author  
Rogelj, Mateja Jež, author  
Hadelan, Lari, author  
Sudarić, Tihana, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:263-268.

**Adresa:** Agronomski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Svetošimunska 25, Zagreb, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** funds  
investment  
macroeconomics  
productivity  
projects  
regions  
economic growth  
digital technology

**Geografski pojmovi:** Austria  
Croatia  
Finland  
Romania

Spain  
Nordic Countries

**Organizmi:** European

**Širi pojmovi:** buffaloes

Bubalus

Bovidae

ruminants

Artiodactyla

mammals

vertebrates

Chordata

animals

eukaryotes

Central Europe

Europe

European Union Countries

high income countries

OECD Countries

very high Human Development Index countries

Balkans

Southern Europe

Mediterranean Region

Nordic Countries

Northern Europe

upper-middle income countries

**Ključne riječi:** Ireland; capital outlay; Rumania

**CABICODES:** EE800 Investment, Finance and Credit (Investment, Finance and Credit)

CC300 Information and Documentation (Information and Documentation)

**Sažetak:** The main purpose of ESI funds is to help lagging regions to boost productivity and growth in the region through investment projects. The aim of this paper was to describe the redistribution EU budget through ESI funds in the programming period 2014 - 2020 and to determine whether there is a link between the absorption of funds, the macroeconomic situation and digital progress (DESI) of EU countries. The results showed that the absorption of funds was fastest in Finland, Ireland and Austria, while the slowest was recorded in Croatia, Spain and Romania. The correlation between the payment pattern and GDP per capita and the DESI indicator suggests that these factors play an important role in the absorption of funds.

**Napomene:** 263-26812 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278806

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 3**

**Naslov:** Addition of lemon and fennel essential oil to feed influences broiler performance, carcass composition and sensory meat quality.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj dodatka eteričnih ulja limuna i komorača u hranu na tovnost i kilažna svojstva te senzorska svojstva mesa tovnih pilića.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Hengl, B., author  
Kralik, G., author  
Lilić, S., author  
Radovčić, E. P., author  
Đidara, M., author  
Šperanda, M., author

**Izvor:** XIII. Simpozij Peradarski Dani 2019. s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem Hrvatska, Poreč, 8.-11. svibnja 2019. Zbornik 2019:172-179.

**Adresa:** Hrvatska agencija za poljoprivredu i hranu, Centar za sigurnost hrane, I. Gundulića 36b, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** XIII. Simpozij Peradarski Dani 2019. s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem Hrvatska, Poreč, 8.-11. svibnja 2019. Zbornik.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatski veterinarski institut, Centar za peradarstvo

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** aroma  
body mass index  
breast muscle  
broiler performance  
broilers  
carcass composition  
carcass quality  
carcass yield  
chemical composition  
chicken meat  
colour  
diets  
dressing percentage  
essential oils  
feed additives  
feed conversion efficiency  
fennel  
food acceptability  
fowl feeding

growth rate  
lemon oil  
meat quality  
organoleptic traits  
physicochemical properties  
plant composition  
plant extracts  
plant oils  
poultry  
sensory evaluation  
texture  
thighs

**Organizmi:** Foeniculum vulgare  
fowls  
birds

**Širi pojmovi:** Foeniculum  
Apiaceae  
Apiales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Gallus gallus  
Gallus  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes  
birds  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals

**Ključne riječi:** chickens; color; domesticated birds; organoleptic properties;  
chemical constituents of plants; vegetable oils

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops  
FF040 Plant Composition  
LL120 Meat Producing Animals  
LL520 Animal Nutrition (Production Responses)  
QQ030 Meat Produce  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
RR130 Feed Additives

**Sažetak:** Essential oils and their components have great possibilities for use in broiler fattening. Because of their antimicrobial and antioxidant properties, and their effects on improved digestibility of feed, their positive effect on animal health status can be expected, and thus better final fattening results. The study included 96 Ross hybrid

broilers divided into two groups: experimental group was fed with dietary addition of AromaCorm® (Ireks Aroma, Croatia) in a dose of 0.4%. Study results revealed the experimental group chickens to have a significantly ( $p<0.05$ ) higher body mass on day 25 of the experiment, whereas later these differences were not significant. Increased body mass and growth were observed in the experimental group, while the feed conversion ratio was similar, resulting in a larger body mass and an equal dressing percentage. The larger mass of wings, drumstick with thigh and back was found in the group fed with the addition of essential oils of lemon and fennel, but without statistical significance. In the experimental group, all sensory characteristics of the breast meat and drumstick with thigh meat were better, while ( $p<0.05$ ) the color, texture, juiciness, softness and acceptability of odor in the breast meat, and juiciness, softness and texture in drumstick with thigh meat were significantly better.

**Napomene:** 172-17921

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193360745

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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#### Zapis: 4

**Naslov:** Advantages and challenges in the pork production with entire males and immunocastrated pigs.

**Drugi naslov:** Prednosti i izazovi u proizvodnji svinjskog Mesa od nekastriranih muških svinja i imunokastrata.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Karolyi, Danijel, author  
Kušec, Goran, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:32-43.

**Adresa:** Agronomski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Svetošimunska 25, Zagreb, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 12

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** aggressive behaviour  
animal behaviour  
animal welfare

boar taint  
boars  
carcass composition  
carcass quality  
carcass yield  
castration  
consumer preferences  
food acceptability  
immunological techniques  
meat quality  
piglets  
pigmeat

**Organizmi:** pigs

**Širi pojmovi:** Sus scrofa

Sus  
Suidae  
Suiformes  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** aggressive behavior; behavior; animal behavior; animal rights; serological techniques; pork; swine; hogs

**CABICODES:** EE720 Consumer Economics (Consumer Economics)

HH600 Host Resistance and Immunity  
LL120 Meat Producing Animals  
LL250 Animal Reproduction and Embryology  
LL300 Animal Behaviour  
LL650 Animal Immunology  
LL810 Animal Welfare  
QQ030 Meat Produce  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**Sažetak:** The production of immunocastrated and entire male pigs, as an alternative to surgical castration of male piglets, resulted in numerous new challenges in the pig production. The novel matters in this production are mainly related to detection and mitigation of boar taint and aggressive behaviour of intact male pigs, as well as to animal welfare issues, specific nutritional needs and housing conditions, carcass composition, meat quality traits and acceptability by the consumers. The current paper gives an overview of main advantages and drawbacks in the production of pork with entire male pigs and immunocastrates together with some practical solutions and recommendations.



**Napomene:** 32-4344 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278766

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 5**

**Naslov:** Agricultural production development analysis in the Vukovar-Srijem county.

**Drugi naslov:** Analiza razvoja poljoprivredne proizvodnje u vukovarsko-srijemskoj županiji.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kranjac, David, author  
Zmaić, Krunoslav, author  
Sudarić, Tihana, author  
Krivić, Marko, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:231-235.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** agricultural production  
crop production  
animal production  
cereals  
historical records  
history  
livestock farming  
meat and livestock industry  
oilseeds  
trends  
yields

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries

high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** meat industry

**CABICODES:** FF100 Plant Production  
EE130 Supply, Demand and Prices (Supply, Demand and Prices)  
EE110 Agricultural Economics  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
LL180 Animal Husbandry and Production  
QQ030 Meat Produce

**Sažetak:** The paper presents an agricultural production development analysis in the Vukovar-Srijem County from 2015 to 2019 through the analysis of historical data on agricultural holdings and land, harvested areas, yield and production of main cereals and oilseeds, and the number of live animals. The analysis of agricultural production in Vukovar-Srijem County generally indicates an increase in the volume of agricultural production, which is primarily related to the increase in the volume of crop production, while the livestock sector is recording negative trends.

**Napomene:** 231-2359 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278800

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 6

**Naslov:** Agronomic and economic properties of wheat varieties of Bc Institute d.d. Zagreb.

**Drugi naslov:** Agronomska i gospodarska svojstva sorata pšenice Bc instituta d.d. Zagreb.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Iljić, Dario, author  
Šormaz, Saša, author  
Rastija, Mirta, author  
Galić, Josip, author  
Varga, Ivana, author  
Drenjančević, Luka, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:270-274.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josip Juraj Strossmayer Osijek, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** wheat  
agronomic characteristics  
varieties  
crop yield  
yield components

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Triticum aestivum  
Triticum

**Širi pojmovi:** Triticum  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**CABICODES:** FF020 Plant Breeding and Genetics  
FF005 Field Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
EE110 Agricultural Economics

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to determine the role of variety and weather during the 2018/2019 vegetation on yield, yield components and other characteristics of winter wheat. In the field experiment, a total of 6 wheat varieties of the Bc Institute d.d. Zagreb (Bc Anica, Bc Lorena, Bc Mandica, Bc Ljepotica, Bc Darija and Bc Opsesija) were analyzed in three repetitions. Compared to the long term mean, the 2018/2019 was characterized by slightly lower rainfall during vegetation with an average higher air temperature of 2°C. Analysis of variance established statistical significance ( $P < 0.005$ ) for all tested parameters except for the ear number per m<sup>2</sup>. In general, the four varieties in the study showed some significance in each trait (Bc Anica, Bc Darija, Bc Lorena i Bc Mandica).

**Napomene:** 270-27414 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248176

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 7**

**Naslov:** Agrotechnics, organization and economic results of barley cultivation at the family farm »SAN« Budrovci in the season 2018/2019.

**Drugi naslov:** Agrotehnika, organizacija i ekonomika uzgoja ječma u OPG-u »SAN« Budrovci u sezoni 2018./2019.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Rapčan, Irena, author  
Jurišić, Mladen, author  
Plaščak, Ivan, author  
Kolić, Marin, author  
Radočaj, Dorijan, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:100-106.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** family farms  
barley  
cultivation  
agricultural economics  
growth  
plant development  
crop yield  
pig feeding  
costs  
profits  
fertilizers

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Hordeum vulgare  
pigs

**Širi pojmovi:** Hordeum  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Sus scrofa  
Sus  
Suidae  
Suiformes  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** swine; hogs; family farming; costings; fertilisers

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry  
FF100 Plant Production  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** Barley is a multi-use cereal, and one of its uses is feeding of pigs, which is the activity of the family farm »SAN« from Budrovci. The vegetation season (2018/2019) of this crop differed slightly from the long-term average in terms of average temperatures and total rainfall, but the occurrence of drought periods and periods of higher rainfall were uncommon in this area. The agro-technical measures for the cultivation of barley on the surfaces of family farm were carried out in a timely manner and in accordance with the growth and development of the plants. Barley was grown on a total of 30 ha, with an average yield of 7.5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>. The whole barley grain yield was

utilized at the family farm for pig feeding. The cost of barley production amounted to HRK 153,834.60, the largest of which was for fertilizer (HRK 49,774.50). As the revenues amounted to HRK 261,750.00, the profit amounted to HRK 107,915.40.

**Napomene:** 100-10621 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297457

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 8

**Naslov:** Allelopathic effect of velvetleaf (*Abutilon theophrasti* Medik.) on germination and growth of soybean.

**Drugi naslov:** Alelopatski utjecaj Teofrastovog mračnjaka (*Abutilon theophrasti* Medik.) na klijavost i rast soje.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Ravlić, Jelena, author  
Bede, Zvonimir, author  
Bede, Milutin, author  
Adašević, Doris, author  
Ravlić, Marija, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:163-167.

**Adresa:** Agrigenetics d.o.o., Sjenjak 13, 31000 Osijek, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** seed germination  
allelopathy  
weeds  
invasive species  
growth  
soyabeans  
plant extracts

roots  
seedlings

**Organizmi:** Abutilon theophrasti  
Glycine max  
plants  
Glycine (Fabaceae)

**Širi pojmovi:** Abutilon  
Malvaceae  
Malvales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Glycine (Fabaceae)  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales

**Ključne riječi:** invasive organisms; invasives; soybeans

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry  
FF500 Weeds and Noxious Plants (Weeds and Noxious Plants)  
FF700 Plant Disorders and Injuries  
SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)  
PP550 Climate change (NEW September 2022)  
PP730 Invasive species (NEW September 2022)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** Velvetleaf (*Abutilon theophrasti* Medik.) is an invasive weed species in numerous crops. The aim of the study was to determine the allelopathic potential of velvetleaf water extracts on seed germination and initial growth of soybean. Water extracts from dry above-ground mass of velvetleaf in different concentrations (1%, 2.5%, 5%, 10%) were evaluated in a laboratory experiment in Petri dishes. The results of the study showed that the increase in extract concentration increased the negative allelopathic effect. Significant inhibition of root length and fresh weight of soybean seedlings was found, with a reduction of up to 69.9% and 23.3%, respectively. On the other hand, a statistically significant effect on seed germination, shoot length, and dry weight of soybean seedlings was not observed.

**Napomene:** 163-16721 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2023 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297465

## Zapis: 9

**Naslov:** Allelopathic effect of weed root exudates on crops.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Ravlić, Marija, author  
Baličević, Renata, author  
Lucić, Pavo, author  
Marković, Monika, author  
Ravlić, Jelena, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:180-184.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences in Osijek, J.J. Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** allelopathy  
root exudates  
roots  
weeds  
barley  
effects  
growth  
plant development  
seedlings  
seeds  
soyabeans  
marrows  
shoots  
seedling emergence

**Organizmi:** Amaranthus retroflexus  
Anthemis cotula  
Glycine max  
Hordeum vulgare  
Matricaria perforata  
Papaver rhoeas



Tripleurospermum inodorum  
Cucurbita pepo  
plants  
Glycine (Fabaceae)  
Cucurbita

**Širi pojmovi:** Amaranthus  
Amaranthaceae  
Caryophyllales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Anthemis  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
Glycine (Fabaceae)  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales  
Hordeum  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
Matricaria  
Papaver  
Papaveraceae  
Ranunculales  
Tripleurospermum  
Cucurbita  
Cucurbitaceae  
Cucurbitales

**Ključne riječi:** soybeans; courgettes; zucchini

**CABICODES:** FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry  
FF003 Horticultural Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)  
FF500 Weeds and Noxious Plants (Weeds and Noxious Plants)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** The aim of the study was to determine allelopathic potential of weed root exudates on germination and growth of crops. Field poppy (*Papaver rhoeas* L.), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum* (L.) C.H. Schultz) and redroot pigweed (*Amaranthus*

retroflexus L.) seedlings were grown in soil until 3-leaf stage. After their removal, the soil was re-sown with seeds of barley, soybean and oil pumpkin. The results of the experiment showed that field poppy and scentless mayweed root exudates stimulated root and shoot length, and fresh weight of barley seedlings up to 16.2%, 13.4% and 34.6%, respectively. Redroot pigweed root exudates showed no significant effect on emergence and growth of soybean and oil pumpkin.

**Napomene:** 180-18419 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297468

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 10**

**Naslov:** Analysis of different vegetables production under irrigation conditions.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Zebec, Vladimir, author  
Dadić, Miroslav, author  
Rapčan, Irena, author  
Matančević, Tomislav, author  
Semialjac, Zoran, author  
Rastija, Domagoj, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:170-174.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek Sveučilišta J.J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** crop yield  
irrigation  
onions  
peas  
sweetcorn  
maize  
crop growth stage  
hybrids

climatic factors

crosses

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Allium cepa

Pisum sativum

Zea mays

Allium

**Širi pojmovi:** Allium

Amaryllidaceae

Asparagales

monocotyledons

angiosperms

Spermatophyta

plants

eukaryotes

Pisum

Papilionoideae

Fabaceae

Fabales

eudicots

Zea

Poaceae

Poales

commelinids

Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

European Union Countries

high income countries

Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** watering; pea; corn

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops

FF020 Plant Breeding and Genetics

FF100 Plant Production

JJ800 Soil Water Management (Soil Water Management (Irrigation and Drainage))

PP500 Meteorology and Climate

FF005 Field Crops

**Sažetak:** The aim of this paper is to analyze the production of onion, pea and sweet corn during the production year 2020 on the areas at PIK Vinkovci plus d.o.o. under irrigation conditions. The research was conducted at the Sopot site. Irrigation meals were determined according to plant growth stages, climatic conditions and soil condition. Average onion yields ranged from 42-58 t ha<sup>-1</sup> depending

on the hybrid. The pea average yield was 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, and sweet corn 12 t ha<sup>-1</sup>.

**Napomene:** 170-1748 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278789

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 11**

**Naslov:** Analysis of domestic winemakers' opinions on competition.

**Drugi naslov:** Analiza mišljenja domaćih proizvođača vina o konkurenciji.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Milković, Sanja Jelić, author  
Tolušić, Zrinka, author  
Lončarić, Ružica, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:133-138.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Hrvatska, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** exports  
market competition  
market research  
opinions  
personnel  
product development  
quality  
supply  
surveys  
winemaking  
wines

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries

high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** employees; staff

**CABICODES:** AA500 Research (Research)  
EE110 Agricultural Economics  
EE116 Food Economics  
EE130 Supply, Demand and Prices (Supply, Demand and Prices)  
EE600 International Trade (International Trade)  
EE700 Marketing and Distribution  
EE900 Labour and Employment  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
UU485 Social Psychology and Social Anthropology (Social Psychology and Social Anthropology)

**Sažetak:** The objective of this paper is to analyse the attitudes of winemakers in Eastern Croatia regarding the comparison with domestic competing winemakers. Survey was the method used to collect the data, and survey questionnaire was used as the instrument. The survey was performed on a sample of n=30 winemakers from five Eastern Croatian counties (Osijek-Baranja, Vukovar-Srijem, Virovitica-Podravina, Požega-Slavonija and Brod-Posavina Counties). Survey results show that the surveyed winemakers are aware of the competition in their business environment. The surveyed winemakers believe their wine quality, good contacts with suppliers and employees are the same as their competition and that they are weaker in terms of exporting produced wine, investing in market research and new product development.

**Napomene:** 133-13811 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248149

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 12

**Naslov:** Analysis of time series in the assessment of water quality of Dabrovina Velika Kladuša.

**Drugi naslov:** Analiza vremenskih serija u procjeni kvaliteta voda crpilišta Dabrovine Velika Kladuša.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Agić, D., author  
Makić, H., author  
Agić, S., author  
Dedić, S., author

Šišić, I., author

Ružnić, A., author

**Izvor:** Sixth International Scientific Conference, June 5th - World Environment Day, 18-19 June 2018, Bihać, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Book of Proceedings 2019:462-476.

**Adresa:** Centar za energiju i ekologija Filipa Kljajića 22, Tuzla 75000, Bosnia-Hercegovina

**Konferencija:** Sixth International Scientific Conference, June 5th - World Environment Day, Bihać, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 18-19 June 2018.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Bihać, Bosnia-Herzegovina : University of Bihać, Biotechnical Faculty

**Broj stranica:** 15

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** time series  
trends  
water quality  
water analysis

**Geografski pojmovi:** Bosnia-Herzegovina

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
high Human Development Index countries  
Mediterranean Region  
upper-middle income countries

**Ključne riječi:** water composition and quality

**CABICODES:** PP200 Water Resources (Water Resources)

**Sažetak:** In order to ensure more adequate protection, conservation of water resources for the aquatic population, the selection of water preparation technology, consideration should be given to the problem of deterioration of groundwater quality resulting from uncontrolled human activities, uncontrolled pollution and the mild reduction of pollutant emissions in order to adjust their concentration to the limit values prescribed. Many factors contribute to variations in groundwater quality. Their inherent indeterminacy carries weight, as a greater number of variables affect the quality of water, and therefore the quality of groundwater quality and qualitative decision-making on the basis of the data obtained is a very complex and multidimensional task. Complexity refers to work with a large number of variable variables of quality (physical-chemical and biological), the influence of natural perturbations or intermittent pollution, meteorological parameters, and hydrological parameters. Water quality monitoring data is not practical for use if they are not numerically processed and do not find the numeric linkage of these data. This paper analyzes the time series of water quality data for

Dabravina Velika Kladuša for a period of 6 years for nine parameters. Time series are defined as sequences-numerical data arranged by chronology. By this time, the timing of time series is interdependent, given their time sequence. It is in this time-scale of water quality parameters that is based on the analysis of time series. In this paper, mean values and standard deviations, linear trend and regression analysis were performed.

**Napomene:** 462-47610

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203126651

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 13

**Naslov:** Analysis of wear of moving parts of a homogenizer for mixing a mixture in the feed factory - case study.

**Drugi naslov:** Analiza trošenje pokretnih dijelova homogenizatora za miješanje smjese u tvornici stočne hrane - studij slučaja.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Vidaković, Ivan, author  
Heffer, Goran, author  
Šimunović, Katica, author  
Rozing, Goran, author  
Barač, Željko, author  
Janješić, Filip, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:344-349.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, HR-31 000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** wear  
abrasive wear  
abrasion

mixing  
case studies  
blades  
maintenance  
equipment

**CABICODES:** NN600 Processing Equipment and Technology  
RR100 Forage and Feed Processing

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** This paper presents a case study of wear of moving parts of homogenizer for mixing feed for animals in the factory »Vitalka« in Osijek. The analysis of wear traces has identified the wear forms that occur during machine operation and the mechanisms that cause them. The most intense wear forms are the erosive and abrasive wear on mixing blades, caused by mechanisms of surface fatigue and abrasion. Measures of quality maintenance of the machine during its operation can significantly contribute to the reduction of wear of the blades, and the importance of choosing the right material in their production is emphasized.

**Napomene:** 344-34912 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297490

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 14

**Naslov:** Analysis of weather conditions and agrotechnique impact on the maize grain yield during a five-year period.

**Drugi naslov:** Analiza utjecaja vremenskih prilika i agrotehnike na prinose kukuruza tijekom petogodišnjeg razdoblja.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Nemet, Franjo, author  
Rastija, Mirta, author  
Iljkić, Dario, author  
Stošić, Miro, author  
Zebec, Vladimir, author  
Varga, Ivana, author  
Perić, Katarina, author  
Lončarić, Zdenko, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings September 2021:434-438.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:**



56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture,  
Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek,  
University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** weather  
crop yield  
climatic factors  
hybrids  
temperature  
developmental stages  
fertilizers  
maize  
crosses

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Zea mays

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries  
Zea  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** growth phase; fertilisers; corn

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry  
FF100 Plant Production  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
PP500 Meteorology and Climate  
FF020 Plant Breeding and Genetics

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to determine the impact of weather conditions and applied agricultural techniques on grain yields and quality of different maize hybrids grown on a family farm during a

five-year period (2012-2016). Rainfall amounts varied significantly with uneven distribution during vegetation periods, and average temperatures were higher than the multi-year average, especially in the summer months during the most sensitive stages of development. A high average yield of 9.7 t ha<sup>-1</sup> was achieved, and the variation of yield by years is the result of different weather conditions. The lowest grain yield was achieved in a very dry and above-average warm year 2012 (7.3 t ha<sup>-1</sup>), and the highest in 2016 (13.4 t ha<sup>-1</sup>), due to very favorable weather conditions and better fertilization.

**Napomene:** 434-43813 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278838

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 15

**Naslov:** Application of infrared thermography in horse breeding.

**Drugi naslov:** Primjena infracrvene termografije u konjogojstvu.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Gregić, Maja, author  
Zirn, Kristina, author  
Baban, Mirjana, author  
Dokić, Dragan, author  
Bobić, Tina, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:120-123.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek Sveučilišta J.J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 4

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** thermography  
diagnosis  
diagnostic techniques  
lameness  
nervous system diseases

musculoskeletal anomalies

infrared radiation

physiopathology

**Organizmi:** horses  
Equus

**Širi pojmovi:** Equus  
Equidae  
Perissodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** neuropathy; skeletomuscular anomalies; pathophysiology

**CABICODES:** LL060 Draught Animals (Draught Animals)  
LL075 Sport Animals (Sport Animals)  
LL860 Non-Communicable Diseases and Injuries of Animals (Non-Communicable Diseases and Injuries of Animals)  
LL886 Diagnosis of Animal Diseases (Diagnosis of Animal Diseases)  
ZZ900 Techniques and Methodology (Techniques and Methodology)

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** The aim was to show the research that is based on the application of infrared thermography in horse breeding. The thermographic camera records radiation in the infrared band of the electromagnetic spectrum (0.9-14 micrometres) and creates an image which is called a thermogram. Thermography has become an increasingly popular method for diagnosing musculoskeletal and neurological injuries in horses, especially nonspecific lameness of horses. Since the thermography is completely non-invasive, it provides a preview of the horse without touching it, which will not cause stress or discomfort in the animal. Furthermore, thermography of horses is considered to be extremely useful when working with sports horses in trainings. Looking at the future, an occasional routine thermographic assessment of a workhorse or sport horse might help to design an injury prevention program, but more research is currently required to prove usefulness. To become an effective thermo-graphic designer requires training, precisely because thermograms are easily manipulated by changing environmental conditions or bad horse preparation. Also, excellent experience is required to distinguish normal and pathological variations of temperature on the surface of the horse's body.

**Napomene:** 120-1239 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172666

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 16**

**Naslov:** Application of robots and robotic systems in agricultural practice.

**Drugi naslov:** Primjena robota i robotskih sustava u poljoprivrednoj praksi.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Zimmer, Domagoj, author  
Jurišić, Mladen, author  
Plaščak, Ivan, author  
Radočaj, Dorijan, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:356-361.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** robots  
technical progress  
technology  
agriculture  
gardening  
forestry

**CABICODES:** FF100 Plant Production  
KK100 Forests and Forest Trees (Biology and Ecology)  
NN050 Automation and Control

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** Robots are no longer just machines that have the ability to perform simple tasks. The rapid development of agricultural technology has also resulted in the development of robotics and its application in agricultural practice. Robots have become intelligent systems and their role in agriculture is becoming indispensable, becoming an integral part of technological and scientific progress. This paper shows the important role of robots in the development of science and

new technologies through examples of applications in crop, gardening and forestry.

**Napomene:** 356-36120 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297492

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 17**

**Naslov:** Assessment of the state of organic agriculture in the republic of Croatia according to farmers opinion.

**Drugi naslov:** Ocjena stanja ekološke poljoprivrede u republici hrvatskoj prema mišljenju poljoprivrednika.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Antunović, Slavica, author  
Živković, Ozana, author  
Božić-Ostojić, Ljiljana, author  
Štefanić, Edit, author  
Miroslavljević, Krunoslav, author  
Benković-Lačić, Teuta, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:63-67.

**Adresa:** Biotehnički odjel, Sveučilište u Slavonskom Brodu, Trg Ivane Brlić Mažuranić 2, Slavonski Brod, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** organic farming  
assessment  
farmers  
opinions  
surveys  
production costs

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries

Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** eco-agriculture; organic culture; ecological agriculture

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
FF150 Plant Cropping Systems  
EE115 Natural Resource Economics (Natural Resource Economics)  
UU485 Social Psychology and Social Anthropology (Social Psychology and Social Anthropology)

**Sažetak:** This paper evaluates the state of organic agriculture in the Republic of Croatia through an online survey of farmers. The results showed that 71% of respondents think that there are not enough organic producers, 40% plan to switch to organic farming, and 49% believe that production costs are higher in organic agriculture. As the most important advantages for transitioning to organic production, they state that Croatia still has clean soil and preserved nature, as well as the possibility of using EU funds. The reasons for not switching from conventional to organic production are insufficient demand for organic products, insufficient education of farmers and complicated legal regulations.

**Napomene:** 63-679 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278769

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 18**

**Naslov:** Barley yield, yield components and nutrient content in intercropped system of walnut and barley.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Žalac, Helena, author  
Zebec, Vladimir, author  
Stošić, Miro, author  
Popović, Brigita, author  
Bubalo, Ante, author  
Jović, Jurica, author  
Herman, Goran, author  
Paponja, Ivan, author  
Ivezić, Vladimir, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings September 2021:460-464.

**Adresa:** University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek, Faculty of agrobiotechnical sciences Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** barley  
crop yield  
yield components  
nutrient content  
intercropping  
walnuts  
monoculture  
spikelets  
spikes  
nitrogen  
phosphorus  
potassium  
copper  
iron  
zinc  
crop quality

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Hordeum vulgare  
Juglans

**Širi pojmovi:** Hordeum  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Juglandaceae  
Fagales  
eudicots  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops  
FF005 Field Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
FF150 Plant Cropping Systems  
FF030 Plant Morphology and Structure  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**Sažetak:** The aim of research was to determine the productivity of the intercropped system of walnut and winter barley and investigate how barley performed in that system in terms of yield, yield components, and nutrient content in the grain. Field trial consisted of three plots: (a) control plot of monoculture barley; (b) sole walnut orchard; (c) walnut orchard with intercropped barley. Despite decreased barley yield, the LER value of 1.53 showed that intercropping had a productive advantage over monoculture systems. Also, the number of fertile spikelets, the length of spikes, the weight of 1000 grains, and the nutrients content of N, P, K, Cu, Fe, and Zn were statistically higher in barley grown in the intercropped orchard. These results suggest that walnut tree vicinity could have a positive effect on barley yield quality.

**Napomene:** 460-46413 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278843

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 19

**Naslov:** Birth weight and growth traits of male goat kids of indigenous and foreign goat breeds in Croatia.

**Drugi naslov:** Porodna masa i odlike rasta muške jaradi izvornih i inozemnih pasmina koza u Hrvatskoj.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Prpić, Zvonimir, author  
Huzanić, Katarina, author  
Danijel, Mulc, author  
Vnučec, Ivan, author  
Galik, Branislav, author  
Mioč, Boro, author  
Barać, Zdravko, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:459-463.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet, Svetošimunska cesta 25, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia



**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** birth weight  
goat breeds  
kids  
native livestock  
performance traits  
traits  
bucks  
breeds  
livestock  
domestic animals

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Saanen  
goats  
German Improved Fawn  
Boer

**Širi pojmovi:** goats  
Capra  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** Croatian spotted (goat breed); Croatian white (goat breed); animal breed; animal breeds

**CABICODES:** LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (New March 2000)  
LL600 Animal Physiology and Biochemistry  
PP710 Biological Resources (Animal)  
LL250 Animal Reproduction and Embryology

**Sažetak:** The aim of the study was to determine birth weight and growth traits of male goat kids of indigenous Croatian (Croatian spotted goat and Croatian white goat) and foreign breeds of goats (Alpine, Saanen, German Improved Fawn and Boer). Data were collected from the performance test of a total of 650 selected male goat kids (during period from 2011 to 2017). A significant ( $P<0.001$ ) effect of the breed on birth weight and growth traits was found, with the goat kids of foreign breeds achieved significantly higher average birth weight, higher average daily gains and average final body weight than the goat kids of the indigenous breeds. However, goat kids of indigenous breeds achieved a higher ( $P<0.001$ ) relative gain. Significant ( $P<0.001$ ) effect of the month of kidding on birth weight, relative gain and final body weight of the goat kids was determined.

**Napomene:** 459-46312 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248213

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 20**

**Naslov:** Birth weight and growth traits of male lambs of Croatian indigenous breeds.

**Drugi naslov:** Porodna masa i odlike rasta muške janjadi hrvatskih izvornih pasmina ovaca.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Prpić, Z., author  
Zorko, J., author  
Vnučec, I., author  
Mioč, B., author  
Barać, Z., author  
Mulc, D., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor  
Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:501-505.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet, Svetošimunska cesta 25, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljace 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** birth weight  
breeds  
growth rate  
lambs  
livestock  
liveweight gain  
native livestock  
performance traits  
rams  
seasonal variation  
selection  
sheep breeds  
spring  
traits  
weaning weight  
winter  
domestic animals

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** sheep

**Širi pojmovi:** Ovis  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** animal breed; animal breeds; liveweight gains; seasonal changes; seasonal fluctuations

**CABICODES:** LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (NEW March 2000)  
PP710 Biological Resources (Animal)

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** The aim of the study was to determine the birth weight, average daily gain, relative gain and final body weight of lambs of nine Croatian indigenous sheep breeds. The research included the data collected through implementation of the performance test (during period from 2011 to 2017) of a total of 1937 selected male lambs. Average birth

weight of lambs was 3.83 kg, average final body weight was 28.11 kg, average daily gain was 231 g and average relative gain was 668%. Significant ( $P<0.001$ ) effect of the breed on birth weight, average daily gain, final body weight of the lambs and relative gain was found. Lambs that were born during the winter season had a larger ( $P<0.001$ ) average birth weight than the lambs that were born in spring.

**Napomene:** 501-5059

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372340

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 21

**Naslov:** Buckwheat yields in intercropped systems of walnut and buckwheat.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Žalac, Helena, author  
Zebec, Vladimir, author  
Stošić, Miro, author  
Radić, Domagoj, author  
Špoljarić, Andrea, author  
Jović, Jurica, author  
Paponja, Ivan, author  
Ivezić, Vladimir, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:16-20.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** intercropping  
buckwheat  
intercrops  
orchards  
shading  
walnuts  
crop yield  
crops

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Fagopyrum esculentum

Juglans regia

Juglans

**Širi pojmovi:** Fagopyrum

Polygonaceae

Caryophyllales

eudicots

angiosperms

Spermatophyta

plants

eukaryotes

Juglans

Juglandaceae

Fagales

Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

European Union Countries

high income countries

Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** English walnut

**CABICODES:** FF150 Plant Cropping Systems

FF100 Plant Production

FF003 Horticultural Crops

FF005 Field Crops

**Sažetak:** Intercropping involves combining more plant species on the same parcel of land at the same time. The significance of intercropping is in the cultivation of plant species in systems that are less susceptible to different stress conditions. The aim of our research is to investigate buckwheat yields intercropped between alleys of grafted walnuts. The field trial was conducted at two sites in eastern Croatia where on one site walnuts were four years old and on the other eleven years old. Buckwheat yields were significantly lower in intercropped 11-yr old orchard compared to the control plot without walnuts. However, in 4-yr old walnut orchard there was no significant difference between buckwheat yields in the intercropped system and on the control plot. Such results suggest that the shading effect could be the driving force controlling buckwheat yields in such intercropped systems.

**Napomene:** 16-209 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248127

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 22**

**Naslov:** Challenge in the 21st century - water management is soils.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Birkás, Márta, author  
Jug, Danijel, author  
Kisić, Ivica, author  
Đekemati, Igor, author  
Kovács, Gergő Péter, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:10-19.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Szent Istvan University Gödöllő, Páter K. 1, Gödöllő, Hungary

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 10

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** water management  
soil management  
soil water  
water stress  
rain  
irrigation  
soil quality

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** water resource management; soil moisture; rainfall; watering

**CABICODES:** PP200 Water Resources (Water Resources)  
PP500 Meteorology and Climate  
JJ600 Soil Fertility (Soil Fertility)

## JJ800 Soil Water Management (Soil Water Management (Irrigation and Drainage))

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** Water plays an important role in our life and the management activity. Nowadays, water in agriculture will continue to play a critical role in global food security. The value of water and water sources already exceeds the value of energy sources today. The water-related concepts are very diverse in agricultural relation. The aim of this paper was to revive some terms of the water and discuss their importance in soil management and the recommendations. In this paper, eight phrases were selected paying attention to the importance of the water management, that are soil water management, soil moisture range for workability, rain stress, water logging, water shortage, irrigation, water intake and water loss, avoiding water loss and reply to the climate prognoses. Findings of the water management research point to a relationship between soil quality and improvement of water intake capacity, parallel with climate stress mitigation.

**Napomene:** 10-1939 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172651

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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### Zapis: 23

**Naslov:** Characteristics of fermented and low-fat dairy products consumption among young population.

**Drugi naslov:** Karakteristike potrošnje fermentiranih i "low fat" mliječnih proizvoda kod mlade populacije.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kristić, Jelena, author  
Sudarić, Tihana, author  
Gvozdanović, Kristina, author  
Živoder, Dubravka, author  
Crnčan, Ana, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:241-245.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** women  
sex differences  
milk products  
milk consumption  
men  
low fat products  
income  
households  
household income  
fermented foods  
fermentation products

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** man

**Širi pojmovi:** Homo  
Hominidae  
primates  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** dairy products; fermented products

**CABICODES:** EE720 Consumer Economics (Consumer Economics)  
QQ010 Milk and Dairy Produce  
VV100 Human Nutrition (General)

**Sažetak:** A research was conducted on a sample of 1,157 respondents with an aim to establish characteristics of fermented and low-fat dairy products consumption among young population (18 - 25 years). The results showed that a large number of respondents (89%) consume fermented dairy products. Female respondents consume them to a greater extent ( $p < 0.01$ ) and more often ( $p < 0.01$ ) than male respondents. The highest consumption was achieved in the category of respondents with the highest household monthly income. Slightly less than half of the respondents (49.5%) consume low-fat dairy



products. Again, female respondents consume more ( $p < 0.01$ ) of this type of dairy products compared to male respondents.

**Napomene:** 241-2459 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278802

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 24**

**Naslov:** Characteristics of milk consumption among young population.

**Drugi naslov:** Karakteristike potrošnje mlijeka kod mlade populacije.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kristić, Jelena, author  
Deže, Jadranka, author  
Kralik, Zlata, author  
Milkovič, Sanja Jelič, author  
Crnčan, Ana, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:236-240.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** milk  
household income  
households  
income  
milk consumption  
young adults  
men  
women

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** man

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries

Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries  
Homo  
Hominidae  
primates  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**CABICODES:** QQ010 Milk and Dairy Produce  
VV100 Human Nutrition (General  
UU485 Social Psychology and Social Anthropology (Social  
Psychology and Social Anthropology)  
EE950 Income and Poverty (Income and Poverty)

**Sažetak:** A research was conducted on a sample of 1,157 respondents with an aim to establish characteristics of milk consumption among young population. The results showed that almost half of the respondents (47.3%) consume milk every day, most often in the morning (43.8%). Male respondents consume almost three times more larger monthly amounts of milk compared to female respondents, as well as respondents whose monthly household income exceeds HRK 10,500.00. Respondents whose source of income came from agricultural activities are more likely to consume fresh milk compared to other categories of respondents.

**Napomene:** 236-2406 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278801

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 25**

**Naslov:** Coherence of red deer population with meteorological conditions in hunting area in eastern Croatia in the period 2008-2018.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Gavran, Mirna, author  
Dokić, Dragan, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:252-257.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** air temperature  
animal ecology  
area  
calving  
climate  
climate change  
climatic factors  
humidity  
hunting  
male animals  
population genetics  
population growth  
progeny  
relative humidity  
reproduction  
spring  
springs  
summer  
survival  
temperature  
weather  
wild animals

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** deer  
red deer  
Cervus

**Širi pojmovi:** ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Cervus  
Cervidae  
Balkans  
Southern Europe

Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** Cervus elaphus; climatic change

**CABICODES:** LL050 Game Animals  
PP500 Meteorology and Climate  
PP710 Biological Resources (Animal)  
YY200 Reproduction, Development and Life Cycle (Wild Animals)  
(NEW March 2000)  
ZZ332 Animal Ecology  
PP550 Climate change (NEW September 2022)  
PP730 Invasive species (NEW September 2022)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** Climate change has an impact on population growth of red deer, its survival and reproduction. One of the main climatic elements when observing the climate of an area is air temperature. Moreover, an important factor for the normal life of wild animals is also humidity. Considering the great importance of the red deer population in Croatia, the aim of this study was to determine the relationship between population size (regarding the categories: offspring, young, middle-aged, and mature) of the red deer population and climate conditions in hunting ground in eastern Croatia during the analysed period from the year 2008 to the year 2018. Based on the conducted research, the following could be pointed out: during the analysed period from the year 2008 till the year 2018, the mean yearly air temperature varied in the interval 11-13°C; during the analysed period from the year 2008 until the year 2018 the mean yearly humidity varied in the interval 76-84%; in the year 2018, the lowest number of mature male animals were recorded; the number of middle-aged animals during period between 2008 and 2018 was mostly constant and ranged between 20 and 25, except in the year 2017 when the number dropped below 20. Due to warmer springs and summers, rutting started earlier and calving was up to two weeks earlier on average.

**Napomene:** 252-25718 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2023 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297479

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 26

**Naslov:** Comparison of individual economic and organizational features of agricultural holdings in Croatia and Serbia.

**Drugi naslov:** Usporedba pojedinih ekonomskih i organizacijskih obilježja poljoprivrednih gospodarstava u Hrvatskoj i Srbiji.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Lončarić, R., author  
Milković, S. J., author  
Pucarević, M., author  
Červenski, J., author  
Šperanda, M., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor  
Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:132-136.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J.J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** farm comparisons  
farm development  
farm structure  
inheritance of property  
international comparisons

**Geografski pojmovi:** Serbia  
Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
Mediterranean Region  
upper-middle income countries  
very high Human Development Index countries  
European Union Countries  
high income countries

**Ključne riječi:** Srbija

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
EE165 Structure, Ownership and Tenure (Structure, Ownership and Tenure)

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** Agriculture in Croatia and Serbia have a common history and similar macroeconomic environment. The aim of paper was to determine the situation in Croatia and Serbia based on the analyzed data of the

survey questionnaire from the perspective of some economic and organizational characteristics of the agricultural holdings. The presented results suggest that independent development and inheritance led to differences in the economic and organizational characteristics of two border countries. Crossborder producers should cooperate more closely to use the mutual experience of good agricultural practices.

**Napomene:** 132-1368

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372271

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 27**

**Naslov:** Consumers' opinion in Croatia on consumption of omega-3 enriched eggs.

**Drugi naslov:** Mišljenje potrošača u hrvatskoj o konzumaciji omega-3 obogaćenih jaja.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kralik, Zlata, author  
Kralik, Gordana, author  
Hanžek, Danica, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:440-443.

**Adresa:** Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 4

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** human diseases  
omega-3 fatty acids  
opinions  
surveys  
questionnaires  
sex differences  
eggs  
food consumption  
diet

consumer preferences  
consumer behaviour  
evaluation  
polyenoic fatty acids

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** man

**Širi pojmovi:** Homo

Hominidae

primates

mammals

vertebrates

Chordata

animals

eukaryotes

Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

European Union Countries

high income countries

Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** consumer behavior; behavior; polyunsaturated fatty acids

**CABICODES:** VV100 Human Nutrition (General  
QQ040 Eggs and Egg Products (Eggs and Egg Products)

**Sažetak:** The paper examines consumer opinions on the characteristics of omega-3 eggs found on the Croatian market. The survey was conducted in the Osijek-Baranja County. A total of 272 examinees of both gender, aged 18-65, were included. Questionnaires were filled out using interviews. The introductory question was: Are you familiar with the omega-3 egg-enriched product? From the total number, 144 individuals (52.9%) replied positive, 76 male (M) and 68 female (F), respectively, and 128 individuals (47.1%) were unaware of functional products, particularly omega-3 eggs. A Likert scale from 1 (min) to 7 (max) ratings was used to evaluate the response. Both gender consider omega-3 eggs a safe product (4.74 M: 4.76 F) and believe the information on the declaration (4.12 M: 4.17 F). Females are more likely to believe than males (4.35 F: 4.28 M) in the declared characteristics of omega-3 eggs related to naturally increased omega-3 fatty acids by more than 30% over conventional eggs (EPA + DHA 80 mg), and their contribution to normal heart function. Males have more confidence in the scientific verification of the declared characteristics of eggs and their consumption by healthy individuals (3.05 and 3.68, respectively) compared to females (2.85 and 3.47, respectively). Both gender are willing to use omega-3 eggs in their diet (4.66 M and 4.74 F) if their possibilities allow.

**Napomene:** 440-4438 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248209

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 28**

**Naslov:** Critical success factors analysis in goat milk production.

**Drugi naslov:** Analiza kritičnih faktora uspjeha u proizvodnji kozjeg mlijeka.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kristić, Jelena, author  
Lošonc, Josipa, author  
Klir, Željka, author  
Crnčan, Ana, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:262-266.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanos.. Osijek, Sveučilište J.J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, V. Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** goat milk  
goat breeds  
milk  
milk production  
politics  
law  
dairy technology  
milk marketing  
market competition  
breeds

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** goats

**Širi pojmovi:** Capra  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals



vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** animal breed; animal breeds; legal aspects; legal principles

**CABICODES:** QQ010 Milk and Dairy Produce  
LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)  
DD500 Laws and Regulations  
EE110 Agricultural Economics  
EE700 Marketing and Distribution

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** Critical success factors analysis of goat milk as a product helps the producers of goat milk in positioning in relation to direct competitor producers of goat's milk and indirect competitor producers of other types of milk. The aim of the paper is to analyse the basic characteristics of goat breeding in the Republic of Croatia and to identify the factors influencing the production of goat milk in the external and internal environment. By critical success factors analysis, i.e. through Porter's and PESTLE analysis, it is concluded that the negative impact on goat's milk production efficiency has a political-legal environment, potential new participants, competitors, and technological environment and substitutes. Other factors have a positive effect on goat's milk production.

**Napomene:** 262-26611 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172690

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 29

**Naslov:** Cultivar influence on yield, yield components, agronomic properties and grain quality of winter wheat.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj sorte na prinos, komponente prinosa, agronomska svojstva i kvalitetu zrna ozime pšenice.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Iljić, D., author  
Grbeša, A., author

Rukavina, I., author

Jukić, G., author

Šunjić, K., author

Orkić, V., author

Rastija, M., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor

Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:309-313.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J.J. Strossmayer Osijek, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** agronomic characteristics

crop quality

crop yield

cultivars

gluten

plant height

protein content

spikes

stems

wheat

winter wheat

yield components

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Triticum

Triticum aestivum

**Širi pojmovi:** Poaceae

Poales

commelinids

monocotyledons

angiosperms

Spermatophyta

plants

eukaryotes

Triticum

Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** cultivated varieties

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF020 Plant Breeding and Genetics  
FF030 Plant Morphology and Structure  
FF100 Plant Production  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to determine the influence of wheat cultivar on yield components (number of spikes per m<sup>2</sup>, number of grain per spike and 1000 grain weight), agronomic properties (plant height, ear length, stems weight, ears weight and test weight) and grain quality (protein, starch and wet gluten content and sedimentation value). Field trial with five Croatian winter wheat cultivars was carried out during 2017/2018 vegetation season in four repetitions. ANOVA has shown significance for all tested traits except for hectolitre mass. Large variations in yield components and other parameters among varieties have been determined. Wheat cultivars achieved in average: 8.07 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, 600 ear number per m<sup>2</sup>, 37 grain per ear and 43.4 g of thousand grain weight. Concerning protein content, wet gluten and sedimentation value, the cultivars showed large variability. Because of the specific weather conditions, the quality potential of some cultivars was limited.

**Napomene:** 309-31311

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372304

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 30

**Naslov:** Desertification and drought in Europe - implications and perspectives related to climate change.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Jug, Danijel, author  
Jug, Irena, author  
Đurđević, Boris, author  
Brozović, Bojana, author  
Hackenberger, Davorka K., author  
Hackenberger, Branimir K., author

Kalin, Ksenija Cindrić, author  
Sabo, Marija Vihovanec, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:34-45.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 12

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** animal production  
biodiversity  
climate change  
crop production  
degradation  
desertification  
drought  
livelihoods  
livestock  
restoration ecology  
salinization  
soil degradation  
soil fertility  
soil organic matter  
domestic animals

**Geografski pojmovi:** Europe

**Ključne riječi:** climatic change; soil salinization; organic matter in soil

**CABICODES:** FF100 Plant Production  
JJ200 Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy (Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy)  
JJ600 Soil Fertility (Soil Fertility)  
LL180 Animal Husbandry and Production (NEW March 2000)  
PP500 Meteorology and Climate  
PP600 Pollution and Degradation  
PP550 Climate change (NEW September 2022)  
PP730 Invasive species (NEW September 2022)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:**

On a global as well as regional scale, desertification or some of its effects (usually much more visible on a local scale) have spread rapidly in the last decades. Since desertification is recognized on a global level as one of the most important threats to land/soil/agriculture, our perceptions regarding desertification have changed significantly. Essentially, desertification as a threat has been known since ancient times, sometimes with cataclysmic results (e.g. collapse of civilizations), but its mechanisms are still not very well known. In the present, and possibly in the near future, the main multiplier of negative desertification effects is climate change. At the same time, drought is a direct result of climate change (not always but usually, and in the future probably most frequently), which is recognized as one of the most degradable extreme events in nature. These three factors are very closely interconnected, and they can be the trigger and/or consequence of each other. Many negative effects result from that relations and include every human and natural aspect as well as economic sector. Some of these negative effects, which affect soil and agriculture in the most significant ways, include: soil erosion, loss of (agro)biodiversity, decreasing crop production (mainly yields and crop types), decreasing livestock production (mainly as consequence of insufficient feed production), reduction in water quality, loss of soil fertility, soil salinization, loss of soil organic matter, etc. All these phenomena lead to the degradation of the physical-chemical-biological complex of soil. The following may be listed as major expected negative consequences of desertification, as results of its negative natural implications: reduction in food production and in the same time increasing food insecurity, loss of livelihoods, poverty and migrations. Possible solutions related to desertification and drought can be divided into proactive and reactive approaches with different prevention and restoration measures. According to the aforementioned, major desertification patterns follow the next algorithm or scheme: causes - consequences - solutions - actions. Currently, the only thing we can and must do is act.

**Napomene:** 34-45

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2023 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297449

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 31

**Naslov:** Development of the method of determining genetically resistant bees to Varroa destructor mite.

**Drugi naslov:** Razvoj metode utvrđivanja genetski otpornih pčela na grinju (Varroa destructor).

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kovačić, Marin, author  
Lukić, Boris, author  
Raguž, Nikola, author  
Margeta, Polonca, author  
Puškadija, Zlatko, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:89-92.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 4

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** genes  
genotypes  
genetic markers  
nucleotide sequences  
honey bees  
social insects  
pollinators  
ectoparasites  
pest resistance  
varroosis  
honey bee brood  
phenotypic variation  
genomes  
quantitative trait loci  
ectoparasitoses  
parasitoses  
parasites  
bee diseases  
infections

**Geografski pojmovi:** Europe  
North America

**Organizmi:** Varroa destructor  
Apis mellifera  
Apis  
insects

**Širi pojmovi:** Varroa  
Varroidae  
Mesostigmata  
mites  
Acari  
Arachnida  
arthropods  
invertebrates  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Apis  
Apidae  
Hymenoptera  
insects  
Hexapoda  
America

**Ključne riječi:** honeybees; parasitosis; DNA sequences; honeybee brood; phenotypic variability; parasitic diseases; parasitic infestations

**CABICODES:** LL010 Apiculture  
LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (New March 2000)  
LL822 Protozoan, Helminth, Mollusc and Arthropod Parasites of Animals  
ZZ360 Molecular Biology and Molecular Genetics  
HH600 Host Resistance and Immunity

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** Honey bee (*Apis mellifera* L.) is the main pollinator of numerous wild and agricultural plant species and as such contributes significantly to the conservation of biodiversity and the stable high yields in agricultural production. However, in the last half-century, in Europe (-26.5%) and North America (-49.5%), there has been a significant fall in the number of colonies. Research has shown that mite (*Varroa destructor*) it is one of the most significant causes of colony losses. *Varroa* mite causes varroosis, diseases of brood and adult bees. The damage by mites occur in brood and on adult bees, and if a large population of mites develop, the bee colony will collapse. Genetic analysis of bee resistance towards *varroa* began in the 60s of the last century, when a simple model with two major genes was suggested explaining the phenotypic variant for hygienic behaviour and brood cell recapping, two traits associated with resistance. With the development of molecular genetic methods and detailed research of the whole genome, a significantly more complex genetic basis, namely six or seven quantitative trait loci (QTL) related to these traits was determined. One of the possible solutions is the development of simple, fast and inexpensive molecular-genetic methods that could identify genotypes associated with resistance,

with the results of which breeders could use in making quick decisions in selection. The real-time PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction in "real-time") is based on a simultaneous approach to PCR product determination, enabling accurate quantification of PCR products or gene sequences. By developing the method by which the Queens could be genotyped to genes responsible for hygiene behaviour and recapping of brood cells, breeders could select bees more resistant towards varroa mites.

**Napomene:** 89-9210 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172660

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 32

**Naslov:** Development of wine and gastronomic tourist destination.

**Drugi naslov:** Razvoj eno-gastronomске turističke destinacije.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Sudarić, Tihana, author  
Zmaić, Krunoslav, author  
Čepo, Vinka, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:114-118.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Hrvatska, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** cultural heritage  
destinations  
food products  
gastronomic tourism  
rural tourism  
tourism development  
wines  
wine tourism

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:**



Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**CABICODES:** EE116 Food Economics  
EE119 Leisure, Recreation and Tourism Economics  
QQ000 Food Science and Food Products (Human)  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
UU630 Arts, Entertainment and Cultural Heritage  
UU700 Tourism and Travel (Tourism and Travel)

**Sažetak:** The aim of the paper is to identify and analyse the offer of Slavonia and Baranja through wine and gastronomic tourism. The survey included 24 respondents from rural tourism entities who have food in their offer. Respondents believe that Slavonia and Baranja are recognized for their gastronomic offer, but that it is under-valued and promoted, although it has been an integral part of the national Tourism Development Strategy for many years (MINT 2013). Among all respondents, 83.3% believe that one gastronomy main motive in rural areas, and 46% of respondents mostly themselves produce ingredients for food preparation. The complementarity of services in rural tourism is necessary for visitors to experience a particular destination by respecting traditional architectural expression, preserving regional customs and local culture as well as the wine and gastronomic heritage.

**Napomene:** 114-1186 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248145

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 33

**Naslov:** Diatomaceous earth and botanicals in control of storage insects.

**Drugi naslov:** Dijatomejska zemlja i botanički insekticidi u suzbijanju skladišnih kukaca.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Lucić, P., author  
Ravlić, M., author  
Rozman, V., author  
Liška, A., author  
Baličević, R., author

**Suradnici:**

Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor

Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:65-69.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J.J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** arthropod pests  
botanical insecticides  
chemical control  
diatomite  
insect control  
insect pests  
insecticidal properties  
insecticides  
pest control  
pests  
stored products pests

**Organizmi:** insects  
arthropods

**Širi pojmovi:** Hexapoda  
arthropods  
invertebrates  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** pest arthropods; pest insects; storage pests; stored-product pests; diatomaceous earth

**CABICODES:** HH405 Pesticides and Drugs: Control (NEW March 2000)  
QQ111 Storage Problems and Pests of Food (Storage Problems and Pests of Food)  
SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** The aim of this paper is to show the importance of botanicals and insecticides based on diatomaceous earth in control of storage insects as an alternative to conventional insecticides which have a number of negative consequences such as residues in commodities, resistance development, negative impact on warm-blooded

organisms and on the environment and the harmful effect on non-target organisms. This paper describes the mode of action of diatomaceous earth and botanicals on insect species which perform the greatest economic damage in terms of quantity and quality of stored goods.

**Napomene:** 65-6938

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372258

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 34

**Naslov:** Differences in persistency of heat stress effect in first parity Holsteins due to region of breeding.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Gantner, Vesna, author  
Gavran, Mirna, author  
Dokić, Dragan, author  
Vučković, Goran, author  
Gregić, Maja, author  
Bobić, Tina, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:114-119.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** air temperature  
dairy cattle  
dairy cows  
geographical variation  
heat stress  
milk production  
milk yield  
parity  
relative humidity  
stress response

cows  
stress

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** cattle

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos

Bovidae

ruminants

Artiodactyla

mammals

vertebrates

Chordata

animals

eukaryotes

Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

European Union Countries

high income countries

Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**CABICODES:** LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)

LL600 Animal Physiology and Biochemistry

PP500 Meteorology and Climate

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** Aiming determination of the persistency of heat stress effect in first parity Holstein cows regarding the region of breeding test-day records provided by the Croatian Agricultural Agency were analysed. Only cows with detected statistically significant decrease in daily milk yield at set temperature-humidity index (THI) threshold value (65, 70 and 75) were included in the further analyses. The persistency of heat stress effect regarding the daily milk traits was determined as a absolute drop in the subsequent milk recordings (1st and 2nd). The results of this research indicate significant difference in cows' response to heat stress effect due to region of breeding and animal's susceptibility to heat stress. The negative effect of heat stress was more pronounced and more persistent in cows bred in Mediterranean and Eastern Croatia. Also, the negative effect of heat stress was more pronounced and more persistent in cows that were more susceptible to heat stress (heat stressed at the lower THI threshold values).

**Napomene:** 114-11927 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172665

**Zapis: 35**

**Naslov:** Direct sales of organic products.

**Drugi naslov:** Izravna prodaja ekoloških proizvoda.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Milković, Sanja Jelić, author  
Lončarić, Ružica, author  
Sabljak, Antonija, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:242-247.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek Sveučilišta Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** consumer attitudes  
organic foods  
purchasing habits  
direct marketing  
consumer behaviour

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** consumer behavior; behavior

**CABICODES:** QQ000 Food Science and Food Products (Human)  
EE110 Agricultural Economics  
EE116 Food Economics  
EE700 Marketing and Distribution  
EE720 Consumer Economics (Consumer Economics)  
UU485 Social Psychology and Social Anthropology (Social Psychology and Social Anthropology)

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** The aim of the paper is to examine and determine the attitudes and habits of consumers towards the purchase of organic products through direct distribution channels or directly from the producers. The questionnaire was used as a method of data collection and an instrument for the survey. The survey was carried out on a sample of  $n = 102$ . The results of the survey showed that the largest number of respondents (74.5 %) are buying organic products and doing it once a month. Most of the respondents (59.8 %) consider that the supply of organic products is far less than demand. However, a positive indicator is that 89.2 % of respondents would purchase organic products directly from the manufacturer, which leads to the conclusion that it is necessary to develop and improve the direct distribution channels of organic products.

**Napomene:** 242-24710 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172686

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 36**

**Naslov:** Economic potential of agricultural residues in the area of Osijek-Baranja County.

**Drugi naslov:** Gospodarski potencijal poljoprivrednih ostataka na području osječko-baranjske županije.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Milković, Sanja Jelić, author  
Lončarić, Ružica, author  
Sudarić, Tihana, author  
Deže, Jadranka, author  
Lončarić, Zdenko, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:90-95.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:**

wheat  
rape  
barley  
biomass  
cereals  
crops  
field crops  
maize  
oilseeds  
processing  
sunflowers  
agricultural wastes  
swede rape

**Organizmi:** Brassica napus var. oleifera  
Helianthus annuus  
Hordeum vulgare  
Triticum  
Zea mays

**Širi pojmovi:** Brassica napus  
Brassica  
Brassicaceae  
Brassicales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Helianthus  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
Hordeum  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
Zea

**Ključne riječi:** oilseed rape; canola; corn; farm wastes

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
EE110 Agricultural Economics  
XX200 Plant Wastes

**Sažetak:** The aim of this paper was to investigate the economic potential of agricultural residues of the most important cereals (wheat, barley and corn) and oilseeds (sunflower and oilseed rape) in Osijek-Baranja

County and to determine their technical available potential. The research was conducted based on available statistical data for 2019 and a review of the literature to determine appropriate methods for calculating the potential of harvest residues of the most important field crops in the county. Based on the available data, the technical available potential of cereals in 2019 has amounted to 445,030.11 t, and oilseed crops 73,482.15 t. The results of the research show that large quantities of biomass are available in Osijek-Baranja County for further processing, which unfortunately has not yet been sufficiently used.

**Napomene:** 90-9520 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278774

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 37**

**Naslov:** Effect of n-3 unsaturated fatty acids supplementation on milk yield of dairy goats.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Gantner, Vesna, author  
Gregić, Maja, author  
Gantner, Ranko, author  
Potočnik, Klemen, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:245-251.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnology Osijek, University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek, Vladmira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** feed supplements  
milk  
milk yield  
milk yielding animals  
milk production



unsaturated fatty acids  
omega-3 fatty acids  
goat milk  
goat breeds  
docosahexaenoic acid  
eicosapentaenoic acid  
energy balance  
fatty acids  
breeds

**Organizmi:** goats  
Saanen  
mammals

**Širi pojmovi:** Capra  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
goats

**Ključne riječi:** milk-yielding animals; animal breed; animal breeds

**CABICODES:** LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)  
QQ010 Milk and Dairy Produce  
LL600 Animal Physiology and Biochemistry

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** The aim of this research study was to determine the effect of n-3 unsaturated fatty acids ( $\alpha$ -linoleic, eicosapentaenoic and docosahexaenoic) supplementation on milk yield of dairy goats. Furthermore, the persistence of this effect after the supplementation period was analysed. The research was conducted on dairy goats (Alpine and Saanen) bred at an indoor farm. Regarding the experimental period, the measurements of milk yield at milking (morning and evening) was performed in the period before supplementation (BS), during supplementation (S), and after supplementation (AS). Regarding the added supplement, animals were randomly allocated into control group (G-4) with no added supplement and test groups (G-1; G-2; G-3) where a supplement containing PUFA was added over a period of five days. Based on the obtained results, it could be concluded that the addition of PUFA in goats' ration alters the milk production. The supplementation of docosahexaenoic and eicosapentaenoic acid in goats' ration gives rise to a positive energy balance resulting in increase of daily milk

production. Furthermore, in case of docosahexaenoic acid, these effect continued also in the period after supplementation.

**Napomene:** 245-25122 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297478

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 38**

**Naslov:** Effect of rearing system on meat quality of Black Slavonian pig breed.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Gvozdanović, K., author  
Margeta, V., author  
Kušec, I. D., author  
Margeta, P., author  
Kušec, G., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor  
Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:463-468.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J.J.Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljace 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** breeds  
carcass composition  
carcass quality  
carcass weight  
carcass yield  
fattening performance  
meat animals  
meat composition  
meat production  
meat quality  
organoleptic traits  
performance traits  
pig breeds

pigmeat  
rearing techniques

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** pigs

**Širi pojmovi:** Sus scrofa

Sus

Suidae

Suiformes

Artiodactyla

mammals

vertebrates

Chordata

animals

eukaryotes

Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

European Union Countries

high income countries

Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** animal breed; animal breeds; hogs; pork; swine; organoleptic properties

**CABICODES:** LL120 Meat-producing Animals

LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (NEW March 2000)

QQ030 Meat Produce

QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** The research was conducted on 40 pigs of the Black Slavonian breed. Pigs were divided into two groups regarding the keeping conditions; pasture (system A) or deep litter (system B). The pigs on pasture were raised until age of 18 months while those on deep litter were raised until age of 15 months. After the growing-fattening period, pigs were slaughtered and carcass and meat traits were determined. Results of research showed statistically significant influence of the keeping conditions on all carcass traits. Regarding the meat quality traits statistically significant influence was determined for the pH45 and pH24 measured in ham, CIE L\*, CIE b\* and EZ drip.

**Napomene:** 463-46818

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372333

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Zapis: 39**

**Naslov:** Effectiveness of new developed natural and safe insecticide formulations against stored product insects.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Korunić, Zlatko, author  
Liška, Anita, author  
Hamel, Darka, author  
Lucić, Pavo, author  
Rozman, Vlatka, author

**Suradnici:** Trematerra, Pasquale (Trematerra), editor  
Conti, Barbara (Conti), editor

**Izvor:** IOBC/WPRS Bulletin 2020 148:245-245.

**Konferencija:** Proceedings of the IOBC/WPRS Working Group "Integrated Protection of Stored Products", Pisa, Italy, 3-6 September 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Dijon, France : International Organization for Biological and Integrated Control of Noxious Animals and Plants (OIBC/OILB), West Palaearctic Regional Section (WPRS/SROP)

**Broj stranica:** 1

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** efficacy  
formulations  
insect pests  
insecticidal plants  
insecticides  
pesticides  
stored products  
stored products pests  
arthropod pests  
pests  
pesticidal plants

**Organizmi:** insects  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Hexapoda  
arthropods  
invertebrates  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** pest insects; storage pests; stored-product pests; pest arthropods; pesticide crops

**CABICODES:** SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)

**ISSN:** 1027-3115

**Napomene:** 245-245

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2023 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20219985864

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 40

**Naslov:** Efficiency of selenium agronomic biofortification: II. The influence of the form of selenium.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Galić, Lucija, author  
Vinković, Tomislav, author  
Nemet, Franjo, author  
Perić, Katarina, author  
Kučera, Ivona, author  
Lončarić, Zdenko, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:81-84.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University of Josipa Jurja Strossmayera in Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 4

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** selenium  
selenium fertilizers  
selenomethionine  
oxidation  
sulfur  
biofortification  
selenocysteine  
soil fertility  
organic compounds  
plant nutrition

**Ključne riječi:** elemental sulphur; sulphur; organic chemicals

**CABICODES:** JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
FF061 Plant Nutrition  
JJ600 Soil Fertility (Soil Fertility)

**Sažetak:** Selenium is a metalloid and exist in different oxidation stages: selenate (Se6+), selenite (Se4+), selenide (Se2-) and elemental selenium (Se0). Se is essential for humans, but beneficial to plants.

Because of low Se content in soil, the most food of plant origin is also poor in Se and therefore human diet does not provide enough selenium. Se is similar to sulfur (S) and uses its path to enter the plant. Se is found in organic and inorganic form. The main organic forms are selenomethionine (SeMet) and selenocysteine (SeCys). Selenate and selenite are the most commonly used forms of Se for fertilization. Selenate is more effective to increase total Se content in plants compared to selenite.

**Napomene:** 81-8420 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278772

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 41**

**Naslov:** Ergot alkaloids occurrence in rye in republic of Croatia.

**Drugi naslov:** Pojavnost ergot alkaloida u raži u republici hrvatskoj.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Petrić, Jasenka, author  
Sulyok, Michael, author  
Vrandečić, Karolina, author  
Krska, Rudolf, author  
Šarkanj, Bojan, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:439-443.

**Adresa:** Hrvatska agencija za poljoprivredu i hranu, Centar za sigurnost hrane, I. Gundulića 36b, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** rye  
ergot alkaloids  
plant composition  
chemical composition

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Secale cereale

**Širi pojmovi:** Secale  
Poaceae  
Poales

commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** ergot derivatives; chemical constituents of plants

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF040 Plant Composition

**Sažetak:** Aim of this study was to determine the occurrence of ergot alkaloids in rye from Croatia and influence of the cultivation type (conventional or ecological) on their occurrence. This study includes all organic and conventional rye producers in Republic of Croatia in 2016. Samples of unprocessed rye were analyzed by LC-MS/MS method to the most significant EAs and their epimers. Results of analyzes determined the most common presence of ergometrine, followed by ergocristine, ergocristinine, ergosine and ergosinin. Presence of at least one EA was detected in 66.7% of samples in organically cultivated rye and 71.4% of samples in conventionally cultivated rye. Results of conducted analyzes suggest that the way of cultivation does not affect to the occurrence of EA in rye.

**Napomene:** 439-44311 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278839

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 42

**Naslov:** Experiences in soil conservation tillage systems.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Birkás, Márta, author  
Đekemati, Igor, author  
Kende, Zoltán, author  
Jug, Danijel, author  
Kisić, Ivica, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and

environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020  
2020:12-21.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Szent Istvan University Gödöllő, Páter K. 1, Gödöllő, Hungary

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 10

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** conservation tillage  
crop production  
monitoring  
mulching  
no-tillage  
ploughing  
small farms  
soil conservation  
soil management  
soil physical properties  
soil types  
subsoiling  
tillage  
weather

**Geografski pojmovi:** Hungary

**Širi pojmovi:** Central Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
OECD Countries  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** plowing; no-tillage systems; zero tillage; physical properties of soil; soil cultivation

**CABICODES:** JJ900 Soil Management (Soil Management)  
JJ200 Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy (Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy)  
PP400 Erosion; Soil and Water Conservation (Erosion; Soil and Water Conservation)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** Soil protection systems are gaining increasing attention worldwide, which is in line with the expansion of their application. Traditional tillage systems (ploughing or mouldboard) are criticized, not because



of tradition, but for their adverse effect on the soil. The application of environmental- friendly soil management principles seems to be more important than ever before. The next goal is proper management of water contained in soil, whereby the amount of stored water must exceed the amount of water loss. The aim of this paper is to recall the results obtained from different soil conservation tillage systems in Hungary. Five systems - no-till (NT), ridge-till (RT), strip-till (ST), mulch-till-tine (MTT), mulch-till-subsoiling (MTS) - were evaluated by ten indicators in order to assess their adaptability to the site's agroecological conditions. Data were obtained from soil tillage experiments (NT, RT, MTT and MTS) and soil condition monitoring (MTT, MTS, ST and CC). Data analysis shows that the application of conservation tillage is expanding, considering the importance of alleviation of extreme weather. NT may be applied in larger areas, combined with other conservation solutions. RT may be used on small farms on sloped terrains. The application of ST is expected to increase for wide-row crop production. MTT is most useful for effectual surface protection. The necessity of MTS has often been proved in alleviation of climate-induced soil settlement, mainly in deeper soil layers.

**Napomene:** 12-2129 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297447

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 43

**Naslov:** Financial effects of hunting tourism in eastern Croatia.

**Drugi naslov:** Financijski učinci lovnog turizma u istočnoj hrvatskoj.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Tolušić, Zrinka, author  
Jumić, Vlado, author  
Florijančić, Tihomir, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:358-361.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J. J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 4

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** hunting  
tourism development  
tourism  
economic impact

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**CABICODES:** UU625 Sport and Recreational Activities (Sport and Recreational Activities)  
EE119 Leisure, Recreation and Tourism Economics  
UU700 Tourism and Travel (Tourism and Travel)

**Sažetak:** The original purpose of hunting has become virtually negligible: the exchange value and the use value of hunting have gradually declined, while the significance of economic and recreation gradually increases. As hunting industry stakeholders, the hunters work to conserve plant and animal ecosystems while trying to earn an extra income and obtain an economic benefit for the hunting community as well as the broader social community through hunting tourism and trophy hunting. The aim of this study is to show the existence of resources for development of hunting tourism in eastern Croatia. Applying the mathematical model of the exponential function to the number of foreign tourist hunters in the Osijek-Baranja County data and analysing the financial report of the Hrvatske šume (Croatian Forests), the Croatian Forests Administration of Osijek, in the past period reveals the possibility of hunting development in eastern Croatia.

**Napomene:** 358-3614 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248193

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Zapis:** 44

**Naslov:** Floristic composition of soybean weed community (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.) under different row-spacings.

**Drugi naslov:** Floristički sastav korovne zajednice u soji (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.) pri različitom razmaku sjetve.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Dimić, Darko, author  
Štefanić, Edita, author  
Teofilović, Stefan, author  
Rašić, Sanda, author  
Štefanić, Ivan, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:205-208.

**Adresa:** Vukovarsko Srijemska županija, Glagoljaška 2, 32100 Vinkovci, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 4

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** row spacing  
soyabeans  
weed control  
weeds  
cultural control

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Glycine max  
Glycine (Fabaceae)  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Glycine (Fabaceae)  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** soybeans

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF500 Weeds and Noxious Plants (Weeds and Noxious Plants)  
HH200 Environmental Pest Management (Environmental Pest Management)

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** A three-year study (2014.-2016.) was conducted on Vukovar-Srijem county to evaluate changes in floristic composition and weed community structure in soybean under different row-spacing (25 cm, 50 cm, 70 cm). Soybean cultivar IKA (middle early variety) was sown in this experiment. A total of 34 weed species were recorded throughout the study. Manipulation with row spacing, as an integrated weed management approach (IWM), influenced on floristic composition of soybean. A clear difference in floristic structure appears between soybean sown in narrow rows compared to those sown in wide rows.

**Napomene:** 205-2089 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172681

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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#### Zapis: 45

**Naslov:** Food waste or loss of respect for food.

**Drugi naslov:** Otpad od hrane ili gubitak poštovanja prema hrani.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Poljak, V., author  
Strikić, F., author  
Bjeliš, M., author  
Gugić, J., author  
Mustapić, D., author  
Antunović, B., author  
Sokolić, D., author

**Izvor:** Zbornik radova 31. Znanstveno - Stručno - Edukativni Seminar s Međunarodnim Sudjelovanjem DDD i ZUPP 2019. Djelatnost dezinfekcije, dezinsekcije, deratizacije i zaštite uskladištenih poljoprivrednih proizvoda, 26. do 29. ožujka 2019, Novigrad (Istra), Croatia 2019:145-151.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište u Splitu, Sveučilišni odjel za studije mora, Ruđer a Boškovića 27, 21000 Split, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Zbornik radova 31. Znanstveno - Stručno - Edukativni Seminar s Međunarodnim Sudjelovanjem DDD i ZUPP 2019. Djelatnost dezinfekcije, dezinsekcije, deratizacije i zaštite uskladištenih poljoprivrednih proizvoda, 26. do 29. ožujka 2019, Novigrad (Istra), Croatia.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Korunić d.o.o. Zagreb

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** food beliefs  
food purchasing  
food security  
food wastes  
foods  
sociology  
stakeholders

**Organizmi:** man

**Širi pojmovi:** Homo  
Hominidae  
primates  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** food attitudes; social aspects

**CABICODES:** EE116 Food Economics  
QQ000 Food Science and Food Products (Human)  
UU485 Social Psychology and Social Anthropology (Social Psychology and Social Anthropology)  
XX300 Human Wastes and Refuse

**Sažetak:** Approximately one third of the food produced in the world ends up in waste. This trend is particularly noticeable in developed countries and is constantly on the rise. On the other hand, about one billion people in the world do not have enough food. Converting Food to Waste is a process that is conditioned by many factors, most of which are not objective, but is based on misguided food perception and unmatched purchases and the needs that are created in every part of the supply chain. The benefits of managing the process of reducing food conversion to waste have a broad social, social and human context, while reducing environmental pollution and energy savings. Education of all stakeholders in that direction can bring results and brings the necessary respect for food as an essential human need.

**Napomene:** 145-15111

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2019 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193190401

## Zapis: 46

- Naslov:** General principles of organic breeding of farm animals.
- Drugi naslov:** Opća načela ekološkog uzgoja domaćih životinja.
- Jezik:** Croatian
- Autori:** Samac, Danijela, author  
Senèić, Đuro, author  
Antunović, Zvonko, author  
Novoselec, Josip, author  
Prakatur, Ivana, author  
Klir, Željka, author
- Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:134-139.
- Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia
- Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.
- Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)
- Broj stranica:** 6
- Datum publikacije:** 2019
- Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material
- Predmetni pojmovi:** organic farming  
animal nutrition  
livestock  
animal health  
plant breeding  
plant protection  
breeding methods  
domestic animals
- Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia
- Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries
- Ključne riječi:** ecological agriculture; eco-agriculture; organic culture; crop protection

**CABICODES:** FF100 Plant Production  
 FF020 Plant Breeding and Genetics  
 LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (New March 2000)  
 LL800 Animal Health and Hygiene (General)  
 LL500 Animal Nutrition (General)

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** Considering the facts that the Republic of Croatia has good natural resources for organic agriculture and that demand for organic products is increasing, farmers should be encouraged to switch to organic production. Transition from the conventional to the organic production also demands new knowledge, and it is partially described through the Ordinance on Organic Agricultural Production (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia 19/2016) and the Ordinance on Organic Production of Plants and Animals (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia 1/2013) as well as through the minimum requirements for organic breeding of animals, transitional period requirements, keeping system, nutrition, care and health protection of animals.

**Napomene:** 134-13913 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172669

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Zapis: 47**

**Naslov:** Genetic breed characterization in Canis familiaris.

**Drugi naslov:** Metode genetske karakterizacije pasmine u podvrste Canis familiaris.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kušec, Ivona Djurkin, author  
 Bošković, Ivica, author  
 Gvozdanović, Kristina, author  
 Ševerdija, Domagoj, author  
 Zorc, Minja, author  
 Kušec, Goran, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:93-98.

**Adresa:** Fakultet Agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:**

Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization  
(CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** single nucleotide polymorphism  
phenotypes  
characterization  
dog breeds  
genes  
microsatellites  
molecular genetics  
animal behaviour  
breeds

**Organizmi:** dogs  
Canidae

**Širi pojmovi:** Canis  
Canidae  
Fissipeda  
carnivores  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** minisatellites; biochemical genetics; animal behavior; behavior;  
animal breed; animal breeds

**CABICODES:** LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (New March 2000)  
ZZ360 Molecular Biology and Molecular Genetics  
LL300 Animal Behaviour  
LL070 Pets and Companion Animals

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** Dog (*Canis familiaris*) is considered to be the first of all animal species and the only in Canidae family domesticated by a human. Today over 400 officially recognised dog breeds exist, each one being phenotypically well characterised and described. Despite this large number of breeds, most of them were developed rather recently by very strong artificial selection on a certain phenotype or form of behaviour, which resulted in more or less loss of generic variability within a breed. For this reason, it is very important to characterize the breed on a molecular level. This can be achieved using either microsatellite markers or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). Despite their high polymorphic nature and relatively low cost, microsatellites are being replaced by SNPs in



popular on studies. Due to their biallelic character and very high informativity, SNPs proved to be more suitable for popular on studies, as well as for detecting genes responsible for certain phenotype, health condition or type of behaviour.

**Napomene:** 93-9826 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172661

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 48**

**Naslov:** Genomic characterisation of European local pig breeds - what has the old breeds thought us.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Kušec, Ivona Djurkin, author  
Kušec, Goran, author  
Gvozdanović, Kristina, author  
Margeta, Vladimir, author  
Fontanesi, Luca, author  
Óvilo, Cristina, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:1-14.

**Adresa:** Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 14

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** pig breeds  
native livestock  
hybrids  
genome analysis  
ancestors  
genetic diversity  
single nucleotide polymorphism  
DNA microarrays  
alleles  
gene frequency  
breeds

livestock  
crosses  
domestic animals

**Geografski pojmovi:** Europe

**Organizmi:** pigs  
Sus scrofa  
Alentejana

**Širi pojmovi:** Sus scrofa  
Sus  
Suidae  
Suiformes  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
pigs

**Ključne riječi:** Black Slavonian; Turopolje (pig breed); Basque (pig breed); Gascon (pig breed); swine; hogs; Alentejo; animal breed; animal breeds

**CABICODES:** LL120 Meat-producing Animals  
LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (NEW March 2000)  
ZZ360 Molecular Biology and Molecular Genetics (reinstated and renamed 2002, was General Molecular Biology  
ZZ380 Taxonomy and Evolution (Taxonomy and Evolution)  
PP710 Biological Resources (Animal)  
YY300 Genetics and Molecular Genetics (Wild Animals) (NEW March 2000)

**Sažetak:** The paper presents the main activities and results of the genetic investigations undertaken as a part of of the large-scale, multidisciplinary project "Diversity of local pig breeds and production systems for high-quality traditional products and sustainable pork chains (TREASURE)" financed under the Horizon 2020 programme. The comprehensive research was performed on 20 European local pig breeds, with many of them being untapped, especially from the genetic point of view. The results of the genetic investigations showed that local pig breeds indeed are an unexploited treasure representing a big genetic pool of the *Sus scrofa* species and ensuring the biodiversity that is significantly reduced in modern pig breeds and hybrids.

**Napomene:** 1-1442 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278763

## Zapis: 49

**Naslov:** Germination test of woolly mullein (*Verbascum phlomoides* L.) on different growth media.

**Drugi naslov:** Ispitivanje klijavosti sjemena pustenaste divizme (*Verbascum phlomoides* L.) na različitim podlogama.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kojić, Monika Tkalec, author  
Vinković, Tomislav, author  
Ravnjak, Boris, author  
Kraljićak, Jasna, author  
Đurić, Mario, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:232-236.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** growing media  
seed germination  
cooling  
heating  
pretreatment  
seed testing  
seeds  
seed morphology

**Organizmi:** *Verbascum phlomoides*

**Širi pojmovi:** *Verbascum*  
*Scrophulariaceae*  
*Lamiales*  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
*Spermatophyta*  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** potting composts; rooting media

**CABICODES:** SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)  
SS230 Composition and Quality of Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Composition and Quality of Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)  
FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry  
FF030 Plant Morphology and Structure  
FF003 Horticultural Crops

**Sažetak:** The aim of the study was to determine the influence of heating and cooling pretreatment on germination of the woolly mullein (*Verbascum phlomoides* L.) on different growth media. The seeds were subjected to pre-treatment at 35°C in the oven or cooled at 4°C in the refrigerator for seven days prior the experiment set up. The germination test was conducted on 3 different growth media in Petri dishes: filter paper, substrate and sand. In order to determine the effect of pre-treatment and growth media the values of total germination and morphological parameters were recorded. In general, pre-treatments of heating and cooling seeds significantly influenced germination, while the substrates significantly influenced the other parameters tested.

**Napomene:** 232-23613 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248169

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 50

**Naslov:** Horse tourism - development potential of the Đakovo State Stud Farm.

**Drugi naslov:** Konjički turizam - potencijal razvitka Državne ergele Đakovo.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Deže, Jadranka, author  
Baban, Mirjana, author  
Ranogajec, Ljubica, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:267-271.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** tourism development  
horse riding  
farm tourism  
market segmentation  
turnover

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** horses  
Equus

**Širi pojmovi:** Equus  
Equidae  
Perissodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**CABICODES:** EE119 Leisure, Recreation and Tourism Economics  
UU700 Tourism and Travel (Tourism and Travel)  
EE700 Marketing and Distribution  
EE110 Agricultural Economics  
EE350 Rural Industry and Enterprises (Rural Industry and Enterprises)  
LL075 Sport Animals (Sport Animals)

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** Breeding and selection of the Lipizzan horses are the primary goal of the Đakovo State Stud Farm. The last few years have been focused on the tourist activity development. An integral part of the socio-economic development objective of Eastern Croatia is certainly the tourist offer and attractiveness increase of Đakovo State Stud Farm by the promotion of various horse tourism forms. Since horse breeding is not a purpose in itself, their work ability is tested via horse drawn and equestrian horse sport. The Lipizzan horses have become a recognizable brand for tourism product design, enrichment of tourist offer and the horse tourism development in the continental

part of Croatia. Increasing trends in the values of total revenues as well as service revenues along with the average index growth and the quantity of visitors demand in a five year period have been established aiming to identify conditions and opportunities of the horse tourism. The market segments have been differentiated in order to identify guidelines in the required activities for the future demand growth.

**Napomene:** 267-2719 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172691

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 51

**Naslov:** How much stalk damage site from the European corn borer affects maize yield?

**Drugi naslov:** Koliko mjesto oštećenja na stabljici od kukuruznoga moljca utječe na prinos kukuruza?

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Sarajlić, Ankica, author  
Majić, Ivana, author  
Josipović, Mirjana Brmežmarko, author  
Puškadija, Zlatko, author  
Kovačić, Marin, author  
Raspudić, Emilija, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings September 2021:444-448.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** maize ears  
maize  
crop yield  
crop damage  
insect pests  
plant pests

hybrids  
irrigation  
nitrogen fertilizers  
arthropod pests  
pests  
crosses

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Ostrinia nubilalis  
Zea mays  
insects  
arthropods

**Širi pojmovi:** Ostrinia  
Pyralidae  
Lepidoptera  
insects  
Hexapoda  
arthropods  
invertebrates  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Zea  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** corn; pest insects; pest arthropods; crop injury; watering

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF100 Plant Production  
FF620 Plant Pests (NEW March 2000)  
FF020 Plant Breeding and Genetics  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
JJ800 Soil Water Management (Irrigation and Drainage) (Soil Water Management (Irrigation and Drainage) (renamed 2002, was Soil Water Management))

**Sažetak:**

Every year, the European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis* Hübner), ECB causes damage by feeding on all aboveground parts of maize plant. The aim of this study was to examine how much the stalk damage site affects maize yield. The field experiment was carried out in 2012 at the Agricultural Institute in Osijek, Croatia. Different levels of irrigation, nitrogen fertilization, and four maize hybrids were included in the experiment. The greatest damage was found under maize ear from the ECB larvae in all treatments. Significantly important, very weak negative correlation was found between ear weight and stalk damage below the ear and at the ear, while the correlation between the damage above the ear and ear weight was very weak and not significant. Although statistical significance was found between yield and larvae damage, it was very weak and indicating that maize yield was more affected by other factors.

**Napomene:** 444-44810 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278840

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 52**

**Naslov:** Immortelle - morphological characteristics, cultivation and usage.

**Drugi naslov:** Smilje - morfološka obilježja, uzgoj i uporaba.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Rašić, Sanda, author  
Ciboci, Mislav, author  
Baličević, Renata, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:60-64.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR – 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** medicinal plants  
cultivation  
plant morphology



essential oil plants  
essential oils  
anticoagulant properties  
antibacterial properties  
antiinflammatory properties  
antifungal properties  
pharmacology  
oil plants

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Helichrysum italicum  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Helichrysum  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** drug plants; medicinal herbs; officinal plants; essential oil crops; anti-coagulant properties; bactericidal properties; anti-inflammatory properties; anti-fungal properties; fungicidal properties; oil crops

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops  
FF030 Plant Morphology and Structure  
FF100 Plant Production  
HH405 Pesticides and Drugs; Control  
SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)  
VV730 Pharmacology

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** Immortelle (*Helichrysum italicum*(Roth.) G. Don) is a perennial belonging to Asteraceae family. Immortelle grows as a subshrub with yellow flowers gathered in clusters. Its intensive scent comes from essential oil, which plant itself does not have in abundance. The effect of immortelle's essential oil is anti-coagulative, anti-allergic, anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, fungal and diuretic. The interest for this plant emerges from its traditional usage, which explains the interest for scientific researches. Due to great economic

significance, the demand for immortelle plant has enhanced, which results in need for plantation. That prevented the exploitation of natural populations. In Republic of Croatia, immortelle is spread along the coastal belt and on the islands.

**Napomene:** 60-6421 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172657

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 53**

**Naslov:** Impact of orchard sprayer type and technical spraying factors on spray deposit.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj tipa raspršivača i tehničkih čimbenika raspršivanja na depozit tekućine.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Petrović, D., author  
Banaj, Đ., author  
Tadić, V., author  
Knežević, D., author  
Banaj, A., author

**Suradnici:** Kovacčev, I. (Kovacčev), editor  
Bilandžija, N. (Bilandžija), editor

**Izvor:** Proceedings of the 47th International Symposium, Actual Tasks on Agricultural Engineering, 5 - 7 March 2019, Opatija, Croatia  
2019:223-232.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište J. J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Zavod za poljoprivrednu tehniku i obnovljive izvore energije, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Proceedings of the 47th International Symposium, Actual Tasks on Agricultural Engineering, 5 - 7 March 2019, Opatija, Croatia.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : University of Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture

**Broj stranica:** 10

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** cherries  
drift  
equipment performance  
nozzles  
orchard sprayers  
orchards  
performance tests  
plant protection

spraying

velocity

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Prunus

Prunus avium

**Širi pojmovi:** Rosaceae

Rosales

eudicots

angiosperms

Spermatophyta

plants

eukaryotes

Prunus

Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

European Union Countries

high income countries

Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** crop protection

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops (NEW March 2000)

FF100 Plant Production

HH405 Pesticides and Drugs: Control (NEW March 2000)

NN400 Agricultural and Forestry Equipment (General)

**Sažetak:** The paper presents, the results of impact of technical spraying factors on the spray deposit in treetop are shown by using Agromehanika AGP 200 ENU and Tifone Vento 1500 orchard sprayers. The research was conducted in Karolina cherry nursery-garden (Osijek and Baranja County, Croatia) according to ISO 22866 norm (devices and machines in plant protection - methods of measuring drift in field conditions) in May 2017. Geographical plant position 45° 31' 17.5" N and 18° 46' 39.6" E. The influence of flow rate is marked as factor A, the type of nozzle as factor B, and air velocity as factor C. With different treatments of technical spraying factors, a different values of spray deposit in treetop are obtained. The highest spray deposit in treetop of Agromehanika sprayer was achieved with A1B2C2 treatment with 312.00 g ha<sup>-1</sup>, while the lowest value of 274.60 g ha<sup>-1</sup> was achieved with A2B1C1 treatment. The highest spray deposit in treetop of Tifone sprayer was achieved with A1B2C2 treatment with 314.20 g ha<sup>-1</sup>, while the lowest value of 281.10 g ha<sup>-1</sup> was achieved with A2B1C1 treatment.

**Napomene:** 223-23217

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193202172

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 54**

**Naslov:** Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the food market.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj pandemije COVID-19 na tržište hrane.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Lončarić, Ružica, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:252-257.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** coronavirus disease 2019  
pandemics  
agricultural products  
agroindustrial sector  
cereals  
food prices  
globalization  
meat  
milk products  
plant oils  
price indexes  
prices  
sugar  
behaviour

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** food and agricultural sector; internationalization; dairy products; vegetable oils; behavior

**CABICODES:** QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
QQ030 Meat Produce  
EE130 Supply, Demand and Prices (Supply, Demand and Prices)  
QQ020 Sugar and Sugar Products (Sugar and Sugar Products)  
UU485 Social Psychology and Social Anthropology (Social Psychology and Social Anthropology)  
EE110 Agricultural Economics

**Sažetak:** The aim of this paper is to contribute knowledge about the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on behavior and changes in the food market and to assess the level of resilience of the agri-food sector to the coronavirus pandemic, analyzing its impact on commodity prices and focusing on supply chain and values. The paper presents an overview of literature data related to the topic of the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the food market, ie the food chain. Analyzing FAO Food Price Index (ICH) from 2015 to 2020, the average ICH is growing slightly on average in 2020 (5.3%) compared to 2015. Looking at individual commodity groups, more or less oscillations were observed in all of them, and the increase in the price index refers to dairy products, vegetable oils and cereals, while a decrease was observed in meat and sugar. If we analyze more closely the movement of ICH and commodity groups in the period from March 2020 to March 2021, we can see an increase in the ICH average and all individual commodity groups. The increase is most significant in vegetable oils and sugars. The trade of purchased and sold agricultural products in Croatia from 2018 to 2020 slightly increased in 2020 compared to the previous (non-pandemic) year. Unlike other sectors, the food sector, as part of the national critical infrastructure, remained operational throughout the supply chain during the pandemic. As this crisis is unlikely to remain a one-off, further research efforts should focus on considering its long-term impacts, such as negative impacts on job security, supply chains and globalization.

**Napomene:** 252-25719 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278804

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 55

**Naslov:** Impact of vibrations on the hand-arm system during the exploitation of IMT 539 tractor.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj vibracija na sustav ruka-šaka pri radu traktora IMT 539.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Barač, Željko, author  
Plaščak, Ivan, author

Jurić, Tomislav, author  
Jurišić, Mladen, author  
Heffer, Goran, author  
Zimmer, Domagoj, author  
Vidaković, Ivan, author  
Radočaj, Dorijan, author  
Majstorović, Saša, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:295-299.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehnickih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** vibration  
tractors  
hands  
operators  
forward speed  
mulching  
sprayers  
spraying  
milling  
safety at work  
occupational hazards  
farm machinery

**Ključne riječi:** occupational safety

**CABICODES:** JJ900 Soil Management (Soil Management)  
NN400 Agricultural and Forestry Equipment (General)  
NN460 Cleaning, Grading, Handling, Storage and Transport Equipment (Discontinued March 2000)  
NN600 Processing Equipment and Technology  
VV900 Occupational Health and Safety (Occupational Health and Safety)

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** This paper presents the impact of vibrations on the hand-arm system of the operator in the exploitation of the IMT 539 tractor. The research was carried out with three different movement speeds

during three agrotechnical operations (mulcher, sprayers, side milling machine). According to the European Directive (2002/44 / EC), permitted vibration values affecting the hand-arm system of the operator are defined (warning value 2,5 m s<sup>-2</sup> and limit value 5 m s<sup>-2</sup>). Based on the analysis of the measured values, it has been established that during the operation of the side milling machine the vibration level exceeds both permitted daily limit values, while in the operation of the mulcher and sprayer the levels are below the permissible value.

**Napomene:** 295-29921 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172696

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 56

**Naslov:** In vitro antifungal activity of essential oils on *Pyrenophora graminea*.

**Drugi naslov:** In vitro antifungalni učinak eteričnih ulja na *Pyrenophora graminea*.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Dujković, Angelina, author

Ereš, Helena, author

Vrandečić, Karolina, author

Matić, Magdalena, author

Ćosić, Jasenka, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:66-69.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 4

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** antifungal properties  
essential oils  
essential oil plants  
mycelium

in vitro  
plant pathogenic fungi  
plant pathogens  
fungal diseases  
plant diseases  
botanical fungicides  
cinnamon  
plant oils  
plant extracts  
oil plants  
pathogens

**Organizmi:** Pyrenophora graminea  
Thymus vulgaris  
Citronella  
Lavandula  
Cinnamomum verum  
Eucalyptus  
plants  
fungi

**Širi pojmovi:** Pyrenophora  
Pleosporaceae  
Pleosporales  
Dothideomycetes  
Pezizomycotina  
Ascomycota  
fungi  
eukaryotes  
Thymus (Spermatophyta)  
Lamiaceae  
Lamiales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
Cardiopteridaceae  
Aquifoliales  
Cinnamomum  
Lauraceae  
Lurales  
magnoliids  
Myrtaceae  
Myrtales

**Ključne riječi:** anti-fungal properties; fungicidal properties; essential oil crops;  
phytopathogenic fungi; plant-pathogenic fungi; fungus;  
phytopathogens; Cinnamomum zeylanicum; vegetable oils; oil crops

**CABICODES:**



HH405 Pesticides and Drugs: Control (NEW March 2000)

SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)

FF610 Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants (NEW March 2000)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study is to determine the antifungal properties of twelve essential oils on the mycelial growth of the phytopathogenic fungus *Pyrenophora graminea*. Activity of essential oils on growth rate depends on chemical composition which is determined by the plant species, applied concentration, fungus species and environmental conditions in which the fungus is exposed to the oil. The oils were applied in quantities of 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 µl and the inhibition zones were measured seven days after inoculation. Thyme oil had the best antifungal activity. It completely inhibited the mycelial growth even in the smallest amount of application rate (5 µl). Besides thyme oil, oils of citronella, lavender and cinnamon bark showed good antifungal activity on growth of *P. graminea* mycelium. Eucalyptus essential oil had the weakest antifungal activity.

**Napomene:** 66-6911 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297452

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 57**

**Naslov:** In vitro bioaccessibility of Ca, K, Mg, Mn, Fe and Zn from wheatgrass juice.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Grubišić, Sanja, author  
Kristić, Marija, author  
Lisjak, Miroslav, author  
Špoljarić, Katarina Mišković, author  
Lončarić, Zdenko, author  
Rebekić, Andrijana, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:81-85.

**Adresa:** Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** magnesium  
nutritive value  
wheat  
calcium  
potassium  
iron  
zinc  
genotypes  
crop quality

**Organizmi:** Triticum aestivum  
Triticum

**Širi pojmovi:** Triticum  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** nutritional value; quality for nutrition

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF020 Plant Breeding and Genetics  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**Sažetak:** Due to its nutritional value, wheatgrass is increasingly used as dietary food supplement in the form of fresh wheatgrass juice (WGJ), powder or tablets. The aim of this research was to examine the difference in total and in vitro bioaccessible concentrations of K, Ca, Mg, Mn, Fe and Zn in fresh WGJ of 37 wheat genotypes. The results of this research indicates that a selection of genotype for cultivation of wheatgrass is important since genotype has significant effect on total and in vitro bioaccessible concentrations of examined elements. Also, the effect of antinutrients and enhancers of bioaccessibility should be taken into consideration when selecting genotypes for the cultivation of wheatgrass.

**Napomene:** 81-8515 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248139

## Zapis: 58

- Naslov:** Increase of the competitiveness of the livestock sector through knowledge and innovations.
- Jezik:** English
- Autori:** Gantner, Vesna, author  
Bogdanović, Vladan, author  
Gregić, Maja, author
- Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:20-26.
- Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek, Osijek, Croatia
- Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.
- Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)
- Broj stranica:** 7
- Datum publikacije:** 2019
- Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material
- Predmetni pojmovi:** small farms  
livestock farming  
innovations  
knowledge
- Geografski pojmovi:** Europe
- CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
LL180 Animal Husbandry and Production
- ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback
- Sažetak:** Small-scale farmers, including livestock farmers, contribute between 50 and 70 percent of the world's food supply. Also, they are considered to be one of the most important factors in agricultural and rural development in all European countries, given the fact that small farmers and family farmers remain key factors for food safety, employment, poverty eradication and environmental conservation. The issue of small agricultural systems is also directly linked to the need for greater co-ordination among stakeholders along the value chains. Every day, small family farms and its participants are faced with several challenges that hinder their active participation in sustainable agricultural and rural development in European countries. Their specific needs in terms of technological innovations are not always considered, and the main innovations are often not tailored to the specific conditions of small owners. Research and

innovation has made the European livestock sector competitive, balanced and efficient as it is today. Therefore, in order to address new challenges in ensuring the supply of safe and healthy food of high quality, reducing environmental impact, ensuring better use of resources while respecting animal integrity, satisfying consumer needs and contributing to an economically viable economy especially in small scale farms, it is necessary to provide permanent support for research and innovation in the livestock sector and their application at the state and local level.

**Napomene:** 20-266 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172652

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 59

**Naslov:** Influence of crop rotation on appearance of western corn rootworm (*Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* LeConte).

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj ponovljene sjetve kukuruza na pojavu kukuruzne zlatice (*Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* LeConte - Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) u 2018. godini.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Lović, Ivan, author  
Brmež, Mirjana, author  
Majić, Ivana, author  
Raspudić, Emilija, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020  
2020:107-111.

**Adresa:** Smjer Zaštita Bilja, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** maize  
rotations

identification  
lodging  
monitoring  
plant development  
regrowth  
roots  
sowing  
insect pests  
plant pests  
crop damage  
arthropod pests  
pests

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Diabrotica virgifera virgifera  
Zea mays  
insects  
arthropods

**Širi pojmovi:** Diabrotica virgifera

Diabrotica  
Chrysomelidae  
Coleoptera  
insects  
Hexapoda  
arthropods  
invertebrates  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Zea  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** corn; pest insects; pest arthropods; crop rotation; rotational cropping;  
seed sowing; crop injury

**CABICODES:**

FF620 Plant Pests (NEW March 2000)

FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)

FF100 Plant Production

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** The western corn rootworm (*Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* LeConte) is one of the most important corn pests in Croatia and the world. The larva damages the root of corn and causes lodging of plants, while imago damages silk and leaf. One of the most important preventive measures is crop rotation. The monitoring of corn rootworm in repeated corn sowing in Gorjani, at family farm Josip Lović in 2018, included the number of imago, evaluation of root damage, evaluation of root size and secondary root rate increase and determination of plant lodging percentage. Significant root damage (mark 2.20), high percentage of plant lodging (10%), poor root development (mark 3.7), poor secondary root regrowth (mark 3.65) and high pest population (3.34 imago per day and trap) were determined. The study confirmed that western corn rootworm is still a dangerous pest that should be monitored every year and repeated sowing of corn should be avoided.

**Napomene:** 107-11120 ref.**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International**Broj pristupa:** 20210297458**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 60**

**Naslov:** Influence of dietary supplementation with nettle and chamomile on production and biochemical indicators of broiler chickens.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj dodatka koprive i kamilice u hranidbi tovnih pilića na proizvodne te biokemijske pokazatelje tovnih pilića.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Klarić, I., author  
Pastuović, K., author  
Domaćinović, M., author  
Đidara, M., author  
Samac, D., author  
Ronta, M., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor  
Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:490-495.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J.J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljace 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** broilers  
essential oil plants  
feed supplements  
finishing  
fowl finishing  
liveweight gain  
nutrition physiology  
oil plants  
poultry

**Organizmi:** Chamaemelum nobile  
fowls  
plants  
Urtica urens  
birds

**Širi pojmovi:** Chamaemelum  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Gallus gallus  
Gallus  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes  
birds  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
Urtica  
Urticaceae  
Rosales

**Ključne riječi:** chamomile; chickens; domesticated birds; essential oil crops; fattening; liveweight gains; oil crops

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF040 Plant Composition  
LL120 Meat-producing Animals

LL510 Animal Nutrition (Physiology)  
LL520 Animal Nutrition (Production Responses)  
RR130 Feed Additives

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of nettle and chamomile supplementation on production and biochemical indicators of broilers. A total of 90 day-old chickens of Ross 308 were divided into three groups: control group (K), P1 group fed with the supplement of 2% nettle and P2 group fed with the supplement of 2% chamomile. There was statistically significant difference in body mass of chickens between group K and P1 and P2 group on 14th ( $p < 0.017$ ) and 21st day ( $p < 0.026$ ) of fattening. The study confirmed the possible use of nettle as a feed supplement for chicken fattening because of the observed positive impacts of this additive on production and biochemical indicators while the use of chamomile was proven not to be justified.

**Napomene:** 490-49516

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372338

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 61

**Naslov:** Influence of essential oils on the growth of *Rhizoctonia solani* mycelium.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj eteričnih ulja na porast micelija *Rhizoctonia solani*.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Ereš, Helena, author  
Vrandečić, Karolina, author  
Ilić, Jelena, author  
Čosić, Jasenka, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:72-75.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 4

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:**



essential oils  
plant pathogenic fungi  
plant pathogens  
tea tree oil  
cinnamon  
rosemary  
oranges  
cloves  
antifungal properties  
botanical fungicides  
mycelium  
essential oil plants  
fungal diseases  
plant diseases  
plant disease control  
pathogens  
pines  
oil plants  
trees

**Organizmi:** Cinnamomum verum  
Thanatephorus cucumeris  
Lavandula  
Citronella  
Melaleuca alternifolia  
Eucalyptus  
Pinus  
Thymus vulgaris  
Rosmarinus officinalis  
Pimpinella anisum  
Citrus sinensis  
Cupressus  
Syzygium aromaticum  
fungi  
Citrus  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Cinnamomum  
Lauraceae  
Laurales  
magnoliids  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Thanatephorus  
Ceratobasidiaceae  
Cantharellales

Agaricomycetes  
Agaricomycotina  
Basidiomycota  
fungi  
Lamiaceae  
Lamiales  
eudicots  
Cardiopteridaceae  
Aquifoliales  
Melaleuca  
Myrtaceae  
Myrtales  
Pinaceae  
Pinopsida  
Pinophyta  
gymnosperms  
Thymus (Spermatophyta)  
Rosmarinus  
Pimpinella  
Apiaceae  
Apiales  
Citrus  
Rutaceae  
Sapindales  
Cupressaceae  
Syzygium

**Ključne riječi:** Rhizoctonia solani; Cinnamomum zeylanicum; phytopathogenic fungi; plant-pathogenic fungi; fungus; phytopathogens; anti-fungal properties; fungicidal properties; essential oil crops; oil crops

**CABICODES:** FF610 Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants (NEW March 2000)  
SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)  
HH405 Pesticides and Drugs: Control (NEW March 2000)

**Sažetak:** Twelve essential oils (lavender, citronella, tea tree, cinnamon bark, eucalyptus, pine, common thyme, rosemary, anise, orange sweet, cypress, clove) were tested for in vitro antifungal activity on soilborne plant pathogenic fungus Rhizoctonia solani. Oils were applied in quantities of 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 µL, and the zone of inhibition was measured on the fourth and the seventh day of incubation. The results indicated that all examined oils except orange sweet had antifungal activity against investigated plant pathogen. The best antifungal activity had the essential oils of common thyme and anise which completely inhibited the mycelial growth even in the smallest amount of application.

**Napomene:** 72-7514 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278771

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 62**

**Naslov:** Influence of feed on the quality of feed pellets.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj krmiva na kvalitetu peleta krmne smjese.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Ronta, Mario, author  
Romić, Renata, author  
Benak, Stipo, author  
Euman, Domagoj, author  
Aračić, Ana, author  
Prakatur, Ivana, author  
Novoselec, Josip, author  
Steiner, Zvonimir, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:235-239.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehnickih znanosti Osijek, Sveucilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** energy consumption  
feed formulation  
feed rations  
feeds  
moisture content  
pelleted feeds  
pelleting  
pellets  
physicochemical properties  
temperature

**Ključne riječi:** energy use; energy utilization; feeding stuffs

**CABICODES:**

RR100 Forage and Feed Processing  
RR300 Feed Composition and Quality

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** This research was carried out at the Belje Fodder Factory. The aim of the study was to determine the effect of feed or components in the composition of the mixture on the quality of pellets. In the study, the quality of feed pellets was determined by PDI (pellet durability index), which shows the durability of the pellets. In addition to PDI, the following were observed: pelletizer energy consumption, pelletizing temperature, sample temperature after conditioning, sample moisture after conditioning, sample temperature after passing through the pelletizer matrix, and sample moisture after passing through the pelletizer matrix. The test was carried out on a feed mixture of GT2, whereby the mixture was mixed according to two formulations for which the FPQF (feed pellet quality factor) was first calculated, each formulation being mixed eight times. From the observed indicators, energy consumption and PDI were significantly higher, while post-conditioning sample moisture and post-matrix sample moisture were significantly lower with the GT2-1 mixture. From the obtained results, it can be concluded that different feed composition of the feed mixture may affect the quality of the feed pellet.

**Napomene:** 235-23912 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297476

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 63

**Naslov:** Influence of feeding calves with starter based on yeast products on daily weight gain and calf health.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj hranidbe teladi sa starterom na bazi proizvoda kvasaca na dnevne priraste i zdravstveno stanje teladi.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Steiner, Zvonimir, author  
Bešlo, Drago, author  
Benak, Stipo, author  
Gavić, Goran, author  
Aračić, Ana, author  
Rica, Ines, author  
Musa, Petra, author  
Konjačić, Miljenko, author  
Ronta, Mario, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:469-

473.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J.J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** aetiology  
animal health  
calf feeding  
calves  
diets  
enteritis  
feed additives  
feeds  
growth rate  
liveweight gain  
pneumonia  
sex differences  
therapy  
yeasts

**Organizmi:** cattle

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** causal agents; etiology; ileitis; jejunitis; feeding stuffs; liveweight gains; therapeutics

**CABICODES:** LL520 Animal Nutrition (Production Responses)  
LL821 Prion, Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Pathogens of Animals  
RR130 Feed Additives  
RR300 Feed Composition and Quality

**Sažetak:** The study was conducted on 238 Holstein breed calves, 119 calves per control and experimental group. The plan for feeding the milk pronoun was the same in both groups, while the mixture differed in that the yeast-based products were used in the experimental group. The values of the average daily weight gain were not significantly

different. Looking at gender, male calves in the control group had significantly higher average daily gain than female calves. In the control group there were 184 pneumonia therapies and in the experimental 139. The number of enteritis therapies in the control group was 45 and in the experimental 29. The production results in the form of growth were not improved, but the health status was improved.

**Napomene:** 469-47313 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248215

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 64**

**Naslov:** Influence of intercropping of wheat in walnut orchards on the nematode trophic groups in the soil.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj konsocijacije nasada oraha (*Juglans regia* L.) i pšenice (*Triticum aestivum* L.) na trofičke grupe Nematoda u tlu.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Puškarić, Josipa, author  
Brmež, Mirjana, author  
Popović, Brigita, author  
Ivezić, Vladimir, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:209-214.

**Adresa:** Fakultet Agrobiotehničkih Znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Juraja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** wheat  
intercrops  
intercropping  
orchards  
walnuts  
free living nematodes  
crops

**Organizmi:** Triticum aestivum

Juglans regia

Triticum

Juglans

Nematoda

**Širi pojmovi:** Triticum

Poaceae

Poales

commelinids

monocotyledons

angiosperms

Spermatophyta

plants

eukaryotes

Juglans

Juglandaceae

Fagales

eudicots

invertebrates

animals

**Ključne riječi:** English walnut; freeliving nematodes; nematodes

**CABICODES:** FF150 Plant Cropping Systems

JJ100 Soil Biology (Soil Biology)

FF005 Field Crops

FF003 Horticultural Crops

KK100 Forests and Forest Trees (Biology and Ecology)

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** In this field experiment, the influence of intercropping of wheat in walnut orchards on the nematodetrophic groups in the soil was studied. Three different systems have been studied, the cultivated area with wheat (P), walnut orchards covered with natural vegetation (O), and agroforestry system with walnuts and wheat (O + P). Samples for nematological analyses were collected from three experimental plots on three different sampling times and in four replications. The nematodes are separated from 100 g of soil, determined, and separated into trophic groups. Treatment P influenced the growth of bacterivores compared to other treatments. There were no statistically significant differences found between other trophic groups. Considering both treatments and sampling times, the number of fungivores in wheat (P and P + O) decreased in the third sampling. Considering the sampling times, the percentage of herbivore and predators increased significantly while the percentage of fungivores decreased just before the harvest compared to the other two sampling times. Further research is

needed in order to understand better the functioning of the nematode community structure within this agroforestry system.

**Napomene:** 209-21420 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172682

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 65**

**Naslov:** Influence of nitrogen fertilization and variety on wheat grain infection by Fusarium species.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj gnojidbe dušikom i sorte na zarazu zrna pšenice vrstama Fusarium.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Matić, Magdalena, author  
Novoselović, Dario, author  
Ćosić, Jasenka, author  
Dujković, Angelina, author  
Vrandečić, Karolina, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:76-80.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** wheat  
cultivars  
nitrogen fertilizers  
nitrogen  
plant pathogenic fungi  
plant pathogens  
varieties  
pathogens

**Organizmi:**



Triticum aestivum  
Fusarium  
Triticum  
fungi

**Širi pojmovi:** Triticum  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Nectriaceae  
Hypocreales  
Sordariomycetes  
Pezizomycotina  
Ascomycota  
fungi

**Ključne riječi:** cultivated varieties; phytopathogenic fungi; plant-pathogenic fungi; fungus; phytopathogens

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF020 Plant Breeding and Genetics  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
FF610 Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants (NEW March 2000)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** The Fusarium genus represents an important group of causal agents of wheat diseases. The infection of wheat grains with Fusarium species is influenced by several factors, of which the variety and nitrogen fertilization were analyzed in this study. In the experiment conducted in 2019, no correlation was found between higher nitrogen fertilization and an increase in wheat grain infection in all varieties. However, different nitrogen rates have been found to cause significant differences in the percentage of infection depending on the variety. A significant difference was also found between varieties in the degree of susceptibility to infection.

**Napomene:** 76-8011 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297454

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Naslov:** Influence of substrates of different origin with and without zinc supplementation on zinc translocation into spinach seedlings.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj supstrata različitog porijekla s dodatkom i bez dodatka cinka na translokaciju cinka u presadnice špinata.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Herman, Goran, author  
Ivezić, Vladimir, author  
Engler, Meri, author  
Žalac, Helena, author  
Popović, Brigita, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:136-141.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** seedlings  
zinc  
substrates  
spinach  
plant composition  
chemical composition

**Organizmi:** Spinacia oleracea

**Širi pojmovi:** Spinacia  
Amaranthaceae  
Caryophyllales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** chemical constituents of plants

**CABICODES:** JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
FF003 Horticultural Crops (NEW March 2000)

## FF040 Plant Composition

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** The aim of the study was to determine the influence of the origin of the substrate on the possibility of growing spinach seedlings, on the zinc content of spinach seedlings, and how the additional introduction of zinc solution into different substrates affects the translocation of zinc into spinach seedlings. Seedlings grown in the control-Organic soil substrate had the highest zinc accumulation coefficient for control substrates (0.95), and seedlings grown in Klasmann Potgrond H+ZnSO<sub>4</sub> had the highest accumulation coefficient for the zinc-enriched substrates (3.27). Although the highest concentration of zinc was found in the control Horse pelleted substrate, the coefficient of accumulation in that substrate was the lowest (0.47). Generally, the highest concentration of zinc in spinach seedlings was found in all zinc-enriched substrates.

**Napomene:** 136-14115 ref.**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International**Broj pristupa:** 20210297462**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 67****Naslov:** Influence of table eggs' weight classes on quality indicators.**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj težinskih razreda konzumnih jaja na pokazatelje kvalitete.**Jezik:** Croatian**Autori:** Kralik, Zlata, author

Kralik, Gordana, author

Hanžek, Danica, author

Radišić, Žarko, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:635-639.**Adresa:** Fakultet Agrobiotehničkih Znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek**Broj stranica:** 5**Datum publikacije:** 2021**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material**Predmetni pojmovi:** egg albumen  
egg production  
egg quality

egg yolk  
eggs  
food quality  
poultry  
hens  
pH  
egg shell  
egg shell thickness  
colour

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** birds  
fowls

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Gallus gallus  
Gallus  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes  
birds

**Ključne riječi:** egg white; yolk; domesticated birds; hydrogen ion concentration; potential of hydrogen; color; chickens

**CABICODES:** QQ040 Eggs and Egg Products (Eggs and Egg Products)  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**Sažetak:** The aim of the study was to determine the influence of egg grade on quality indicators. Egg quality research was performed on a total of 120 eggs, originating from Tetra SL hens kept in enriched cages and fed with commercial feed for laying hens balanced on 17.6% protein and 11.84 MJ ME/kg of feed. Collected eggs were divided into 4 classes according to weight S (< 53 g), M (53-63 g) L (63-73 g) and XL (> 73 g). Egg quality indicators were determined with the Nobel Digital Egg Tester 6500, while the pH value of egg yolks and albumens was determined with a pH meter. The length and width of the eggs were determined by a movable measure, the mass of the basic parts by a scale, and the values were used to calculate the shape index and the proportion of the basic parts in the egg. The study found that the egg class has an impact on the shape index,

weight, length and width of the egg, yolk index, shell thickness, pH of the albumen and yolk, and the proportions of the basic parts ( $P < 0.05$ ); and has no effect on albumen height, HU, yolk color, and shell strength ( $P > 0.05$ ).

**Napomene:** 635-63911 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278876

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 68**

**Naslov:** Insecticidal efficacy of rapeseed extract in lesser grain borer (*Rhyzopertha Dominica* Fab.) suppression.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Lucić, Pavo, author  
Rozman, Vlatka, author  
Liška, Anita, author  
Baličević, Renata, author  
Paponja, Ivan, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:220-223.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, J.J. Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 4

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** insecticidal properties  
rape  
plant extracts  
stored products pests  
insect pests  
ceramics  
glass  
wood  
mortality  
swede rape  
pests  
arthropod pests

**Organizmi:** Brassica napus var. oleifera  
Rhyzopertha dominica  
insects  
arthropods

**Širi pojmovi:** Brassica napus  
Brassica  
Brassicaceae  
Brassicales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Rhyzopertha  
Bostrichidae  
Coleoptera  
insects  
Hexapoda  
arthropods  
invertebrates  
animals

**Ključne riječi:** lesser grain borer; American wheat weevil; storage pests; stored-product pests; pest insects; pest arthropods; oilseed rape; canola; death rate

**CABICODES:** HH405 Pesticides and Drugs; Control  
SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)  
QQ111 Storage Problems and Pests of Food (Storage Problems and Pests of Food)

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** Lesser grain borer (*Rhyzopertha dominica* Fab.) is a storage pest of the Bostrichidae family. Insecticidal efficacy of rapeseed (*Brassica napus* L.) extract was investigated on four types of surfaces: ceramics, glass, treated and raw wood. Mortality rate of lesser grain borer was observed through three different exposures (4, 24 and 48 h) with the aim of determining the influence on insecticidal activity regarding different surfaces and exposures. The highest mortality rate was achieved on glass surface at the highest exposure (48 h) which was significantly higher in comparison with other surfaces. Given that the insecticidal effect was achieved on all surfaces, particularly satisfactory on glass surface, the rapeseed extract has a high potential in suppressing storage insects.

**Napomene:** 220-22311 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172684

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 69**

**Naslov:** Inventory and management of vineyards in GIS environment.

**Drugi naslov:** Inventarizacija i upravljanje vinogradima u GIS okruženju.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Plaščak, Ivan, author  
Jurišić, Mladen, author  
Radočaj, Dorijan, author  
Zimmer, Domagoj, author  
Gjajić, Luka, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:287-292.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** geographical information systems  
global positioning systems  
vineyards  
management  
environment

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** geographic information systems; GIS

**CABICODES:** CC300 Information and Documentation (Information and Documentation)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** This paper presents the purpose of development and the presentation of a cadastre, which aims to provide an insight into the central cadastral database of the Republic of Croatia. Introducing digitalisation (digital cadastre) on vineyard areas of the company Kutjevo d.d. Among other things, it enables easier data management. The use of digital maps results in significant savings in resources when planning and performing agrotechnical operations. The conducted inventory provides insight into the data and significantly facilitates access to land parcels. Using GIS tools gives a direct insight into the overall situation - inventory of all vineyards.

**Napomene:** 287-29227 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297482

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 70

**Naslov:** Investment approach to agricultural production in the case of rural areas of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Serbia.

**Drugi naslov:** Investicijski pristup u ratarskoj proizvodnji na primjeru ruralnih prostora Republike Hrvatske i Republike Srbije.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Dokić, Dragan, author  
Gregić, Maja, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:248-252.

**Adresa:** Općina Erdut, Bana Josipa Jelačića 4, Dalj, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** economic development  
agricultural production  
agricultural development  
rural development  
economic growth



investment  
efficiency

**Geografski pojmovi:** Serbia  
Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
Mediterranean Region  
upper-middle income countries  
very high Human Development Index countries  
European Union Countries  
high income countries

**Ključne riječi:** capital outlay; Srbija

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
UU850 Rural Development (Rural Development)  
EE800 Investment, Finance and Credit (Investment, Finance and Credit)

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** Economic growth is an integral and continuous process, inherent in systems capable of sustaining itself over time and thus transitioning to more effective states. In other words, local economic processes are an integral part of social processes that are organized business-friendly by means of human resources in accordance with the legislative rules in order to reach the highest level of economic development. In this paper, the capital coefficient shows the level of engagement of resources in agricultural production, which is an important factor for economic development. The economic development observed at the local level means an increase in production of goods and services, with simultaneous structural transformations and changes in the functioning of the local economy. The broader concept of economic development (in relation to economic growth) is emphasized, as economic development not only encompasses the growth of production, but also all the necessary economic, systemic and structural changes. Therefore, it is necessary to show the economic efficiency of investments in agricultural production, which was done through marginal capital coefficient and marginal efficiency coefficient. These two coefficients showed an increase in agricultural production with the aim of assessing its sustainability.

**Napomene:** 248-25210 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172687

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Zapis: 71**

**Naslov:** Laboratory assessment of selected wild plant species allelopathic potential on germination and growth of lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*).

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Ravlić, Marija, author  
Baličević, Renata, author  
Lucić, Pavo, author  
Vinković, Željka, author  
Pranjeković, Eva-Lorena, author  
Brnjić, Danica, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:215-219.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences in Osijek, J.J. Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** leaves  
plant extracts  
allelopathy  
seed germination  
seedling growth  
lettuces  
stems  
roots  
shoots  
wild plants

**Organizmi:** *Lactuca sativa*  
*Chenopodium album*  
*Oenothera biennis*  
*Aristolochia clematitis*  
*Lepidium draba*  
*Cardaria*  
*Hypericum perforatum*  
*Linaria vulgaris*  
*Papaver rhoeas*  
*Viola arvensis*  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:**

Lactuca  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Chenopodium  
Amaranthaceae  
Caryophyllales  
Oenothera  
Onagraceae  
Myrtales  
Aristolochia  
Aristolochiaceae  
Piperales  
magnoliids  
Lepidium  
Brassicaceae  
Brassicales  
Hypericum  
Hypericaceae  
Malpighiales  
Linaria  
Scrophulariaceae  
Lamiales  
Papaver  
Papaveraceae  
Ranunculales  
Viola  
Violaceae

**Gljučne riječi:** Cardaria draba

**CABICODES:** FF500 Weeds and Noxious Plants (Weeds and Noxious Plants)  
FF700 Plant Disorders and Injuries  
FF003 Horticultural Crops  
FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** The aim of the study was to determine allelopathic potential of wild plant species on germination and growth of lettuce. Effect of 5% concentration water extracts prepared from stem and leaf of eight plant species belonging to different families were evaluated in laboratory experiment. The results showed that the majority of extracts reduced germination of lettuce seeds. Significant decrease in seedlings root and shoot length was also observed, especially in

treatments with *Chenopodium album* stem and leaf extracts. Fresh weight of seedlings was reduced in all treatments from 32.2% with *Oenothera biennis* stem extract up to 100% with *C. album* extracts. On average, leaf extracts had greater negative effect compared to stem extracts on all measured parameters.

**Napomene:** 215-21922 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172683

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 72

**Naslov:** Liming effect on wheat yield and some grain quality properties.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Iljkić, D., author  
Dokladal, I., author  
Jović, J., author  
Zebec, V., author  
Horvat, D., author  
Varga, I., author  
Rastija, M., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor  
Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:320-324.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljace 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** application rates  
crop quality  
crop yield  
gluten  
lime  
liming  
protein content  
spikes  
starch  
wheat

winter wheat  
yield components

**Organizmi:** Triticum  
Triticum aestivum

**Širi pojmovi:** Triticum  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF030 Plant Morphology and Structure  
FF100 Plant Production  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** Wheat production worldwide is affected mainly with weather conditions and soil fertility where soil acidity represent very common problem. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of liming with hydrated lime on winter wheat yield, some yield components (ear number per m<sup>2</sup>, 1000 grain weight), hectolitre mass and quality (protein, starch and wet gluten content and sedimentation value) three years after lime application. Field trial was set up by RCBD in four treatments: control (0 t ha<sup>-1</sup>), 3.5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, 7.0 t ha<sup>-1</sup> and 14.0 t ha<sup>-1</sup> of hydrated lime. Vegetation season 2013/2014 was specific for winter wheat growing due to exceptionally mild winter and high amount of rainfall in the spring time, when flooding occurred. Average grain yield was relatively low (5.65 t ha<sup>-1</sup>) regarding to genetic potential. However, effect of liming was significant for yield, yield parameters and grain quality. Generally, yield, ear number per m<sup>2</sup>, protein content, wet gluten content and sedimentation value were significantly higher on the treatments with higher lime doses.

**Napomene:** 320-32414

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2019 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372306

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 73

**Naslov:** Livestock production analysis in Osijek-Baranja and Vukovar-Srijem county.

**Drugi naslov:** Analiza stočarske proizvodnje Osječko-baranjske i Vukovarsko-srijemske županije.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Crnčan, Ana, author  
Kranjac, David, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:253-256.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 4

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** animal production  
livestock numbers  
livestock farming  
production structure

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** cattle  
pigs  
sheep  
goats

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Sus scrofa  
Sus  
Suidae  
Suiformes  
Ovis  
Capra  
Balkans  
Southern Europe

Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** swine; hogs

**CABICODES:** LL180 Animal Husbandry and Production  
EE110 Agricultural Economics

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** The aim of this paper was to analyse the structure of agricultural production with emphasis on livestock production and changes that occurred after the accession period of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union. Emphasis is placed on the structure of livestock production in Osijek-Baranja and Vukovar-Srijem County. In the period of three years there has been a trend of decline in numbers of cattle, pigs and sheep in the observed Counties. The number of goats is increasing, while the number of farms in which they are kept decreases. Changes in terms of rational use of pastures and creation of value added products are necessary in order to maintain existing production volumes. Investments in indigenous and autochthonous breeds and processing capacities are necessary in order to obtain recognizable high-value traditional products.

**Napomene:** 253-25612 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172688

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 74

**Naslov:** Melittin stability in honey bee venom under different storage conditions measured with RP-HPLC-PDA method.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Flanjak, Ivana, author  
Primorac, Ljiljana, author  
Stokanović, Milica Cvijetić, author  
Puškadija, Zlatko, author  
Rajs, Blanka Bilić, author  
Kovačić, Marin, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:467-471.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Food Technoogy Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Franje Khača 18, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek,  
University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** HPLC  
honey  
melittin  
honey bee venom  
beekeeping  
detection  
honey bees  
quantitative techniques  
techniques

**Organizmi:** Apis

**Širi pojmovi:** Apidae  
Hymenoptera  
insects  
Hexapoda  
arthropods  
invertebrates  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** high performance liquid chromatography; honeybee venom;  
apiculture; honeybees

**CABICODES:** ZZ900 Techniques and Methodology (Techniques and Methodology)  
VV820 Toxinology (Toxinology)  
QQ070 Other Produce (Other Produce)  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to determine performance characteristics of reversed-phase high performance liquid chromatographic method with photo-diode array detector (RP-HPLC-PDA) for melittin content determination, and to evaluate the melittin content in honey bee venom during 6 months of storage at room temperature and in the freezer. Based on the obtained results of the method performance characteristics(linearity, precision, trueness, LOD and LOQ), the used RP-HPLC-PDA method is fit for purpose. Linearity was confirmed with correlation coefficient of 0.999 while relative standard deviation (RSD) of sample preparation repeatability was 2.45%. Limits of detection and quantification were 0.62 µg/mL and 1.88 µg/mL, respectively. Statistical analysis showed that the storage temperature had no effect on the melittin content during 6 months of storage. The results of this study can be of great interest to the



beekeepers because it show that venom quality is maintained with reduced cost for storing and manipulation.

**Napomene:** 467-47115 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278844

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 75**

**Naslov:** Modelling of a precision fertilization map using geostatistics.

**Drugi naslov:** Modeliranje karte precizne gnojidbe uporabom geostatistike.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Jurišić, Mladen, author  
Radočaj, Dorijan, author  
Rapčan, Irena, author  
Zimmer, Domagoj, author  
Lončar, Antonela, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:54-59.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** fertilizers  
geographical information systems  
kriging  
maps  
models  
potassium  
precision agriculture  
sugarbeet

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Beta vulgaris var. saccharifera

**Širi pojmovi:** Beta vulgaris  
Beta

Amaranthaceae  
Caryophyllales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** fertilisers; geographic information systems; GIS; precision farming; site specific crop management

**CABICODES:** CC300 Information and Documentation (Information and Documentation)  
FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF100 Plant Production  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
ZZ100 Mathematics and Statistics

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** Fertilization in precision agriculture has been one of the important factors in agricultural production, as quality fertilization provides stable yields. The spatial interpolation of soil samples' values by geostatistics has been recognized worldwide as a reliable method of soil condition and fertilization maps modelling. In this study, a model of precision fertilization maps was developed using geostatistical interpolation methods for fertilization of sugar beet with potassium oxide. The study area covers three independent locations within the Osijek-Baranja County. Ordinary kriging was selected as an interpolation method, whereby normal distribution and data stationarity were tested as preconditions for interpolation. The comparison of the conventional approach and precision fertilization resulted in fertilizer savings of 200 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> for location 1, 73.5 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> for location 2 and 96.0 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> for location 3. Open-source GIS software SAGA GIS and QGIS were used for data processing.

**Napomene:** 54-5913 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297450

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Naslov:** Monitoring of soybean growth stages using an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV).

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Radočaj, Dorijan, author  
Jurišić, Mladen, author  
Plaščak, Ivan, author  
Barač, Željko, author  
Sigurnjak, Emanuel, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:60-65.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** unmanned aerial vehicles  
monitoring  
soybeans  
crop yield  
growth stages

**Organizmi:** Glycine max  
Glycine (Fabaceae)

**Širi pojmovi:** Glycine (Fabaceae)  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** soybeans

**CABICODES:** FF100 Plant Production  
FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry

NN050 Automation and Control

ZZ900 Techniques and Methodology (Techniques and Methodology)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** UAV monitoring of crop properties is a novel procedure in agricultural practice, allowing the detection of anomalies and the adjustment of crop management. In this research, five cyclic imaging repetitions were conducted for a soybean agricultural parcel located in Donji Miholjac. Monitored soybean growth stages were a reference stage before sowing, fourth trifoliate, beginning pod and beginning maturity stage. Images collected in the field were processed by the Structure-from-Motion algorithm for the creation of digital orthophotos. Four complementary vegetation indices calculated from red, green and blue spectral channels of the digital orthophoto were used for the interpretation of crop properties. The low-cost and effectiveness of UAV in crop monitoring showed potential for implementation in agricultural practice.

**Napomene:** 60-6512 ref.**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International**Broj pristupa:** 20210297451**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 77**

**Naslov:** Monitoring of virus vectors (Xiphinema, Nematoda) in Vukovar-Srijem, Osijek-Baranja and Istrian county vineyards, 2018.

**Drugi naslov:** Monitoring pojave nematoda prenositelja virusa iz roda Xiphinema u vinogradima Vukovarsko-srijemske, Osječko-baranjske i Istarske županije 2018. godine.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Poturiček, Luka, author  
Puškarić, Josipa, author  
Raspudić, Emilija, author  
Vrandečić, Karolina, author  
Marić, Marina, author  
Brmež, Mirjana, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:95-99.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September

2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** geographical distribution  
monitoring  
vineyards  
disease vectors  
free living nematodes  
plant viruses  
plant pathogens  
plant parasitic nematodes  
plant pests  
vectors  
pathogens  
plant parasites  
pests  
parasites

**Geografski pojmovi:** Romania  
Croatia

**Organizmi:** Xiphinema  
Grapevine fanleaf virus  
Nepovirus  
Comovirinae  
Arabis mosaic virus  
Nematoda  
viruses

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
upper-middle income countries  
very high Human Development Index countries  
Longidoridae  
Dorylaimida  
Dorylaimia  
Enoplea  
Nematoda  
invertebrates  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Nepovirus  
Comovirinae

Secoviridae  
Picornavirales  
positive-sense ssRNA Viruses  
ssRNA Viruses  
RNA Viruses  
viruses  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region

**Ključne riječi:** freeliving nematodes; nematodes; viruses of plants; phytopathogens; eelworms; Rumania

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF610 Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants (NEW March 2000)  
FF620 Plant Pests (NEW March 2000)  
PP710 Biological Resources (Animal)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** Nematodes of the genus *Xiphinema* are a significant group of organisms in the soil that are adapted for living under different conditions. They feed on the roots of many plant species, but they can make additional damage on a vine by transmitting the Grapevine fanleaf virus (GFLV) and Arabis mosaic virus (ArMV). These viruses are responsible for infectious degeneration disease of grapevines worldwide. The goal of this study is to monitor the occurrence of nematodes of the genus *Xiphinema* in the vineyards of the counties Vukovar-Srijem, Osijek-Baranja and Istria in the year 2018. Sampling was performed at 13 localities within these three counties. Samples were taken from the root zone at a depth of 30 cm. The extraction of nematodes from the soil samples was carried out by the Baermann funnel method, followed by making of the permanent preparation for the measurement and determination of nematodes. All determined nematodes of the genus *Xiphinema* from the samples belonged to the species *Xiphinema index* and were found in the counties Vukovar-Srijem and Istria. This research confirmed the presence of *Xiphinema index* in Croatian vineyards.

**Napomene:** 95-9912 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297456

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 78

**Naslov:** Morphological characteristic of udder Tsigai sheep in lactation.

**Drugi naslov:** Morfološke odlike vimena ovaca pasmine cigaja u laktaciji.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Novoselec, J., author  
Lang, J., author  
Mioč, B., author  
Klir, Ž., author  
Antunović, Z., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor  
Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:525-530.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J.J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** ewes  
lactation  
machine milking  
milk yield  
milk yielding animals  
milkability  
morphology  
udder quarters  
udders

**Organizmi:** mammals  
sheep  
Tsigai

**Širi pojmovi:** Ovis  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
sheep

**Ključne riječi:** milk-yielding animals

**CABICODES:** LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)  
LL400 Animal Anatomy and Morphology (NEW March 2000)

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to determine udder morphological characteristic of Tsigay ewes breed in lactation. Tsigay udder is relatively large and well-developed suitable for machine milking. The increase number of lactation significantly affects the increase of udder morphological characteristics, while the increase in the days of lactation affects the reduction of udder morphological characteristics in sheep. Older sheep have bigger udder, and advancing lactation showed improvement in the udder morphological characteristics that determine the milkability.

**Napomene:** 525-53018

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2019 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372345

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 79

**Naslov:** MTNR1A gene polymorphisms in Istrian sheep population.

**Drugi naslov:** Polimorfizmi MTNR1A gena u populaciji istarske ovce.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Držaić, Valentino, author  
Ramljak, Jelena, author  
Kasap, Ante, author  
Širić, Ivan, author  
Antunović, Zvonko, author  
Mioč, Boro, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:424-428.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet, Svetošimunska cesta 25, 10000 Zagreb, Hrvatska, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** gene frequency  
genotypes  
climate  
lambing  
livestock numbers  
milk production  
polymerase chain reaction



reproduction  
restriction fragment length polymorphism  
ewe milk  
milk yielding animals  
temperate climate  
loci  
alleles

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** sheep  
Istrian Milk  
mammals

**Širi pojmovi:** Ovis  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
sheep  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** milk-yielding animals; PCR; RFLP; sheep milk

**CABICODES:** LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (New March 2000)  
QQ010 Milk and Dairy Produce  
LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)  
PP500 Meteorology and Climate  
ZZ360 Molecular Biology and Molecular Genetics  
ZZ380 Taxonomy and Evolution (Taxonomy and Evolution)

**Sažetak:** In the temperate climate zone, sheep are characterized by seasonal reproductive activity. The aim of the present study was to identify polymorphisms of MTNR1A gene and frequency of out-of-season lambing in Istrian sheep. On a sample of 30 Istrian sheep polymorphisms at the locus 606 and 612 of the MTNR1A gene were determined by PCR-RFLP method. All three genotypes were determined in both loci (606: CC 0.17; CT 0.40; TT 0.43; 612: GG 0.64; GA 0.33; AA 0.03) and allele frequencies were: C 0.37; T 0.63; G 0.80 and A 0.20. In investigated sample of Istrian sheep high frequency of genotype GG and allele G that are characteristic for out-

off-season lambing breeds was determined. Although Istrian sheep are characterized by a genetic predisposition for out-off-season lambing, they are more difficult to achieve by using current technological procedures subordinated to milk production.

**Napomene:** 424-42814 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248206

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 80**

**Naslov:** Nitrogen rate predice on using empirical Bayesian kriging method for Osijek-Baranja County.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Đurđević, Boris, author  
Jug, Danijel, author  
Brozovic, Bojana, author  
Vukadinović, Vesna, author  
Đurđević, Ana Nemet, author  
Zovkić, Juro, author  
Jug, Irena, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author  
Gavran, Mirna, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:224-228.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** nitrogen fertilizers  
nitrogen  
soil types  
application rates  
Bayesian theory  
kriging  
statistical analysis  
arable land

removal  
nitrate  
monitoring  
models  
arable soils  
soil analysis

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** statistical methods

**CABICODES:** JJ200 Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy (Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy)  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
ZZ100 Mathematics and Statistics

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** Nitrogen is one of the most important elements of plant nutrition. Plants absorb in mineral form and its deficiency is common in agricultural production. Once the fertilizer is applied in the soil, all forms of nitrogen can undergo a variety of chemical changes (denitrification, volatilization) and also leaching which has significant effect on nitrogen plant availability. Because of that, it is important to monitor nitrate rates and to isolate vulnerable areas of arable land which is the main aim of this study. Nitrogen needs for crops were calculated by using ALRxp computer model for fertilization recommendation. Visualization and prediction of calculated data was done by applying geostatistical empirical Bayesian kriging method. The mean value of nitrogen rate was 134.15 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>. Geostatistical analysis reveals that the range between 120-160 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> cover the most of Osijek-Baranja County and that, by visualization of nitrogen prediction rates, vulnerable areas of land can be detected. In these areas it is necessary to carry out a detailed soil analysis after which is only possible to make decisions about required actions.

**Napomene:** 224-22814 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172685

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Naslov:** Nutritional value of wheatgrass juice - estimation on the basis of mineral concentrations.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Rebekić, Andrijana, author  
Grubišić, Sanja, author  
Kristić, Marija, author  
Špoljarić, Katarina Mišković, author  
Lisjak, Miroslav, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:44-51.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** potassium  
manganese  
minerals  
nutritive value  
zinc  
calcium  
magnesium  
iron  
transition elements

**Organizmi:** Agropyron

**Širi pojmovi:** Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** Mn; nutritional value; quality for nutrition

**CABICODES:** QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)

**Sažetak:** The aim of this research was to compare nutritional value of wheatgrass juice to apple, carrot, beet, lemon, orange, cabbage, Swiss chard and celery fresh juice on the basis of K, Ca, Mg, Mn, Fe

and Zn concentrations. A concentration of elements in juices was determined by ICP - OES technique. According to one sample t test ( $p < 0.05$ ) wheatgrass juice had significantly higher concentrations of all examined elements in comparison to apple, carrot, lemon, orange and cabbage juice. As hierarchical cluster analysis revealed, regarding the mineral concentrations, wheatgrass juice is most similar to Swiss chard and beet juice. Obtained results indicated that wheatgrass juice is valuable source of minerals. Therefore, it can be recommended for use in daily diet alongside commonly used juices.

**Napomene:** 44-5129 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278767

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 82

**Naslov:** Outlook and perspective of Croatian soy bean market up to 2030 by applying partial equilibrium model.

**Drugi naslov:** Pregled i perspektive tržišta soje u Republici Hrvatskoj do 2030. godine primjenom modela parcijalne ravnoteže.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kranjac, D., author  
Zmaić, K., author  
Sudarić, T., author  
Grgić, I., author  
Zrakić, M., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor  
Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:127-131.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J.J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet Agrobiotehničkih znanosti, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljace 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** acreage  
crop yield  
exports  
imports  
market prices

markets  
production  
projections  
soyabeans

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Glycine (Fabaceae)

**Širi pojmovi:** Papilionoideae

Fabaceae

Fabales

eudicots

angiosperms

Spermatophyta

plants

eukaryotes

Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

European Union Countries

high income countries

Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** soybeans

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics

EE130 Supply, Demand and Prices (Supply, Demand and Prices)

EE600 International Trade (International Trade)

QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** Paper presents outlook and expected perspectives of soy bean market in Croatia up to 2030. Using the AGMEMOD partial equilibrium model, future developments of sown areas, yields, production, imports, exports and soy prices are presented under ceteris paribus market conditions along with existing Common Agricultural Policy instruments and measures. The model results indicate the continuation of the positive movements in the soy market by the end of the simulated period provided that the increase in sown area and soybean production will not be as pronounced as after Croatian accession to the European Union.

**Napomene:** 127-1319

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372270

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Naslov:** Output and economic indicators of farms covered by FADN survey in Croatia.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Crnčan, Ana, author  
Kristić, Jelena, author  
Milković, Sanja Jelić, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:329-335.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek., Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** production costs  
economic indicators  
crop production  
European Farm Accounting Network  
animal husbandry

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** FADN; livestock husbandry

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
FF100 Plant Production  
LL180 Animal Husbandry and Production (NEW March 2000)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** The purpose of the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) is to collect output, economic and financial indicators for agricultural production. Four FADN reports were compiled based on data collected from holdings participating in the survey. This paper

compares and analyses output and economic indicators for eight main types of farming for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. The number of livestock units and the value of production in pig and poultry sectors increased in 2017 in comparison with the other analysed years. Fruit, olive, wine and grape sectors had the lowest production costs.

**Napomene:** 329-3355 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297488

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 84

**Naslov:** Pedigree analysis of the trotter horse in Serbia.

**Drugi naslov:** Analiza pedigrea konja kasačkih pasmina u Srbiji.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Milovac, Slavica, author  
Štrbac, Ljuba, author  
Šaran, Momčilo, author  
Trivunović, Snežana, author  
Baban, Mirjana, author  
Gregić, Maja, author  
Potočnik, Klemen, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:124-128.

**Adresa:** Poljoprivredni fakultet, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Trg Dositeja Obradovića 8, Novi Sad, Serbia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** inbreeding  
pedigree  
racehorses  
generation interval  
mares  
stallions  
population genetics  
databases  
computer software



**Geografski pojmovi:** Serbia

**Organizmi:** horses

Equus

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

Mediterranean Region

upper-middle income countries

very high Human Development Index countries

Equus

Equidae

Perissodactyla

mammals

vertebrates

Chordata

animals

eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** race horses; mare; data banks; computer programs; Srbija

**CABICODES:** LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (New March 2000)

LL075 Sport Animals (Sport Animals)

ZZ100 Mathematics and Statistics

CC300 Information and Documentation (Information and Documentation)

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** The aim of this paper was to calculate the parameters of the population in the software specialized for the pedigree analysis based on the origin data of the trotter horses in the register of the Association for Trotter horse of Serbia. The total number of horses was 2.655, which were born from 1926. to 2010. Data processing was done using the PopRep 2.0 online software, and the following population parameters were calculated: pedigree completeness, inbreeding coefficient and generation interval. The average pedigree completeness for the observed population for the last ten years was ranged from 47.4% in the 6th generation to 100% in the 1st generation. For most of horses, the inbreeding coefficient ranged from 0-5% and although it had a tendency to increase, the average coefficient of inbreeding per year of birth was low. Generation interval at the population level was on average 11.9 years, while for mares it was 10.4 years, and for stallions 13.3 years. In the further work, the data that has been collected so far needs to be completed in order to increase the level of pedigree completeness and the accuracy of the assessment of other parameters of the population.

**Napomene:** 124-12815 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172667

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 85**

**Naslov:** Phenotypic characteristics of different age categories of Istrian goat.

**Drugi naslov:** Fenotipske odlike različitih dobnih kategorija istarske koze.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Antunović, Z., author  
Novaković, K., author  
Klir, Ž., author  
Novoselec, J., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor  
Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:429-433.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J.J. Strossmayer u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** age differences  
body measurements  
body weight  
breed differences  
breeds  
goat breeds  
livestock  
native livestock  
phenotypes  
domestic animals

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** goats

**Širi pojmovi:** Capra  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata

animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** animal breed; animal breeds

**CABICODES:** LL400 Animal Anatomy and Morphology (NEW March 2000)

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to determine the phenotypic characteristics of different age categories of Istrian goat and to compare them with the previous studies carried out with native and foreign goat breeds. The study was conducted on 26 Istrian goats divided into groups according to the age (<2, 2-5 and >5), where body measures and weight were recorded. The effect of age significantly influenced the body weight (57.43-65.67 kg), withers height (64.53-69.63 cm) and chest circumference (92.50-96.53 cm). Other body measures and indices of physical development of Istrian goat increased with the age, although without significant differences. Istrian goat in comparison with other breeds reared in Croatia (Croatian spotted goat, Croatian white goat, Alpine and Saanen goat), have larger body frame.

**Napomene:** 429-43314

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372326

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 86

**Naslov:** Phenotypic traits of Croatian white goats in various ages.

**Drugi naslov:** Fenotipske odlike različitih dobnih kategorija hrvatske bijele koze.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Antunović, Zvonko, author  
Erceg, Ozren, author  
Klir, Željka, author  
Novoselec, Josip, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:394-398.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J.J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** age differences  
body length  
body measurements  
body weight  
breed differences  
goat breeds  
native livestock  
phenotypes  
breeds  
livestock  
domestic animals

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** goats

**Širi pojmovi:** Capra  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** animal breed; animal breeds

**CABICODES:** LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (New March 2000)  
LL400 Animal Anatomy and Morphology (New March 2000)

**Sažetak:** The aim of this research was to determine the phenotypic characteristics of Croatian white goats in various ages and to compare them with local breeds of goats. The study was conducted with 42 does of Croatian white goat divided according to the age (<2, 3 - 5 and >5 years). Body measures were carried out as well as body weight of does. The significant effect of age on body weight (39.14-

46.05 kg), body length (62.43-66.32 cm), chest circumference (77.71-84.77 cm), anamorphosis index, body proportions and muscularity indices were determined. Other phenotypic characteristics of Croatian white goat have increased with the age, although differences were not significant. Comparing Croatian white goat with Croatian local breeds, it is evident that it has smaller body frame.

**Napomene:** 394-39813 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248200

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 87**

**Naslov:** Possibilities for sustainable development of rural tourism in Požega-Slavonia County.

**Drugi naslov:** Mogućnosti održivog razvoja ruralnog turizma Požeško-Slavonske županije.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Sudarić, T., author  
Zmaić, K., author  
Deže, J., author  
Kristić, J., author  
Palković, M. B., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor  
Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:163-167.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** constraints  
management skills  
rural tourism  
sustainability  
tourism development

tourism situation

visits

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

European Union Countries

high income countries

Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** excursions; trips

**CABICODES:** EE119 Leisure, Recreation and Tourism Economics (NEW March 2000)

UU700 Tourism and Travel (Tourism and Travel)

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** The aim of this paper is to determine and analyse the current situation of rural tourism Požega-Slavonia County and to point out the opportunities and guidelines for its sustainable development. Although tourism at the national level is becoming increasingly important activity of the Croatian economy (18.1% share in GDP), and according to the Report on the competitiveness of the travel and tourism (2017) is located on the 32nd (of 136 countries), rural tourism in Požega-Slavonia County shows the worst indicators in the Republic of Croatia. Although the trend of visitors in the observed period (2012-2017) shows an increase number of tourists, in the national structure it tends to decline. Empirical research has shown that the very lack of interest in rural subjects are to this study (46.15%), also there are insufficient rural supply, not appropriate promotion and lack of investment. Emphasis is on the management skills of the rural facility owner who need to improve their economy through training, information and cooperation through the vertical and horizontal directions in order to present their destination and its economy because rural tourism can be a dominant driver of economic and social benefits of rural areas.

**Napomene:** 163-1679

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372277

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 88

**Naslov:** Possibilities for the development of agricultural holdings through measures under the program of rural development.

**Drugi naslov:**

Mogućnosti razvoja poljoprivrednih gospodarstva kroz mjere iz programa ruralnog razvoja republike hrvatske.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Sudarić, Tihana, author  
Zmaić, Krunoslav, author  
Janić, Ivan, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:300-304.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** development programmes  
agricultural development  
rural development  
agricultural production  
farmers  
farms  
resources  
rural areas

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** development programs

**CABICODES:** UU850 Rural Development (Rural Development)  
EE110 Agricultural Economics  
EE125 Aid  
EE120 Policy and Planning  
EE130 Supply, Demand and Prices (Supply, Demand and Prices)  
UU800 Rural Sociology (Rural Sociology)

**Sažetak:** Agricultural holdings have problems of sustainable growth and development. The development of agricultural holdings should be based on the use of resources through measures from the Rural

Development Program. The aim of this paper is to identify and analyze the usefulness of measures 6 of the Rural Development Program in the Republic of Croatia. In the paper a comparative analysis of the usability of the measures 6.3. Support for the development of small agricultural holdings and 6.1. Starting a business for young farmers was applied. The characteristics of measures 6 are that they enable the start of agricultural production for young farmers and the development of existing farms. Measures are an integral part of the agricultural development strategy through measures from the Rural Development Program.

**Napomene:** 300-3047 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278813

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

## Zapis: 89

**Naslov:** Possibility of enriching eggs with omega-3 fatty acids using algae in hens' feed.

**Drugi naslov:** Mogućnost obogaćivanja jaja omega-3 masnim kiselinama korištenjem algi u hrani za nesilice.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kralik, Z., author  
Grčević, M., author  
Kralik, G., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor  
Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:458-462.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J.J. Strossmayer u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** diets  
docosahexaenoic acid  
egg quality  
egg yolk composition  
eggs  
eicosapentaenoic acid



feed additives  
hen feeding  
hens  
linseed oil  
monoenoic fatty acids  
omega-3 fatty acids  
polyenoic fatty acids  
poultry  
rapeseed oil  
saturated fatty acids  
soyabean oil

**Organizmi:** fowls  
birds

**Širi pojmovi:** Gallus gallus  
Gallus  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes  
birds  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** chickens; domesticated birds; soybean oil; monounsaturated fatty acids; polyunsaturated fatty acids; canola oil

**CABICODES:** LL130 Egg-producing Animals (Egg-producing Animals)  
LL520 Animal Nutrition (Production Responses)  
QQ040 Eggs and Egg Products (Eggs and Egg Products)  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
RR130 Feed Additives

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** The research was conducted on total of 80 Tetra SL laying hens divided into two experimental groups (K and P). Hens from control group consumed feed supplemented with 5% soybean oil, while in the experimental group 4% of oil mixture (soybean 1.5%, rapeseed 1.2% and linseed oil 1.3%) and 1% algae was added. Feeding period lasted for 21 days. It was found that the addition of oil mixture and algae in hens' feed significantly increased the proportion of MUFA, ALA, DHA as well as total omega-3 fatty acids in egg yolks compared to group K, and reduced the proportion of SFA and total n-6 PUFA. Feeding treatments had no effect on proportion of EPA.

**Napomene:** 458-46213

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372332

Zapis: 90

**Naslov:** Possibility of reducing phosphorus fertilization by applying microbial preparation in soybean production on acid soil.

**Drugi naslov:** Primjena mikrobiološkog preparata s ciljem smanjenja mineralne gnojide fosforom u proizvodnji soje na kiselom tlu.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Jović, Jurica, author  
Kristek, Suzana, author  
Horvat, Daniela, author  
Ivanković, Ilija, author  
Zebec, Vladimir, author  
Romić, Ivan, author  
Prakatur, Berislav, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:429-433.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** phosphorus fertilizers  
crop yield  
phosphorus  
soyabeans  
crop production  
acid soils  
plant height  
plant oils  
pods  
protein content

**Geografski pojmovi:** Bosnia-Hercegovina

**Organizmi:** Glycine max  
Pseudomonas putida  
Pseudomonas rhizosphaerae  
Pseudomonas fluorescens  
Glycine (Fabaceae)

**Širi pojmovi:**

Glycine (Fabaceae)  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Pseudomonas  
Pseudomonadaceae  
Pseudomonadales  
Gammaproteobacteria  
Proteobacteria  
Bacteria  
prokaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
high Human Development Index countries  
Mediterranean Region  
upper-middle income countries

**Ključne riječi:** phosphate fertilizers; soybeans; vegetable oils

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
JJ200 Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy (Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy)  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
JJ100 Soil Biology (Soil Biology)

**Sažetak:** Although there is enough phosphorus in the soil, most of this element is found in unavailable forms for plant uptake, which often makes it a limiting factor in plant production. The aim of this study was to examine the possibility of applying microbial preparation in order to reduce phosphorus fertilization in soybean production on acid soil. The highest soybean yield (2.76 t ha<sup>-1</sup>) and the highest average plant height (96.6 cm) were achieved on the treatment of recommended mineral fertilization (104 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> ha<sup>-1</sup>), the highest oil content (23.88%) and the highest number of pods per plant (44.33) on the treatment with reduced phosphorus fertilization by 50%, while the highest protein content (38.40%) was achieved on the control treatment. No statistically significant differences in the observed parameters were found between the treatment of reduced phosphorus fertilization with microbial preparation and the treatment of mineral fertilization according to recommendation.

**Napomene:** 429-43312 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278837

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 91**

**Naslov:** Potential gain of genome editing for improved animal breeding.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Raguž, Nikola, author  
Lukić, Boris, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:464-468.

**Adresa:** Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** animal breeding  
CRISPR-Cas9  
domestic animals  
genes  
genetic engineering  
genome analysis  
genome editing  
genomes  
livestock

**Ključne riječi:** genetic manipulation

**CABICODES:** LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (New March 2000)  
WW100 Genetic Engineering, Gene Transfer and Transgenics  
ZZ360 Molecular Biology and Molecular Genetics

**Sažetak:** Genome editing is a modern technology for modifying or manipulating the genome. The initial molecular techniques like Zinc-Finger Nucleases (ZFNs) and Transcription Activator-Like Effector Nucleases (TALENs) had a relatively low resolution in a splicing site recognition and thus suffered from a lower specificity due to their off-target side effects. The contemporary method that involves Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats (CRISPR) has

recently gained a wide acceptance among researchers due to its speed, simplicity and ability for modifying genes. In this paper, the potential gain of genome editing with an accent on application in animal breeding will be discussed.

**Napomene:** 464-46823 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248214

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 92**

**Naslov:** Precision fertilization of crops using nitrogen (N) sensors.

**Drugi naslov:** Precizna gnojidba usjeva primjenom dušičnih (N) senzora.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Jurišić, Mladen, author  
Plaščak, Ivan, author  
Radocaj, Dorijan, author  
Barač, Željko, author  
Rapčan, Irena, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:289-294.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehnickih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** nitrogen fertilizers  
nitrogen  
precision agriculture  
application rates  
sensors  
geographical information systems  
mapping  
maps

**Ključne riječi:** precision farming; site specific crop management; geographic information systems; GIS; cartography

**CABICODES:**

CC300 Information and Documentation (Information and Documentation)

JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments

NN400 Agricultural and Forestry Equipment (General)

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** The optimal amount of nitrogen in the soil is essential for the development of biomass and cultivation of agricultural crops. Unlike the conventional approach, in precision fertilization the nitrogen application is variable and adjusts to the existing amount of nitrogen in the soil. Thus, crops on the entire agricultural land get the optimum amount of nitrogen for growth. In the precise fertilization, generally nitrogen is being less used than in conventional methods, which results in long-term environmental conservation and savings of working resources and human labour. Real-time sensor approaches and approaches using mapping in the GIS environment for precision fertilization are described. Practical precision fertilization is described in the example of company Beljed.d.

**Napomene:** 289-29421 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172695

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 93

**Naslov:** Prediction of total number of Varroa destructor mites in the honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) colony in late summer.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Kovačić, Marin, author  
Puškadija, Zlatko, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:258-262.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josipa Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** ectoparasites  
honey bee colonies  
honey bees  
social insects  
pollinators  
infestation  
honey bee brood  
mortality  
prediction

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Varroa destructor  
Apis mellifera  
Apis mellifera carnica  
Apis  
insects

**Širi pojmovi:** Varroa  
Varroidae  
Mesostigmata  
mites  
Acari  
Arachnida  
arthropods  
invertebrates  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Apis  
Apidae  
Hymenoptera  
insects  
Hexapoda  
Apis mellifera  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** honeybees; honeybee colonies; honeybee brood; death rate

**CABICODES:** LL010 Apiculture  
YY700 Pathogens, Parasites and Infectious Diseases (Wild Animals)  
(NEW March 2000)  
ZZ100 Mathematics and Statistics

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** The ectoparasitic mite *Varroa destructor* is a major cause of winter honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) colony losses. Beekeepers use a variety of methods to prevent *Varroa* damage. However, to be sure of the effectiveness of the used methods, it is necessary to estimate the *varroa* population in the colonies before treatment. Therefore, the aims of this field study were to (1) estimate the size of *Varroa* population in the colonies and (2) to examine the relationship between different methods of determining the infestation of colonies with mites. To do so, three sampling methods were performed to estimate the size of the *Varroa* population in colonies: adult bee infestation, brood infestation and natural mite mortality. The estimated number of the *Varroa* population was quite accurate and showed a highly positive correlation with the total mite fall after the treatment. When data of adult bee or brood infestation were used separately to predict the *Varroa* population, a non-significant correlation was found. However, the monitoring of natural mite mortality showed a much better prediction of the *Varroa* population even in late summer. Results presented here shows that monitoring of natural mite fall is a simple and reliable method of monitoring the *Varroa* population size in late summer in non-collapsing colonies of honey bees.

**Napomene:** 258-26214 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297480

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 94**

**Naslov:** Prevention of lameness in cows with infrared thermography.

**Drugi naslov:** Prevencija šepavosti kod krava infracrvenom termografijom.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Bobić, Tina, author  
Bank, Filip, author  
Mijić, Pero, author  
Baban, Mirjana, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author  
Gregić, Maja, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:201-206.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:**



13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** lameness  
diagnosis  
dairy cows  
cows  
thermography  
dairy farms  
disease prevention  
infrared radiation

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** cattle

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**CABICODES:** LL860 Non-communicable Diseases and Injuries of Animals (Non-communicable Diseases and Injuries of Animals)  
LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)  
LL886 Diagnosis of Animal Diseases (NEW March 2000)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** Lameness is a bovine disease, which frequently occurs on dairy farms. It is extremely painful for animals, resulting with high economic loses because of a decrease in milk production, treatment costs, and early culling of the animals. It is crucial to detect inflammatory changes (precursors of lameness) in the onset, before

the development of the advanced stage of the disease, which leads to difficult and painful movement of the animals. The development of infrared thermography provides new opportunities in the prevention of lameness. This technology is contactless, non-invasive, and relatively easy to apply. Infrared thermography has a future in preventing lameness in cows, provided certain prerequisites for its proper use are fulfilled.

**Napomene:** 201-20625 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297471

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 95**

**Naslov:** Produced noise level of the crusher in relation to individual exploitation factors.

**Drugi naslov:** Proizvedena razina buke drobilice u odnosu na pojedine eksploatacijske činitelje.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Barač, Željko, author  
Plaščak, Ivan, author  
Jurić, Tomislav, author  
Jurišić, Mladen, author  
Heffer, Goran, author  
Zimmer, Domagoj, author  
Vidaković, Ivan, author  
Radočaj, Dorijan, author  
Kujundžija, Petar, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:350-355.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:**

occupational health  
noise  
crushers  
building materials  
containers  
engines  
bricks  
concrete  
bitumen  
tiles

**Ključne riječi:** asphalt

**CABICODES:** VV900 Occupational Health and Safety (Occupational Health and Safety)  
NN000 Engineering and Equipment (General) (Engineering and Equipment (General))

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** This study presents the results of noise measurement of a building material crusher at work and maximum engine speed, in an empty container and in a full container with different types of material (bricks, concrete, asphalt, tile and mixed building material). The measurement was performed in accordance with the standards HRN ISO 6396 (2000) and HRN ISO 5131 (2000). They indicate that the microphone must be placed on the left and right side of the crusher operator and in relation to the reference point of the operator position from the centre of the head of the operator to the hull start up to  $790 \pm 20$  mm from the centre of the head of the operator  $200 \pm 20$  mm. The lowest noise level was measured on the left side at both engine speed with the empty tank and the right side at both engine speed with a full tank of mixed construction material. Furthermore, the highest noise level was measured at the tank full of concrete on both sides at operating and maximum speed. The operator is exposed to impermissible noise levels exceeding 87 dB, which is negative for the health of the operator and can cause permanent consequences.

**Napomene:** 350-35516 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297491

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 96

**Naslov:** Reaction of winter wheat and maize to reduced soil tillage on pseudogley.

**Drugi naslov:** Reakcija ozime pšenice i kukuruza na reduciranu obradu i gnojidbu dušikom na pseudoglejnom tlu.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Jug, Danijel, author  
Jug, Irena, author  
Đurđević, Boris, author  
Brozović, Bojana, author  
Viljanac, Vedran, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:185-193.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 9

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** winter wheat  
crop yield  
wheat  
maize  
tillage  
pseudogleys  
yield components  
nitrogen  
nitrogen fertilizers

**Organizmi:** Triticum aestivum  
Zea mays  
Triticum

**Širi pojmovi:** Triticum  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Zea

**Ključne riječi:** corn; soil cultivation

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
FF100 Plant Production  
JJ400 Soil Morphology, Formation and Classification (Soil  
Morphology, Formation and Classification)  
JJ900 Soil Management (Soil Management)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** The research on the reaction of winter wheat and maize to reduced soil tillage, at different doses of nitrogen fertilization, was conducted during 2013 (maize) and 2013/2014 (winter wheat). The research was conducted at the site Čačinci, on the soil type pseudogley, with five different soil tillage treatments: conventional - OR, subsoiling - PO, chiseling - RA, discharrowing - TA and no-till - DS, and three nitrogen fertilization treatments: N1 - fertilization reduced by 50% compared to the fertilization recommendation, N2 - fertilization conducted according with the fertilization recommendation and N3 - fertilization increased by 50% compared to the fertilization recommendation. Weather conditions and the researched soil tillage variants had a greater impact on all the studied yield components as well as the agricultural yield itself. The highest grain yields of winter wheat were obtained by PO (5.14 t ha<sup>-1</sup>) and RA (5.06 t ha<sup>-1</sup>) soil tillage treatments. The highest maize grain yield was achieved by OR treatment (10.23 t ha<sup>-1</sup>), while the difference in yield between the other studied tillage treatments was very small. Reduced soil tillage systems TA and DS were inferior in these studies compared to systems where soil is cultivated/loosened to a greater depth. Between fertilization treatments N2 and N3, no justified differences were found in the amount of achieved grain yield, although for some indicators, for both researched crops, the highest value of agricultural yield was determined in N2 treatment.

**Napomene:** 185-19317 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297469

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 97

**Naslov:** Regulation of *Aspergillus* spp. secondary metabolism by velvet complex.

**Drugi naslov:** Uloga velvet kompleksa u regulaciji sekundarnog metabolizma plijesni roda *Aspergillus*.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kovač, Tihomir, author  
Antunović, Martina, author

Crevar, Biljana, author

Lončarić, Ante, author

Šarkanj, Bojan, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:148-151.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Prehrambeno-tehnološki fakultet Osijek, Franje Kuhača 18, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 4

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** metabolites  
genes  
secondary metabolites  
molecular genetics  
transcription factors  
metabolism  
environmental factors  
mycotoxins  
aflatoxins  
aflatoxin B1

**Organizmi:** Aspergillus

**Širi pojmovi:** Trichocomaceae  
Eurotiales  
Eurotiomycetes  
Pezizomycotina  
Ascomycota  
fungi  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** biochemical genetics; fungal toxins

**CABICODES:** ZZ394 Biochemistry and Physiology of Microorganisms  
VV820 Toxinology (Toxinology)

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** Secondary metabolism of *Aspergillus* spp. fungi is regulated by velvet complex. This fungi are producers of mycotoxins, secondary metabolites that are toxic at low doses. Velvet complex, composed of several transcription factors, is regulated by environmental factors. Among them, the impact of light on velvet is the most studied one, while impact of other factors is subject of up-to-date research.

Velvetcomplex is regulator of expression of more than one hundred genes that are responsible for secondary metabolites biosynthesis, response on oxidative status modulation, growth and development of fungi. Regulation by velvet can be different between different fungi, even between members of the same genus. The aim of this study is to represent the newest cognition on the regulation of secondary metabolites of *Aspergillus* spp. fungi by velvet complex, under impact of light, because these fungi are producers of the most potent natural carcinogen - aflatoxin B1.

**Napomene:** 148-15120 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172671

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 98**

**Naslov:** Results of corn sowing using MaterMacc Twin Row-2 sowing machine on experimental field "Tenja".

**Drugi naslov:** Rezultati sjetve kukuruza sijačicom MaterMacc Twin Row-2 na pokušalištu "Tenja".

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Banaj, A., author  
Banaj, Đ., author  
Tadić, V., author  
Petrović, D., author  
Duvnjak, V., author

**Suradnici:** Kovacëv, I. (Kovacëv), editor  
Bilandžija, N. (Bilandžija), editor

**Izvor:** Proceedings of the 47th International Symposium, Actual Tasks on Agricultural Engineering, 5 - 7 March 2019, Opatija, Croatia 2019:89-95.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Proceedings of the 47th International Symposium, Actual Tasks on Agricultural Engineering, 5 - 7 March 2019, Opatija, Croatia.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : University of Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** crop yield  
farm machinery  
maize  
row spacing

sowing  
sowing rates  
yield components

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Zea mays

**Širi pojmovi:** Zea

Poaceae

Poales

commelinids

monocotyledons

angiosperms

Spermatophyta

plants

eukaryotes

Balkans

Southern Europe

Europe

European Union Countries

high income countries

Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** corn; seed sowing

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)

FF100 Plant Production

NN400 Agricultural and Forestry Equipment (General)

**Sažetak:** The paper presents the results of corn yield with application of standard and twin row seeding system on experimental field "Tenja", Osijek (45°31'1.83"N and 18°46'37.5"E). Standard sowing was conducted with PSK4 OLT sowing machine with 70 cm row spacing, and for twin row sowing system, MaterMacc TwinRow - 2 sowing machines were used with double row spacing of 22 cm. For this investigation, two different corn hybrids are used: Chapalu (FAO 350) and Ferarixx (FAO 360). The yield of the Chapalu hybrid in standard sowing was 13,731 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> with the standard deviation of 767.01 and the variation coefficient of 5.59%. The yield of the same hybrid in twin tow sowing system was 14,501 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> or 5.61% more than the yield of standard sowing. With the increasing of seeding rate to 88,040 plants ha<sup>-1</sup> the yield was 14,981 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. The yield of the Ferarixx hybrid in standard sowing was 13,516 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> with the standard deviation of 611.00 and the variation coefficient of 4.52%. The yield of the same hybrid in twin tow sowing system was 14,570 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> or 7.79% more than the yield of standard sowing. With the increasing of seeding rate to 88,395 plants ha<sup>-1</sup> the yield was 15,056 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>.

**Napomene:** 89-958



**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193202158

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 99**

**Naslov:** Results of the first generation of Carniolan honey bees (*Apis mellifera carnica*) selection to *Varroa destructor* resistant traits.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Kovačić, Marin, author  
Raguž, Nikola, author  
Majić, Ivana, author  
Lukić, Boris, author  
Sarajlić, Ankica, author  
Puškadija, Zlatko, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:334-338.

**Adresa:** Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** honey bees  
social insects  
ectoparasites  
heritability

**Organizmi:** *Apis mellifera carnica*  
*Varroa destructor*  
*Apis*  
insects

**Širi pojmovi:** *Apis mellifera*  
*Apis*  
Apidae  
Hymenoptera  
insects  
Hexapoda  
arthropods  
invertebrates

animals  
eukaryotes  
Varroa  
Varroidae  
Mesostigmata  
mites  
Acari  
Arachnida

**Ključne riječi:** honeybees; heritable characters

**CABICODES:** LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (New March 2000)  
LL010 Apiculture  
LL822 Protozoan, Helminth, Mollusc and Arthropod Parasites of Animals

**Sažetak:** Ectoparasitic mite Varroa destructor is a major threat for beekeeping worldwide. As the drugs to fight Varroa mites are losing on its importance in beekeeping, the possible sustainable solution is recognised through the breeding of mite-resistant honey bees. Here we present the results from the first generation of Carniolan bee selection for the recapping behaviour (REC) and suppressed mite reproduction (SMR). In 2016, 51 colonies (initial population) were examined and colony with highest REC and SMR was used for grafting of the first generation. In 2018, 27 daughter queens were evaluated for the same traits. The first generation queens had higher REC for 28%, REC of infested brood cells for 33% and SMR for 4%. The high variability of recapping potentially gives the possibility to include this trait in selection strategies. Future research should focus on heritability estimations and reasons how recapping of brood cells reduces the success of varroa reproduction.

**Napomene:** 334-33826 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248188

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 100**

**Naslov:** Review of 12th International Working Conference on Stored Product Protection (IWCSPP) held in Berlin from 7th October to 11th October, 2018.

**Drugi naslov:** Osvrt na 12. Međunarodnu radnu konferenciju o zaštiti uskladištenih proizvoda održanu u Berlinu od 7. do 11. listopada, 2018.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Liška, A., author  
Rozman, V., author  
Koranić, Z., author

Lucić, P., author

Baličević, R., author

**Izvor:** Zbornik radova 31. Znanstveno - Stručno - Edukativni Seminar s Međunarodnim Sudjelovanjem DDD i ZUPP 2019. Djelatnost dezinfekcije, dezinsekcije, deratizacije i zaštite uskladištenih poljoprivrednih proizvoda, 26. do 29. ožujka 2019, Novigrad (Istra), Croatia 2019:229-236.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Zbornik radova 31. Znanstveno - Stručno - Edukativni Seminar s Međunarodnim Sudjelovanjem DDD i ZUPP 2019. Djelatnost dezinfekcije, dezinsekcije, deratizacije i zaštite uskladištenih poljoprivrednih proizvoda, 26. do 29. ožujka 2019, Novigrad (Istra), Croatia.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Korunić d.o.o. Zagreb

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** arthropod pests  
biological control  
chemical control  
chemotaxis  
climate change  
detection  
earthquakes  
environmental factors  
floods  
fumigation  
insect control  
insect pests  
insecticides  
monitoring  
mycotoxins  
natural disasters  
natural enemies  
pest control  
pests  
physical control  
plant extracts  
stored products  
stored products pests

**Geografski pojmovi:** Berlin

**Organizmi:**

insects  
arthropods

**Širi pojmovi:** Hexapoda  
arthropods  
invertebrates  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Germany  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
OECD Countries  
very high Human Development Index countries  
Western Europe  
Europe

**Ključne riječi:** pest arthropods; pest insects; storage pests; stored-product pests; biocontrol; climatic change; earth tremors; fungal toxins

**CABICODES:** HH100 Biological Control  
HH200 Environmental Pest Management (Environmental Pest Management)  
HH405 Pesticides and Drugs; Control  
PP500 Meteorology and Climate  
PP800 Natural Disasters (Natural Disasters)  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
QQ111 Storage Problems and Pests of Food (Storage Problems and Pests of Food)  
QQ200 Food Contamination, Residues and Toxicology  
SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)

**Sažetak:** International Working Conference on Stored Product Protection - IWCSPP was held in Berlin from 7th October to 11th October, 2018 as the 12th Annual Conference which purpose was the exchange of new achievements and ideas for improving the stored products protection. Including all aspects of stored products protection at the conference through ten sections were novelties presented in the field of pests biology, mycotoxins and chemotaxis as well as new results of storage mechanisms, monitoring and pests detection, application of plant extracts and contact insecticides, fumigation and insects resistance, physical and biological pest control. Among other things an emphasis is placed on new global challenges such as climate change, an increasing number of displaced people, the importance of keeping stored goods for the needs of refugees, people affected by floods, earthquakes and other natural disasters. The conference was attended by 385 participants from 53 countries exposing their works by oral presentation (129) and poster presentation (129).

**Napomene:** 229-2361

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193190410

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 101**

**Naslov:** Rotational grazing in cow-calf system.

**Drugi naslov:** Rotacijsko napasivanje u sustavu krava-tele.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Štavalj, Josipa, author  
Bobić, Tina, author  
Gantner, Ranko, author  
Mijić, Pero, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:479-483.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J.J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** grazing  
cattle farming  
calves  
biomass  
costs  
economic analysis  
electric fences  
feeding  
grasses  
grassland management  
humus  
labour  
mechanization  
pastures  
rotational grazing  
soil compaction  
grasslands

**Organizmi:** cattle  
Poaceae

**Širi pojmovi:** Bos  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants

**Ključne riječi:** costings; pasture management; labor; grazing lands

**CABICODES:** PP350 Grasslands and Rangelands  
LL120 Meat Producing Animals

**Sažetak:** Rotational grazing in the cow-calf system is a carefully planned movement of cattle on pasture throughout the year, which is one of the main goals of quality pasture management. This naturally imitated migration ensures that cattle are fed daily with fresh grass biomass. The pasture is usually surrounded by an electric fence. For winter grazing it is important to ensure the diversity of species from the grass family, and choose the most suitable. Meat and combination breeds are used in the cow-calf system. Economic analysis shows the cost-effectiveness of such farming as the costs of mechanization, feeding, treatment and human labor are reduced. By rotating cattle, grass species regenerate faster, soil is enriched with humus, soil compaction is avoided, and animals are healthier.

**Napomene:** 479-4837 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248217

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 102**

**Naslov:** Runs of homozygosity of the Istrian Shorthaired Hound dog breed provide evidence of its old origin.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Gvozdanović, Kristina, author  
Zorc, Minja, author  
Bošković, Ivica, author  
Kušec, Goran, author

Radišić, Žarko, author

Boić, Nikolina, author

Kušec, Ivona Djurkin, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:240-244.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** animal breeding  
breeding programmes  
dog breeds  
genotypes  
homozygosity  
hounds  
inbreeding  
origin  
breeds

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** dogs

**Širi pojmovi:** Canis  
Canidae  
Fissipeda  
carnivores  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** breeding programs; animal breed; animal breeds

**CABICODES:** LL070 Pets and Companion Animals

LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (NEW March 2000)

ZZ360 Molecular Biology and Molecular Genetics (reinstated and renamed 2002, was General Molecular Biology)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** In this study, a total of 48 Istrian Shorthaired Hound dogs were genotyped using the Illumina CanineHD 220k BeadChip in order to detect runs of homozygosity (ROHs) and calculate the genomic inbreeding coefficient (FROH) for this autochthonous Croatian dog breed. The obtained data were compared with publicly available genomic data of other dog breeds and Gray Wolf. The obtained results revealed that the Istrian Shorthaired Hound exhibited the shortest ROHs and the lowest FROH (0.123) among the investigated populations; the highest value of the inbreeding coefficient was calculated for Boxer (0.437) and Lupo Italiano (0.451) breeds, while Dalmatian dog exhibited moderate FROH values. The results of the present study confirmed that inbreeding coefficients derived from ROHs are a useful tool for the assessment of levels of inbreeding in old dog breeds and can be implemented into the conservation programme of the Istrian Shorthaired Hound.

**Napomene:** 240-24410 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297477

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 103

**Naslov:** Seed allelopathy between herbs and weed species.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Ravlić, Marija, author  
Baličević, Renata, author  
Marković, Monika, author  
Ravlić, Jelena, author  
Mijić, Matej, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:139-143.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek



**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** allelopathy  
weeds  
seed germination  
seeds  
growth  
seedlings  
roots  
shoots  
medicinal plants  
wild relatives

**Organizmi:** Amaranthus retroflexus  
Lepidium draba  
Solanum americanum  
Ocimum basilicum  
Chamomilla recutita  
Melissa officinalis  
Levisticum officinale  
Abutilon theophrasti  
Sorghum halepense  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Amaranthus  
Amaranthaceae  
Caryophyllales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Lepidium  
Brassicaceae  
Brassicales  
Solanum  
Solanaceae  
Solanales  
Ocimum  
Lamiaceae  
Lamiales  
Chamomilla  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
Melissa  
Levisticum

Apiaceae  
Apiales  
Abutilon  
Malvaceae  
Malvales  
Sorghum  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons

**Ključne riječi:** Matricaria chamomilla; Solanum nigrum; chamomile; drug plants; medicinal herbs; officinal plants

**CABICODES:** FF060 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry  
FF500 Weeds and Noxious Plants (Weeds and Noxious Plants)  
FF700 Plant Disorders and Injuries  
SS200 Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)  
SS230 Composition and Quality of Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products (Composition and Quality of Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products)  
FF003 Horticultural Crops

**Sažetak:** The aim of the study was to evaluate allelopathic effect of herbs and weed seeds cogermination on germination and growth of weed species in two experiments. In Petri dish experiment, the highest reduction of germination was recorded in treatment with lovage seeds with decrease in redroot pigweed and black nightshade germination by 93.6 and 69.7%, respectively. Both positive and negative effects were observed on root and shoot length of weed seedlings, while lovage seeds had the greatest impact on the reduction of fresh weight. Allelopathic effect was less pronounced in the experiment with pots. The greatest negative effect was recorded for root length of Johnson grass with the reduction of 38.5% in treatment with basil seeds. On average, redroot pigweed and hoary cress proved to be the most susceptible weeds in Petri dish experiment, however overall, the degree of allelopathic potential depended on both donor and acceptor species.

**Napomene:** 139-14317 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278783

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 104

**Naslov:** Situation analysis of apple production and foreign trade in Croatia.

**Drugi naslov:**

Situacijska analiza proizvodnje i vanjsko-trgovinske razmjene jabuka u Republici Hrvatskoj.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Lončarić, R., author  
Jelić-Milković, S., author  
Krip, H., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor  
Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:137-142.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište J.J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** apples  
exports  
international trade  
production  
trends

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Malus

**Širi pojmovi:** Rosaceae  
Rosales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
EE111 Horticultural Economics (NEW March 2000)  
EE130 Supply, Demand and Prices (Supply, Demand and Prices)

EE600 International Trade (International Trade)  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** The aim of paper was on the basis of analyzed data (2002-2016) to present trends in production and foreign trade of apples in the Republic of Croatia and to provide suggestions for improving the situation. The production of fruits is occurring on only 1.9% of arable land, although it is one of the most profitable sectors of agricultural production in Croatia. Although the production volumes of apples are significantly oscillated (70.260 t on average), recent increases in production is noticed. There is also a clear improvement in foreign trade relations due to a significant increase in apple exports (export/import ratio of apples before entering the EU was 27% and after 2013 it is 74%). Some of the suggestions for improving the situation in the sector are: infrastructure investment (warehouse spaces, specialized mechanization, processing, packaging), further associating of producers due to joint market entry, and their education about innovations in technology, manufacturing and marketing.

**Napomene:** 137-14211

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372272

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 105**

**Naslov:** Social agriculture as a provider of public goods.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Tolić, S., author  
Živić, T., author  
Zmaić, K., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor  
Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:168-172.

**Adresa:** Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljace 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** agricultural sector  
non-market benefits  
rural development  
social services  
sustainability

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
EE115 Natural Resource Economics (NEW March 2000)  
UU485 Social Psychology and Social Anthropology (NEW March 2000)  
UU850 Rural Development (NEW March 2000)

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** Multifunctional agriculture is a term referring to the production of various noncommercial goods, in addition to the basic food production. It moves the focus from productivity to the production of public goods through numerous aspects of social and environmental sustainability. It is a provider of social public goods, such as rural vitality, food safety, poverty decrease and social inclusion, animal welfare, and climatic change effects amelioration. It plays an important role in the sustainable development of vulnerable rural communities, especially those affected by natural and war disasters. This paper's objective is to represent a part of a theoretical approach and practices pertaining to multifunctional agriculture, with a special emphasis on social farming, since the supported social farming activities contribute to the production of public goods, and their various applications of traditional productional modalities contribute to social and environmental sustainability. By virtue of this paper, the authors would like to provide for an incentive to the academia and body politic regarding the establishment of a positive atmosphere and a stimulative legislative framework for the development of social agriculture in the Republic of Croatia.

**Napomene:** 168-17214

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372278

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Zapis: 106**

**Naslov:** Soil protection with different cover crops in the fallow period.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Brozović, Bojana, author  
Jug, Danijel, author  
Jug, Irena, author  
Stipešević, Bojan, author  
Đurđević, Boris, author  
Vidić, Doris, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:154-160.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** biomass  
biomass production  
cover crops  
crop yield  
dry matter  
fallow  
plant density  
rye  
triticale  
wheat  
crops  
peas

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Phacelia tanacetifolia  
Pisum sativum  
Secale cereale  
Triticum aestivum  
Vicia villosa  
Triticum

**Širi pojmovi:** Phacelia  
Boraginaceae

Boraginales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Pisum  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales  
Secale  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
Triticum  
Vicia  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** Pisum arvense; fallowing; pea

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF100 Plant Production  
JJ900 Soil Management (Soil Management)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** The aim of this research, performed in eastern Croatia during 2010/2011, was to evaluate the most suitable plant species for soil protection and covering in the fallow period. The field experiment organized as a completely randomized block design in four repetitions included 11 cover crops treatments: R (rye), W (winter wheat), F (lacy phacelia), P (field pea), V (hairy vetch) as single crops and cover crops mixtures RP, RV, WP, WV, FP and FV. The determination of plant density and aboveground biomass production (dry matter, DM) was used to estimate the most suitable plant species for efficient soil covering. The highest plant density was recorded on W treatment (484 m<sup>-2</sup>) with confirmed statistically significant differences compared to other treatments. R treatment stood out as the most suitable for soil covering with the highest recorded DM (317.88 g m<sup>-2</sup>), followed by RV (278.82 g m<sup>-2</sup>). Comparing the mixtures of cover crop, the best treatments proved to be WV with the highest plant density (328 m<sup>-2</sup>) and RV with the highest DM (278.82 g m<sup>-2</sup>) production.

**Napomene:** 154-16022 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297464

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 107**

**Naslov:** Synergy of agricultural clusters and tourism.

**Drugi naslov:** Sinergijsko djelovanje agro-klastera i turizma.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Sudarić, Tihana, author  
Matuš, Martina, author  
Zmaić, Krunoslav, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:295-299.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** agricultural production  
marketing  
agricultural products  
enterprises  
institutions  
membership  
partnerships  
rural areas  
rural development  
skills  
tourism

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries



**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
EE130 Supply, Demand and Prices (Supply, Demand and Prices)  
EE350 Rural Industry and Enterprises (Rural Industry and Enterprises)  
DD100 Agencies and Organizations  
EE700 Marketing and Distribution  
UU800 Rural Sociology (Rural Sociology)  
EE120 Policy and Planning  
UU700 Tourism and Travel (Tourism and Travel)  
UU850 Rural Development (Rural Development)

**Sažetak:** Agriculture and tourism management including rural development should be based on public-private partnership. Agricultural clusters are strategically interesting associations of small and medium-sized enterprises in close correlation with the scientific and educational sector and public institutions. At the same time, they are regionally concentrated entities that carry out activities that can be similar, correlated or complementary. The main goal of this paper was to determine the impact of agro-cluster on the example of Agro-klastar d.o.o. through the synergy of agriculture and tourism with special review on the development of added value in agricultural production. The research was conducted by the survey method and 43% of the members of Agro-cluster d.o.o. were examined from Vukovar-Srijem County. The research, which is based on the analysis of primary and secondary data sources, differentiated the advantages of cluster membership, which facilitated the sale and marketing of agricultural products, new knowledge and skills, as well as the development of "value-add" agricultural products.

**Napomene:** 295-2997 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278812

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 108**

**Naslov:** Technical fertilizer factors using GIS technology - BogBalle.

**Drugi naslov:** Tehnički činitelji gnojidbe primjenom GIS Tehnologije - BogBalle.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Zimmer, Domagoj, author  
Jurišić, Mladen, author  
Barač, Željko, author  
Radočaj, Dorijan, author  
Marić, Pavle, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:300-304.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehnickih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** technology  
precision agriculture  
maps  
sensors  
nitrogen  
fertilizers  
farming systems  
geographical information systems  
wavelengths  
normalized difference vegetation index  
mapping  
global positioning systems  
remote sensing

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** precision farming; site specific crop management; fertilisers; agricultural systems; geographic information systems; GIS; NDVI; cartography

**CABICODES:** CC300 Information and Documentation (Information and Documentation)  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
NN400 Agricultural and Forestry Equipment (General)  
ZZ900 Techniques and Methodology (Techniques and Methodology)

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** Using precision farming systems, fertilizer savings are achieved. This paper presents the most important technical factors in precision fertilization. The distribution of mineral fertilizers is described by

using the Bogballe dispersant in KO Crnac area. Procedures for collecting relevant information on production areas are explained, such as soil scanning on electrification and sampling, and the use of the SMS Advanced application to produce feed charts. Modern VRT technology for variable volume application has been clarified. In the course of the research, the use of modern OptRx sensors has been clarified by using wavelengths to calculate the NDVI and NDRE crops for the measurement of nitrogen demand and the application in real time. The obtained digital maps for precise distribution of nutrition allow significant savings on fertilizers and prevent unnecessary environmental pollution.

**Napomene:** 300-30436 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172697

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 109

**Naslov:** Technical inspection of crop protection machines according to HRN en ISO 16122:2015.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Tadić, Vjekoslav, author  
Banaj, Đuro, author  
Knežević, Dario, author  
Banaj, Anamarija, author  
Petrović, Davor, author  
Sabljak, Juraj, author

**Izvor:** Actual Tasks on Agricultural Engineering, Proceedings of the 48th International Symposium, Zagreb, Croatia, 2-4 March 2021  
2021:401-408.

**Adresa:** University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences in Osijek, Department for Agricultural Engineering and Renewable Energy Sources, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Actual Tasks on Agricultural Engineering, Proceedings of the 48th International Symposium, Zagreb, Croatia, 2-4 March 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : University of Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** sprayers  
spraying  
plant protection

farm machinery  
orchards  
risk  
seed treatment  
slurries  
fertilizers

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** crop protection; fertilisers

**CABICODES:** NN400 Agricultural and Forestry Equipment (General)

**Sažetak:** By joining the European Union, the Republic of Croatia had to adapt to European laws, which were mandatory to fulfil an action plan for the establishment of sustainable use of pesticides. With the listed, should have been implemented a system for education of farmers and technical inspection of plant protection machines according to European standard EN 13790-1;2:2005 (1 - Agricultural machinery - Sprayers - Inspection of sprayers in use - Part 1: Field crop sprayers; 2 - Air-assisted sprayers for bush and tree crops). During the past years of application for the mentioned standard, shortcomings have been noticed and an improved version has been made, according to which inspections conduct technical inspection. Standard has been made during 2015. under mark HRN EN ISO 16122:2015 and has four chapters. Regular technical inspection must be performed for arable sprayers, orchard sprayers, fixed and semi-mobile sprayers. Based on a risk assessment for human, animal and environmental health and frequency of use, a technical inspection for hand sprayers and knapsack sprayers on hand, battery and motor drive as well as knapsack motor orchard sprayers, is not required. In mentioned standard, it is specified the inspection procedure and the necessary equipment for implementation of testing. Due to the reduction of pollution and environment preservation, a need to review mentioned standard is occurred, to set procedure for technical inspection for all machines who apply chemical agents. In this category belong: foggers, devices for seed treatment, devices for application slurry and solid fertilizers and various types of granular or powder applicators. Therefore, a revision of the standard can be expected.

**Napomene:** 401-40813 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210265045

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 110**

**Naslov:** The content of the chloroplast pigments, phenols and vitamin C in the juice and the cellulose residue of the wheatgrass (*Triticum aestivum* L.).

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Kristić, Marija, author  
Špoljarević, Marija, author  
Orkić, Vedran, author  
Kereša, Lucija, author  
Grubišić, Sanja, author  
Rebekić, Andrijana, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:200-204.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** chemical composition  
cellulose  
phenols  
wheat  
ascorbic acid  
chloroplasts  
plant composition  
plant pigments  
varieties

**Organizmi:** *Triticum aestivum*  
*Triticum*

**Širi pojmovi:** *Triticum*  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta

plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** vitamin C; chemical constituents of plants

**CABICODES:** FF040 Plant Composition  
FF005 Field Crops  
FF020 Plant Breeding and Genetics

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** It is known that wheatgrass is a rich source of nutrients that have a positive impact on human health. Making the juice of it using juicer, the cellulose residue is most often thrown away. The aim of the study was to determine the content of photosynthetic pigments, phenols and vitamin C in the juice and the cellulose residue in ten varieties of wheatgrass and evaluate the amount of active components remaining in the cellulose residue. On average for all varieties, significantly higher amounts of these compounds were found in the cellulose residue as compared to the juice. There was also significant difference in the content of the before mentioned compounds between wheat varieties. The highest average content of chlorophyll a, carotenoids and phenols was found in Katarina variety, the highest content of chlorophyll b in the variety Eurofit and the highest content of vitamin C in the variety Pipi. The data obtained show that the variety significantly affects all of the examined parameters and that more than half of the biologically active compounds tested are lost by throwing the cellulose residue.

**Napomene:** 200-20415 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172680

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 111

**Naslov:** The effect of age on production traits and haematological parameters of goat kids in an organic farming system.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj dobi na proizvodne i hematološke pokazatelje jaradi u ekološkom sustavu uzgoja.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Klir, Željka, author  
Rončević, Andrea Natali, author  
Novoselec, Josip, author  
Antunović, Zvonko, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:213-218.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** erythrocytes  
kids  
haemoglobin  
age  
traits  
animal production  
blood  
blood sampling  
haematocrit  
haematology  
leukocytes  
liveweight gain  
organic farming  
young animals

**Geografski pojmovi:** France

**Organizmi:** goats

**Širi pojmovi:** Capra  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
OECD Countries  
very high Human Development Index countries  
Western Europe  
Europe

**Ključne riječi:**

hemoglobin; hematocrit; hematology; ecological agriculture; blood red cells; red blood cells; leucocytes; white blood cells; liveweight gains; eco-agriculture; organic culture

**CABICODES:** LL600 Animal Physiology and Biochemistry  
LL180 Animal Husbandry and Production (NEW March 2000)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** The aim of the present paper was to research the effect of age on the production traits and haematological parameters of goat kids in organic farming system. Exterior characteristics were determined in 20 goat kids of French Alpine breed at the ages of 30, 50, and 80 days. Blood sampling was carried out after measurement of exterior characteristics. In whole blood the number of erythrocytes and leukocytes was determined, as well as the content of haemoglobin, haematocrit, average content of haemoglobin in erythrocytes, average volume of erythrocytes, as well as concentration of haemoglobin in erythrocytes. During the research, goat kids obtained daily weight gain of 172.36 g during the period between day 30 to day 50, and 111.79 g at the age between day 50 and 80. Most of the exterior characteristics increased with the age of goat kids. The number of leukocytes and average erythrocytes volume increased, while the average concentration of haemoglobin in erythrocytes decreased with the age of goat kids. The determined haematological parameters indicated satisfactory growth and body development of goat kids in organic system.

**Napomene:** 213-21815 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297473

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 112

**Naslov:** The effect of sewage sludge and sludge compost on soil fertility, organic matter content and yield of perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*).

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Ragályi, Péter, author  
Lončarić, Zdenko, author  
Rebekić, Andrijana, author  
Rékási, Márk, author  
Borsányi, Barbara, author  
Molnár, Sándor, author  
Szabó, Anita, author  
Draskovits, Eszter, author  
Uzinger, Nikolett, author



**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:76-80.

**Adresa:** Centre for Agricultural Research, Institute for Soil Sciences and Agricultural Chemistry, Herman Ottó út 15., H-1022 Budapest, Hungary

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** sewage sludge  
soil pH  
soil amendments  
soil organic matter  
nitrogen  
biomass  
composts  
grasses  
growth  
nutrient uptake  
organic matter  
soil fertility

**Organizmi:** Lolium perenne  
Poaceae

**Širi pojmovi:** Lolium  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** organic matter in soil

**CABICODES:** XX300 Human Wastes and Refuse  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
JJ200 Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy (Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy)  
FF007 Forage and Fodder Crops  
FF100 Plant Production

**Sažetak:** The effect of anaerobically stabilized sewage sludge and sludge compost on the chemical properties, organic matter (OM) content and quality, and macro-nutrient amounts of acidic sand and

calcareous chernozem soils was studied. The impact on the yield and nutrient uptake of perennial ryegrass test plant was also evaluated. The amendments were added to the soils in a proportion of 1% and 3% rates. The composting process and the compost additive (green waste) increased the pH and decreased the organic carbon and nitrogen contents of the sewage sludge. The pH of the acidic soil was increased especially by compost treatments, while the sewage sludge application lowered the pH of the calcareous chernozem from the alkaline range to near neutral. The OM and dissolved organic carbon (DOC) showed moderate, total N slight, while NH<sub>4</sub>-N, NO<sub>3</sub>-N and P substantial increases as a result of the applied treatments. Biomass yields followed a similar trend on both soils: sewage sludge amendment showed a strong effect even at the 1% treatment rate while increasing the compost addition to soil led to a more gradual growth of ryegrass yields. As a result of the studied treatments, the plant N contents also increased in some cases.

**Napomene:** 76-806 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248138

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 113

**Naslov:** The effects of mulch and bio-fertilizers on soil properties in organic soybean and buckwheat production.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Šeremešić, Srdjan, author  
Manojlović, Maja, author  
Tomšik, Monika, author  
Vujić, Nataša, author  
Đurđević, Boris, author  
Dolijanović, Željko, author  
Vojnov, Bojan, author  
Babec, Brankica, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:122-128.

**Adresa:** University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Dositeja Obradovića 8, Novi Sad, Serbia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:**

Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization  
(CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** biofertilizers  
soyabeans  
buckwheat  
crop production  
live mulches  
straw mulches  
wood chips  
nitrogen fertilizers  
phosphorus fertilizers  
potassium fertilizers  
soil physical properties  
soil chemical properties  
application rates  
semiarid zones  
soil  
aquatic organisms  
seaweeds  
marine plants  
aquatic plants

**Geografski pojmovi:** Serbia

**Organizmi:** Glycine max  
Fagopyrum esculentum  
Ascophyllum nodosum  
Glycine (Fabaceae)  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Glycine (Fabaceae)  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Fagopyrum  
Polygonaceae  
Caryophyllales  
Ascophyllum  
Fucaceae  
Fucales

Phaeophyceae  
Ochrophyta  
Chromista  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
Mediterranean Region  
upper-middle income countries  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** soybeans; chemical properties of soil; aquatic species; marine algae; marine species; phosphate fertilizers; potash fertilizers; physical properties of soil; Srbija

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF100 Plant Production  
JJ200 Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy (Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy)  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
JJ900 Soil Management (Soil Management)  
XX200 Plant Wastes

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** Buckwheat and soybean are regarded as important crops in organic production and their production could contribute to achieving farm sustainability. However, this significance derives from a preceding effect, but less research is done on these crops as major crops. The aim of this study is to examine soil properties under different mulches and bio-fertilizers in soybean NS Kaća and buckwheat Novosadska. The experiment was set up in semiarid conditions in the Center for organic production in Selenča with 3 types of mulches: wood chips, straw, living mulch as well as commercial fertilizers and soil enhancers: organic NPK fertilizer, *Ascomyllum nodosum* extract and microbiological stimulator. Mulches were helpful in maintaining the physical properties of soil, but they could not preserve the chemical properties of soil. Buckwheat manifested better chemical and physical soil properties compared to soybean. Our results showed differences regarding mulch application in terms of impact on soil, which could serve as a basis for improving the management of buckwheat and soybean under organic production systems in semiarid conditions.

**Napomene:** 122-12813 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297460

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Naslov:** The impact of inbreeding on the litter size in Romanov ewes.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj uzgoja u srodstvu na veličinu legla romanovske ovce.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kasap, A., author  
Špehar, M., author  
Mioč, B., author  
Barać, Z., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor  
Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:480-484.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet, Svetošimunska cesta 25, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** ewes  
inbreeding  
inbreeding depression  
litter size  
pedigree  
phenotypes  
repeatability  
reproductive performance

**Organizmi:** Romanov  
sheep

**Širi pojmovi:** sheep  
Ovis  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**CABICODES:** LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (NEW March 2000)  
LL250 Animal Reproduction and Embryology (NEW March 2000)  
ZZ100 Mathematics and Statistics

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** The aim of the study was to examine the impact of inbreeding on the litter size in the population of Romanov breed using the animal repeatability model. Pedigree analysis revealed that among 4097 phenotyped ewes, 415 were inbred. The average coefficients of inbreeding in whole and inbred part of the population were 0.018 and 0.19, respectively ( $F_{min}=0.015$ ,  $F_{max}=0.4375$ ). The estimated inbreeding depression, i.e. regression of the litter size on the coefficient of inbreeding was -0.051 but it was found to be statistically insignificant ( $P>0.05$ ).

**Napomene:** 480-48414

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2019 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372336

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 115

**Naslov:** The importance of intrinsic and extrinsic quality characteristics when buying fresh pork meat - a review of previous research.

**Drugi naslov:** Važnost intrinzičnih i ekstrinzičnih obilježja kvalitete pri kupnji svježeg svinjskog mesa - pregled dosadašnjih istraživanja.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Milković, Sanja Jelić, author  
Lončarić, Ružica, author  
Kristić, Jelena, author  
Crnčan, Ana, author  
Kralik, Igor, author  
Gvozdanović, Kristina, author  
Kušec, Goran, author  
Kušec, Ivona Djurkin, author  
Kralik, Zlata, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:203-208.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** consumer attitudes  
consumer behaviour

consumer preferences  
consumers  
fresh products  
lifestyle  
meat  
meat products  
meat quality  
organoleptic traits  
pigmeat  
reviews  
sensory evaluation

**Organizmi:** man

**Širi pojmovi:** Homo  
Hominidae  
primates  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** consumer behavior; behavior; organoleptic properties; pork

**CABICODES:** QQ030 Meat Produce  
EE720 Consumer Economics (Consumer Economics)  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**Sažetak:** Pork is an available and affordable source of nutrients in the diet of the population. Meat quality is mainly related to the visual and sensory characteristics of meat that consumers take into account when buying and consuming meat. Consumer attitudes are influenced by a number of social, environmental, health and lifestyle factors and they are often influenced by the economic level of consumer, especially when it comes to extrinsic quality factors. The aim of this paper is to determine which intrinsic and extrinsic quality characteristics influence consumer preferences when buying fresh pork meat, and the results of this research can be used for future research on consumer behaviour and preferences for fresh meat and meat products.

**Napomene:** 203-20825 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278795

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj alternativnih sustava držanja na oštećenja prsnih kostiju kokoši nesilica.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Janječić, Zlatko, author  
Kralik, Zlata, author  
Bedeković, Dalibor, author

**Izvor:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2020 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020. Zbornik radova 2020:429-433.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet, Svetošimunska cesta 25, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 55. hrvatski i 15. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 2018 godine, Vodice, Hrvatska, 16.-21. veljače 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** animal welfare  
bone fractures  
cages  
chicken housing  
enrichment  
environmental factors  
hens  
risk factors  
sternum  
trauma  
poultry

**Organizmi:** fowls  
birds

**Širi pojmovi:** Gallus gallus  
Gallus  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes  
birds  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** chickens; domesticated birds; animal rights; traumas

**CABICODES:** LL130 Egg Producing Animals (Discontinued March 2000)  
LL810 Animal Welfare  
LL860 Non-Communicable Diseases and Injuries of Animals (Non-



Communicable Diseases and Injuries of Animals)  
NN300 Farm and Horticultural Structures

**Sažetak:** By leaving the rearing of laying hens in classic cages and moving to new alternative systems and enriched cages rearing, it was expected that there would be a significant improvement in the welfare of the laying hens. They have a larger space for staying and moving inside the cage and in the free range system they have exit to open area. However, there have been several problems that still have no solution and it just started to work on them. One of these problems is the damage of the keel bones that occurs in the laying hens and can be expressed by the bone deviation which is a milder form and fractures of the keel bone which is a heavier form and causes great pain and suffering of laying hens. The aim of this paper was to present the knowledge about the prevalence of these difficulties in keeping laying hens in alternative rearing and enriched cages. From the results so far, it can be seen that the damage of the bones is most pronounced in the laying hens held in barn and floor rearing, while significantly less damage was recorded in enriched cages. Some of the possible solutions to this problem are geared towards changing equipment for keeping of laying hens, genetics or creating new more robust hybrids and nutrition with the aim of strengthening the bone system.

**Napomene:** 429-43320 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203248207

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 117**

**Naslov:** The influence of microbial seed treatment inoculants on yield and quality of soybean.

**Drugi naslov:** Utjecaj mikrobioloških inokulanata za tretman sjemena na prinos i kakvoću Soje.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Šunjić, Krešimir, author  
Jović, Jurica, author  
Jukić, Goran, author  
Kristek, Suzana, author  
Ivezić, Vladimir, author  
Varnica, Ivan, author  
Iljkić, Dario, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:160-164.

**Adresa:**

Hrvatska agencija za poljoprivredu i hranu, Centar za sjemenarstvo i rasadničarstvo, Usorska 19, Brijest, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** seed treatment  
crop yield  
crop quality  
soyabeans  
seed inoculation  
seeds  
protein content  
soyabean oil  
mycorrhizal fungi  
mycorrhizas  
biofertilizers

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Glycine max  
Bradyrhizobium  
Glycine (Fabaceae)

**Širi pojmovi:** Glycine (Fabaceae)  
Papilionoideae  
Fabaceae  
Fabales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Bradyrhizobiaceae  
Rhizobiales  
Alphaproteobacteria  
Proteobacteria  
Bacteria  
prokaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries

Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** soybeans; soybean oil

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
JJ100 Soil Biology (Soil Biology)  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**Sažetak:** Due to high oil and protein content, soybean is the most important legume in arable land around the world. Given that, pre-sowing seed inoculation is a common measure in soybean production. The aim of this study was to compare the influence of four different microbial seed inoculants on soybean grain yield and quality. The highest yield (3.37 t ha<sup>-1</sup>) was achieved by inoculation of seeds with HiCoat®Super, while the highest oil (20.50%) and protein (40.97%) contents were achieved by inoculation of seeds with mycorrhizal fungi and non-symbiotic bacteria, respectively. No statistically significant differences were found for the observed parameters, while a negative correlation was found for the oil and protein content ( $r = -0.9253$ ).

**Napomene:** 160-16417 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278787

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 118

**Naslov:** The phenotypic characteristic of goat in organic breeding during lactation.

**Drugi naslov:** Fenotipske odlike koza tijekom laktacije u ekološkom uzgoju.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Novoselec, Josip, author  
Sklepić, Dino, author  
Klir, Željka, author  
Ronta, Mario, author  
Antunović, Zvonko, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:207-212.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehnickih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilišta J.J. Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:**

13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** lactation  
lactation stage  
organic farming  
phenotypes  
milk yield  
milk yielding animals  
phenotypic variation  
body measurements

**Organizmi:** goats  
mammals

**Širi pojmovi:** Capra  
Bovidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** French Alpine (goat breed); eco-agriculture; organic culture; ecological agriculture; milk-yielding animals; phenotypic variability

**CABICODES:** LL110 Dairy Animals (Dairy Animals)  
LL240 Animal Genetics and Breeding (NEW March 2000)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** This research aims to determine the phenotypic characteristics of the French Alpine goats during lactation in organic farming. The study was conducted on 17 goats of the French alpine on different days of lactation. With the help of Lydtin's stick, measuring tape and animal scales, body weights and measures of goats were determined on days 30, 60 and 90 of lactation. With increase in the day of lactation, a decrease in body measures and body development indices of the goats were determined. A significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) decrease in the width of the chest was determined with the progress of lactation in goats from the 30th to the 90th day of lactation. In general, a decrease in the analysed indicators was present in almost all investigated physical measures in the period from 30 to 60 days of lactation, and

in the period from 60 to 90 days of lactation, a milder decrease was also present. No statistically significant differences were found in the indices of body development of goats by moving lactation.

**Napomene:** 207-21215 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297472

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 119**

**Naslov:** The prevalence of keel bone damage in laying hens in alternative and enriched cages rearing.

**Drugi naslov:** Pojavnost oštećenja prsnih kosti kokoši nesilica u alternativnom uzgoju i obogaćenim kavezima.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Janječić, Z., author  
Kralik, Z., author  
Bedeković, D., author

**Izvor:** XIII. Simpozij Peradarski Dani 2019. s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem Hrvatska, Poreč, 8.-11. svibnja 2019. Zbornik 2019:44-48.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet, Zavod za hranidbu životinja, Svetošimunska 25, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia

**Konferencija:** XIII. Simpozij Peradarski Dani 2019. s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem Hrvatska, Poreč, 8.-11. svibnja 2019. Zbornik.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Hrvatski veterinarski institut, Centar za peradarstvo

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** animal welfare  
barns  
bone fractures  
cages  
chicken housing  
enrichment  
hens  
poultry  
risk factors

**Organizmi:** fowls  
birds

**Širi pojmovi:** Gallus gallus  
Gallus  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes

birds  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** chickens; domesticated birds; animal rights

**CABICODES:** LL130 Egg Producing Animals (Discontinued March 2000)

LL810 Animal Welfare

LL860 Non-Communicable Diseases and Injuries of Animals (Non-Communicable Diseases and Injuries of Animals)

NN300 Farm and Horticultural Structures

**Sažetak:** By leaving the rearing of laying hens in classic cages and moving to new alternative systems and enriched cage rearing, it was expected that there would be a significant improvement in the welfare of laying hens. They have a larger space for staying and moving inside the cage and in the free range system they have exit to open area. However, there have been several problems that still have no solution and are yet to be managed. One of these problems is damage to the keel bones that occurs in laying hens and can manifest by a mild form of bone deviation or fractures of the keel bone as a severe form, causing great pain and suffering in laying hens. The aim of this paper is to present the knowledge about the prevalence of these difficulties in keeping laying hens in alternative rearing and enriched cages. From the results so far, it is seen that damage to the bones is most pronounced in laying hens held in barn and floor rearing, whereas a significantly less damage is recorded in enriched cages. Some of the possible solutions to this problem are geared towards changing equipment for keeping laying hens, genetics, or creating new, more robust hybrids, along with nutrition aimed at strengthening their bone system.

**Napomene:** 44-4820

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193360725

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 120

**Naslov:** The role of agricultural policy in the relationship between agriculture and the environment.

**Drugi naslov:** Uloga poljoprivredne politike u odnosu poljoprivrede i okoliša.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Mikuš, O., author  
Ravlić, M., author  
Hadelan, L., author

Rogelj, M. J., author

Ljubaj, T., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor

Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:143-147.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet, Svetošimunska cesta 25, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljace 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** agricultural policy  
CAP  
environmental policy  
environmental protection  
grasslands  
international comparisons  
permanent grasslands  
subsidies

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia  
European Union Countries

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** Common Agricultural Policy; permanent pastures

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
EE115 Natural Resource Economics (NEW March 2000)  
EE120 Policy and Planning  
EE800 Investment, Finance and Credit (Investment, Finance and Credit)  
PP350 Grasslands and Rangelands

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** Using secondary sources, the aims of the research were to determine: (1) the measures implemented by the CAP in order to mitigate the negative effects of agriculture on the environment, (2) measures implemented in Croatia and effects they have achieved.

Amounts of subsidies for agri-environment measures in Croatia have increased exponentially, and in 2017 they are nine times higher than the pre-accession year 2012. The effects that have been made mainly relate to a double increase in the area under permanent grasslands, which has a positive effect on the environment but is negative in the context of the value of agricultural production. The comparison of agri-environmental indicators with other member states has shown that Croatia occupies higher places than some old and new EU members. The results will serve as a starting point for further research into the relationship between CAP, agriculture and the environment.

**Napomene:** 143-1478

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372273

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 121

**Naslov:** The role of livestock production in a sustainable circular bio-economy.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Šperanda, M., author  
Popović, B., author  
Zmaić, K., author  
Lončarić, Z., author  
Đidara, M., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor  
Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:21-29.

**Adresa:** Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of agrobiotechnological sciences, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 9

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** animal manures  
animal production  
environmental protection  
livestock farming



sustainability  
waste utilization

**Geografski pojmovi:** European Union Countries

**CABICODES:** EE110 Agricultural Economics  
EE115 Natural Resource Economics (NEW March 2000)  
JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
LL180 Animal Husbandry and Production (NEW March 2000)  
XX100 Animal Wastes

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** Nowadays, the concept of sustainable and circular bio-economy is completely acceptable. Increasing demand for safe food for growing human population, biodiversity management, water quality, sustainable development under new challenged climatic changes and the progress of the animals' status are in the center of the researchers' interest as well as EU policies. Animal production provides high protein components of humans' diet with essential amino-acids and micronutrients. The time has come for the change of the attitude that livestock production is a polluter and pollutant of the environment, and hopefully it is ending with partial research of greenhouse gases production. The prerequisites for a rational and purposeful observation of animal production as part of a holistic and sustainable development, in the service of environment protection, biodiversity preservation and vitality of the area maintenance, are described within the project "Implementation of cross border cooperation toward environment protection-IMPACT-ENVI". The need for the use of manure in keeping the soil fertility and raising the content of organic matter has been demonstrated. At the same time, there was no overfeed by protein in animal rations, so there is no danger of excessive nitrogen excretion into the environment.

**Napomene:** 21-2914

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372250

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 122**

**Naslov:** The significance of spatial planning for the development of agricultural production and attracting investments.

**Drugi naslov:** Značaj prostornog planiranja za razvoj poljoprivrede i privlačenje investicija.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Dokić, Dragan, author  
Gregić, Maja, author

Gavran, Mirna, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:336-342.

**Adresa:** Općina Erdut, Bana Josipa Jelačića 4, Dalj, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 7

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** economic development  
development  
agricultural production

**Geografski pojmovi:** Serbia  
Croatia  
Hungary  
Austria  
Bulgaria  
Slovakia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
Mediterranean Region  
upper-middle income countries  
very high Human Development Index countries  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Central Europe  
OECD Countries

**Ključne riječi:** spatial planning; investments; Srbija

**CABICODES:** EE120 Policy and Planning  
EE800 Investment, Finance and Credit (Investment, Finance and Credit)  
EE115 Natural Resource Economics (NEW March 2000)  
EE110 Agricultural Economics

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** Spatial planning is based on a comprehensive understanding of space and environment to create the basis for the best management

of natural areas and finding solutions that will enable the improvement of technical and social infrastructure. Spatial management creates conditions for social and economic development, environmental protection, rational use of natural and historical assets on the principle of an integrated approach in spatial planning. For this reason, it is necessary to demonstrate the economic effectiveness of measures by encouraging the development of agricultural production. Furthermore, the paper will show how the state's measures of active economic policies can create conditions that encourage the development of small and medium agricultural producers. This paper compares indicators for the following countries: Croatia, Hungary, Serbia, Austria, Bulgaria, and Slovakia. It was found that the factors that slow down the construction of commercial buildings the most are efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations and efficiency of legal framework in settling dispute, which for most states has a value above 100. The above indicates a slow and inefficient judicial system, as well as demotivation of potential investors. Quality spatial planning creates conditions for social development. This is why the results of the research showed that many factors influence spatial planning and the concept is very complex.

**Napomene:** 336-34211 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210297489

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

## Zapis: 123

**Naslov:** The usage of dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) in feeding of domestic animals.

**Drugi naslov:** Uporaba maslačka (*Taraxacum officinale*) u hranidbi domaćih životinja.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Prakatur, Ivana, author  
 Domaćinović, Matija, author  
 Steiner, Zvonimir, author  
 Galović, Dalida, author  
 Samac, Danijela, author  
 Ronta, Mario, author  
 Leko, Ivona, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:104-108.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek,

Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** blood chemistry  
cholesterol  
diets  
feed additives  
fowl feeding  
growth rate  
hens  
high density lipoprotein  
histology  
immune response  
immune system  
immunity  
intestinal microorganisms  
low density lipoprotein  
meat quality  
morphology  
piglet feeding  
piglets  
pigmeat  
small intestine  
triacylglycerols  
poultry  
microorganisms

**Organizmi:** fowls  
pigs  
Taraxacum officinale  
birds

**Širi pojmovi:** Gallus gallus  
Gallus  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes  
birds  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Sus scrofa

Sus  
Suidae  
Suiformes  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
Taraxacum  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants

**Ključne riječi:** chickens; gut flora; intestinal micro-organisms; pork; swine; hogs; domesticated birds; micro-organisms; immunity reactions; immunological reactions; triglycerides

**CABICODES:** FF003 Horticultural Crops  
FF040 Plant Composition  
HH600 Host Resistance and Immunity  
LL120 Meat Producing Animals  
LL130 Egg Producing Animals (Discontinued March 2000)  
LL400 Animal Anatomy and Morphology (New March 2000)  
LL510 Animal Nutrition (Physiology)  
LL520 Animal Nutrition (Production Responses)  
QQ030 Meat Produce  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
RR130 Feed Additives

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to demonstrate the possibilities of Dandelion usage (*Taraxacum officinale*) as a phytogenic additive in the feeding of different species and categories of domestic animals. Studies have shown that Dandelion has a significant positive influence on pig and chicken growth performance and total cholesterol, triglyceride, LDL cholesterol and HDL cholesterol levels in rabbits and chickens. In addition, the positive effect of this supplement on the composition of the microflora in the intestine of piglets, chickens and laying hens as well as immune function in piglets and laying hens. There were also positive influences of the Dandelion addition on the quality of pigs' meat. Finally, a positive effect of the Dandelion addition on the histomorphology of small intestine in chickens was established. In accordance with all the above mentioned research results, it can be concluded that the usage of the Dandelion as a natural additive in the feeding of domestic animals is highly desirable. Taking into account the wide range of Dandelion it is to be expected that this phytogenic additive will be increasingly used in animal nutrition.

**Napomene:** 104-10821 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172663

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 124**

**Naslov:** The use of herbicide in sunflower cultivation and their impact on the environment.

**Drugi naslov:** Primjena herbicida u suncokretu i njihov utjecaj na okoliš.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Varga, Ivana, author  
Kulundžić, Antonela Markulj, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:449-454.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Fakultet agrobiotehnioloških znanosti Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** herbicides  
chemical control  
weed control  
weeds  
application methods  
crop production  
environmental impact  
growth  
herbicide residues  
phytotoxicity  
productivity  
sunflowers  
crop damage  
pollutants  
drift  
herbicide resistant weeds  
herbicide resistance  
sprayers

**Organizmi:** Helianthus annuus  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Helianthus  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** weedkillers; weedicides; environmental effects; crop injury

**CABICODES:** PP600 Pollution and Degradation  
HH430 Pesticide and Drug Residues and Ecotoxicology  
FF005 Field Crops  
FF800 Plant Toxicology  
NN400 Agricultural and Forestry Equipment (General)  
HH410 Pesticide and Drug Resistance  
FF500 Weeds and Noxious Plants (Weeds and Noxious Plants)

**Sažetak:** Herbicides are chemical agents that suppress or stop the growth of treated plants by selective or total action. They contain several chemical compounds that act by various mechanisms to control undesirable plant species. Although sunflower has good competitive abilities, weeds, depending on their growth and development, can cause significant damage. Appropriate application of herbicides facilitates harvesting and increases sunflower yields, while their inadequate use results in environmental and plant pollution, which is further introduced into animal and human organisms through the food chain. The most common herbicide damage is caused by herbicide residues applied in the previous crop, herbicide drift during treatment of nearby fields, the contamination of the sprayer itself and weed resistance to the applied herbicide. Continuation of damage to sunflower plants and the environment can be prevented using the recommended doses and herbicide application techniques. Using herbicides wisely, we influence agriculture preservation by increasing productivity and producing the required amounts of food globally.

**Napomene:** 449-45417 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278841

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis:** 125

**Naslov:** The use of sensor technology in crop protection.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Petrović, Davor, author  
Banaj, Đuro, author  
Banaj, Anamarija, author  
Knežević, Dario, author  
Tadić, Vjekoslav, author

**Izvor:** Actual Tasks on Agricultural Engineering, Proceedings of the 48th International Symposium, Zagreb, Croatia, 2-4 March 2021  
2021:341-346.

**Adresa:** University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences in Osijek, Department for Agricultural Engineering and Renewable Energy Sources, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Actual Tasks on Agricultural Engineering, Proceedings of the 48th International Symposium, Zagreb, Croatia, 2-4 March 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : University of Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** sensors  
precision agriculture  
technology  
plant protection  
costs  
farm machinery  
global positioning systems  
labour  
lasers  
lidar  
pesticides  
production costs  
reviews  
mapping

**Ključne riječi:** precision farming; site specific crop management; crop protection; costings; labor; laser beams; laser radiation; cartography

**CABICODES:** NN050 Automation and Control  
FF100 Plant Production

**Sažetak:** The papers present a review of different sensory systems used in crop protection resulting in a decreased risk of environmental contamination, cost reduction and increased biological effect of pesticides. For this reasons, modern agricultural science and word trends begin to include sensor application in different ways of precision agriculture using ultrasonic, LIDAR and infrared sensors. In sensor approach, data collecting or GPS mapping it is not necessary, because real-time sensors read and accept the current situation in



the field, and therefore determine the current dosage - variable rate technology (VRT). In modern agriculture sensors become a link between technological processes, agricultural machinery and computers. Daily development of sensors for agricultural processes will improve overall technology with reduced production costs, human labour and increased concern for agroecosystem.

**Napomene:** 341-34621 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20210265039

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 126

**Naslov:** The variability in Red Deer population in hunting area in eastern Croatia.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Gavran, Mirna, author  
Gregić, Maja, author  
Gantner, Vesna, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:140-144.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnology Osijek, University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** wildlife conservation  
hunting  
human activity  
wildlife  
wild animals  
sex ratio  
game animals

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** red deer  
deer  
Cervus

**Širi pojmovi:**

Cervus  
Cervidae  
ruminants  
Artiodactyla  
mammals  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** fawns; Cervus elaphus

**CABICODES:** PP710 Biological Resources (Animal)  
LL050 Game Animals

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** Considering the great importance of the red deer population in Croatia, the objective of this study was to determine the fluctuations of all categories (off spring, young, middleaged, and mature) of red deer population in hunting ground in Eastern Croatia during the analysed period from year 2008 to year 2018. Based on conducted analysis following could be emphases: the highest number of off spring (male, and female) was determined in year 2012, the highest number of young (male, and female) was determined in year 2014, while the highest number of middleagedand mature deer (male, and female) was determined in year 2016. Considering the situation in the hunting ground in year 1955, in the last 10 years the number of deer has increased slightly, while the number of hinds is less than half. Given the fact that the hunting ground today, and comparing to year 1955, has much more resources available and there is significant human activity that can recreate the wildlife population by releasing throats, there is a possibility that the number of deer game increase slowly from year to year.

**Napomene:** 140-1446 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172670

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Naslov:** Usage of propolis in chicken feeding: is there potential for creation of functional food?

**Drugi naslov:** Upotreba propolisa u hranidbi pilića: postoji li potencijal za stvaranje funkcionalne hrane?

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Miškulin, Maja, author  
Prakatur, Ivana, author  
Miškulin, Ivan, author  
Galović, Dalida, author  
Samac, Danijela, author  
Domaćinović, Matija, author

**Izvor:** Food in Health & Disease / Hrana u Zdravlju i Bolesti 2019 8(Special Issue):89-96.

**Adresa:** Sveučilište Josip Juraj Strossmayera u Osijeku, Medicinski fakultet  
Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 11. Stamparovi dani, 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina : Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Tuzla

**Broj stranica:** 8

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** analysis  
animal feeding  
carcass yield  
carcasses  
chicken meat  
diet  
diets  
feed additives  
feed intake  
feed supplements  
feeding  
feeds  
foods  
functional foods  
poultry  
poultry feeding  
properties  
supplements  
yields  
liveweight gain  
propolis

**Organizmi:** fowls  
birds

**Širi pojmovi:** Gallus gallus  
Gallus  
Phasianidae  
Galliformes  
birds  
vertebrates  
Chordata  
animals  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** feeding stuffs; chickens; domesticated birds; liveweight gains

**CABICODES:** LL520 Animal Nutrition (Production Responses)  
QQ030 Meat Produce  
RR130 Feed Additives  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
QQ600 Food Chemistry

**ISSN:** 2233-1220  
2233-1239

**Sažetak:** Due to its properties, propolis is considered a functional food. Since the use of propolis in the human diet is restricted, it needs to be increased by consumption of propolis enriched foodstuffs that are common in the diet such as chicken meat. The aim of this study was to determine the influence of dietary supplementation with propolis on the chickens' body weight, the carcass body weight of slaughtered chickens and carcass yield as well as carcass body parts weight (breasts, drumsticks with thighs, backs with pelvis, wings and necks) as indicators of the use of propolis in the feeding of chickens and the possible production of enriched chicken meat. The study was conducted on 180 Ross 308 chickens equally distributed by sex and divided into three groups: the control group of chickens (C) fed with a basal diet and two experimental groups of chickens (E) fed with the same diet supplemented with propolis (E1 2 g/kg and E2 4 g/kg). The study showed that there were no statistically significant differences between C and E considering body weights and feed consumption in any week of the feeding trial. Study further revealed that there were no statistically significant differences in carcass body weights of slaughtered chickens, carcass yields and carcass body parts weight between C and E. It can be concluded that propolis addition did not result in statistically significant differences in evaluated performance indicators of chickens. In order to better evaluate the possibility of creation of the propolis enriched chicken meat analysis of different parameters are needed.

**Napomene:** 89-9629 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2020 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203204929

**Zapis: 128**

**Naslov:** Variability of protein content in wheatgrass juice.

**Drugi naslov:** Varijabilnost sadržaja proteina u soku pšenične trave.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Lovrić, Tihana, author  
Grubišić, Sanja, author  
Petrović, Sonja, author  
Guberac, Sunčica, author  
Orkić, Vedran, author  
Rebekić, Andrijana, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:358-362.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** chemical composition  
protein content  
cultivars  
food supplements

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Agropyron

**Širi pojmovi:** Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries

Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** cultivated varieties

**CABICODES:** QQ500 Food Composition and Quality  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)

**Sažetak:** Wheatgrass is a highly nutritious natural dietary supplement that can be consumed as fresh juice, powder, or tablets. Due to its diverse and rich chemical composition, it is recommended to be used to preserve health, and as a supplement to prevent the development of various diseases. The aim of the study was to determine the protein concentration in fresh wheatgrass juice in 14 Croatian cultivars and five wild wheat relatives. A statistically significant difference in protein concentration was found between Croatian cultivars and wild relatives of wheat ( $F=14.089$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ). The average protein concentration in the juice of Croatian cultivars was  $38.92 \pm 2.26$  mg ml<sup>-1</sup>, while in wild relatives it was  $23.76 \pm 2.29$  mg ml<sup>-1</sup>.

**Napomene:** 358-36215 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278824

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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## Zapis: 129

**Naslov:** Virulence of entomopatogenic nematodes and natural populations of endophytes in European corn borer larvae (*Ostrinia nubilalis*).

**Drugi naslov:** Virulentnost entomopatogenih Nematoda i prirodne populacije endofitskih organizama u gusjenicama kukuruznog moljca (*Ostrinia nubilalis*).

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Kelemen, Betina, author  
Ćosić, Jasenka, author  
Brkić, Andrija, author  
Raspudić, Emilija, author  
Sarajlić, Ankica, author  
Šarić, Gabriella Kanižai, author  
Majić, Ivana, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:157-161.

**Adresa:** Studentica diplomskog studija Bilinogojstvo smjer Zaštita bilja, Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:**

Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** plant pests  
insect pests  
biological control agents  
entomopathogens  
entomophilic nematodes  
virulence  
endophytes  
mortality  
maize  
entomogenous fungi  
pests  
arthropod pests  
natural enemies  
pathogens

**Organizmi:** Ostrinia nubilalis  
Zea mays  
Steinernema feltiae  
Fusarium  
Mucor  
insects  
arthropods

**Širi pojmovi:** Ostrinia  
Pyralidae  
Lepidoptera  
insects  
Hexapoda  
arthropods  
invertebrates  
animals  
eukaryotes  
Zea  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants

Steinernema  
Steinernematidae  
Rhabditida  
Chromadoria  
Chromadoreae  
Nematoda  
Nectriaceae  
Hypocreales  
Sordariomycetes  
Pezizomycotina  
Ascomycota  
fungi  
Mucoraceae  
Mucorales  
Mucoromycotina  
Zygomycota

**Ključne riječi:** pest insects; biological control organisms; biocontrol agents; insect nematodes; nematodes; corn; entomopathogenic fungi; fungus; pest arthropods; death rate

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF620 Plant Pests  
HH100 Biological Control  
YY700 Pathogens, Parasites and Infectious Diseases

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** The aim is to evaluate natural mortality and populations of endophytes in European corn borer (ECB) larvae, and potential of entomopathogenic nematodes in control of this pest. European corn borer larvae are collected from maize stalks in September 2018, and virulence of *Steinernema feltiae* ISO16 was tested under laboratory conditions. Pathogenic endophytes were not observed, however fungi *Fusarium* spp. and *Mucor* spp. are found inside gut of ECB larvae. Treatment of 100 infective juveniles of *S. feltiae* ISO16 per insect larvae caused the statistically highest mortality of 95% of ECB. ECB larvae are found in a good health inside the maize stalks and they are resistant to identified populations of *Fusarium* spp. and *Mucor* spp. Croatian strain *S. feltiae* ISO16 proved its strong insecticidal properties against ECB larvae.

**Napomene:** 157-16115 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172673

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts



- Naslov:** Visualization and methodology of management of urban vegetation in GIS environment.
- Drugi naslov:** Prikaz i metodologija upravljanja urbanom vegetacijom u GIS okruženju.
- Jezik:** Croatian
- Autori:** Jurišić, Mladen, author  
Plaščak, Ivan, author  
Radočaj, Dorijan, author  
Barač, Željko, author  
Zdravac, Anđelko, author  
Ramić, Marija, author
- Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:278-282.
- Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia
- Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.
- Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)
- Broj stranica:** 5
- Datum publikacije:** 2019
- Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material
- Predmetni pojmovi:** urban areas  
vegetation  
geographical information systems  
greenspace
- Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia
- Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries
- Ključne riječi:** geographic information systems; GIS
- CABICODES:** CC300 Information and Documentation (Information and Documentation)  
NN050 Automation and Control  
UU610 Recreational Facilities and Management (Recreational Facilities and Management)
- ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** The potential of geoinformation systems is significant in all spatial activities, and as a result provides many opportunities in managing urban vegetation. Planned cultivation of city greenery is of great importance because of the positive effect it has on microclimate and human health in cities. This paper gives an overview of the methodology of geoinformation systems establishment and the particularities of their application in urban vegetation through a collection, processing, analysis and management, as well as the visualization of spatial data. For each activity within geoinformation systems of urban vegetation, its practical realization in Croatia is presented, using an example of the City of Zagreb. The implemented methods of inventorying and analysing spatial data of green areas in the city show the applied model of quality management that can serve as an example for other activities, even on the country level.

**Napomene:** 278-28213 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172693

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 131**

**Naslov:** Walnut and crop yields in walnut orchards intercropped with wheat.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Ivezić, V., author  
Stošić, M., author  
Zebec, V., author  
Popović, B., author  
Puškarić, J., author  
Ilić, J., author  
Jović, J., author

**Suradnici:** Dupraz, C. (Dupraz), editor  
Gosme, M. (Gosme), editor  
Lawson, G. (Lawson), editor

**Izvor:** 4th World Congress of Agroforestry, Montpellier, France, 20-22 May 2019. Book of Abstracts 2019:318.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 4th World Congress of Agroforestry, Montpellier, France, 20-22 May 2019. Book of Abstracts.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Montpellier, France : Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD)

**Broj stranica:** 1

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** crop yield  
intercropping  
orchards  
sowing  
walnuts  
wheat

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Juglans  
Juglans regia  
Triticum  
Triticum aestivum

**Širi pojmovi:** Juglandaceae  
Fagales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Juglans  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
Triticum  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** English walnut; seed sowing

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
KK600 Agroforestry and Multipurpose Trees; Community, Farm and Social Forestry

**Napomene:** 318

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193464514

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

**Drugi naslov:** Analiza trošenja kotrljajućih ležaja trakastog transportera za sjeme suncokreta.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Vidaković, Ivan, author  
Heffer, Goran, author  
Šimunović, Katica, author  
Barač, Željko, author  
Đurkić, Antonio, author

**Izvor:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019. Proceedings & Abstracts 2019:283-288.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehnickih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, HR-31 000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** Agriculture in nature and environment protection, 12th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Osijek, Croatia, 27-29 May 2019.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 6

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** wear  
lubrication  
belt conveyors  
sunflower seeds  
sunflowers  
bearings  
maintenance  
lubricants  
durability

**Organizmi:** Helianthus annuus

**Širi pojmovi:** Helianthus  
Asteraceae  
Asterales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
NN460 Cleaning, Grading, Handling, Storage and Transport Equipment (Discontinued March 2000)  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)

**ISBN:** 978-605-81058-0-5 9786058105805, paperback

**Sažetak:** In the research performed on the rolling bearings of the belt conveyor for the transport of sunflower seeds in the Čepin oil treatment plant, the mechanisms and types of wear that occur during the operation of the conveyor belt have been analyzed. The mentioned forms of wear are mutually mixed, but the most dominant form can always be identified. For each type of wear the measures of proper maintenance that greatly contribute to reducing wear are listed. At the end, it is stated that properly lubricating the bearings with a sufficient amount of lubricant affects the correct functioning and durability of rolling bearings.

**Napomene:** 283-28812 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20203172694

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 133**

**Naslov:** Weeds in sugar beet crops and possibilities of control.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Rašić, Sanda, author  
Jović, Jurica, author  
Šošić, Josipa, author  
Kristek, Suzana, author

**Izvor:** Proceedings & Abstracts, 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020 2020:131-135.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, Sveučilište Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 13th International Scientific/Professional Conference, Agriculture in nature and environment protection, Osijek, Croatia, 7-9 September 2020.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Croatian Soil Tillage Research Organization (CROSTRO)

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2020

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** weeds  
sugarbeet  
herbicides

crop damage  
weed competition

**Organizmi:** Beta vulgaris var. saccharifera  
plants

**Širi pojmovi:** Beta vulgaris  
Beta  
Amaranthaceae  
Caryophyllales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** weedkillers; weedicides; crop injury

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
FF500 Weeds and Noxious Plants (Weeds and Noxious Plants)  
HH405 Pesticides and Drugs: Control (NEW March 2000)

**ISSN:** 1848-5456

**Sažetak:** Sugar beet is a weak competitor against weeds. Weeds that emerge with sugar beet cause significant yield loss. They cause direct damage which can be quantitative (root yield) and qualitative (sugar content). Direct damage occurs due to the competitive relationship between weed and sugar beet for limited resources (water, nutrients, light, space). Indirect damage is the result of complicated tillage, crop care and mechanized removal of sugar beet roots. Another important indirect damage is the increasing amount of weed seeds in the upper soil layer. Therefore, it is important to implement proper preventive and curative measures that will prevent the spread of vegetative and generative organs of weeds. Integrated weed management gives priority to rational usage of herbicides based on the critical period of weed competition.

**Napomene:** 131-13524 ref.

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**Autorsko pravo:** © 2021 CABI International

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**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 134**

**Naslov:** Wheatgrass (*Triticum aestivum* L.) - natural food supplement.

**Jezik:** English

**Autori:** Rebekić, A., author  
Grubišić, S., author  
Orkić, V., author  
Guberac, S., author

Lisjak, M., author

Mišković, K., author

**Suradnici:** Mioč, B. (Mioč), editor

Širić, I. (Širić), editor

**Izvor:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska. Zbornik radova 2019:209-213.

**Adresa:** Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Vladimira Preloga 1, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 54. hrvatski i 14. međunarodni simpozij agronoma, 17. - 22. veljače 2019. godine, Vodice, Hrvatska.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Zagreb, Croatia : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2019

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** crop quality  
food supplements  
nutritive value  
reviews  
wheat

**Organizmi:** Triticum  
Triticum aestivum

**Širi pojmovi:** Triticum  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** nutritional value; quality for nutrition

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops (NEW March 2000)  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)  
QQ070 Other Produce (Other Produce)  
QQ500 Food Composition and Quality

**ISSN:** 2459-5543

**Sažetak:** Wheatgrass is used as food supplement in the form of fresh juice, powder or tablets. The main reasons for the use of wheatgrass as a food supplement are high quality chemical composition and a presence of numerous nutraceuticals. Wheatgrass is rich in chlorophyll, minerals, vitamins, proteins, enzymes and have high antioxidant potential. The aim of this paper was to give a short review of recent research related to nutritional quality of wheatgrass.

**Napomene:** 209-21321

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2019 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20193372286

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 135**

**Naslov:** Winemaking as a carrier of rural tourism development in Požega-Slavonia County.

**Drugi naslov:** Vinarstvo kao nositelj razvoja ruralnog turizma Požeško-Slavonske Županije.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Samardžija, Luka, author  
Sudarić, Tihana, author  
Mikuš, Ornella, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:284-288.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Hrvatska - doktorand Poslijediplomskog doktorskog studija Poljoprivredne znanosti, smjer Agroekonomika, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** tourism development  
tourism  
cooperation  
crop production  
rural areas  
rural tourism  
tourists  
viticulture  
winemaking

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries



Mediterranean Region

very high Human Development Index countries

**CABICODES:** UU700 Tourism and Travel (Tourism and Travel)  
EE120 Policy and Planning  
EE110 Agricultural Economics  
FF100 Plant Production  
FF003 Horticultural Crops  
QQ050 Crop Produce (Crop Produce)

**Sažetak:** The aim of the research is to establish the relationship between the tourist offer of Požega-Slavonia county and the sector of viticulture and winemaking. A detailed insight into the available literature seeks to obtain an overview of examples of good practice in cooperation between these two industries. A disproportion between the tourist potential of the observed region and the success of the realization of the tourist offer was noticed. It is shown that in the case of winemaking we find a combination of tradition, history and local spirit that have the potential to provide a solid basis for tourism development, but also that the current situation differs from regional and foreign competitors.

**Napomene:** 284-28817 ref.

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**Broj pristupa:** 20220278810

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 136**

**Naslov:** Yield components of oilseed rape in organic agriculture.

**Drugi naslov:** Komponente prinosa uljane repice u ekološkoj proizvodnji.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Baronji, Robert-Aron, author  
Antunović, Manda, author  
Zebec, Vladimir, author  
Varga, Ivana, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:415-419.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** plant height  
crop yield  
branches  
yield components  
organic farming  
crop production  
pods  
seeds

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Brassica napus

**Širi pojmovi:** Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries  
Brassica  
Brassicaceae  
Brassicales  
eudicots  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes

**Ključne riječi:** eco-agriculture; organic culture; ecological agriculture

**CABICODES:** FF005 Field Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
FF150 Plant Cropping Systems  
FF030 Plant Morphology and Structure

**Sažetak:** In this paper, an analysis of oilseed rape production in organic agriculture was performed. In harvest, the height of the plant and the height to the first lowest fertile branch, the number of lateral branches and the mass of the plant, the number of pods per plant, the length of the pod, were determined. The height of the plants ranged from 94 to 154 cm, and the average was 129 cm. The plant's height to the first lowest fruiting branch varied from 28 to 72 cm, while on average, it was 53 cm. Plants formed an average of 3 fertile branches. The total weight of plants was, on average, 135 g per plant. Plants formed an average of 97 clumps. The average length of the pods was 6.7 cm. On average, there were 18 seeds in a pod, and the weight of all seeds in one pod was on average 0.09 g.

**Napomene:** 415-41914 ref.

**Cjeloviti tekst iz CABI-ja:** [Click here for CABI electronic resource](#)

**Autorsko pravo:** © 2022 CABI International

**Broj pristupa:** 20220278834

**Baza podataka:** CAB Abstracts

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**Zapis: 137**

**Naslov:** Yield, agronomic and morphological properties of maize from the different FAO groups.

**Drugi naslov:** Prinos, agronomska i morfološka svojstva kukuruza različitih FAO skupina.

**Jezik:** Croatian

**Autori:** Iljić, Dario, author  
Efinger, Ivan, author  
Rastija, Mirta, author  
Stipešević, Bojan, author  
Stošić, Miro, author  
Varga, Ivana, author

**Izvor:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021. Proceedings 2021:424-428.

**Adresa:** Fakultet agrobiotehničkih znanosti Osijek, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Vladimira Preloga 1, Osijek, Croatia

**Konferencija:** 56th Croatian & 16th International Symposium on Agriculture, Vodice, Croatia, 5-10 September 2021.

**Informacije o izdavaču:** Osijek, Croatia : Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek, University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek

**Broj stranica:** 5

**Datum publikacije:** 2021

**Vrsta dokumenta:** Conference Material

**Predmetni pojmovi:** crop yield  
hybrids  
yield components  
plant morphology  
maize  
agronomic characteristics  
vegetation  
analysis of variance  
moisture content  
stems  
maize cobs  
crosses

**Geografski pojmovi:** Croatia

**Organizmi:** Zea mays

**Širi pojmovi:**

Zea  
Poaceae  
Poales  
commelinids  
monocotyledons  
angiosperms  
Spermatophyta  
plants  
eukaryotes  
Balkans  
Southern Europe  
Europe  
European Union Countries  
high income countries  
Mediterranean Region  
very high Human Development Index countries

**Ključne riječi:** corn; variance analysis

**CABICODES:** FF030 Plant Morphology and Structure  
FF005 Field Crops  
FF100 Plant Production  
ZZ100 Mathematics and Statistics

**Sažetak:** The aim of this study was to determine the yield, agronomic and morphological properties of six maize hybrids of different vegetation duration (from FAO 330 to FAO 570). The experiment was set up at the experimental site of the Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek during 2019 in three replications. The analysis of variance determined the statistical significance for eight examined parameters, including yield. Only the moisture content at the time of harvest and the height of the stem were not significant. In terms of yield, no clear difference was observed between the FAO groups while the hectoliter weight and the weight of 1000 grains were statistically higher in medium early, medium late and late hybrids. Cob height was significantly higher in hybrids of shorter vegetation, while in other morphological traits the advantages of none of the FAO groups were observed.

**Napomene:** 424-42813 ref.

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