

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS ON VALORIZATION THE ROMANIAN LIVESTOCK FROM THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS

Brîndușa COVACI¹, Marian CONSTANTIN², Radu BREJEA³, Mihai COVACI⁴

Abstract. *The paper develops a descriptive analysis (ANOVA) and forecasting regarding cattle, sheep, goats and pigs in Romania. The data simulated in SPSS, taken from Eurostat, show that these numbers will continue to decrease considerably, both in the Bucharest-Ilfov region and in the Romanian mountain regions. The general situation of mountain agriculture shows similar trends to Romanian agriculture. At the national level, the arable surface has been reduced in stages in the last three decades, a decrease mainly due to the change of extensive agricultural methods (grazing, spontaneous flora) with intensive ones (stable, controlled flora). Following the national agricultural trend, mountain agriculture after 1990 changed its structure and dimensions (such as cattle, production and mountain producers, mountain entrepreneurship, etc.). Some aspects remained quantitatively unchanged, such as the large number of individual holdings and the high share of agricultural land use. In this context, public and private entities must act jointly for the valorization of mountain ecosystems by controlling the pollution caused by the numerous individual exploitations. The mountain ecosystems in the Romanian area influence the national agricultural productivity, valuing the mountain product at the highest levels. Whether it is alpine meadow ecosystems, including coniferous forests and interpenetration zones between high and mid-mountains, low-mountain ecosystems, or high- and mid-hill ecosystems, the ultimate goal of pollution reduction research and action must be the same, respectively protecting the mountain area.*

Keywords: Romanian livestock, mountain regions, animal production

DOI <https://doi.org/10.56082/annalsarsciagr.2022.2.43>

1. Introduction

The Romanian herd is of major importance in the context of its negative fluctuation over the last 30 years. From 1990 to the present, the Romanian livestock has been constantly reduced by decreasing cattle and pig herds, while goats and sheep have maintained a positive linear development. In the mountain area, the Romanian livestock decreased much more sharply in all studied

¹Prof. PhD. Senior Researcher, PhD student, CBM International University & University of Oradea (e-mail: covacibrindusa@gmail.com).

²Prof. Ph. Emeritus, Corresponding member of Academy of Romanian Scientists, (e-mail: marianconstantin2014@yahoo.com)

³Assoc. Prof. PhD. University of Oradea, Corresponding member of Academy of Romanian Scientists, (e-mail: rbreja@yahoo.com).

⁴Prof. PhD. Senior Researcher, CBM International University & Hyperion University (e-mail: mihaicovaci@gmail.com).