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1. Papers must be written in English, Microsoft Word and will not exceed 12 pages.

2. Paper includes: title, authors, institution, abstract, keywords, paper content, conclusions and references.

3. Page dimensions A4, top 2cm, down 2cm, left 2,5cm, and right 2cm.

Times New Roman font, single spacing.

4. Paper's title will be written with capital letters 14pts, bold, centered. Authors will be written with 12pts, bold, italic, centered. Affiliation will be written with 12pts, italic, centered. Abstract and keywords with 10pts, italic, justify. After title, affiliation, abstract, keywords leave one line space. Before and after each subtitle leave one line space. Paper text will be written with 12pts, justify, figures/tables included in the text. References will be listed with 10pts.

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SOME APPEARANCE ON PENETRANT LIQUID TESTING OF THE HIGH STRENGTH ALUMINUM ALLOYS DEFECTS

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Abstract: In this work, some aspects of nondestructive testing methods has been highlighted out, from need to better understand the surface defects in the casting process of high strength aluminum alloy semifinished products used in aeronautical technique and how to apply the methods of nondestructive in general and, in particular, the method of penetrant liquid testing.

Keywords: non-destructive techniques, surface defects, penetrating liquids

GEOLOGICAL MEMORY OF STARUNJA – AS THE COURSE OF PROTECTION OF THE WORLD NATURAL HERITAGE IN CARPATHIAN REGION OF UKRAINE

OLEG ADAMENKO, YAROSLAV ADAMENKO, KATERYNA RADLOVSKA

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Abstract: Paleontological location of the Pleistocene fauna of hairy rhinos and mammoths near the village. Starunya Bogorodchany district of Ivano-Frankivsk region (Prykarpathian, Ukraine) is considered as a paleoclimatic rapper of global changes and a stratigraphic "bridge" linking stratigraphic patterns of the Upper Pleistocene of Western Europe and the plain territory of Ukraine. This is important for the reconstruction of global climate change and the transformation of natural and man-made geosystems.

Keywords: Upper Pleistocene, shaggy rhino, mammoth, tundra, natural-man-made geosystems, paleoclimate.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF ANDESITE EXPLOITATION IN PROTECTED AREAS

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Abstract: Romania has the potential for mineral resources but lacks a coherent exploitation and valorisation strategy and at the same time a legislation that supports the strategy.

The fundamental principle of the Mines Act is to stimulate the valorisation of mineral resources, public ownership of the state, and to ensure fair competition. The paper analyzes the impact of non-observance of these principles through the development of illegal exploitation, even worse in protected areas.

Key words: illegal exploitation, cracked andesites, environmental impact, legislation

THE EVOLUTION OF GREENHOUSE GASES IN THE COUNTY OF MARAMUREŞ BETWEEN 2006 AND 2015

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Abstract: Global warming and climate change represent the most important problems of society. These are manly caused by air pollution and the increase of greenhouse gases.

This paper presents a synthetic analysis of the evolution of greenhouse gases in the county of Maramureş over a period of 10 years, between 2006 and 2015, based on the data taken from the Environmental Protection Agency Maramureş, regarding the main greenhouse gases at county level, as well as the emission sources and their effects.

Keywords: greenhouse gases, emission sources, global warming, climate change

IMPLICATIONS OF PHILATELY IN PROMOTING THE PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS (II): "PEȚEA CREEK" NATURAL RESERVATION

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Abstract: We define and accept natural heritage as being the ensemble of components and physicalgeographical structures, floristic, faunistic and biocenotic of natural resources, of which importance and ecological value, economical, scientific, biogenetic, health, views, recreative and cultural-historic have relevant significance under the aspect of conserving biodiversity, of ecosystems functional integrity, genetical heritage conservation, vegetal and animal, and for life need satisfaction, wealth, culture and civilisation of present and future generations. Romania is a blessed place with many areas of unique beauty - as part of the natural heritage - with places where the spectacle of nature delights your eyes and breathtaking your every step. Constantly promoting philately themes that use natural wealth and beauty of our country as subjects, the administrative entity (with various names over time) responsible for issuing postage stamps performs a series of postage stamps in whose images are found rarities of flora and fauna, a miracle of nature. In this paper, we bring to discussion, among other things, the most significant philatelic peculiarities in the "Petea Creek" Natural Reservation.

Keywords: natural heritage, protected areas, biodiversity, endangered species, "Peţea Creek" Natural Reservation

FOAMING AGENT FOR ALLOYS OF ALUMINIUM FOAMS

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ABSTRACT: The powder compact melting technique for aluminium foam production as practised today accepts a certain mismatch between foaming agent decomposition and matrix alloy melting temperatures. This mismatch is believed to influence the pore structure in an unfavourable way. Adjustment of TiH_2 decomposition as well as liquidus and solidus temperatures of matrix alloys can be used to counteract it. Effects of TiH_2 thermal are investigated using thermal analysis. TiH_2 variants gained via annealing treatments were used to produce aluminium foam precursor materials.

Key words: metal foams, foaming agent, temperature, time.

STUDY OF THE QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER IN TÂRGU LĂPUS, MARAMURES, ROMANIA

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Abstract: This paper presents the analysis of quality indicators for two subterranean water sources, Suciu and Râoaia catchments, in Târgu Lapus, which are meant for domestic use. The period during which water quality was monitored covers two months (January and May 2018); during this period the control analyses of water quality were carried out in the laboratory of the Baia Mare Purification Station.

The paper contains certain data regarding the need for water and the system for distributing drinkable water to consumers, the description of catchments and the subterranean water treatment technology required for meeting the sanitary conditions for rendering water drinkable, as well as the analysis of physical, chemical and bacteriological indicators obtained, compared to the legislation in force.

The analysis of the results obtained highlighted a series of bacteriological indicators/parameters that were exceeded, as well as turbidity and hardness in the raw water from the subterranean catchments. The existence of colonies developed at 37 °C and 22°C in the raw water requires a chemical treatment of this water with the aim of disinfecting it. The parameters of the thus rendered drinkable water match the values accepted through the legislation in force, the water being distributed to consumers through the Drinkable water distribution system in Târgu Lăpuş.

Keywords: subterranean waters, catchments, water disinfection

WOOD-MAIN USED MATERIAL IN BUILDING "ECOLOGICAL" VS. "MODERN" HOUSES

CARMEN MICLE

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Abstract: From the oldest times, man has been using wood as prime material in building houses, as well as manufacturing tools needed around the house. Romanians, being strongly connected with the forests, they have been observing the way some wooden species are behaving to different stimulus and so being able to choose the species with the highest resistance from the durability, physic -mechanic characteristics, visual aspect and industrial prime matter points of view. An "ecological" house, for a simple man, represents the manual handcrafting of the wood and also using it in various domains such as building shelters, tools and other useful items that are a day by day necessity around the house. A "modern" house is an upgrade of what massive wood has meant in construction, tools and objects are using new crafting and finishing techniques, which are well superior to those already known by elder people. The construction of a "modern" house also involves the use of new materials that can meet people's needs; and so the used wood proportion is decreasing, placing itself in a secondary plan and increasingly used in combination with other materials. The environment has been, is and will always be a witness of all civilizations and everything that means evolution and modernization, knowledge and development; the forests, , in our opinion, always occupying the most precious place in human life.

Keywords: "ecological" house, "modern" house, wood.

TEXTILES COLOURED WITH NATURAL DYES OF VEGETAL ORIGIN

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Abstract: Spontaneous flora offers a wide variety of plants with different types of tinctures, which can be used to obtain pleasing, harmonious, non-reproducible, wash-resistant and light-resistant colors. In each plant we find one or more pigments, from roots, grains, stems, twigs, flowers, fruits or wood. The colorant is extracted using various methods, from fresh or dried plants.

The natural dye is fixed on the fibers by treating in different phases of the dyeing process with a mordant, resulting in a "resistant" and insoluble "varnish". During millenia, the human eye has discovered, through an empirical work. other means of dyeing textiles, finding natural sources of dyeing materials in plants, molluscs and insects.

Painting natural fiber textiles with plant-based dyes is not complicated but requires patience in obtaining dye, patience that is rewarded with a variety of vivid, warm, persistent, incomparable palette of colors that are in harmony with each other!

Key words: tinctorial plants, dye extraction, painting techniques.

AIRPLANE - TYPE HOUSE-CASE STUDY

JAMES MOCIRAN

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Abstract: This article main purpose is bringing some unconventional houses in the spotlight. We're talking about the houses of some people who were able to see things differently from what is considered normal. We'll be talking about furnished houses built in smartly recycled old planes which were no longer functional. Joanne Ussery from Mississippi U.S.A. was the first person who came in the possession of such a plane in 1995; her purpose was to recondition/restore the plane and turn it into her new home. Joanne's idea was subsequently borrowed by other people such as a Costa-Rican entrepreneur and an electrical engineer from Oregon U.S.A. A plane is a large dimensions engineering construction, carefully built and assembled so they can offer complete safety when being used.

Key words: Airplane; restore; recycling; ecological house, modern house







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