



Activitatea fitoinhibitorie a propolisului recoltat din zona de vest a României
– partea I
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Propolis is a natural substance that is collected by honeybees from buds and flowers of some specific plants, and it is used in beehive as a protective barrier against enemies. Propolis was used by popular medicine in many world's areas and there were reported different biological activities, such as: antibacterian, antiinflammatory and anticancerous. For this reason, propolis is intensively used in alimentary and beverage industry for the improvement of its natural quality and for the prevention of certain diseases, such as inflammations, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and cancer.

Propolis is one of the most valuable apicol product, rich in flavons, terpene, steroid, aminoacids and different mineral constituents.

The paper presents the phytocidic activity of the propolis (powder) and the aqueous extract of propolis in different quantities or concentrations in the case of wheat, corn, rice, and barley.

The aqueous extract of propolis was obtained by refluxing 4 hours and filtering. The cereals were cultivated on hydrophyllic cotton with the propolis samples. This study was performed for 11 days and the higher phytocidic activity was observed in the case of corn, followed by wheat. The lower phytocidic activity was observed in the case of rice and barley.

As a consequence, we can generally notice a significant increase of inhibition concerning the wheat, maize and the oat samples, and even less significant concerning the barley samples not only on the propolis dust administration, but also when treating it using a watery propolis extract.