



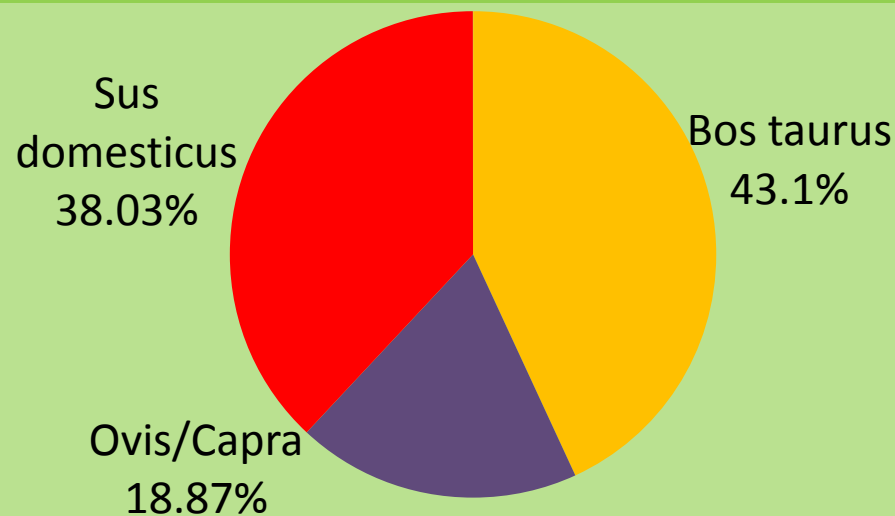
THE THIRD ANNUAL ZOOLOGICAL
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PIGS’ HUSBANDRY (*SUS SCROFA DOMESTICUS*) IN EAST AND SOUTH-EAST OF ROMANIA OVER THE PAST TWO MILLENNIA: ARCHAEOZOOLOGICAL DATA

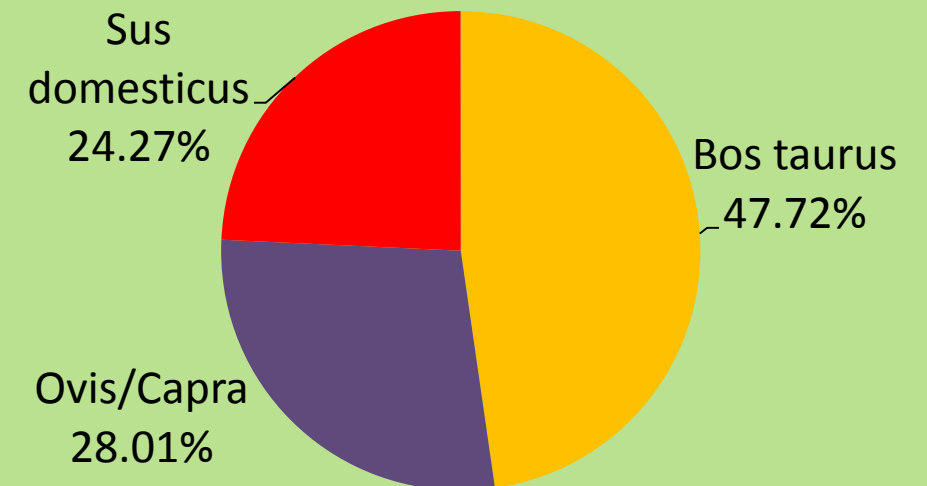
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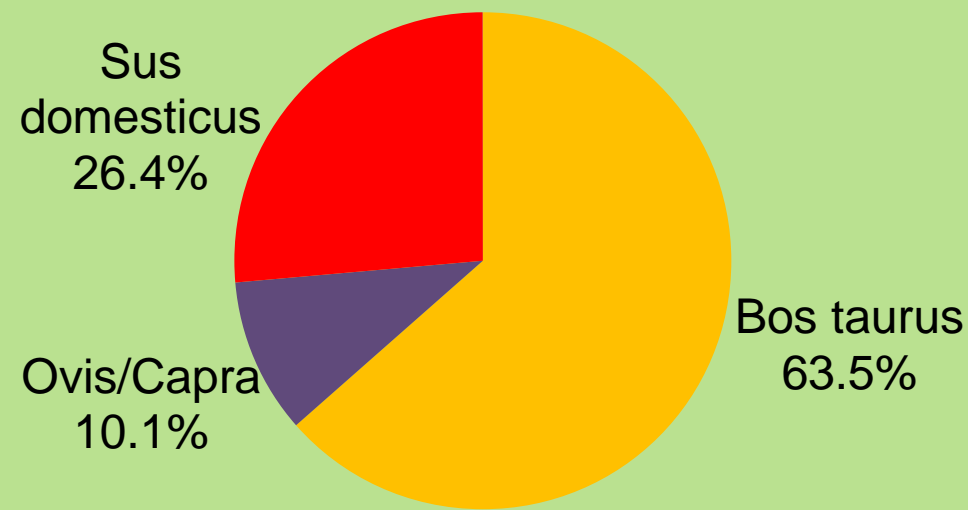
Animal husbandry was an important subsistence practice in the economy of settlements over the past two millennia. Most farmers were raising cattle, pig, sheep and goats, their ratios varying according to local geographic factors. During the first millennium, in some samples cattle represent half of the live-stock. In the settlements from the lower parts of the Moldavia (Moldavian plain and the Barlad tableland), sheep/goats are on the second place (28% MNI) and swine on the third place (24.2% MNI), the quite small difference being only a four percent. In the Suceava tableland and the Moldova-Siret rivers narrow strait pigs are on the second place (38%) quite close to cattle (43.1% MNI) and almost double the percentage of sheep/goat (18.87% MNI), evidencing another type of animal breeding, predominating cattle and swine.



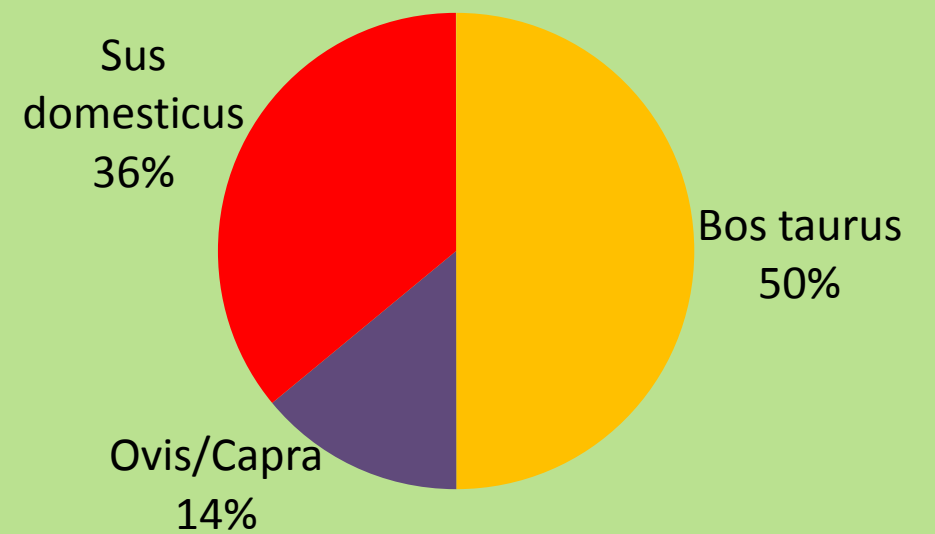
Proporțiile principalelor specii domestice (NMI) in zona pericarpatică a Moldovei (Podisul Sucevei si Culoarul Moldova-Siret), secolele III-X.



Proporțiile principalelor specii domestice (NMI) în partea de est a Moldovei (Campia Moldovei si Podisul Barladului), secolele III-X.

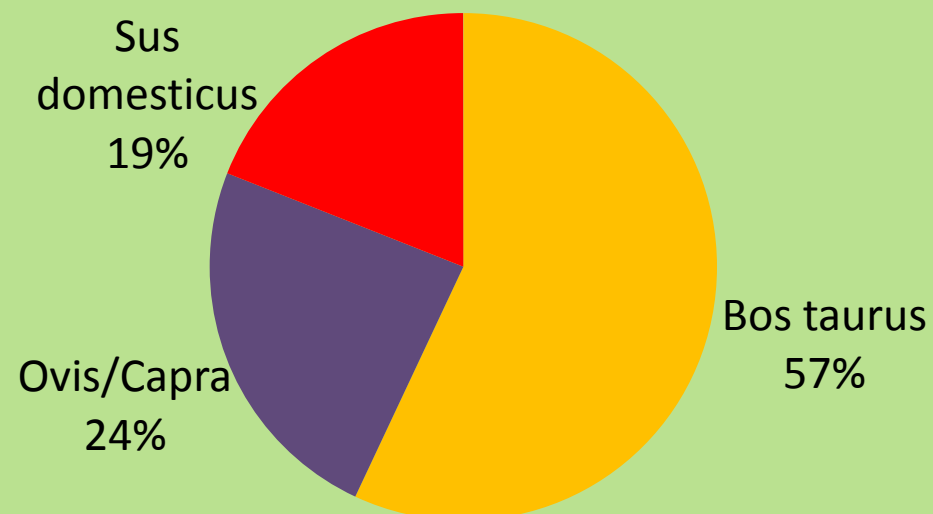


Proporțiile principalelor specii domestice (NMI) în Podișul Sucevei (eșantioanele Baia, Siret), secolele XIV-XVII.

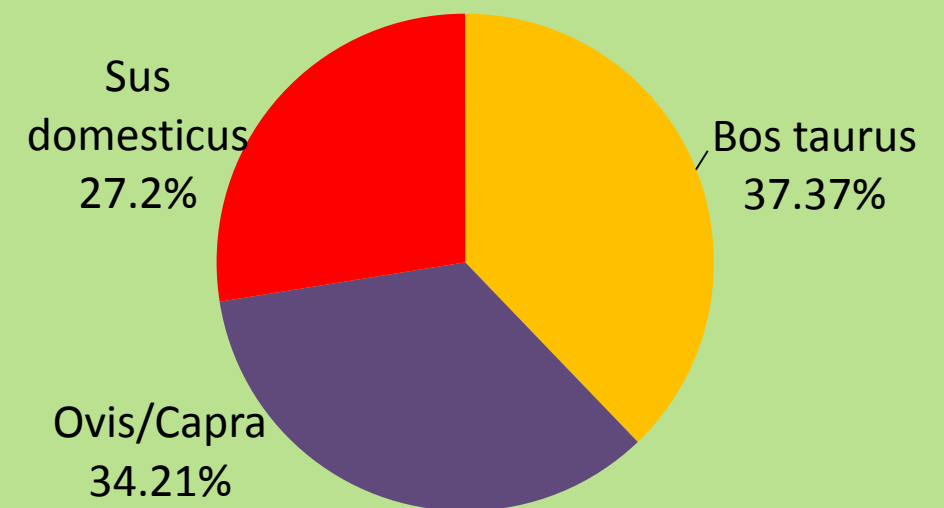


Proporțiile principalelor specii domestice (NMI) în Câmpia Moldovei (eșantioanele Nicolina, Hlincea), secolele XII-XV.

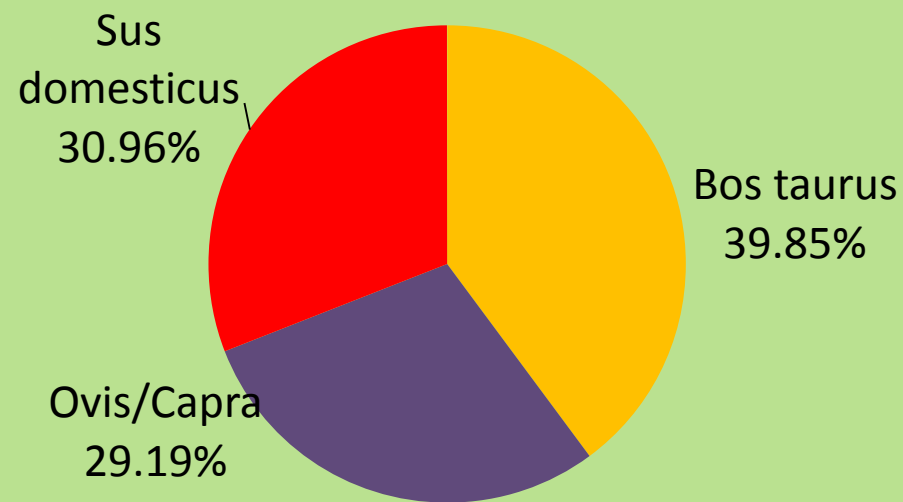
For the second millennium, in the Sub-Carpathian zone of Moldavia, a region with high levels of humidity and large forest, the breeding of pigs was preponderant. Sheep and goat remains have higher frequencies, although not predominant, in settlements situated in the more arid areas of the plains usually characterized by a xerophile vegetation, such as Bârlad region. For other region (Suceava Plateau, Moldavian Plain, Bârlad Plateau) the medieval livestock was dominated by cattle.



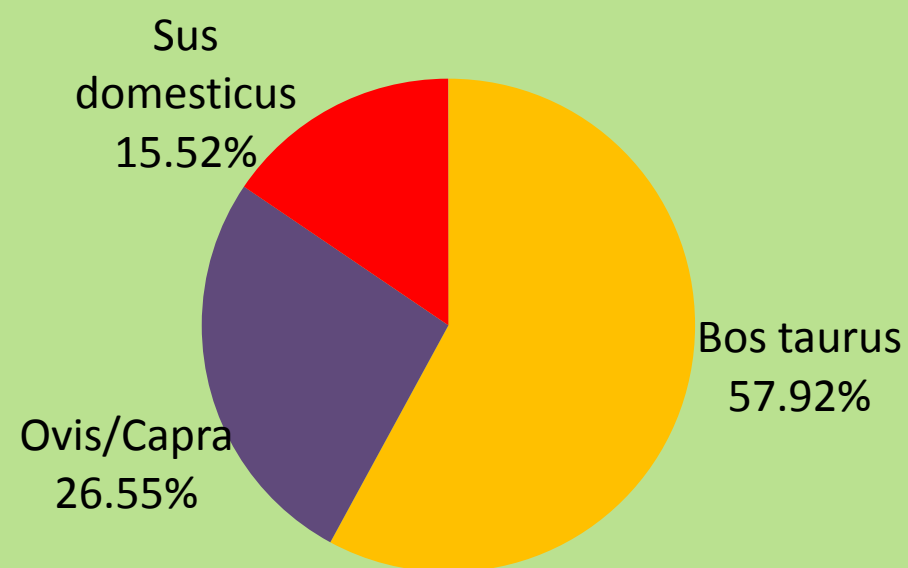
Proporțiile principalelor specii domestice (NMI) în Podișul Bârladului (eșantioanele Vaslui, Bârlad și Bârlălești), secolele X-XV.



Proporțiile principalelor specii domestice (NMI) în Subcarpații Moldovei (eșantioanele Borniș-Obârșia, Borniș-Mălești, Borniș-Siliște, Negrești), secolele XIV-XVIII.



Proporțiile principalelor specii domestice (NMI) în eșantioane din Dobrogea, secolele II-VI.



Proporțiile principalelor specii domestice (NMI) în eșantioane din Dobrogea, secolele IX-XIII.

In Dobrudja, cattle are the predominant part of the livestock, while sheep/goats and swine detain almost the same percentage in the II-VIth centuries. In the IX-XIIIth centuries, cattle have a higher proportion (57.9%), ovicaprins are on the second place (26.55%) while pigs are on the third (15.5%).

References

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