



Lithuanian Research Centre for Agriculture and Forestry

its genetics as well as evolutionary origins. Research on forest typology, selection, re-generation, education, protection and man-agement allowed the creation of a system of sustainable and productive stands formation and forest management. Engineering scientists have developed a va-riety of technological processes for agricul-tural machinery and equipment, carried out research on their management and interac-tion with the environment, ranging from el-ementary agricultural machinery to precise, robotised systems operated via satellite. To meet the needs of environmental and eco-nomic activities, land drainage systems have been developed and implemented and are now being transformed into regulated drain-age systems. Scientists in the veterinary and zootechni-cal fields have developed modern animal breeds, technologies for animal breeding,

feeding, housing, disease prevention and treatment as well as a veterinary and food control system that meets the EU stand-ards, which has enabled Lithuanian food products, animals and feed to be exported to more than 150 countries worldwide. Each year, scientists in the field of agriculture publish over 150 scientific articles in interna-tional journals, develop 10–25 varieties of ag-ricultural, horticultural and ornamental plants. Over the past 25 years, their work has been awarded 15 national scientific prizes. The knowledge garnered through the years is used for developing agriculture – an impor-tant sector of the Lithuanian economy – as a whole, ensuring the rational use of natural resources, preserving the clean natural en-vironment, providing food to the population, and supplying the industry with raw materials.

Prof. habil. dr. Zenonas Dabkevičius



Pine forest under management



Modern apple garden



Denomination: €5	Edge of the coin: plain	
Metal: gold Au 999		Quality: proof
Diameter: 13.92 mm		Weight: 1.244 g
Mintage: 2,500 pcs	Designed by Rytas Jonas Belevičius	
Issued in 2020		



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Lithuanian Collector
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LITHUANIAN SCIENCE

Agricultural sciences

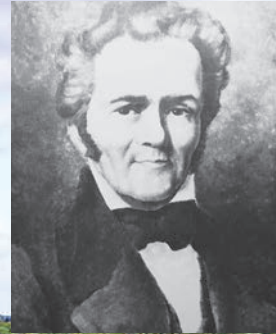


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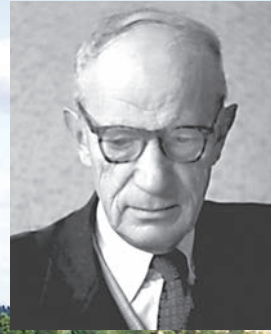
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Prof. Michał Oczapowski
(Maksymilian Fajans, drawing)



Prof. Juozas Tonkūnas



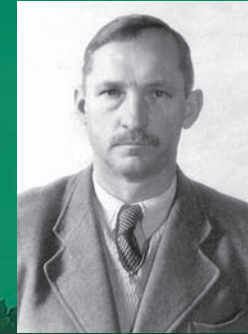
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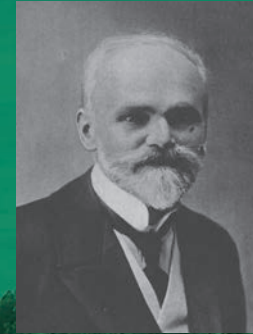
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Carousel cow milking parlour © Mano ūkis



Evaluating Lithuanian black-headed sheep



Lithuanian žemaitukas horses

Agricultural sciences

Agricultural science is one of the six areas of knowledge creation cultivated in Lithuania. Its early beginnings stem from the establishment of the Department of Agriculture at Vilnius University (1819) and the first research in agronomy conducted by Prof. Michał Oczapowski. Horticultural research was started by Prof. Adam Hrebicki, who established a pomological garden in the district of Ignalina in 1890–1904. Plant breeding in Lithuania started in 1922, when Prof. Dionizas Rudzinskas established the Dotnuva Plant Breeding Station. Systematic plant research began in 1923, with the opening of the Dotnuva Testing Station (under Rudzinskas, Prof. Jonas Kriščiūnas and others). After the establishment of the Agricultural Academy in 1924, Dotnuva saw a peak in interest in the fields of agronomy (professors Juozas Tonkūnas, Viktoras Ruokis, Stasys Nacevičius, Vincas Vilkaitis and others), engineering (Antanas Kundrotas and others) and forestry (Prof. Povilas Matulionis and others). Significant results in agronomic research were achieved through the establishment of an agricultural research institution with a network of testing stations in 1927 (Prof. Jurgis Kriščiūnas and others), while in veterinary and zootechnical studies – in 1936 after the opening of the Veterinary Academy (Prof. Konradas Juozas Aleksa and others). After World War II, as the country's agriculture recovered, there was an increased need for scientific research. In 1945, the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences in Vilnius established the Institute of Agriculture, which in 1952 was reorganised into the Institute of Agriculture and Soil and the Institute of Livestock and Veterinary Medicine. The professors and teachers at the Agricultural Academy (since 1945 – in Kaunas) contributed significantly to the development of higher education and agricultural sciences. The latter also benefited from the establishment of many other institutes: Forestry in Girionys and Land Reclamation in

Vilainiai (1950), Agricultural Mechanisation and Electrification in Raudondvaris, Veterinary in Kaišiadorys (1956), and Agricultural Economy in Vilnius (1959). Research in agronomic sciences intensified with the setting up of the Agricultural Institute in Dotnuva in 1956, which merged all the existing testing stations, and the establishment of the Institute of Horticulture in Babtai in 1987. Since the restoration of Lithuania's independence, agricultural sciences have undergone qualitative improvements and opened up opportunities for new research and international relations. Recently, agricultural sciences have been fostered at the Lithuanian Research Centre for Agriculture and Forestry, the Vytautas Magnus University Agriculture Academy, and the Veterinary Academy of the Lithuanian University of Health Sciences. With modern research and experimental development infrastructures at hand, here many outstanding scientists produce knowledge and train qualified specialists for not only scientific work, but also business and civil service.

Agricultural science has an impressive record of achievements. Researchers in the field of agronomy have developed methods for identifying, diagnosing and assessing soil, as well as systematised copious data on its diversity and quality changes. This allows for the targeted use and protection of soil fertility potential. They have also developed and implemented modern eco-friendly technologies – which enhance



Veterinary Academy of the Lithuanian University of Health Sciences

sustainability, soil fertility, agricultural and horticultural plant growth, and processing of raw materials – as well as innovative food, feed and industrial products that have a strong international market. Plant breeders, geneticists and biotechnologists, using classical and innovative methods, have created over 350 agricultural and 300 horticultural plant varieties. Researchers in the area of forest sciences have revealed the patterns of forest community formation, flora and fauna interaction, the structure of the forest ecosystem and

Winter wheat
breeding nurseries