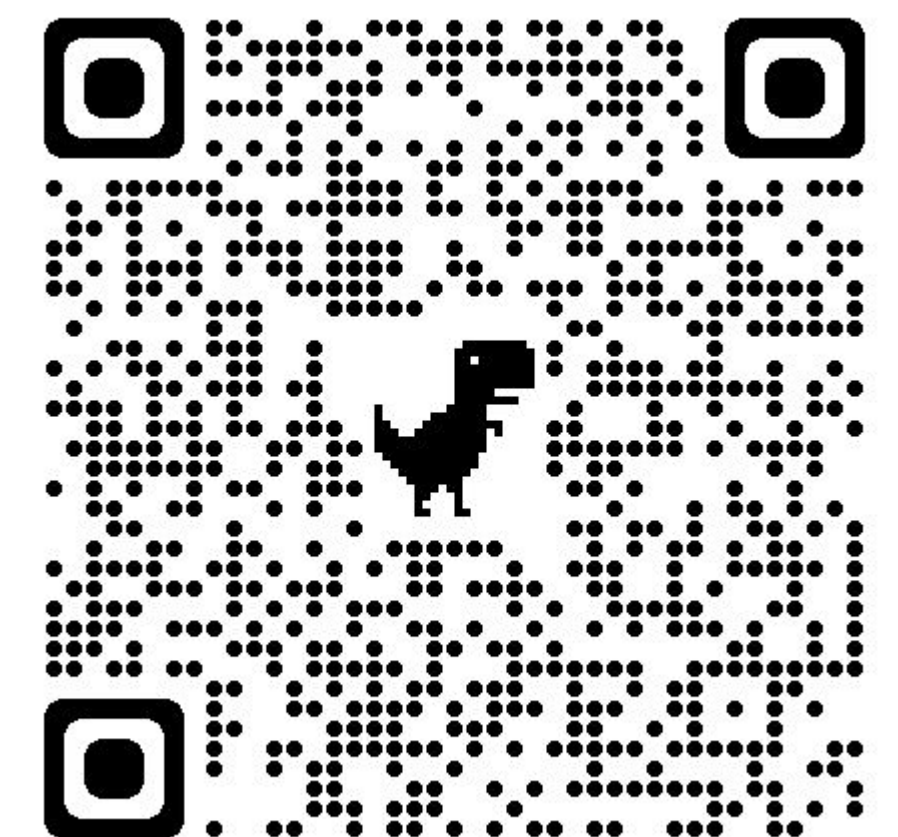




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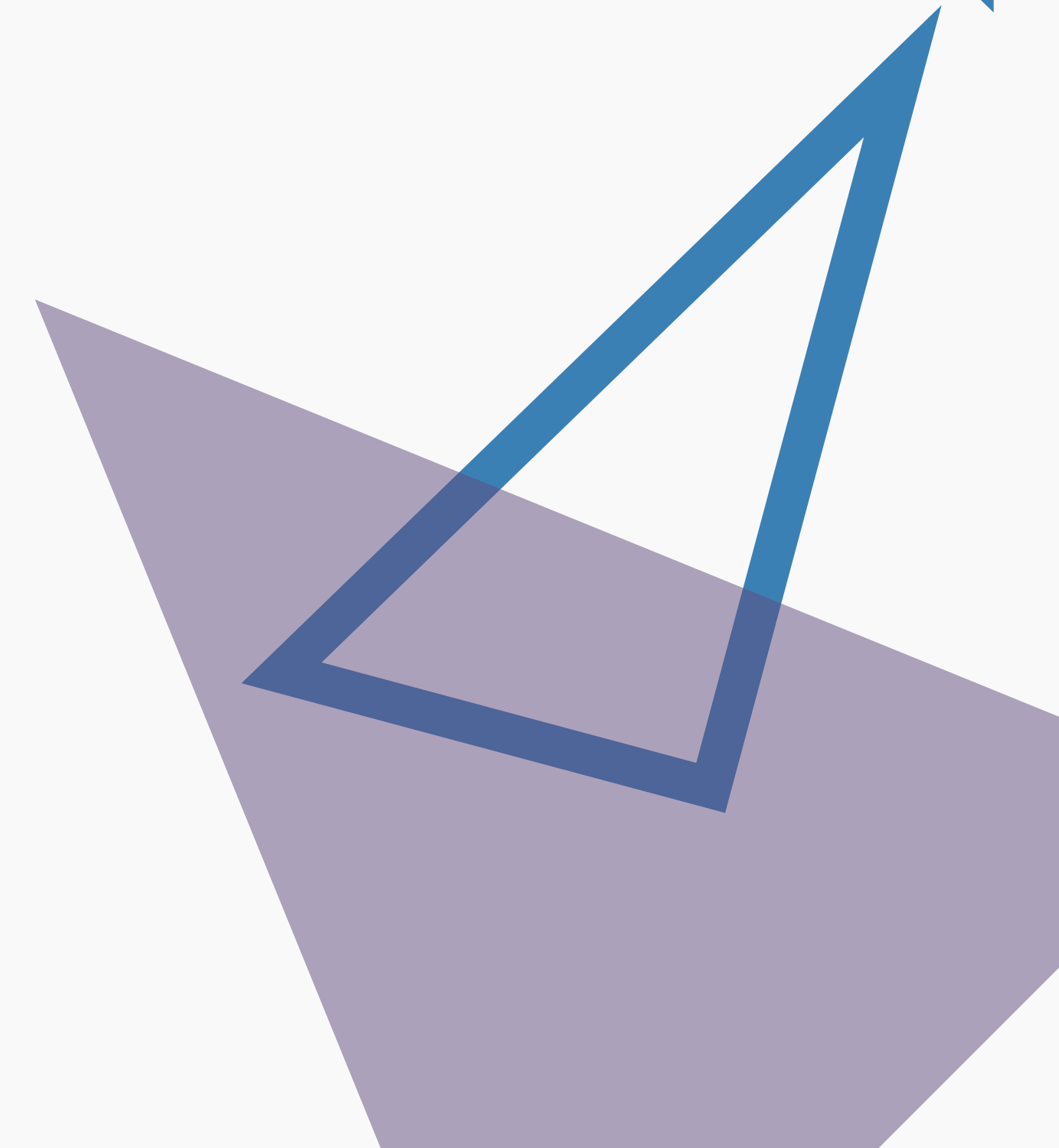
t2. Benefits for researchers

t3. Dissemination paths

t4. Useful tools for researchers

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Pre-launch calibration of the HIRDLS instrument

Publication » Other literature type • 9999 • English • Zenodo

Authors: *Barnett, JJ; Darbyshire, AG; Hepplewhite, CL; Palmer, CWP; +6 Authors*

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.7356678](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7356678), [10.5281/zenodo.7356679](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7356679)

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Other(s)

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 Gutvajn Nikoleta, Đerić Ivana, Đević Rajka
 Pedagoško društvo Srbije, Beograd i Univerzitet u Beogradu - Filozofski fakultet - Institut za pedagogiju i andragogiju, Beograd
 01/01/2012
 Psychological theories, which label adolescence as a pronounced problematic and critical period influenced by biological maturation, resulted in a stereotype, equally accepted among teachers and

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Ивана Ђерић¹
 Рајка Ђевић
 Николета Гутвајн
 Институт за педагошка истраживања
 Београд

Оригинални научни рад
 НВ. LXI 1.2012.
 Примљен: 27. VII 2011.

Karakteristike nastavnika i stereotipi o mlađim adolescentima
 Nikoleta Gutvajn, Ivana Đerić, Rajka Đević · 1 January 2012
 Pedagoško društvo Srbije, Beograd i Univerzitet u Beogradu - Filozofski fakultet - Institut za pedagogiju i andragogiju, Beograd

Repository of Josip Jur.

Abstract

Psychological theories, which label adolescence as a pronounced problematic and critical period influenced by biological maturation, resulted in a stereotype, equally accepted among teachers and lay persons, which views adolescence as a period of 'tumult and stress'. Numerous research results confirm the importance of stereotypical convictions for teacher - student relations, social behaviour and educational outcomes. The aim of our research was to determine whether particular features of the teacher (gender, the length of work experience, the teaching subject) have any impact on the teachers' stereotypes about younger adolescents. The sample included 193 teachers who teach the seventh-graders in ten elementary schools in Belgrade. The results show that, among the respondents, there are no gender differences regarding stereotypes about adolescence. The teachers with longer work experience with younger adolescents have less pronounced stereotypes about the adolescent period, i.e. experience may be the factor which modifies stereotypes. The teachers of social sciences have more pronounced stereotypes about younger adolescents than the teachers of natural sciences. Psihološke teorije koje o adolescentnom periodu govore kao o izrazito problematičnom i kriznom periodu uslovljenom biološkim promenama doprinele su da među nastavnicima i laicima dugo egzistira viđenje adolescencije kao perioda 'bure i stresa'. O značaju stereotipnih uverenja nastavnika za odnos nastavnika i učenika i njihovom uticaju na socijalno ponašanje i obrazovne ishode svedoči veliki broj istraživanja. Cilj našeg istraživanja bio je da se utvrdi da li određene karakteristike nastavnika (pol, radni staž i nastavni predmet koji nastavnici predaju) utiču na njihove stereotipe o mlađim adolescentima. U istraživanju su učestvovala 193 nastavnika koji predaju sedmom razredu u deset beogradskih osnovnih škola. Nalazi istraživanja pokazuju da nisu utvrđene polne razlike u pogledu stereotipa nastavnika o mlađim adolescentima. Nastavnici koji imaju više radnog iskustva s mlađim adolescentima imaju manje izražene stereotipe o adolescentnom dobu, odnosno iskustvo je faktor koji može da modifikuje stereotipe. Nastavnici koji predaju društvene nauke imaju više izražene stereotipe o mlađim adolescentima u odnosu na nastavnike koji predaju prirodne nauke

Ивана Ђерић¹
 Рајка Ђевић
 Николета Гутвајн
 Институт за педагошка истраживања
 Београд

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 Примљен: 27. VII 2011.

КАРАКТЕРИСТИКЕ НАСТАВНИКА И СТЕРЕОТИПИ О МЛАЂИМ АДОЛЕСЦЕНТИМА

Психолошке теорије које о adolescentном периоду говоре као о изразито проблематичном и кризном периоду условљеном биолошким променама допринеле су да међу наставницима и лаицима дуго егзистира виђење адолесценције као периода „буре и стреса“. О значају стереотипних уверења као за однос наставника и ученика и њиховом утицају на социјално понашање не исходе сведочи велики број истраживања. Циљ нашег истраживања је да се утврди да ли одређене карактеристике наставника (пол, радни стаж и предмет који наставници предају) утичу на њихове стереотипе о млађим adolescentима. У истраживању су учествовала 193 наставника који предају седмом десет београдских основних школа. Налази истраживања показују да нису полне разлике у погледу стереотипа наставника о млађим adolescentима. Настavnici koji imaju više radnog iskustva s mlađim adolescentima imaju manje izražene stereotipe o adolescentnom dobu, odnosno iskustvo je faktor koji može da modifikuje stereotipe. Nastavnici koji predaju društvene nauke imaju više izražene stereotipe o mlađim adolescentima u odnosu na nastavnike koji predaju prirodne nauke.

Keywords: stereotypes, gender, work experience, teaching subject, teachers, adolescents, elementary school.

TEACHER CHARACTERISTICS AND STEREOTYPES ABOUT YOUNGER ADOLESCENTS

Psychological theories, which label adolescence as a pronounced problematic and critical period influenced by biological maturation, resulted in a stereotype, equally accepted among teachers and lay persons, which views adolescence as a period of 'tumult and stress'. Numerous research results confirm the importance of stereotypical convictions for teacher - student relations, social behaviour and educational outcomes. The aim of our research was to determine whether particular features of the teacher (gender, the length of work experience, the teaching subject) have any impact on the teachers' stereotypes about younger adolescents. The sample included 193 teachers who teach the seventh-graders in ten elementary schools in Belgrade. The results show that, among the respondents, there are no gender differences regarding stereotypes about adolescence. The teachers with longer work experience with younger adolescents have less pronounced stereotypes about the adolescent period, i.e. experience may be the factor which modifies stereotypes. The teachers of social sciences have more pronounced stereotypes about younger adolescents than the teachers of natural sciences.

Keywords: stereotypes, gender, work experience, teaching subject, teachers, adolescents, elementary school.

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Психолошке теорије које о adolescentном периоду говоре као о изразито проблематичном и кризном периоду условљеном биолошким променама допринеле су да међу наставницима и лаицима дуго егзистира виђење адолесценције као периода „буре и стреса“. О значају стереотипних уверења као за однос наставника и ученика и њиховом утицају на социјално понашање не исходе сведочи велики број истраживања. Циљ нашег истраживања је да се утврди да ли одређене карактеристике наставника (пол, радни стаж и предмет који наставници предају) утичу на њихове стереотипе о млађим adolescentима. У истраживању су учествовала 193 наставника који предају седмом десет београдских основних школа. Налази истраживања показују да нису полне разлике у погледу стереотипа наставника о млађим adolescentима. Настavnici koji imaju više radnog iskustva s mlađim adolescentima imaju manje izražene stereotipe o adolescentnom dobu, odnosno iskustvo je faktor koji može da modifikuje stereotipe. Nastavnici koji predaju društvene nauke imaju više izražene stereotipe o mlađim adolescentima u odnosu na nastavnike koji predaju prirodne nauke.

Кључне речи: стереотипи, пол, радни стаж, наставни предмет, наставници, деца, основна школа.

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A condition and dynamics of the earth's ozone layer with attention on the Montreal protocol ; Stanje i dinamika ozonskog omotača zemlje sa osvrtom na Montrealski protokol

Author: Ducić, Vladan [[claim](#)] ; Đurđić, Snežana [[claim](#)]

Description: The paper presents the analyses of the condition and dynamics of earth's ozone layer on the base of the latest satellite emissions. On the basis of those results it presented an attempt of explanation of the ozone layer dynamics by prospect of activities and measures that are provided by international document known as Montreal Protocol on Substances that stanja i dinamike ozonskog omotača Zemlje na osnovu najnovijih rezultata satelitskih merenja i procenjene emisije zag pokušaj objašnjenja eventualnih uzroka dinamike ozonskog omotača. Istovremeno, rad obuhvata analizu aktivnosti i m (Montrealski protokol) o kontroli supstanci koje oštećuju ozonski sloj.

Publisher: Srpsko geografsko društvo, Beograd

Year of Publication: 2005

Source: Glasnik Srpskog geografskog društva

Document Type: article ; publishedVersion ; [Article contribution]

Subjects: anthropogenic chlorine ; natural forcing ; ozone layer ; ozone layer dynamics ; Montreal Protocol ; antropogeni hlor ; pr omotača ; Montrealski protokol

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Aktivno-nastavni pristup na primeru obrade nastavne jedinice 'Poreklo i razvoj ljudske vrste'



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2004

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Authors
[Petrović, Aleksandar S.](#)

Article (Published version)



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Globus, 2004, 35, 29, 135-138

Publisher:
• Srpsko geografsko društvo, Beograd

ISSN: 0351-0050

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Institute for Vegetable Crops

RIVeC / Institut za povrtarstvo / Biotehnologija i savremeni pristup gajenju i oplemenjivanju bilja

Medonosne biljke i uticaj pesticida na pčele i proizvodnju meda

Honey-bearing plants and the influence of pesticides on bees and honey production



2023

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Authors
Popović, Vera
Bošković, Jelena
Đurić, Nenad
Ikanović, Jela
Filipović, Vladimir
Ljubičić, Nataša
Šarčević Todosijević, Ljubica

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Abstract (Croatian):
Biljke svojim cvetovima, sokovima i smolama daju pčelama hranu, stvaraju uslove za pravilan život pčelinjeg društva i predstavljaju osnovu za dobijanje pčelinjih proizvoda-med, cvetnog praha, mleča, voska, propolisa i pčelinjeg otrova. Najzastupljenije medonosne biljke kod nas su: divlji kesten, bagrem, lipa, jorgovan, kupina, facelija, heljda, suncokret, zvezdan, lavanda, neven, žalfija, morać, šafran, itd. Pčele imaju veliki značaj za živi svet na našoj planeti. U poslednje vreme sve je više evidentna ugroženost pčela. Ova ...

Abstract (English):
Plants, with their flowers, juices and resins, give bees food, create conditions for the proper life of the bee colony and represent the basis for obtaining bee products - honey, pollen, nectar, wax, propolis and bee venom. The most common honey plants in our country are: wild chestnut, acacia, lime tree, lilac, blackberry, phacelia, buckwheat, sunflower, common bird's foot trefoil, lavender, calendula, sage, fennel, saffron, etc. Bees have a great importance for the living world on our planet, lately it is more and more evident bees' endangerment. This study shows honey plants and effects that pesticides have on honey bees and their productivity. The most common way of contamination is exposure of bees to agrochemicals used for crop protection and their application to crops. The exposure of bees to pesticides is through ingestion of residues found in the pollen and nectar of plants. Due to all of the above, practical advice was given to avoid the harmful effects of pesticide...

Keywords:
medonosne biljke / pčele / pesticidi / honey crops / bees / pesticides

Source:
Zbornik radova : Nacionalni naučni skup sa međunarodnim učešćem Biotehnologija i savremeni pristup u gajenju i oplemenjivanju bilja, Smederevska Palanka 2. novembar, 2023, 259-268

Publisher:
• Smederevska Palanka : Institut za povrtarstvo

Funding / projects:

- Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Republic of Serbia, Grant no. 200032 (Institute of Field and Vegetable Crops, Novi Sad) (RS-200032)
- Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Republic of Serbia, Grant no. 200003 (Institute for Medicinal Plant Research 'Dr. Josif Pancić', Belgrade) (RS-200003)
- Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Republic of Serbia, Grant no. 200045 (Institute of Science Application in Agriculture, Belgrade) (RS-200045)
- Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Republic of Serbia, Grant no. 200358 (BioSense Institute) (RS-200358)
- Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Republic of Serbia, Grant no. 200216 (Institute for Vegetable Crops, Smederevska Palanka) (RS-200216)

ISBN: 978-86-89177-06-0

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EURRECA—Evidence-Based Methodology for Deriving Micronutrient Recommendations

Rosalie A. M. Dhonukshe-Rutten, Jildau Bouwman, Kerry A. Brown, Adriënne E. J. M. Cavelaars, Rachel Collings, Evangelia Grammatikaki, ...show all

Pages 999-1040 | Accepted author version posted online: 01 Aug 2013, Published online:16 Aug 2013

Download citation <https://doi.org/10.1080/10408398.2012.749209>

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Abstract

The EURopean micronutrient RECommendations Aligned (EURRECA) Network of Excellence explored the process of setting micronutrient recommendations to address the variance in recommendations across Europe. Work centered upon the transparent assessment of nutritional requirements via a series of systematic literature reviews and meta-analyses. In addition, the necessity of assessing nutritional requirements and the policy context of setting micronutrient recommendations was investigated.

Findings have been presented in a framework that covers nine activities clustered into four stages: stage one “Defining the problem” describes Activities 1 and 2: “Identifying the nutrition-related health problem” and “Defining the process”; stage two “Monitoring and evaluating” describes Activities 3 and 7: “Establishing appropriate methods,” and “Nutrient intake and status of population groups”; stage three “Deriving dietary reference values” describes Activities 4, 5, and 6: “Collating sources of evidence,” “Appraisal of the evidence,” and “Integrating the evidence”; stage four “Using dietary reference values in policy making” describes Activities 8 and 9: “Identifying policy options,” and “Evaluating policy implementation.” These activities provide guidance on how to resolve various issues when deriving micronutrient requirements and address the methodological and policy decisions, which may explain the current variation in recommendations across Europe.

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Pieter Van 't Veer et al.
Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition
Published online: 16 Aug 2013

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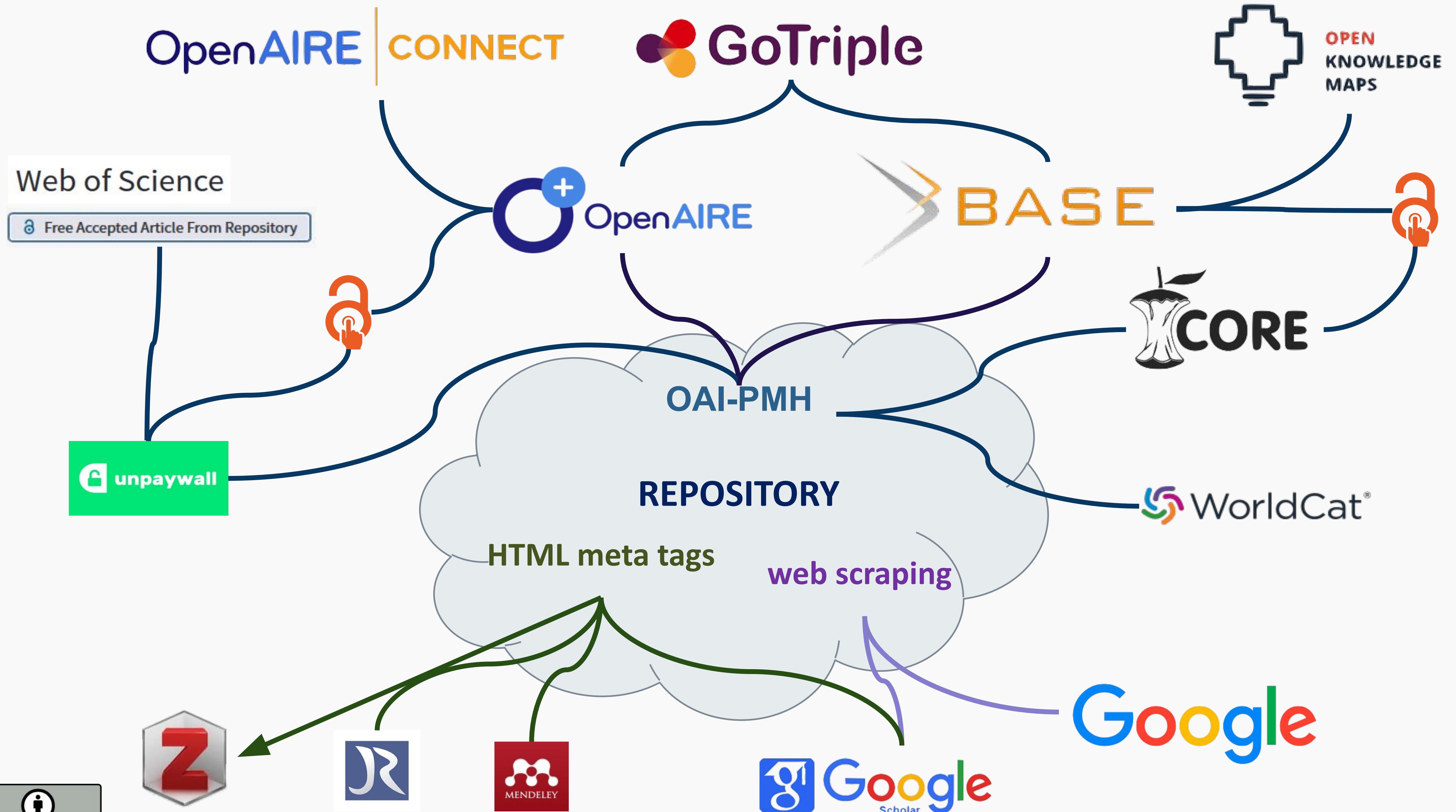
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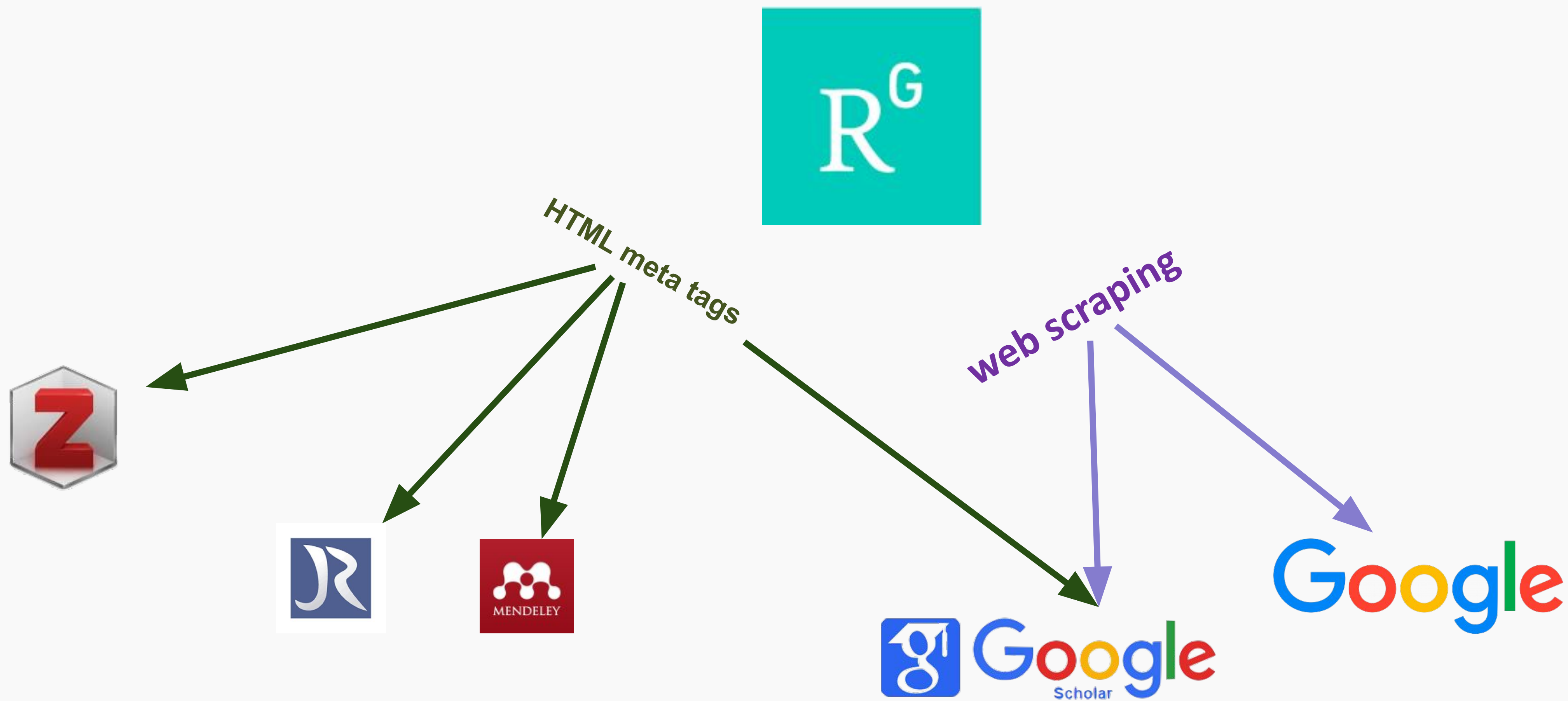
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Rosalie Dhonukshe-Rutten¹, Jildau Bouwman⁷, Kerry A Brown², Adriënne E Cavelaars¹, Rachel Collings³, Evangelia Grammatikaki⁴, Lisette CPGM de Groot¹, Mirjana Gurinovic⁵, Linda J Harvey³, Maria Hermoso⁶, Rachel Hurst³, Bas Kremer⁷, Joy Ngo⁸, Romana Novakovic⁵, Monique M Raats², Fanny Rollin⁴, Lluís Serra-Majem⁸, Olga W Souverein¹, Lada Timotijevic²,



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Web page: <http://rivec.institut-palanka.rs> →



Summary **Publications (630)** Research data (6) Other research products (4) Related Data sources Metrics [Statistics](#)

Description

RIVeC is the institutional digital repository of the Institute for Vegetable Crops. It provides open access to publications and other research outputs resulting from the projects implemented by the Institute for Vegetable Crops

Results with funding information

333

Countries

Serbia

Jurisdiction

Institutional

OAI-PMH

<http://rivec.institut-palanka.rs/oai/openaire>

Detailed information @

OpenDOAR

Organizations

Institute for Vegetable Crops

InTOR

InTOR - Repository of the Institute Torlak

[Data Source](#) » *Institutional Repository* · OpenAIRE 3.0 (OA, funding)

Web page: <http://intor.torlakinstitut.com> →



Summary **Publications (563)** Research data (1) Related Data sources Metrics [Statistics](#)

Description

InTOR is the institutional digital repository of the Institute of Virology, Vaccines and Sera "Torlak". It provides open access to publications and other research outputs resulting from the projects implemented by the Institute of Virology, Vaccines and Sera "Torlak". The interface is available in English and Serbian.

Results with funding information

179

Countries

Serbia

Jurisdiction

Institutional

OAI-PMH

<http://intor.torlakinstitut.com/oai/openaire>

Detailed information @

OpenDOAR

Organizations

Torlak

Centralization and storage of all types of institutional output, including unpublished literature

A year ago

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April 7, 2018

Peak Detector and/or Envelope Detector – A Detailed Analysis –

Pejovic, Predrag

In this document, a simple circuit constructed using a diode, a resistor, and a capacitor, utilized as a peak detector and/or as an envelope detector is analyzed. The analysis is approached by applying approximate methods and by a mix of exact and numerical methods, aiming design guidelines and understanding of the circuit operation. Approximate and exact approaches are compared, and a region where the approximate analysis provides adequate answers is identified. Ability of the circuit to track the envelope variations is analyzed, and it is shown to depend both on the circuit time constant and the output voltage value, i.e. the modulation signal frequency and the modulation index. Relevant relations are derived and presented. Finally, distortion of the output voltage caused by the output voltage ripple is addressed, and averaged model of the circuit is derived. It is shown that average of the output voltage over the carrier period is increased about three times when filtering of the output voltage is applied. Transfer function for averaged waveforms of the envelope detector is derived, containing slight attenuation and a real pole at the double of the carrier frequency.

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Keyword(s): rectifiers, detectors, envelope detectors, demodulation, amplitude demodulation

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Determination of Particle Size Distributions by Laser Diffraction



The paper deals with the main principles of determination of particle size distribution using Mastersizer 2000, Malvern Instruments Ltd., UK. On the example of several problems we demonstrated that the method is not a routine one and that the measurement procedure limited to entering a sample into the dispersion unit and pressing the button. Furthermore we have shown that the sample preparation method and, therefore, the accuracy of results conclusively depend on physical and chemical properties of the analyzed materials.

Keywords:
Malvern Instruments / Mastersizer 2000 / laser diffraction and scattering / particle size distribution

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Publisher:

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Funding / projects:

- Molecular designing of nanoparticles with controlled morphological and physicochemical characteristics and functional materials based on them (RS-45004)

ISSN: 0354-2300

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2012

166.pdf (4.348Mb)

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Determination of particle size distributions by laser diffraction
ZS Stojanović, S Marković, D Uskoković - Technics–New Materials (Special Edition), 2012
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