

PROFESSOR IONEL ANDRIESCU ON HIS 80TH ANNIVERSARY



With the cabinet door always open, the university professor Ionel Andriescu is not waiting for guests, but he ensures his necessary ventilation for the regeneration of creative spirit.

He has been working all the time; you can find him in front of his desk overloaded with treaties, doctoral theses, with finished or nearly completed papers, valuable works that you would like to have in your personal library. Surely, he is the possessor of the most valuable and modern entomology treaties in Europe and not only. If you want to guide a candidate for a doctor's degree, a student for a master's degree who tries to structure his dissertation in the field of general and applied entomology, the first recommendation you should give him, is the master, Ionel Andriescu. Even if he does not have a treaty in the respective moment, to which you might become dependent, you cannot leave without endless bibliographic information, without which you cannot start the desired research. If you approach in your modern research the eternally modern theme of entomophages and their role in preserving the natural balance, then certainly Professor Ionel Andriescu, can open you the most beaten ways, but also the most subtle ones. Not incidentally on the door of his office, at a visible place, it is the logo, "SOREGA", of a major scientific institution whose executive chairman and founder he is.

His Excellence in research of the entomophagous parasitoids, you feel it from the first contact; he is the master who has a passionate pleasure to help his disciples and collaborators and to support them to advance, as much as possible, on the winding and

often mysterious ways of the biological control against pest insects.

Belonging to the Strong School of Entomology from “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University, whose foundations were put by the “Titan” of the Romanian Zoology, Professor Ioan Borcea, and that was developed impressively by one of the greatest entomologists of our nation, Professor Mihail Constantineanu, the colleague Professor Ionel Andriescu created, in his turn, a collective of great researchers, who open new research directions in the vast empire of the entomophagous insects.

The hostility of fate and the period of serious social and moral crises kept him for a while, away from a university department, which he greatly deserved; he was forced to work only in the field of science. The tenacity of his character, the native intellectual heritage, the passion and a big power of work, alongside with his talent of researcher helped him always be a model of excellence in the scientific research, no matter he was working at the “Prof. Ioan Borcea” Marine Biological Station from Agigea, at the Biological, Geological and Geographical Research Station “Stejarul” from Pângărați - Neamt, or at the Biological Research Centre of Iași.

Though later, the erudite human of science, Ionel Andriescu re-entered on the track which was destined for him, that of academic education, contributing to the raising of the prestige of the Iassensis biological academic education. The fruits obtained by him opened an impressive like the flowers of “Queen of the Night” which opens its corolla at the nightfall.

Ionel Andriescu saw the light of the day on June 7, 1933 in the town of Botoșani, in the family of Dumitru and Adela Andriescu. The son of the great social crisis of 1933, Ionel had to go in his existence from one crisis to another, each with its colour, blacker or grayer up to the moral and economic crisis of our time. His father, adjutant in the Roșiori 8 Regiment had to go away at just 42 years, in the “hell of Siberia”. Consequently, the mother remained with two boys and a girl and she had to push through the hardships of the times to survive and to provide a selected education to her children. The war, the refuge, the loss of the home, the devastating drought that put Moldova on the ground, were just some of the many trials of time.

Having good educators both in primary school and in secondary one, and proving a native intelligence and love for learning, Ionel was admitted at the famous “August Treboniu Laurian” High School in Botoșani. At the High School, he had great teachers. It seems that the biology teacher, Remus Cehovschi had a decisive influence in the professional orientation of the high school young pupil, being much stimulated in the knowledge of nature. Going on the footsteps of his father, who was endowed with some poetic inclinations, Ionel felt drawn by the poetry and symphony of nature, and especially by its secrets. The successes obtained at High School, where he graduated with a high average, encouraged him to knock at the doors of the Faculty of Natural Sciences - Chemistry, “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University.

As a student, Ionel Andriescu quickly integrated into the university life. At the faculty, he enjoyed again a great variety of personalities of the Romanian academic science and education, among who there were shining: Mihail I. Constantineanu, Petru Jitariu, Olga Necrasov, Petru Suster, Feider Zicman, Neculai Macarovici and others.

Being impressed by the courses and the halo of the European class of entomologist professor Mihail Constantineanu, he had asked him to receive him among the members of the Student Scientific Circle of Invertebrate Zoology. So, there began the first expeditions

in nature to which there took part also the professors: Mihai Peiu, Constantin Filipescu from the “Ion Ionescu de la Brad” Agronomic Institute and the famous and exotic lepidopterist Alexei Alexinschi. The professor Mihail Constantineanu was speaking to the students, with a boundless respect about the Titan of the Romanian zoology, about the promoter of the biological control of pest insects, so that the students were feeling connected, not only by their professor, but also by the great forerunner. Thus, Professor Mihail Constantineanu managed to polarize around him the best of his students and to put the bases of the strong entomological school initiated by professor Ioan Borcea.

Ionel, the student Ionel Andriescu, was perfectly anchored in the student life; he took part to the cultural life of the town and had close relationships with many students from other faculties.

Through his charm and social intelligence, Ionel Andriescu easily established friendly relationships with the colleagues and their professors and was present at many of the meetings of the students. One of his best friends was Victor Ciochia. He had a peculiar behaviour in his way of being, through the passion for hunting, for birds and insects. Native of Brașov, Victor came from another world and had a special charm, attracting the attention of many of his fellow men. Ionel and Victor, having some common affinity to Professor Michael Constantineanu, the passion for traveling and of knowledge of the secrets of nature, they became inseparable friends. They both were good connoisseurs of the history of the nation and were self-contained by a hot and clean patriotism, although they belonged to different historical and geographical regions. Bearer of a Transylvanian blood, Victor was a Romanian with a hardened soul in the historical clashes of survival of the people from Ardeal and Ionel had his roots in that “locus geniuses” that Nicolaie Leon glorified, a place destined by God, from which many personalities of the Romanian science and culture have sprung up and manifested with an impressive vitality: Mihai Eminescu, Nicolae Iorga, George Enescu, Andrei Popovici Bâznoșanu and two of his idols, professors Mihai Constantineanu and Petre Suster. If we put on the map of Romania, all the personalities of the Romanian science and culture in each county, we shall find that in Botoșani county is the highest density of truly enlightened minds, hence started Nicolaie Leon, too, who considered that the land of Botoșani is a “genius place” blessed by God.

Though they had different structures, the two friends felt obliged, in their souls, to participate in the great social events of the Romanians. So, we can explain ourselves their physical and spiritual participation in the celebration of 500 years of the rise on the throne of Moldavia of Stephen the Great, who was one of the greatest Romanians of our nation for ever. The destiny had to make to those two friends somewhat parallel roads that sometimes overlapped, roads loaded with many pits dug with enmity and unconsciousness by the so-called founders of the communist Romania.

Shining among their colleagues, Ionel and Victor were named after graduation, in 1955, junior teaching assistants at the Department of Zoology at the proposal of Professor Mihail Constantineanu, who was the head of the department. In front of them, there was opening a bright future full of hopes. Both embraced the field of scientific research in which their Professor was shining like a star.

They embraced the field of fundamental and applied entomology. In the same year, Ionel and Victor, along with Paul Borcea, will become authors of their first scientific papers within the Students’ Scientific Society of Invertebrate Zoology, led by Professor Mihail Constantineanu. The paper was the result of some research destined to the

knowledge of malophagous species that attack some domestic and hunting species. A year later, in 1956, Mihail Constantineanu, Ion Suciu, Ionel Andriescu, Victor Ciochia, and Constantin Pisciă published the first paper devoted to the knowledge of chalcidoids in some species of gallicolous cinipeds from *Rosa canina*. Also, in 1956, it is published a paper by the same authors: "Contributions to the study of chalcidoids from the Republic of Romania, parasitic in the *Aporia crataegi* from the surroundings of Iassy". In two years, the young teaching assistant, Ionel Andriescu could praise himself, alongside with his colleagues of department, with the publication of no fewer than seven papers in prestigious academic journals. For the respective times, the launching of such a success in the scientific research was downright impressive.

The two friends were learning to fly, their wings had already grown for the solitary flight. Ionel Andriescu was determined to devote his life to the study of chalcidoids; he had alongside the regretted professor Ion Suciu, who did not want to study ichneumonids any longer.

Both Ionel and Victor had participated to some entomological scientific expeditions organized by the Professor Mihail Constantineanu, along with his research team in Dobrogea.

The young teaching assistant accompanied his master at the course of invertebrate zoology and took part at some practical works. Also, he participated at the summer practices of students, already proving himself a very good connoisseur of insects. Victor was also never-failing at these activities and he manifested himself not only as a good entomologist but also as an ornithologist worthy of envy.

Everything seemed to be part of the normal, there were following just the due accumulations from the scientific research and from teaching career too. The two friends seemed to be destined by God to follow a successful university career. The fate, however, would have to be cruel to them. Following the great political "purges" in 1958, applied in the first place among intellectuals, Victor Ciochia would have to be arrested and sent to prison for five years, and Ionel Andriescu would have to be removed from the higher education to allow to authorities the time to ensure "the improving of social composition of higher education". That was the "reward of the patriotic sacrifice" that was the measure applied to those, who with pure soul, tried to be Romanians and to honour their predecessors. And so, the road of the two friends was separated. In 1959, the young assistant and aspirant to doctorate, Ionel Andriescu, was dismissed from the Department of Zoology on political grounds. Nobody heeded his vocation of researcher and the grace of teacher; it did not count any healthy origin of that who lost the father in the carnage of the Second World War.

Delation, envy and contempt to humans and society had carats that "were shining" in the eyes of the "princes" of those times.

Like Petrini, Marin Preda's hero in the novel "The most beloved among the earthly humans", Ionel found himself alone in the social desert in which all turned their backs. He did not find a job at ORACA; he was helped by a noble soul, by an outstanding researcher, Professor Dr. Ungureanu Ernest, and he joined to the inter-district Sanepid from Bârlad. Thus, in the 1959-1960 period he became a specialist in the eradication of malaria.

The return to the Alma Mater was done somewhat through the service door. In 1961, the newly appointed director of "Prof. Ioan Borcea" Marine Biological Station in Agigea, the lecturer Paul Borcea, detached there by the Rector of the "Alexandru Ioan

Cuza” University, Prof. Dr. Ion Creangă, accepted him as a researcher. Through this gesture the Rector Ion Creangă “washed his hands” for the purge in 1959. The already formed entomologist had to turn his steps to the field of marine biology. Entomology remained only as a “hobby” and we must say that the Reserve of dunes from Agigea was a real “paradise” of insects. The native intelligence and his immense ability to adapt to the social conditions of life allowed the young scientist to penetrate into the mysteries of the Black Sea. If in 1962 he was employed as a researcher at the Agigea Station, we must mention that in 1963 he became already the author of a scientific paper: “Contribution à l’étude des Desmoscolecidae (Nematoda) roumaines des eaux de la Mer Noire” published together with G. Paladian. In 1963, he published with Mrs. researcher Dr. Florica Porumb the paper: “On the presence of two copepods in the palaeal cavity of the mussel (*Mytilus galloprovincialis* L.) in the Romanian waters of the Black Sea”.

The entomologist did not give up. In 1962, the year of reaching to Agigea, he published a new genus from the family Torymidae (Hymenoptera), and in 1963 he discovered a new species to science, from the same family, *Chalcimerus borceai* and *Mymaromma anomala*, the representative of a new family for the Romanian fauna.

Engaged with all forces in the scientific research, Ionel Andriescu had in mind to recover the lost time. He was like the bird Phoenix reborn from its proper ashes, strengthening his wings and taking off the flight in the high universe of the scientific research. Recovering the lost time, the researcher Ionel Andriescu became an associate Professor of the Pedagogical Institute of 3-years of Constanța, whose Rector was the regretted Professor Paul Borcea. Thus, in the 1964-1970 period, he taught the General Biology and Genetics.

His qualities of excellent manager and the social intelligence were value “documents” that weighed much in his appointment in 1966 as a principal researcher and as the director of “Prof. Ioan Borcea” Marine Biological Station.

His appointment as a director of the Station by the leadership of the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University seems a paradox. Without being a Party member and with his pretty stained political past, Ionel Andriescu was rehabilitated and fully integrated into the Institution which trained him.

Receiving with a natural enthusiasm the function of Director, Ionel Andriescu committed with responsibility in the management of the Station collective. We can consider that in the 1966-1970 period, when he worked as director, the Station reached its highest peaks. In this period, the Director assured and developed some new directions, among which: the biology of the marine benthos, the study of weeds from the Dobrogean crops, the study of auxiliary insects to substantiate the biological control of pest insects, the realization of a collection of Dobrogean plants, etc.

The Station from Agigea had become the most powerful School of Marine Biology from Romania. Annually, more than 60 researchers were working in the Station, among which about 30% were foreigners; the Library of the Station, included also the donation of Lucia Borcea. The personal library of the professor Ioan Borcea was, at that time, the largest library in the country in the marine biology field.

During his direction, Ionel Andriescu organized two scientific sessions and a summer course organized under the aegis of the Mediterranean Association of Marine Biology and Oceanography (MAMBO), to which, 22 researchers from 12 Mediterranean countries and 40 Romanian researchers attended. The Station was open for the practice of

students from all the universities in Romania and the Romanian and foreign researchers.

The Station management activity was carried in particularly hard conditions because there had already started the struggles for the taking over of the Station from the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University and its union with other similar stations to form a giant institution, which was happened too, on March 1, 1970.

The 1966-1970 period it was the golden period of the Station. In this period, new laboratories were arranged, their number reaching to 12, seven new young researchers were appointed, among them Ciochia Victor, too, released from prison.

So, the ways of the two friends overlapped and they started to collaborate in the field of Entomology.

The Station had three transporting means and the “Gilortul” researching vessel. The “Emil Racoviță” Ship had been transferred to the Potoci Station, Pângărați, and “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University.

In this period, the accommodation space for students and researchers was much increased. Up to 30 researchers and teaching staff could sleep and a number of 80 students, for which, special rooms were built.

Dark clouds that were gathering above the Station, driven by hidden and selfish interests of some great scientists, who wanted themselves leaders, unbridled like a typhoon and led to disaster. The Station ceased to exist on March 1, 1970, entering into the structure of the so-called Romanian Marine Research Institute. Not the union caused the disaster, but the fact that the headquarters of the Station was abandoned and its material dowry was shattered without too much use. The research collective was disintegrated. Some of them became researchers of the new institute, others were forced to go in different directions.

The Rector of the University took care to protect the two friends and to keep them within the University, detaching them to “Stejarul” Station of Biological, Geological and Geographical Research from Pângărați- Neamț. And thus, starting from the sunny coast of the Black Sea, from the expeditions practiced in the Pontus Euxiny waters with the “Gilort” ship “that to the brave director was squeezing the last drops of energy, too, causing him an unbearable” seasickness, the two friends reached to the stately peaks of Ceahlău, of the Sacred Mountain. The Director from Agigea became thus, the director at Pângărați in the stronghold of Alexandru Lăpușeanu. He could have seen the future with optimism, but having other perspectives. The new director would have to confront himself with new problems. Aiming to apply the Western model, the upper bodies of the scientific research decided, in the Romanian research too, to be applied the principle of self-financing to the research institutions. Of course, this principle has its own reason, but it must be applied with great intelligence and discernment. This principle starts from the idea that scientific research is a veritable “golden mine” that if you know how to household it, you get only benefits. This means that the state needs such a mine and it should be able to manage such a treasure with intelligence. But it is enough to remember of those who were in the forefront of the Romanian scientific research that we can assess the mode in which the self-financing principle was applied in Romania. The collective from Pângărați was upset and discouraged, and many thought that they must go to other horizons. Being a good manager and having a social intelligence that would allow him to attract the colleagues, the Director Ionel Andriescu tried to anchor the Station and to give it the necessary stability to resist to the future shocks. In those six years as a Director of the Station, no researcher left the Station, on the contrary, the number of these rose from 17 in 1970 to 41 in 1976. The

Station budget increased twice and the research was oriented according to some requirements.

Being a known and recognized entomologist nationally and internationally and having alongside his friend and colleague, Victor Ciochia, Ionel Andriescu took the responsibility to establish at Pângărași the first Laboratory of Biological Control in the Romanian Higher Education, thus fulfilling the golden dream of the predecessors. Of course, here he needed the help of Victor Ciochia who had gained the necessary experience at the Station INRA from Antibes, in France. Some researchers were appointed within this laboratory such as: Ion Moglan, Veronica Moglan and Irinel-Constantineanu Oancea, who would become during the time renowned researchers who have enrolled golden pages in the Romanian Entomology. Within this laboratory, there were established two themes with fundamental and applied character:

- Increasing of the entomophage *Encarsia perniciosi* and its introduction in the control against the louse Scale of San José, *Diaspidiotus perniciosus*;
- Microbiological control of the white butterfly *Hyphantria cunea* and of other caterpillars with biopreparations on the basis of *Bacillus thuringiensis*.

In what concerns the control of the species *Hyphantria cunea*, we mention the demonstration made in the town of Roman, where the ornamental and fruit trees had fallen prey to this species.

We have to mention that in this period there were published a number of scientific papers carried out within the Laboratory of Biological Control; these papers are of reference in the field.

The Station from Pângărași has represented for the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University and not only, a true breeding nursery of researchers and teaching staff who would have to carry out their activity then in different universities and research institutes. It is enough to nominate just a few of the personalities of the Romanian science that started their activity at Pângărași: Ion Bojoi, Ion Băra, Victor Ciochia, Ghiorghiuță Gogu, Klaus Battes, Ioan Moglan, Veronica Moglan, Irinel Constantineanu, Ichim Ioniță, Constantin Grasu, etc.

Like the eternal Topârceanu’s tenant, Ionel Andriescu had to move the job, leaving the Station and the collective which was crumbled, forming several independent research centres. In the 1974-1976 period, a part of the researchers from the Pângărași Station was integrated within the Biological Science Research Centre from Iași, forming a Section whose chief would have to be the scientific researcher, Ionel Andriescu; at the same time, he was a scientific secretary too of the Biological Centre of Research, Iasi.

We want to mention that the researcher Victor Ciochia would have to leave in 1974 to the Research Institute for Potato and Sugar Beet from Brașov. Back in Brasov, in the region of childhood, Victor Ciochia settled the bases of a laboratory of growing and using of some species of *Trichogramma* in the biological control of butterflies that cause damages in the agricultural crops.

Arriving in Iasi, Ionel Andriescu together with his research team, composed of the researchers: Ion Moglan, Veronica Moglan and Georgeta Gaidău, in collaboration with the researcher Klaus Fabritius from the Institute of Hygiene and Public Health in Bucharest put the bases of a Laboratory of Biological Control in which different species of *Trichogramma* were reared and released in nature, in view of control of some lepidopterans in vineyards and orchards. A special role within this laboratory had Mr. Ioan Moglan. In 1991, they were

made the first releases of Trichograms in the vineyards of the IAS Bucium and Copou.

It was too beautiful to be true; in 1991, it was stopped the funding due to the “epochal” reforms after 1989.

We have to mention that in 1991, the researcher, Ionel Andriescu became a director of the Institute of Biological Research in Iași (I.C.B.). Within his laboratory, he worked with the team of researchers led by him at several projects:

- Biodiversity of entomophages (systematics and faunistics) in the natural and anthropogenic ecosystems;
- Ecology of entomophages, parasitoid complexes;
- The effect of chemical treatments;
- Production and utilization of entomophages in the biological control;
- Protection, stimulation and optimization of the efficiency of entomophages in the integrated control;
- Knowledge of natural enemies of some European plants that have become invasive and dangerous weeds in North America. (Project funded in collaboration with the International Institute of Biological Control of the Commonwealth, CIBC).

In 1991, the researcher Ionel rejoined the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University after 33 years from the odious political punishment he suffered in 1959. Thus, he applied and obtained a position at the Department of Zoology, Faculty of Biology. Until 1997, he continued to be the director of ICB Iași. In this period, he has succeeded to build, together with the Faculty of Biology, a modern Bioinstallation for the growth of some species of Trichogramma. He worked in this field until 2003, when he was forced to quit because he could not stand the lack of professional ethics of his collaborator, Diaconu Alecu.

In his capacity of university professor, Dr. Ionel Andriescu has honoured several disciplines among which: Ecological bases of the control of pest insects, Systematics and the biology of the predatory and parasitoid entomophages, Methods and the principles of the productivity of terrestrial ecosystems, integrated control, Biology of animal pests and Biodiversity.

His teaching grace with which he was endowed from nature and the vast accumulated experience in the scientific research allowed Professor Ionel Andriescu to teach lectures of high academic level with the latest scientific information and with many aspects of applied research, verified in the personal researches, being appreciated particularly by students and masters. The experience allowed him to make the happiest correlations between the fundamental research and that applied one in the field of Entomology.

The colleague, Ionel Andriescu has perfectly integrated into the collective of the Department of Zoology. In the 1997-2000 he was the Scientific Secretary of the Professorial Council of the Faculty. Since 1990 he has become a Ph.D. supervisor. Up to the present (2013), he completed 17 doctoral theses, 3 of which appreciated with the “Cum Laude” mention.

In his capacity of university professor he was part of multiple committees for granting of some titles to the teachers from the pre-university education, in the doctoral committees in Romania and the Republic of Moldova. It impresses pleasantly the relationships that Professor Ionel Andriescu has established with the colleagues from the Republic of Moldova. We can state that he is one of the most active colleagues of ours, who devotes a great deal of his work to coordinate the research activity of some colleagues

across the Prut. The devotion and the warmth with which he treats our colleagues start from his deep patriotism and his boundless generosity. I am impressed by this behaviour, which in the moral fall of our days almost disappeared; today being a patriot means to be lost, to be a man without the sense of reality.

Of course, all his efforts are appreciated with the same measure. He is a member of the High Commission of Certifications and of the Specialized Scientific Council of the Institute of Zoology and the National Institute of Ecology of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova. He was an official reviewer on numerous doctoral committees and of habilitation of some researchers in Kishinev.

It is impressive the activity of contractual research made by Mr. Professor Ionel Andriescu. His research of systematics and taxonomy of some families of Chalcidoidea can be passed to what we call hobby to contractual research. And yet his achievements in systematics and taxonomy are impressive. It is worth to mention only some of these achievements:

I. New taxa for science, confirmed by modern revisions and included in the databases Fauna Europea and Universal Chalcidoidea Database:

Phylum ARTHROPODA

Class INSECTA

Order HYMENOPTERA

Superfamily CHALCIDOIDEA

Family EUCHARITIDAE

Eucharis borceai Andriescu, 1968 – new species

Eucharis dobrogica Andriescu, 1968 – new species

Family EULOPHIDAE

Boucekastichus homocerus Andriescu, 1971 – new genus and species

Pediobius worelli Andriescu, 1971 – new species

Family EUPELMIDAE

Calymmochilus dispar Bouček & Andriescu, 1967 – new species

Family TORYMIDAE

Chalcimerus borceai Steffan & Andriescu, 1962 – new tribe, genus and species

Family PTEROMALIDAE

Trichomalopsis terginae (Andriescu & Fabritius, 1981) – new species

Phylum NEMATODA

Order DESMOSCOLECOIDEA

Family DESMOSCOLECIDAE

Tricoma bacescui Paladion & Andriescu, 1963 – new species

II. New contributions to the study of the Romanian fauna:

a) In the field of parasitoid Hymenoptera:

- Parasitoid complexes of numerous phytophagous species of insects.
- A new family (MYMAROMMATIDAE) for Romania and numerous new genera and species for Romania (some new for the fauna of Europe).

b) In the marine field (Black Sea):

- Phylum NEMATODA: one order (DESMOSCOLECOIDEA), one family, 3 genera, 3 species new for Romanian waters
- COPEPODA PARASITICA: 2 families, 2 genera, 2 species new for Romanian waters and for the Black Sea.

c) In the terrestrial field – other groups:

- Phylum ARTHROPODA, Class ARACHNIDA, Order ARANEAE: 14 species from the 7 families new for Romania.

Together with Professor Ion Moglan, he made the first international contract with the International Institute of Biological Research of the Delemont-Commonwealth Station in Switzerland in the 1959-1973 period. He co-ordinated over 30 contracts in his capacity of Director with various research institutions, ministries and companies, co-ordinating and realizing nearly 130 phase reports, totalling over 6,000 pages, in the 1971-2004 period. He collaborated to the elaboration and publication of five books referring to the foundation of integrated and biological control of pest insects.

He published over 150 scientific papers, among which:

- Books of theoretical and applied entomology: 5
- Scientific papers devoted to the study of biodiversity of some animal groups: 129, of which 29 are published in prestigious journals from 14 countries in Europe;
- Papers referring to the history of biological sciences and of some personalities of the Romanian university Biology.

- Opinion articles, reviews and prefaces of some books: 21.

As recognition of his experience and of the results of excellence in the scientific research, Professor Ionel Andriescu was and is a member of an impressive number of committees and councils:

- The Evaluation and Accreditation of national research institutions in the MCT (ANSTI) - 1966 Evaluation Commission of grants in CNCSU;
- Member of the editorial Committees of numerous scientific journals (B, B+);
- Annals of the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University - Iasi, Department of Animal Biology;

- Entomologica Romanica - Cluj Napoca;

- Oltenia, Journal for Studies in Natural Science – Craiova;

- Research in the Piatra Craiului National Park. Transylvania University, Braşov, volume II and III;

- Bulletin of the Academy of Science of the Republic of Moldova, Life sciences;

- Noosphere - National Academy of Ecological Sciences, Republic of Moldova.

- International University of Moldova and the Institute of Researches for Environment and Sustainable Development.

Professor Ionel Andriescu has a particular merit in what concerns the organization of some national and international scientific manifestations.

- Two scientific sessions organized at “Prof. Ioan Borcea” Marine Biological Station from Agigea whose works were published in two impressively large volumes;
- International Course of Marine Biology (brinish waters), MAMBO, at the Agigea Station in 1969;

- The 15th International Symposium of Entomophanistics for Central Europe, SIEEC, Iaşi, 1996, being the chairman of the Organizing Committee;

- He participated in the organization of 8 SIEEC symposia abroad (Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Germany, Slovenia, Ukraine, Hungary, Austria, etc.);

- The Third National Conference of Entomology from Iaşi, 1983;

- The Second National Congress of Biology, Romania, 1986.

We cannot include here all the Scientific Societies from abroad and Romania

whose member Professor Ionel Andriescu is:

- Member of the Permanent International Committee (SIEEC, International Society Entomophanistic Europaea Centralis) in 1982;

- Founder member and chairman of the Romanian Society of General and Applied Entomology (SOREGA).

- He is also member of 10 societies abroad and seven in Romania.

The excellence in the scientific research has been honoured in various ways:

In 1980, the Ministry of Research and Technology awarded the third prize on country to the collective formed of: Dr. Ionel Andriescu C.P.III, university Reader Dr. Constantin Pisciă, Dr. Ioan Moglan C.P. III, and to the collective of researchers who worked on “The substantiation of integrated control of pest insects in apple orchards”, and the documentary film “The weapons of nature” by V. Gaspar, Victor Ciochia and Zoe Beratlief, whose scientific consultant was the researcher Andriescu, was awarded with the Second prize for the scientific film in Yugoslavia.

Also, Professor Ionel Andriescu received numerous Diplomas of Excellence from prestigious universities and research institutes in Romania.

Sufficiently, harassed and oppressed in life, the researcher and the Professor Ionel Andriescu, the MAN, Ionel Andriescu has managed to get up every time, like the Phoenix Bird, from the proper ashes and to soar himself to heights. He has never declared defeated. Each time he was surrounded by close collaborators who he knew to coordinate in the scientific activity.

Happy Birthday, Dear Colleague!

Professor Gheorghe MUSTAȚĂ

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