

Application of mathematical methods for identification of efficient and inefficient farms in production of vineyards in Albania

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Abstract

Grape is a fruit with extraordinary value, whose consumption guarantees a healthy life. 100 grams of grapes contain a total of 69 kilocalories. 80% of grapes consist of water, 17% sugar, followed closely by the protein, amino acids, fats, minerals and vitamins.

Grapes contain antioxidants which are very rich in mineral salts such as potassium, phosphorus, zinc, magnesium, calcium, iron, selenium and important vitamin. Vitamin A is the most prevalent ingredient followed by vitamins B, C and K. Grape is very beneficial to three organs: the kidneys, the liver and the intestines. Grapes contain flavonoids or powerful antioxidants that significantly reduce damage which may be caused by free radicals and early aging. Grape skins contain most of the nutrients. Recently, in its skin there has been found an antioxidant called resveratrol, which helps with the circulation of blood. It is a fruit that can be consumed by everyone, except for patients with diabetes. The grape varieties are red, black and green. Main objective of this manuscript is the application of mathematical methods for identification of efficient and inefficient farms in production of vineyards.

Keywords: mathematical methods, identification, farms, production of vineyards, Albania.

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