Elenco n. 1

1. Gestione e controllo di luminosità, temperatura e umidità nelle diverse tipologie di serre

2. Propagazione e semina di *Drosera sp.*

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche di base

Cosa comprende normalmente il Pacchetto Office

Accertamento conoscenza della lingua inglese (B1)

Sphagnum is a genus of approximately 380 accepted species of mosses, commonly known as sphagnum moss, also bog moss and quacker moss (although that term is also sometimes used for peat). Accumulations of Sphagnum can store water, since both living and dead plants can hold large quantities of water inside their cells; plants may hold 16 to 26 times as much water as their dry weight, depending on the species.The empty cells help retain water in drier conditions. As Sphagnum moss grows, it can slowly spread into drier conditions, forming larger mires, both raised bogs and blanket bogs. Thus, Sphagnum can influence the composition of such habitats, with some describing Sphagnum as 'habitat manipulators'. These peat accumulations then provide habitat for a wide array of peatland plants, including sedges and ericaceous shrubs, as well as orchids and carnivorous plants.

Elenco n. 2

1. Principali tecniche di propagazione di piante tropicali terrestri

2. Trattamenti fitosanitari contro lepidotteri

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche di base

Che programma si può utilizzare per la scrittura di un testo

Accertamento conoscenza della lingua inglese (B1)

Marsilea quadrifolia is a herbaceous plant found naturally in central and southern Europe, Caucasia, western Siberia, Afghanistan, south-west India, China, Japan, and Vietnam, though it is considered a weed in some parts of the United States, where it has been well established in the northeast for over 100 years. Its common names include four leaf clover and European waterclover. Aquatic fern bearing 4 parted leaf resembling 'Four-leaf clover' (Trifolium). Leaves floating in deep water or erect in shallow water or on land. Sporocarp (ferns) ellipsoid, dark brown, attached to the base of petioles.

Elenco n. 3

1. Felci tropicali e subtropicali: principali patogeni e loro controllo

2. Accorgimenti per massimizzare la germinazione

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche di base

Che programma si può utilizzare per creare delle presentazioni

Accertamento conoscenza della lingua inglese (B1)

Mangifera indica, commonly known as mango, is a species of flowering plant in the family Anacardiaceae. It is a large fruit tree, capable of growing to a height of 30 metres. There are two distinct genetic populations in modern mangoes – the "Indian type" and the "Southeast Asian type". It is a large green tree, valued mainly for its fruits, both green and ripe. Approximately 500 varieties have been reported in India. It can grow up to 15–30 metres tall with a similar crown width and a trunk circumference of more than 3.7 m. The leaves are simple, shiny and dark green. Red-yellow flowers appear at the end of winter, and also at the beginning of spring. Both male and female flowers are borne on the same tree. Climatic conditions have a significant influence on the time of flowering.

Elenco n. 4

1. Condizioni ottimali per la coltivazione e riproduzione di idrofite tropicali

2. Trattamenti fitosanitari contro funghi

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche di base

Programma Excel: cos'è e come viene utilizzato

Accertamento conoscenza della lingua inglese (B1)

The Venus flytrap (Dionaea muscipula) is a carnivorous plant native to the temperate and subtropical wetlands of North Carolina and South Carolina, on the East Coast of the United States. Although various modern hybrids have been created in cultivation, D. muscipula is the only species of the genus Dionaea. It is closely related to the waterwheel plant (Aldrovanda vesiculosa) and the cosmopolitan sundews (Drosera), all of which belong to the family Droseraceae. Dionaea catches its prey—chiefly insects and arachnids—with a "jaw"-like clamping structure, which is formed by the terminal portion of each of the plant's leaves; when an insect makes contact with the open leaves, vibrations from the prey's movements ultimately trigger the "jaws" to shut via tiny hairs (called "trigger hairs" or "sensitive hairs") on their inner surfaces.

Elenco n. 5

1. Substrati di coltivazione per Bromeliaceae

2. Trattamenti fitosanitari contro afidi

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche di base

Gestione dei dati: che programmi si possono utilizzare

Accertamento conoscenza della lingua inglese (B1)

Victoria cruziana is a popular water garden plant in botanical gardens, where its very large leaves can reach their fullest, up to 2 m wide with a thick rim up to 20 cm high, although rims up to 23 cm have been recorded. It can be grown in cooler waters than its sisters within the genus, the more familiar giant waterlily, Victoria amazonica. A 25 cm diameter flower blooms for two days, arising from the underwater bud, as a white flower that turns to a deep pink on the second and final day of its bloom. V. cruziana is a thermogenetic or heat-producing plant. The plant prefers to live in colder non moving water and requires warm temperatures in order for the flower to blossom, hence the plant must distribute a lot of energy to keep itself warmer than its natural environment (32° C). The floral stigmas are attached to a cup that is protected by spines.

Elenco n. 6

1. Supporti per la coltivazione di piante epifite e loro vantaggi e svantaggi

2. Principali tecniche di propagazione di *Marsilea sp.*

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche di base

Con quali programmi si possono creare tabelle

Accertamento conoscenza della lingua inglese (B1)

Salvinia natans has two small leaves lying flat against the surface of the water, and a third submerged leaf which functions as a root. Flotation is made possible by pouches of air within the leaves. Cuticular papillae on the leaves' surface keep water from interfering with the leaves' functioning, and serve to protect them from decay. Spore cases form at the plant's base for reproduction. The leaves of S. natans block sunlight from reaching very far underwater. This is helpful to many freshwater fish, providing safe hiding places to breed in, but can interrupt the photosynthesis of many underwater plants. S. natans can eventually cover entire ponds or lakes without ecological competition, starving other plant species.