

1. L'art. 14.4 del PTC del Parco Naturale e l'art. 17.4 del PTC del Parco Regionale parlano della tessitura storica del Paesaggio agrario e individuano tre programmi da portare avanti su di essa, quali?  
Il candidato descriva i vantaggi ambientali e i caratteri di uno di questi programmi
2. Per effettuare un intervento di modifica del paesaggio nelle zone in cui è suddiviso il Parco, quali autorizzazioni una azienda agricola deve richiedere?
3. Ruolo attuale e futuro delle marcite secondo gli indirizzi del Parco Lombardo della Valle del Ticino. Azioni ed interventi da attuare
4. Qual è la prima fase di gestione di una "spesa"?



## INITIATIVES ALONG THE TICINO RIVER

# 10 projects for the future

Biodiversity, research, environmental reclamation...  
described by the Park director

### THE TICINO VALLEY, A SHRINE OF LIFE

The Ticino Valley is an irreplaceable ecological corridor, a bridge between the Alps and the Apennines, a necessary link of biological connection between continental Europe, the Mediterranean basin and Africa. Along the Ticino route, every year millions of birds migrate, thousands of animal and plant species reproduce and find shelter along this corridor the migration of hundreds of species of insects has already started, the most sensitive to climatic changes, which are shifting their areas from South to North, and with them their predators and all the food chain that follows. Increasing the knowledge of the Ticino biological heritage, disseminating it to protect it from the pressure exerted by the daily action of the millions of people living around it is the main task of the Ticino parks in Piedmont and Lombardy.

### A NETWORK FOR LIFE

The Po Valley is one of the areas where environmental, historical and economic conditions have most changed the primitive natural situation. In this "sea of cement and asphalt" there survive highly natural "islands" like parks and nature preserves. In these conditions, how can we allow animal and plant species that live there to carry on living and developing? How can we avoid the isolation of animal and plant populations in protected spaces without any possibility of future contact and facing the risk of total extinction? Are few "islands under siege" enough to save the enormous genetic, environmental and cultural heritage that was transmitted to us by our fathers and that we are obliged to leave as legacy to our children? The right answer to these questions stems from a concept that has been strengthened and defined over time in recent years: connecting these "islands" together, inside and outside parks and nature preserves, by means of "ecological corridors", in order to set up a "network" that can save biodiversity on earth and with it the life of mankind. This ecological network in its various elements - especially the ecological corridors - must be used to reconnect natural spaces separated by human action. The task of the Ticino park is to foster this work of connection and defragmentation and to create conditions so that other connections with precious "biodiversity islands"

are reactivated, as is the case of Campo dei Fiori Park in the North, Milan South Agricultural Park at East, and with the Po Alessandrino Park at South West.

### THE CANDIDATURE TO BIOSPHERE RESERVE, UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE

In the last two decades, within the "Man and Biosphere" (MAB) programme, Unesco conferred the title of "Biosphere Reserve" to 352 sites in 87 countries, 137 of which in Europe. These areas are managed within a common cultural and economic concept, aimed at implementing unique strategies and projects that join the conservation of natural and cultural diversity with a lively development from an ecological, economic and social viewpoint. The Ticino Parks in Lombardy and Piedmont, precisely because of their enormous wealth of nature and landscape, but also because of the presence within their borders of millions of people who exert a strong pressure on these environments, are an essential test to sustain a form of economic and social development that does not alter natural resources and keeps the right balance between human needs, biological needs and environmental protection. In 1999, the two Parks submitted the Ticino Valley's application to Unesco to be included in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves of the MAB-UNESCO programme. The recognition as Biosphere Reserve will contribute, also by means of exchanges of experiences within the World Network, to define management models for natural areas situated in highly urbanised and industrialised regions, where the demand for territory and resources strongly clashes with the conservation of biodiversity and genetic heritage.

### NEW LIFE TO THE TICINO

The continuous update of chemical, biological and microbiological parameters of the Ticino waters and its main tributaries and the constant attention to the depurators existing along the river have made it possible for some time for the two Parks to have the exact and constantly updated picture of the situation regarding the quality of waters and the responsibilities of the situation of degeneration that is still existing on at least half of the river. This leads Parks to exert a continuous stimulating action



Handwritten signature and initials in blue ink, possibly reading "MB we".

1 - Per creare delle presentazioni, quale software viene utilizzato?

- a) Microsoft Power Point
- b) Microsoft Access
- c) Microsoft excel
- d) Microsoft Word

2 - Excel è un applicazione di permette di

- a) Modificare immagini
- b) Creare file video
- c) Produrre e gestire fogli elettronici
- d) Creare un pdf

3 - In Word per poter copiare e incollare un testo lo devo prima selezionare

- a) Sì, prima lo devo sottolineare
- b) Sì, sempre
- c) No, basta evidenziarlo in giallo
- d) Sì, solo se il testo è composto da più di due parole

Bue

