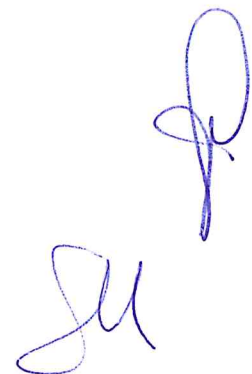


1. Zona A e Zone B del Parco, dove il PTC ammette l'attività agricola e con che regime?
Il candidato descriva i vantaggi ambientali di una metodologia agronomica ecocompatibile.
2. Ai fini della tutela dei paesaggi agrari storici come si può intervenire per preservare i caratteri morfologici del paesaggio? Con quale strategia e con quali interventi?
Si porti un esempio e si esplicitino le azioni da compiere secondo il PTC del Parco
3. I distretti rurali in Regione Lombardia: inquadramento, strumenti attuativi, potenzialità, opportunità.
4. Cos'è una delibera?

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'S' followed by a 'U' and a large, looped flourish.

1 - In Excel prima di inserire una formula, quale segno devo inserire?

a) :

b) ""

c) =

d) //

2 - In Windows, un file con estensione ".doc" è un documento che è possibile aprire con il programma:

a) Excel

b) Word

c) PowerPoint

d) Access


3 - In PowerPoint è disponibile la funzionalità per aggiungere effetti audio?

a) Solo se si trasforma il file in PDF

b) Solo se si è connessi ad Internet

c) Sì

d) In PowerPoint non è disponibile alcuna funzionalità per aggiungere effetti o commenti audio



A bus lane in the skies

Nearly all bird species react to changing climates and start long migration journeys from northern nesting places to warmer ones in African regions in the south. The flow of flocks on the migration front follows the most favourable areas to bird orientation, rest and food.

The Ticino river and the natural and artificial canals that belong to its hydraulic system traditionally represent a "bus lane" for migratory birds travelling to Africa. Millions of migratory birds fly every year through the Park, which acquires the function of a large natural biological corridor, the only one in an area almost completely damaged otherwise by human activities. The environmental value of this protected area goes well beyond national borders and becomes part of a complex mosaic joining two continents.

White storks are flying again



In recent years, white storks have come back to fly in the Park, a splendid migratory bird that chooses to nest in the Ticino area in summer. With the collaboration of LIPU, the Park set up at the Cascina Venara, Zerbolò, a specific centre to host, let reproduce and treat these animals, the first couples of storks have been freed in the last few months. The objective is to guarantee a stable comeback of this species in Lombardy skies. There are a bird-watching observatory, an educational itinerary, a museum on stork migrations and a centre for swallows.

In the lands of herons

Water birds are the symbolic wildlife of the Ticino park. Among them, it is the heron that is most easily seen by visitors: with their unmistakable profile, they stand out of the green of rice fields while they search for frogs and small amphibians. The largest species is the blue heron, which can be over one metre tall and with a wingspan of over 170 cm. The purple heron is smaller and features brown-reddish feathers. Night heron and egret are even smaller: the former features a black head and a rather short body, the latter is leaner and more elegant with its white feathers. The great white heron is rare, and the sacred ibis is very rare. The species which is able the most to camouflage itself is the bittern: the male, in the mating season, sends out calls that are similar to howls. In the last few years, even the cattle egret has started to arrive in the Park. With the exception of the blue heron, mainly living here, herons migrate in winter. For the nesting, they prefer to gather in colonies (wooded swamps) on the tallest branches of willows and poplars. There are a dozen in the Park, some of them of international significance.



The night heron, a small-sized water bird.

[Handwritten signatures]