



# CUADERNILLO DE PRÁCTICA EN LA PLATAFORMA MOODLE PARA LAS CIENCIAS AGRARIAS

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## Noun Phrase

1. Lea el texto y realice las siguientes actividades (Se provee un ejemplo al final del texto):
  - A) Extraiga tres frases nominales.
  - B) Subraye su núcleo.
  - C) Indique con corchetes los pre y post modificadores.

### Biodiversity

#### Ecotones

Ecosystems are almost always a patchwork of communities occurring at different successional stages. The sizes, frequencies, and intensities of disturbances differ among ecosystems, creating differences in what is called the patch dynamics of communities. Along the edges of each of the patches are areas called ecotones. These junction zones often contain species of each of the overlapping communities as well as some species that have become adapted specifically for living in these zones. In many cases, the number of species and the population density are greater within the ecotone than in the surrounding communities, a phenomenon known as the edge effect.

In North America the parasitism of bird nests by brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) is particularly frequent in ecotones between mature forests and earlier successional patches. Cowbirds lay their eggs in the nests of other birds and are active mainly in early successional patches. Forest birds whose nests are deep within the interior of mature forests are less likely to be attacked than those within ecotones. The cutting of mature forests has increased the extent of ecotones increasing the rate of cowbird parasitism across North America.

Ejemplo:

[a patchwork of] communities [occurring at different successional stages].

## Marcadores referenciales

Los marcadores referenciales se utilizan para evitar repetir palabras y lograr un estilo más fluido.

Algunos de los marcadores más utilizados son:

1. Pronombres:
  - Personales: I, you, we, it, etc.
  - Objectivos: me, you, him, it, etc.
  - Demostrativos: This, that, these, those
  - “Self” pronouns: myself, himself, itself, etc.
  - Posesivos: mine, yours, his, her, its
2. Adjetivos posesivos, indefinidos y demostrativos
3. My, your, its, their, etc.
4. Frases que combinan elementos mencionados
5. Algunos verbos.

Lea el siguiente texto y observe los marcadores referenciales resaltados en negritas. Trate de identificar cuál es el antecedente, es decir a que hacen referencia.

### Digestible organic matter

Some of the food which farm animals eat cannot be digested and **it** is wasted. The digestibility of the food is therefore very important and **it** is essential to consider it when **you** feed the livestock. In practice farmers use the D-factor to compare the digestibility of foods. **This** is the percentage of digestible organic matter which the dry matter of the food contains.

## Ingeniería Agronómica e Ingeniería en Paisajes

### Consignas

- 1- Lea el texto de su especialidad y encierre con un círculo los marcadores referenciales que encuentre. En cada texto se provee un ejemplo de cómo desarrollar la actividad.

## Ingeniería Agronómica

### BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

Biological control is the use of living organisms to maintain pest populations below damaging levels. Natural enemies of arthropods fall into three major categories: predators, parasitoids, and pathogens (Altieri et al., 2005; Mahr et al., 2008).

#### Predators

Predators catch and eat **their** prey. Some common predatory arthropods include ladybird beetles, carabid (ground) beetles, staphylinid (rove) beetles, syrphid (hover) flies, lacewings, minute pirate bugs, nabid bugs, big-eyed bugs, and spiders.

#### Parasitoids

Parasitoids (sometimes called parasites) do not usually eat their hosts directly. Adult parasitoids lay their eggs in, on, or near their host insect. When the eggs hatch, the immature parasitoids use the host as food. Many parasitoids are very small wasps and are not easily noticed. Tachinid flies are another group of parasitoids. They look like large houseflies and deposit their white, oval eggs on the backs of caterpillars and other pests. The eggs hatch, enter the host, and kill it. Parasitoids often require a source of food in addition to their host insect, such as nectar or pollen.

#### Pathogens

Pathogens are disease-causing organisms. Just as many other organisms get sick, so do insects. The main groups of insect disease-causing organisms are insect-parasitic bacteria, fungi, protozoa, viruses, and nematodes. Biological control using pathogens is often called microbial control. One very well-known microbial control agent that is available commercially is the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt). Because not all formulations of Bt are approved for use in organic systems, it is important to check with your certifier before using this. Several **insect-pathogenic fungi** are used as microbial control agents, including *Beauveria*, *Metarhizium*, and *Paecilomyces*. These are most often used against foliar insect pests in greenhouses or other locations where humidity is relatively high. Nuclear polyhedrosis viruses (NPV) and granulosis viruses (GV) **viruses** are available to

control some caterpillar pests. The insect-parasitic (entomopathogenic or insecticidal) nematodes, *Steinernema* and *Heterorhabditis*, infect soil-dwelling insects and occur naturally or can be purchased. As with all biological control agents, it is especially important to match the correct microbial control agent with the correct pest in order for them to be effective.

## Ingeniería en Paisajes

### GARDENIAS

Gardenias have to be one of the absolute joys of gardening with their creamy white flowers and intoxicating perfume. They make a great addition to any garden as a mass planting, informal hedge, ground cover or a feature plant in a pot.

#### Maintenance

Gardenias when grown in enough light will naturally produce a good shape and not require pruning. However they can be pruned if needed to reduce their height or maintain a shape eg in a hedge. Prune after a flush of flowers anytime from late summer and into autumn. In warm climates pruning can also be done in winter. Picking the flowers for indoors is a great way to tip prune and you get to enjoy more of their perfume!

Maintain a soil pH of 6-7 and keep the plants well mulched so the soil stays moist and cool. Gardenias respond best to deep, regular waterings.

#### Yellow Leaves

Yellow or pale leaves is a common problem with gardenias. Listed below are the main reasons why it can occur:

- **cold weather** – these are warm climate plants that react to cool winter and early spring weather by pulling nutrients out of their older leaves (making them go yellow) and then dropping them.
- **old leaves** – leaves have a limited lifespan and gardenias tend to drop old ones at the same time. So if you've got a stack of yellow leaves down low on branches but the rest of the growth is a rich green then this is what is happening. Nothing to worry about.
- **incorrect soil pH** – gardenias prefer acidic soils. If growing in alkaline soils gardenias have trouble accessing all the nutrients they need and yellow leaves can develop. Apply sulphur to the soil to make it more acidic. This can be a slow process so in the meantime liquid feed with eco-aminogro and eco-seaweed to help the plants.
- **general lack of nutrients** – if soil pH is acidic but the plant still looks pale or yellow all over then it's usually just hungry. Remember these are heavy feeders and a lack of nutrition will show up quickly.

## **Inglés - Texto de Práctica – FN y Verbos – Ing. Agronómica**

### **Agriculture - a large sector of South America**

Agriculture constitutes a large sector of South America's economy in both its tropical and its temperate regions. Livestock production also occupies large parts of rural South America, especially cattle ranching. Most of the commercial livestock production, especially for the export sector, occurs on huge estancias (estates) that have been the source of economic and social dominance for their owners for many generations.

Only about one-eighth of South America's land is suitable for permanent cropping or grazing. It is broadly agreed that agricultural land use throughout the continent is less efficient than it might be. Farm and ranch productivity could be enhanced by measures such as providing adequate agricultural credit, improving marketing, storage, and transportation systems, and expanding the educational system in rural areas. Such changes would benefit the large number of small farmholdings (minifundias)—three-fourths of South America's farmers own less than 25 acres (10 hectares)—making it possible for those farmers to improve their living standards and contribute to national development. The changes also would help to alleviate the widespread under- and unemployment prevalent in some densely populated rural areas. Unemployment is a problem in such areas, even though less than one-third of South America's working population is employed in the agricultural sector, as compared with nearly one-half of the population for the world as a whole.

A) Responda las siguientes preguntas

- 1) ¿Cuál es una de las fuentes principales de desarrollo económico en América Latina?
- 2) ¿Qué porcentaje de tierra es apta para cultivo y pastoreo?
- 3) ¿De qué manera se puede mejorar la producción agrícola?

## VERBOS EN PRESENTE PERFECTO

- 1- Lea el texto de su especialidad y resalte los verbos en presente perfecto que encuentre.

## INGENIERÍA AGRONÓMICA

### Olive growing in Argentina

In the Americas, Argentina is the leader both as producer and exporter of olive oil and table olives. Across all provinces, modern production systems co-exist with traditional systems. Modern farming systems, such as intensive or super-intensive farming, are the models generally applied in the various olive growing regions of this country.

In the Americas, Argentina is the leader both as producer and exporter of olive oil and table olives. It has an estimated olive acreage of 90 000 hectares, most of which is irrigated. Approximately 50% of this area is used to grow olive varieties for olive oil, 30% is used to produce table olives, and 20% for dual purpose olives. The largest olive growing areas are found in the provinces of La Rioja, in the lead with 27.8% of the total olive growing area, followed by Mendoza (22.9%), Catamarca (20.8%), San Juan (20.2%), Cordoba (5%), Buenos Aires (2.8%) and lastly Rio Negro (0.6%).

Consumption has remained stable, with average volumes of 6000 t.. Exports have however increased considerably, going from 4900 t in 1992/93–96/97 to 18 600 t in 2012/13–16/17. In the 2017/18 crop year, exports are expected to rise above 36 000 t, which would be a 116% year-on-year increase. Argentina exports to more than 27 countries. The main destinations of Argentine olive oil are the American continents with 63% of its exports, of which 41% go to the United States; the second destination is the European Union with 37%; and 1% goes to the rest of the world.

Over the last few decades, tradition and culture have led to investment in advanced technology that has given a new impetus to activities through extra-sectoral investments. This transformation has enabled the renewal of traditional plantations, extending the olive growing surface and incorporating new varieties, with localised irrigation and mechanical

harvesting equipment. In parallel, the production industry has adopted state of the art processes and technology to accompany growth in the sector.

## INGENIERÍA EN PAISAJES

Urban green space, public health, and environmental justice: The challenge of making cities 'just green enough'. Elsevier.

Urban green space, such as parks, forests, green roofs, streams, and community gardens, provides critical ecosystem services. Green space also promotes physical activity, psychological well-being, and the general public health of urban residents.

Most research on urban green space and health has focused on parks, with studies also examining green cover (Bedimo-Rung et al., 2005, Kuo et al., 1998). Lack of park access has been linked to mortality (Coutts, Horner, & Chapin, 2010). Also, green cover has shown to protect health (Villeneuve et al., 2012). Additionally, parks often serve as sites of physical activity, which is associated with enhanced health and reduced risk for all-cause mortality and many chronic diseases (Anon, 1996, Barton and Pretty, 2010, Bush et al., 2007, Casey et al., 2008, Grahn and Stigsdotter, 2010, Hartig, 2008, Kuo, 2001; Woodcock et al., 2009). Indeed, a large number of studies demonstrate linkages between park proximity and physical activity (for example, Brownson et al., 2001, Cohen et al., 2006, Cohen et al., 2007, Diez Roux et al., 2007, Evenson et al., 2013, Gordon-Larsen et al., 2006, McCormack et al., 2010, Sallis et al., 2012).

Landscape architects have focused their attention on parks and the obesity epidemic (Ogden, Carroll & Flegal, 2008). Obesity can be detrimental to children's health (Dietz, 1998), and increase the probability of adult obesity (Freedman, Mei, Srinivasan, Berenson & Dietz, 2007). While genetic factors probably contribute (Stunkard, 1991), rapid increases in obesity suggest that individual behavior patterns, including low levels of physical activity, appear to powerfully influence obesity trends (Hill & Peters, 1998). Children with more access to parks and recreational facilities are more active than children with less access, and most results for adults are similar (Diez Roux et al., 2007, Timperio et al., 2005).

In addition, psychological well-being is empirically linked to urban parks and green space ([Ernstson, 2012](#)). A park experience has been shown to reduce stress ([Ulrich, 1981](#), [Ulrich et al., 1991](#), [Woo et al., 2009](#)), and green space can afford urban residents opportunities to encounter plants and animals as well as opportunities to recuperate or experience solitude ([Fuller, Irvine, Devine-Wright, Warren, & Gaston, 2007](#)). Park visits can also rejuvenate residents, enhance contemplation, and provide a sense of peace and tranquility ([Kaplan and Kaplan, 2003](#), [Song et al., 2007](#)).

TUPA

### Yogurt

Yogurt is a dairy product, which is made by blending fermented milk with various ingredients that provide flavor and color. Although accidentally invented thousands of years ago, yogurt has only recently gained popularity in the United States.

Manufacturers have responded to the growth in the yogurt market by introducing many different types of yogurt including low fat and no-fat, creamy, drinking, bio-yogurt, organic, baby, and frozen. Traditional yogurt is thick and creamy. It is sold plain and in a wide assortment of flavors. These are typically fruit flavors such as strawberry or blueberry however, newer, more unique flavors such as cream pie and chocolate have also been introduced. Cereals and nuts are some-times added to yogurts. Yogurt makers have sold products with a varying level of fat to international markets with great success. Low fat yogurt, which contains between 0.5% and 4% fat, is currently the best selling. Diet no-fat yogurt contains no fat at all. It also contains artificial sweeteners that provide sweetness while still reducing calories. Creamy yogurt is extra thick, made with whole milk and added cream. Drinking yogurt is a thinner product, which has a lower solids level than typical yogurt. There is a type of yogurt called Bio-yogurt made with a different type of fermentation culture and is said to aid digestion. The market has released a yogurt made with milk from specially fed cows which is called organic yogurt. This type of yogurt seems to be more nutritious than other yogurts. Other types of yogurts include pasteurized stirred yogurt that has extended shelf life, baby yogurt made specifically for children, and frozen yogurt.

## **Tiempo verbal: presente perfecto**

Food and agriculture organization of the united nations

### **ACTIVIDADES**

**Lea el siguiente texto y subraye los verbos en presente perfecto.**

#### **Seeds and Plant Genetic Resources: A basis for life**

Plant genetic resources are the biological basis of food security and, directly or indirectly they have supported the livelihoods of every person on earth since the beginning. Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) consist of diversity of seeds and planting material of traditional varieties and modern cultivars, crop wild relatives and other wild plant species. These resources are used as food, feed for domestic animals, fibre, clothing, shelter and energy. The conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA is necessary to ensure crop production and meet growing environmental challenges and climate change. The erosion of these resources has posed a severe threat to the world's food security all along the way.

Countries are fundamentally interdependent with regards to plant genetic resources, and in particular for crop genetic resources which have been systematically developed, improved and exchanged without interruption over millennia. Food and agriculture production are dependent on genetic resources domesticated elsewhere and subsequently developed in other countries and regions. Continued access to plant genetic resources and a fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their use, is therefore essential for food security.

The Seeds and Plant Genetic Resources team of FAO's Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP) have been assisting Member Countries since its creation in order to help them develop effective policies and capacities for an integrated approach to conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture including seed systems, for increasing crop production and achieving food security.