



SEGRETERIA GENERALE
U.O.C. GESTIONE DEL PERSONALE

CONCORSO PUBBLICO, PER ESAMI, PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 1 POSTO A TEMPO PIENO E INDETERMINATO DI “CONSERVATORE DI MUSEO” – INDIRIZZO NATURALISTICO (CATEGORIA D - POSIZIONE ECONOMICA D1)

Prova orale – TRACCE

Domande su materie indicate nel bando

DOMANDA 1

Che cosa si intende con il termine “antropocene”, chi e quando l’ha coniato.

Gli aspetti principali che devono avere i piani di conservazione delle collezioni museali.

Le fasi del procedimento amministrativo.

DOMANDA 2

Che cos’è la *citizen science*: definizione, genesi, principi ed esempi.

I concetti chiave sui quali si fonda la conservazione preventiva.

Diritti e doveri dei dipendenti pubblici.

DOMANDA 3

Che cosa sono le fototrappole e perché si usano in scienze naturali.

Le principali categorie di fattori che causano il deperimento e/o il deterioramento di un oggetto d’interesse culturale.

Le competenze della Giunta Comunale.



DOMANDA 4

L'evoluzione è una teoria chiave delle scienze della vita: spiegare la storia, le leggi e i principi.

Gli aspetti principali delle condizioni microclimatiche negli ambienti museali: temperatura, umidità relativa, illuminazione ed inquinamento atmosferico.

Le competenze del Consiglio Comunale.

DOMANDA 5

Differenza tra educazione formale e informale.

Gli aspetti principali del monitoraggio delle collezioni e l'utilizzo della scheda conservativa (*condition report*) per gli oggetti d'interesse culturale.

Le responsabilità del dipendente pubblico.

DOMANDA 6

Che cos'è e come è fatto un diorama di un museo di storia naturale.

Le regole generali per la movimentazione degli oggetti museali: dalla pianificazione all'organizzazione delle fasi operative.

I contenuti del codice di comportamento dei dipendenti del Comune.



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DOMANDA 7

Che cosa sono le *Wunderkammern*: quando, dove e come si sono sviluppate.

Gli aspetti principali della gestione dei depositi museali con particolare riferimento alla tipologia degli oggetti ed alle strutture di immagazzinamento.

Il piano della prevenzione della corruzione e della trasparenza.

DOMANDA 8

I siti Natura 2000 del Friuli Venezia Giulia: i parchi naturali regionali, le riserve naturali regionali, i biotopi naturali regionali e i siti marini.

Gli aspetti principali per la scelta dell'esposizione delle collezioni nel contesto degli spazi museali.

Cos'è il PEG e suoi contenuti.

Conoscenze informatiche

DOMANDA 1

Che cosa indica l'acronimo PEC e quali sono gli utilizzi di questo strumento.

DOMANDA 2

Devi inviare a un collega un file ma è troppo pesante per essere allegato a un messaggio di posta elettronica. Quali soluzioni alternative potresti adottare.

DOMANDA 3

Si definiscano alcune delle caratteristiche principali di un programma per la creazione e gestione di database.



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DOMANDA 4

L'operazione informatica di "compressione" di uno o più file quali obiettivi mira a raggiungere.

DOMANDA 5

Che cosa si intende per file firmato digitalmente.

DOMANDA 6

Indica alcuni obiettivi che deve raggiungere un'operazione di backup dei dati.

DOMANDA 7

Se voglio ridurre il peso di un file immagine quali strategie posso adottare.

DOMANDA 8

Che cosa si intende per autenticazione a due fattori (2FA).

Conoscenza lingua inglese

1

Declining growth of natural history collections fails future generations

Who could have imagined that peregrine falcon egg sets would reveal the harmful effects of the insecticide DDT, or that amphibian specimens from throughout the Americas would inform our understanding of virulent forms of chytrid fungus? Natural history collections help solve conservation problems and answer unforeseen questions that simply could not have been asked about natural systems when those specimens were collected. Despite the benefits of natural history collections, fewer and fewer specimens are being added to them.

Failing to add new specimens to natural history collections compromises the value of existing collections and, inevitably, will limit future discovery through a lack of appropriate comparative material.

2

More Than Just Records: Analysing Natural History Collections for Biodiversity Planning

Natural History Collections (NHCs) play a central role as sources of data for biodiversity and conservation. Yet, few NHCs have examined whether the data they contain is adequately representative of local biodiversity. I examined over 15,000 databased records of Hymenoptera from



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1435 locations across New Zealand collected over the past 90 years. These records are assessed in terms of their geographical, temporal, and environmental coverage across New Zealand. Results showed that the spatial coverage of records was significantly biased.

Temporal biases were also evident, with a large proportion (40%) of records collected within a short time period. The lack of repeat visits to specific locations indicated that the current set of NHC records would be of limited use for long-term ecological research.

3

Natural history collections as records of evolutionary change

Natural history collections worldwide contain large numbers of plant and animal specimens. Nearly 90% of all specimens consist of insects, marine invertebrates and fish, and these are usually preserved in 'lots' consisting of groups of specimens. Specimens may include dry skins, skulls, skeletons, fluid-preserved whole organisms, frozen tissue samples, pressed plants, pinned insects, nests, eggs, seeds, scat and gut-contents, parasites, and cleared and stained organisms. Different traits are preserved in this variety of specimens, permitting a wide range of studies. Since the 1970s, frozen tissues have often been preserved along with other kinds of specimens, facilitating molecular studies.

4

Natural history collections as windows on evolutionary processes

Natural history collections provide an immense record of biodiversity on Earth. These repositories have traditionally been used to address fundamental questions in biogeography, systematics and conservation. However, they also hold the potential for studying evolution directly. While some of the best direct observations of evolution have come from long-term field studies or from experimental studies in the laboratory, natural history collections are providing new insights into evolutionary change in natural populations. By comparing phenotypic and genotypic changes in populations through time, natural history collections provide a window into evolutionary processes.

5

The role of natural history collections in documenting species declines

Efforts to document the decline of extant populations require a historical record of previous occurrences. Natural history museums contain such information for most regions of the world, at least at a coarse spatial scale. Museum collections have been successfully used to analyse declines in a wide range of plants and animals, at spatial scales ranging from single localities to large biotic and political regions.

Natural history museum collections, when properly analysed, can be an invaluable tool in documenting changes in biodiversity during the past century.



6

Climate Change and Biosphere Response: Unlocking the Collections Vault

Natural history collections (NHCs) are an important source of the long-term data needed to understand how biota respond to ongoing anthropogenic climate change. These include taxon occurrence data for ecological modeling, as well as information that can be used to reconstruct mechanisms through which biota respond to changing climates. The full potential of NHCs for climate change research cannot be fully realized until high-quality data sets are conveniently accessible for research, but this requires that higher priority be placed on digitizing the holdings most useful for climate change research.

To set these new priorities, we need strong partnerships between NHC holders and global change biologists.

7

A global approach for natural history museum collections

Over the past three centuries, people have collected objects and specimens and placed them in natural history museums throughout the world.

Today, more than a thousand natural history museums exist, with the largest ones located in Europe and North America. The world's natural history collections provide a window into the planet's past and present, and they are increasingly being used to make actionable predictions relative to climate change, biodiversity loss, and infectious disease. Yet despite their enormous potential value to society, the information embedded in the collections housed in these museums is largely inaccessible.

8

Natural history collections recapitulate 200 years of faunal change

Changing species assemblages represent major challenges to ecosystems around the world. Retracing these changes is limited by our knowledge of past biodiversity. Natural history collections represent archives of biodiversity and are therefore an unparalleled source to study biodiversity changes. In the present study, we tested the value of natural history collections for reconstructing changes in the abundance and presence of species over time. In total, we scrutinized 17 080 quality-checked records for 242 epibenthic invertebrate species from the North and Baltic Seas collected throughout the last 200 years.