

Ciclo di seminari, organizzato nell'ambito del corso di laurea in **Salvaguardia del Territorio, dell'Ambiente e del Paesaggio – LM75**, coordinato da:

Prof. Claudia Arcidiacono - Presidente del Corso di Laurea - carcidi@unict.it
Prof. Santa Olga Cacciola - Professore di Patologia vegetale - olga.cacciola@unict.it
Prof. Gaetana Mazzeo - Professore di Entomologia generale e applicata - gamazzeo@unict.it
 Dipartimento di Agricoltura, Alimentazione e Ambiente (Di3A)
 Università degli Studi di Catania



COMMUNICATING THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH (IYPH 2020)	COMUNICARE L'ANNO INTERNAZIONALE DELLA SALUTE DELLE PIANTE (IYPH 2020)
<p><i>QUICK FACTS</i></p> <p>Plants are life</p> <p>Plants make up 80% of the food we eat and produce 98% of the oxygen we breathe.</p> <p>Economic benefits</p> <p>The annual value of trade in agricultural products has grown almost three-fold over the past decade, largely in emerging economies and developing countries, reaching USD 1.7 trillion.</p> <p>A growing demand</p> <p>FAO estimates that agricultural production must rise about 60% by 2050 in order to feed a larger and generally richer population.</p> <p>Pest destruction</p> <p>Plant pests are responsible for losses of up to 40% percent of food crops globally, and for trade losses in agricultural products worth over USD 220 billion each year.</p> <p>Climate impacts</p> <p>Climate change threatens to reduce not only the quantity of crops, lowering yields, but also the nutritious value. Rising temperatures also mean that more plant pests are appearing earlier and in places where they were never seen before.</p> <p>Beneficial bugs</p> <p>Beneficial insects are vital for plant health - for pollination, pest control, soil health, nutrient recycling – and yet, insect abundance has fallen 80% in the last 25-30 years.</p> <p>Hungry pests</p> <p>One million locusts can eat about one tonne of food a day, and the largest swarms can consume over 100 000 tonnes each day, or enough to feed tens of thousands of people for one year.</p>	<p><i>I FATTI IN BREVE</i></p> <p>Le piante sono vita</p> <p>Le piante costituiscono l'80% del cibo che mangiamo e producono il 98% dell'ossigeno che respiriamo.</p> <p>Benefici economici</p> <p>Il valore annuale degli scambi di prodotti agricoli, nell'ultimo decennio, è aumentato di quasi tre volte in gran parte delle economie emergenti e dei paesi in via di sviluppo, raggiungendo un valore stimato in 1,7 trilioni di dollari.</p> <p>Una domanda crescente</p> <p>La FAO stima che la produzione agricola debba aumentare di circa il 60% entro il 2050 per alimentare una popolazione più numerosa e generalmente più ricca di quella attuale.</p> <p>Distruzione dei parassiti</p> <p>I parassiti e i patogeni delle piante sono responsabili di circa il 40% delle perdite di prodotti agricoli nel mondo per un valore di oltre 220 miliardi di dollari all'anno.</p> <p>Impatti climatici</p> <p>Il cambiamento climatico minaccia di ridurre non solo la quantità di prodotti agricoli, riducendo le rese delle colture, ma anche il loro valore nutritivo. L'innalzamento delle temperature ha come conseguenza l'ampliamento degli areali di diffusione di alcuni parassiti e patogeni e l'emergenza di nuove malattie.</p> <p>Insetti utili</p> <p>Numerosi insetti sono fondamentali per la salute delle piante - per l'impollinazione, il controllo dei parassiti, la salute del suolo, il ciclo degli elementi - eppure gli insetti utili per l'uomo, come ad esempio le api, sono diminuiti dell'80% negli ultimi 25-30 anni.</p> <p>Parassiti infestanti</p> <p>Un milione di locuste può distruggere circa una tonnellata di colture al giorno e gli sciame più numerosi ne possono consumare oltre 100.000 tonnellate al giorno, abbastanza per sfamare decine di migliaia di persone per un anno.</p>

Webinars Cycle < Sustainable and Environmentally Safe Plant Health Care in a Technologically Advanced Agriculture > to celebrate IYPH 2020 proclaimed by FAO

WEBINAR

Data Sharing and other Open Science Practices



May 20th, 2020, 3:00 PM

Introduction to the International Year of Plant Health seminars

The United Nations General Assembly declared 2020 the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH). This is a unique opportunity to raise world awareness of how plant health protection can help meet food needs, reduce poverty, improve the quality of the environment, for example by mitigating the effects of climate change, and promote economic development.

“Plants provide the core basis for life on Earth and they are the single most important pillar of human nutrition. But, healthy plants are not something that we can take for granted,” said FAO Director-General *Qu Dongyu* who launched the Year on the sidelines of the UN agency’s Council meeting (<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1253551/icode/>)



The National Phytosanitary Service in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the “Istituto Poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato”, a 'commemorative coin for the International Year of Plant Health' has been dedicated so that the international community can recognize the importance of the plant world and its protection.

Introduction to the lecture

Prof. Kamoun is well recognized for his efforts to champion data sharing and other open science practices. Recently he was one of the leading scientists who founded Open Wheat Blast, an initiative with the main goal of providing genomic data and analysis related to wheat blast with open access. The collaborative efforts by several teams allowed to rapidly confirm the source of wheat blast in Bangladesh in early 2016.

On 16th December 2018 he stated as follows: I have always been tuned to new technologies and tools. I’m also aware of the importance of science communication and networking. In some ways, I’m addicted to knowledge and social interactions,....The rationale for open science, notably transparency and accountability, seemed evident given that our objective as scientists is to produce robust reproducible science and share it with others ”

(<https://www.bspp.org.uk/data-sharing-and-other-open-science-practices-sophien-kamoun/>)

Program

3:00 PM – Opening Session

Prof. Claudia Arcidiacono - Coordinator of the master's degree

Prof. Santa Olga Cacciola

The webinar will be introduced by Maria Lodovica Gullino professor of Plant Pathology, University of Turin

3:15 PM – Lecture

Data Sharing and other Open Science Practices

Dr. Sophien Kamoun - Group leader, Sainsbury Laboratory, University of East Anglia, NR4 7UH Norwich, United Kingdom;

5:00 PM – Discussion

Conclusions:

Prof. Santa Olga Cacciola - Plant Pathology Professor

Prof. Gaetana Mazzeo - Professor of general and applied Entomology

Participation in the Seminar by students entitles them to CFU recognition