Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna

DIPARTIMENTO DI INTERPRETAZIONE E TRADUZIONE

**Corso di Laurea magistrale in Interpretazione (classe LM - 94)**

TESI DI LAUREA

in Interpretazione Tra l'Inglese e l'Italiano

# Out of the blue... and back.

Preparing for an interpretation assignment at CESTHA,

a marine wildlife conservation and recovery centre

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*Anno Accademico 2022/2023*

*Terzo Appello*

*A mia mamma, che mi ha trasmesso quanto sia importante utilizzare la parola giusta;*

*a mio babbo, che mi ha aiutato a capire che non sempre alle parole bisogna dare troppa importanza;*

*a mia sorella, che mi ha insegnato che la lingua non deve mai essere un ostacolo, bensì un'opportunità;*

*al mio compagno, i cui silenzi dicono più di mille parole;*

*ai miei nonni, che, sin dai primi giorni, mi hanno fatto il dono del Romagnolo.*

*When the last tree is cut down,*

*the last fish eaten,*

*and the last stream poisoned,*

*you will realize that you cannot eat money.*

Native American saying

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# Riassunto

L'obiettivo di questa tesi è quello di acquisire conoscenze e preparare risorse terminologiche necessarie a svolgere un incarico di lavoro presso il CESTHA (CEntro Sperimentale per la Tutela degli Habitat) di Marina di Ravenna (RA). L'incarico consiste nell'interpretazione simultanea in lingua inglese e spagnola delle visite guidate al centro, per mezzo del sistema bidule.

Nel primo capitolo si esamina la nozione di "comunicazione della scienza", e più in generale il concetto di "divulgazione", che è senza dubbio parte integrante del lavoro di salvaguardia dell'ambiente e della fauna marina da parte del CESTHA. Successivamente, si approfondisce il tema dei linguaggi specialistici, poiché il contesto nel quale l'interpretazione avrà luogo riguarda settori specifici caratterizzati da un proprio gergo.

Nel secondo capitolo, si definiscono la natura e il dominio della ricerca, ovvero, il CESTHA, la missione e le attività di cui si occupa, e le tartarughe marine della specie *Caretta caretta*. Viene riportato anche un estratto dell'audio di una visita guidata al Centro, per analizzare più nello specifico le caratteristiche del linguaggio utilizzato da ricercatori e visitatori. Delle tartarughe marine *Caretta caretta*, invece, si descrivono l'anatomia, il ciclo di vita e le principali minacce alla sopravvivenza della specie. Infine, si presenta lo strumento del quale si farà uso durante l'interpretazione, ovvero il bidule, soffermandosi in particolare su vantaggi e svantaggi di questo sistema.

Nel terzo capitolo, si descrive la metodologia utilizzata per costruire il glossario e le schede terminologiche, partendo dalla creazione di corpora comparabili nelle tre lingue con il programma BootCat ed estraendone, successivamente, termini utili con il software AntConc.

Il quarto capitolo, infine, presenta le risorse prodotte, ovvero un glossario e un database con 270 schede terminologiche; di questi documenti vengono descritte la struttura e la finalità. Del glossario in particolare si specifica come possa essere sfruttato al meglio per la preparazione e l'interpretazione in cabina, importandolo su CAI tool dedicati.

# Abstract

The aim of this thesis is to acquire knowledge and to prepare terminological resources for an interpretation assignment at CESTHA (experimental centre for the protection of habitats) of Marina di Ravenna (RA). The assignment is about interpreting simultaneously into English and Spanish the guided visits to the Centre with the bidule system.

In order to do this, the first chapter explores the notion of "science communication" and, more generally, the concept of "dissemination", which is undoubtedly an essential part of CESTHA's mission of safeguarding the environment and marine animals. The subject of specialised languages is also discussed.

In the second chapter, the scope and the domain of this research are established. CESTHA's mission and the main activities carried out at the Centre are described, and an audio excerpt of a guided tour is analysed to identify the characteristics of the language used by researchers and visitors. The anatomy, the life cycle and the main threats to the survival of *Caretta caretta* sea turtles are also investigated. Finally, the bidule system, the tool that will be used during the interpretation, is presented, focusing on its advantages and disadvantages.

In the third chapter, the methodology used to create the glossary and the derived terminology entries is outlined. It is about creating comparable corpora in Italian, English and Spanish with the BootCat programme and then extracting useful terms from them with the AntConc software.

Finally, the fourth chapter presents the completed glossary and derived termbase, containing 270 terms. The structure and purpose of these documents is also described. As far as the glossary is concerned, a discussion is put forward on how it can be best leveraged to prepare for interpreting assignments in a booth, by importing it into dedicated Computer-Assisted Interpretation (CAI) tools.

# Resumen

El objetivo de esta tesis es el de adquirir los conocimientos y preparar los recursos terminológicos necesarios para un encargo de interpretación en colaboración con CESTHA (centro experimental para la protección de los hábitats) de Marina di Ravenna (RA). El encargo consiste en la interpretación simultánea en inglés y español de visitas guiadas al centro, por medio del sistema bidule.

En el primer capítulo se presenta el concepto de "comunicación de la ciencia" y, más en general, el concepto de “divulgación”, que sin duda es una parte esencial del trabajo de protección del medio ambiente y de los animales marinos por parte de CESTHA. A continuación, se profundiza en el tema de los lenguajes especializados, ya que el contexto en el que se desarrolla el encargo de interpretación se caracteriza por utilizar terminología relativa a distintos sectores.

En el segundo capítulo, en cambio, se definen el objetivo y el dominio de la investigación. En cuanto a CESTHA, se describen su misión y las principales actividades realizadas. Tras transcribir un extracto del audio de una visita guiada, se analizan también las características del lenguaje utilizado por investigadores y visitantes. Por lo que se refiere a las tortugas marinas de la especie *Caretta caretta*, en cambio, se investigan la anatomía, el ciclo de vida y las principales amenazas para la supervivencia. Por último, se presenta el sistema que se utilizará durante la interpretación, es decir, el bidule, discutiendo sus ventajas y desventajas.

En el tercer capítulo se describe la metodología utilizada para crear el glosario y las fichas terminológicas, es decir, la creación de corpus comparables en los tres idiomas con el programa BootCat, y la extracción de términos útiles con el software AntConc.

Para terminar, el cuarto capítulo presenta los materiales producidos, es decir, un glosario y una base de datos con 270 fichas terminológicas. De estos documentos se describen la estructura y la finalidad. Más específicamente, por lo que se refiere al glosario, se explica cómo se puede aprovecharlo para la preparación de un encargo de interpretación en cabina importándolo a herramientas CAI (Computer-Assisted Interpretation) dedicadas.

[1]

[1] A *Caretta caretta* sea turtle, commonly known as loggerhead sea turtle. https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/animals/sea-life/loggerhead-turtle-facts/

[2]

Who in their right mind could stand by and watch such agony,
without lifting a finger?

I know that, unfortunately, this dissertation will not save all the sea turtles in the world. Nevertheless, if it can help disseminate knowledge and raise awareness about these wonderful reptiles, and if my future job as an interpreter in the naturalistic field can make even a drop of difference in protecting sea turtles and many other endangered species, then it will have been worth my while dedicating my thesis to these amazing animals.

Valentina

[2] A loggerhead sea turtle entangled in a fishing net. *https://whalesandmarinefauna.wordpress.com/2018/03/12/lost-gear-kills-and-maims-sea-life-reduces-fish-stocks-worldwide/entangled-sea-turtle/*

# Introduction

It all started at school… again! No, I was not a student this time: I was already a teacher in a Secondary school; we also call it Middle School here in Italy. It must have been 5 years ago, before the Covid-19 pandemic broke out. I remember I was chit-chatting with a colleague who was telling me about the thrilling experience she'd just had visiting a famous sea turtle rescue Centre in Marina di Ravenna. I had never heard of it. (I really wish I could add the see-no-evil monkey emoji here… yes, because that very Centre is now what this thesis is all about).

I have always loved turtles in general; they are among my favourite animals or, and it would be more honest to say this, they are among the one thousand animals "I can safely say" are my favourite… So I immediately decided to go and visit the Centre.

Well, not only was the experience thrilling and lots of fun, as my colleague put it. To me, it was much more than that; it was an intense, moving, inspirational and extremely motivating experience. That's why a year later I decided to go back and visit the Centre once more to witness the release of a rehabilitated sea turtle into the wild. The turtle's name was Brunilde. She was one of the hundreds of sea turtles that every year are caught accidentally in fishing nets and end up drowning in a desperate attempt to break free from one of the most dangerous man-made traps.

However, Brunilde was lucky, because not only did she meet a truly enlightened fisherman who freed her from the plastic net and took her to the marine life rescue centre, but she also landed in the caring hands of a group of extraordinary people who are dedicating their lives to protecting many marine species and their habitats: these are the people working at CESTHA (Centro Sperimentale per la Tutela degli HAbitat[3]).

So, off I went! That morning I set sail from the Marina di Ravenna harbour, on a small boat, with a bunch of visitors and a smaller motorboat leading the way with impatient Brunilde on it, proudly escorted by two CESTHA operators. Brunilde was huge, she weighed 53 kilos (almost 117 pounds) and was being carried in a large tank, covered by a wooden board to shelter her from the light of that beautiful sunny day. Once we reached a

[3]Experimental Centre for the Protection of Habitats

safe distance from the coast, close to two abandoned oil platforms, we turned off the engines and prepared to release her. It might seem an unsuitable place to release a sea turtle, but it is actually a safer spot, because, under Italian law, no vessel can navigate or fish close to oil platforms. This means that sea turtles have more time to get used to swimming in the open water again and, little by little, dive back into deeper water.

And that's what Brunilde did. You could say she sensed home… she sensed freedom. As CESTHA's researchers lifted the wooden board and helped her out of the tank, she started moving her flippers very quickly and almost dragged one of the team into the water with her!

I remember she took a while to start swimming with confidence. At the beginning, she was almost floating, moving her flippers on the water's surface as if she was trying to say "goodbye". Although I had been explained that this is what rehabilitated sea turtles typically do once they get back to sea, I like to think of it as a "goodbye". Brunilde then started diving for longer stretches of time until she disappeared.

Needless to say, I started crying like a child: Brunilde had escaped from death and had found freedom again, after months spent in a tank in order to recover from a lung infection, and I had just tasted another sample of the grace and beauty of Nature.

My life then resumed as normal but I started nurturing the idea of working in and for Nature, trying to serve her the best I can. But it wasn't until two of our lecturers, Mr. Cortucci and Ms. Spinolo introduced me to the wonders of the *bidule* system for interpreting (see section 2.4.1), that a clearer idea of how I could do that shaped in my mind. This is probably not as romantic as you would have expected but, nowadays, serving Nature requires not only a great deal of dedication, time, physical and mental energy, but also scientific knowledge, funds and technology.

During one of our lessons, Mr. Cortucci took us out for a guided tour of Forlì's city centre. That wasn't of course a simple end-of-year walk in the company of classmates and lecturer. Mr. Cortucci had invited a tourist guide to speak to us about the history of Forlì and some of its buildings and monuments. We set off from the ancient walls, passing through Corso Diaz and stopping by the Diego Fabbri theatre, to get a glimpse of how the backstage of a modern theatre works. We then reached Piazza Saffi and Corso della

Repubblica, where we were told about how the main buildings changed their purpose and appearance throughout history.

We had all been equipped with earpieces and each of us students in turn had to wear a microphone connected to a radio transmitter and interpret in Italian what the guide was saying in English. When my turn came, I felt a little nervous at first. However, after a short while, it became natural! I felt very much at ease while interpreting outdoors, walking around a city, and in close contact with both the speaker and potential clients. Each student interpreted only for a few minutes. Although I cannot say that my performance was excellent (as they say, "there's always room for improvement"), I found that lesson, and the others we did using the bidule system, very compelling and enjoyable. Besides, it was very useful to get a taste of how this type of assignments work and see how much the bidule can be both versatile and functional for interpreting… especially outdoors!

That is how the sea turtles and the bidule system came together in my mind and how the idea for this thesis took shape. Last year, I contacted CESTHA's managing director Simone D'Acunto and his team and, shortly afterwards, our collaboration started. I must admit I was very lucky to find a group of open-minded people who warmly welcomed both myself and my project, immediately offering their unconditional assistance.

The main objective of the project—and indeed of this thesis—is to create an Excel glossary to be converted into a termbase that will enable interpreting and translating for CESTHA.

To achieve this aim,first, a theoretical introduction to the nature and main characteristics of science communication—an essential part of the activities carried out at CESTHA—was deemed necessary. Chapter one also discusses specialised languages, their features and the common pitfalls that interpreters have to face when dealing with them.

In the second chapter, I define in detail the domain of my research, namely the *Caretta caretta* sea turtle and CESTHA's conservation activities. Then, the nature of my assignment, which is the simultaneous interpretation of guided tours at the Centre, is also described, as well as the bidule system that will be used for interpreting, along with its pros and cons.

In the third chapter, I outline the methodology employed in the present research, from reading reference materials and participating in CESTHA's onsite activities, to creating digital corpora with the BootCat software and extracting terms from them using the AntConc concordancer.

The last chapter is dedicated to the glossary and derived termbase and describes their structure and the possible uses for such materials.

# Chapter 1

# Science Communication and Specialised Languages

One of the first things I asked myself when I decided I would specialise in the naturalistic field was "Will I ever be able to work in this field not being a scientist myself?" As a student of interpretation, I know all too well that an interpreter must be ready to become an "expert" on any topic in a few days, or sometimes hours. However, would that be enough to guarantee consistent vocabulary, appropriate fluency, reliable content, and ultimately, meet all the requirements of a perfect delivery?

To make sure that that would be the case, I decided to put another trick I have learnt into practice: planning ahead and anticipating. Of course, studying vocabulary is critical, and you should never start an assignment without preparing a well-founded glossary or termbase, but that might not be enough to survive a specialised interpretation. In order to be ready for the kind of career I would like to pursue, and to be able to know—at least to some extent—what to expect, I think it is vital to understand, first of all, what "communicating science" means and what it entails.

For this reason, in this chapter I explore the notion of "science communication", provide a few definitions, describe its characteristics, and then turn to specialised languages to illustrate what they are, what features they share and what differentiates them from everyday language. Understanding the nature of specialised languages is also essential to this work, as scientific language is at the basis of the overall dissemination effort at CESTHA. Moreover, as discussed in chapter 2, a number of specialised jargons are covered in this assignment.

## 1. Science communication is not easily defined

During my academic career, I have learnt that a good interpreter must be a good communicator and public speaker. Even though they are not the ones conceiving the ideas, interpreters must be able to convey speakers' messages, with the same communicative intention, that is to say, they need to respect the characteristics of the original "speech act" (Austin, 1962). It is no wonder that the public speaking course run by the Department of

Interpreting and Translation of the University of Bologna/Forlì is considered as foundational to any other interpretation exam.

The scientific field is no exception; in order to be able to interpret the language of science, one must learn to communicate it in an effective way. However, first of all, we must ask ourselves what science communication is.

Burns et al. (2003) define *science communication* as "the use of appropriate skills, media, activities and dialogue to produce one or more of the following personal responses to science (the AEIOU vowel analogy): Awareness, Enjoyment, Interest, Opinion-forming and Understanding." In the last few decades, this term has been increasingly taking root, with several other notions following in succession, all trying to describe the phenomenon and its different approaches. These include "public awareness of science", "public understanding of science", "scientific literacy" and "scientific culture".

Each of these labels describes the perception of science communication at a particular time in history and, even though they are often used interchangeably, they denote different foci and priorities.

Gilbert et al. (1999, as cited in Burns et al., 2003) provided the following definition for the *public awareness of science*: "a set of positive attitudes towards science (and technology) that are evidenced by a series of skills and behavioural intentions." As it focusses the attention on the public's "attitude", this approach may be regarded more as a prerequisite of all other approaches rather than a method per se.

A term that has enjoyed much more luck and is still used abundantly—even though outdated—is *public understanding of science* (PUS). As described by Carrada (2006):

> The Public Understanding of Science has been a kind of "standard model" of the interpretation of relationships between science, technology and society. According to its basic premise, known in the specialist literature as "deficit model", the root of public controversies on science or technology is the fact that citizens lack an understanding of scientific knowledge, theories and methods. Thus, if these were translated from specialist terminology into more popular language, the controversies would automatically resolve themselves. (p. 19)

This model mirrors the notion of PUS given by the House of Lords' "Science and Technology" report published on 23February 2000:

> *Public understanding of science* means the understanding of scientific matters by non-experts. This cannot of course mean a comprehensive knowledge of all branches of science. It may however include understanding of the nature of scientific methods, including the testing of hypotheses by experiment. It may also include awareness of current scientific advances and their implications. Public understanding of science has become a shorthand term for all forms of outreach by the scientific community, or by others on their behalf (e.g., science writers, museums, event organisers), to the public at large, aimed at improving that understanding.[4]

These definitions are extremely useful because they remind us of the perspective that this approach implies. "Non-experts", or lay people, are seen as subjects that passively accept to be told what needs to be known and understood. They may take part in the process of learning, but they do not participate in the early stages of the creation of knowledge.

Indeed, in his interesting analysis on the rise and decline of the PUS, Giovanni Carrada (2006) invites us to reflect on the fact that, for many years, the relationship between scientists and the public has been asymmetrical and that the latter have often been considered a homogeneous and passive stakeholder. The population's low level of scientific literacy has made governments think that scientists had to convey notions to ordinary people only on the basis of their cognitive and cultural gaps—hence the definition "deficit model"—no matter what their questions, interests and skills were.

Carrada goes onto explain that this top-down approach has many shortcomings in itself. First of all, as he states, "Choices and opinions, no matter how right, cannot be imposed in a democratic society: no one would accept them and the attempt to do it would almost surely backfire" (p. 20). The scientist must therefore acknowledge the existence of other stakeholders who have their own mindsets, perceptions and experiences. Attitudes and opinions are in fact the product of a complex mixture of individual mental models, factual elements, emotions, ethical considerations, previous knowledge and value judgments. Hence, there can be no public understanding of science without a "Scientific Understanding of the Public."

Moreover, it would be extremely difficult to make an expert of every single citizen. This would take an enormous amount of time and effort and, in the end, might be counter-

[4] https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld199900/ldselect/ldsctech/38/3805.htm

productive, as “more informed people tend to have stronger opinions for or against a particular innovation” (Carrada, 2006, p. 20).

Consequently, scientists will have to come down from their ivory tower, overcome mistrust and gain the public’s consensus before they even start to put forth any argument. This new status of science and new mode of knowledge production has been called by Ziman (1996) “Post-Academic Science”. Important decisions in the scientific sector are no longer taken only within the restricted circle of the scientific community; they are the result of a complex negotiation process among many stakeholders: politicians, entrepreneurs, associations, lobbies, religious authorities, the media and the general public. One need only think of referendums. Referendums are a clear manifestation of the ability that citizens have to exert power, or rather pressure, on decision-makers. As a result, the term public understanding of science has started to lose favour and it is now often replaced with “engagement, bi-directionality, involving communication, debate, but above all dialogue” (Carrada, 2006, p. 22). In other words, as Carrada puts it, “Today[‘s] society no longer signs blank checks for anyone, not even for science”. Citizens expect to be consulted—and informed—before a decision is made, and it is still their prerogative to accept or ignore a message. In a context like this, scientists will have to learn to renegotiate their space and win people’s trust through proper communication and dialogue, to make sure that their message is neither underestimated, nor misunderstood. They will also have to take into account a certain amount of prejudices and risks.

Not so different from the idea of PUS is the notion of *scientific literacy* (SL). Its meaning has changed over the years, switching from the ability to read and comprehend science-related articles to the more modern and pragmatic notion of being able to apply scientific principles to everyday life.

A contemporary definition of SL states:

> Scientific literacy is a high priority for all citizens, helping them to be interested in and understand the world around them, to engage in the discourses of and about science, to be skeptical and questioning of claims made by others about scientific matters, to be able to identify questions, investigate and draw evidence-based conclusions, and to make informed decisions about the environment and their own health and well-being. (Hacking et al., 2001, as cited in Burns, 2003)

In Europe, much importance has been given not only to citizens' personal development but also their active involvement in it. This aim is outlined very clearly in the European Council Recommendation of 22 May 2018 on *Key Competences for Lifelong Learning*, that is to say, "knowledge, skills and attitudes needed by all for personal fulfilment and development, employability, social inclusion and active citizenship."[5]

At the same time, over the last years, there has also been a growing concern about the study and development of the so-called STEM disciplines—Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics—across the European countries, including Italy. For example, the recent PNRR, in its Mission no. 4, has allocated a considerable amount of funding to research, innovation and technology. The guidelines that have just been published by the Ministero dell'Istruzione e del Merito, the Italian Ministry of Education, confirm this trend and lay down that Primary and Secondary schools in Italy need to update and offer a curriculum that strengthens the development of STEM skills:

> A decorrere dall'anno scolastico 2023/2024 le istituzioni scolastiche dell'infanzia, del primo e del secondo ciclo di istruzione statali e paritarie aggiornano il piano triennale dell'offerta formativa e il curricolo di istituto prevedendo, sulla base delle Linee guida di cui al comma 1, azioni dedicate a rafforzare lo sviluppo delle competenze matematico-scientifico-tecnologiche, digitali e di innovazione legate agli specifici campi di esperienza e l'apprendimento delle discipline STEM. (ItalianDecree-Law of 15-09-2023, "Adozione delle Linee Guida per le discipline STEM")[6]

Even more comprehensive than the notion of SL, is the one of *scientific culture* (SC). The most widely accepted interpretation of the term describes it as being "an integrated societal value system that appreciates and promotes science, *per se*, and widespread scientific literacy, as important pursuits" (Burns et al., 2003, p. 189). It is clear from this interpretation that SC covers a very broad spectrum of contexts and is no longer considered to be simply pieces of knowledge to be passed on or acquired where necessary, but a whole "value system" that requires a responsible and conscious approach to scientific subjects from all sides involved in the process. This kind of approach has been called by some scientists the "contextual model" and, as opposed to the "deficit model", it is symmetrical and "depicts communication as a two-way flow between science and its publics. The

[5] https://education.ec.europa.eu/focus-topics/improving-quality/key-competences
[6] https://www.miur.gov.it/documents/20182/0/DM+184+del+15+settembre+2023.pdf/278712a8-19de-e28b-8938-6fa4610fb13a?version=1.0&t=1698173015248

contextual model implies an active public […]. In this model, communication is not solely cognitive; ethical and political concerns are always relevant" (Gross, 1994, as cited in Burns et al., 2003). The public is no longer a passive player, it is an active part of the game, whose trust and respect needs to be won. That becomes even more difficult considering the impact that the media and social networks have had on society. The prestige and the status that scientists used to enjoy have radically changed with the rise of the internet. A new, faster way of accessing information—regardless of its reliability—is now at our disposal 24/7. Therefore, the possibility to create and develop opinions on any topic, even though patchy or botched, has been enormously accelerated. As Carrada (2006) puts it,

> the communication of science is no longer simple dissemination, but rather a process in which different players produce knowledge, messages, attitudes and new practices accepted by all. […] Indeed, if communication is to be successful we need to deal with reality, but also with the perception of this reality held by the people you want to communicate with. […] Whatever is communicated never ends up on a tabula rasa, as the more orthodox approach of the Public Understanding of Science holds, but interacts with everything people know, or they think they know on the subject, with their convictions and feelings, their distrust, the way they are used to getting information and their personal experiences. (p. 23)

Unfortunately, this point of view, although apparently more inclusive, broad and far-reaching, also reflects the fact that our society is losing its points of reference and is giving up on the once well-deserved prestige of academics and experts, in all fields. It is also a proof of the culture of self-conceit, approximation and relativism we now live in. At the same time, it seems to have something in common with the work of interpreters, who constantly have to be aware of their audience and must be able to adapt their speech in order to allow it to participate fully and actively in the conversation.

### 1.2. The characteristics of modern science communication

The quick overview of the different definitions outlined in section 1.1 can help us understand what has changed over the years regarding the role of science communicators, the complexity of the context they work in, and what their new purpose should be. It has also clarified that communicating science no longer means standing on a podium and waiting for others to listen to a cold list of notions; it has become a work that entails a great deal of action, strategy, tact, compromise and shrewdness; it has become, in other words, "an indispensable Sisyphean task" (Carrada, 2006, p. 26).

First and foremost, scientists and researchers must remember that, in the context that has just been described, the general public does not always trust experts as it used to do; and even when it does, its trust is no longer total and unconditional. Nowadays, trust and credibility can be won or lost in a matter of days, or even seconds. Moreover, popularity is often not the result of years of work in the field but rather of a well-planned communication strategy. No wonder many scientific institutions like CERN have created their own communication department, and it is no coincidence that CERN in particular has called it "Education, Communication & Outreach", as evidence of the broadness of its scope and functions.

As interpreters, what should we expect, then, from this kind of communication? What are its main characteristics? The answer will be explored in the following sections.

### 1.2.1 Lure in the audience

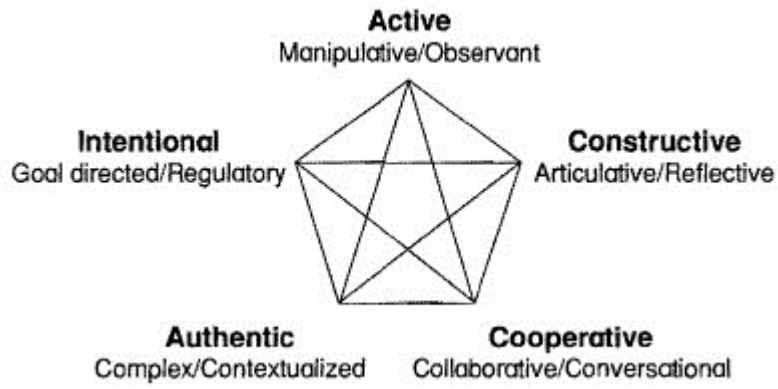
From the late 1990s onwards, our lives have become increasingly dependent on information, and indeed many sociologists have defined our current society as being in an 'information age'. Information is becoming so predominant, so intrusive and bombarding that it has become a widespread issue. Information is more and more difficult to sieve through, select and manage, while at the same time also changing form. "[…] it is necessary to yell louder than ever in order to be heard. Messages are more and more often shouted and simplified, in forms that are shorter or faster than ever before, in the hope that at least something will catch the public attention and filter through" (Carrada, 2006, p. 29). In this context, science must do its best to make itself interesting to the public, which is not always easy for a subject whose nature is complex by definition. One need only think of scientific papers, with their codified structure—the IMRAD (Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion) being one of the most common—not lending itself to linear reading, and often containing unintelligible jargon. As a matter of fact, as Carrada states:

> Unfortunately, however, the very reasons why an article is written this way [using IMRAD] are the same that make scientific literature practically illegible outside of specialist circles. Public communication has different requirements; it follows different norms; and above all, it takes place in a different context. Most of the problems which occur during an exchange of ideas with society arise when these differences are not taken into consideration. (2006, p. 28)

Carrada makes us reflect on the fact that scientific writing and dissemination run on two different parallel tracks, and it is the duty of scientists to bring these tracks closer. In order to do that, they need to act on two levels. Firstly, they need to attract common people, arouse their curiosity, make them eager to know and maintain their interest in wanting to discover more. Secondly, they should adapt their language for a lay, modern audience, revising their approach, making it more suitable to the public's eyes and ears (this topic will be explored in more depth in section 1.2.2).

In order to make itself interesting to the people, public communication will need to be useful and meaningful to them. This is the same strategy that has been used in schools and which has been hypothesised by a number of scholars and pedagogical theories, starting from constructivism. It is based on the assumption that a person will learn more easily and eagerly what is connected to their previous knowledge and experience, and if the learning presupposes an active role by the learner. Jonassen et al. (2002) synthesised in a clear-cut diagram the characteristics of meaningful learning (Figure 1).

*Figure 1: Characteristics of meaningful learning as in Jonassen et al. (2002)*




*Note. Image taken from https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Characteristics-of-Meaningful-Learning-as-in-Howland-Jonassen-Marra-2012-Meaningful_fig1_304283867*

Learning must be "active", that is to say that the person must be actively involved in the process by experimenting and testing the effects of their actions first-hand. It must be "constructive", as it must give them the opportunity to build new pieces of knowledge and skills starting from what they already know. Learning must be also "authentic", meaning that it should always be applied to real life and be as tangible as possible. In the words of McCombs and Miller (2007): "Learners must see that what is being learned is meaningful

and relevant to their personal and life interests, which results in a natural motivation to learn." Lastly, it must be "intentional" and "cooperative", because people will learn more quickly and easily if they are motivated by the will to learn and if they can interact and cooperate with other people. Although this theory stems from the educational field, it is incredibly similar to what Carrada describes as "the ABCs of communicating with the public". Indeed, if we were to compare this model to the communication of science, we could say that, in order to be successful, scientists and researchers, as well as teachers, must achieve active engagement with their audience, be relevant and provide significant information. As Carrada (2006) states:

> The secret, then, is to start off with matters and motivations which already hold public interest and then little by little perhaps lead the discussion to other areas. The importance of a result, however big it is, may not be enough to make it news. Knowing how to communicate means, first of all, knowing how to transform what you want to say into what the public wants to know. (p. 30)

Hence the importance of stressing not only personal interests and experience, but also feelings and emotions, as it will be discussed in the next section.

### 1.2.2 "Per insegnare bisogna emozionare"

"Teaching must excite". This is one of the most famous quotes and lessons I have learnt from Maria Montessori, a pioneering educator who developed the Montessori method and many other innovative theories on the way children learn. Montessori believed that one of the essential conditions to promote learning was emotional involvement, and that when a child is in a stimulating environment, with materials that promote creativity and imagination, they can improve their cognitive, logical and attentive skills. As a matter of fact, over the years, emotions have proved to be a powerful catalyst for most kinds of learning. If we think of evergreen memorising techniques, such as the use of flashcards, or the "loci method"—now most commonly called "memory palace"—they all emphasise the role of creativity and emotions in enhancing long-term memory.

The role of emotions was considered of vital importance even by Piero Angela, one of the most influential and respected Italian science journalists and popularisers of the 20$^{th}$ century. In his book "Raccontare la Scienza" (1998), Angela states that scientific communicators, as well as TV producers, teachers and politicians must make use of emotions in order to keep the public's attention alive. At the same time, the kind of feeling that has to be triggered

should not be what he calls a "primordial emotionality", but rather a "noble emotionality". The difference between the two lies in the fact that the first one implies a visceral involvement, it appeals to basic instincts and is typical of some forms of trash TV; the second, on the other hand, activates the attention of the public by stimulating a higher, nobler form of emotionality, namely curiosity. This is an innate, vital mechanism for humans and responds to the pleasure and need to explore the surrounding territory (p. 26). At the same time, as Angela goes on explaining,

> […] per fare arrivare il messaggio non basta essere chiari. Questa è sicuramente una condizione imprescindibile, però non è sufficiente; bisogna anche essere interessanti, avvincenti, occorre dare allo spettatore, o al lettore se si tratta di un libro, il piacere, direi il divertimento, di apprendere. I latini dicevano *ludendo docere*, cioè insegnare mediante il gioco, suscitando interesse, poiché il gioco è un'attività piacevole e gratificante. (p.30)

Therefore, when experts are communicating science, they will have to leverage the power of curiosity and emotions like enjoyment. The interpreter must be aware of that and be ready to deal with the use of boosters—see section 1.3.1.1—emotive and sensational tones, as well as technical terminology. At the same time, they will have to be able to switch easily between anything from the fixed structures and collocations of a highly codified academic genre to the changes in rhythm and prosody of a fairy tale. Even more so, when in the audience there are children.

### 1.2.3 Narrating science

Another key-aspect to be taken into account when communicating science is the way in which it is disseminated. In this regard, both Angela and Carrada speak of dissemination as narration. As Carrada (2006) reminds us, "stories have always been told in all human civilisations. The human mind seems to be specially made for creating stories, which represent the most natural way to receive information" (p. 31). In English, a newspaper article is often called a "story" and nowadays any influencer will publish hundreds of "stories" on Instagram every year. Moreover, storytelling is cognitively extremely stimulating and helps memorising, thanks to the power it has to create cohesion, consequentiality and mental images. A story can be more easily recalled than, say, a simple list of events, or a monotonous description. Once again, it will be necessary for the interpreter to know what kind of narration to expect in order to be ready for the assignment.

As shown in the previous sections, any audience will be more willing to listen if what is being told involves them emotionally, and if it is relevant to their own lives. As Angela (1998) posits, normally our attention is heightened by whatever concerns our survival, directly or indirectly. This happens because our brain switches to an "alert mode", thus becoming more receptive. There are, however, other ways of entering this condition, by appealing to what Angela calls "noble emotionality", for example through images, games, suspense and humour. Angela compares these tools to a Trojan horse that can be introduced effortlessly into the mind of the spectator in order to convey complex content in an engaging way (pp. 28-31). However, it must be noted that this content will be marked by a language with specific characteristics.

### 1.2.4. The language of scientific popularisation

The first thing to take into account when disseminating information via any medium is, of course, the kind of audience to be addressed. In this section, the characteristics of the language of science popularisation will be examined. The features of science communication among experts will be expanded upon in section 1.3.

The Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary defines the word *popularisation* as "the act of making something known and understood by ordinary people."[7] Therefore, even though there is no single definition for it, "science popularisation" can be generally described as the process of conveying the notions and procedures of science, and technology, to lay people. Tipaldo and Carriero (2015, p. 34) identified four main ways through which scientists and researchers do that:

1. *Expertise communication*, which means interacting as an expert with journalists and institutional parties.
2. *Institutional communication*, which includes all the activities addressed to the educational sector, as well as festivals, exhibitions and variety of institutional events.
3. *Pop communication*, that is to say *pop science* or, in other words, scientific communication meant for the general public.
4. *Communication 2.0*, which groups together all the activities that use the so-called "new media".

[7] https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/popularization

In order to understand what the characteristics of such language are, we must turn, once more, to the work of Piero Angela, who was described as being "unmatched when it came to making science accessible and to sparking a passion for it" (Nosengo, 2022).

As we have seen in the previous sections, Angela believed that the language used for popularising science should appeal to noble emotionality, arouse curiosity and keep the public's attention alive through playful activities, suspense and humour. These characteristics should go hand in hand with a clear and simple language to prevent audience from being discouraed or bored. After all, to Angela, simplicity was the main ingredient of successful communication. "Lo spettatore non deve mai essere messo in difficoltà, altrimenti la sua attenzione si spegne" (1998, p. 49). Even when the public includes experts, as well as lay people, Angela still commented that "La semplicità non è di danno alcuno. Ecco come è possibile unificare soglie diverse: da una parte parlando in modo chiaro e comprensibile, dall'altra raccontando novità" (p. 53). In other words, simplicity is useful to all, and scientists may very well explain the basics of any topic, while leaving room for news and insights, for the benefit of their colleagues and peers. This is why, as was mentioned before, interpreters will rarely have time to rest on their laurels and, on the contrary, will have to remain in an alert state and be ready to switch to different registers and levels of technicality. Nonetheless, priority must be given to simplicity, and that can be achieved through different strategies, of which, again, the interpreter must be aware of. These strategies are:

- Repetition: It helps with understanding, as notions and concepts will be repeated, reformulated or reframed in new contexts.
- Explanatory notes: Nothing should be taken for granted. The listener may not know some of the notions that are being described, or may have forgotten them; this is why terminology may often be followed by a short explanation.
- Simplicity: Although it may result in a lack of exhaustiveness and language accuracy, simplicity still enables main points to be conveyed. As Angela states: "semplicità significa traduzione in un linguaggio accessibile, che tutti possono comprendere. […] Ma non devo avere la pretesa di spiegare tutto. E nemmeno di essere assolutamente preciso. Io spiego i concetti centrali, quella che è la sostanza di un problema" (1998,

p. 54). To Angela, "being simple" means translating complex concepts in a more accessible language, even when this means losing accuracy.

- Use of demonstrations: Popularisers, just like teachers, use many techniques to explain and make learning simpler, more attractive and effective. These include practical examples, simple experiments, analogies, metaphors, mental challenges and multimedia resources, among others.

It might be helpful to go over these types of demonstrations in more detail. As far as examples are concerned, the technique is self-explanatory and easy to understand. Scientists will provide an example taken from everyday life to better explain or confirm their theses. An interpreter, though, should be aware that such examples may be unrealistic or paradoxical, with all the knock-on effects on language that this entails (i.e., the abundant use of conditional clauses, comparatives, hyperboles, boosters…). Analogies and metaphors come in handy to illustrate concepts instantly. Their strength lies in the fact that they compel us to create a visual representation of phenomena, thus helping us to remember and create links to our existing knowledge. "Noi abbiamo bisogno di immagini. Nell'apprendimento il senso che più ci aiuta è la vista. […] E una figura si ricorda molto meglio di una descrizione" (p. 63). Therefore, in contrast to the insistence on objective and detached language in scientific papers, the language of science popularisation will often leave space to figurative forms and figures of speech. These, however, are open to subjective interpretation. There is also another technique that, just like metaphors, allows us to relate abstract images to tangible, daily phenomena, but maintains more objectivity, ant that is the so-called "esperimento ideale" (ideal experiment).

> Si tratta di un esperimento che non viene eseguito in laboratorio, ma simulato mentalmente. In questo modo si può prescindere dalle limitazioni della realtà: per esempio si può ragionare in un mondo senza attriti […]. In sostanza è possibile depurare un fenomeno, isolarne alcune caratteristiche e osservarlo perciò da un punto di vista insolito e illuminante. […] a differenza della metafora non si basa su sostituzioni per analogia e non presta il fianco all'ambiguità, perché resta ancorato al piano dei fenomeni. (1998, p. 66)

The ideal experiment has the power of bringing together the mental, abstract and hypothetical worlds with tangible reality. This is useful for the listener, but may be tricky for interpreters who, once again, will need to stay focused and make sure they follow all the

steps of the original reasoning to understand where it is going and, most importantly, what the speaker's aim is.

Similarly, the benefits of ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies) and multimedia resources in learning are now a fact, and there are countless numbers of studies to prove it. Being a teacher, I know it very well. As the word itself suggests, "multimedia" resources can take many forms (media), from the more traditional images and infographics, audios, videos and animations, to contemporary, interactive media and social media. Indeed, video and digital media in general can enhance the educational experience, thanks to the use of multiple communication channels and different sensory stimuli. At the same time, multimedia and interactive content helps to vary and strengthen the learning process and lead to better knowledge retention, through colourful images and engaging activities. Nowadays, educators, as well as museum and exhibition curators are very much aware of this, and frequently make use of such tools to illustrate or demonstrate complex ideas. The same applies to science popularisers. If we analysed many of the nature documentaries that are broadcasted everyday on TV, for example, it would be easy to spot the frequent use of digital animations. Multimedia resources undoubtedly require greater concentration to the already mentally straining work of interpreters, as they will have to be ready to switch swiftly between different communication channels. At the same time, these media can also facilitate interpreters' comprehension.

The characteristics of science popularisation suggested so far by Angela are unsurprisingly reflected in the literature; for instance, many similar concepts have been also listed in the excellent work of Gualdo andTelve (2021), who identify what they call "caratteri generali della divulgazione" as follows:

1) The language used is public-oriented, which means that the speaker will adjust to the public's skills and will use mainly an informal register.

2) There might be some technical terms, but these are not frequent and, when they do appear, they are either paraphrased or explained, also by means of metaphors and analogies.

3) The language is more varied and less bound to conventions, to enhance emotional involvement and the persuasive function; moreover, the structure of the texts will be less predictable and not as strictly codified.

4) The language is also not bound to a fixed interpretation, termed "vincolo" by Sabatini—see section 1.3.—, who goes on to state: "i testi divulgativi hanno caratteristiche apparentemente contraddittorie: sono senz'altro meno rigidi […] e pretendono dal destinatario un minore impegno, ma sono in genere più *espliciti* rispetto ai testi destinati a specialisti" (p. 44). This, once again, might be due to the fact that, when talking to lay people, scientists try to be as clear as possible, adding different forms of explanation.

Lastly, Gualdo and Telve, as well as Angela, focus their attention on the role of illustrations and on the fact that the iconic, audio-visual and multimedia codes are becoming increasingly pervasive, thus changing dramatically the way in which information is presented.

Now that we have analysed the most common definitions of "science communication", its main characteristics in terms of approach and language used, and discussed the main features of science popularisation, we can move on to examine what differentiates science communication among experts.

## 1.3. Specialised Languages or LSPs

In this section, I shall delve into the nature of *specialised languages*, or *LSPs* (Languages for Specific Purposes), defining their general characteristics and then moving on to the linguistic and stylistic features of scientific language in particular, with an emphasis on scientific English.

We have seen in the previous chapters how the communication barriers between scientists and lay people are slowly but progressively fading. The work of outstanding scientific popularisers, such as Piero and Alberto Angela, Mario Tozzi, Licia Colò, Telmo Pievani, Luca Mercalli and Edoardo Camurri, among others, is encouraging ordinary people to approach science and is helping them to overcome some of its complexities. Despite this, however, the language of science, especially that of texts written for scholars and experts, remains difficult to read and comprehend to the average person. This is due to the fact that scientific language, like many others, has to obey specific rules concerning style and terminology.

To better describe what specialised languages are, I will turn again to the work of Gualdo and Telve (2021), who start their analysis of this topic through the definition that Cortelazzo gives of *lingua speciale*:

> [una lingua speciale è] una varietà funzionale di una lingua naturale, dipendente da un settore di conoscenze o da una sfera di attività specialistici, utilizzata, nella sua interezza, da un gruppo di parlanti più ristretto della totalità dei parlanti la lingua di cui quella speciale è una varietà, per soddisfare bisogni comunicativi (in primo luogo quelli referenziali) di quel settore specialistico; […] è costituita a livello lessicale da una serie di corrispondenze aggiuntive rispetto a quelle generali e comuni della lingua e a livello morfosintattico da un insieme di selezioni, ricorrenti con regolarità, all'interno dell'inventario di forme disponibili nella lingua. (p. 18)

Summarising Cortelazzo's words, a specialised language is a variety of a natural language that is spoken among a group of experts who use that particular variety in order to meet the specific communicative needs of a given field. It is no coincidence that sometimes, in Italian, these are also called *linguaggi settoriali*, or jargons, in English.

In this regard, one of the most authoritative definitions of LSP is the one given by L. Bowker and J. Pearson (2002) who do so by contrasting it to *LGP* (*Language for General Purposes*) and explain that, while the former is used to communicate in specialised fields of knowledge, the latter will refer to ordinary topics and situations (p. 25). The terms that are most widely used in the Spanish-speaking world, instead, are *lenguaje especial* or *lengua de especialidad*, which in turn come from the French *langues de specialité*, a term used by P. Lerat (1997) who describes it as an autonomous system, used in a professional field to transmit knowledge (Gualdo & Telve, 2021, p. 18). All these definitions share Cortelazzo's key elements of a specialised language, i.e., they contain sets of technical notions to be conveyed, they must respond to specific context-based necessities and are predominantly used by experts.

Furthermore, Gualdo and Telve remind us that many Italian and international researchers also agree with Cortelazzo on the fact that LSPs can be analysed from two different perspectives: the horizontal dimension and the vertical dimension, or diaphasic variation. While the former focusses on the different fields of knowledge and contents of a conversation, the latter recognises the different levels of usage of an LSP, according to the kind of communicative situation and text type. In the words of Dardano (1994), the horizontal dimension marks the difference between what he calls "linguaggi forti" (hard

sciences), i.e., physical or natural sciences, such as biology or medicine; and "linguaggi deboli" (soft sciences), i.e., human or social sciences, such a spsychology or history. On the other hand, the vertical dimension is closely connected to the concepts of register, style and genre of a text. Indeed, Cortelazzo (1994, p. 22) identifies three levels in which the vertical dimension can be divided: "quello dei ricercatori, il più alto e distante dalla lingua comune: quello dei tecnici, in posizione intermedia; quello divulgativo, il meno lontano dalla lingua comune". At the same time, the vertical dimension is responsible for what Sabatini calls "vincolo interpretativo" (interpretative constraint). According to his model, texts can be divided into "*molto vincolanti*, *mediamente vincolanti* e *poco vincolanti*, in una scala decrescente che va dalla massima rigidità alla massima elasticità interpretativa" (Gualdo & Telve, 2021, p. 37). Highly constraining texts are explicit and very accurate with regard to terms, style and cohesion; they are written to guarantee the highest possible level of precision, but they also imply a symmetrical relationship with end-users and a very high level of collaboration on their side in terms of correctly interpreting the message. Conversely, less constraining texts can break conventions and are less explicit, thus leaving more freedom of interpretation to the recipient.

These distinctions will be very useful in the next section, when we look at the characteristics of specialised languages more in detail.

### 1.3.1 The features of LSPs

Just as, over the years, there has been an increasing interest in specialised languages, so too have more and more scholars tried to define their characteristics. For the sake of clarity, in this work I will discuss them by following the analysis of Gotti who, in "Investigating specialised discourse" (2008), illustrates them starting from the lexical features and gradually zooming out to the syntactic and textual elements.

Among the main lexical features of specialised discourse, Gotti mentions the following: mono-referentiality, lack of emotion, precision, transparency, conciseness and conservatism.

#### 1.3.1.1 Lexical features

Gotti mentions "mono-referentiality" as one of the main features of LSPs. This implies that "in a given context only one meaning is allowed. Indeed, specialised lexis

stands out not only for its limited, highly specific occurrence, but also for its semantic uniqueness" (p. 33). Likewise, Gualdo and Telve (2021) explain that a technical term is usually monosemic and establishes a bi-univocal relation with the concept, or object it refers to (p. 80). This characteristic has the advantage of favouring unambiguity and conciseness, but it also may cause a certain degree of repetition, as it may be difficult to use synonyms in technical texts.

In contrast to what happens with popularisation (see section 1.2.2), texts written for experts "lack emotion". As Gotti (2008) goes on to explain,

> Unlike words (which are often richly connotated), terms have a purely denotative function. […] The tone of specialised discourse is usually neutral, as its illocutionary force derives from the logical, consequential arrangement of concepts and of supporting evidence, rather than the use of emphatic language. The informative purpose of specialized language prevails over other traits (emotive, aesthetic and other) typical of general language, lending professional communication a seemingly cold and artificial tone. (pp. 35, 36)

A direct consequence of both mono-referentiality and lack of emotion is "precision", which, not surprisingly, is another lexical feature of specialised languages. This means that every term must denote a specific concept, or object, and that the use of figurative language and figures of speech such as metaphors, metonymies, hyperboles and euphemisms is not advisable. This is because technical language should not be allusive, or suggestive; on the contrary, it should be very straightforward and aseptic.

This leads us to another feature of scientific vocabulary: transparency, which, in the words of Gotti, is "the possibility to promptly access a term's meaning through its surface form" (p. 37). This criterion belongs to the ground rules of word formation in science vocabulary, among others. A good example of this is scientific nomenclature. When referring to a plant or animal in scientific writing, scientists make use of binomial nomenclature, the system for classifying plants and animals that uses a two-part Latin name. The first part of each name corresponds to the genus, while the second part is the specific epithet (in botany) or specific name (in zoology). Together, the two words name the species, as in *Homo sapiens*. This makes binomial nomenclature an essential classification system that transcends language differences and ensures precision (Day &Sakaduski, 2011, p. 41).

Another rule that normally applies in the formation of terms in specialised languages is "conciseness", that is to say that notions are expressed in the shortest possible form. This

result can be achieved through different mechanisms such as the merging of two lexemes in a single form, the reduction of the term itself, either internally or at the end of the word, or by means of a juxtaposition. The use of acronyms and abbreviations is of course another way to make a text more concise.

As far as "conservatism" is concerned, Gotti (2011) explains that it is not as typical in all fields of knowledge. For example, while the language of science evolves and responds to the need to define new discoveries, concepts and ideas, in some fields, such as the legal one, there is a tendency to maintain vocabulary in order to avoid ambiguity. Old formulae and terms are universally accepted and generally preferred to new ones. In some cases, "conservatism" may also result in the use of the so-called "collateral technicalities"—these will be discussed later in this section—which helps create a formal style and preserve a certain authoritativeness and prestige.

Despite these common characteristics, linguists warn us about the fact that most LSPs keep evolving also due to their continuous interaction with everyday language. The boundary between specialised terms and general vocabulary is a very fine line and the process of term transformation into commonly used words and vice versa is very frequent. An interpreter should bear that in mind and keep up-to-date not only with current events in general, but also with neologisms and the newly-coined terminology of the fields they specialise in.

Building upon previous studies, Gualdo and Telve (2021) illustrate with great accuracy the mechanisms that govern word-formation mainly in Italian LSPs. As they state, "I principali procedimenti che governano la creazione, l'arricchimento e il consolidamento del lessico specialistico sono la *rideterminazione semantica*, il *transfert* o *travaso lessicale*, e la *neologia*" (p. 80). I shall not go into the details of word-building models here, but I will give a few simple examples taken from the English language, as a proof that many of these processes occur in other languages too.

Examples of either "semantic redeterminations" or "transferts" are polysemantic words, which are all those entries of a dictionary having many different meanings, according to the field or context they are used in. Words like *virus*, *bond*, *table*, *eye* can be used in different contexts with completely different meanings. As far as "neologisms" are

concerned, we should be aware that they are very common too but, once again, they typically originate from existing words. This may happen by means of endogenous processes such as affixation or compounding (as in misinformation, Brexiteer, alcohol-free, low-cost…), but also exogenous mechanisms, such as loanwords and calques (as in fiasco, guerrilla, and entrepreneur). Neologisms can also appear in the form of a so-called "conversion", when a word belonging to a specific grammatical category is transformed into another (as in Google→ to Google, or to divide → divide), or in the form of abbreviations and acronyms (e.g., veterinarian/veteran → vet, COronaVIrus Disease of 2019 → COVID-19).

Generally speaking, terms can be categorised as follows: underived, derived, compound and abbreviations. The amount of derived terms by far outnumbers the underived ones; compound terms, however, are potentially infinite and are at the basis of an extremely productive word-formation mechanism called "lexicalisation". This can be described as "il processo per cui un gruppo di parole diventa un elemento lessicale unitario e autonomo" (Gualdo & Telve, 2021, p. 107). Lexicalisation is critical to the creation of terminology and often results in what De Mauro calls "polirematiche", which are lexical units made of two or more words, whose meaning cannot be inferred from the sum of its parts (p. 109). In English, these are called "phrasemes", or "set phrases" and, according to the work of Mel'čuk (2012), they can be divided into two main types: non-compositional phrasemes (i.e., idioms) and compositional phrasemes (i.e., collocations and clichés). The former are "polirematiche" in the strict sense, as their meaning is more obscure, whereas the latter are transparent and it is easier to understand what they mean. *State of the art*, *along the lines of*, *strings attached*, *grey area* are all examples of "idioms" commonly used in academic writing. *Clear boundary*, *careful analysis*, *ethnic group*, *cultural heritage*, instead, are examples of "collocations". As far as "clichés" are concerned, it is usually not acceptable to use them in academic writing as they are vague and informal. They are much more frequent in daily casual conversation (e.g.,*every cloud has a silver lining*, *actions speak louder than words*, *a friend in need is a friend indeed*…). There is, however, a type of "cliché" that is very typical of specialised languages too and that, as first coined by Serianni (2005), has been called by Italian scholars "tecnicismo collaterale". Serianni explains that technicalities can be divided into two main categories: tecnicismi specifici (technical terms) and

tecnicismi collaterali (collateral technicalities). Both of them belong to specific fields of knowledge but, while the former identify unambiguously a certain notion or object, (as in *carapace*, *rondella*, *rogito*), the latter is used arbitrarily, with the mere purpose of adopting a higher register and to elevate the style of the text. In the words of Gualdo and Telve (2021),

> Può […] accadere che determinate combinazioni [di parole] siano preferite ad altre nella comunicazione specialistica; se la preferenza resta legata a scelte stilistiche e non produce una tecnificazione, ci troviamo di fronte ai *tecnicismi collaterali* […]. L'uso del tecnicismo collaterale è dettato principalmente dall'intento di allontanarsi dalla lingua comune, soprattutto per ragioni di prestigio e di identità professionale, o può rispondere ad esigenze eufemistiche. (p. 111)

Another effective, although more tongue-in-cheek, definition of collateral technicalities is the one given by Day and Sakaduski (2011), who prefer using the expression "scientific lingo".

> There are some words and phrases used in scientific writing that require translation. These are not the technical terms that scientists learn in college or graduate school, but the lingo that has developed over time into its own special language. For the benefit of those new to the language, we offer a short list of translations:
>
> "It has long been known" (I didn't look up the original reference.)
>
> […]
>
> "While it has not been possible to provide definite answers to these questions" (An unsuccessful experiment, but I still hope to get it published.) (p. 43)

Obviously, these translations are meant to be humorous; the point is that LSPs tend to rely on unnecessarily complicated formulae and fixed expressions that are used to "embellish" the text and make it more formal. Most of the time, though, this is done to the detriment of clarity. For example, expressions like *for the purpose of*, *give an account of*, *exhibit a tendency to* and *field of microbiology* could be easily replaced by *for*, *describe*, *tend to* and *microbiology* (Day &Sakaduski, 2011, pp. 205-215).

Indeed, *for the purpose of* my thesis, I have just *given an account of* how in the *field of science*, LSPs *exhibit a tendency to* use collateral technicalities.

Last but not least, it is worth mentioning the use of two other rhetorical devices that are used to soften or intensify both general and specialised discourse, i.e., hedging and

boosting. As Donadio and Passariello (2022) wrote: "Hedging and boosting […] help authors mitigate or enhance the impact of their positions and claims on readers" (p. 1). According to their studies, hedging is used extensively both in English and Italian, as it allows authors to say as little as possible and minimise possible risks. The role of hedges is expressed very clearly also on the University of Bristol website:

> Often in academic writing, a writer may not be sure of the claims that are being made in their subject area, or perhaps the ideas are good but the evidence is not very strong. It is common, therefore, to use language of caution or uncertainty (known as *hedging* language).[8]

At the same time, although some scholars like Day and Sakaduski (2011) believe that hedge words and phrases have "no place in scientific writing, where precision is paramount" (p. 59), others like Ahmad (2012)—who in turn moves from the studies of Salager-Meyer (1994)—support their use. "Today's scientists are urged to use a style of writing which projects both personal modesty and honesty. They are well aware that arrogance and exuberance are not well regarded by [the] scientific community [and that] using this device can increase the acceptability of their findings and results" (p. 53). Ahmad then continues, describing the main categories in which such hedges may be divided: main verbs, such as *to indicate*, *to suggest*, *to seem*, *to appear*; modal auxiliaries (i.e., may, might, can, could, etc.); adverbs, such as *probably*, *likely*, etc. Even though it might seem to violate the general purpose of objectivity, there is an extensive use of hedging in scientific texts. The same cannot be said for boosters, which belong more to the language of popularisation, as they respond to the need for emotion and sensationalism (see section 1.2.2).

#### 1.3.1.2 Syntactic features

As to the syntactic features of specialised discourse, Sobrero (1993), Gotti (2011), Gualdo and Telve (2021) and other scholars agree on these characters: nominalisation, lexical density, omission of phrasal elements, sentence complexity and depersonalisation; some of which are closely intertwined. As Gotti himself affirms, "[nominalisation] involves the use of a noun instead of a verb to convey concepts relating to actions or processes […]. The preference for nominalised forms leads to higher nominal density in specialised texts—far greater than that found in texts of general nature" (p. 77). According to Gotti, the

[8] https://www.bristol.ac.uk/academic-language/media/BEAP/5.4/index.html

abundant use of nominalisation is not only used in an attempt to be concise—which may not always be the case if one thinks of wordy collateral technicalities discussed above—but also addresses the need for fluency and cohesion. As a matter of fact, sometimes "By favouring the reintroduction of concepts in thematic position, nominalization also allows an easier flow of information from new to given, thus facilitating text development. By thematising information through nominalization, text also acquires far greater cohesion" (p. 79). This kind of construction inevitably leads to a lesser use of verbs, but may also result in the omission of other phrasal elements, such as prepositions and conjunctions. All this, combined with the frequent use of technical terms, makes sentences more complex.

Moreover, written specialised texts in particular are often characterised by long, sentences and parataxis. This can be due to several factors. First of all, most of the time, specialised texts must obey a specific style and structure (see IMRAD in section 1.2.1) that make the texts more verbose. Secondly, the use of nominalisation may sometimes undermine clarity, with a consequent need for explanations or extra words to make the point clear. Thirdly, specialised texts are naturally complex as they are written to express complicated thoughts, describe complicated facts and concepts, and explain complicated phenomena and logical relationships.

Another common syntactic characteristic of this kind of texts is "depersonalisation". There is indeed a tendency to use a series of strategies that depersonalise the discourse. A typical example of this is the frequent use of the passive voice. In physics, chemistry, as well as in biology, for example, the passive construction is employed to make texts objective and rule out personal interpretation. As previously mentioned, very often the aim of these texts is to describe facts, phenomena and processes, or report results, therefore the focus needs to be on objects and information, rather than agents. At the same time, Gotti (2011) cites the work of Barber (1985) to give evidence of the fact that, often, in specialised English discourse, the most commonly used tense is the Present Simple, either active or passive. This again underlines the universal character of this kind of discourse, and is particularly true when the main functions of the text are "definition, description, observation, illustrating qualities and features, stating general truths, postulating scientific laws, explaining standard procedures, etc." (p. 91). Another element that depersonalises the text is the abundant use of declarative sentences. This is, again, because the author of a

specialised text will not express their own feelings, or personal opinions, but rather present facts, ideally, in sequential order. Lastly, Gotti (2011) identifies two other traits aimed at depersonalising the text: the author referring to himself indirectly through the third-person—as in expressions like *the author*, *the research team*—and the reduction of any direct reference to the interlocutor (pp. 100–101).

#### 1.3.1.3 Textual features

In the previous section, we have already mentioned the fact that, due to nominalisation and other stylistic requirements, it is easy to encounter long and complex sentences in LSPs. Another key element of these texts is the less frequent use of anaphoric reference, which usually occurs mainly in the form of pronouns. The seare used in general texts as a cohesive device and to avoid repetition. In some technical texts, though, repetition is preferred, to ensure clarity and prevent ambiguity. At the same time, one must keep in mind that the internal organisation of a text is strictly connected to the genre it belongs to. As has already been mentioned, a scientific research article, for example, will have to follow the IMRD/IMRAD set format, as it is conventional and adopted by the whole scientific community. "Genre not only provides a conventional framework but also affects all other textual features […] and constrains their conceptual and rhetorical development, which in turn determines the linguistic choices made as the text unfolds" (Gotti, 2011, p. 112). It is therefore impossible to generalise and try to find a rule, or a set of characteristics, that are valid for the majority of LSPs, as each of them must meet specific linguistic requirements and standards. For the same reason, the "thematic sequence", also called "theme-rheme structure" will vary, according to the different purposes of the writer.

Following the hypothesis of Werlich (1976), Gotti identifies the "compositional plan" as another common feature of highly-structured specialised texts. As the main purpose is to convince readers that the author's perspective is the right one, the text is carefully organised and designed to serve a given thesis (p. 130).

In this chapter, we have defined the general area of study of this research, i.e., science communication, and we have explored its characteristics in terms of purpose and language, with a special focus on the language of popularisation. Then we have analysed in more detail the features of the languages used to communicate science among experts, also called LSPs. The next step of my thesis will be narrow in on the specific context and

domain of this research, namely CESTHA's conservation and dissemination activities, and the *Caretta caretta* sea turtle.

# Chapter 2

# Defining the Domain. The *Caretta caretta* sea turtle and CESTHA

In this chapter I will illustrate the domain of my research. I will first describe in more detail CESTHA's mission and the activities that researchers carry out at the Centre. Then, after a short overview of the characteristics that all sea turtles share in their biology and behaviour, I will focus on one species in particular, the *Caretta caretta* turtle, commonly referred to as the *Loggerhead* sea turtle. These turtles are indeed the most easily found in the Adriatic Sea and, unfortunately, are among the most frequent "patients" at CESTHA. I will then move on to the threats that sea turtles face globally which are mainly human-induced. To conclude, I will take stock of the collaboration opportunities that I am likely to have with CESTHA and I will describe the tool that I will need to use while interpreting guided tours there, namely the bidule system.

## 2.1. Gathering information

In order to gather the necessary information for the assignment, I needed to define the domain better. I did that, by employing two different strategies. First of all, I attended some events organised by CESTHA to identify and take note of the most recurring terms. I went on two guided tours: a boat trip off the coast of Marina di Ravenna to release a sea turtle back into wildlife; and the "Aperitivo con le tartarughe" (Aperitif with the sea turtles) during which the Centre's recovering "guests" are fed. I also attended a course open to the public called *Sere di mare* whose aim was to raise awareness on sensitive issues, such as endangered marine species of the Adriatic Sea, the pros and cons of different fishing methods and the sustainable consumption of fish. Another strategy I used to prepare for the assignment was, of course, reading CESTHA's website and following their social networks. By doing so, I learned about CESTHA's mission and projects in more depth and was able to keep up to date with any news or initiative. Obviously, I also read articles and watched online interviews with CESTHA's operators and spoke to them many times to agree on the aim and terms of this project, as well as to find out more about their work at the Centre.

Thanks to these initial steps, I managed to gather a lot of information about the domain and familiarise myself with the subjects that were likely going to be covered for the

assignment. At the same time, I realised how vast and complex these topics can be when presented with a certain degree of detail. The first thing I underestimated, for example, was the amount of fields involved. Indeed, the language used does not only belong to the field of marine biology, as I naively thought at first, but it also implies, at the very least, an understanding of the very basics of wildlife conservation, veterinarian medicine and fishing.

## 2.2 CESTHA

CESTHA stands for *Centro Sperimentale per la Tutela degli HAbitat* (experimental centre for the protection of habitats). CESTHA is a non-profit private research Centre whose aim is environmental protection. The staff comprises researchers and specialists in natural sciences, marine biology and veterinary medicine. CESTHA is a member of the National Registry of Research Bodies of the Italian Ministry of Education, in the areas of "Fishing and Aquaculture" and "Scientific Research and Development". From January 2020 it has been recognised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry as a Scientific Institute, according to the Decree of the President of the Republic no. 1639 of 2 October 1968. The Centre deals with programmes for the conservation of endangered species and the promotion of sustainable management activities, working in close collaboration with the CNR (the Italian national research council), the Universities of Bologna and Padua, as well as many other public and private research institutes. In 2016, its headquarters moved to the old fish market of Marina di Ravenna, which has been converted into an innovative marine research hub.[9]

CESTHA's activities can be divided into five main areas:

- rescuing sea turtles,
- rescuing marine fauna,
- promoting sustainable fishing,
- raising awareness through citizen science and dissemination,
- training scientists and researchers.

### 2.2.1 Rescuing sea turtles

CESTHA is the main Centre treating and rehabilitating sea turtles in the northern area of the Emilia-Romagna region and is responsible for the provinces of Ferrara and

[9] https://www.cestha.it/index.html

Ravenna. The Centre also co-manages the first aid unit for marine turtles in Porto Garibaldi. CESTHA carries out monitoring and research on the interaction of these animals with the fishing industry, and it deals with the rescue, medical care and rehabilitation of ill or injured individual animals, through innovative approaches. For example, it has conducted the first national study on the interactions of the animals treated with environmental enrichment, and is also testing complementary treatments based on natural active ingredients, as well as motor rehabilitation with the support of 3D printing (Figure 2). Moreover, it experimented a satellite remote sensing programme for adult female specimens who have been rescued and released back into the wild.[10]

*Figure 2: The loggerhead sea turtle Cenere and its brand-new 3D-printed carapace*

*Note. Courtesy of CESTHA. All rights reserved.*

### 2.2.2 Rescuing marine fauna

Today, CESTHA is the first recovery Centre for marine animals nationwide. It deals with the recovery, rehabilitation and reintroduction of marine species into their natural environment. These animals are those that, by accident, become entangled in the nets of fishermen but cannot be sold. Beyond turtles, the Centre also aims to rescue seahorses, cuttlefish and elasmobranchs. Alongside these common species, are occasional accidental

[10] https://www.cestha.it/prj05.html

captures of lobsters, starfish and endangered bony fish. On average, CESTHA saves 100 sea turtles, more than 30,000 cuttlefish eggs, 10,000 squid eggs , over 130 seahorses, dozens of sharks, stingrays, and rays eggs every year.

The work regarding seahorses aims to limit the impact of springtime artisanal fishing on the survival of these species. CESTHA is responsible for the rescuing, the maintenance of protected areas and subsequent release back into the wild of these seahorses.

*Figure 3: A seahorse rescued by CESTHA*

*Note. Courtesy of CESTHA. All rights reserved.*

Additionally, CESTHA has been following projects for the protection of young cuttlefish and cuttlefish eggs for over eight years. The objective of these projects is to reduce the destruction of the eggs deposits that can occur during fishing operations. Further initiatives include the maintenance and controlled hatching of tens of thousands of eggs every year, and the designing of substrate elements that can be placed in the sea to offer adult cuttlefish useful surfaces for laying eggs (Figure 4).

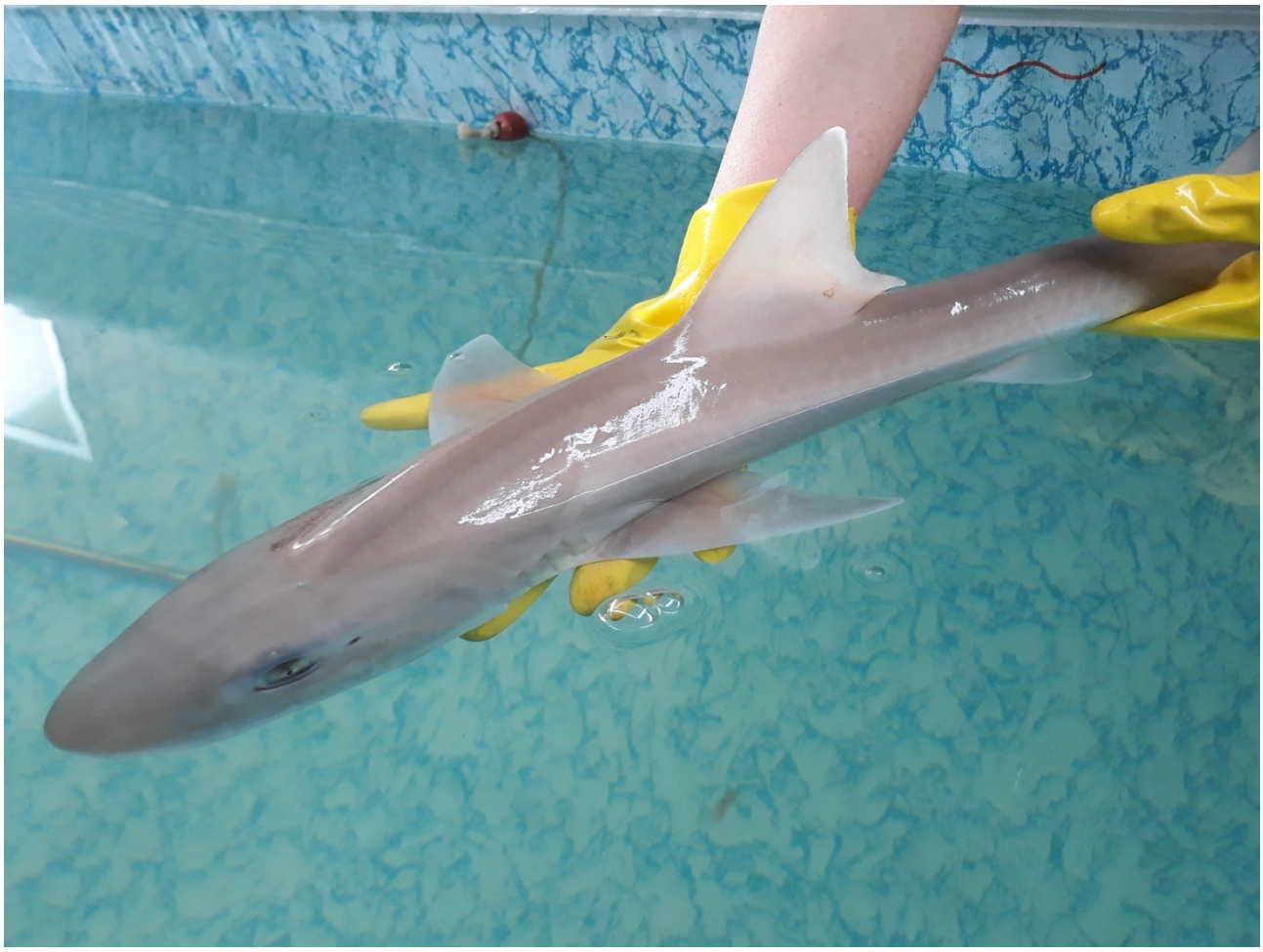
*Figure 4: Cuttlefish eggs*

*Note. Courtesy of CESTHA. All rights reserved.*

CESTHA is specialised in the treatment of elasmobranchs, the subclass that groups the order of sharks (Figure 5), rays and stingrays. The latter, in particular, are among the most numerous species at the Centre as they often suffer violence or mutilation by fishermen due to fear of injury by the large spine in the middle of their tail. At the same time, over the years the coastal area of Ravenna has turned out to be an important birth site for this species. This is why CESTHA's staff is also engaged in monitoring births and raising public awareness so that citizens can learn how to live with these species without harming them.[11]

[11] https://www.cestha.it/prj01.html

*Figure 5: A shark specimen rescued by CESTHA*



*Note. Courtesy of CESTHA. All rights reserved.*

### 2.2.3 Promoting sustainable fishing

CESTHA's researchers are specialised in the innovative development of fishing systems, working side by side with fishermen who rely on sea's productivity to make a living. The main areas of intervention are:

- programmes to mitigate the effects of traditional fishing methods on fish stocks,
- testing innovative fishing tools or methods,
- certification of products from sustainable fishing practices,
- drafting fishing management plans.

Fishermen are active partners in these programmes, with much of the work being carried out directly on board of their fishing boats, alongside CESTHA's operators in an area that extends from Chioggia down to San Benedetto del Tronto.[12]

### 2.2.4 Training of scientists and researchers

CESTHA's staff also attaches great importance to training. For this reason, it organises workshops and summer schools for university students, researchers, animal lovers and professionals working in the fields of marine biology, veterinary medicine and natural sciences in general. Some of the main objectives of these courses are: increasing participants' practical skills; complementing their existing theoretical knowledge; improving their understanding of wildlife conservation and sustainable fishing; and expanding their work-related skills in order to facilitate the start of a career in marine industries.

An example of this kind of training is the "Summer School" that CESTHA's operators organise yearly. Their main activities are:

- receiving training and assisting CESTHA's marine biologists in their daily activities at the marine turtle recovery Centre, such as managing and feeding treated specimens, as well as administering treatment;
- training on the dissection and identification of Adriatic Sea species;
- training and practical activities on marine and coastal monitoring, such as conducting bird censuses, photo identification of bottlenose dolphins and visual census of benthos on artificial reef;
- boat trips to offshore platforms to release specimens that have been treated at the Centre back into the open sea (Figure 6);
- eco-trekking or slow-tourism activities at sunset in the Po river delta park.[13]

[12] https://www.cestha.it/prj02.html
[13] https://www.cestha.it/prj06.html

*Figure 6: CESTHA's team releasing a sea turtle back in to the wild*


*Note. Courtesy of CESTHA. All rights reserved.*

### 2.2.5 Raising awareness through citizen science and dissemination

Information campaigns and educational projects on the environment are certainly among the initiatives the CESTHA team focuses on. CESTHA has always based its mission on the principle that any research, especially about environmental protection, cannot be considered complete without a parallel and extensive dissemination plan that addresses all levels of society. To this end, every year, it carries out environmental education programmes for schools, citizen science campaigns and other information events in order to involve the widest possible audience, including people with disabilities. This was the case for the *Black Mosaics* project, an innovative exhibition of tactile mosaics held in Ravenna that connects animal figures from local historical mosaics with their real-life counterparts living in Ravenna's wetlands.[14]

I attended a four-day evening course called *Sere di Mare*. This event, organised in collaboration with the Ravenna scuba diving school, was free and open to the public. The

[14] https://www.cestha.it/prj04.html

course was held at CESTHA's headquarters; the main issues that were discussed were the biodiversity of the Adriatic Sea, sustainable fishing, conscious consumption of fish and first aid for stranded sea turtles. The aim of the course was to provide participants with tools to use when coming into contact for the first time with stranded animals; understanding their biological characteristics; discovering the most endangered species and learning how to protect them through responsible consumer choices.

Another initiative I took part in was the well-known "Aperitivo con le tartarughe" (Aperitif with the sea turtles), which is basically a guided tour of the Centre that its team organises weekly, in late spring and summer. During the tour, visitors can feed sea turtles while learning more about them and the other animals living in the Centre.

The "Aperitif" and other guided tours are exactly the activities for which my skills would be helpful. Indeed, when foreign tourists visit CESTHA, its team has to either organise a special visit in English, or hold the tours in two languages, by saying things first in Italian and stopping from time to time to repeat them in English. This, of course, can make the visits more confusing, more difficult to manage and either longer or less detailed. For this reason, having an interpreter who, by means of a radio guide system (bidule), can simultaneously describe the tour in English or Spanish would be very useful to CESTHA's operators.

To provide a clearer idea of the content of the Centre's guided tours, a transcript of an audio recorded Aperitif can be found below. DITtafono[15], a voice recognition system developed within the DIT, was used to produce the transcript. As can be clearly understood from the extract, those who speak the most during visits are CESTHA's researchers. However, there is always room for questions and comments from participants (these are shown in inverted commas, while indistinct voices are indicated by [###]):

**Researcher 1**: Ok, allora... Benvenuti al CESTHA, che sta per?Non barate... Ops... C'è anche scritto qua sopra fra l'altro. Centro sperimentale per la tutela degli habitat, quindi secondo voi cosa facciamo qui dentro? Chi me lo sa dire? Nessuno? "[###]"Giusto. Una delle cose che facciamo è quella, cioè siamo un ospedale per gli animali, gli animali marini in particolar modo,

[15] https://dittafono.ditlab.it/

anche se da poco abbiamo iniziato a recuperare anche delle tartarughe d'acqua dolce, però è una cosa extra, in divenire. E oltre a questo, noi facciamo anche ricerca, ci occupiamo di una serie di progetti di ricerca che facciamo di anno in anno, a seconda dei bandi che vinciamo. Praticamente, noi ci iscriviamo a progetti e se li vinciamo abbiamo quel progetto. E oltre a questo, dove siete seduti, una volta questo posto però era un posto molto diverso. Non era un ospedale per gli animali, non era un centro di ricerca. Ma secondo voi cosa poteva essere? Come?"[###]" Esatto. Esattamente. Un mercato del pesce. Un grosso mercato del pesce e pensate che era il secondo a livello europeo per importanza dopo quello di Amsterdam, anche se quello di Amsterdam non vendeva pesce ma vendeva altre cose, fiori. Comunque andava molto e però funzionava attraverso un sistema un po' particolare ed era un'asta al ribasso. Conoscete le aste? Sì! Conoscete come funzionano le aste? Bene. L'asta al ribasso è diversa dall'asta che conosciamo tutti di solito, di cui abbiamo sentito parlare di solito, ed è un'asta che funziona attraverso un sistema per cui si parte da un prezzo alto e si scende sempre di più, sempre di più, fintanto che qualcuno non preme quel bottoncino che vi trovate qua davanti, non premeva, perché adesso non è più un mercato del pesce, e si aggiudica il pescato. Il pescato veniva mostrato qui. C'erano dei nastri, dei nastri lungo i quali si metteva tutto il pescato che era in vendita. Qui c'era l'astatore, dove c'ero io e qui di fianco a me una volta c'era un orologio di legno, tanto tempo fa, che poi, negli anni, è stato sostituito da quello che vedete lassù, e a ogni scandire dell'orologio, quindi ogni secondo, il prezzo si abbassava sempre di più, sempre di più, fintanto che qualcuno non si accaparrava il prezzo per lui migliore. Chiaramente questo prezzo era il migliore per chi comprava, non per chi vendeva, quindi questo sistema piano piano è andato un po' sempre più in disuso, perché i pescatori erano molto molto scontenti di questo sistema, chiaramente, tant'è che, a un certo punto, hanno iniziato addirittura a regalare il pesce, pur di non venderlo per pochissimi soldi, perché alla fine ci rimettevano quasi, quindi non conveniva. E dopodiché, un'altra cosa che ha inficiato questo sistema, che ha fatto sì che cadesse in disuso, è stato il fatto che altre economie molto più fiorenti hanno preso piede in zona, estrazioni di metano che, di cui tuttora vediamo le piattaforme anche ariva si possono ammirare. [smiles] Le piattaforme di estrazione del metano. E quindi è rimasto mercato del pesce per qualche anno, fino agli anni '80 all'incirca, dopodiché per 20 anni è rimasto magazzino, è stato mantenuto come un magazzino, e fino al 2016, quando è diventato centro operativo di CESTHA, quindi sede ufficiale del nostro centro di ricerca e ospedale per gli animali marini. Bene, adesso che conoscete i retroscena possiamo iniziare a muoverci, tra pochissimo, perché stando fermi si muore di caldo.

Prima però di dividerci in due gruppi vi dicotre regoli, tre regolesemplicissime. Allora, orecchie ben aperte. Una è importantissima perché, se no, rischiamo di farci male, èh? La prima, la più

importante è di non infilare le mani nelle vasche perché questi animali, a parte che sono carnivori, quindi si mangiano anche le mani e scambiano le vostre dita per pesci, o altri animali, e poi sono abituati ad associare noi al cibo, quindi molto facilmente, se ci vedono, si avvicinano ed è un attimo ad acchiappare le dita. Ok? Sono molto mordaci. Eeeee la seconda è: potete fare foto, video, nessun problema, però per favore senza flash, perché comunque disturba la vista degli animali. E l'ultima è: se vedete dei tubi, di quelli, non saliteci sopra, mi raccomando, perché sono un po' fragili, sono fatti di plastica, quindi non vogliamo romperli.

[…]

**Researcher 2**: Baby Freedom è la prima tartaruga che vi faccio conoscere. Ci siamo tutti? No. Sì. Perfetto. Facciamo veloce, lo so che c'è anche il sole, è un gran caldo, però ve la volevo far conoscere lei perché, oltre ad essere stata pescata, come anche le altre tartarughe, per sbaglio, perché i pescatori non sono cattivi, però, per sbaglio, le trovano nelle loro reti a volte. Il problema di Baby Freedom è stato che, oltre ad essere stata pescata, aveva anche un'infezione, una patologia che si chiama micosi. Questa parola strana è un fungo che aveva colpito il carapace e il becco di Baby Freedom. Lei è qui da sola separata da tutte le altre perché se no le attacca alle altre tartarughe [###] le infezioni. Ok?Quindi lei è qui, sembra in castigo, però è perché, se no, infetta anche tutte le altre e per curare questa patologia molto particolare abbiamo usato gli oli essenziali: tea tree, calendula, anche quelli che utilizziamo noi, perché appunto sono antibatterici, antifungini. Quindi, lei, sapete come facevamo? La prendevamo, la mettevamo al sole per circa 10 minuti, un quarto d'ora, perché così il sole la disinfettava tutta, poi le tamponavamo sul carapace dove aveva il fungo, tutti gli oli. Nel carapace, che è il nome del suo guscio, adesso lei è guarita. Le è rimasto nel becco, che è difficile da fare andare via nel becco, quindi ci vorrà ancora un pochino di tempo, quindi altre due settimane di terapia. "Io sono andata al capannone ho pescato cento anguille". Cento anguille? Le hai liberate? "Sì". Bravissima. "E da quant'è che è qui?" Lei è arrivata quest'inverno. Lei è qui da così tanto tempo per questa patologia qui. Quando gli animali arrivano generalmente qualche mese, tranne dei casi particolari che vedremo dopo, qualche mese poi vengono liberati. Quindi dipende dalla patologia. Lei è perché aveva questa infezione. "Ma poi, dopo tanto tempo così [###] in natura?" Sì, perché per fortuna il loro istinto è molto molto forte, quindi non si abituano alla cattività, non hanno…, tranne le piccoline, infatti dopo c'è una piccolina che vedrete che lei è letteralmente in castigo perché non deve avere contatto con l'essere umano, quindi la guardiamo da lontano. Se volete ci spostiamo dentro che, non che sia tanto più fresco, però almeno non c'è il sole.

As this extract shows, the tone and register of the speech are colloquial and the researchers rarely use highly specific terms. When they do, they reformulate the sentence, or explain the concept using simpler words. Nonetheless, as an interpreter, I will always have to be ready for a sudden change in register in case there are experts among the visitors (see section 1.2). I will also have to pay special attention to the characteristics of unplanned, informal spoken language, which can present difficulties.

Over the years, many scholars have studied the characteristics of spoken language. As Bazzanella (1994) states: "parlato e scritto si differenziano in quanto la loro strutturazione linguistica viene influenzata dalla modalità fisica di trasmissione e da quelli che possiamo chiamare'tratti situazionali'" (p. 12). These are, in the case of oral speech, the acoustic-phonic medium, a shared context and the presence of both the speaker and the interlocutor in real time. In turn, these situational traits give rise to the typical features of spoken language (pp. 12-27), as shown in Figure 7, which contains examples taken from the extract. It is worth noting that, most likely, the fact that there were also children attending the guided tour increased the presence of such characteristics, which are used to simplify the content.

*Figure 7: Examples of the typical features of spoken language identified in CESTHA's guided tour*

| FEATURES | EXAMPLE |
|---|---|
| Discourse markers | Ok, allora…/ fra l'altro / E oltre a questo / chiaramente, tant'è che, a un certo punto / E quindi / Bene, / appunto |
| Silence fillers / filler words | Praticamente /comunque / eeeee / E dopodiché |
| Phatic words or expressions and backchannels | Benvenuti / secondo voi / Chi me lo sa dire? / Come? / Giusto / Esatto. Esattamente / Pensate che / Orecchie ben aperte / èh? / mi raccomando / Ok? / nessun problema / per favore / Ci siamo tutti? Perfetto / Cento anguille? / Bravissima |
| Repetition | Un mercato del pesce. Un grosso mercato del pesce / sempre di più, sempre di più / Esatto. Esattamente / poi, negli anni / Lei è qui da sola separata da tutte le altre |
| Rephrasing | Conoscete le aste? Conoscete come funzionano le aste? / L'asta al ribasso è diversa dall'asta che conosciamo tutti di solito, di cui abbiamo sentito parlare di solito / un'altra cosa che ha inficiato questo sistema, che ha fatto sì che cadesse in disuso |
| Hedging and boosting | un po' / molto molto / addirittura / quasi / all'incirca / tra pochissimo / si muore di caldo / semplicissime / importantissima / rischiamo di farci male / non vogliamo romperli /piano piano un pochino / letteralmente |
| Deixis | qua sopra / qui dentro / quella / questo posto / qua davanti / adesso / dividerci / vi dico / tanto tempo fa |
| Self-correction | tre regoli, tre regole / non premeva, perché adesso non è più un mercato del pesce / estrazioni di metano che, di cui tuttora vediamo le piattaforme |
| False starts and anacoluthons | dove siete seduti, una volta questo posto però era un posto molto diverso / oltre ad essere stata pescata, come anche le altre tartarughe, per sbaglio, perché i pescatori non sono cattivi, però, per sbaglio, le trovano nelle loro reti a volte. / Quindi, lei, sapete come facevamo? / non hanno…, tranne le piccoline |
| Misuse of connectors | e però funzionava attraverso un sistema un po' particolare ed era un'asta al ribasso / Quindi lei è qui, sembra in castigo, però è perché / |
| Misuse of tenses | Qui c'era l'astatore, dove c'ero io / infatti dopo c'è una piccolina che vedrete |
| Ellipsis | qualche mese poi vengono liberati / Lei è perché aveva questa infezione |

| | |
|---|---|
| Marked word order (fronting, extraposition, etc.) | ve la volevo far conoscere lei |
| Use of the polyvalent *che* | Le è rimasto nel becco, che è difficile da fare andare via nel becco |
| Starting with conjunctions | E oltre a questo / E dopodiché, un'altra cosa che |

Boundaries are not always clear and categories do overlap—e.g., rephrasing and self-correction, or silence fillers and discourse markers. The point is that an interpreter must be aware of such mechanisms and make sure to have automatisms and strategies at hand to manage them easily.

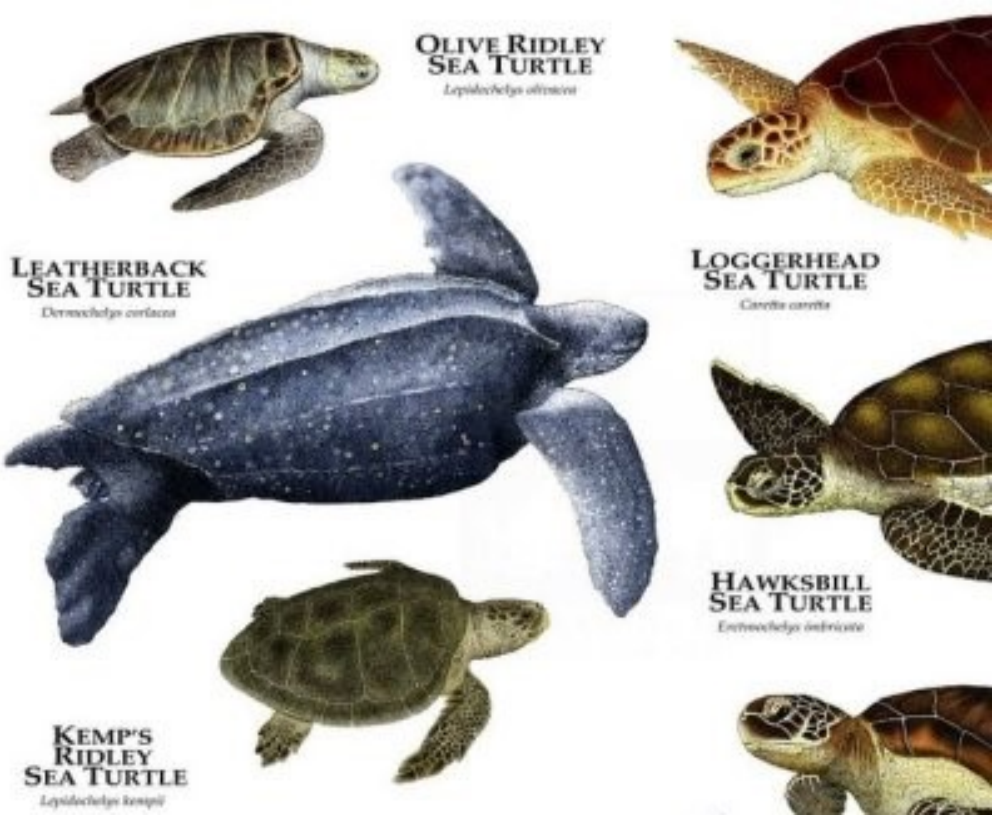
### 2.3 Sea turtles and the *Caretta caretta* species

A description of the domain of this research would not be complete without an insight into the world of sea turtles, which are among the most numerous species at CESTHA. "Sea turtles are the living representatives of a group of reptiles that has existed on Earth and travelled our seas for the last 100 million years".[16] At CESTHA I have learnt that there are seven species of marine turtles swimming through the world's oceans and seas. These are: Green turtles, Hawksbills, Olive Ridleys, Kemp's Ridleys, Flatbacks, Leatherbacks and Loggerheads, whose scientific name is *Caretta caretta* (Figure 8). Unfortunately, according to the "Red List" of the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature),[17] all of these species are in "vulnerable" to "critically endangered" state, the step preceding "extinct in the wild". This situation speaks volumes about the conservation state of these animals and the marine fauna of our planet. Together with cetaceans and large pelagic fish, sea turtles play an important role in the ecological balance of marine ecosystems, because they are at the top of the food chain and contribute to maintaining the numerical balance of the populations of the flora and fauna they eat. Moreover, they migrate over very long distances, which makes them excellent environmental bio-indicators, as their health is directly related to that of the waters in which they live.

[16] From the WWF website: https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/loggerhead-turtle
[17] https://www.iucnredlist.org/

Of the seven species mentioned above, only three live in the Mediterranean: Green turtles, Loggerheads and Leatherbacks. However, while the first two can be seen more frequently, the latter is rarely spotted. The Leatherback turtle is also the only one belonging to the family *Dermochelyidae*, while the other six living species belong to the family *Cheloniidae*. Among these, the *Caretta caretta* species is without a doubt the most common in the Mediterranean, but, as CESTHA's researchers taught me, it still faces many threats. As a matter of fact, its population is decreasing at an alarming rate, due to both natural but mainly anthropogenic causes.

*Figure 8: The seven living species of sea turtle*




*Note. From https://vetdownunder.tumblr.com/post/185121755539/seven-species-of-sea-turtle-last-year-i-was-lucky*

### 2.3.1 Common characteristics

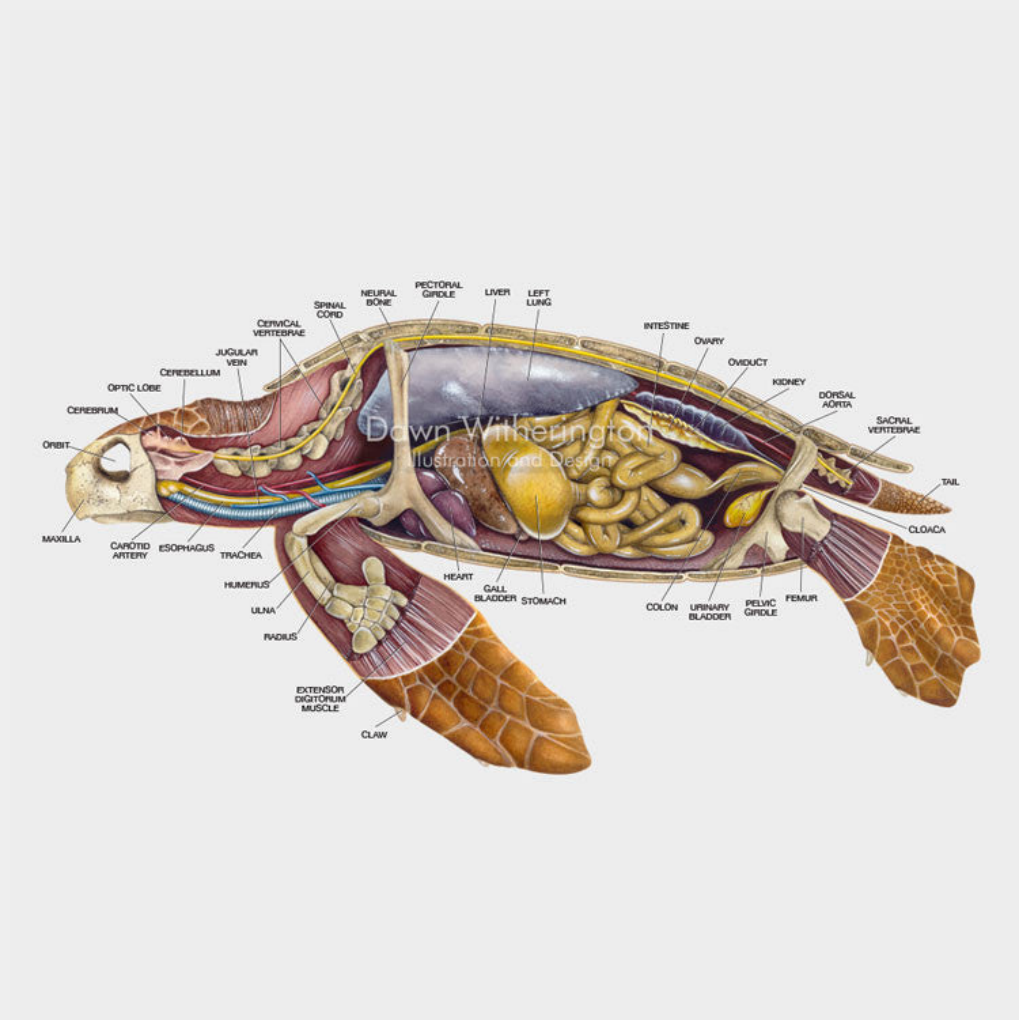
Each species of sea turtle looks and behaves differently, but they do have several common characteristics: they are all reptiles and, as such, are vertebrates with scales, or scutes to be more precise (pieces of keratin covering their bones); they breathe air and lay eggs on land. Their streamlined body and long, oar-like flippers make them perfectly suitable to life at sea, where they use their front flippers for propulsion and their smaller rear flippers as rudders. Unlike tortoises, however, they can't retract them into their shells. The

shell protects their muscles and organs and is made of two parts: the upper part, the carapace, and the lower part, the plastron (McGuire et al., 2020, p. 2). The number and arrangement of the scutes covering their body is used by experts to identify each species. Sea turtles do not have teeth, but they do have a very strong beak that allows them to crush molluscs and crustaceans easily. “They do not have visible ears, but have eardrums covered by skin. They hear best at low frequencies, and their sense of smell is excellent. Their vision underwater is good but they are near-sighted out of water” (Sea Turtle Conservancy, p. 1). Another common characteristic is the way they lay eggs. Only females come ashore to nest; males rarely return to land after crawling into the sea as hatchlings. Moreover, most females return to lay eggs on the beach where they were born, also called natal beach (this animal behaviour is called philopatry). Sea turtles are ectothermic, or cold-blooded. This means that they rely on the outside temperature to keep warm. If they get too cold, they can become cold-stunned and become stranded or even die (McGuire et al., p. 5).

### 2.3.2 Anatomy of sea turtles

As shown in Figure 9, the components of the anatomy of a sea turtle resemble those typically seen in vertebrates, including humans. They have a skull with thick bones and a connected backbone, protecting the spinal cord. They have “a chambered heart (three as opposed to the four chambers found in humans), two lungs, a lobed liver, stomach and digestive system, arteries and veins, and the usual bones and muscles in the legs” (Spotila, 2004, p. 34). Sea turtle limbs are highly specialised as flippers, allowing them to swim much faster than their freshwater cousins. The upper bones in the legs (humerus and femur) are short and thick and held close to the body. The lower bones (radius/ulna and tibia/fibula) are also short and proportionately smaller than those of other reptiles. Wrists and ankles are flat and expanded, whereas fingers and toes are elongated and form most of the flattened and widened part of the flippers (p. 34). “Morphological examinations of the Loggerhead have revealed many adaptations to the marine habitat. Over deep evolutionary time, morphological changes such as an enlarged flipper and a reduced carapace are clear adaptations for long aquatic migrations” (Kamezaki, 2003, p. 41).

*Figure 9: Anatomy of a sea turtle*




*Note. From "Sea Turtles. A complete guide to their biology, behaviour, and conservation", by James R. Spotila, 2004, pp. 36-37. The digital image was taken from https://drawnbydawn.com/products/loggerhead-sea-turtle-anatomy. Illustration and copyright by Dawn Witherington.*

With the exception of leatherback sea turtles, that are much bigger and whose carapace is covered by a leathery skin rather than a hard shell, the external appearance of sea turtles can be very similar, thus making it difficult to distinguish one species from another.

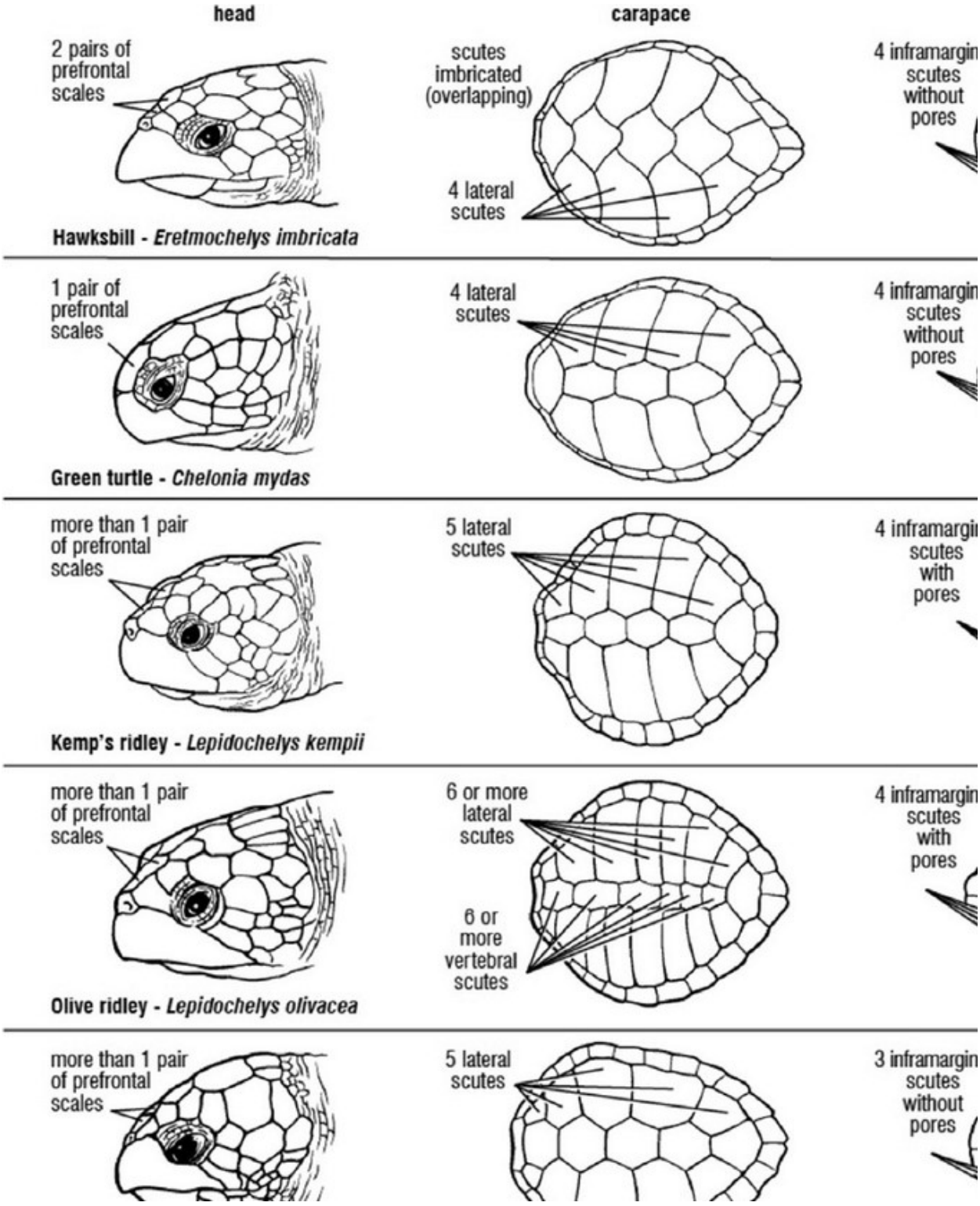
### 2.3.3 The *Caretta caretta* (loggerhead) sea turtle

The loggerhead sea turtles are not the biggest, but, as Spotila (2004) defines them, they are a "bruiser of a turtle, with a huge head and large crushing jaws" (p. 163). Indeed, their common name probably comes from the size and thickness of their neck and head. The limbs are generally larger than those of other turtles and are covered by scutes. As shown in

Figure 10, prefrontal and postorbital scutes, as well as the scutes found in the carapace and plastron, can be used to identify them. Usually, the carapace of loggerheads has five vertebral scutes, five pairs of costals, or lateral scutes, and twelve to thirteen marginal scutes (Kamezaki, 2003, p. 28).

Scute number and patterns have traditionally been regarded as important features for sea turtle taxonomy and classification. However, there are other characteristics that can be considered typical of loggerheads. Adult specimens have a reddish-brown carapace and head, while their plastron is of a lighter colour, with diffused dark margins. In hatchlings, the colour of the dorsum is dark brown or reddish brown. The plastron may vary in colour from creamy white, to reddish to dark brown (Figure 11). Their orbits are large and laterally facing and the hard structure of the V-shaped mandible is adapted for foraging and crushing hard-shelled organisms such as snails, clams and sea urchins (p. 29-34).

*Figure 10: Scute patterns and shell morphology of the 7 sea turtle species*




*Note. From "The anatomy of sea turtles", by Jeanette Wyneken, Ph. D., 2001, p. 4. Illustrations and copyright by Dawn Witherington. The gigital image was taken from https://www.dnr.sc.gov/seaturtle/Literature/TM_470_Wyneken.pdf.*

*Figure 11: Juvenile sea turtles*

*Note. Courtesy of CESTHA. All rights reserved.*

### 2.3.3.1 Distribution

As the State of the World's Sea Turtles (SWOT)[18] researchers explain, loggerheads are circumglobal, distributed around the world within a range of latitudes, nesting in tropical to sub-tropical regions and migrating into temperate regions. The *Caretta caretta* species had been observed to be very common along the Eastern coast of the United States, the Caribbean, Brazil, the Eastern Mediterranean, along the coasts of Oman, South Africa, Madagascar and Western Australia. However, recent findings show that loggerhead turtles have started to nest more and more frequently in the Western Mediterranean, along the coasts of Spain, France, Italy and Tunisia. According to a recent study, in this area, "the number of recorded nests has increased drastically since 2013 from 1 to 3 nests per year to a record number of 84 registered in 2020. While this increase may partly be explained by growing awareness and reporting by citizens, there is no doubt of an upward trend in nesting activity" (Hochscheid et al., 2022, p. 2). Last year, on the night of 24 June 2023, for the first time ever in Romagna, a female specimen of *Caretta caretta* laid 96 eggs on a beach in

[18] The State of the World's Sea Turtles site (https://www.seaturtlestatus.org/)

Milano Marittima.[19] CESTHA's experts are firmly convinced that this is happening because, with the change in seawater temperatures, sea turtles tend to explore new areas at Northern latitudes and, as the Adriatic Sea is becoming warmer, it can offer them the perfect climate to live in. Moreover, the Adriatic Sea is an excellent foraging area as food is abundant. At the same time, though, it is fraught with dangers (see section 2.3.4).

#### 2.3.3.2 Reproduction and nesting

One of the questions that visitors at the Centre ask most frequently is: How can you tell if a loggerhead is male or female? The question is not easily answered, as "in all cheloniid species, males differ from females in having a longer tail and a single, enlarged, strongly curved claw on each forelimb. However, these differences only appear in mature individuals" (Kamezaki, 2003, p. 36). The *Caretta caretta* sea turtles reach sexual maturity around the age of 35, and, as Miller at al. state:

> [They] gather the energy necessary for reproduction over several years, while in their foraging areas, before they migrate to mate and then move to subtropical nesting areas. Loggerhead turtles return to beaches in the region in which they were hatched (philopatry), typically after intervals of two to four years (although much longer intervals have been recorded). They return to nesting sites with a high degree of accuracy (high nesting site fidelity) within the reproductive season. (2003, p. 138)

In regular intervals spanning between 12 to 17 days during the nesting season, loggerheads lay an average of approximately 4 clutches of about 110 eggs each. They then return to nest every 2-4 years. It takes 1 to 2 hours for a turtle to complete the nesting process, which usually takes place at night, in the open sand, above the high tide line, usually near the sand dunes (Spotila, 2004, p. 170). Sand temperature is very important to determine the sex of hatchlings. In general, eggs that are incubated at 86°F (30°C) or more, will mostly hatch as females, while eggs at 84°F (28.9°C) or less will be mostly males. They hatch after about 60 days (McGuire et al., p. 29).

#### 2.3.3.3 Growing up as a sea turtle

Upon hatching, loggerheads weigh approximately 0.7 oz (20 g). They usually emerge at night, when there are less predators around and, in the dark, they immediately start using their sophisticated set of orientation cues to find the sea. At no point in their life cycle are

[19] https://www.turismo.comunecervia.it/it/notizie-e-comunicati/2023/a-milano-marittima-il-primo-nido-noto-di-tartaruga-marina

their orientation abilities more vividly displayed, or more crucial to survival, than during the hatching stage. Apparently, they orient towards the brightest light in their field of vision as well as the lowest elevation of the horizon. Once in the ocean, hatchlings will swim for about 24 hours without resting during the so-called "swimming frenzy", until they are picked up by, and take refuge in, circular current systems, the "gyres", that serve as moving, open-sea nursery grounds. For most sea turtle species, scientists do not know much about the post-hatching and early juvenile years and sometimes they refer to this period as "the lost years" (Spotila, 2004; Lohmann K. J. & Lohmann C., 2003). "Researchers think that post-hatchling and juvenile loggerhead, green, hawksbill and Kemp's ridley sea turtles stay close to floating patches of brown *Sargassum* seaweed in the Atlantic Ocean. In the Pacific Ocean young turtles are often found near floating mats of kelp. The turtles might be able to rest by climbing onto the floating seaweed" (McGuire et al. pp. 34-35). In such a habitat, there is also plenty of food that they can eat to survive, such as crabs, shrimps and small fish. Loggerhead sea turtles spend between 7 to 11 years in the open ocean. They will then swim back to coastal waters when their carapace is about 50 cm long (p. 35).

Another common question that visitors ask CESTHA's biologists is: How can you tell the age of a sea turtle? The question is again tricky, because there is no way to determine the exact age of a sea turtle from its physical appearance. One can get a rough idea by checking the size and looking for visual signs of aging, but you can only tell for certain the exact age of a living sea turtle if you know when it hatched.

### 2.3.4 Threats to sea turtles

At CESTHA, I have learnt that, on average, 1 out of 1,000 hatchlings survive to adulthood. This rate emphasises the enormous number of risks that sea turtles run into throughout their lives. Indeed, their complex life cycle and long migrations expose them to many threats, both natural and anthropogenic. Obviously, eggs and hatchlings face many natural predators, like ants, crabs, raccoons and birds but, as they grow, the number of predators decreases significantly. "However, it is the increase in negative human impacts that have caused these species to teeter on the brink of extinction" (IAC Secretariat, 2006). In the next sections, the threats faced by sea turtles will be discussed in more depth, starting from the authoritative analyses made by the Pro Tempore Secretariat of the Inter-American

Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC)[20] and the already mentioned SWOT network (see section 2.3.3.1).

#### 2.3.4.1 Egg harvesting and direct take

One of the causes of the global decline of sea turtles is their over-exploitation. In some places, loggerhead turtle eggs are harvested for consumption, and adults are hunted for their meat or shells. Despite governmental efforts to reduce these practices, illegal harvesting, also known as *direct take*, and trade of sea turtle products and sub-products—like eyeglass frames and combs—still generate great concern. "It is evident that the motivation behind many of these activities is economic; therefore, an integrated approach must be applied in order to control the over-exploitation [and] establish incentives that favour their appropriate management" (IAC Secretariat, 2006).

#### 2.3.4.2 Coastal development

Development occurring in coastal zones restricts the area that sea turtles have to lay their nests and alters the natural habitat in which hatchlings are born, exposing them to more risks, such as predation by domestic animals and the presence of motorised vehicles on the beaches. Moreover, poor watershed management and artificial lighting can pose a serious threat. For example, litter and marine debris that accumulate on the shores may prevent hatchlings from finding their way to the sea, whereas lights outside buildings or along streets can disturb females coming ashore to nest, or disorient new-born hatchlings, leading them far away from the sea.

#### 2.3.4.3 Climate change

Changing climate impacts the sea turtles' food sources, their migration routes, and the development of baby turtles. Additionally, as discussed in section 2.3.3.2, warmer nests produce more female hatchlings than males, which is becoming a serious concern for population demographics. As glaciers melt and the oceans warm, sea levels keep rising. At the same time, beach areas are gradually shrinking, forcing female turtles to lay their nests further inland, in the sand dunes or near plants and buildings where hatchlings might get stuck. Furthermore, extreme weather conditions generated by climate change could lead to stronger storms which, in turn, might uncover nests and cause more beach erosion.

[20] http://www.iacseaturtle.org/defaulteng.htm. The English version of the guide can be found here: http://www.iacseaturtle.org/eng-docs/publicaciones/Amenazas-Publicacion-con-fondo-Ingles.pdf

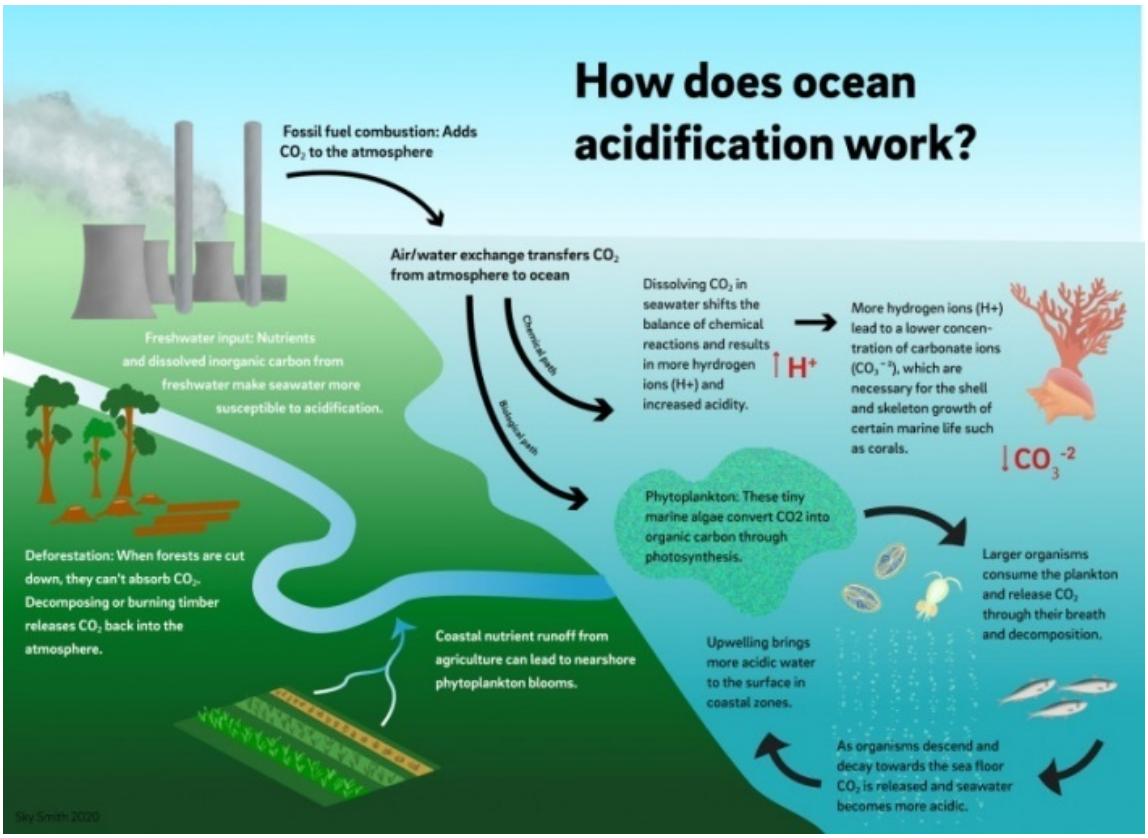
Another worrying climate-related effect is ocean acidification, which is mainly caused by the increased levels of carbon dioxide that are absorbed by the sea. Indeed, although oceans and seas play a key role in offsetting the effects of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, they are also suffering from the excessive amount of $CO_2$ being produced by humans. The ocean is supposed to be a little basic; it should have a pH value of 8, or higher. Nonetheless, over the last 50 years it has started to drop, and some animals are struggling to survive (McGuire et al., p. 47). Coral bleaching and death are just two of the many negative consequences of this phenomenon:

> Some types of rock dissolve in acids. A very important example is limestone. This is the material that makes up the hard surfaces of corals and sea shells. It is also in the shells of crabs and many types of plankton. When the ocean becomes more acid, it is very difficult for shells to form properly. Some of the animals that need shells are at the very base of the food web. If they cannot make their shells, they do not survive. [...] This means that eventually there may not be enough food for the big animals. (p. 47-48)

However, the ocean acidification is not only driven by $CO_2$ intake from the atmosphere. "In coastal environments, acidification can also occur through local processes such as freshwater input, upwelling of low pH water, decay of land-derived organic material or dying phytoplankton blooms fuelled by fertilizer runoff" (Scripps Institution of Oceanography website),[21] as illustrated in Figure 12.

[21] https://scripps.ucsd.edu/research/climate-change-resources/faq-ocean-acidification

*Figure 12: The ocean acidification process*




*Note. From the Scripps Institution of Oceanography website (https://scripps.ucsd.edu/research/climate-change-resources/faq-ocean-acidification). Infographic by Sky Smith.*

### 2.3.4.4 Pollution and pathogens

Sea turtles, just like many other animals, are subject to attacks by pests and fungal infections (mycosis). This is partly due to the fact that they act as natural "floating taxis" for many marine species. "Living organisms such as barnacles, skeleton shrimp, and algae often cover the carapace of adults and older juveniles. [...] Mobile islands transporting hitchhikers across the globe, they are like floating reefs. Small fish even accompany them on their travels" (Spotila, 2004, p. 164). This is, indeed, another reason for which sea turtles play an essential role in keeping ocean ecosystems healthy. Nevertheless, sometimes barnacles can cover a turtle's shell to such an extent that it might become unable to swim, see, smell, predate and could eventually die. Thanks to the work of CESTHA, that was not the case for Nalu, a young one kilo loggerhead turtle, covered in parasites, which was rescued in Comacchio and brought to CESTHA for treatment (Figure 13).

Although there have been many environmental awareness campaigns, in general, there is still a lack of proper understanding of the harmful effects that pollution in the ocean

and coastal zones can have on sea turtles. Bioaccumulation of heavy metals and pesticides has been observed in some marine mammals and reptiles; and recent studies indicate that the disease that causes tumours in turtles, known as fibropapillomas, may be connected to the pollution of sea and ocean water (IAC Secretariat, 2006).

Sea turtles also suffer the effects of the exploration and exploitation of oil and tar. As Lutcavage et al. already stated back in 1997, there is direct evidence that "sea turtles have been seriously harmed by oil spills": for instance, while swimming and resurfacing to breathe, they are continuously facing the risk of getting in contact with floating oil. Eating contaminated food could also bring petroleum residue into their internal organs. Furthermore, on nesting beaches, oil deposits could interfere with the normal development of embryos in turtle eggs, as well as present a lethal hazard to new-born hatchlings (p. 393).

Besides all this, the plague of plastic pollution has been worsening and taking its toll year after year. Ingesting waste such as plastic bags and packaging materials, which are often mistaken for food, can cause obstruction in the oesophagus and intestines, resulting in a slow death. This issue was already a concern in the 1990s, but has recently reached enormous proportions.

> Secondo uno studio del 2015 della University of Quensland, il 52% delle tartarughe su scala mondiale ha ingerito un sacchetto o pezzi di sacchetti di plastica. E se l'ingestione è consistente, porta inevitabilmente alla morte della tartaruga, perché ne danneggia l'intestino, o la avvelena, o le fa credere di essere sazia. (Solibello, 2019, p. 47)

As Solibello reports, according to a 2015 study carried out by the University of Quensland, 52% of turtles worldwide ingested a bag or pieces of plastic bags. When the ingestion is consistent, it inevitably leads to the death of the turtle, because it damages the intestine, or poisons it, or makes the turtle believe it is full.

This happens because, over the last fifty years, the amount of marine litter has increased exponentially, and the global recycling rate is but a drop in the ocean compared to the amount of plastic that ends up in dumps, sewers and, ultimately, in the sea.

> Secondo uno studio del 2015 dell'Università della California, in collaborazione con la Georgia University, nel 2015, di tutti i rifiuti di plastica prodotti nel mondo, ne abbiamo riciclato solo il 9%, ne abbiamo incenerito il 12%, mentre il restante 79% è finito nelle discariche o negli ambienti naturali, oceani compresi. Le stime più attendibili dicono che ogni

> anno buttiamo in mare tra i 5 e i 12 milioni di tonnellate di rifiuti di plastica. È mostruoso. (Solibello, 2019, p. 18)
>
> Di questo passo nel 2050 il peso di tutti i rifiuti di plastica nelle nostre acque, dai pezzi più grandi a quelli invisibili, sarà pari al peso di tutti i pesci. (p. 16)

According to the above mentioned study every year we dump into the sea between 5 and 12 million tons of plastic waste. At this rate, in 2050 the weight of all the plastic waste in our waters, from the largest pieces to the invisible ones, will be equal to the weight of all the fish.

*Figure 13: A young loggerhead turtle, covered in barnacles and parasites*

*Note. Courtesy of CESTHA. All rights reserved.*

### 2.3.4.5 Fisheries interactions

In addition to all the risks mentioned above, the threats that most concern CESTHA's researchers, and that they observe on a daily basis, are the direct and indirect consequences of fishing activities. The increasing fishing effort has resulted in an exponential growth in incidental catches, also called bycatch, of sea turtles, and a higher risk of entanglement in discarded gear (nets, ropes, fishing lines and other debris). This can complicate the turtles' ability to swim, float and may result in loss of limbs, or death by drowning. Indeed, even though turtles can be submerged and hold their breath for up to two hours, those that get caught in fishing nets and are forced to stay under water for longer periods can suffer fatal

consequences from prolonged anoxia and seawater infiltration into their lungs (IAC Secretariat, 2006). As a matter of fact, many of the sea turtles treated at CESTHA suffer from different degrees of lung infections. Others may suffer the consequences of ingesting fishing hooks, or bear the signs of collisions with boats (Figure 14).

*Figure 14: A sea turtle with a damaged carapace*

*Note. Courtesy of CESTHA. All rights reserved.*

Cenere is one of them. Cenere is a juvenile loggerhead that was rescued in 2021 by some fishermen and brought to CESTHA following a deep propeller wound that had severely injured its carapace and one of its lungs. Cenere underwent many surgical operations and was provided with a 3D-printed shell that helped it remain in water without the wound getting wet (Figure 2). As of 31 January 2024, Cenere is still being treated, has partially recovered its motor skills thanks to physiotherapy, and its carapace has healed almost completely.

Cenere is living proof that CESTHA leaves no one behind and that research and innovation, along with the skills and dedication of professionals in the field, can make a difference even for marine animals.

## 2.4 My collaboration with CESTHA

As I mentioned in the introduction, my love for animals in general, the desire to specialise in the naturalistic field, as well as the great admiration I have for CESTHA's operators, have led me to contact them to offer my services as an interpreter. Right after the first interview, it was immediately clear that I could contribute to a number of activities. The CESTHA team is indeed looking forward to an opportunity to expand their website by adding an English version, which is something I could do, taking advantage of my background as a translator. However, the activity that we are focusing on the most at the moment is the guided tours of the Centre, as my help with foreign visitors there would be particularly appreciated (as explained in section 2.2.5). In order to carry out a simultaneous interpretation of that kind, the tool that I will need to use is the tourguide system, also called infoport, or bidule.

### 2.4.1 The bidule-based interpreting system

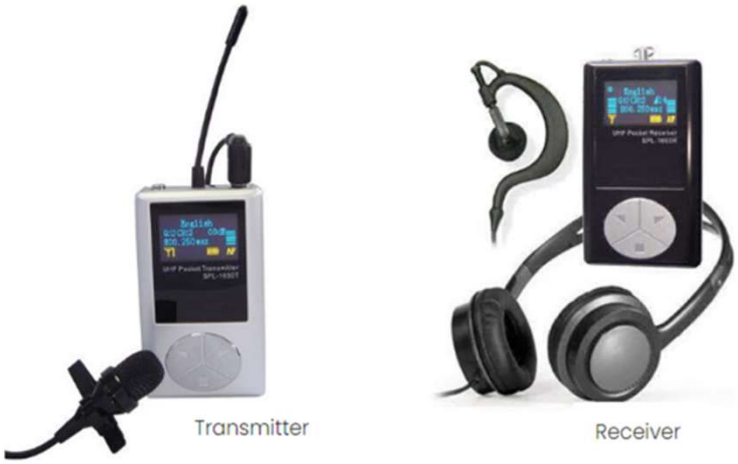
*Bidule* is a French word that, according to the Wordreference online dictionary, could be translated with "thingamajig",[22] a noun "used to refer to a thing whose name you do not know or have forgotten, or which you do not want to mention" (Oxford Learner's dictionary).[23] Despite there not being much information about the reason why this name was chosen, scholars have uncovered the origin of its use. Keiser (2004, as cited in Porlán Moreno, 2019 and Spinolo, 2020) found that it started to be used in the mid-twentieth century, thanks to the work of the British interpreters Frank Barker and Teddy Pilley, who employed it during their assignments in the private sector. Apparently, this system became much more used as part of major public events in the early 21st century, when Roger Kaminker, interpreter at the UN, "convinced the Chief Interpreter in Geneva to purchase one set on a trial basis" (Shermet, 2019, as cited in Porlán Moreno, 2019). From that moment on, this handy, portable tool started to gain a foothold both in the UN and other international official meetings, and it has now become a very popular interpreting solution.

The bidule, also called infoport or tourguide system, belongs to the so-called PIE (Portable Interpreting Equipment), as has been clearly identified by the DG for

[22] https://www.wordreference.com/fren/bidule
[23] https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/thingamajig?q=thingamajig

interpretation of the European Commission.[24] This tool can be used when simultaneous interpretation is needed, but space, time or budget make it impossible to use booths. The interpreter is equipped with a radio transmitter and a microphone, while each attendee listens to the interpreter through a wireless earpiece or headset (Figure 15). Only the interpreter's device can transmit, whilst the attendees' headsets only receive. The transmitter is connected to a microphone that interpreters use to translate the speech delivered by a speaker into another language. The audience listens to the interpretation using headphones and the audio is aired as a radio FM signal, operating on public and unlicensed radio frequencies. In general, each device is capable of operating one single audio channel. Where the interpretation has to be given in more than one language combination, different sets of transmitters and receivers need to be provided and set on different radio frequencies (Ablio blog).[25]

*Figure 15: The bidule system equipment*




*Note. Image taken from https://blog.ablio.com/the-complete-guide-to-simultaneous-interpretation/*

In general, the bidule-based system is best suited to small events, or guided visits where speakers, interpreters and delegates move from one place to another. However, it has a broad range of applications as it can be used:

- in conferences, when a booth is not provided;

[24] https://commission.europa.eu/system/files/2022-01/technical-specifications-for-portable-interpreting-equipment_2021_en.pdf
[25] https://blog.ablio.com/the-complete-guide-to-simultaneous-interpretation/

- in on-the-move events, such as factory visits or museum tours (this would be CESTHA's case);
- in outdoor events, such as guided tours in city centres;
- for conventions organised in small premises which cannot accommodate booths;
- during board meetings;
- in training courses.

Like any other interpretation tool, the bidule system has advantages and disadvantages. Some of its strengths are that all the equipment is lightweight and has a small form factor, and can be stored in a portable case. Moreover, the tourguide system is usually very easy to use, does not need technical support and can be set up anywhere. For exactly the same reasons listed above, the tourguide interpretation system is also much cheaper than renting premises with booths or where booths need to be set up.

At the same time, however, users must be aware of its drawbacks. Since this tool uses unlicensed radio FM frequencies through the aerial, the distance between interpreters and participants has to be managed because there are limitations; moreover, the system can pick up interference from other sources transmitting on the same or adjacent radio frequencies. Background noises might also be an issue and may require an even greater deal of concentration, especially from the interpreter. With the passing of time, this extra effort might become very tiring. Furthermore, as the interpreters are not in soundproof booths, their voices can distract participants, and the sound quality for the listeners will be significantly lower than when a full simultaneous interpretation setup is used. In addition, the event planner, or the interpreter renting the equipment, will have to organise the distribution and collection of the devices, and remember to recharge their batteries. However, despite its inherent disadvantages, there is no denying that the bidule system is a very useful solution for short meetings involving a limited number of participants and for dynamic interpretation contexts.

#### 2.4.1.1 Meeting the bidule system first-hand

As mentioned in the introduction, I had a taste of what interpreting with a bidule systems means when I took part in a mock guided tour of Forlì's city centre, organised by one of my lecturers, Mr. Cortucci. Apart from feeling thrilled and really enjoying the

experience, I had the opportunity of experiencing first-hand some of the benefits and drawbacks of this interpreting modality.

One of the first negative aspects that I noticed was that surrounding noise can really become a source of distraction, both for interpreters who are listening to the speakers, and the delegation listening to the interpretation. This problem can be partially resolved by staying reasonably close to the speakers, and facing clients all the time, so that they can compensate lack of proper hearing with reading interpreters' lips and watching their gestures. Indeed, being able to make eye contact with the delegates and using hand gestures to point, emphasise, mimic is a great plus, and should not be underestimated. Being close to the delegates might also provide immediate verbal and non-verbal feedback, and help understand whether clients are following and are satisfied with the service, or if they are experiencing problems with the sound or the terminology being used. At the same time, being "at the mercy" of clients might be very distracting, as they may confuse interpreters with the experts who are delivering the speeches and start addressing questions or comments directly to them. Another thing to take into account is that, although being as close as possible to speakers might help interpreters understand the original speech, it might become a source of audio interference for clients, as interpreters' voices and the original voices might end up overlapping. For this reason, the distance between interpreters and the original sources of the speeches—whether it be a speaker or the loudspeaker of a conference room—must be considered carefully.

This is one of the reasons why, in view of my first assignments at CESTHA, I have prepared a visitor satisfaction survey form, which I would like to submit to CESTHA's visitors in order to have a clearer idea of what the strengths and weaknesses of my interpretation service are. It is aimed at collecting information on both the device used and the quality of the interpretation provided. This is the first version of the form, which can be amended in the future, as needed (Figure 16).

As far as the equipment is concerned, I have gauged the market and realised that, for the time being, renting a tourguide system would be a more functional solution for me. Ravenna's tourist information office rents out the equipment that I need at an affordable price, and, although the system they provide is not state-of-the-art, it should at least help me

out with the initial guided tours, and help me understand whether it is worth investing in a better-quality system.

*Figure 16: Satisfaction survey form*

## VISITOR SATISFACTION SURVEY

Please note that this survey focusses on the INTERPRETATION SERVICE ONLY and not the guided tour as a whole. The information collected will be anonymous and will help us improve our service for the future.

Please tick the box below if you consent to giving your feedback.

☐ I consent ☐ I do not consent

When did you visit CESTHA? (date) _____

What is your nationality? _____

What is the reason for your visit? ☐ Tourism ☐Personal interest ☐Work ☐Studies ☐Other (please specify) _____

Please rate your satisfaction with…

| | Highly dissatisfied | Dissatisfied | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Satisfied | Highly satisfied |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **The interpretation service in general** | | | | | |
| **The organisation and management of the interpretation service** | | | | | |
| **The ease of use of the *bidule* system (was it easy to carry around and adjust the volume?)** | | | | | |
| **The *bidule* system sound (could you hear the interpreter clearly?)** | | | | | |
| **The quality of the language used by the interpreter** | | | | | |
| **The tone of voice used by the interpreter** | | | | | |
| **How professional the interpreter was** | | | | | |
| **How approachable the interpreter was** | | | | | |

Feel free to share any additional thoughts on how we can improve our interpretation service or tell us if there is anything you particularly appreciated.

_____

_____

_____

# Chapter 3

# Methodological Approach

Having described the linguistic framework and the scientific base of this thesis, I will explain how I created the glossary and terminology database. In order to do that, I will first illustrate the aim of my research and its potential recipients. I will then explain how I studied the topic and gathered, sorted and selected all the information at my disposal. After that, I will describe what a corpus is and how I used different corpora and dedicated tools to create the glossary, converting it into a termbase.

## 3.1. Aim and nature of this research.

As mentioned in the previous chapters, I have the opportunity to work as an interpreter for CESTHA. Therefore, the primary objective of this research is to create a trilingual (Italian-English-Spanish) ad hoc glossary and derived termbase that can be utilised when interpreting for this Centre. Furthermore, these resources can be a base from which to start a future career in interpretation in the naturalistic field, which would be my area of choice. At the same time, the material could be of benefit to other interpreters or translators working in the field, or to students and scholars studying marine biology and related fields. Moreover, it could be useful to CESTHA's researchers and operators, as they constantly have to communicate in English with their international partners or followers on the social networks.

The glossary contains some of the terms that are used most frequently at the Centre, along with some common "phrasemes" (see section 1.3.1.1 for their definition). Such set expressions are also present in many other fields, especially in the scientific world, and learning them for this specific task can help with future assignments. Along with the entries and their translations and definitions, the glossary and termbase contain information on grammar and phonetics of terms, together with examples of usage taken from real-life contexts. The termbase, which is more user-friendly, will thus be used as a resource during the preparatory phase of the assignment, as it will provide essential information on both the terminology and the basic notions of the topics studied.

Based on the above, and together with using the search categories postulated by Cabré, the method that I have applied to my work can be defined a "multilingual *ad-hoc* search". Cabré asserts that:

> There are two general criteria for characterizing terminological searches, or searches in general: the number of languages involved, and whether the search is systematic or not. By the first criterion, searches can be either monolingual or multi-lingual. By the second, they are either systematic or *ad-hoc*.
>
> Systematic searches cover the terms of an entire special subject field or a subpart thereof. *Ad-hoc* searches are restricted to a single term or a small set of terms belonging to a subsection of a subject field, or to a group of terms belonging to different fields. (1999, p. 129)

In other words, the purpose of descriptive searches is to create terminographic resources which are as exhaustive as possible regarding a certain domain, which is not the case in my research. Indeed, my research is multilingual as it involves three languages, and it is more correctly categorised as *ad-hoc*, because it is meant to cover only the terminology that I will need to use at CESTHA.

### 3.2. Creation of the glossary and termbase.

Defining aim, domain and type is only the first step in creating a reliable terminology resource, whether it be a glossary or termbank. As Lecci states in one of her recent works (2021), the next stages include the collection of reference material online, the creation of specialist corpora and the extraction of terminology via concordancers:

> Il *workflow* inizia con la definizione del dominio di indagine e la raccolta di materiali di riferimento su Internet, continua con la costruzione di corpora specialistici comparabili dal web, prosegue ancora con l'estrazione di terminologia tramite *concordancer* dedicati e termina con la catalogazione dei termini e degli equivalenti sotto forma di glossari e/o database terminologici. (p. 140)

Nevertheless, as she explains, there is no standard approach, and the preparatory phase can vary according to the degree of knowledge of the notions and terms of the topic, and the time available to complete the task.

For the purpose of this assignment, collecting information directly from CESTHA and reading related material in Italian was obviously the first thing to do. This is how I managed to study the subject, while getting straight to the terminology that is needed when interpreting. At the same time, though, I needed to find the equivalents in English and

Spanish. In order to do that, I followed three main steps. The first was to look for existing monolingual or multilingual glossaries on sea turtles and marine life conservation. Even when the purpose is to create a new glossary, checking whether there are authoritative resources that can simplify the work is definitely advisable. Then, I manually consulted some reference material and parallel texts taken either from the websites of centres similar to CESTHA, or from scientific journals and papers. By doing so, I built a specialised collection of texts for each language, i.e., Italian, English and Spanish, that allowed me to study the terminology from a technical point of view. Finally, I turned to the semi-automatic method, using *BootCaT* (Bootstrapping Corpora and Terminology).[26] This is a free, open-source programme developed by the DIT (Department of Interpretation and Translation) of the Bologna University enabling the semi-automatic creation of web-based corpora. Thanks to BootCaT, I was able to select online articles and other texts from promotional material, non-specialised magazines, newspapers and social networks, to create three digital corpora in the three different languages. Although less technical, these corpora were much larger in size and potentially very valuable. However, it would have been difficult to consult them manually. This is why I employed *AntConc*, a corpus analysis toolkit,[27] to conduct searches and extract terms. The corpora I have created are specialised "comparable corpora", as opposed to "parallel corpora". As Kenning explains,

> Parallel and comparable corpora are collections of electronic texts that are closely related to each other, albeit in different ways. The prototypical parallel corpus consists of a set of texts in language A and their translations in language B. […] By contrast, what links the collections of texts in comparable corpora is that they have been put together according to the same type of criteria (texts of a certain size, on a set topic, from a given period, etc.). The sets themselves, however, remain independent. (2010, p. 487)

Before discussing in detail the different stages of the creation of my glossary, however, it might be worth taking a step back to define what a corpus is.

According to the definition given by Bowker and Pearson (2002),

> Strictly speaking, a corpus is simply a body of text; however, in the context of corpus linguistics, the definition of a corpus has taken on a more specialized meaning. A corpus can be described as a large collection of

[26] https://bootcat.dipintra.it/
[27] https://www.laurenceanthony.net/software/antconc/

> authentic texts that have been gathered in electronic form according to a specific set of criteria. (p. 9)

Corpora are extremely useful to linguists, translators and interpreters, as they allow searching and analysing large amounts of text, and help identifying the recurring characteristics of languages in terms of vocabulary, patterns and usage. They can be divided into "general reference corpora" and "special purpose corpora", or "specialised corpora". The difference lies in the fact that, while the former are designed to provide comprehensive information about a language, and are therefore based on different texts related to a variety of domains, the latter are built using different sources but within the same domain. The corpora I have created are of the second type, as I needed to focus on a particular area of the languages studied. Furthermore, another distinction amongst corpora is whether they are "synchronic" or "diachronic". "A synchronic corpus presents a snapshot of language use during a limited time frame, whereas a diachronic corpus can be used to study how a language has evolved over a long period of time" (p. 12). Based on the definitions above, the corpora that I have created can be defined as comparable, specialised and synchronic.

Obviously, corpora are not the only tool to study LSPs. Good old-fashioned research resources such as dictionaries, encyclopaedias, printed texts, field experts, along with experience on the ground, should always be leveraged. A sa matter of fact, these strategies can sometimes be far more useful than corpora analysis, as they allow for greater precision, a more targeted search and, in some cases, improve memory retention due to first-hand experience (see also section 1.2.1). At the same time, the advantages of corpora analysis are outstanding, making them an essential complement to the above-mentioned resources. Bowker and Pearson (2002) mention the following benefits: unrestricted availability, easy accessibility, authenticity of material and ease of storage, consultation and updating of texts. Moreover, with the help of corpus analysis tools, it is much easier to obtain more detailed information regarding grammar preferences, meaningful patterns and frequency of usage. Lastly, "One common reason that LSP learners turn to external resources is for reassurance. A corpus can be seen as a test bed that you can use to verify or reject your hypotheses about the LSP that you are learning" (p. 19). One need only think of the number of times that we google a word, or a phrase, to check if what we think about it is correct. The problem with Google, however, is that it contains an enormous and heterogeneous amount of information

and cannot be considered either a specialised corpus or 100% authentic, i.e., written by native people, in real life contexts.

### 3.2.1 The selection of texts

A corpus, like a human body, is made up of the elements we feed it with. For this reason, if we want to generate a reliable tool to work with, first and foremost we need to pay special attention to the information we collect to build it. The "extraction documentation" (Cabré 1999), which is the corpus from which terms will be selected, must meet specific requirements:

> - it must be pertinent, i.e., representative, of the field being analysed, and, if possible, written by a highly regarded author;
>
> - it must be complete, and as such include all aspects of the terminological task to be performed;
>
> - it must be up-to-date, so that the list of terms obtained will be useful
>
> - it must be original, i.e., written in the language in which the terminological work is being carried out. (p. 134)

For the purpose of this work, I built two different kinds of corpora. The first one was created manually and was meant to be more technical and specific. It was both analogue and digital, and composed of scientific books, which I retrieved either in local libraries or on the Internet, and scientific journals and papers that I found online, some of which I printed out to reduce eye strain and better fit with my traditional modus operandi. The other corpus was completely digital; it was created semi-automatically with BootCaT, making use of material conceived mainly for dissemination, general information and promotional purposes. This material consisted mainly of pages downloaded from websites, online magazines and blogs, but also social networks. In both cases, the choice of documents was assisted by the fact that I had already taken part in many of CESTHA's initiatives, so I knew with a certain degree of accuracy what material to look for. Nonetheless, I know very well that this is a privilege that an interpreter seldom happens to have. Therefore, I must be grateful to CESTHA's members, who have never failed to show me their support and offer their help.

Before describing the next step, i.e., the creation of a corpus using BootCaT, it is worth remembering that texts downloaded from the Internet can vary in format and can cause encoding issues when processed. In order to avoid such issues, it may be beneficial to

use tools like the Notepad++ text editor and Any2UTF8.[28] The first one allows to convert any text into a ".txt" format, of utmost importance when working with corpora, as they are usually created as text files. The second, on the other hand, makes formats compatible with each other, thus eliminating issues due to the nature of the texts.

### 3.2.2 Creating a corpus with BooTCaT

Once BooTCaT is launched and the language selected, the creation of a digital corpus starts from the so-called *seeds*. The seeds are a few words that are considered to be representative of a certain domain or field and serve as a basis to the software when searching pertinent material. Selecting the right ones is fundamental, of course, to make sure that the research goes in the right direction and the results are consistent with the scope of the work. In order to choose them, I decided to take stock of the main areas that were covered during my experience at CESTHA and of the topics that are most frequently discussed in its website and social networks. As the subject I am studying is quite vast, and made up of different sub-domains, I decided to enter 10 seeds. For the Italian corpus, the seeds were: *Caretta Caretta, tartarughe marine, fauna marina, Adriatico, reti a strascico, cattura accidentale, plastica, recupero, terapia, riabilitazione*. As one would reasonably expect, the seeds belong to the four main fields of study that were identified in chapter 2, i.e., marine biology, wildlife conservation, veterinarian medicine and fishing. The default number of tuples created is 10 but, having entered 10 seeds, I asked the software to create 15 tuples in order to have a wider choice. The *tuples* are combinations of three words each that are then used by the software to search the Web. Once the tuples were created, I removed the ones that I found too generic, or potentially misleading, such as: *fauna marina/CarettaCaretta/tartarughe marine*, or *plastica/terapia/riabilitazione*. At that point, BootCaT generated 125 URLs corresponding to the web pages selected through Google, which were mainly those of newspapers, magazines, ONGs, research centres, universities and governmental institutions. Out of these URLs, I removed those which I found to be unreliable, trivial, inaccurate, or irrelevant, such as the websites of tabloids, glossy magazines, travel agencies, or shops. With the remaining 111 URLs, the software created an Italian corpus comprising 28,541 types and 256,451 tokens. *Types* are the abstract representation of words; therefore, for example, the article "*il*" will be counted only once, as

[28] https://docs.sslmit.unibo.it/doku.php?id=any2utf8:start

one type, even if it is repeated many times in the corpus. The *tokens* correspond to all the occurrences of every single word; therefore, the same article will count as a token each time it appears in the corpus. The so-called *type-token ratio* shows how lexically varied a corpus is (Johansson, 2008, p. 62). Filtering down URLs may sound a long and tedious task; nevertheless, it is very useful to make the search more pertinent, and can be a valuable activity in and of itself. In my case, for example, during this phase, I had the opportunity to discover the name of many research centres and organisations, both in Italy and abroad, which could potentially become partners or clients of mine. At the same time, I discovered the names of journals and magazines that may serve me as references for my future job.

### 3.2.3 Extracting terminology with AntConc

However rich a language corpus is, it would be "virtually useless without a computer software tool to process it and display results in an easy to understand way" (Anthony, 2005, p. 729). Moreover, according to Cobb (1999, p. 345), "computerized concordances can help resolve the breadth-depth paradox", by which one can learn huge amounts of new vocabulary either by explicit learning of words on lists (breadth), or by implicit learning of words through extensive reading (depth). However, while list-learning creates superficial knowledge, acquisition, on the other hand, is too slow for the time available. For this reason, using a tool like AntConc is essential. The main information that can be obtained with it is:

- *Word frequency lists* and *keyword lists*, allowing statistical analysis of the corpus, i.e., from a quantitative point of view, and suggesting further areas of investigation. Keywords in particular are the words that the software identifies as particularly meaningful, pertaining to the topic; it can do so by comparing the frequency of the words in a given corpus with the frequency of the same words in a larger reference corpus. Words are then classified according to their degree of *keyness*. The higher the keyness, the more specialised a term will be. For this research, I used *itWaC* (Baroni et al, 2009) as a reference corpus for the Italian section of the glossary.

- *Concordances*, "to see all the occurrences of a particular word in its immediate context. This information is typically displayed using a format known as Key Word In Context (KWIC)" (Bowler and Pearson, 2002, p. 13). This is a significant help to learn and memorise vocabulary; there is, indeed, plenty of research that demonstrates the efficacy of learning new vocabulary in context (Cobb, 1999 and Nitsch, 1978, as cited

in Anthony, 2005, p. 730). When using a concordancer, the corpus can be searched as we normally do with any search-engine and can be shown in its original file. This allows to verify our translation assumptions.

- *Word clusters* and *lexical bundles*, which are multi-word units such as collocations, phrasal verbs, idioms and some of the so-called collateral technicalities and phrasemes, already discussed in chapter 1. These units are frequent combinations of words which tend to behave as grammatical items and often reveal information about the register being used. Examples of lexical bundles that were found during this research were: "*in mare aperto*", "*in pessime condizioni*", "*rimettersi in forze*", "*fare una radiografia*", "*deporre le uova*".

Concordances, word clusters and lexical bundles, unlike wordlists, leave room for a more qualitative analysis of the corpus. Through this analysis, the domain can be further narrowed down and the term extraction reiterated for more targeted results. In my case, I decided not to repeat the procedure for three main reasons. Firstly, as stated above, the many activities in which I physically took part at CESTHA (see section 2.1) allowed me to understand the specialised terms that are mostly used and could cause me issues while interpreting. So much so that, hypothetically, although not advisable, I did not need to create the Italian corpus. Secondly, the subjects of this project are very vast but, normally, during guided tours, they are not dealt with to a high degree of detail. The terms used are mainly of "medio" e "basso" grado di specialismo (Serianni, 2012). Thirdly, it would be virtually impossible to create an exhaustive glossary on the different fields touched in this project. This is why, for the time being, I will stick to the basic terminology I need for this purpose. I will delve into the subject and update the glossary gradually, as requirements and issues arise.

Once I extracted the terms in Italian, I moved on to the English and Spanish corpora, using the same seeds, translated in the foreign language. As far as English is concerned, I used the terms: *Caretta Caretta, sea turtles, marine wildlife, Adriatic, trawls, bycatch, plastic, rescue, therapy, rehabilitation.* In this case, the corpus created consisted of 28,070 types and 391,460 tokens. The reference corpus used was the *ukWaC* (Baroni et al, 2009). For Spanish, I used the following equivalents: *Caretta Caretta, tortugas marinas, fauna marina, Adriático, pesca de arrastre, captura incidental, plástico, rescate, terapia,*

*rehabilitación.* The corpus created consisted of 43,714 types and 586,728 tokens. In order to find the keywords, this time I benefitted from "es-bootcat", a Spanish general corpus created within the DIT by a former student who decided to create it for the purpose of her thesis.

### 3.2.4 Selection of terms and equivalents

The terms I have selected for the glossary are therefore the result of two types of research. The first was the manual one, which I carried out consulting both paper and digital texts. The second was the semi-automatic one, which I conducted with the use of BooTCat and AntConc.

On the other hand, I followed two main criteria to choose the words or expressions to catalogue in the glossary, i.e., frequency of use and degree of specialisation. This means that I chose the most frequent lexical words—as opposed to grammatical words[29]—and set expressions, but I also selected specialised terms that, although less frequent, are used in CESTHA's media, guided tours and events.

As far as the search for equivalents is concerned, the first thing I did was comparing the corpora to find matching solutions, called "*match* interlinguistici" by Lecci (2021). When this method did not produce satisfactory results, I turned to the *IATE* database (InterActive Terminology for Europe),[30] or I manually consulted dictionaries, books, articles and encyclopaedias. Then, once I collected all the useful terms and set expressions, I catalogued them in the glossary.

Given the nature of this research and the vastness of the topic investigated, it was soon obvious that it would have been impossible to cover the entire domain and all the subdomains discussed, as they are potentially infinite. Indeed, this is what makes natural sciences and medicine in general "hard nuts to crack" for any interpreter. A wide selection of Italian terms was listed in the termbase (270 entries) along with their equivalents in English and Spanish. Yet, only some of them were described in detail by populating all the fields. In order to decide the words to expand, I opted for specialised words which were either marked as "TS" in *Il Nuovo De Mauro*,[31] or were too specific to be listed in a general

[29] https://www.oxfordreference.com/page/about
[30] https://iate.europa.eu/home
[31] https://dizionario.internazionale.it/

dictionary. Keeping in mind other potential users, I also added those words whose meaning could be ambiguous, or cause difficulties during interpretation. I also chose those generic terms that are fundamental in order to be able to understand the topics discussed at CESTHA, and that deserved being illustrated in more depth.

The terminology database was then created converting the glossary through *MultiTerm*,[32] a software launched in 1990 by Trados to create and manage customised term entries in a simple and effective way. MultiTerm databases can be created by editing them from inside the programme, or by uploading a glossary into the software through *MultiTerm Convert*, a separate application that downloads automatically once MultiTerm is installed. Nevertheless, MultiTerm cannot be rapidly consulted during simultaneous interpretation and, for this reason, it is considered as a valid solution for the preparation phase only (Lecci, 2021, p. 142).

A further description of the structure of the glossary and associate termbase will be given in the next chapter, where I present the results of my work.

[32] https://www.trados.com/it/product/multiterm/

# Chapter 4

# Glossary and Termbase

This chapter presents the terminology resources that have been prepared:

- the Excel trilingual glossary with some of the main technical terms used to describe the activities carried out by the Centre and the animals it treats;
- the termbank that has been created by converting the glossary into terminological entries with MultiTerm.

Both the termbase and the Excel glossary are very useful but in different ways. As mentioned in section 3.1, the termbank is usually a stable resource that is created to help the interpreter become familiar with both the terminology and the content of a specific topic. It provides detailed information about a specific entry, but also broader notions concerning the overall domain, sub-domains and potentially associated topics. It may also contribute to memorisation and better understanding of the topic(s) as it may be enriched with images and explanatory notes. On the other hand, the Excel glossary though visually not user-friendly on its own, is however a flexible file format that can be uploaded into dedicated software for interpreting. This can help the memorisation of terms during the preparatory phase of the work—for instance, through flashcard functions—and, more importantly, can be used for the quick consultation of terminology while working in a booth through the search function of most Computer-Assisted Interpretation (CAI) tools.

For the purpose of this thesis, a more visually condensed version of the termbase was created by exporting it into two Word RTF files, which are presented in the form of bilingual dictionaries (Italian-English and Italian-Spanish, see Appendix 1). A few examples of the trilingual terminological entries taken from the termbase interface are illustrated in Appendix 2.

As far as the termbase is concerned, not all the entries where populated with the same level of detail. This is due, first of all, to the fact that usually interpreters will focus on the terms that, for a number of reasons, require in-depth study (following the rationale for the choice of terms used in this thesis, see section 4.1.1). Furthermore, it is also worth

remembering that, in real life assignments, time for preparation is often an issue, and, as Lecci (2021) observes, in the absence of enough time, the terms themselves are prioritised: "In mancanza del tempo necessario [...] l'interprete dovrà scegliere su quale aspetto concentrarsi, finendo per prediligere l'aspetto terminologico, che in questo caso assume maggiore rilevanza". This does not have to be an obstacle though, because the conceptual and terminological aspects often compensate each other's shortcomings (Gile, 1995, as cited in Lecci, 2021).

### 4.1 Creation of the termbank

As mentioned previously, once interpreters have selected the terms belonging to a certain domain and found their equivalents in the target language(s), they can do one of two things: either catalogue them as a simple glossary, or use them to create a more complex termbank, thanks to the use of specific digital tools (Lecci 2021, p. 142). This is exactly what has been done for this assignment, except that both resources have been created. In fact, I first created the glossary and then converted it into a termbank using *MultiTerm Convert,* which is a separate application that is automatically downloaded once MultiTerm is installed (see also section 3.2.4).

In order to convert a glossary into a MultiTerm termbank, there are some requirements to be fulfilled. First of all, the glossary has to be edited in a specific format; for example, files in .xls or .xlsx format are supported, while .doc or .docx are not. In addition, interpreters must be aware of the fact that, when using an Excel file, they will be able to convert only one worksheet at a time. Each of them will have to carry the name of the fields that are supposed to appear in the termbank's terminological entries in the first row of each column. These include both language and descriptive fields. Lastly, the editor will have to remember not to leave any blank rows or columns within the data.

#### 4.1.1 Structure of the terminological entries

The fields that were chosen for the glossary are the following: language, synonyms, pronunciation (only for the English language), grammatical category, domain, definition, source of definition, context, source of context. These are some of the fields that are typically recommended by scholars (Bowker and Pearson, 2002; Riediger 2018) and that I have found most useful during my academic and work experience.

The “language” field is, of course, the most important, as any entry is based on it. It contains some of the terms which were selected during the corpus analysis phase. As previously mentioned, the domain and sub-domains that I have studied are so vast, and this glossary is potentially so rich, that there was a need for a functional selection of the terms. This is why, for this glossary, I decided to choose only the terms that were relevant to this specific assignment, i.e., the interpretation in English and Spanish of guided tours at CESTHA. In order to do this, I have taken into account only the terms that are directly mentioned in CESTHA’s website, social networks, courses and, above all, guided tours. For example, even though there are countless number of marine animals inhabiting the Adriatic, here I decided to list only the ones that are more frequently mentioned by CESTHA’s experts. The other species, just like the other terms and collocations that are relevant to the topic but not so frequently heard or seen in CESTHA’s activities, were also listed in the glossary but were not expanded on with as much detail.

As can be seen in the appendices, words were not lemmatised, that is to say, they were not reduced to their original lemma. Inflections were maintained if more frequent in the corpus than their basic form. Examples of that are the terms “balani”, “crostacei”, “chelonidi”, “vivipari”.

I also chose to include both umbrella terms that describe the sub-domains of this research, such as “biologia marina”, “conservazione degli habitat”, “sostenibilità”, and other common names that, despite being easy to translate, were worth investigating as they are an essential part of CESTHA’s everyday activities and projects, and can potentially be the subject of questions and further discussions during guided tours. This was also the case for “cavalluccio marino”, “squalo”, “trigone” and “seppia”.

Another criterion that I used to select the terms to be described in the termbase are those words that may be ambiguous, or not clear, to a layperson, such as the dichotomy “turtle”/“tortoise” and the collocations “specie a rischio”, “specie minacciata”, “specie vulnerabile”, “specie in pericolo”, which are often mixed up.

As can be seen from the above-mentioned examples, some of the terms can more properly be defined as “phrasemes” in English. As discussed in chapter 1, these forms are very common in specialised languages, and marine biology is no exception. For this reason,

in the glossary I included a number of specific collocations, like in the case of "erosione costiera", "cattura accidentale", "fare una radiografia", "stordimento da congelamento", but also any kind of common phrase that I thought would be useful to an interpreter, for example: "emergere in superficie" and "guscio aerodinamico".

The second field of the glossary is the one where I report possible synonyms. Synonyms are variations within the different dimensions of a language, i.e., the diatopic, diastratic, diaphasic, diachronic and diamesic dimensions (Coseriu, 1956 and 1973; Saussure 1983; Mioni, 1983, as cited in the *Enciclopediadell'ItalianoTreccani*, 2011[33]). The glossary contains mainly diatopic variants (e.g., British English vs. American English) and diaphasic variants, which have mainly to do with context of use and register (e.g., common names vs. scientific names). The reader should be aware of the fact that within this category I also included some of the so called "quasi sinonimi" (near synonyms). In Riediger's words, the difference between "synonyms" and "near synonyms" lies in the fact that while the former "designano lo stesso concetto [...] e possono essere intercambiabili in qualsiasi contesto", the latter are "termini in cui il grado di sinonimia è tale da designare lo stesso concetto, ma i termini non sono interscambiabili nei vari contesti" (2018, pp. 16-17). Riediger also suggests the use of symbols to make the reader aware of the degree of synonymity that links two terms. In this glossary, the symbol "≈" was used for "roughly equivalent meaning".

The third field, the "grammatical category", is self-explanatory. Here, I clarified the grammar features of each term, providing information about the part of the speech it refers, its gender and number. Obviously, for English, grammatical gender is not applicable; however it does, for example, highlight grammatical differences such as countable and uncountable nouns, which sometimes can be hard to tell.

Then, there is the "domain" field, in the forth column, which always remains the same throughout the three languages. Although some scholars suggest to make a distinction between the domain and sub-domains, I decided not to make that difference explicit because that boundary is not always so neat and distinguishable, or even consistent in different dictionaries, and I did not find it essential while working on the glossary.

[33] https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/variazione-diatopica_(Enciclopedia-dell'Italiano)/

The "definition" field, on the other hand, is extremely important, as it provides key information to the interpreter. According to the *IATE User's Handbook*, [34] the definition must be "clear and concise [...] so that users can readily understand exactly what the entry refers to." In keeping with this requirement, in this glossary I stuck to the essential information and tried to avoid the temptation to report unnecessary details.

As stated by Riediger (2018, p. 15), definitions can be either "intensional" or "extensional". The former is made by listing the distinctive features that qualify a certain object, or notion, while the latter describes it by enumerating its constituent elements. As "La funzione della definizione terminologica o terminografica è quella di definire, nel senso di descrivere, delimitare e distinguere i concetti all'interno di un determinato sistema concettuale, e non quella di fornire informazioni enciclopediche", terminologists therefore generally prefer "intensional" definitions. On the other hand, something that should be avoided are incomplete, "circular" or "negative" definitions. This means that a good definition should never omit essential information, and should also not include the term itself, or define the concept by what it is *not*, but rather describe what it *is*.

In this work, definitions were selected by keeping in mind all these considerations and taken either from the corpora used to extract terminology, or from other online authoritative resources, such as specialised websites within the chosen domains, dictionaries or encyclopaedias. When a definition for a term was not available in a resource of the same language, I opted for finding definitions available in second language resources instead.

The "source of definition" field is also very important as not only does it give interpreters information about the origin of the definition, but it also provides them with a reference source where to find additional information about that particular subject. Once more, the *IATE User's Handbook* deems this category as "mandatory if the 'definition' field has been populated" and it goes on to reiterate that "a definition cannot be stored in the *IATE* database without a definition reference. The source can be more or less 'credible': using a definition found on Wikipedia is acceptable, providing the concept has been researched more widely as well" (p. 85).

[34] *The IATE User's Handbook* can be found here: https://iate.europa.eu/assets/handbook.pdf

The "context" field contains a quotation from a reliable resource to gain a better understanding of the meaning of the term in a given situation. Sometimes, the "context" can be "di natura definitoria, e quindi può aggiungersi alla definizione o sostituirla" (Riediger, 2018, p. 16). Obviously, as for the "definition" field, the "context source" must be provided.

As far as the "pronunciation" field is concerned, I decided to use it only for the English language for three main reasons. Firstly, many of the terms used belong to the world of biology and, as such, they often have Latin or Greek roots. This usually does not cause pronunciation problems to Italian or Spanish speakers, as Italian and Spanish are Romance languages. English, on the other hand, belongs to the Germanic language family, and for an English speaker some spellings might be more difficult to utter.

Secondly, it should be remembered that Spanish and Italian are more orthographically transparent, whereas English is not. According to the *Lancaster Glossary of Child Development*,[35] which is an extended version of that published in the *Cambridge Encyclopaedia of Child Development*,

> Broadly speaking, there are two types of alphabetical orthography: transparent (or shallow) orthographies and opaque (or deep) orthographies, the distinction having to do with differences in grapheme-phoneme correspondences. In transparent orthographies, the correspondence is direct (one-to-one), with a consistency in the spelling of words. Examples include Spanish and Italian. German, for example, is characterized as a semi-transparent orthography in having features of the opaque and transparent types. An opaque orthography is a system of writing in which the relationships between letters and sounds are inconsistent and the language permits many exceptions (e.g., English, Danish, French).[36]

Thirdly, and this is a more personal reason, being Italian means that I find it harder to understand how to pronounce these kinds of terms in English than in Spanish.

Although a "notes" field for each language may have also been useful, due to the practical constraints of the project, it was not included. Over the years, in my own personal experience, as well as according to what has been reported in the literature, the addition of a "notes" field has always proved to be extremely useful and flexible. Here, interpreters can enter any further details or relevant information which does not fit into the other fields. It

[35] https://www.lancaster.ac.uk/fas/psych/glossary/
[36] https://www.lancaster.ac.uk/fas/psych/glossary/orthography/

may be something to do with language use, encyclopaedic information, such as references to legislation, or other related terms and notions, links to multimedia sources, and so on.

## 4.2 The glossary

As already discussed in chapter 3, the termbase is inefficient for being quickly consulted while working in a booth. For this reason, the Excel glossary is of utmost importance as it can be uploaded into dedicated interpreting toolkits like Interplex, Interpretbank or SmarTerp, which allow for a fast search at a more concise level of detail, by hiding unneeded entry columns. The goal of this Excel glossary is therefore not only that of creating an explanatory termbase for the preparation phase, but also that of assisting interpreters during simultaneous interpretation with quick-fix solutions in case of pitfalls, gaps in knowledge—or simply when their minds go blank—through using the glossary data in the above tools. This is why, in light of the time available in this project, I chose to sacrifice some of its depth—in terms of fields populated—in favour of its breadth (see also section 3.2.3), focusing on quantity of terms rather than detailed information.

It is also important to remember that this is meant to be an ad hoc glossary, to be used for this specific client and this specific assignment. Therefore, in the case of polysemous words, only the meaning pertaining to the subject of this research was translated. For example, words like "marea", "covare" or "estinguersi" were translated without taking into account their figurative sense or other semantic fields. On the other hand, for words with more than one relevant translation, both translations were mentioned in the glossary, as in the word "acquario", which in Spanish can be translated both with "acuario" and "pecera".

Moreover, both the scientific and common variants were included (see "hatchling" vs. "baby turtles") where possible. At the same time, the Latin nomenclature was mentioned only for animals, when the Latin term is regularly used to refer to that species either at CESTHA or in the corpora analysed (e.g., *Caretta caretta, Dermochelyidae*). With all this in mind, the glossary will certainly be regularly updated in the future, according to each assignment's needs.

### 4.2.1 Uses of the glossary and new frontiers

In section 4.1, an account was given of the way in which an Excel glossary was created and converted into a termbase using the MultiTerm terminology management toolkit, and of the fields that were chosen to form the termbank's entries. In this paragraph, on the other hand, I will describe other potential uses of the Excel glossary and how an interpreter can make the most of it during the preparation phase or while interpreting, with the use of dedicated tools.

Indeed, one of the main lessons that I have learnt during my current academic career is that, nowadays, an interpreter should not miss the opportunity to reap the benefits of new technologies and constantly evolving *Computer-Assisted Interpretation* (*CAI*) *tools*. CAI tools have been developed only in recent years and "their impact on the profession has so far been marginal" due to many different causes (Fantinuoli, 2018, p. 163). Nevertheless, they are extremely useful in simplifying and speeding up the interpreters' workflow and in lightening their cognitive load both at the study and delivery stages (Lecci, 2021, p. 142).

"Depending on their architecture and functionality spectrum, CAI tools can be broadly divided into two groups: *first generation* CAI tools, proposed for the first time about 15 years ago, and, more recently, *second generation* CAI tools" (Fantinuoli, 2018, p. 164). At the same time, as Lecci points out, we are swiftly moving towards a *third generation* of advanced technologies for interpreting. A proof of that is *InterpretBank,*[37] a cutting-edge computer-assisted interpreting tool designed by Claudio Fantinuoli. Interpretbank is not the only solution on the market at the moment, but, without doubt, is one of the most widely used (Prandi, 2020) because it is functional, user-friendly and can be considered "una vera e propria *Interpreter's Workstation*". Its purpose is to assist interpreters throughout the whole assignment (Lecci, 2021, p. 139) thanks to its different functions and modes.

This software comes with an *Edit Modality* to edit glossaries from within the platform. In this way, interpreters can either import their glossaries, or create new ones from scratch, thanks to the ability to extract terminology from uploaded files, or from *EUR-Lex*.[38] The automatic translation of words can also be generated starting from already existing

[37] https://interpretbank.com/site/
[38] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=it

multilingual platforms. Although the default source of translation is the European IATE database, users can customise this setting and add any preferred platform. As far as I am concerned, when using InterpretBank during the "Advanced Technologies for Interpreters" course, I generally utilised *Reverso Context*[39] and *Wordreference*[40] as my sources of choice, along with the IATE termbank.

The *Memory Modality* aims at helping interpreters memorise terms through the use of flashcards. This mode has a number of settings that can be adjusted to users' preferences, for example, the speed with which flashcards are shown. This function is very intuitive, much like most other features of InterpretBank, and is, in a way, playful too, because it uses an evergreen memory game design. Over time, this memorising technique has been visually "embellished" and, of course, imported to the digital world. Nonetheless, the basic principle is very simple and has remained the same. One need only think of popular tools which have been developed for young learners and schools, such as the *Quizlet* website and app[41] which, as far as I could see, is very much used among students of interpretation too. Although it is not a CAI tool as such, Quizlet allows any glossary to be be uploaded and terms can be revised in a colourful and engaging way, providing a number of learning strategies, principally flashcards, alongside quizzes and games.

The *Conference Modality* was designed to allow quick consultation of one or more glossaries during the assignment, and is typically used in the booth. However, what makes InterpretBank a tool that lies between the second and third generation of CAI tools is probably *InterpretBank ASR*,[42] an artificial boothmate based on Automatic Speech Recognition technology, which is able to recognise and prompt numbers, proper names and terms. As Lecci explains,

> [*InterpretBank ASR* is] una funzione sperimentale basata su *cloud* che integra la tecnologia di riconoscimento vocale e suggerisce automaticamente numeri, nomi propri e termini presenti nei glossari mentre l'utente sta interpretando senza che egli debba effettuare ricerche manualmente. (2021, p. 145)

[39] https://context.reverso.net/traduzione/
[40] https://www.wordreference.com/
[41] https://quizlet.com/latest
[42] https://asr.interpretbank.com/manual

A similar task is carried out by another experimental CAI tool called *SmarTerp*, whose development has been promoted and funded by none other than the European Union. This software makes use of ASR and AI as well, and "is aimed at supporting interpreters in the rendition of particularly demanding and error-prone linguistic items. These are named entities, numbers, specialised terms, and acronyms" (Frittella, 2023, p. 2). Research activities were conducted from December 2020 to July 2021 by a consortium of universities, among which the University of Bologna/Forlì. During that period, I was attending my classes from home because of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, I was lucky enough to take part in the case study[43] demonstrating how SmarTerp works, and had the opportunity to try it myself. Just as InterpretBank, I was immediately impressed by the power of this tool, and I could do nothing else but witness how, once more, technology can assist interpreters in coping with common issues, the so-called "problem triggers" (Gile, 1995). To date, though, some functions certainly need to be further developed and fine-tuned, such as the degree of accuracy of suggestions or the speed in retrieving and displaying information. Having said this, there is no doubt that tools such as InterpretBank and SmarTerp represent the new frontier for this profession, and will soon be irreplaceable companions of any interpreter and might even replace booth colleagues!

Another useful interpreting solution belonging to the more recent generation of CAI tools is *Interpreters' Help.*[44] Launched in 2014, just like InterpretBank, its purpose is to support interpreters from the very first stages of an assignment to the delivery phase. According to the information available on its website, Interpreters' Help can assist users in: a) creating glossaries online or importing existing ones; b) sharing glossaries; c) accessing glossaries from any device with an internet connection; d) learning and reviewing glossaries with flaschcards; e) rapidly searching terminology while in the booth; f) keeping a history of all jobs and clients; and g) uploading and storing useful files. Its functions are, therefore, very similar to InterpretBank's. However, Interpreters' Help is not a desktop application but

[43] A detailed account of it was written by Francesca Maria Frittella and can be found here: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/368757524_Usability_research_for_interpreter-centred_technology_The_case_study_of_SmarTerp

[44] https://interpretershelp.com/

an online toolkit that can be accessed from any browser. In order to be able to have free access to glossaries in InterpretBank too, its *WebApp*[45] must be downloaded and installed.

At first glance, these technologies might seem a further burden on the interpreter's cognitive load, an extra "effort"[46] to be added to the many that our mind has to make, while interpreting (and they probably *are* at the very first stages of acquisition). However, as Lecci states:

> integrare tali tecnologie nel proprio flusso di lavoro tende a diventare un automatismo e si traduce quindi, in prospettiva futura, in una notevole diminuzione dei tempi di preparazione ad un incarico, in una maggiore completezza delle risorse a disposizione e in una più rapida e puntuale gestione delle stesse in fase interpretativa. (2021, p. 147)

In other words, once the interpreter has become more confident with the use of such technological tools, the benefits are huge in terms of time saved and accuracy.

[45] https://www.interpretbank.com/webapp/v4/api/login
[46] The "effort model" was proposed by Gile in *Basic Concepts and Models for Interpreter and Translator Training* (1995).

# Conclusions

The purpose of this thesis was to describe the preparatory phases of an interpreting assignment commissioned by CESTHA, a marine wildlife conservation Centre based in Marina di Ravenna. The first step was the acquisition of information on the domain investigated—i.e., CESTHA, its rescue and conservation activities, and the animals treated at the Centre—by consulting reference material, and attending CESTHA's events. The second step was the creation of terminological resources in Italian, English and Spanish using dedicated tools. The resources consist of an Excel glossary containing 270 terms and a termbase, which was generated by importing the glossary into MultiTerm. The use of the bidule system as a suitable device for the interpretation phase was also discussed.

This research was filled with opportunities to immerse oneself in the subject, and gain knowledge about the different fields covered by the domain and nature of the assignment. Participating in CESTHA's guided tours and seminars was fundamental to gather information about the Centre' structure, objectives and, most importantly, understand the characteristics of the language used. Being able to attend the type of event that will be interpreted beforehand is a privilege that not many interpreters are granted. Moreover, CESTHA's team was extremely helpful from the very first moments of our "partnership", providing information and materials that have been especially useful for this work.

At the same time, this research presented some difficulties, the main one being the vastness of the domain and sub-domains potentially covered at CESTHA, and the consequent challenging selection of the terms to be included in the glossary. One way to overcome this problem was to take note of the terms that are frequently used at CESTHA's events and checking word frequency lists on the corpora with AntConc.

Another issue was finding the exact equivalent for each term in the three languages. Clearly, the corpora that were created, although extensive, did not cover the entire domain, therefore, other reference materials, such as specialised dictionaries, academic papers and online terminology databases, including the European Union's IATE, had to be consulted.

Diatopic variation was also an element to be taken into account, as for the three languages in question there are variants of many of the terms featured in the glossary. As far

as English and Spanish are concerned, the British and European Spanish versions were preferred. However, the American and Latin American variants were also provided when their frequency was equal or greater. These variations are noteworthy, as the eastern coast of the United States and Mexico, together with a large part of the Caribbean, are well-known for their numerous nesting sites and marine wildlife recovery centres. For Italian, instead, regional variants were excluded in favour of standard Italian. Moreover, given the kind of visitors the Centre welcomes, often lay people and children, a simplified version of some of the terms was also provided, as in the case of "baby turtle" for "hatchling", or "upper shell" and "bottom shell" for "carapace" and "plastron".

As discussed in section 4.1.1, deciding the number of fields to be covered in the glossary was also a key aspect. The solution was opting for the fields that are most commonly recommended by professionals and researchers, while also adapting the document to my specific needs.

Lastly, the use of the bidule system could be seen as a wild card. Although it is usually the ideal solution for guided tours and on-the-move assignments, for the specific interpreting contexts at CESTHA, it might turn out to be ineffective. This could be due to the nature of the spacious area where visits take place and the number of people involved, which may result in problems such as echoes and unclear audio. To make sure that visitors receive a service that meet their expectations, a visitor satisfaction survey was drafted to identify any issue that they might experience and uncover any strength and/or weakness of the service provided. Should the simultaneous interpreting with the bidule system prove not to be the best solution for interpreting at the Centre, consecutive interpreting might be an alternative. This would not provide the benefit of shortening the current times of the consecutive interpretation given by CESTHA's team, but having a professional interpreter would provide a more accurate and probably more manageable presentation of the topics covered during the visits.

The resources produced for this thesis are designed to be a valid starting point to carry out this type of assignment. Although the content of these resources is based on the same data, the different file formats (the Excel glossary and termbase) offer different usage, functionalities and visualisations, that can meet the interpreters' needs, accompanying them through each phase of their work. However, they are *not* intended to be exhaustive and can

be further developed and expanded. Just like any other terminological resource, the glossary will be progressively broadened as required.

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Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14 were provided by CESTHA.

# Acknowledgements/Ringraziamenti

Le prime persone che desidero ringraziare sono il Dirigente Scolastico dell'Istituto per cui lavoro, il Dott. Mirco Banzola, e la Coordinatrice di plesso, Prof.ssa Elena Argelli, senza l'appoggio dei quali questa esperienza non avrebbe potuto nemmeno cominciare. Insieme a loro, ringrazio anche tutti i colleghi che, in questi anni, mi hanno supportato e sostituito nei giorni di assenza per lezioni ed esami.

In secondo luogo, ringrazio il Prof. Cortucci, la Prof.ssa Lecci e la Prof.ssa Spinolo non solo per aver creduto nel mio progetto e avermi guidato nelle varie fasi della tesi, ma anche per aver suscitato il mio interesse e stuzzicato la mia curiosità attraverso le lezioni tenute in questi anni. Insieme a loro, ringrazio tutti i docenti del DIT che ho avuto il privilegio di incontrare. Non sarei tornata a studiare in questa facoltà, se non fossi stata certa della professionalità dei docenti e la qualità dei loro insegnamenti.

Un doveroso ringraziamento desidero rivolgerlo anche al personale amministrativo del DIT, in particolare Camilla, Barbara e Clelia, per la loro pazienza e il supporto "tecnico" che mi hanno sempre offerto in questi anni.

Ringrazio di cuore anche tutto il team del CESTHA, in particolare Simone e Linda, per aver accolto da subito la mia proposta di collaborazione, per avermi concesso di partecipare alle attività del Centro e procurato le informazioni e il materiale necessario per redigere la tesi. La passione, le energie e la dedizione che mettete in ciò che fate per l'ambiente e il nostro pianeta sono immensi e voi siete persone meravigliose, così come meraviglioso è il vostro sorriso.

Ringrazio la mia famiglia e i miei parenti per avermi sempre sostenuto in questi anni difficili e tormentati per tutti su vari fronti. Siete la mia certezza, le mie fondamenta, il mio porto sicuro, e non c'è nulla di più prezioso di voi.

Grazie infinite anche a tutti i miei amici. Non si contano le volte che mi avete incoraggiato, sostenuto, fatto ridere e dimostrato il vostro affetto. Anche io vi voglio bene e per voi ci sarò sempre, lo sapete.

Per finire, ringrazio anche coloro che non ci sono più, perché in realtà ci sono ancora. Ci sono sempre.

# Appendix 1

## ITALIAN – ENGLISH TERMBASE

## A

### A sangue freddo
*English* **Cold-blooded** *Synonym*: *Ectothermic Pronunciation*: */ˌkəʊld ˈblʌdɪd/ Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *Having a body temperature that depends on the temperature of the surrounding air or water. Source of definition*: *https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/cold-blooded?q=cold-blooded Context*: *Like all reptiles, sea turtles are ectothermic (cold-blooded) and cannot regulate their body temperature. If water temperatures drop below approximately 50°F (10°C), sea turtles become lethargic and are unable to swim. They float up to the surface and become vulnerable to boat strikes or wash ashore and become stranded. If not rescued quickly, these defenseless animals often die of shock, predation, or trauma due to boat strike. Source of context*: *https://www.nps.gov/pais/learn/nature/cold-stunned-sea-turtles.htm#:~:text=Like%20all%20reptiles%2C%20sea%20turtles,and%20are%20unable%20to%20swim.*

### Abbattere (animali)
*English* **Cull** *Grammatical category*: *Transitive verb Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

### Acquario
*English* **Aquarium** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Aquaculture*

### Acquario
*English* **Fish tank** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Aquaculture*

### Acquitrino
*English* **Marsh** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Geography*

### Alghe
*English* **Seaweed** *Synonym*: *Algae Pronunciation*: */ˈældʒiː/ Grammatical category*: *Countable and uncountable noun Domain*: *Botany*

### Amo
*English* **Hook** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Fishing*

### Andare in disuso
*English* **Fall into disuse** *Synonym*: *Become obsolete Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase*

### Anguilla
*English* **Eel** *Grammatical category*: *Countable and uncountable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Annegare
*English* **Drown** *Grammatical category*: *Intransitive verb*

### Antibatterico
*English* **Antibacterial** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Medicine*

### Antibiotico
*English* **Antibiotic** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective, countable noun Domain*: *Medicine*

### Antifungino
*English* **Antifungal** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective, countable noun Domain*: *Medicine*

### Antimicotico
*English* **Antymicotic** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective, countable noun Domain*: *Medicine*

### Antropico
*English* **Anthropogenic** *Synonym*: *Anthropic Pronunciation*: */ˌænθrəpəʊˈdʒɛnɪk/, /ænˈθrɒpɪk/ Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Anthropology Definition*: *Anthropogenic means of, relating to, or resulting from the influence of human beings on nature. Source of definition*: *https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Anthropogenic Context*: *Anthropogenic climate change is defined by the human impact on Earth's climate while natural climate change are the*

*natural climate cycles that have been and continue to occur throughout Earth's history. Source of context*: *https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Natural_vs_anthropogenic_climate_change*

### Apparato circolatorio

*English* **Circulatory system** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Anatomy*

### Apparato respiratorio

*English* **Respiratory system** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Anatomy*

### Aree di alimentazione

*English* **Feeding grounds** *Synonym*: *Foraging area Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Zoology*

### Arrivare a riva

*English* **Wash ashore** *Synonym*: *Come ashore Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase*

### Arti anteriori

*English* **Forelimbs** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Anatomy*

### Arti posteriori completamente palmati

*English* **Fully webbed hind limbs** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Anatomy*

### Asta al ribasso

*English* **Dutch auction** *Synonym*: *Clock auction, open-outcry, descending-price auction. Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase*

### Astatore

*English* **Auctioneer** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun*

### Attrezzi da pesca

*English* **Fishing gear** *Synonym*: *Fishing equipment* ≈ *Pronunciation*: */ˈfɪʃɪŋ gɪə(r)/ Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Fishing Definition*: *Fishing gear means any item or piece of equipment that is used in fishing or aquaculture to target, capture or rear marine biological resources or that is floating on the sea surface, and is deployed with the objective of attracting and capturing or of rearing such marine biological resources Source of definition*: *https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/2019/904/data.pdf Context*: *Never abandon fishing gear. Hooks, lines, or nets left in the water can entangle and kill sea turtles and marine mammals. Source of context*: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/resources-fishing/fishing-tips-protect-sea-turtles-and-marine-mammals#:~:text=Marine%20Mammal%20and%20Sea%20Turtle%20Friendly%20Fishing%20Tips,-Never%20abandon%20fishing&text=Hooks%2C%20lines%2C%20or%20nets%20left,line%20and%20stash%20your%20trash.*

### Autofinanziamento

*English* **Self-financing** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective, uncountable noun Domain*: *Finance*

### Avvistare

*English* **Spot** *Grammatical category*: *Transitive verb*

## B

### Balani

*English* **Barnacles** *Pronunciation*: */ˈbaːnəkl/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *Any of more than 1,000 predominantly marine crustaceans of the subclass Cirripedia highly modified for sedentary life. Source of definition*: *https://www.britannica.com/animal/barnacle Context*: *Although they were once thought to be related to snails, it turns out that barnacles are actually related to crabs. If you look at the animal inside the hard plates, it is possible to recognize their crab-like body plan. Source of context*: *https://oliveridleyproject.org/ufaqs/what-are-barnacles-and-why-do-they-attach-to-sea-turtles*

### Balenottera azzurra

*English* **Blue whale** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Zoology*

### Bando di ricerca

*English* **Funded research opportunities** *Synonym*: *Call for proposals Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase*

### Barca a vela

*English* **Sailing boat** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Transport by water*

### Barriera corallina

*English* **Coral reef** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Zoology*

## Batterio

*English* **Bacterium, bacteria (pl)** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Biology*

## Becco

*English* **Beak** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Anatomy*

## Bentonico

*English* **Benthic** *Synonym*: *Benthal, Benthonic Pronunciation*: */ˈben.θɪk/ Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Biology Definition*: *Occurring at the base of bodies of water: lakes, oceans, and seas. Benthos is the life attached to the bottom, or moving in the bottom mud. Source of definition*: *https://www.oxfordreference.com/display/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803095459581 Context*: *This foraging behaviour affects the compaction, aeration, and nutrient distribution of the seabed sediment. It also affects the species diversity and dynamics of the benthic ecosystem. Source of context*: *https://water.europa.eu/marine/state-of-europe-seas/state-of-biodiversity/turtles*

## Bioindicatore

*English* **Bioindicator** *Synonym*: *Biological indicator Pronunciation*: */ˈbaɪəʊˌɪndɪˌkeɪtə/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Ecology Definition*: *Biological indicators or bioindicators are living organisms (microbes, animals and plants) that are used as a potential tool to monitor the changes (either positive or negative) in environmental health and their possible impact on human civilization. Source of definition*: *https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/earth-and-planetary-sciences/biological-indicator#:~:text=Biological%20indicators%20or%20bioindicators%20are,civilization%20(Azzazy%2C%202020). Context*: *Sea turtles have been traveling our oceans since the time of dinosaurs, but they are dying. Fast. Their migratory patterns, long lives, and eating practices have earned them the status of bioindicators for the health of our oceans. Source of context*: *https://plasticoceans.org/sea-turtles-the-greatest-indicators-of-the-state-of-our-oceans/*

## Biologia marina

*English* **Marine biology** *Pronunciation*: */məˈriːn baɪˈɒlədʒi/ Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Biology Definition*: *Marine biology is the study of marine ecosystems, marine organisms, and human interactions with these environments and species. Source of definition*: *https://biologydictionary.net/marine-biology/ Context*: *Marine biology is varied - one day is spent diving for samples, the next in a laboratory, the next writing up the results. Research posts allow for biologists to concentrate on a specific area and virtually be their own boss. As work is generally contractual these scientists have the opportunity to move around. Source of context*: *https://www.theguardian.com/money/2003/feb/02/wageslaves.careers*

## Bracconaggio

*English* **Poaching** *Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Hunting*

## Branchie

*English* **Gills** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Anatomy*

# C

## Calamaro

*English* **Squid** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

## Canocchie

*English* **Mantis shrimp** *Synonym*: *Squilla mantis Pronunciation*: *https://youglish.com/pronounce/mantis+shrimp/english Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Zoology*

## Capitaneria di porto

*English* **Port authority** *Synonym*: *Harbourmaster's office* ≈ *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Transport by water*

## Carapace

*English* **Carapace** *Synonym*: *Theca* ≈ *Pronunciation*: */ˈkærəpeɪs/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *The dorsal part of the turtle shell, or the carapace, consists mainly of costal and neural bony plates, which are continuous with the underlying thoracic ribs and vertebrae, respectively. Source of definition*: *https://www.nature.com/articles/ncomms3107 Context*: *Leatherbacks have black carapaces (top shells) dotted with white and white plastrons (bottom shells) with dark splotches. Source of context*: *https://seaworld.org/animals/all-about/sea-turtles/characteristics/*

## Carapace fatto di osso

*English* **Bony carapace** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Anatomy*

## Carnivoro

*English* **Carnivorous (adj), carnivore (noun)** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective, countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

## Cartilagine

*English* **Cartilage** *Grammatical category*: *Countable and uncountable noun Domain*: *Anatomy*

## Cassa

*English* **Crate** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

## Cattività

*English* **Captivity** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

## Cattura accidentale

*English* **Bycatch** *Synonym*: *Incidental catch, accidental catch Pronunciation*: */ˈbaɪkætʃ/ Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Fishing Definition*: *The incidental capture of non-target species such as dolphins, marine turtles and seabirds. Source of definition*: *https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/bycatch Context*: *Bycatch can slow the rebuilding of overfished stocks, and place protected species such as whales and sea turtles at further risk. Source of context*: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/insight/understanding-bycatch*

## Cavalluccio marino

*English* **Seahorse** *Pronunciation*: */ˈsiːhɔːs/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *Any of a genus (Hippocampus of the family Syngnathidae) of small bony fishes that have the head angled downward toward the body which is carried vertically and are equipped with a prehensile tail. Source of definition*: *https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/seahorse Context*: *To help the population of Taranto seahorses survive, we are thinking about creating protection areas and reinforcing actions that involve the breeding of some specimens of the seahorse Hippocampus guttulatus for reproductive purposes. Source of context*: *https://www.acquariodigenova.it/en/seahorses*

## Celoma

*English* **Coelom** *Synonym*: *Celom Pronunciation*: */ˈsiːləʊm/ Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Biology Definition*: *The body cavity of many multicellular animals, situated in the mesoderm and containing the digestive tract and other visceral organs Source of definition*: *https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/coelom Context*: *Turtles are members of the Class Reptilia, and represent the only living members of the Subclass Anapsida. The coelom and the digestive, respiratory, and urogenital systems possess both primitive characteristics of their amphibian ancestors and advanced characteristics that are unique to turtles. Source of context*: *https://campus.murraystate.edu/faculty/tderting/anatomyatlas/turtle_atlas.htm*

## Cetacei

*English* **Cetaceans/a** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

## Chele

*English* **Claws** *Synonym*: *Pincers Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Anatomy*

## Chelonidi

*English* **Cheloniids** *Pronunciation*: */kəˈlōnēəd/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *Cheloniids are hard-shelled sea turtles with a bony carapace (top shell) and plastron (bottom shell) with epidermal scutes (scales). In contrast, the leatherback shell of dermochelyids has a greatly reduced bony architecture, and the bones are less firmly articulated; scutes appear in hatchlings, but they are quickly shed, so the bony shell is covered with a thick, leathery skin. Source of definition*: *https://www.britannica.com/animal/sea-turtle Context*: *Today the cheloniids are represented by the loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta), the green turtle Chelonia mydas, the hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata), the flatback turtle (Natator depressus), and two congeneric turtles, the Kemp's ridley turtle (Lepidochelys kempii) and the olive ridley turtle (Lepidochelys olivacea). Source of context*: *https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/cheloniidae*

## Chirurgia

*English* **Surgery** *Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Medicine*

## Cirripedi

*English* **Cirripedes** *Synonym*: *Barnacles ≈ Pronunciation*: */ˈsɪrɪˌpiːd/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

## Citizen science

*English* **Citizen Science** *Pronunciation*: */ˈsɪtɪzn ˈsaɪəns/ Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Science Definition*: *Specifically, citizen science is when the public voluntarily helps conduct scientific research. Citizen scientists may design experiments, collect data, analyze results, and solve problems. Source of definition*: *https://www.nps.gov/subjects/citizenscience/citizen-science.htm Context*: *Citizen science programs link the fields of science and the humanities to create an educated and informed public that knows how to solve problems and, most importantly, care enough to do so. Source of context*: *https://theconversation.com/our-turtle-program-shows-citizen-science-isnt-just-great-for-data-it-makes-science-feel-personal-155142*

## Coagulazione del sangue

*English* **Blood clotting** *Synonym*: *Blood coagulation Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Biochemistry*

## Colonna vertebrale

*English* **Vertebral column** *Synonym*: *Spinal column, spine, backbone ≈ Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Anatomy*

## Comminare sanzioni a qno

*English* **Bring sanctions against someone** *Grammatical category*: *Transitive verb*

### Con il guscio duro
*English* **Hard-shelled** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Anatomy*

### Conchiglia
*English* **Shell** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Conservazione degli habitat
*English* **Habitat conservation** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

### Consumo consapevole
*English* **Conscious consumption** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Sustainability*

### Coperto di
*English* **Covered in** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective*

### Corpo idrodinamico
*English* **Streamlined body** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Anatomy*

### Corrente marina
*English* **Sea current** *Synonym*: *Marine current Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Oceanography*

### Costa
*English* **Coast** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Geography*

### Costi per i trattamenti e le cure
*English* **Costs for medication and care** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

### Covare le uova
*English* **Hatch eggs** *Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase*

### Covata
*English* **Clutch** *Synonym*: *Nest of eggs Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Creato con la stampante 3D
*English* **3D-printed** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective*

### Crostacei
*English* **Crustaceans** *Synonym*: *Shellfish Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Cucciolo di rettile
*English* **Hatchling** *Synonym*: *Baby turtle Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

## D

### Delfino tursiope
*English* **Bottlenose dolphin** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Zoology*

### Delta del Po
*English* **River Po delta** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Geography*

### Deporre le uova
*English* **Lay eggs**

### Dermochelidi
*English* **Dermochelyids** *Synonym*: *Dermochelyidae Pronunciation*: *https://www.definitions.net/pronounce/Dermochelyidae Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *Any of the family Dermochelyidae of marine turtles. Source of definition*: *https://www.yourdictionary.com/dermochelyid Context*: *In contrast, the leatherback shell of dermochelyids has a greatly reduced bony architecture, and the bones are less firmly articulated; scutes appear in hatchlings, but they are quickly shed, so the bony shell is covered with a thick, leathery skin. Source of context*: *https://www.britannica.com/animal/sea-turtle#ref984974*

### Digiunare
*English* **Fast** *Grammatical category*: *Intransitive verb*

### Disidratato
*English* **Dehydrated** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective*

## Disinfettante

*English* **Disinfectant** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective, countable noun Domain*: *Chemistry*

## Distruzione dell'habitat

*English* **Habitat destruction** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

# E

## Ecosistema

*English* **Ecosystem** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Ecology*

## Elasmobranchi

*English* **Elasmobranchs** *Synonym*: *Elasmobranchii Pronunciation*: */ɪˈlæsməˌbræŋk/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *Cartilaginous fish of the subclass Elasmobranchii (or Selachii), which includes the sharks, rays, dogfish, and skates. Source of definition*: *https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/elasmobranch Context*: *To complement their diverse lifestyles, the sensory systems of elasmobranchs boast a variability of specializations, effectively adapting each species to its ecological niche. Source of context*: *https://www.cambridge.org/gb/cambridgeenglish/better-learning-insights/corpus*

## Elica

*English* **Propeller** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun*

## Emergere in superficie

*English* **Emerge on the surface** *Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase*

## Erbivoro

*English* **Herbivorous (adj), herbivore (noun)** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective, countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

## Erosione costiera

*English* **Coastal erosion** *Synonym*: *Beach erosion Pronunciation*: */ˈkəʊstl ɪˈrəʊʒn/ Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Geology Definition*: *Coastal erosion is the process by which local sea level rise, strong wave action, and coastal flooding wear down or carry away rocks, soils, and/or sands along the coast. All coastlines are affected by storms and other natural events that cause erosion Source of definition*: *https://toolkit.climate.gov/topics/coastal-flood-risk/coastal-erosion Context*: *Climate change is predicted to result in increased coastal erosion over time, as sea levels rise and storm intensity increases. Source of context*: *https://www.ses.nsw.gov.au/stormsafe/coastal-erosion/learn-about-coastal-erosion/*

## Escrementi

*English* **Excrement** *Synonym*: *Poo Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Physiology*

## Esemplari giovani

*English* **Juveniles** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

## Essere sottoposto ad una terapia

*English* **Be treated** *Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase Domain*: *Medicine*

## Estinguersi

*English* **Become extinct** *Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

## Estinto in natura

*English* **Extinct in the wild** *Pronunciation*: */ɪkˈstɪŋkt ɪn ðə waɪld/ Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *An extinct in the wild (EW) species is one that has been categorized by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as only known by living members kept in captivity or as a naturalized population outside its historic range due to massive habitat loss. Source of definition*: *https://animalia.bio/extinct-in-the-wild-ew Context*: *However, a few "lucky" organisms that are known to be extinct in the wild still have decent populations alive elsewhere in the world. The following is a list of five organisms that have escaped permanent extinction through the work of botanic gardens, zoos, or passionate hobbyists. Source of context*: *https://www.britannica.com/list/extinct-in-the-wild-but-still-around-5-plants-and-animals-kept-alive-by-humans*

## Estuario

*English* **Estuary** *Synonym*: *Mouth ≈ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Geography*

# F

## Fare fisioterapia

*English* **Do physiotherapy** *Synonym*: *Do physical therapy Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase Domain*: *Medicine*

## Fare la differenza

*English* **Make a difference** *Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase*

### Fare una piroetta
*English* **Do a pirouette** *Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase*

### Fare una radiorgafia
*English* **Have smtg X-rayed** *Synonym*: *Get smtg X-rayed Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase Domain*: *Medicine*

### Fauna marina
*English* **Marine wildlife** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Biology*

### Fecondata
*English* **Fecundated** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Biology*

### Ferita
*English* **Wound** *Synonym*: *Injury ≈ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Medicine*

### Fibropapillomatosi
*English* **Fibropapillomatosis, FP** *Synonym*: *FP, Fibropapilloma ≈, skin tumor ≈ Pronunciation*: *https://www.definitions.net/definition/fibropapillomatosis Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Medicine Definition*: *"Fibropapillomatosis," commonly referred to as "FP," is a tumor-causing disease that affects some sea turtles. It causes cauliflower-like tumors to form on the skin anywhere on the body, including the eyes and mouth. Tumors can also form in internal organs. Some sea turtles only have mild forms of the disease whereas others develop numerous or large tumors that result in debilitation and death. The disease most commonly affects green turtles in some areas of the U.S., in Source of definition*: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-life-distress/fibropapillomatosis-and-sea-turtles-frequently-asked-questions Context*: *In this study, we successfully purified viruses directly from a sea turtle fibropapilloma and subsequently discovered a novel virus that could not have been identified using PCR with degenerate primers or a panviral microarray. Source of context*: *https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2648252/*

### Flotta
*English* **Fleet** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Transport by water*

### Fondale marino
*English* **Sea bottom** *Synonym*: *Seabed Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Geography*

### Fondi pubblici
*English* **Public funding** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Finance*

### Fuoriuscita di petrolio
*English* **Oil leak** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Oil and gas industry*

# G

### Gabbia
*English* **Cage** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

### Galleggiamento
*English* **Buoyancy** *Synonym*: *Ability to float Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun*

### Galleggiare
*English* **Float** *Grammatical category*: *Intransitive verb*

### Gamberetti
*English* **Shrimps** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Gommone
*English* **Raft** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Transport by water*

### Granchio
*English* **Crab** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Guarire
*English* **Cure** *Synonym*: *Treat, take care of ≈ Grammatical category*: *Transitive verb Domain*: *Medicine*

### Guarire
*English* **Heal** *Synonym*: *Recover ≈ Grammatical category*: *Intransitive verb Domain*: *Medicine*

### Guscio
*English* **Shell** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Anatomy*

### Guscio arrotondato
*English* **Rounded shell** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Anatomy*

### Gyre
*English* **(Ocean) Gyre** *Synonym*: *Ocean current Pronunciation*: */dʒaɪə/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Oceanography Definition*: *An ocean gyre is a large system of circular ocean currents formed by global wind patterns and forces created by Earth's rotation. Source of definition*: *https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/ocean-gyre/ Context*: *The mystery of where leatherback turtles go after they lay their eggs on the northern beaches of KwaZulu-Natal in the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, has finally been explained by knowledge of the five spiralling ocean currents, known as ocean gyres, together with radio-tagging of turtles. Source of context*: *https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2021-12-28-ocean-gyres-reveal-an-astounding-story-of-the-mysterious-travels-of-sea-turtles/*

# I

### I cavallucci marini si attaccano alle nasse
*English* **Seahorses cling to pots/traps**

### Immergersi
*English* **Dive** *Grammatical category*: *Intransitive verb*

### Impatto
*English* **Impact** *Synonym*: *Collision Grammatical category*: *Countable noun*

### Impianti di acquacoltura
*English* **Aquaculture facilities** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Aquaculture*

### Impianto osseo
*English* **Bone implant** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Medicine*

### Imprinting
*English* **Imprinting** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Ethology*

### In alto mare
*English* **On the high seas** *Grammatical category*: *Prepositional phrase Domain*: *Transport by water, geography*

### In mare
*English* **At sea** *Grammatical category*: *Prepositional phrase Domain*: *Transport by water, geography*

### In mare aperto
*English* **Offshore** *Synonym*: *On the open sea, in open water Grammatical category*: *Prepositional phrase Domain*: *Transport by water, geography*

### In pessime condizioni
*English* **In a pitiful state** *Grammatical category*: *Prepositional phrase*

### Incrostazione
*English* **Incrustation** *Synonym*: *Scale ≈, limescale ≈ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun*

### Industria ittica
*English* **Fishing industry** *Synonym*: *Fishery Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Fishing*

### Infettare
*English* **Infect** *Grammatical category*: *Transitive verb Domain*: *Medicine*

### Infezione
*English* **Infection** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Medicine*

### Infezione sistemica
*English* **Systemic infection** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Medicine*

### Ingerire
*English* **Ingest** *Synonym*: *Swallow ≈ Grammatical category*: *Transitive verb Domain*: *Medicine*

### Interiora
*English* **Entrails** *Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Anatomy*

### Invertebrati
*English* **Invertebrates** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Ipotermia
*English* **Hypothermia** *Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

## L

### La disposizione degli scudi
*English* **The arrangement of the scutes** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Laguna
*English* **Lagoon** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Geography*

### Le uova rimangono in incubazione per
*English* **Eggs incubate for**

### Longevo
*English* **Long-lived** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective*

## M

### Marea
*English* **Tide** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Geography*

### Maschio adulto (esemplare)
*English* **Adult male (specimen)** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Zoology*

### Materassino
*English* **Mat** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun*

### Maturità sessuale
*English* **Reproductive maturity** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Biology*

### Medusa
*English* **Jellyfish** *Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Megattera
*English* **Humpback whale** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Mercato del pesce
*English* **Fish market** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun*

### Metabolismo lento
*English* **Slow metabolism** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Biology*

### Micosi
*English* **Mycosis** *Synonym*: *Fungus Pronunciation*: *maɪˈkəʊsɪs Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Medicine Definition*: *Any infection or disease caused by fungus. Source of definition*: *https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/mycosis Context*: *Turtles and tortoises seem to be prone to skin mycoses involving keratin layers of stratum corneum only, with no shell involvement. Source of context*: *https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10219431/#:~:text=Turtles%20and%20tortoises%20seem%20to,in%20Clemmys%20insculpta%20%5B10%5D.*

### Migrare
*English* **Migrate** *Grammatical category*: *Intransitive verb Domain*: *Zoology*

### Miope
*English* **Short-sighted** *Synonym*: *Nearsighted Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Medicine*

### Misurare lunghezza, larghezza e circonferenza
*English* **Measure length, width and circumference** *Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase*

### Molluschi
*English* **Molluscs** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Monitoraggio
*English* **Monitoring** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

### Motilità
*English* **Motility** *Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Medicine*

### Movimenti spasmodici
*English* **Spasmodic movements** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Medicine*

## N

### Nasse
*English* **Fish trap** *Synonym*: *Fishing pot Pronunciation*: */fɪʃ træp/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Fishing Definition*: *A trap, designed to catch fish or crustaceans, in the form of cages or baskets made from various materials (wood, wicker, metal rods, wire netting, etc.) with one or more openings or entrances. It is usually set on the bottom, with or without bait, singly or in rows, connected by ropes (buoy-lines) to buoys on the surface showing its position. Source of definition*: *https://fish-commercial-names.ec.europa.eu/fish-names/fishing-gears_en#FN Context*: *Traps and pots are used all over the world to target species such as crab, lobster and cod. Fishing vessels between 25-180 feet long will drop their pots or traps in the water where the species they are trying to catch is located. Source of context*: *https://wildseafoodblog.wordpress.com/2016/01/26/commercial-fishing-methods-traps-and-pots/*

### Nastro trasportatore
*English* **Conveyor belt** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase*

### Nidificare
*English* **Nest** *Grammatical category*: *Intransitive verb Domain*: *Zoology*

### Nidificazione
*English* **Nesting** *Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Nuota storta
*English* **Swim sideways** *Grammatical category*: *Intransitive verb*

### Nutrienti
*English* **Nutrients** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Chemistry*

## O

### Olfatto
*English* **Sense of smell** *Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Physiology*

### Oli essenziali
*English* **Essential oils** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Chemistry*

### Olio di tea tree
*English* **Tea tree oil** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Chemistry*

### Omogeneizzato di orata
*English* **Minced sea bream** *Synonym*: *Minced gilt-head Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase*

### Onnivoro
*English* **Omnivorous (adj), omnivore (noun)** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective, countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Ovipari
*English* **Oviparous** *Pronunciation*: */əʊˈvɪpərəs/ Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *(Of fishes, reptiles, birds, etc) producing eggs that hatch outside the body of the mother. Source of definition*: *https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/oviparous Context*: *As oviparous reptiles, however, female turtles periodically venture onto land to nest on tropical to sub-tropical sandy beaches. All sea turtles exhibit similar reproductive behavior but each species differs in dietary and habitat preferences. Source of context*: *https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/sea-turtle*

### Ovovivipari
*English* **Ovoviviparous** *Pronunciation*: */ˌəʊvəʊvɪˈvɪpərəs/ Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *(Of certain reptiles, fishes, etc) producing eggs that hatch within the*

*body of the mother. Source of definition*: *https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/ovoviviparous Context*: *Unlike sharks, which exhibit a wide array of birthing strategies, almost all ray species are ovoviviparous. This is remarkable, because there's a huge array of ray species and it's highly unusual for such a large group to be so dominated by ovoviviparity. Only the skates and a small number of true rays are oviparous. Source of context*: *https://wildlifeinformer.com/examples-of-ovoviviparous-animals/*

# P

## Palangari

*English* **Longlines** *Pronunciation*: */ˈlɒŋˌlaɪn/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Fishing Definition*: *A drifting longline consists of a mainline kept near the surface or at a certain depth by means of regularly spaced floats and with relatively long snoods with baited hooks, evenly spaced on the mainline. Drifting longlines may be of considerable length. Some drifting longlines are set vertically, each line hanging from a float at the surface. Source of definition*: *https://fish-commercial-names.ec.europa.eu/fish-names/fishing-gears_en#LL Context*: *Longlines are used for the capture of pelagic (open ocean) species of fish such as tuna and swordfish. Longline fishing utilizes fishing lines that can be as much as 62 miles long. Source of context*: *https://seaturtlecamp.com/longline-fishing-and-sea-turtles/*

## Palude

*English* **Swamp** *Grammatical category*: *Countable and uncountable noun Domain*: *Geography*

## Pelagico

*English* **Pelagic** *Pronunciation*: */pəˈlædʒɪk/ Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Biology Definition*: *Connected with, or living in, the parts of the sea that are far from land. Source of definition*: *https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/pelagic?q=pelagic Context*: *Pelagic fish get their name from the area that they inhabit called the pelagic zone. The pelagic zone is the largest habitat on earth with a volume of 330 million cubic miles. Different species of pelagic fish are found throughout this zone. Numbers and distributions vary regionally and vertically, depending on availability of light, nutrients, dissolved oxygen, temperature, salinity, and pressure. Source of context*: *https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/pelagic.html*

## Per istinto

*English* **By instinct** *Grammatical category*: *Prepositional phrase Domain*: *Zoology*

## Pesare

*English* **Weigh** *Grammatical category*: *Transitive and intransitive verb*

## Pesca a strascico

*English* **Trawl fisheries** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Fishing*

## Pescare per sbaglio

*English* **Fish accidentally** *Synonym*: *Catch accidentally Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase Domain*: *Fishing*

## Pesce azzurro

*English* **Blue fish** *Synonym*: *Oily fish Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Zoology*

## Pesce cartilagineo

*English* **Cartilaginous fish** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Zoology*

## Pesce osseo

*English* **Bony fish** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Zoology*

## Pesce spada

*English* **Swordfish** *Pronunciation*: */ˈsɔːdfɪʃ/ Grammatical category*: *Countable and uncountable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *A very large scombroid fish (Xiphias gladius of the family Xiphiidae) that has a long swordlike beak formed by the bones of the upper jaw and is an important food and game fish. Source of definition*: *https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/swordfish Context*: *Swordfish, an iconic migratory species in the Mediterranean, has been a source of income for fishermen and their families since ancient times. Unfortunately swordfish has been overfished in the last 30 years and we will be facing a potential total collapse of the stock if no action is taken soon. Source of context*: *https://wwf.panda.org/discover/knowledge_hub/where_we_work/mediterranean/mediterranean_marine_initiative/mediterranean_swordfish_wwf_raises_the_alarm/*

## Peschereccio

*English* **Fishing vessel** *Synonym*: *Fishing boat Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Fishing*

## Piante acquatiche

*English* **Marine grasses** *Synonym*: *Aquatic plants Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Botany*

## Piastrone

*English* **Plastron** *Synonym*: *Bottom shell Pronunciation*: */ˈplæstrən/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *The bony plate forming the ventral part of the shell of a tortoise or turtle. Source of definition*:

*https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/plastron Context*: *Consistent with their primary function as a protective covering, the carapace and plastron are heavily keratinised. Source of context*: *https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1166498/*

## Piattaforme di estrazione del metano

*English* **Natural gas platforms** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Oil and gas industry*

## Piattaforme petrolifere

*English* **Oil platforms** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Oil and gas industry*

## Pinne

*English* **Flippers** *Synonym*: *Limbs* ≈ *Pronunciation*: */ˈflɪpə(r)/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *The flippers of an animal that lives in water, for example a seal or a penguin, are the two or four flat limbs which it uses for swimming. Source of definition*: *https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/flipper Context*: *During foraging, their flippers allow them to hold onto prey, swipe it aside to tear off bits or leverage against the substrate to remove substantial parts of their food. Source of context*: *https://oliveridleyproject.org/ufaqs/what-do-sea-turtles-use-their-flippers-for#:~:text=Apart%20from%20the%20most%20obvious,substantial%20parts%20of%20their%20food.*

## Polmonite

*English* **Pneumonia** *Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Medicine*

## Preda

*English* **Prey** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

## Predatore

*English* **Predator** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

## Principio di annegamento

*English* **Near-drowning** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Medicine*

## Processo evolutivo

*English* **Evolutionary process** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Biology*

# R

## Raccolta dati

*English* **Data collection** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

## Razza (animale)

*English* **Ray** *Synonym*: *Skate Pronunciation*: */reɪ/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *Any of the cartilaginous fishes of the order Batoidei, related to sharks and placed with them in the class Chondrichthyes. The order includes 534 species. Source of definition*: *https://www.britannica.com/animal/ray-fish Context*: *The rays or batoids, are distinguished by their flattened bodies and disc-like shape, which are the result of their solid wing-like fins. They include torpedo rays, guitarfish, wedgefish, stingrays, eagle rays and manta rays. Source of context*: *https://www.snorkeling-report.com/rays-species-identification/*

## Recuperare

*English* **Recover** *Synonym*: *Regain strength Grammatical category*: *Transitive and intransitive verb Domain*: *Medicine*

## Rete da pesca

*English* **Fishing net** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Fishing*

## Reti a strascico

*English* **Trawls** *Pronunciation*: */trɔːl/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Fishing Definition*: *The trawl nets are cone-shaped net (made from two, four or more panels) which are towed, by one or two boats, on the bottom or in midwater (pelagic). Source of definition*: *https://fish-commercial-names.ec.europa.eu/fish-names/fishing-gears_en#TN Context*: *Trawls are large nets towed either in the water column (mid-water trawls) or on the seafloor (bottom trawls) depending on the target catch. Anything caught is funneled into the codend at the end of the net which is hauled onto the boat and dumped on the deck. Source of context*: *https://bycatchsolutions.org/fisheries/northern-atlantic-ocean/trawls/*

## Reti da traino per gamberetti

*English* **Shrimp trawls** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Fishing*

## Retrattile

*English* **Retractable** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Zoology*

### Rettili
*English* **Reptiles** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Rifiuti
*English* **Debris** *Synonym*: *Waste, rubbish Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

### Rifiuti marini
*English* **Marine litter** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

### Rimarginarsi
*English* **Heal** *Grammatical category*: *Intransitive verb Domain*: *Medicine*

### Riprodursi
*English* **Reproduce** *Grammatical category*: *Intransitive verb Domain*: *Biology*

### Riva
*English* **Shore** *Synonym*: *Shoreline, water's edge Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Geography*

## S

### Scavare il nido
*English* **Dig a nest** *Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase Domain*: *Zoology*

### Schiusa
*English* **Hatching** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Scivolare
*English* **Slip** *Grammatical category*: *Intransitive verb*

### Scogli
*English* **Rocks** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Geography*

### Scuti
*English* **Scutes** *Synonym*: *Scales* ≈ *Pronunciation*: */skjuːt/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *A horny or chitinous plate that makes up part of the exoskeleton in armadillos, turtles, fishes, etc. Source of definition*: *https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/scute Context*: *If you find five lateral scutes the turtle is either a Loggerhead or a Kemps Ridley. Source of context*: *https://www.nestonline.org/sea-turtle-identification/*

### Seppellire le uova
*English* **Bury eggs** *Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase Domain*: *Zoology*

### Seppia
*English* **Cuttlefish** *Pronunciation*: *ˈkʌtlfɪʃ/ Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *Cuttlefish, any of several marine cephalopods of the order Sepioidea, related to the octopus and squid and characterized by a thick internal calcified shell called the cuttlebone. Source of definition*: *https://www.britannica.com/animal/cuttlefish Context*: *The black eggs of the Cuttlefish, Sepia officinalis, can be collected from early spring until mid-summer, beyond the low spring tide mark in sea grass or around the bottom of seaweed fronds. The black eggs, generally called "sea grapes" are all of a similar size, about 15 to 25 mm long and are usually set in bunches. When the eggs hatch, each will produce a perfectly formed cuttlefish between 12 and 20 mm long1, able to swim, squirt ink and feed. Source of context*: *https://www.glaucus.org.uk/Cuttle2.htm*

### Sistema di localizzazione satellitare
*English* **Satellite tracking** *Synonym*: *Satellite telemetry Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

### Sito di nidificazione
*English* **Nesting site** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

### Soccorrere
*English* **Rescue** *Grammatical category*: *Transitive verb Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

### Soffocare
*English* **Suffocate** *Synonym*: *Choke Grammatical category*: *Intransitive verb*

### Somministrazione del cibo
*English* **Feeding** *Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

## Sondino

*English* **Probe** *Synonym*: *Tube* ≈ *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Medicine*

## Sono accuditi, curati e controllati

*English* **Are cared for, treated/healed and monitored** *Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

## Sostenibilità

*English* **Sustainability** *Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

## Specie

*English* **Species (s. e pl.)** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Biology*

## Specie di acqua dolce

*English* **Freshwater species** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Biology*

## Specie in pericolo

*English* **Endangered species** *Pronunciation*: */ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd ˈspiːʃiːz/ Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Biology Definition*: *A taxon is Endangered (EN) when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extincion in the wild. Source of definition*: *https://www.iucnredlist.org/ Context*: *(--> While there have been amazing and inspirational wildlife successes and stories in the past, many animals are still endangered mostly due to unsustainable human-led activities. ) Source of context*: *https://www.wwf.org.uk/learn/wildlife/endangered-animals*

## Specie in pericolo critico

*English* **Critically endangered species** *Pronunciation*: */ˈkrɪtɪkli ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd ˈspiːʃiːz/ Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Biology Definition*: *A taxon is Critically Endangered (CR) when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extincion in the wild. Source of definition*: *https://www.iucnredlist.org/ Context*: *The Bolivian chinchilla rat (Abrocoma boliviensis) is a rodent found in a small section of the Santa Cruz region of Bolivia. It is critically endangered because its extent of occurrence is less than 100 square kilometers (39 square miles). Source of context*: *https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/endangered-species/*

## Specie in via di estinzione

*English* **Endangered species** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Biology*

## Specie migratrice

*English* **Migratory species** *Pronunciation*: */ˈmaɪgrətri ˈspiːʃiːz/ Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Biology Definition*: *Migratory species are species that move from one habitat to another during different times of the year, as they cannot live in the same environment all year round due to seasonal limitations in factors such as food, sunlight, and temperature. The movement between habitats, which can exceed thousands of miles/kilometers in length for some migratory birds and mammals such as whales, is referred to as migration. Source of definition*: *https://www.encyclopedia.com/environment/energy-government-and-defense-magazines/migratory-species Context*: *Migratory species include some of the most iconic species on the planet such as sea turtles, whales and sharks in our oceans, elephants, wild cats, and herds of hooved species that cross plains and deserts, raptors, waterbirds and songbirds that cross through the skies, and even insects such as the monarch butterfly. Source of context*: *https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/publication/State%20of%20the%20Worlds%20Migratory%20Species%20report_E.pdf*

## Specie minacciata

*English* **Threatened species** *Synonym*: *Threatened with extinction species Pronunciation*: */ˈθretnd ˈspiːʃiːz/ Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Biology Definition*: *Species in the Vulnerable, Endangered and Critically Endangered categories are collectively described as 'threatened'. Source of definition*: *https://www.iucnredlist.org/about/faqs#:~:text=Species%20in%20the%20Vulnerable%2C%20Endangered,Possibly%20Extinct%20in%20the%20Wild. Context*: *Marine turtles are ancient reptiles that have been in the Pacific since dinosaurs roamed the earth and are very important to Vanuatu's natural and cultural heritage. However, turtles are globally threatened species and listed as vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species. Source of context*: *https://www.sprep.org/news/protecting-our-turtles-now-and-into-the-future*

## Specie vulnerabile

*English* **Vulnerable species** *Pronunciation*: */ˈvʌlnərəbl ˈspiːʃiːz/ Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Biology Definition*: *A taxon is Vulnerable (VU) when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extincion in the wild. Source of definition*: *https://www.iucnredlist.org/ Context*: *he Ethiopian banana frog (Afrixalus enseticola) is a small frog native to high-altitude areas of southern Ethiopia. It is a vulnerable species because its area of occupancy is less than 2,000 square kilometers (772 square' miles). The extent and quality of its forest habitat are in decline. Threats to this habitat include forest clearance, mostly for housing and agriculture. Source of context*: *https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/endangered-species/*

## Spiaggiato

*English* **Stranded** *Synonym*: *Beached Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Ecology*

## Spratto
*English* **Sprat** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

## Spugna
*English* **Sponge** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

## Squalo
*English* **Shark** *Pronunciation*: */ʃaːk/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *Any of numerous species of cartilaginous fishes of predatory habit that constitute the order Selachii (class Chondrichthyes). Source of definition*: *https://www.britannica.com/animal/shark Context*: *The biggest threat to sharks is overfishing. Overfishing occurs when fish are taken at a rate faster than they can reproduce, which means that their populations begin to fall. Sharks are particularly vulnerable to overfishing as they typically reproduce more slowly than other types of fish. Source of context*: *https://saveourseas.com/worldofsharks/which-sharks-are-the-most-endangered*

## Stagione riproduttiva
*English* **Breeding season** *Synonym*: *Mating season Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Zoology*

## Stagno
*English* **(Salt) pond** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Geography*

## Stare a digiuno
*English* **Fast** *Grammatical category*: *Intransitive verb Domain*: *Medicine*

## Sterile
*English* **Sterile** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Physiology*

## Stomaco
*English* **Stomach** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Anatomy*

## Stordimento da congelamento
*English* **Cold stunning** *Pronunciation*: */kəʊld ˈstʌnɪŋ/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Medicine Definition*: *Cold-stunning is a condition in which sea turtles become very weak and inactive from exposure to cold temperatures. It generally occurs when water temperatures fall below 50˚F (10˚C) where sea turtles are present. Cold-stunned turtles become lethargic and are eventually unable to swim causing them to float at the surface. Wind and/or tides may wash them ashore. Source of definition*: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-life-distress/cold-stunning-and-sea-turtles-frequently-asked-questions Context*: *Depending on their life stage and species, sea turtles exposed to abrupt drops in temperature may suffer from cols stunning, a form of hypothermia. Source of context*: *https://oliveridleyproject.org/ufaqs/why-do-turtles-become-cold-stunned*

## Subire un intervento
*English* **Undergo surgery** *Synonym*: *Have an operation Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase Domain*: *Medicine*

## Sversamento di petrolio
*English* **Oil spill** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Oil and gas industry*

# T

## Tag
*English* **Tag** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

## Tagging delle tartarughe
*English* **Turtle tagging** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

## Taglio
*English* **Cut** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Medicine*

## Tamponare gli oli essenziali sul carapace
*English* **Sponge essential oils on the carapace** *Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase Domain*: *Medicine*

## Tamponare la ferita
*English* **Stop the bleeding** *Synonym*: *Staunch/Ease/Pack a wound Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase Domain*: *Medicine*

## Tartaruga (marina)
*English* **(Sea) turtle** *Pronunciation*: */ˈtɜːtl/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *Any reptile with a body encased in a bony shell, including tortoises. Although*

*numerous animals, from invertebrates to mammals, have evolved shells, none has an architecture like that of turtles. The turtle shell has a top (carapace) and a bottom (plastron). Source of definition: https://www.britannica.com/animal/turtle-reptile Context: All turtles have a body encased in a hard, bony shell made up of plates, but while water-based turtles tend to be streamlined with flattened flippers, the land-dwelling tortoises usually have more domed shells and stockier 'elephantine' legs. Source of context: https://www.discoverwildlife.com/animal-facts/reptiles/turtle-vs-tortoise*

## Tartaruga comune

*English* **Loggerhead sea turtle** *Pronunciation: /ˈlɒg.ə.hed ˈtɜːtl/ Grammatical category: Noun phrase Domain: Zoology Definition: Caretta caretta measures up to 120 cm for 200 kg. Carnivorous, it eats jellyfish, small fish, crabs and shrimps. A powerful jaw muscle allows it to crush the crustaceans before ingesting them. Source of definition: https://www.oceano.org/en/resources/7-species-of-sea-turtle/ Context: Loggerheads are the most common turtle in the Mediterranean, nesting on beaches from Greece and Turkey to Israel and Libya. Many of their nesting beaches are under threat from tourism development. Source of context: https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/loggerhead-turtle*

## Tartaruga di Kemp

*English* **Kemp's ridley sea turtle** *Pronunciation: https://it.youglish.com/pronounce/kemp%27s%20ridley%20turtle/english Grammatical category: Noun phrase Domain: Zoology Definition: Lepidochelys kempii is the rarest and most discreet. It is also the smallest: from 45 to 70 cm for 30 to 50 kg. It lays mainly on the Mexican beach of Playa de Rancho Nuevo. Source of definition: https://www.oceano.org/en/resources/7-species-of-sea-turtle/ Context: Until recently, the endangered Kemp's ridley turtle was on the brink of extinction in the 1960's. Thanks to strict protection laws which protected their nesting beaches in Mexico and reduced accidental capture in fishing gear, the species has begun a slow, but steady comeback from a previous low of only 200 nesting individuals in the 1980's, to an estimated 7,000 - 9,000 individuals today. Source of context: https://www.seeturtles.org/kemps-ridley-turtles*

## Tartaruga embricata

*English* **Hawksbill sea turtle** *Pronunciation: https://it.youglish.com/pronounce/hawksbill/english Grammatical category: Noun phrase Domain: Zoology Definition: Considered by many to be the most beautiful of sea turtles for their colorful shells, the hawksbill is found in tropical waters around the world. They spend their time in coral reefs, rocky areas, lagoons, mangroves, oceanic islands, and shallow coastal areas. Source of definition: https://www.seeturtles.org/hawksbill-turtles Context: Hawksbills are named for their narrow, pointed beak. They also have a distinctive pattern of overlapping scales on their shells that form a serrated-look on the edges. These colored and patterned shells make them highly-valuable and commonly sold as "tortoiseshell" in markets. Source of context: https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/hawksbill-turtle*

## Tartaruga liuto

*English* **Leatherback turtle** *Pronunciation: /ˌleð.ə.bæk tɜː.təl/ Grammatical category: Noun phrase Domain: Zoology Definition: Sharks, together with rays and skates, make up the subclass Elasmobranchii of the Chondrichthyes. Source of definition: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/species/leatherback-turtle Context: Unlike their reptilian relatives, leatherbacks are able to maintain warm body temperatures in cold water by using a unique set of adaptations that allows them to both generate and retain body heat. Source of context: https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/reptiles/facts/leatherback-sea-turtle*

## Tartaruga marina a dorso piatto

*English* **Flatback sea turtle** *Pronunciation: https://it.youglish.com/pronounce/hawksbill/english Grammatical category: Noun phrase Domain: Zoology Definition: The flatback turtle is named after its flat carapace, or shell, which is unlike the curved shell of other sea turtle species. The carapace is pale grayish-green in color with the outer margins distinctly upturned. An adult flatback weighs 200 pounds and is approximately 3 feet in length. They have the smallest distribution of all the species and breed and nest only in Australia. Source of definition: https://www.seeturtles.org/flatback-turtle Context: The flatback turtle is named for the relative flatness of its shell, one of the characteristics that distinguish it from the other sea turtles around the world. Most sea turtles migrate extremely long distances, travelling across entire ocean basins multiple times throughout their lives. The flatback turtle, however, has a much smaller range, is the only sea turtle that does not visit the Americas, and is restricted to the coastal waters of Australia and Papua New Guinea. Source of context: https://oceana.org/marine-life/flatback-turtle/*

## Tartaruga olivacea

*English* **Olive ridley sea turtle** *Pronunciation: https://it.youglish.com/pronounce/olive+ridley+sea+turtle/english Grammatical category: Noun phrase Domain: Zoology Definition: The second smallest after the Kemp's ridley, the olive ridley turtles weigh between 75-100 pounds (34 - 45 kg) and reach 2-2 ½ feet (roughly .6 m) in length. They are named for their pale green carapace and are the most abundant of sea turtle species. Source of definition: https://www.seeturtles.org/olive-ridley-turtles Context: The name for this sea turtle is tied to the color of its shell—an olive green hue. They are currently the most abundant of all sea turtles. Their vulnerable status comes from the fact that they nest in a very small number of places, and therefore any disturbance to even one nest beach could have huge repercussions on the entire population. Source of context: https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/olive-ridley-turtle*

## Tartaruga verde

*English* **Green turtle** *Pronunciation: /ɡriːn ˈtɜː.təl/ Grammatical category: Noun phrase Domain: Zoology Definition: The green turtle is one of the largest sea turtles and the only herbivore among the different species. Green turtles are in fact named for the greenish color of their cartilage and fat, not their shells. In the Eastern Pacific, a group of green turtles that have darker shells are called black turtles by the local community. Green turtles are found mainly in tropical and subtropical waters. Like other sea turtles, they migrate long distances between feeding grounds and the beaches from where they hatched. Classified as endangered, green turtles are threatened by overharvesting of their eggs, hunting of adults, being caught in fishing gear and loss of nesting beach sites. Source of definition: https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/green-turtle Context: Global warming could cause the nesting area of green turtles to expand by up to 60% by 2100, even reaching the coast of Italy, according to an Italian study led by Chiara Mancino of Rome's*

*Sapienza University and published in the journal Scientific Reports. Source of context*: *https://www.ansa.it/canale_scienza/news/2024/01/15/green-turtle-nesting-to-expand-due-to-global-warming-_12554a67-738b-4679-abf6-ac38d3e6afdb.html*

### Terminazioni nervose

*English* **Nerve endings** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Anatomy*

### Testuggine

*English* **Tortoise** *Pronunciation*: */ˈtɔːtəs/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *Any herbivorous terrestrial chelonian reptile of the family Testudinidae, of most warm regions, having a heavy dome-shaped shell and clawed limbs. Source of definition*: *https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/tortoise Context*: *Both turtles and tortoises are reptiles and part of the same order of animals known as Testudines. The 13 families of turtles include tortoises, soft-shelled turtles, leatherback sea turtles, snapping turtles, and sea turtles among others. In fact, all tortoises are technically considered turtles but not all turtles are tortoises. Source of context*: *https://marinesanctuary.org/blog/whats-the-difference-turtles-vs-tortoises/*

### Timone

*English* **Rudder** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Transport by water*

### Timpani

*English* **Eardrums** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Anatomy*

### Tornare in natura

*English* **Return to the wild** *Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

### Totani

*English* **Flying squid** *Grammatical category*: *Countable and uncountable noun Domain*: *Zoology*

### Trattamenti e cure

*English* **Medication and care** *Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

### Trattenere le uova

*English* **Retain the eggs** *Synonym*: *Keep the eggs inside their body Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase Domain*: *Zoology*

### Tremagli

*English* **Trammel nets** *Synonym*: *Gill nets Grammatical category*: *Noun phrase Domain*: *Fishing*

### Trigone

*English* **Stingray** *Pronunciation*: */ˈstɪŋreɪ/ Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *A large, wide, flat sea fish that has a long tail with a sharp sting in it that can cause serious wounds. Source of definition*: *https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/stingray?q=stingray Context*: *Stingrays and skates are both elasmobranchs, meaning they are cartilaginous fish whose skeleton is made of cartilage instead of bone. They have some pretty famous relatives: sharks are also elasmobranchs! Source of context*: *https://oceanconservancy.org/blog/2019/12/12/whats-difference-stingrays-skates/*

## U

### Umidità

*English* **Humidity** *Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun Domain*: *Climatology*

### Umidità

*English* **Moisture** *Grammatical category*: *Uncountable noun*

## V

### Vasca

*English* **Tank** *Synonym*: *Pool Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

### Vengono liberati

*English* **Are released** *Synonym*: *Are returned into the sea Grammatical category*: *Verb phrase Domain*: *Wildlife conservation*

### Veterinario

*English* **Veterinary** *Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Medicine*

### Veterinario

*English* **Vet(erinarian)** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Medicine*

## Virus

*English* **Virus** *Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Medicine*

## Vivipari

*English* **Viviparous** *Synonym*: *Live bearing Pronunciation*: */vɪˈvɪpərəs/ Grammatical category*: *Adjective Domain*: *Zoology Definition*: *(Of animals) producing offspring that as embryos develop within and derive nourishment from the body of the female parent Source of definition*: *https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/viviparous*

*Context*: *Probably the best studied viviparous amphibian is the Nimba toad, Nimbaphrynoides occidentalis. Source of context*: *https://zse.pensoft.net/article/10489/*

# Z

## Zona di pesca

*English* **Fishing area** *Synonym*: *Fishery Grammatical category*: *Countable noun Domain*: *Fishing*

# ITALIAN – SPANISH TERMBASE

## A

### A sangue freddo
*Español* **De sangre fría** *Sinónimo*: *Ectotermos Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma adjetivo Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *Los animales de sangre fría son aquellos que dependen de su entorno para regular su temperatura corporal, y que por lo tanto suelen tener una temperatura apenas mayor que la del ambiente donde se encuentran. En esto se diferencian de los animales de sangre caliente, capaces de regular su metabolismo independientemente de dónde se encuentren. Fuente de la definición*: *https://concepto.de/animales-de-sangre-fria/#ixzz8S19P9j5M Contexto*: *Dos estudios publicados este jueves en la revista Science revelaron escasa evidencia de envejecimiento entre ciertas especies de sangre fría, lo que desafía una teoría de la evolución según la cual la senescencia, o el deterioro físico gradual, es un destino ineludible. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.france24.com/es/minuto-a-minuto/20220623-criaturas-de-sangre-fr%C3%ADa-como-las-tortugas-no-envejecen-seg%C3%BAn-estudios*

### Abbattere (animali)
*Español* **Sacrificar** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo transitivo Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

### Acquario
*Español* **Acuario** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Acuicultura*

### Acquario
*Español* **Pecera** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Acuicultura*

### Acquitrino
*Español* **Ciénaga** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Geografía*

### Alghe
*Español* **Alga** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Botánica*

### Amo
*Español* **Anzuelo** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Pesca*

### Andare in disuso
*Español* **Caer en desuso** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal*

### Anguilla
*Español* **Anguila** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Annegare
*Español* **Ahogarse** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo intransitivo*

### Antibatterico
*Español* **Antibacteriano** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo, sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Antibiotico
*Español* **Antibiótico** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo, sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Antifungino
*Español* **Antifúngico** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo, sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Antimicotico
*Español* **Antimicótico** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo, sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Antropico
*Español* **Antropogénico** *Sinónimo*: *Antrópico Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo Dominio*: *Antropología Definición*: *Producido o modificado por la actividad humana. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dle.rae.es/antr%C3%B3pico?m=form Contexto*: *El calentamiento global se refiere al calentamiento antropogénico del clima de la Tierra, durante un largo periodo, mientras que el cambio climático incluye tanto causas naturales como artificiales. Fuente del contexto*: *https://energyeducation.ca/es/Calentamiento_global*

### Apparato circolatorio
*Español* **Aparato circulatorio** *Sinónimo*: *Sistema circulatorio Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Anatomía*

### Apparato respiratorio

*Español* **Aparato respiratorio** *Sinónimo*: *Sistema respiratorio Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Anatomía*

### Aree di alimentazione

*Español* **Zona de alimentación** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Arrivare a riva

*Español* **Llegar a la orilla** *Sinónimo*: *Llegar a la costa Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal*

### Arti anteriori

*Español* **Extremidades anteriores** *Sinónimo*: *Patas delanteras Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino plural Dominio*: *Anatomía*

### Arti posteriori completamente palmati

*Español* **Extremidades traseras completamente palmeadas** *Sinónimo*: *Patas traseras completamente palmeadas Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino plural Dominio*: *Anatomía*

### Asta al ribasso

*Español* **Subasta a la baja** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino*

### Astatore

*Español* **Subastador** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular*

### Attrezzi da pesca

*Español* **Artes de pesca** *Sinónimo*: *Equipo de pesca ≈ Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino plural Dominio*: *Pesca Definición*: *Se denominan artes de pesca a los métodos utilizados en la captura y extracción de su medio natural de los peces u otras especies acuáticas como crustáceos, moluscos y otros invertebrados. Fuente de la definición*: *https://fedepesca.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/GUIA-ARTES-DE-PESCA.pdf Contexto*: *Con el fin de reducir las lesiones y muertes de las tortugas marinas, se pueden realizar cambios en ciertos tipos de artes de pesca, como por ejemplo: anzuelos circulares. Fuente del contexto*: *https://europe.oceana.org/es/que-hacemos-fauna-y-flora-marina-tortugas-marinas-mas-informacion-cambios-en-los-artes-de-pesca/*

### Autofinanziamento

*Español* **Autofinanciación** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Financia*

### Avvistare

*Español* **Avistar** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo transitivo*

## B

### Balani

*Español* **Bálano** *Sinónimo*: *Balano Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *Crustáceo cirrópodo, sin pedúnculo, que vive fijo sobre las rocas, a v eces en gran número. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dle.rae.es/b%C3%A1lano?m=form Contexto*: *Es natural que las tortugas presenten algunos balanos. Sin embargo, una cantidad alta de balanos puede indicar una reducción de movilidad de la tortuga a causa de alguna posible patología. Fuente del contexto*: *https://cram.org/conoce-tortuga-pauli/*

### Balenottera azzurra

*Español* **Ballena azul** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Bando di ricerca

*Español* **Convocatoria de propuestas** *Sinónimo*: *Beca de investigación ≈ Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular*

### Barca a vela

*Español* **Barco de vela** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Transporte marítimo*

### Barriera corallina

*Español* **Arrecifes de coral** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Batterio

*Español* **Bacteria, bacterias** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino Dominio*: *Biología*

### Becco

*Español* **Pico** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Anatomía*

## Bentonico

*Español* **Bentónico** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo Dominio*: *Biología Definición*: *Se dice del animal o planta que en general vive en contacto con el fondo del mar (bentos), aunque puede separarse de él y flotar. El término "bentónico" se utiliza para describir a los organismos que habitan en el bentos, que es el conjunto de organismos que viven en el fondo de los cuerpos de agua, como océanos, mares, lagos y ríos. Estos organismos pueden ser animales o plantas y están adaptados para vivir en ambientes acuáticos con diferentes características físicas y químicas. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.definiciones-de.com/Definicion/de/bentonico.php Contexto*: *La vegetación bentónica de grandes profundidades oceánicas puede desaparecer: se vuelve amarilla, con hojas retorcidas y desaparece conforme la luz lo hace también. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.ecologiaverde.com/que-son-los-organismos-bentonicos-ejemplos-y-caracteristicas-3842.html*

## Bioindicatore

*Español* **Bioindicador** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Ecología Definición*: *Existen numerosos y diversos recursos naturales que permiten monitorear eficazmente los problemas ambientales relacionados con la contaminación de los ecosistemas. Hablamos de los bioindicadores ambientales. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.ecologiaverde.com/bioindicadores-que-son-tipos-y-ejemplos-2846.html Contexto*: *Las tortugas marinas han estado viajando por nuestros océanos desde la época de los dinosaurios, pero se están muriendo. Rápido. Sus patrones migratorios, su larga vida y sus prácticas alimentarias les han valido el estatus de bioindicadores para la salud de nuestros océanos. Fuente del contexto*: *https://plasticoceans.org/la-tortuga-marina-un-gran-indicador-de-la-salud-del-mar/*

## Biologia marina

*Español* **Biología marina** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Biología Definición*: *La biología marina es una ciencia que estudia los procesos biológicos y su relación con el medio ambiente y los organismos acuáticos marinos, desde los microscópicos hasta los macroscópicos con aplicaciones en la conservación de los recursos naturales y su relación con el ser humano. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.carreras.una.ac.cr/biologia-enfasis-en-biologia-marina/ Contexto*: *Al ser una ciencia muy compleja y completa, la biología marina tiene múltiples aplicaciones. La investigación puede contribuir al conocimiento de especies, de la dinámica de poblaciones, de los ciclos de nutrientes o de la genética poblacional. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.ecologiaverde.com/biologia-marina-que-es-e-importancia-3781.html*

## Bracconaggio

*Español* **Caza furtiva** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Caza*

## Branchie

*Español* **Branquias** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino plural Dominio*: *Anatomía*

# C

## Calamaro

*Español* **Calamar** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Canocchie

*Español* **Galera** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Capitaneria di porto

*Español* **Capitanía de puerto** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Transporte marítimo*

## Carapace

*Español* **Caparazón** *Sinónimo*: *Espaldar Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *Cubierta dura, de distinta naturaleza según los casos, que protege el cuerpo de ciertos animales, como protozoos, crustáceos y quelonios. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dle.rae.es/caparaz%C3%B3n Contexto*: *Los científicos han sostenido a menudo que las tortugas desarrollaron el caparazón para cumplir una función protectora. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.aquariumcostadealmeria.com/por-que-tienen-caparazon-tortugas/amp/*

## Carapace fatto di osso

*Español* **Caparazón óseo** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Anatomía*

## Carnivoro

*Español* **Carnívoro** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo, sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Cartilagine

*Español* **Cartílago (m)** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Anatomía*

## Cassa

*Español* **Caja** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

## Cattività

*Español* **Cautiverio** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

## Cattura accidentale

*Español* **Captura incidental** *Sinónimo*: *Captura accesoria Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Pesca Definición*: *La captura incidental se define como cualquier especie no objetivo que se introduce accidentalmente dentro de la red de captura. Los organismos de captura incidental pueden incluir de todo, desde diferentes especies de peces, hasta mamíferos marinos, reptiles e incluso aves. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.earthecho.org/educator-resources/que-es-la-captura-incidental Contexto*: *En Cuba ha sido difícil la cuantificación de la captura incidental de las tortugas marinas, al no establecerse un mecanismo que permita obtener sistemáticamente información sobre las tortugas capturadas. Fuente del contexto*: *https://aquadocs.org/handle/1834/41617*

## Cavalluccio marino

*Español* **Caballito de mar** *Sinónimo*: *Hipocampo Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*:
*Pez teleósteo de pequeño tamaño y cuerpo comprimido lateralmente, cola prensil, que nada en posición vertical, y cuya cabeza recuerda a la del caballo. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dle.rae.es/hipocampo#8rsGsQ5 Contexto*: *Durante el proceso de reproducción del caballito mar tiene lugar una danza nupcial entre macho y hembra, traspasando esta última los huevos a la bolsa ventral del macho que los incuba y posteriormente los expulsa. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.fundacionaquae.org/wiki/caballito-de-mar-del-mediterraneo/*

## Celoma

*Español* **Celoma** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Biologia Definición*:
*Cavidad revestida de epitelio que en el ser humano y en ciertos grup os de animales se desarrolla entre la pared del cuerpo y las vísceras. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dle.rae.es/celoma?m=form Contexto*: *Tal complejo sistema, en el cual la sangre venosa del celoma posterior (órganos pelvianos) y miembros posteriores pasa por riñón, resulta de una estrategia que tienen los reptiles, para conservar los fluidos corporales en períodos de deshidratación, hipotermia o al estar expuestos a una alta concentración de solutos. Fuente del contexto*: *https://fundacionazara.org.ar/img/libros/medicina-de-quelonios.pdf*

## Cetacei

*Español* **Cetáceos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Chele

*Español* **Pinzas** *Sinónimo*: *Muelas, quelas Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino plural Dominio*: *Anatomía*

## Chelonidi

*Español* **Quelónidos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *Tortugas marinas grandes distribuidas por todo el mundo en mares templados tropicales y subtropicales. El espaldar y el peto están cubiertos por escudos córneos, que en su mayoría tienen un reborde central bien desarrollado. Aletas planas como remos. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.mediterranea.org/cae/cites_claves_ident_2.htm Contexto*: *Paslama: esta voz, propia de Nicaragua, se documenta por primera vez, con la acepción 'reptil marino de la familia de los quelónidos de hasta 80 centímetros de longitud y 50 kilogramos de peso, con el caparazón de color verde oliva y la mandíbula en forma de pico. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.rae.es/dhle/paslama*

## Chirurgia

*Español* **Cirugía** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

## Cirripedi

*Español* **Cirrípedos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Citizen science

*Español* **Ciencia ciudadana** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Ciencia Definición*: *La Ciencia Ciudadana es una manera de producir nuevo conocimiento científico a través de un proyecto estructurado de investigación colectiva, participativa y abierta, impulsado por distintos tipos de actores y actoras, quienes no necesariamente se desempeñan dentro de los ámbitos académicos. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ciencia/sact/ciencia-ciudadana/que-entendemos-por-ciencia-ciudadana Contexto*: *La plataforma de ciencia ciudadana marina Observadores del Mar, con el liderazgo científico de la Estación Biológica de Doñana – CSIC, lanza el proyecto de ciencia ciudadana Tortugas Marinas. A través de él, cualquier persona puede enviar información e imágenes de avistamientos de tortugas para ayudar a conocer su distribución y reproducción, así como para estudiar sus amenazas y mejorar su conservación. Fuente del contexto*: *https://delegacion.andalucia.csic.es/un-nuevo-proyecto-solicita-colaboracion-ciudadana-para-el-seguimiento-de-tortugas-marinas/*

## Coagulazione del sangue

*Español* **Coagulación de la sangre** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Bioquímica*

## Colonna vertebrale

*Español* **Columna vertebral** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Anatomía*

## Comminare sanzioni a qno

*Español* **Imponer sanciones a alg** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo transitivo*

## Con il guscio duro

*Español* **Con caparazón duro** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma adjetivo Dominio*: *Anatomía*

### Conchiglia
*Español* **Concha** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Conservazione degli habitat
*Español* **Conservación de los hábitat** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

### Consumo consapevole
*Español* **Consumo responsable** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Sostenibilidad*

### Coperto di
*Español* **Cubierto de** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma adjetivo*

### Corpo idrodinamico
*Español* **Cuerpo hidrodinámico** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Anatomía*

### Corrente marina
*Español* **Corriente marina** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Oceanografía*

### Costa
*Español* **Costa** *Sinónimo*: *Litoral Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Geografía*

### Costi per i trattamenti e le cure
*Español* **Costes de medicamentos y atención** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino plural Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

### Covare le uova
*Español* **Empollar huevos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Covata
*Español* **Nidada** *Sinónimo*: *Puesta Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Creato con la stampante 3D
*Español* **Fabricado con impresora 3D** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma adjetivo*

### Crostacei
*Español* **Crustáceos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Cucciolo di rettile
*Español* **Cría (de tortuga)** *Sinónimo*: *Tortuga recién nacida, tortuguita Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

## D

### Delfino tursiope
*Español* **Delfín mular** *Sinónimo*: *Delfín nariz de botella Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Delta del Po
*Español* **Delta del Po** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Geografía*

### Deporre le uova
*Español* **Desovar** *Sinónimo*: *Poner huevos*

### Dermochelidi
*Español* **Dermoquélidos** *Sinónimo*: *Dermochelyidae Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *Los dermoquélidos (Dermochelyidae) son una familia de tortugas que abarcan varios géneros extintos, y uno solo viviente. Fuente de la definición*: *https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dermochelyidae Contexto*: *Esta voz, propia de Puerto Rico, se documenta por primera vez, con la acepción 'reptil marino de la familia de los dermoquélidos de hasta 230 centímetros de longitud y 800 kilogramos de peso, con el caparazón de forma parecida a un laúd. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.rae.es/dhle/fanduca*

### Digiunare
*Español* **Ayunar** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo intransitivo*

### Disidratato
*Español* **Deshidratado** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo*

## Disinfettante

*Español* **Desinfectante** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo, sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Química*

## Distruzione dell'habitat

*Español* **Destrucción del hábitat** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

# E

## Ecosistema

*Español* **Ecosistema** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Ecology*

## Elasmobranchi

*Español* **Elasmobranquios** *Sinónimo*: *Elasmobranchii Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *[Peces] de esqueleto cartilaginoso, boca ventral y piel dotada de dentículos dérmicos. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.fbbva.es/diccionario/elasmobranquio/ Contexto*: *Los elasmobranquios, el grupo de peces que incluye a tiburones y batoideos (rayas y otros tiburones aplanados), se encuentran en todas las aguas europeas, desde las aguas frías y profundas de Groenlandia hasta las cálidas aguas subtropicales de las Islas Canarias. Los elasmobranquios son peces cartilaginosos, es decir, sus esqueletos están formados por cartílago en lugar de hueso. Fuente del contexto*: *https://oceana.org/reports/guia-de-los-elasmobranquios-de-europa/*

## Elica

*Español* **Propulsor** *Sinónimo*: *(la) hélice Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular*

## Emergere in superficie

*Español* **Emerger a la superficie** *Sinónimo*: *Salir a la superficie Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal*

## Erbivoro

*Español* **Herbívoro** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo, sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Erosione costiera

*Español* **Erosión costera** *Categoría gramatical*: *Locución sustantiva femenina Dominio*: *Geología Definición*: *La erosión costera es un proceso de pérdida del territorio marino costero que se genera tanto por fenómenos naturales como huracanes que afectan el equilibrio de un lugar como por intervención del hombre. Fuente de la definición*: *https://periodico.unal.edu.co/articulos/que-es-la-erosion-costera-y-como-afecta-la-mano-del-hombre-en-su-aparicion/ Contexto*: *La erosión costera desgasta la tierra dando como resultado la pérdida de playas, costas o dunas. La erosión puede producirse debido a inundaciones, huracanes, tifones o marejada ciclónica y su alcance puede ser de corto o largo plazo. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_proteja-su-propiedad-erosion-costera_2023.pdf*

## Escrementi

*Español* **Excrementos** *Sinónimo*: *Caca Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Fisiología*

## Esemplari giovani

*Español* **Juveniles** *Sinónimo*: *Ejemplares jóvenes Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Essere sottoposto ad una terapia

*Español* **Recibir tratamientos** *Sinónimo*: *Ser sometido a una terapia Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal Dominio*: *Medicina*

## Estinguersi

*Español* **Extinguirse** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo intransitivo Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

## Estinto in natura

*Español* **Extinto en la naturaleza** *Sinónimo*: *Extinto en el medio silvestre Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma adjetivo Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre Definición*: *Estas son especies que ya no viven en su hábitat nativo y existen únicamente en ambientes cautivos como zoológicos o centros de reproducción. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.nationalgeographicla.com/animales/2019/05/que-es-la-extincion-la-respuesta-es-complicada Contexto*: *Este año nacieron 80 animales de distintas especies en el zoo de París, algunas de ellas en peligro de extinción como el perro venadero, la fosa o la gacela de Mhorr, extinta en la naturaleza desde 1970 y de la que nunca antes habían nacido crías en la institución de la capital gala. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.clarin.com/viste/nacio-cautiverio-animal-extinto-naturaleza-1970_0_7GltoCVnz5.html*

## Estuario

*Español* **Estuario** *Sinónimo*: *Desembocadura ≈ Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Geografía*

# F

### Fare fisioterapia
*Español* **Hacer fisioterapia** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Fare la differenza
*Español* **Marcar la diferencia** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal*

### Fare una piroetta
*Español* **Hacer una pirueta** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal*

### Fare una radiorgafia
*Español* **Hacer una radiografía** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Fauna marina
*Español* **Fauna marina** *Sinónimo*: *Especies marinas Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Biología*

### Fecondata
*Español* **Embarazada** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo Dominio*: *Biología*

### Ferita
*Español* **Herida** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Medicine*

### Fibropapillomatosi
*Español* **Fibropapilomatosis** *Sinónimo*: *Tumor de la piel ≈ Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Medicina Definición*: *La fibropapilomatosis de la tortuga marina es una enfermedad emergente caracterizada por múltiples papilomas, fibromas y fibropapilomas cutáneos, así como ocasionales fibromas viscerales. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/6337/633766720008.pdf Contexto*: *En el caso de las enfermedades, la fibropapilomatosis es el padecimiento más estudiado en estos quelonios. Esta enfermedad se caracteriza por la presencia y desarrollo de tumores epiteliales benignos que pueden afectar a una tortuga enferma, está asociada con una infección por el alfaherpesvirus quelónido 5, y en casos graves puede ser fatal para las tortugas. Fuente del contexto*: *https://aquadocs.org/bitstream/handle/1834/42074/RIM%2042%20(1)%20art%207.pdf?sequence=1*

### Flotta
*Español* **Flota** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Transporte marítimo*

### Fondale marino
*Español* **Fondo del mar** *Sinónimo*: *Lecho del mar Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Geografía*

### Fondi pubblici
*Español* **Fondos públicos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino plural*

### Fuoriuscita di petrolio
*Español* **Derrame de petróleo** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Industra del petróleo y gas*

## G

### Gabbia
*Español* **Jaula** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Wildlife conservation*

### Galleggiamento
*Español* **Flotabilidad** *Sinónimo*: *Capacidad para flotar Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular*

### Galleggiare
*Español* **Flotar** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo intransitivo*

### Gamberetti
*Español* **Gambas** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Gommone
*Español* **Balsa** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Transporte marítimo*

### Granchio
*Español* **Cangrejo** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Guarire
*Español* **Curar** *Sinónimo*: *Sanar Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo transitivo Dominio*: *Medicina*

## Guarire

*Español* **Sanar** *Sinónimo*: *Recuperarse* ≈ *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo intransitivo Dominio*: *Medicina*

## Guscio

*Español* **Caparazón** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular*

## Guscio arrotondato

*Español* **Caparazón redondeado** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Anatomía*

## Gyre

*Español* **Giro (oceánico)** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Oceanografía Definición*: *La Administración Nacional Oceánica y Atmosférica (NOAA, por sus siglas en inglés) define un giro oceánico como un gran sistema de corrientes oceánicas circulares. Fuente de la definición*: *https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/la-gran-mancha-de-basura-del-pacifico/ Contexto*: *Un giro es un vórtice de corrientes marinas causadas por la circulación del viento entre los continentes. Hay cinco mayores giros subtropicales y es ahí donde los desechos plásticos se amontonan formando tremendas montañas de plástico que dañan la vida marina y pueden tener impactos nocivos a nuestra salud. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.nrdc.org/es/bio/evelyn-arevalo/giros-oceanicos-desechos-plasticos*

# I

## I cavallucci marini si attaccano alle nasse

*Español* **Los caballitos de mar se agarran a las nasas**

## Immergersi

*Español* **Sumergir** *Sinónimo*: *Sumergirse Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo intransitivo*

## Impatto

*Español* **Colisión** *Sinónimo*: *Choque Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular*

## Impianti di acquacoltura

*Español* **Instalaciones acuícolas** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino plural Dominio*: *Acuicultura*

## Impianto osseo

*Español* **Implante óseo** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

## Imprinting

*Español* **Impronta** *Sinónimo*: *Impresión, torquelado Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Etologia*

## In alto mare

*Español* **En alta mar** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma preposicional Dominio*: *Transporte marítimo, geografía*

## In mare

*Español* **En el mar** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma preposicional Dominio*: *Transporte marítimo, geografía*

## In mare aperto

*Español* **En mar abierto** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma preposicional Dominio*: *Transporte marítimo, geografía*

## In pessime condizioni

*Español* **En un estado lamentable** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma preposicional*

## Incrostazione

*Español* **Incrustación** *Sinónimo*: *Incrustación de cal/calcárea* ≈ *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular*

## Industria ittica

*Español* **Industria pesquera** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Pesca*

## Infettare

*Español* **Infectar** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo transitivo Dominio*: *Medicina*

## Infezione

*Español* **Infección** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

## Infezione sistemica

*Español* **Infección sistémica** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Ingerire
*Español* **Ingerir** *Sinónimo*: *Tragar* ≈ *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo transitivo Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Interiora
*Español* **Entrañas** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino plural Dominio*: *Anatomía*

### Invertebrati
*Español* **Invertebrados** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo, sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Ipotermia
*Español* **Hipotermia** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

## L

### La disposizione degli scudi
*Español* **La disposición de los escudos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Laguna
*Español* **Laguna (costera)** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Geografía*

### Le uova rimangono in incubazione per
*Español* **Los huevos se incuban durante** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo intransitivo Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Longevo
*Español* **Longevo** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo*

## M

### Marea
*Español* **Marea** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Geografía*

### Maschio adulto (esemplare)
*Español* **Macho adulto (ejemplar de)** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Materassino
*Español* **Colchoneta** *Sinónimo*: *Esterilla Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular*

### Maturità sessuale
*Español* **Madurez sexual** *Sinónimo*: *Madurez reproductiva Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Biología*

### Medusa
*Español* **Medusa** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Megattera
*Español* **Ballena jorobada** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Mercato del pesce
*Español* **Mercado de pescado** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular*

### Metabolismo lento
*Español* **Metabolismo lento** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Biología*

### Micosi
*Español* **Micosis** *Sinónimo*: *Hongo Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Medicina Definición*: *Infección producida por ciertos hongos en alguna parte del organis mo. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dle.rae.es/micosis?m=form Contexto*: *Se resume algunos hallazgos con respecto a las micosis (enfermedades fúngicas) en tortugas marinas. También se comenta acerca de los hallazgos en reptiles como galápagos y cocodriliformes. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.academia.edu/33529028/Micosis_en_tortugas_marinas*

### Migrare
*Español* **Migrar** *Sinónimo*: *Migrarse Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo intransitivo Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Miope
*Español* **Miope** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Misurare lunghezza, larghezza e circonferenza

*Español* **Medir el ancho/la anchura, el largo/la longitud y la circunferencia** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal*

### Molluschi

*Español* **Moluscos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Monitoraggio

*Español* **Seguimiento** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

### Motilità

*Español* **Motilidad** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Movimenti spasmodici

*Español* **Movimientos espasmódicos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

## N

### Nasse

*Español* **Nasas** *Sinónimo*: *Trampas Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino plural Dominio*: *Pesca Definición*: *Estas trampas, que se utilizan para capturar peces o crustáceos, son cajas o cestas hechas de diversos materiales (varillas de madera, mimbres, varillas de metal, red metálica, etc.) y con una o más aberturas o entradas. Generalmente se colocan en el fondo, con o sin cebo, individualmente o en andanas, y están unidas mediante una sirga a una boya que indica su situación en Ia superficie. Fuente de la definición*: *https://fish-commercial-names.ec.europa.eu/fish-names/fishing-gears_es Contexto*: *La nasa de red es un arte de pesca hecho de red montada en unos aros de plástico. Consta de unas cámaras en forma de "cono" uno dentro de otro, que permiten que el pez se mueva solamente hacia el interior, atrapándolo. La nasa se cierra como un acordeón para guardarla, de manera que ocupa poco espacio. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.hellofish.it/es/garlitos-y-nasas-de-red*

### Nastro trasportatore

*Español* **Cinta transportadora** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular*

### Nidificare

*Español* **Anidar** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo intransitivo Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Nidificazione

*Español* **Anidación** *Sinónimo*: *Puesta de huevos Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Nuota storta

*Español* **Nadar de lado** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo intransitivo*

### Nutrienti

*Español* **Nutrientes** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Química*

## O

### Olfatto

*Español* **Olfato** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Fisiología*

### Oli essenziali

*Español* **Aceites esenciales** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino plural Dominio*: *Química*

### Olio di tea tree

*Español* **Aceite del árbol del te** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Química*

### Omogeneizzato di orata

*Español* **Dorada homogeneizada** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular*

### Onnivoro

*Español* **Omnívoro** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo, sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Ovipari

*Español* **Ovíparo** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular; adjetivo Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*:
*Dicho de un animal: Que pone huevos en los que se desarrollan los e mbriones; p. ej., las aves, los moluscos, los insectos. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dle.rae.es/ov%C3%ADparo?m=form Contexto*: *El*

*tipo de reproducción de las tortugas marinas es sexual y ovíparo, es decir, estos animales que habitan en océanos y mares son animales ovíparos, pues ponen huevos de los cuales después nacen las crías. Ninguna especie es ovovivípara ni tampoco vivípara. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.ecologiaverde.com/como-se-reproducen-las-tortugas-marinas-3272.html*

## Ovovivipari

*Español* **Ovovivíparo** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular; adjetivo Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *Los animales ovovivíparos son aquellos animales en los que su forma de reproducción combina rasgos característicos de los animales vivíparos y ovíparos. Se reproducen mediante huevos que permanecen dentro de la madre hasta el momento de su eclosión. Al nacer las crías se alimentan de los restos de yemas para luego abandonar el vientre de la madre o la madre coloca los huevos y de inmediato eclosionan. Este mecanismo les permite a los ovovivíparos tener resguardados los huevos de depredadores, clima y otros factores que les puedan afectar. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.animalesfuriosos.com/animales-ovoviviparos/ Contexto*: *Ciertas víboras y serpientes, como el áspid (Vipera aspis), típica de Europa, se reproducen de manera ovovivípara, expulsando a las crías vivas junto con los restos del huevo eclosionado del cuerpo materno, cuando ya están maduros. Fuente del contexto*: *https://concepto.de/animales-ovoviviparos/#ixzz8S7fd2okE*

# P

## Palangari

*Español* **Palangre** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Pesca Definición*: *Consiste en una línea única y principal ramificada con líneas de anzuelos conectadas a ella. Está formado por un elemento flotante con forma de toro, del cual se sostienen brazoladas (normalmente un hilo plástico) en cuyos extremos penden los anzuelos, con medidas que varían según las capturas. El palangre de fondo reposa sobre el lecho marino. El palangre pelágico o de superficie flota a la deriva en el mar. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dpej.rae.es/lema/palangre Contexto*: *Oceana esta trabajando para reducir las capturas accidentales y se ha centrado en las que se derivan de la pesca de palangre de superficie por su impacto en poblaciones de especies en peligro de extinción, como es el caso de la tortuga boba (Caretta caretta), la manta raya (Modula mobular) o el calderón común (Globicephala melas). Fuente del contexto*: *https://europe.oceana.org/es/press-releases/que-nos-referimos-cuando-hablamos-de-palangre/*

## Palude

*Español* **Pantano** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Geografía*

## Pelagico

*Español* **Pelágico** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo Dominio*: *Biología Definición*:
*Dicho de un animal o de un vegetal marino: Que viven en zonas alej adas de la costa, a diferencia de los neríticos. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dle.rae.es/pel%C3%A1gico?m=form Contexto*: *En su fase juvenil oceánica, las tortugas comunes (Caretta caretta) son un "oasis" que ofrece hábitat de reposo, migración, alimentación a aves marinas, pequeños peces pelágicos, larvas de grandes pelágicos, algas e invertebrados. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.observadoresdelmar.es/documents/resources/4.%20Protocolo%20de%20muestreo%20Epibiontes%20Tortugas%20y%20APPA%20a%20la%20deriva_Proyecto%20Pesca%20Fastasma.pdf*

## Per istinto

*Español* **Por instinto** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma preposicional Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Pesare

*Español* **Pesar** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo transitivo e intransitivo*

## Pesca a strascico

*Español* **Pesca de arrastre** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Pesca*

## Pescare per sbaglio

*Español* **Pescar accidentalmente** *Sinónimo*: *Capturar accidentalmente Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo transitivo Dominio*: *Pesca*

## Pesce azzurro

*Español* **Pescado azul** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Pesce cartilagineo

*Español* **Peces cartilaginosos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino plural Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Pesce osseo

*Español* **Peces óseos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino plural Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Pesce spada

*Español* **Pez espada** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *También llamado Emperador, Aguja palar, Marrajo, Espadarte, Moro o Mako.*
*Este pescado azul es un pez óseo y de agua salada. Pertenece a la familia Xiphidae. Vive entre 200 y 800 metros de profundidad. Habita en aguas cálidas de todo el mundo, donde la temperatura supera los 15° C, pero también pueden nadar y cazar en aguas de alrededor de 5° C. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.pescaderiascorunesas.es/pescados/pez-espada Contexto*: *"La ciencia es clara al respecto: la situación del pez espada del Mediterráneo es mala y no está mejorando",afirma Lasse Gustavsson,director ejecutivo de Oceana en Eruopa. "Al contrario que el pez espada del Atlántico,que sí está gestionado,el del Mediterráneo sufre de manera persistente sobrepesca,pesca ilegal y*

*falta de voluntad política para resolver el problema". Fuente del contexto*: *https://sectormaritimo.es/oceana-estima-la-pesca-ilegal-de-pez-espada-en-italia-en-25-me-al-ano*

### Peschereccio

*Español* **Buque pesquero** *Sinónimo*: *Barco de pesca Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Pesca*

### Piante acquatiche

*Español* **Plantas acuáticas** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino plural Dominio*: *Botánica*

### Piastrone

*Español* **Plastrón** *Sinónimo*: *Peto Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*:
*Parte inferior de la coraza de los quelonios. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dle.rae.es/peto#CIJi23p Contexto*: *Marginales: Son los escudos que encontramos en el borde del caparazón. Estos escudos están doblados, por lo que son visibles desde la parte superior y desde el plastrón. Fuente del contexto*: *http://www.infotortuga.com/2012/10/nombres-de-los-escudos-de-las-tortugas.html*

### Piattaforme di estrazione del metano

*Español* **Plataformas de extracción de metano** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino plural Dominio*: *Industra del petróleo y gas*

### Piattaforme petrolifere

*Español* **Plataformas petrolíferas** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino plural Dominio*: *Industra del petróleo y gas*

### Pinne

*Español* **Aletas** *Sinónimo*: *Extremidades ≈ Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino plural Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*:
*Cada uno de los apéndices laminares de los vertebrados acuáticos, c on los que se impulsan o dirigen. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dle.rae.es/aleta?m=form Contexto*: *Las tortugas marinas no poseen patas pero tienen cuatro aletas fuertes que le ayudan a nadar, arrastrarse en la arena y a cavar los nidos. Fuente del contexto*: *https://ecoexploratorio.org/vida-en-el-mar/especies-marinas/tortugas-marinas/#:~:text=Las%20tortugas%20marinas%20no%20poseen,cabeza%20dentro%20de%20su%20caparaz%C3%B3n.*

### Polmonite

*Español* **Neumonía** *Sinónimo*: *Pulmonía Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Preda

*Español* **Presa** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Predatore

*Español* **Depredador** *Sinónimo*: *Cazador Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Principio di annegamento

*Español* **Casi ahogamiento** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Processo evolutivo

*Español* **Proceso evolutivo** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Biología*

# R

### Raccolta dati

*Español* **Recopilación de datos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

### Razza (animale)

*Español* **Raya** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*:
*Pez selacio del suborden de los ráyidos, muy abundante en los mares españoles, cuyo cuerpo tiene la forma de un disco romboidal y pued e alcanzar un metro de longitud, con aletas dorsales pequeñas y situ adas en la cola, que es larga y delgada y tiene una fila longitudinal d e espinas, y aleta caudal rudimentaria. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dle.rae.es/raya#VEqi7AW Contexto*: *Los batoideos conforman un superorden de peces cartilaginosos que son conocidos comúnmente con el nombre de rayas o mantas. Presentan un gran tamaño, cuerpo aplanado, grandes aletas pectorales y la parte central de su cuerpo es conocida como disco. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.ecologiaverde.com/tipos-de-mantarraya-3911.html*

### Recuperare

*Español* **Recuperarse** *Sinónimo*: *Reponer fuerzas Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo transitivo e intransitivo Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Rete da pesca

*Español* **Red de pesca** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino plural Dominio*: *Pesca*

## Reti a strascico

*Español* **Redes de arrastre** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino plural Dominio*: *Pesca Definición*: *Las redes de arrastre son cónicas (fabricadas a partir de dos, cuatro o más paneles), remolcadas por una o dos embarcaciones que se utilizan en el fondo o a profundidad media (pelágica). Fuente de la definición*: *https://fish-commercial-names.ec.europa.eu/fish-names/fishing-gears_es#TN Contexto*: *La Fundación CRAM, con la colaboración de Obra Social Caja Madrid, ha llevado a cabo un proyecto basado en la creación de un dispositivo de exclusión de tortugas marinas que se instala en redes de arrastre pesqueras para posteriormente hacer una prueba piloto en embarcaciones de la zona del Delta del Ebro. El objetivo de esta iniciativa es minimizar el impacto que la pesca accidental con este tipo de arte tiene sobre esta especie marina amenazada. Fuente del contexto*: *https://cram.org/investigacion-y-conservacion/reduccion-de-la-captura-accidental-de-tortugas-marinas-en-redes-de-arrastre-dispositivos-excluidores-de-tortugas-marinas/*

## Reti da traino per gamberetti

*Español* **Redes de arrastre de camarón** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino plural Dominio*: *Pesca*

## Retrattile

*Español* **Retráctil** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Rettili

*Español* **Reptiles** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Rifiuti

*Español* **Basura** *Sinónimo*: *Desechos Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

## Rifiuti marini

*Español* **Desechos marinos** *Sinónimo*: *Residuos de mar Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino plural Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

## Rimarginarsi

*Español* **Sanar** *Sinónimo*: *Cicatrizar* ≈ *Categoría gramatical*: *Intransitive verb Dominio*: *Medicina*

## Riprodursi

*Español* **Reproducirse** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo reflexivo Dominio*: *Biología*

## Riva

*Español* **Orilla** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Geografía*

# S

## Scavare il nido

*Español* **Cavar un nido** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Schiusa

*Español* **Eclosión** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Scivolare

*Español* **Resbalar** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo intransitivo*

## Scogli

*Español* **Escollos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Geografía*

## Scuti

*Español* **Escudos** *Sinónimo*: *Placas, Escamas* ≈ *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *Encima de todos estos huesos, se desarrollan otras fuertes estructuras protectoras llamadas placas o escudos queratinosos que evitan que toda la pieza sufra raspaduras, lesiones o ataques de algunos animales marinos. Estos escudos están acomodados de manera distinta en cada especie. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.seaturtle-world.com/es/caparazones-de-tortugas-marinas/ Contexto*: *En muchas tortugas acuáticas, las capas exteriores de los escudos se desprenden anualmente. Esto es necesario. Como puedes imaginar, nadar con un caparazón pesado no es lo ideal. La muda de los escudos también permite a la tortuga librar su caparazón de algas y otros desechos. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.mitortuga.net/la-muda-del-escudo-y-la-piel-de-la-tortuga/*

## Seppellire le uova

*Español* **Enterrar los huevos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Seppia

*Español* **Sepia** *Sinónimo*: *Jibia, Choco Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *Molusco cefalópodo dibranquial, decápodo, de cuerpo oval, con una aleta a cada lado. De los diez tentáculos, los dos más largos llevan v entosas sobre el extremo, mientras que los otros ocho las tienen en to da su longitud. En el dorso, cubierta por la piel, tiene una concha cal*

*cárea, blanda y ligera. Alcanza unos 30 cm de largo, abunda en los mares templados y es comestible. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dle.rae.es/sepia#ERr2Hr4 Contexto*: *La sepia solo se reproduce una vez en la vida y después muere. En concreto las hembras mueren tras la puesta de huevos. En este sentido, las puestas son como racimos de uva que la hembra ennegrece con tinta para que no se vea dentro la diminuta sepia, perfecta y pequeña, como la pepita de una uva negra. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.fundacionaquae.org/wiki/clip-natura-las-sepias/*

## Sistema di localizzazione satellitare

*Español* **Sistema de seguimiento por satélite** *Sinónimo*: *Sistema de rastreo satelital Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

## Sito di nidificazione

*Español* **Sitio de anidación** *Sinónimo*: *Sitio de nidificación Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

## Soccorrere

*Español* **Rescatar** *Sinónimo*: *Socorrer, salvar Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo transitivo Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

## Soffocare

*Español* **Ahogarse** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo intransitivo*

## Somministrazione del cibo

*Español* **Administración de alimento** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

## Sondino

*Español* **Sonda** *Sinónimo*: *Tubo ≈ Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

## Sono accuditi, curati e controllati

*Español* **Son atendidos/cuidados, curados y controlados** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

## Sostenibilità

*Español* **Sostenibilidad** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

## Specie

*Español* **Especie** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Biología*

## Specie di acqua dolce

*Español* **Especiee de agua dulce** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Biología*

## Specie in pericolo

*Español* **Especie en peligro** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Biología Definición*: *Un taxón está En Peligro (EN) cuando la mejor evidencia disponible indica que cumple cualquiera de los criterios "A" a "E" para En Peligro y, por consiguiente, se considera que se está enfrentando a un riesgo de extinción muy alto en estado de vida silvestre. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.iucnredlist.org/es/ Contexto*: *Actualmente, hay muchas especies de animales en peligro de extinción. Las razones que amenazan la supervivencia de las especies de flora y fauna son muy variadas, aunque la acción del hombre y sus efectos sobre el cambio climático juegan un papel vital en la velocidad a la que este proceso tiene lugar. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.fundacionaquae.org/wiki/diez-animales-en-peligro-de-extincion/*

## Specie in pericolo critico

*Español* **Especie en peligro crítico** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Biología Definición*: *Un taxón está En Peligro Crítico (CR) cuando la mejor evidencia disponible indica que cumple cualquiera de los criterios "A" a "E" para En Peligro Crítico y, por consiguiente, se considera que se está enfrentando a un riesgo de extinción extremadamente alto en estado de vida silvestre. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.iucnredlist.org/es/ Contexto*: *Las capturas accidentales producidas por los aparejos de pesca, la caza furtiva de huevos y la ingestión de plásticos contribuyen a que las tortugas laúd figuren como en peligro de extinción. La Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza cataloga esta especie en "Peligro crítico" y figura en varios listados europeos e internacionales de protección. Fuente del contexto*: *https://europe.oceana.org/es/especies-en-peligro-tortugas-marinas/*

## Specie in via di estinzione

*Español* **Especie en peligro de extinción** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Biología*

## Specie migratrice

*Español* **Especie migratoria** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Biología Definición*: *Una especie migratoria se define como "el conjunto de la población, o toda parte de ella geográficamente aislada, de cualquier especie o grupo taxonómico inferior de animales silvestres, de los que una parte importante franquea cíclicamente, y de manera previsible, uno o varios límites de jurisdicción nacional". Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.minambiente.gov.co/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Gui%CC%81a-especies-migratorias-de-la-biodiversidad-en-Colombia-Volumen-3-insectos.pdf Contexto*: *Hito para la protección global de los tiburones: el tiburón escalandrún es*

*reconocido como especie migratoria en la COP14 de la Convención sobre Especies Migratorias Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.vidasilvestre.org.ar/?26662/Hito-para-la-proteccion-global-de-los-tiburones-el-tiburon-escalandrun-es-reconocido-como-especie-migratoria-en-la-COP14-de-la-Convencion-sobre-Especies-Migratorias*

## Specie minacciata

*Español* **Especie amenazada** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Biología Definición*: *Especie cuya supervivencia está en riesgo por la acción de los seres humanos. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dpej.rae.es/lema/especie-amenazada Contexto*: *Más de 12.000 crías de tortugas fueron liberadas en un río amazónico del noreste de Bolivia para repoblar y conservar una especie amenazada que ha visto mermada su población por el comercio para consumo humano de huevos, la pesca ilegal y la pérdida de hábitat. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.lavoz.com.ar/noticias/agencias/liberan-miles-de-crias-de-tortuga-en-un-rio-amazonico-de-bolivia-para-repoblar-una-especie-amenazada/*

## Specie vulnerabile

*Español* **Especie vulnerable** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Biología Definición*: *Un taxón es Vulnerable (VU) cuando la mejor evidencia disponible indica que cumple cualquiera de los criterios "A" a "E" para Vulnerable y, por consiguiente, se considera que se está enfrentando a un riesgo de extinción alto en estado de vida silvestre. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.iucnredlist.org/es/ Contexto*: *Una campaña de educación y sensibilización ambiental concienciará a turistas y bañistas sobre la vulnerabilidad de las tortugas marinas, y en particular de especies como la tortuga boba (Caretta caretta), que está catalogada como 'vulnerable', y les explicará cómo actuar en caso de observar un intento de anidamiento. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.murcianatural.carm.es/web/guest/especies-vulnerables8/-/journal_content/56_INSTANCE_fXz7/14/5338540*

## Spiaggiato

*Español* **Varado** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo Dominio*: *Ecology*

## Spratto

*Español* **Espadín** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Spugna

*Español* **Esponja** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Squalo

*Español* **Tiburón** *Sinónimo*: *Escualo, Marrajo ≈ Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*:
*Pez selacio marino, del suborden de los escuálidos, muy voraz, de m ediano o gran tamaño, cuerpo fusiforme y hendiduras branquiales la terales, boca grande situada en la parte inferior de la cabeza, arque ada en forma de media luna y provista de varias filas de dientes cort antes, y del que existen varias especies. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dle.rae.es/tibur%C3%B3n?m=form Contexto*: *La avaricia de la industria pesquera y la inacción de los gobiernos frente a ella están diezmando las poblaciones de tiburones. En concreto, se calcula que, en los últimos 50 años, estas poblaciones se han reducido un 70%. Fuente del contexto*: *https://es.greenpeace.org/es/en-profundidad/tiburones-en-extincion/*

## Stagione riproduttiva

*Español* **Temporada de cría** *Sinónimo*: *Temporada de reproducción/apareamiento Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

## Stagno

*Español* **Estanque** *Sinónimo*: *Charca Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Geografía*

## Stare a digiuno

*Español* **Ayunar** *Categoría gramatical*: *Verbo intransitivo Dominio*: *Medicina*

## Sterile

*Español* **Estéril** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo Dominio*: *Fisiología*

## Stomaco

*Español* **Estómago** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Anatomía*

## Stordimento da congelamento

*Español* **Aturdimiento por frío** *Sinónimo*: *Frío paralizante Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Medicina Definición*: *Esto ocurre cuando los reptiles tropicales quedan atrapados en aguas frías. Ya que dependen del calor externo para que sus cuerpos funcionen, sus sistemas se apagan impidiéndoles nadar, dejándolas a merced de las corrientes, llegando a la orilla y aguas profundas donde se pueden morir de frío. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.muyinteresante.com/mascotas/2643.html Contexto*: *La organización Sea Turtle Inc. ha tomado medidas en los últimos días para abordar lo que se considera el evento de aturdimiento por frío más grande registrado en la historia. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.naturalpress.ca/que-es-el-aturdimiento-por-frio-de-las-tortugas-marinas/*

## Subire un intervento

*Español* **Ser sometido a una intervención** *Sinónimo*: *Ser operado Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal Dominio*: *Medicina*

## Sversamento di petrolio

*Español* **Vertido de petróleo** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Industra del petróleo y gas*

# T

## Tag

*Español* **Marca de identificación identificación** *Sinónimo*: *Placa de identificación identificación Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

## Tagging delle tartarughe

*Español* **Marcado de tortugas** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino singular Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

## Taglio

*Español* **Corte** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

## Tamponare gli oli essenziali sul carapace

*Español* **Tocar suavemente el caparazón con aceites esenciales** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal Dominio*: *Medicina*

## Tamponare la ferita

*Español* **Contener la hemorragia** *Sinónimo*: *Tapar/taponar la herida Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal Dominio*: *Medicina*

## Tartaruga (marina)

*Español* **Tortuga (marina)** *Sinónimo*: *Tortuga de mar Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*:
*Reptil marino del orden de los quelonios, que llega a tener hasta dos metros y medio de largo y uno de ancho, con las extremidades toráci cas más desarrolladas que las abdominales, unas y otras en forma de paletas, que no pueden ocultarse, y coraza, cuyas láminas, más fuert es en el espaldar que en el peto, tienen manchas verdosas y rojizas. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dle.rae.es/tortuga?m=form Contexto*: *De las siete especies de tortugas marinas casi todas están clasificadas como en peligro de extinción, y eso se debe principalmente a las actividades humanas. La captura accidental en las artes de pesca, que a menudo resulta en la muerte, es la mayor amenaza para la mayoría de las tortugas marinas. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.worldwildlife.org/descubre-wwf/historias/7-datos-interesantes-sobre-las-tortugas-marinas*

## Tartaruga comune

*Español* **Tortuga boba** *Sinónimo*: *Tortuga caguama Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *La tortuga boba es la tortuga marina más abundante y frecuente en las aguas españolas, encontrándose principalmente en aguas mediterráneas y del golfo de Cádiz. El Mediterráneo occidental no cuenta con playas de puesta habituales, aunque sí se producen anidaciones esporádicas, que en el Mediterráneo español se están registrando en mayor número en los últimos años. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.tortugasmarinasespana.org/tortuga-boba/ Contexto*: *Es una especie altamente migratoria con un ciclo de vida complejo que se caracteriza por diversos estadios juveniles que ocupan hábitats diversos, desde exclusivamente oceánicos hasta neríticos, con los adultos realizando migraciones hacia las playas de anidación. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/es/articulos/seis-especies-de-tortuga-marina-que-se-distribuyen-en-aguas-mexicanas*

## Tartaruga di Kemp

*Español* **Tortuga lora** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *La más pequeña de las tortugas marinas también puede encontrarse en la costa Mediterránea, aunque su presencia está delimitada al Mediterráneo central, el estrecho de Gibraltar y el sudoeste de la península ibérica. Lepidochelys kempii es una especie costera habitual en climas tropicales, por lo que en la península pueden observarse de forma muy ocasional, normalmente en aguas superficiales. A pesar de que está catalogada como 'en peligro crítico por la UICN', carece de protección en España, donde no se ha encontrado ninguna zona de reproducción. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.nationalgeographic.com.es/mundo-animal/5-tortugas-marinas-que-pueden-encontrarse-mediterraneo-espanol_20063 Contexto*: *La tortuga "kempi" fue nombrada en honor a Richard Kemp, quien participó en su descubrimiento y llevó a cabo muchos estudios sobre ella. Fuente del contexto*: *http://www.iacseaturtle.org/docs/tortugas/lkempi.pdf*

## Tartaruga embricata

*Español* **Tortuga carey** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *Es una de las especies de tortuga marina más vulnerable en el mundo. Dicha vulnerabilidad la ha puesto al borde de la extinción debido a numerosos impactos sobre sus poblaciones y hábitats. La tortuga Carey se distribuye en los mares tropicales y subtropicales de los océanos Atlántico, Pacifico e Índico. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/es/articulos/seis-especies-de-tortuga-marina-que-se-distribuyen-en-aguas-mexicanas Contexto*: *Esta especie, de nombre científico Eretmochelys imbricata, cuenta con cuatro pares de placas costales y dos pares de placas prefrontales. Frecuentan aguas tropicales, sobre todo someras, principalmente de arrecifes y manglares. Su presencia en el Mediterráneo es más residual que la tortuga boba, con observaciones muy ocasionales en las costas occidentales. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.nationalgeographic.com.es/mundo-animal/5-tortugas-marinas-que-pueden-encontrarse-mediterraneo-espanol_20063*

## Tartaruga liuto

*Español* **Tortuga laúd** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *La tortuga laúd es la única representante de la familia Dermochelyidae. Es la tortuga más grande del mundo, podría llegar a 3 m y pesar 800 Kg, aunque la media está en unos 2 m de longitud y 500 kg de peso. Son fácilmente reconocibles por la forma de su caparazón, que se*

*estrecha mucho por la parte posterior. El caparazón, está formado por placas osteodérmicas unidas por una matriz cartilaginosa y recubierta por un tejido dérmico grueso dándole un aspecto coriáceo. A lo largo de su caparazón presenta 7 crestas longitudinales y 5 en el plastrón muy evidentes en las crías. Fuente de la definición*: *https://cram.org/catalogo-de-especies/reptiles-marinos/tortugas-marinas/tortuga-laud/ Contexto*: *Científicos en Estados Unidos constataron un declive del 78% en el número de nidos de tortuga laúd (Dermochelys coriacea) del Pacífico y aseguran que podría extinguirse en los próximos 20 años. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.bbc.com/mundo/ultimas_noticias/2013/02/130227_ultnot_tortugas_declive_am*

## Tartaruga marina a dorso piatto

*Español* **Tortuga plana** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *La tortuga plana (Natator depressus), también conocida como la tortuga australiana de mar plana o tortuga aplanada, es una especie de tortuga marina que se encuentra en las aguas costeras de Australia. Diferente sobre otras tortugas marinas, la tortuga plana es una tortuga de cuerpo plano y ancho que se adapta perfectamente a su hábitat en las aguas costeras poco profundas en la zona Australiana. La especie Natator es un género monoespecífico de la familia Cheloniidae, del cual forma parte la especie Natator depressus. Fuente de la definición*: *https://infotortuga.es/tipos/tortuga-plana/ Contexto*: *Sin embargo, la composición y el grosor tan ligeros de este caparazón hace que se agriete con facilidad. Hasta la misma presión del agua a determinadas profundidades del fondo puede hacer que el caparazón se rompa. Por esta causa, la tortuga plana no puede viajar a distancias que para otras tortugas no suponen un problema. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.mundotortugas.com/tortuga-plana/*

## Tartaruga olivacea

*Español* **Tortuga golfina** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *La tortuga golfina (Lepidochelys olivacea) puede medir entre 66 y 91 centímetros y pesar cerca de 100 lbs cuando alcanza la adultez. Su nombre lo recibe gracias a que todos los años, a partir de septiembre, sale del mar por las noches a desovar en las playas del Golfo de Fonseca. Cada tortuga deja entre 80 y 120 huevos que tardan 45 días en eclosionar. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.undp.org/es/honduras/historias/conservacion-de-la-tortuga-golfina Contexto*: *Alrededor de 300 tortugas golfinas (Lepidochelys olivacea), una especie en peligro de extinción, fueron encontradas hoy en frente de las costas de Oaxaca, en el Pacífico mexicano, donde murieron al quedar atrapadas en redes de pesca atuneras, informaron a Efe autoridades locales de Protección Civil. Fuente del contexto*: *https://efeverde.com/tortuga-golfina/*

## Tartaruga verde

*Español* **Tortuga verde** *Sinónimo*: *Tortuga negra Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *Su nombre se explica por el color de su grasa subcutánea. La tortuga verde es la más grande de la familia cheloniidae, oscila entre 90 cm y 160 cm, su peso puede variar entre 80 kg y 150 kg. Las tortugas verdes del Mediterráneo suelen ser de menor tamaño respecto a las de origen americano. Proporcionalmente, la cabeza es bastante más pequeña que su cuerpo, en el caparazón presentan 4 pares de escudos costales, en la cabeza tienen 2 placas prefrontales y una sola uña en cada aleta. La coloración de sus escudos varía de beige a casi negras. El plastrón suele ser amarillo pálido. Las crías de colores más oscuros presentan un reborde blanco en su caparazón y sus aletas. Fuente de la definición*: *https://cram.org/catalogo-de-especies/reptiles-marinos/tortugas-marinas/tortuga-verde/ Contexto*: *La tortuga verde (Chelonia mydas) está en riesgo de extinción por la caza furtiva, las colisiones con embarcaciones, la destrucción de su hábitat y la captura accidental en artes de pesca. Pero otra amenaza asociada al cambio climático es más insidiosa porque las tortugas marinas tienen una determinación del sexo que depende de la temperatura, lo que significa que cada vez más embriones se convierten en hembras a medida que las temperaturas siguen aumentando. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.lavanguardia.com/natural/20231113/9373023/contaminacion-empuja-tortuga-verde-desaparecer-exceso-hembras-agenciaslv20231113.html*

## Terminazioni nervose

*Español* **Terminaciones nerviosas** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino plural Dominio*: *Anatomía*

## Testuggine

*Español* **Tortuga de tierra** *Sinónimo*: *Tortuga terrestre Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*:
*Reptil terrestre del orden de los quelonios, de 20 a 30 cm de largo, c on los dedos reunidos en forma de muñón, espaldar muy convexo, y l áminas granujientas en el centro y manchadas de negro y amarillo e n los bordes. Fuente de la definición*: *https://dle.rae.es/tortuga?m=form Contexto*: *Las tortugas terrestres pueden vivir en una gran variedad de hábitats que van desde desiertos, a bosques tropicales húmedos. Por el contrario, las tortugas de agua necesitan tener agua cerca y buena parte de su vida se la pasarán dentro de ella. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.elespanol.com/curiosidades/mascotas/diferencias-tortugas-agua-tierra-habitat-alimentacion-esperanza-vida-cuidados/601190960_0.html*

## Timone

*Español* **Timón** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Transporte marítimo*

## Timpani

*Español* **Tímpanos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino plural Dominio*: *Anatomía*

## Tornare in natura

*Español* **Volver a la naturaleza** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

## Totani

*Español* **Pota** *Sinónimo*: *Calamar volador Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Trattamenti e cure

*Español* **Medicamentos y atención** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal masculino plural Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

### Trattenere le uova

*Español* **Retener los huevos** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal Dominio*: *Zoología*

### Tremagli

*Español* **Trasmallo** *Sinónimo*: *Redes de enmalle Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Pesca*

### Trigone

*Español* **Raya látigo común** *Sinónimo*: *Pastinaca, Raya con púa Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *La raya látigo común o pastinaca (Dasyatis pastinaca) es una especie de elasmobranquio rajiforme de la familia Dasyatidae2 que se encuentra en todo el Mar Mediterráneo, en el Mar Negro y en el Atlántico Oriental. Forman grupos que pueden llegar a ser numerosos. Se alimenta de crustáceos, peces, cefalópodos y bivalvos. Es ovovivíparo. De escaso o nulo interés comercial. Fuente de la definición*: *https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dasyatis_pastinaca Contexto*: *El pez de agua dulce más grande del mundo, una raya con púa, ha sido capturada en la parte camboyana del río Mekong. El animal, como confirman al medio australiano ABC News investigadores del país del sudeste asiático y de Estados Unidos, mide 4 metros de longitud y pesa 300 kilogramos. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.elespanol.com/enclave-ods/historias/20220621/descubre-camboya-pez-agua-dulce-grande-mundo/681931906_0.html*

# U

### Umidità

*Español* **Humedad** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular Dominio*: *Climatología*

### Umidità

*Español* **Humedad** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo femenino singular*

# V

### Vasca

*Español* **Tanque** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

### Vengono liberati

*Español* **Son liberados** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma verbal Dominio*: *Conservación de la vida silvestre*

### Veterinario

*Español* **Veterinario** *Categoría gramatical*: *Adjetivo Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Veterinario

*Español* **Veterinario** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Virus

*Español* **Virus** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular y plural Dominio*: *Medicina*

### Vivipari

*Español* **Vivíparo** *Categoría gramatical*: *Sustantivo masculino singular; adjetivo Dominio*: *Zoología Definición*: *[Animal] cuyo embrión se desarrolla completamente dentro del útero de la madre. Fuente de la definición*: *https://www.fbbva.es/diccionario/viv%C3%ADparo/ Contexto*: *De esta forma, los embriones, tras el apareamiento y fecundación por parte de dos individuos adultos de distinto sexo, crecen y se desarrollan dentro del vientre de la hembra, en una estructura especializada para ello. En dicha estructura, los embriones de las especies vivíparas cubren sus necesidades alimenticias y respiratorias necesarias para desarrollar sus órganos, crecer y madurar hasta que llegue el momento de su nacimiento. Fuente del contexto*: *https://www.ecologiaverde.com/animales-viviparos-que-son-caracteristicas-y-ejemplos-2366.html*

# Z

### Zona di pesca

*Español* **Zona de pesca** *Sinónimo*: *Caladero Categoría gramatical*: *Sintagma nominal femenino singular Dominio*: *Pesca*

# Appendix 2

## EXAMPLES OF TERMINOLOGICAL ENTRIES

**Italiano**

**A sangue freddo**

Sinonimo: Eterotermo, ectotermo
Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma aggettivale
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Caratterizzato cioè da temperatura corporea variabile in relazione alla temperatura esterna.
Fonte della definizione: https://dizionario.internazionale.it/parola/animale-a-sangue-freddo
Contesto: Le tartarughe sono animali a sangue freddo, dal punto di vista scientifico si dovrebbero definire ectotermi. Questo vuol dire che non sono capaci di regolare la propria temperatura corporea da soli, ma questa regolazione dipende dal calore che trovano dall'ambiente, soprattutto quello fornito dalla luce solare.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.petsblog.it/regolazione-della-temperatura-corporea-delle-tartarughe-ecco-come-funziona-veterinario-petsblog

**English**

**Cold-blooded**

Synonym: Ectothermic
Pronunciation: /ˌkəʊld ˈblʌdɪd/
Grammatical category: Adjective
Domain: Zoology
Definition: Having a body temperature that depends on the temperature of the surrounding air or water.
Source of definition: https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/cold-blooded?q=cold-blooded
Context: Like all reptiles, sea turtles are ectothermic (cold-blooded) and cannot regulate their body temperature. If water temperatures drop below approximately 50°F (10°C), sea turtles become lethargic and are unable to swim. They float up to the surface and become vulnerable to boat strikes or wash ashore and become stranded. If not rescued quickly, these defenseless animals often die of shock, predation, or trauma due to boat strike.
Source of context: https://www.nps.gov/pais/learn/nature/cold-stunned-sea-turtles.htm#:~:text=Like%20all%20reptiles%2C%20sea%20turtles,and%20are%20unable%20to%20swim.

**Español**

**De sangre fría**

Sinónimo: Ectotermos
Categoría gramatical: Sintagma adjetivo
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Los animales de sangre fría son aquellos que dependen de su entorno para regular su temperatura corporal, y que por lo tanto suelen tener una temperatura apenas mayor que la del ambiente donde se encuentran. En esto se diferencian de los animales de sangre caliente, capaces de regular su metabolismo independientemente de dónde se encuentren.
Fuente de la definición: https://concepto.de/animales-de-sangre-fria/#ixzz8S19P9j5M
Contexto: Dos estudios publicados este jueves en la revista Science revelaron escasa evidencia de envejecimiento entre ciertas especies de sangre fría, lo que desafía una teoría de la evolución según la cual la senescencia, o el deterioro físico gradual, es un destino ineludible.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.france24.com/es/minuto-a-minuto/20220623-criaturas-de-sangre-fr%C3%ADa-como-las-tortugas-no-envejecen-seg%C3%BAn-estudios

**Italiano**

**Antropico**

Categoria grammaticale: Aggettivo
Dominio: Antropologia
Definizione: Dell'uomo, che riguarda l'uomo.
Fonte della definizione: https://dizionario.internazionale.it/cerca/antropico
Contesto: L'effetto serra antropico è dovuto ai gas serra emessi dall'uomo, che amplificano l'effetto serra naturale, causando il riscaldamento terrestre.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.myclimate.org/it-ch/informarsi/dettaglio-faq/effetto-serra-antropico/

**English**

**Anthropogenic**

Synonym: Anthropic
Pronunciation: /ˌænθrəpəʊˈdʒɛnɪk/, /ænˈθrɒpɪk/
Grammatical category: Adjective
Domain: Anthropology
Definition: Anthropogenic means of, relating to, or resulting from the influence of human beings on nature.
Source of definition: https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Anthropogenic
Context: Anthropogenic climate change is defined by the human impact on Earth's climate while natural climate change are the natural climate cycles that have been and continue to occur throughout Earth's history.
Source of context: https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Natural_vs_anthropogenic_climate_change

**Español**

**Antropogénico**

Sinónimo: Antrópico
Categoría gramatical: Adjetivo
Dominio: Antropología
Definición: Producido o modificado por la actividad humana.
Fuente de la definición: https://dle.rae.es/antr%C3%B3pico?m=form
Contexto: El calentamiento global se refiere al calentamiento antropogénico del clima de la Tierra, durante un largo periodo, mientras que el cambio climático incluye tanto causas naturales como artificiales.
Fuente del contexto: https://energyeducation.ca/es/Calentamiento_global

**Italiano**

**Attrezzi da pesca**

Sinonimo: Attrezzatura da pesca
Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale maschile plurale
Dominio: Pesca
Definizione: Il primordiale regolamento nazionale del 1968 sulla disciplina della pesca marittima, tuttora in gran parte in vigore, stabilisce che "sono attrezzi da pesca gli strumenti e gli apparecchi destinati alla cattura degli organismi marini", distinguendoli in: reti, ami, altri strumenti ed apparecchi.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.pesceinrete.com/la-bussola-la-maggiore-attenzione-della-ue-sugli-attrezzi-da-pesca/
Contesto: Risultati davvero confortanti se si pensa che le reti da posta utilizzate dalla piccola pesca costiera e delle reti a strascico erano responsabili di oltre 20mila episodi di cattura ciascuno all'anno e dei palangari che, con oltre 8.000 catture anno rappresentano uno degli attrezzi da pesca più impattanti.
Fonte del contesto: https://greenreport.it/news/aree-protette-e-biodiversita/tartarughe-marine-con-attrezzi-da-pesca-selettivi-evitate-dal-20-al-100-di-catture-accidentali-video/

**English**

**Fishing gear**

Synonym: Fishing equipment ≈
Pronunciation: /ˈfɪʃɪŋ gɪə(r)/
Grammatical category: Noun phrase
Domain: Fishing
Definition: Fishing gear means any item or piece of equipment that is used in fishing or aquaculture to target, capture or rear marine biological resources or that is floating on the sea surface, and is deployed with the objective of attracting and capturing or of rearing such marine biological resources
Source of definition: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/2019/904/data.pdf
Context: Never abandon fishing gear. Hooks, lines, or nets left in the water can entangle and kill sea turtles and marine mammals.
Source of context: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/resources-fishing/fishing-tips-protect-sea-turtles-and-marine-mammals#:~:text=Marine%20Mammal%20and%20Sea%20Turtle%20Friendly%20Fishing%20Tips,-Never%20abandon%20fishing&text=Hooks%2C%20lines%2C%20or%20nets%20left,line%20and%20stash%20your%20trash.

**Español**

**Artes de pesca**

Sinónimo: Equipo de pesca ≈
Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino plural
Dominio: Pesca
Definición: Se denominan artes de pesca a los métodos utilizados en la captura y extracción de su medio natural de los peces u otras especies acuáticas como crustáceos, moluscos y otros invertebrados.
Fuente de la definición: https://fedepesca.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/GUIA-ARTES-DE-PESCA.pdf
Contexto: Con el fin de reducir las lesiones y muertes de las tortugas marinas, se pueden realizar cambios en ciertos tipos de artes de pesca, como por ejemplo: anzuelos circulares.
Fuente del contexto: https://europe.oceana.org/es/que-hacemos-fauna-y-flora-marina-tortugas-marinas-mas-informacion-cambios-en-los-artes-de-pesca/

**Italiano**

**Balani**

Sinonimo: Denti di cane
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo maschile plurale
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Crostacei della sottoclasse dei cirripedi. Sono costituiti da 6 placche che si incastrano perfettamente, conferendo all'animale la forma di un vulcano in miniatura, a protezione dell'animale dai predatori e dalla disidratazione l'apertura è chiusa da delle piastre calcaree dette placche opercolari che si aprono come una porta permettendo all'animale di interagire con l'esterno.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.ocean4future.org/savetheocean/archives/34137
Contesto: Chiunque sia stato al mare o abbia anche solo mangiato molluschi, avrà probabilmente visto un balano: si tratta di crostacei piuttosto particolari, che vivono attaccati al substrato con il dorso, e usano le zampette per raccogliere il cibo dall'acqua.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.saperescienza.it/rubriche/i-mondi-degli-animali/i-balani-si-muovono-9-11-2021/

**English**

**Barnacle**

Pronunciation: /ˈbɑːnəkl/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: Any of more than 1,000 predominantly marine crustaceans of the subclass Cirripedia highly modified for sedentary life.
Source of definition: https://www.britannica.com/animal/barnacle
Context: Although they were once thought to be related to snails, it turns out that barnacles are actually related to crabs. If you look at the animal inside the hard plates, it is possible to recognize their crab-like body plan.
Source of context: https://oliveridleyproject.org/ufaqs/what-are-barnacles-and-why-do-they-attach-to-sea-turtles

**Español**

**Bálano**

Sinónimo: Balano
Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo masculino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Crustáceo cirrópodo, sin pedúnculo, que vive fijo sobre las rocas, a veces en gran número.
Fuente de la definición: https://dle.rae.es/b%C3%A1lano?m=form
Contexto: Es natural que las tortugas presenten algunos balanos. Sin embargo, una cantidad alta de balanos puede indicar una reducción de movilidad de la tortuga a causa de alguna posible patología.
Fuente del contexto: https://cram.org/conoce-tortuga-pauli/

**Italiano**

**Bentonico**

Categoria grammaticale: Aggettivo
Dominio: Biologia
Definizione: I bentonici sono organismi che vivono a contatto con il fondale e si appoggiano ad esso per svolgere le proprie attività. Appartengono a questo sistema le alghe, i crostacei, i molluschi, gli echinodermi ma anche alcuni pesci. Lo scorfano è un tipico esempio di pesce che vive nelle vicinanze del fondale, anche se non ne è ancorato. Altri bentonici sono la murena, il grongo, la razza e la sogliola.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.rivamar.it/non-categorizzato/voi-la-sapete-la-differenza-tra-un-pesce-pelagico-ed-uno-bentonico/
Contesto: A seconda che gli animali bentonici sono attaccati al fondo (spugne, coralli, briozoi, ecc.) oppure strisciano (molluschi, nemertini, ecc.) oppure camminano (crostacei) oppure nuotano (alcuni pesci), si suole parlare di benthos sessile, strisciante, ambulante, natante.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/benthos_%28Enciclopedia-Italiana%29/

**English**

**Benthic**

Synonym: Benthal, Benthonic
Pronunciation: /ˈben.θɪk/
Grammatical category: Adjective
Domain: Biology
Definition: Occurring at the base of bodies of water: lakes, oceans, and seas. Benthos is the life attached to the bottom, or moving in the bottom mud.
Source of definition: https://www.oxfordreference.com/display/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803095459581
Context: This foraging behaviour affects the compaction, aeration, and nutrient distribution of the seabed sediment. It also affects the species diversity and dynamics of the benthic ecosystem.
Source of context: https://water.europa.eu/marine/state-of-europe-seas/state-of-biodiversity/turtles

**Español**

**Bentónico**

Categoría gramatical: Adjetivo
Dominio: Biología
Definición: Se dice del animal o planta que en general vive en contacto con el fondo del mar (bentos), aunque puede separarse de él y flotar. El término "bentónico" se utiliza para describir a los organismos que habitan en el bentos, que es el conjunto de organismos que viven en el fondo de los cuerpos de agua, como océanos, mares, lagos y ríos. Estos organismos pueden ser animales o plantas y están adaptados para vivir en ambientes acuáticos con diferentes características físicas y químicas.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.definiciones-de.com/Definicion/de/bentonico.php
Contexto: La vegetación bentónica de grandes profundidades oceánicas puede desaparecer: se vuelve amarilla, con hojas retorcidas y desaparece conforme la luz lo hace también.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.ecologiaverde.com/que-son-los-organismos-bentonicos-ejemplos-y-caracteristicas-3842.html

**Italiano**

**Bioindicatore**

Sinonimo: Indicatore biologico
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo maschile singolare
Dominio: Ecologia
Definizione: Un indicatore biologico, o bioindicatore, è un organismo o un sistema biologico usato in genere per valutare una modificazione della qualità dell'ambiente; in altre parole, è un bersaglio biologico che, in presenza di uno stress naturale o antropico, subisce variazioni rilevabili del proprio stato naturale.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/attivita/biodiversita/ispra-e-la-biodiversita/attivita-e-progetti/indicatori-biologici
Contesto: Gli organismi bioindicatori sono innumerevoli, dagli insetti fino ai rettili, pesci e funghi.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.ecosistemiebiodiversita.it/bioindicatori-cosa-sono-ed-a-cosa-servono/

**English**

**Bioindicator**

Synonym: Biological indicator
Pronunciation: /ˈbaɪəʊˌɪndɪˌkeɪtə/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Ecology
Definition: Biological indicators or bioindicators are living organisms (microbes, animals and plants) that are used as a potential tool to monitor the changes (either positive or negative) in environmental health and their possible impact on human civilization.
Source of definition: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/earth-and-planetary-sciences/biological-indicator#:~:text=Biological%20indicators%20or%20bioindicators%20are,civilization%20(Azzazy%2C%202020).
Context: Sea turtles have been traveling our oceans since the time of dinosaurs, but they are dying. Fast. Their migratory patterns, long lives, and eating practices have earned them the status of bioindicators for the health of our oceans.
Source of context: https://plasticoceans.org/sea-turtles-the-greatest-indicators-of-the-state-of-our-oceans/

**Español**

**Bioindicador**

Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo masculino singular
Dominio: Ecología
Definición: Existen numerosos y diversos recursos naturales que permiten monitorear eficazmente los problemas ambientales relacionados con la contaminación de los ecosistemas. Hablamos de los bioindicadores ambientales.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.ecologiaverde.com/bioindicadores-que-son-tipos-y-ejemplos-2846.html
Contexto: Las tortugas marinas han estado viajando por nuestros océanos desde la época de los dinosaurios, pero se están muriendo. Rápido. Sus patrones migratorios, su larga vida y sus prácticas alimentarias les han valido el estatus de bioindicadores para la salud de nuestros océanos.
Fuente del contexto: https://plasticoceans.org/la-tortuga-marina-un-gran-indicador-de-la-salud-del-mar/

**Italiano**

**Biologia marina**

Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale femminile singolare
Dominio: Biologia
Definizione: La Biologia Marina studia gli organismi vegetali e animali che vivono nelle acque salate e salmastre di oceani, mari e lagune; si occupa quindi sia di piccoli organismi visibili solo al microscopio, quali molte specie del plancton o del microbenthos, sia di specie molto grandi come i cetacei.
Fonte della definizione: https://msn.visitmuve.it/it/ricerca/settori/biologia-marina/#:~:text=La%20Biologia%20Marina%20studia%20gli,molto%20grandi%20come%20i%20cetacei.
Contesto: La Laurea Magistrale in Biologia marina intende formare un esperto che si occupa dei processi biologici, ecologici ed ambientali degli ecosistemi marini ai fini della conservazione, gestione, e salvaguardia degli organismi, degli habitat e delle risorse marine non tralasciando la valorizzazione economica delle risorse in base ai principi della sostenibilità.
Fonte del contesto: https://corsi.unibo.it/magistrale/BiologiaMarina/presentazione-della-laurea-magistrale

**English**

**Marine biology**

Pronunciation: /məˈriːn baɪˈɒlədʒi/
Grammatical category: Noun phrase
Domain: Biology
Definition: Marine biology is the study of marine ecosystems, marine organisms, and human interactions with these environments and species.
Source of definition: https://biologydictionary.net/marine-biology/
Context: Marine biology is varied - one day is spent diving for samples, the next in a laboratory, the next writing up the results. Research posts allow for biologists to concentrate on a specific area and virtually be their own boss. As work is generally contractual these scientists have the opportunity to move around.
Source of context: https://www.theguardian.com/money/2003/feb/02/wageslaves.careers

**Español**

**Biología marina**

Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Biología
Definición: La biología marina es una ciencia que estudia los procesos biológicos y su relación con el medio ambiente y los organismos acuáticos marinos, desde los microscópicos hasta los macroscópicos con aplicaciones en la conservación de los recursos naturales y su relación con el ser humano.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.carreras.una.ac.cr/biologia-enfasis-en-biologia-marina/
Contexto: Al ser una ciencia muy compleja y completa, la biología marina tiene múltiples aplicaciones. La investigación puede contribuir al conocimiento de especies, de la dinámica de poblaciones, de los ciclos de nutrientes o de la genética poblacional.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.ecologiaverde.com/biologia-marina-que-es-e-importancia-3781.html

**Italiano**

**Carapace**

Sinonimo: Teca ≈
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo maschile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Duplicatura dell'esoscheletro dei Crostacei. Ha inizio al limite posteriore della regione cefalica. È di forma e consistenza varie e, fusa con un numero variabile di tergiti, può assumere la forma di scudo lapideo o di conchiglia bivalve o di mantello.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/carapace/
Contesto: Alcuni degli organismi più grandi, come i cirripedi, possono incrostare e danneggiare il carapace delle tartarughe e aumentare l'attrito dinamico; ma possono anche essere d'aiuto nella mimetizzazione.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.nationalgeographic.it/le-tartarughe-marine-possono-trasportare-sul-guscio-oltre-100000-minuscoli-animali

**English**

**Carapace**

Synonym: Theca ≈
Pronunciation: /ˈkærəpeɪs/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: The dorsal part of the turtle shell, or the carapace, consists mainly of costal and neural bony plates, which are continuous with the underlying thoracic ribs and vertebrae, respectively.
Source of definition: https://www.nature.com/articles/ncomms3107
Context: Leatherbacks have black carapaces (top shells) dotted with white and white plastrons (bottom shells) with dark splotches.
Source of context: https://seaworld.org/animals/all-about/sea-turtles/characteristics/

**Español**

**Caparazón**

Sinónimo: Espaldar
Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo masculino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Cubierta dura, de distinta naturaleza según los casos, que protege el cuerpo de ciertos animales, como protozoos, crustáceos y quelonios.
Fuente de la definición: https://dle.rae.es/caparaz%C3%B3n
Contexto: Los científicos han sostenido a menudo que las tortugas desarrollaron el caparazón para cumplir una función protectora.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.aquariumcostadealmeria.com/por-que-tienen-caparazon-tortugas/amp/

**Italiano**

**Cattura accidentale**

Sinonimo: Cattura accessoria, bycatch
Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale femminile singolare
Dominio: Pesca
Definizione: In mancanza di una definizione condivisa di "pesca accessoria", MSC usa il termine "catture indesiderate" per indicare gli esemplari catturati che non raggiungono la taglia minima, quelli catturati in eccesso o per i quali la pesca non ha quote, e quelli appartenenti a specie non oggetto della pesca oppure appartenenti a specie in pericolo, minacciate e protette (ETP).
Fonte della definizione: https://www.msc.org/it/cosa-facciamo/oceani-a-rischio/pesca-accessoria
Contesto: Il rapporto suggerisce inoltre lo sviluppo di attrezzature alternative per sostituire gli attuali metodi di pesca ad alto tasso di cattura accidentale (bycatch) come ad esempio l'utilizzo di griglie di esclusione sulle reti a strascico, che permettono ai cetacei di liberarsi dalle reti.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.wwf.it/pandanews/ambiente/salvare-i-cetacei-dalle-catture-accidentali-si-puo/

**English**

**Bycatch**

Synonym: Incidental catch, accidental catch
Pronunciation: /ˈbaɪkætʃ/
Grammatical category: Uncountable noun
Domain: Fishing
Definition: The incidental capture of non-target species such as dolphins, marine turtles and seabirds.
Source of definition: https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/bycatch
Context: Bycatch can slow the rebuilding of overfished stocks, and place protected species such as whales and sea turtles at further risk.
Source of context: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/insight/understanding-bycatch

**Español**

**Captura incidental**

Sinónimo: Captura accesoria
Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Pesca
Definición: La captura incidental se define como cualquier especie no objetivo que se introduce accidentalmente dentro de la red de captura. Los organismos de captura incidental pueden incluir de todo, desde diferentes especies de peces, hasta mamíferos marinos, reptiles e incluso aves.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.earthecho.org/educator-resources/que-es-la-captura-incidental
Contexto: En Cuba ha sido difícil la cuantificación de la captura incidental de las tortugas marinas, al no establecerse un mecanismo que permita obtener sistemáticamente información sobre las tortugas capturadas.
Fuente del contexto: https://aquadocs.org/handle/1834/41617

**Italiano**

**Cavalluccio marino**

Sinonimo: Ippocampo
Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale maschile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Nome comune dei pesci del genere Ippocampo, e spec. dell'Hippocampus hippocampus, di piccole dimensioni, con coda prensile e muso che ricorda vagamente la testa di un cavallo.
Fonte della definizione: https://dizionario.internazionale.it/parola/cavalluccio-marino
Contesto: Come abbiamo detto in precedenza il cavalluccio marino appartiene alla sottofamiglia Hippocampinae, dove Hippos significa "cavallo" e Kampus "mostro di mare". Secondo i greci i cavallucci marini erano delle creature mitiche, per metà cavalli, di cui si servivano gli Dei per attraversare i mari e gli abissi.
Fonte del contesto: http://www.fias.varese.it/ippocampo-o-cavalluccio-marino/

**English**

**Seahorse**

Pronunciation: /ˈsiːhɔːs/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: Any of a genus (Hippocampus of the family Syngnathidae) of small bony fishes that have the head angled downward toward the body which is carried vertically and are equipped with a prehensile tail.
Source of definition: https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/seahorse
Context: To help the population of Taranto seahorses survive, we are thinking about creating protection areas and reinforcing actions that involve the breeding of some specimens of the seahorse Hippocampus guttulatus for reproductive purposes.
Source of context: https://www.acquariodigenova.it/en/seahorses

**Español**

**Caballito de mar**

Sinónimo: Hipocampo
Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal masculino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Pez teleósteo de pequeño tamaño y cuerpo comprimido lateralmente, cola prensil, que nada en posición vertical, y cuya cabeza recuerda a la del caballo.
Fuente de la definición: https://dle.rae.es/hipocampo#8rsGsQ5
Contexto: Durante el proceso de reproducción del caballito mar tiene lugar una danza nupcial entre macho y hembra, traspasando esta última los huevos a la bolsa ventral del macho que los incuba y posteriormente los expulsa.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.fundacionaquae.org/wiki/caballito-de-mar-del-mediterraneo/

**Italiano**

**Chelonidi**

Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo maschile plurale
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Famiglia di Tartarughe del sottordine Tecofore, con forme viventi e fossili del Cretaceo inferiore, arti trasformati in natatoie e corazza sempre ricoperta da scaglie cornee molto ispessite. Comprende quattro generi: Eretmochelys, Chelonia, Caretta, Lepidochelys.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/chelonidi/
Contesto: La caratteristica distintiva di questi animali, è quella di avere una corazza formata da una porzione dorsale detta carapace e una ventrale detta piastrone. Vedremo però, che esistono differenze sostanziali tra i vari Chelonidi, che riguardano la loro capacità di ritrarre la testa all'interno della corazza stessa.
Fonte del contesto: http://www.biologiamarina.eu/TartarugheMarine/Chelonidi.html

**English**

**Cheloniids**

Pronunciation: /kəˈlōnēəd/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: Cheloniids are hard-shelled sea turtles with a bony carapace (top shell) and plastron (bottom shell) with epidermal scutes (scales). In contrast, the leatherback shell of dermochelyids has a greatly reduced bony architecture, and the bones are less firmly articulated; scutes appear in hatchlings, but they are quickly shed, so the bony shell is covered with a thick, leathery skin.
Source of definition: https://www.britannica.com/animal/sea-turtle
Context: Today the cheloniids are represented by the loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta), the green turtle Chelonia mydas, the hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata), the flatback turtle (Natator depressus), and two congeneric turtles, the Kemp's ridley turtle (Lepidochelys kempii) and the olive ridley turtle (Lepidochelys olivacea).
Source of context: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/cheloniidae

**Español**

**Quelónidos**

Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo masculino plural
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Tortugas marinas grandes distribuidas por todo el mundo en mares templados tropicales y subtropicales. El espaldar y el peto están cubiertos por escudos córneos, que en su mayoría tienen un reborde central bien desarrollado. Aletas planas como remos.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.mediterranea.org/cae/cites_claves_ident_2.htm
Contexto: Paslama: esta voz, propia de Nicaragua, se documenta por primera vez, con la acepción 'reptil marino de la familia de los quelónidos de hasta 80 centímetros de longitud y 50 kilogramos de peso, con el caparazón de color verde oliva y la mandíbula en forma de pico.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.rae.es/dhle/paslama

**Italiano**

**Citizen science**

Sinonimo: Scienza dei cittadini
Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale femminile singolare
Dominio: Scienza
Definizione: La Citizens Science (Scienza dei cittadini) è una metodologia che definisce il coinvolgimento e la partecipazione attiva e consapevole in attività di analisi scientifica di persone di età, formazione ed estrazione sociale diverse unite in reti o gruppi organizzati. È una forma di collaborazione volontaria fra scienziati e cittadini, disponibili ad avere una parte attiva nella ricerca, e a raccogliere e rendicontare dati e informazioni che vengono resi pubblici.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.focus.it/scienza/scienze/che-cosa-e-la-citizen-science
Contesto: Parte a fine settembre un progetto di Citizen science con il Wwf, un monitoraggio degli animali che vivono nel Mar Mediterraneo, hotspot di biodiversità. Coinvolti anche i cittadini, accanto a biologi ed ecologi.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.corriere.it/buone-notizie/21_agosto_26/citizen-science-wwf-progetto-difendere-cetacei-squali-tartarughe-nei-nostri-mari-583d8376-0668-11ec-b525-5067ec1694a3.shtml

**English**

**Citizen Science**

Pronunciation: /ˈsɪtɪzn ˈsaɪəns/
Grammatical category: Noun phrase
Domain: Science
Definition: Specifically, citizen science is when the public voluntarily helps conduct scientific research. Citizen scientists may design experiments, collect data, analyze results, and solve problems.
Source of definition: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/citizenscience/citizen-science.htm
Context: Citizen science programs link the fields of science and the humanities to create an educated and informed public that knows how to solve problems and, most importantly, care enough to do so.
Source of context: https://theconversation.com/our-turtle-program-shows-citizen-science-isnt-just-great-for-data-it-makes-science-feel-personal-155142

**Español**

**Ciencia ciudadana**

Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Ciencia
Definición: La Ciencia Ciudadana es una manera de producir nuevo conocimiento científico a través de un proyecto estructurado de investigación colectiva, participativa y abierta, impulsado por distintos tipos de actores y actoras, quienes no necesariamente se desempeñan dentro de los ámbitos académicos.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ciencia/sact/ciencia-ciudadana/que-entendemos-por-ciencia-ciudadana
Contexto: La plataforma de ciencia ciudadana marina Observadores del Mar, con el liderazgo científico de la Estación Biológica de Doñana – CSIC, lanza el proyecto de ciencia ciudadana Tortugas Marinas. A través de él, cualquier persona puede enviar información e imágenes de avistamientos de tortugas para ayudar a conocer su distribución y reproducción, así como para estudiar sus amenazas y mejorar su conservación.
Fuente del contexto: https://delegacion.andalucia.csic.es/un-nuevo-proyecto-solicita-colaboracion-ciudadana-para-el-seguimiento-de-tortugas-marinas/

**Italiano**

**Dermochelidi**

Sinonimo: Dermochelyidae
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo maschile plurale; aggettivo
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Famiglia di Tartarughe comprendente anche forme fossili dell'Eocene. Il solo genere vivente è Dermochelys, cui appartiene D. coriacea (v. fig.), tipica dei mari tropicali, che supera i 2 m di lunghezza e i 600 kg di massa. Differisce dagli altri Cheloni per avere vertebre e coste libere, non saldate con lo scudo, costituito da piastre poligonali, ricoperto di pelle e privo di piastre cornee. Collo non retrattile; arti trasformati in pale atte al nuoto.
Fonte della definizione: https://dizionario.internazionale.it/parola/dermochelide
Contesto: Le attuali tartarughe appartengono tutte all'ordine dei Cheloni (12 famiglie, 90 generi e 260 specie). Tra queste, le due famiglie di tartarughe marine sono costituite dai Dermochelidi (1 genere e 1 specie) e dai Chelonidi (5 generi e 7 specie).
Fonte del contesto: https://marevivo.it/approfondimenti/tartarughe-vi-ameremo/

**English**

**Dermochelyids**

Synonym: Dermochelyidae
Pronunciation: https://www.definitions.net/pronounce/Dermochelyidae
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: Any of the family Dermochelyidae of marine turtles.
Source of definition: https://www.yourdictionary.com/dermochelyid
Context: In contrast, the leatherback shell of dermochelyids has a greatly reduced bony architecture, and the bones are less firmly articulated; scutes appear in hatchlings, but they are quickly shed, so the bony shell is covered with a thick, leathery skin.
Source of context: https://www.britannica.com/animal/sea-turtle#ref984974

**Español**

**Dermoquélidos**

Sinónimo: Dermochelyidae
Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo masculino plural
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Los dermoquélidos (Dermochelyidae) son una familia de tortugas que abarcan varios géneros extintos, y uno solo viviente.
Fuente de la definición: https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dermochelyidae
Contexto: Esta voz, propia de Puerto Rico, se documenta por primera vez, con la acepción 'reptil marino de la familia de los dermoquélidos de hasta 230 centímetros de longitud y 800 kilogramos de peso, con el caparazón de forma parecida a un laúd.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.rae.es/dhle/fanduca

**Italiano**

**Elasmobranchi**

Sinonimo: Selaci, Elasmobranchii
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo maschile plurale
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Sottoclasse di Condroitti con 5-7 paia di aperture branchiali. Comprende forme fossili e viventi, ancora ampiamente diffuse, fra le quali gli ordini: Carcariniformi, Esanchiformi, Eterodontiformi, Lamniformi, Pristiformi, Squaliformi, Torpediniformi e Raiformi.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/elasmobranchi/
Contesto: L'attività del centro ha come target principali, cavallucci marini, seppie ed elasmobranchi. A questi esemplari si affiancano altre catture accidentali quali astici, stelle marine e pesci ossei in via di estinzione.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.cestha.it/task2.html

**English**

**Elasmobranchs**

Synonym: Elasmobranchii
Pronunciation: /ɪˈlæsməˌbræŋk/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: Cartilaginous fish of the subclass Elasmobranchii (or Selachii), which includes the sharks, rays, dogfish, and skates.
Source of definition: https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/elasmobranch
Context: To complement their diverse lifestyles, the sensory systems of elasmobranchs boast a variability of specializations, effectively adapting each species to its ecological niche.
Source of context: https://www.cambridge.org/gb/cambridgeenglish/better-learning-insights/corpus

**Español**

**Elasmobranquios**

Sinónimo: Elasmobranchii
Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo masculino plural
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: [Peces] de esqueleto cartilaginoso, boca ventral y piel dotada de dentículos dérmicos.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.fbbva.es/diccionario/elasmobranquio/
Contexto: Los elasmobranquios, el grupo de peces que incluye a tiburones y batoideos (rayas y otros tiburones aplanados), se encuentran en todas las aguas europeas, desde las aguas frías y profundas de Groenlandia hasta las cálidas aguas subtropicales de las Islas Canarias. Los elasmobranquios son peces cartilaginosos, es decir, sus esqueletos están formados por cartílago en lugar de hueso.
Fuente del contexto: https://oceana.org/reports/guia-de-los-elasmobranquios-de-europa/

**Italiano**

**Erosione costiera**

Sinonimo: Erosione delle spiagge
Categoria grammaticale: Locuzione sostantivale femminile
Dominio: Geologia
Definizione: Per erosione costiera si intende il risultato di un processo, o di una serie di processi naturali o indotti, che modificano la morfologia dei litorali determinando una perdita di superficie del territorio emerso e sommerso, e quindi anche di volume di sedimento, in un dato intervallo di tempo rispetto al livello medio del mare.
Fonte della definizione: http://www.erosionecostiera.isprambiente.it/erosione-costiera
Contesto: Il dissesto idrogeologico è un potente modificatore del paesaggio. Nella loro virulenta forma presente, fenomeni come le frane, le inondazioni e l'erosione costiera sono stati definiti come malattia della civilizzazione.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.rizzolieducation.it/news/lerosione-costiera-cause-e-possibili-soluzioni/

**English**

**Coastal erosion**

Synonym: Beach erosion
Pronunciation: /ˈkəʊstl ɪˈrəʊʒn/
Grammatical category: Uncountable noun
Domain: Geology
Definition: Coastal erosion is the process by which local sea level rise, strong wave action, and coastal flooding wear down or carry away rocks, soils, and/or sands along the coast. All coastlines are affected by storms and other natural events that cause erosion
Source of definition: https://toolkit.climate.gov/topics/coastal-flood-risk/coastal-erosion
Context: Climate change is predicted to result in increased coastal erosion over time, as sea levels rise and storm intensity increases.
Source of context: https://www.ses.nsw.gov.au/stormsafe/coastal-erosion/learn-about-coastal-erosion/

**Español**

**Erosión costera**

Categoría gramatical: Locución sustantiva femenina
Dominio: Geología
Definición: La erosión costera es un proceso de pérdida del territorio marino costero que se genera tanto por fenómenos naturales como huracanes que afectan el equilibrio de un lugar como por intervención del hombre.
Fuente de la definición: https://periodico.unal.edu.co/articulos/que-es-la-erosion-costera-y-como-afecta-la-mano-del-hombre-en-su-aparicion/
Contexto: La erosión costera desgasta la tierra dando como resultado la pérdida de playas, costas o dunas. La erosión puede producirse debido a inundaciones, huracanes, tifones o marejada ciclónica y su alcance puede ser de corto o largo plazo.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_proteja-su-propiedad-erosion-costera_2023.pdf

**Italiano**

**Estinto in natura**

Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma aggettivale
Dominio: Conservazione delle specie selvatiche
Definizione: Una specie si considera estinta in natura quando i suoi unici membri esistenti sopravvivono in cattività, o come specie naturalizzate al di fuori del loro areale storico.
Fonte della definizione: https://animalia.bio/it/extinct-in-the-wild-ew
Contesto: Il quagga era una sottospecie di zebra diffuso in Sudafrica fino a metà dell'800, caratterizzato dal mantello con le classiche strisce solo nella parte anteriore del corpo. Fu dichiarato estinto in natura nel 1878 a causa della caccia per la carne e le pelli, mentre l'ultimo individuo in cattività è morto allo zoo di Amsterdam nel 1883.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.wwf.it/pandanews/animali/160-le-specie-estinte-negli-ultimi-10-anni/

**English**

**Extinct in the wild**

Pronunciation: /ɪkˈstɪŋkt ɪn ðə waɪld/
Grammatical category: Adjective
Domain: Zoology
Definition: An extinct in the wild (EW) species is one that has been categorized by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as only known by living members kept in captivity or as a naturalized population outside its historic range due to massive habitat loss.
Source of definition: https://animalia.bio/extinct-in-the-wild-ew
Context: However, a few "lucky" organisms that are known to be extinct in the wild still have decent populations alive elsewhere in the world. The following is a list of five organisms that have escaped permanent extinction through the work of botanic gardens, zoos, or passionate hobbyists.
Source of context: https://www.britannica.com/list/extinct-in-the-wild-but-still-around-5-plants-and-animals-kept-alive-by-humans

**Español**

**Extinto en la naturaleza**

Sinónimo: Extinto en el medio silvestre
Categoría gramatical: Sintagma adjetivo
Dominio: Conservación de la vida silvestre
Definición: Estas son especies que ya no viven en su hábitat nativo y existen únicamente en ambientes cautivos como zoológicos o centros de reproducción.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.nationalgeographicla.com/animales/2019/05/que-es-la-extincion-la-respuesta-es-complicada
Contexto: Este año nacieron 80 animales de distintas especies en el zoo de París, algunas de ellas en peligro de extinción como el perro venadero, la fosa o la gacela de Mhorr, extinta en la naturaleza desde 1970 y de la que nunca antes habían nacido crías en la institución de la capital gala.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.clarin.com/viste/nacio-cautiverio-animal-extinto-naturaleza-1970_0_7GltoCVnz5.html

**Italiano**

**Fibropapillomatosi**

Sinonimo: FP, Fibropapilloma ≈, tumore della pelle ≈
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo femminile singolare
Dominio: Medicina
Definizione: L'FP è un virus tipo herpes che provoca tumori benigni. Di per sé, i tumori non sono letali, ma possono eventualmente uccidere le tartarughe compromettendo la loro capacità di respirare o nuotare.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.nationalgeographic.it/wildlife/2020/02/lospedale-che-salva-le-tartarughe-marine
Contesto: La specie è anche oggetto di cattura accidentale nelle reti fisse e da traino. Inoltre è soggetta ad una forma di tumore, chiamato fibropapilloma, che attacca i tessuti molli e che cresce fino a impedire il movimento e la nutrizione, portando l'animale alla morte
Fonte del contesto: https://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/banche-dati/atlante-delle-specie-marine-protette/animali/vertebrati/rettili/chelonia-mydas-linnaeus-1758

**English**

**Fibropapillomatosis, FP**

Synonym: FP, Fibropapilloma ≈, skin tumor ≈
Pronunciation: https://www.definitions.net/definition/fibropapillomatosis
Grammatical category: Uncountable noun
Domain: Medicine
Definition: "Fibropapillomatosis," commonly referred to as "FP," is a tumor-causing disease that affects some sea turtles. It causes cauliflower-like tumors to form on the skin anywhere on the body, including the eyes and mouth. Tumors can also form in internal organs. Some sea turtles only have mild forms of the disease whereas others develop numerous or large tumors that result in debilitation and death. The disease most commonly affects green turtles in some areas of the U.S., in
Source of definition: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-life-distress/fibropapillomatosis-and-sea-turtles-frequently-asked-questions
Context: In this study, we successfully purified viruses directly from a sea turtle fibropapilloma and subsequently discovered a novel virus that could not have been identified using PCR with degenerate primers or a panviral microarray.
Source of context: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2648252/

**Español**

**Fibropapilomatosis**

Sinónimo: Tumor de la piel ≈
Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo femenino singular
Dominio: Medicina
Definición: La fibropapilomatosis de la tortuga marina es una enfermedad emergente caracterizada por múltiples papilomas, fibromas y fibropapilomas cutáneos, así como ocasionales fibromas viscerales.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/6337/633766720008.pdf
Contexto: En el caso de las enfermedades, la fibropapilomatosis es el padecimiento más estudiado en estos quelonios. Esta enfermedad se caracteriza por la presencia y desarrollo de tumores epiteliales benignos que pueden afectar a una tortuga enferma, está asociada con una infección por el alfaherpesvirus quelónido 5, y en casos graves puede ser fatal para las tortugas.
Fuente del contexto: https://aquadocs.org/bitstream/handle/1834/42074/RIM%2042%20(1)%20art%207.pdf?sequence=1

**Italiano**

**Gyre**

Sinonimo: Corrente oceanica ≈
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo maschile singolare
Dominio: Oceanografia
Definizione: Un gyre è un grande sistema di correnti oceaniche che si muovono in cerchio.
Fonte della definizione: https://it.alegsaonline.com/art/71841
Contesto: All'interno della circolazione termoalina ci sono delle correnti particolari, denominate Ocean Gyres o vortici. Sono correnti che creano una spirale che trasporta sempre più acqua verso il loro stesso centro; si stima che al centro delle spirali l'acqua si accumuli così tanto che il livello sale anche di un metro!
Fonte del contesto: https://shop.ogyre.com/blogs/news/ocean-gyres

**English**

**(Ocean) Gyre**

Synonym: Ocean current
Pronunciation: /dʒaɪə/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Oceanography
Definition: An ocean gyre is a large system of circular ocean currents formed by global wind patterns and forces created by Earth's rotation.
Source of definition: https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/ocean-gyre/
Context: The mystery of where leatherback turtles go after they lay their eggs on the northern beaches of KwaZulu-Natal in the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, has finally been explained by knowledge of the five spiralling ocean currents, known as ocean gyres, together with radio-tagging of turtles.
Source of context: https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2021-12-28-ocean-gyres-reveal-an-astounding-story-of-the-mysterious-travels-of-sea-turtles/

**Español**

**Giro (oceánico)**

Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo masculino singular
Dominio: Oceanografía
Definición: La Administración Nacional Oceánica y Atmosférica (NOAA, por sus siglas en inglés) define un giro oceánico como un gran sistema de corrientes oceánicas circulares.
Fuente de la definición: https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/la-gran-mancha-de-basura-del-pacifico/
Contexto: Un giro es un vórtice de corrientes marinas causadas por la circulación del viento entre los continentes. Hay cinco mayores giros subtropicales y es ahí donde los desechos plásticos se amontonan formando tremendas montañas de plástico que dañan la vida marina y pueden tener impactos nocivos a nuestra salud.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.nrdc.org/es/bio/evelyn-arevalo/giros-oceanicos-desechos-plasticos

**Italiano**

**Micosi**

Sinonimo: Fungo
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo femminile singolare
Dominio: Medicina
Definizione: Denominazione di una serie di malattie infettive causate da alcuni miceti, che possono colpire l'uomo, gli animali, le piante.
Fonte della definizione: https://dizionario.internazionale.it/parola/micosi
Contesto: La micosi è una malattia purtroppo molto frequente nelle tartarughe di allevamento che va a colpire sia la cute che la corazza dell'animale.
Fonte del contesto: http://www.tartaweb.it/micosi-macchie-bianche-sul-carapace-parti-molli/

**English**

**Mycosis**

Synonym: Fungus
Pronunciation: maɪˈkəʊsɪs
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Medicine
Definition: Any infection or disease caused by fungus.
Source of definition: https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/mycosis
Context: Turtles and tortoises seem to be prone to skin mycoses involving keratin layers of stratum corneum only, with no shell involvement.
Source of context: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10219431/#:~:text=Turtles%20and%20tortoises%20seem%20to,in%20Clemmys%20insculpta%20%5B10%5D.

**Español**

**Micosis**

Sinónimo: Hongo
Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo femenino singular
Dominio: Medicina
Definición: Infección producida por ciertos hongos en alguna parte del organismo.
Fuente de la definición: https://dle.rae.es/micosis?m=form
Contexto: Se resume algunos hallazgos con respecto a las micosis (enfermedades fúngicas) en tortugas marinas. También se comenta acerca de los hallazgos en reptiles como galápagos y cocodriliformes.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.academia.edu/33529028/Micosis_en_tortugas_marinas

**Italiano**

**Nasse**

Sinonimo: Cogolli ≈
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo femminile plurale
Dominio: Pesca
Definizione: Attrezzo da pesca a forma di trappola o di cesto fatto di giunchi intrecciati, o di rete metallica o anche di listerelle di legno, che viene calato in mare con o senza esca. È munito di una apertura congegnata in modo che i pesci o i crostacei che entrano non possano più uscirne.
Fonte della definizione: https://fish-commercial-names.ec.europa.eu/fish-names/fishing-gears_it#FN
Contesto: Il motivo principale di un impatto positivo della nassa sulla riduzione del bycatch di tartarughe marine rispetto alle reti da posta risiede nel fatto che la cattura delle nasse implica un ingresso della preda all'interno della trappola, cosa di fatto impossibile per una tartaruga, a causa delle considerevoli dimensioni.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.tartalife.eu/sites/default/files/galleria/report_finale_c3_nasse_signed.pdf

**English**

**Fish trap**

Synonym: Fishing pot
Pronunciation: /fɪʃ træp/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Fishing
Definition: A trap, designed to catch fish or crustaceans, in the form of cages or baskets made from various materials (wood, wicker, metal rods, wire netting, etc.) with one or more openings or entrances. It is usually set on the bottom, with or without bait, singly or in rows, connected by ropes (buoy-lines) to buoys on the surface showing its position.
Source of definition: https://fish-commercial-names.ec.europa.eu/fish-names/fishing-gears_en#FN
Context: Traps and pots are used all over the world to target species such as crab, lobster and cod. Fishing vessels between 25-180 feet long will drop their pots or traps in the water where the species they are trying to catch is located.
Source of context: https://wildseafoodblog.wordpress.com/2016/01/26/commercial-fishing-methods-traps-and-pots/

**Español**

**Nasas**

Sinónimo: Trampas
Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo femenino plural
Dominio: Pesca
Definición: Estas trampas, que se utilizan para capturar peces o crustáceos, son cajas o cestas hechas de diversos materiales (varillas de madera, mimbres, varillas de metal, red metálica, etc.) y con una o más aberturas o entradas. Generalmente se colocan en el fondo, con o sin cebo, individualmente o en andanas, y están unidas mediante una sirga a una boya que indica su situación en la superficie.
Fuente de la definición: https://fish-commercial-names.ec.europa.eu/fish-names/fishing-gears_es
Contexto: La nasa de red es un arte de pesca hecho de red montada en unos aros de plástico. Consta de unas cámaras en forma de "cono" uno dentro de otro, que permiten que el pez se mueva solamente hacia el interior, atrapándolo. La nasa se cierra como un acordeón para guardarla, de manera que ocupa poco espacio.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.hellofish.it/es/garlitos-y-nasas-de-red

**Italiano**

**Ovipari**

Sinonimo: Egg laying
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo maschile plurale; aggettivo
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Si dice delle specie animali che depongono uova entro le quali si compie lo sviluppo embrionale.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/oviparo/
Contesto: La famiglia degli ovipari è molto estesa, in quanto a questa categoria sono inclusi un gran numero di animali come ad esempio gli insetti, i pesci, gli anfibi, i rettili e anche gli aracnidi.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.mille-animali.com/animali/approfondimenti/animali-ovipari.php

**English**

**Oviparous**

Pronunciation: /əʊˈvɪpərəs/
Grammatical category: Adjective
Domain: Zoology
Definition: (Of fishes, reptiles, birds, etc) producing eggs that hatch outside the body of the mother.
Source of definition: https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/oviparous
Context: As oviparous reptiles, however, female turtles periodically venture onto land to nest on tropical to sub-tropical sandy beaches. All sea turtles exhibit similar reproductive behavior but each species differs in dietary and habitat preferences.
Source of context: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/sea-turtle

**Español**

**Ovíparo**

Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo masculino singular; adjetivo
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Dicho de un animal: Que pone huevos en los que se desarrollan los embriones; p. ej., las aves, los moluscos, los insectos.
Fuente de la definición: https://dle.rae.es/ov%C3%ADparo?m=form
Contexto: El tipo de reproducción de las tortugas marinas es sexual y ovíparo, es decir, estos animales que habitan en océanos y mares son animales ovíparos, pues ponen huevos de los cuales después nacen las crías. Ninguna especie es ovovivípara ni tampoco vivípara.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.ecologiaverde.com/como-se-reproducen-las-tortugas-marinas-3272.html

**Italiano**

**Ovoviviparo**

Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo maschile plurale; aggettivo
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Riferito alle specie animali le cui uova invece di essere deposte e svilupparsi fuori dell'organismo materno, permangono nell'ovidutto, dove si sviluppano e schiudono, così che i neonati sono partoriti, come negli animali vivipari. Tra i Vertebrati sono o., per es., l'orbettino, la Salamandra atra, alcuni Squaliformi e Ciprinodonti.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/ovoviviparo/?search=ovoviviparo
Contesto: Il cavalluccio marino (Hippocampus), conosciuto anche come ippocampo, è un esempio di animale ovoviviparo molto peculiare in quanto le uova si incubano dentro il padre. Durante la fecondazione, la femmina della cavalluccio marino trasferisce le uova al maschio, che le inserisce.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.animalpedia.it/animali-ovovivipari-2129.html

**English**

**Ovoviviparous**

Pronunciation: /ˌəʊvəʊvɪˈvɪpərəs/
Grammatical category: Adjective
Domain: Zoology
Definition: (Of certain reptiles, fishes, etc) producing eggs that hatch within the body of the mother.
Source of definition: https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/ovoviviparous
Context: Unlike sharks, which exhibit a wide array of birthing strategies, almost all ray species are ovoviviparous. This is remarkable, because there's a huge array of ray species and it's highly unusual for such a large group to be so dominated by ovoviviparity. Only the skates and a small number of true rays are oviparous.
Source of context: https://wildlifeinformer.com/examples-of-ovoviviparous-animals/

**Español**

**Ovovivíparo**

Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo masculino singular; adjetivo
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Los animales ovovivíparos son aquellos animales en los que su forma de reproducción combina rasgos característicos de los animales vivíparos y ovíparos. Se reproducen mediante huevos que permanecen dentro de la madre hasta el momento de su eclosión. Al nacer las crías se alimentan de los restos de yemas para luego abandonar el vientre de la madre o la madre coloca los huevos y de inmediato eclosionan. Este mecanismo les permite a los ovovivíparos tener resguardados los huevos de depredadores, clima y otros factores que les puedan afectar.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.animalesfuriosos.com/animales-ovovivíparos/
Contexto: Ciertas víboras y serpientes, como el áspid (Vipera aspis), típica de Europa, se reproducen de manera ovovivípara, expulsando a las crías vivas junto con los restos del huevo eclosionado del cuerpo materno, cuando ya están maduros.
Fuente del contexto: https://concepto.de/animales-ovovivíparos/#ixzz8S7fd2okE

**Italiano**

**Palangari**

Sinonimo: Palamiti
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo maschile plurale
Dominio: Pesca
Definizione: Attrezzi da pesca formati da un insieme di ami collegati a intervalli regolari a un unico sostegno (trave) mediante spezzoni di filo detti braccioli; i pesci sono attirati dalla presenza sugli ami di esche naturali o artificiali.
Fonte della definizione: https://fish-commercial-names.ec.europa.eu/fish-names/fishing-gears_it#LL
Contesto: Al momento sono due le strategie principali che si stanno sperimentando onde evitare che animali non target subiscano danni a causa del palangaro.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.tartamare.org/news-e-blog/il-palamito

**English**

**Longlines**

Pronunciation: /ˈlɒŋˌlaɪn/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Fishing
Definition: A drifting longline consists of a mainline kept near the surface or at a certain depth by means of regularly spaced floats and with relatively long snoods with baited hooks, evenly spaced on the mainline. Drifting longlines may be of considerable length. Some drifting longlines are set vertically, each line hanging from a float at the surface.
Source of definition: https://fish-commercial-names.ec.europa.eu/fish-names/fishing-gears_en#LL
Context: Longlines are used for the capture of pelagic (open ocean) species of fish such as tuna and swordfish. Longline fishing utilizes fishing lines that can be as much as 62 miles long.
Source of context: https://seaturtlecamp.com/longline-fishing-and-sea-turtles/

**Español**

**Palangre**

Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo masculino singular
Dominio: Pesca
Definición: Consiste en una línea única y principal ramificada con líneas de anzuelos conectadas a ella. Está formado por un elemento flotante con forma de toro, del cual se sostienen brazoladas (normalmente un hilo plástico) en cuyos extremos penden los anzuelos, con medidas que varían según las capturas. El palangre de fondo reposa sobre el lecho marino. El palangre pelágico o de superficie flota a la deriva en el mar.
Fuente de la definición: https://dpej.rae.es/lema/palangre
Contexto: Oceana esta trabajando para reducir las capturas accidentales y se ha centrado en las que se derivan de la pesca de palangre de superficie por su impacto en poblaciones de especies en peligro de extinción, como es el caso de la tortuga boba (Caretta caretta), la manta raya (Modula mobular) o el calderón común (Globicephala melas).
Fuente del contexto: https://europe.oceana.org/es/press-releases/que-nos-referimos-cuando-hablamos-de-palangre/

**Italiano**

**Pesce spada**

Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale maschile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Pesce teleosteo perciforme della famiglia xifidi (Xiphias gladius), cosmopolita dei mari caldi e temperati, con corpo lungo anche più di 4,5 m, privo di squame e di denti mascellari, caratterizzato da un prolungamento della mascella superiore in un rostro a forma di spada appiattita; ha dorso azzurro e ventre argenteo.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.treccani.it/vocabolario/pescespada/
Contesto: Il WWF lancia un appello alle 48 nazioni riunite da lunedì 14 a Vilamoura, in Portogallo, affinché, si legge in una nota "si fermi in Mediterraneo il sovra sfruttamento del pesce spada, che perdura dagli ultimi 3 decenni, e si adotti un ambizioso piano di recupero per evitare il collasso di questa specie."
Fonte del contesto: https://www.ansa.it/canale_ambiente/notizie/animali/2016/11/11/wwf-pesce-spada-a-rischio-estinzione-nel-mediterraneo_8d941c2a-3442-4f6f-9d9d-9783fe813f35.html

**English**

**Swordfish**

Pronunciation: /ˈsɔːdfɪʃ/
Grammatical category: Countable and uncountable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: A very large scombroid fish (Xiphias gladius of the family Xiphiidae) that has a long swordlike beak formed by the bones of the upper jaw and is an important food and game fish.
Source of definition: https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/swordfish
Context: Swordfish, an iconic migratory species in the Mediterranean, has been a source of income for fishermen and their families since ancient times. Unfortunately swordfish has been overfished in the last 30 years and we will be facing a potential total collapse of the stock if no action is taken soon.
Source of context: https://wwf.panda.org/discover/knowledge_hub/where_we_work/mediterranean/mediterranean_marine_initiative/mediterranean_swordfish_wwf_raises_the_alarm/

**Español**

**Pez espada**

Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal masculino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: También llamado Emperador, Aguja palar, Marrajo, Espadarte, Moro o Mako. Este pescado azul es un pez óseo y de agua salada. Pertenece a la familia Xiphidae. Vive entre 200 y 800 metros de profundidad. Habita en aguas cálidas de todo el mundo, donde la temperatura supera los 15º C, pero también pueden nadar y cazar en aguas de alrededor de 5º C.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.pescaderiascorunesas.es/pescados/pez-espada
Contexto: "La ciencia es clara al respecto: la situación del pez espada del Mediterráneo es mala y no está mejorando",afirma Lasse Gustavsson,director ejecutivo de Oceana en Eruopa. "Al contrario que el pez espada del Atlántico,que sí está gestionado,el del Mediterráneo sufre de manera persistente sobrepesca,pesca ilegal y falta de voluntad política para resolver el problema".
Fuente del contexto: https://sectormaritimo.es/oceana-estima-la-pesca-ilegal-de-pez-espada-en-italia-en-25-me-al-ano

**Italiano**

**Piastrone**

Sinonimo: Parte inferiore del guscio
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo maschile plurale
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: La piastra ossea ventrale della corazza dei Cheloni (tartarughe e testuggini), di regola costituita da 9 ossa dermiche, attaccate alle piastre marginali del carapace dorsale e come questo rivestite da placche cornee di origine epidermica.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/piastrone/
Contesto: La sintomatologia è varia e comprende carapace e piastrone molle, anoressia, deviazioni del carapace o rigonfiamenti, arresto della crescita.
Fonte del contesto: https://clinicaveterinariagaia.com/tartaruga-di-terra/

**English**

**Plastron**

Synonym: Bottom shell
Pronunciation: /ˈplæstrən/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: The bony plate forming the ventral part of the shell of a tortoise or turtle.
Source of definition: https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/plastron
Context: Consistent with their primary function as a protective covering, the carapace and plastron are heavily keratinised.
Source of context: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1166498/

**Español**

**Plastrón**

Sinónimo: Peto
Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo masculino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Parte inferior de la coraza de los quelonios.
Fuente de la definición: https://dle.rae.es/peto#CIJi23p
Contexto: Marginales: Son los escudos que encontramos en el borde del caparazón. Estos escudos están doblados, por lo que son visibles desde la parte superior y desde el plastrón.
Fuente del contexto: http://www.infotortuga.com/2012/10/nombres-de-los-escudos-de-las-tortugas.html

**Italiano**

**Pinne**

Sinonimo: Arti ≈
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo femminile plurale
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Per analogia, nome dato a formazioni simili alle pinne dei pesci, ma di origine e costituzione anatomica completamente diverse, come gli arti delle tartarughe marine, o le pieghe cutanee senza scheletro proprio, ripiene di grasso e di connettivo fibroso, dei cetacei e dei sireni.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.treccani.it/vocabolario/pinna1/
Contesto: Le tartarughe marine usano le pinne come se fossero mani. "Maneggiano" letteralmente la preda, nonostante gli arti si siano evoluti per la locomozione. Una nuova ricerca rivela che un comportamento ritenuto meno probabile nei tetrapodi marini sia in realtà molto diffuso.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.greenme.it/animali/tartartarughe-marine-pinne-mani/

**English**

**Flippers**

Synonym: Limbs ≈
Pronunciation: /ˈflɪpə(r)/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: The flippers of an animal that lives in water, for example a seal or a penguin, are the two or four flat limbs which it uses for swimming.
Source of definition: https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/flipper
Context: During foraging, their flippers allow them to hold onto prey, swipe it aside to tear off bits or leverage against the substrate to remove substantial parts of their food.
Source of context: https://oliveridleyproject.org/ufaqs/what-do-sea-turtles-use-their-flippers-for#:~:text=Apart%20from%20the%20most%20obvious,substantial%20parts%20of%20their%20food.

**Español**

**Aletas**

Sinónimo: Extremidades ≈
Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo femenino plural
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Cada uno de los apéndices laminares de los vertebrados acuáticos, con los que se impulsan o dirigen.
Fuente de la definición: https://dle.rae.es/aleta?m=form
Contexto: Las tortugas marinas no poseen patas pero tienen cuatro aletas fuertes que le ayudan a nadar, arrastrarse en la arena y a cavar los nidos.
Fuente del contexto: https://ecoexploratorio.org/vida-en-el-mar/especies-marinas/tortugas-marinas/#:~:text=Las%20tortugas%20marinas%20no%20poseen,cabeza%20dentro%20de%20su%20caparaz%C3%B3n.

**Italiano**

**Razza (animale)**

Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo femminile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Nome comunemente dato ad alcuni pesci dell'ordine dei Raiformi , presenti in tutti i mari e caratterizzati da un corpo piatto romboidale e da pinne pettorali molto sviluppate.
Fonte della definizione: https://dizionario.internazionale.it/parola/razza_2
Contesto: Squali e razze presentano una grande diversità di forme, ognuna adattata a un diverso ambiente e diverse modalità di nuoto.
Fonte del contesto: https://oneplanetschool.wwf.it/sites/default/files/file_lezioni/OPS%20-%20Elasmobranchi%20-%20Giulia%20Prato.pdf

**English**

**Ray**

Synonym: Skate
Pronunciation: /reɪ/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: Any of the cartilaginous fishes of the order Batoidei, related to sharks and placed with them in the class Chondrichthyes. The order includes 534 species.
Source of definition: https://www.britannica.com/animal/ray-fish
Context: The rays or batoids, are distinguished by their flattened bodies and disc-like shape, which are the result of their solid wing-like fins. They include torpedo rays, guitarfish, wedgefish, stingrays, eagle rays and manta rays.
Source of context: https://www.snorkeling-report.com/rays-species-identification/

**Español**

**Raya**

Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo femenino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Pez selacio del suborden de los ráyidos, muy abundante en los mares españoles, cuyo cuerpo tiene la forma de un disco romboidal y puede alcanzar un metro de longitud, con aletas dorsales pequeñas y situad
Fuente de la definición: https://dle.rae.es/raya#VEqI7AW
Contexto: Los batoideos conforman un superorden de peces cartilaginosos que son conocidos comúnmente con el nombre de rayas o mantas. Presentan un gran tamaño, cuerpo aplanado, grandes aletas pectorales y la parte central de su cuerpo es conocida como disco.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.ecologiaverde.com/tipos-de-mantarraya-3911.html

**Italiano**

**Reti a strascico**

Sinonimo: Reti da traino
Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale femminile plurale
Dominio: Pesca
Definizione: Reti da pesca di forma conica o piramidale normalmente formate da molte pezze di rete di maglia che vengono trainate in mare da uno o più natanti al fine di catturare nel loro progressivo avanzamento organismi marini.
Fonte della definizione: https://fish-commercial-names.ec.europa.eu/fish-names/fishing-gears_it#TN
Contesto: Le catture accidentali si verificano con quasi tutti i sistemi di pesca: palangari pelagici, reti a strascico, reti da posta, palangari fissi.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.legambiente.it/news-storie/natura-e-biodiversita/ridurre-la-pesca-accidentale-delle-tartarughe-marine-azioni-concrete-tramite-il-progetto-tartalife-tra-i-partner-anche-legambiente/

**English**

**Trawls**

Pronunciation: /trɔːl/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Fishing
Definition: The trawl nets are cone-shaped net (made from two, four or more panels) which are towed, by one or two boats, on the bottom or in midwater (pelagic).
Source of definition: https://fish-commercial-names.ec.europa.eu/fish-names/fishing-gears_en#TN
Context: Trawls are large nets towed either in the water column (mid-water trawls) or on the seafloor (bottom trawls) depending on the target catch. Anything caught is funneled into the codend at the end of the net which is hauled onto the boat and dumped on the deck.
Source of context: https://bycatchsolutions.org/fisheries/northern-atlantic-ocean/trawls/

**Español**

**Redes de arrastre**

Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino plural
Dominio: Pesca
Definición: Las redes de arrastre son cónicas (fabricadas a partir de dos, cuatro o más paneles), remolcadas por una o dos embarcaciones que se utilizan en el fondo o a profundidad media (pelágica).
Fuente de la definición: https://fish-commercial-names.ec.europa.eu/fish-names/fishing-gears_es#TN
Contexto: La Fundación CRAM, con la colaboración de Obra Social Caja Madrid, ha llevado a cabo un proyecto basado en la creación de un dispositivo de exclusión de tortugas marinas que se instala en redes de arrastre pesqueras para posteriormente hacer una prueba piloto en embarcaciones de la zona del Delta del Ebro. El objetivo de esta iniciativa es minimizar el impacto que la pesca accidental con este tipo de arte tiene sobre esta especie marina amenazada.
Fuente del contexto: https://cram.org/investigacion-y-conservacion/reduccion-de-la-captura-accidental-de-tortugas-marinas-en-redes-de-arrastre-dispositivos-excluidores-de-tortugas-marinas/

**Italiano**

**Scuti**

Sinonimo: Scudi, Squame ≈
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo maschile plurale
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Ciascuna delle grandi scaglie cornee del tegumento dei Rettili.
Fonte della definizione: https://dizionario.internazionale.it/parola/scuto
Contesto: Tutto il corpo è protetto da una corazza e lo scudo dorsale, leggermente a forma di cuore, viene chiamato carapace, formato da cinque coppie di placche cornee (dette scudi) di colore rosso marrone e verde, fuse insieme a formare i caratteristici solchi.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.tartalife.eu/sites/default/files/galleria/3a_-_i.c._raiti_-_siracusa.pdf

**English**

**Scutes**

Synonym: Scales ≈
Pronunciation: /skjuːt/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: A horny or chitinous plate that makes up part of the exoskeleton in armadillos, turtles, fishes, etc.
Source of definition: https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/scute
Context: If you find five lateral scutes the turtle is either a Loggerhead or a Kemps Ridley.
Source of context: https://www.nestonline.org/sea-turtle-identification/

**Español**

**Escudos**

Sinónimo: Placas, Escamas ≈
Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo masculino plural
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Encima de todos estos huesos, se desarrollan otras fuertes estructuras protectoras llamadas placas o escudos queratinosos que evitan que toda la pieza sufra raspaduras, lesiones o ataques de algunos animales marinos. Estos escudos están acomodados de manera distinta en cada especie.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.seaturtle-world.com/es/caparazones-de-tortugas-marinas/
Contexto: En muchas tortugas acuáticas, las capas exteriores de los escudos se desprenden anualmente. Esto es necesario. Como puedes imaginar, nadar con un caparazón pesado no es lo ideal. La muda de los escudos también permite a la tortuga librar su caparazón de algas y otros desechos.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.mitortuga.net/la-muda-del-escudo-y-la-piel-de-la-tortuga/

**Italiano**

**Seppia**

Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo femminile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Nome comune dei Molluschi Cefalopodi Coleoidei Sepioidei Sepidi del genere Sepia diffuso lungo le coste mediterranee, atlantiche e dei mari del Nord, su fondi arenosi e fangosi, fino a profondità di oltre 100 m. Oltre a Sepia officinalis sono comuni Sepia elegans, Sepia orbignyiana, Sepia rex.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/seppia/
Contesto: CESTHA segue progetti di tutela delle uova e dei giovanili di seppia da oltre otto anni. L'obiettivo è quello di ridurre la distruzione delle deposizioni che avviene in concomitanza alle operazioni di pesca della specie Sepia officinalis.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.cestha.it/task2.html

**English**

**Cuttlefish**

Pronunciation: ˈkʌtlfɪʃ/
Grammatical category: Uncountable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: Cuttlefish, any of several marine cephalopods of the order Sepioidea, related to the octopus and squid and characterized by a thick internal calcified shell called the cuttlebone.
Source of definition: https://www.britannica.com/animal/cuttlefish
Context: The black eggs of the Cuttlefish, Sepia officinalis, can be collected from early spring until mid-summer, beyond the low spring tide mark in sea grass or around the bottom of seaweed fronds. The black eggs, generally called "sea grapes" are all of a similar size, about 15 to 25 mm long and are usually set in bunches. When the eggs hatch, each will produce a perfectly formed cuttlefish between 12 and 20 mm long1, able to swim, squirt ink and feed.
Source of context: https://www.glaucus.org.uk/Cuttle2.htm

**Español**

**Sepia**

Sinónimo: Jibia, Choco
Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo femenino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Molusco cefalópodo dibranquial, decápodo, de cuerpo oval, con una aleta a cada lado. De los diez tentáculos, los dos más largos llevan ventosas sobre el extremo, mientras que los otros ocho las tienen en tod
Fuente de la definición: https://dle.rae.es/sepia#ERr2Hr4
Contexto: La sepia solo se reproduce una vez en la vida y después muere. En concreto las hembras mueren tras la puesta de huevos. En este sentido, las puestas son como racimos de uva que la hembra ennegrece con tinta para que no se vea dentro la diminuta sepia, perfecta y pequeña, como la pepita de una uva negra.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.fundacionaquae.org/wiki/clip-natura-las-sepias/

**Italiano**

**Specie in pericolo**

Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo femminile singolare e plurale
Dominio: Biologia
Definizione: Una specie è In Pericolo di estinzione EN (Endangered) quando le migliori prove disponibili indicano che soddisfa uno qualsiasi dei criteri da A a E per l'Endangered secondo i criteri della Lista Rossa IUCN, ed è quindi considerato ad altissimo rischio di estinzione in natura.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.animalwatching.it/rischio-estinzione/in-pericolo/
Contesto: Una specie è In Pericolo se la sua probabilità di estinzione è stimata superiore al 20% in 20 anni o cinque generazioni.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.iucn.it/categorie.php#:~:text=Secondo%20il%20criterio%20E%20una,10%20anni%20o%20tre%20generazioni.

**English**

**Endangered species**

Pronunciation: /ɪn ˈdeɪndʒəd ˈspiːʃiːz/
Grammatical category: Noun phrase
Domain: Biology
Definition: A taxon is Endangered (EN) when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extincion in the wild.
Source of definition: https://www.iucnredlist.org/
Context: While there have been amazing and inspirational wildlife successes and stories in the past, many animals are still endangered mostly due to unsustainable human-led activities.
Source of context: https://www.wwf.org.uk/learn/wildlife/endangered-animals

**Español**

**Especie en peligro**

Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Biología
Definición: Un taxón está En Peligro (EN) cuando la mejor evidencia disponible indica que cumple cualquiera de los criterios "A" a "E" para En Peligro y, por consiguiente, se considera que se está enfrentando a un riesgo de extinción muy alto en estado de vida silvestre.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.iucnredlist.org/es/
Contexto: Actualmente, hay muchas especies de animales en peligro de extinción. Las razones que amenazan la supervivencia de las especies de flora y fauna son muy variadas, aunque la acción del hombre y sus efectos sobre el cambio climático juegan un papel vital en la velocidad a la que este proceso tiene lugar.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.fundacionaquae.org/wiki/diez-animales-en-peligro-de-extincion/

**Italiano**

**Specie in pericolo critico**

Sinonimo: Specie gravemente minacciata, specie a grave rischio di estinzione
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo femminile singolare e plurale
Dominio: Biologia
Definizione: Una specie è In Pericolo Critico CR (Critically Endangered) quando le migliori prove disponibili indicano che soddisfa uno qualsiasi dei criteri da A a E per il Critically Endangered secondo i criteri della Lista Rossa IUCN, ed è quindi considerato di fronte a un rischio estremamente elevato di estinzione in natura.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.animalwatching.it/rischio-estinzione/in-pericolo-critico/
Contesto: Una specie è In Pericolo se la sua probabilità di estinzione è stimata superiore al 20% in 20 anni o cinque generazioni.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.iucn.it/categorie.php#:~:text=Secondo%20il%20criterio%20E%20una,10%20anni%20o%20tre%20generazioni.

**English**

**Critically endangered species**

Pronunciation: /ˈkrɪtɪkli ɪn ˈdeɪndʒəd ˈspiːʃiːz/
Grammatical category: Noun phrase
Domain: Biology
Definition: A taxon is Critically Endangered (CR) when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extincion in the wild.
Source of definition: https://www.iucnredlist.org/
Context: The Bolivian chinchilla rat (Abrocoma boliviensis) is a rodent found in a small section of the Santa Cruz region of Bolivia. It is critically endangered because its extent of occurrence is less than 100 square kilometers (39 square miles).
Source of context: https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/endangered-species/

**Español**

**Especie en peligro crítico**

Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Biología
Definición: Un taxón está En Peligro Crítico (CR) cuando la mejor evidencia disponible indica que cumple cualquiera de los criterios "A" a "E" para En Peligro Crítico y, por consiguiente, se considera que se está enfrentando a un riesgo de extinción extremadamente alto en estado de vida silvestre.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.iucnredlist.org/es/
Contexto: Las capturas accidentales producidas por los aparejos de pesca, la caza furtiva de huevos y la ingestión de plásticos contribuyen a que las tortugas laúd figuren como en peligro de extinción. La Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza cataloga esta especie en "Peligro crítico" y figura en varios listados europeos e internacionales de protección.
Fuente del contexto: https://europe.oceana.org/es/especies-en-peligro-tortugas-marinas/

**Italiano**

**Specie migratrice**

Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale femminile singolare
Dominio: Biologia
Definizione: La popolazione complessiva o una parte geograficamente distinta della popolazione di qualsiasi specie o di un taxon inferiore di animali selvatici, di cui una parte rilevante attraversi, ciclicamente e in modo prevedibile, uno o più confini nazionali.
Fonte della definizione: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/IT/legal-content/summary/convention-on-the-conservation-of-migratory-species-of-wild-animals-bonn-convention.html#:~:text=Specie%20migratrice%3A%20la%20popolazione%20complessiva,uno%20o%20pi%C3%B9%20confini%20nazionali.
Contesto: Tra i Rettili, le tartarughe marine vengono considerate specie migratrici per eccellenza dato che trascorrono una lunga parte della loro vita in mare aperto praticamente in ogni fase del loro ciclo vitale, spostandosi anche su vaste aree.
Fonte del contesto: https://etd.adm.unipi.it/theses/available/etd-05222007-124524/unrestricted/04introduzione.PDF

**English**

**Migratory species**

Pronunciation: /ˈmaɪgrətri ˈspiːʃiːz/
Grammatical category: Noun phrase
Domain: Biology
Definition: Migratory species are species that move from one habitat to another during different times of the year, as they cannot live in the same environment all year round due to seasonal limitations in factors such as food, sunlight, and temperature. The movement between habitats, which can exceed thousands of miles/kilometers in length for some migratory birds and mammals such as whales, is referred to as migration.
Source of definition: https://www.encyclopedia.com/environment/energy-government-and-defense-magazines/migratory-species
Context: Migratory species include some of the most iconic species on the planet such as sea turtles, whales and sharks in our oceans, elephants, wild cats, and herds of hooved species that cross plains and deserts, raptors, waterbirds and songbirds that cross through the skies, and even insects such as the monarch butterfly.
Source of context: https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/publication/State%20of%20the%20Worlds%20Migratory%20Species%20report_E.pdf

**Español**

**Especie migratoria**

Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Biología
Definición: Una especie migratoria se define como "el conjunto de la población, o toda parte de ella geográficamente aislada, de cualquier especie o grupo taxonómico inferior de animales silvestres, de los que una parte importante franquea cíclicamente, y de manera previsible, uno o varios límites de jurisdicción nacional".
Fuente de la definición: https://www.minambiente.gov.co/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Gui%CC%81a-especies-migratorias-de-la-biodiversidad-en-Colombia-Volumen-3-insectos.pdf
Contexto: Hito para la protección global de los tiburones: el tiburón escalandrún es reconocido como especie migratoria en la COP14 de la Convención sobre Especies Migratorias
Fuente del contexto: https://www.vidasilvestre.org.ar/?26662/Hito-para-la-proteccion-global-de-los-tiburones-el-tiburon-escalandrun-es-reconocido-como-especie-migratoria-en-la-COP14-de-la-Convencion-sobre-Especies-Migratorias

**Italiano**

**Specie minacciata**

Sinonimo: Specie a rischio di estinzione, specie in via di estinzione
Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale femminile singolare
Dominio: Biologia
Definizione: Tra le categorie di estinzione e quella di Minor Preoccupazione si trovano le categorie di minaccia, che identificano specie che corrono un crescente rischio di estinzione nel breve o medio termine: Vulnerabile (VU, Vulnerable), In Pericolo (EN, Endangered) e In Pericolo Critico (CR, Critically Endangered).
Fonte della definizione: https://www.iucn.it/categorie.php#:~:text=Secondo%20il%20criterio%20E%20una,10%20anni%20o%20tre%20generazioni.
Contesto: Nel 2020 sono stati registrate oltre 200 nidificazioni sulle nostre spiagge della grande tartaruga marina Caretta caretta, specie minacciata di estinzione.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.legambiente.it/comunicati-stampa/biodiversita-a-rischio-il-nuovo-report-di-legambiente/

**English**

**Threatened species**

Synonym: Threatened with extinction species
Pronunciation: /ˈθretnd ˈspiːʃiːz/
Grammatical category: Noun phrase
Domain: Biology
Definition: Species in the Vulnerable, Endangered and Critically Endangered categories are collectively described as 'threatened'.
Source of definition: https://www.iucnredlist.org/about/faqs#:~:text=Species%20in%20the%20Vulnerable%2C%20Endangered,Possibly%20Extinct%20in%20the%20Wild.
Context: Marine turtles are ancient reptiles that have been in the Pacific since dinosaurs roamed the earth and are very important to Vanuatu's natural and cultural heritage. However, turtles are globally threatened species and listed as vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species.
Source of context: https://www.sprep.org/news/protecting-our-turtles-now-and-into-the-future

**Español**

**Especie amenazada**

Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Biología
Definición: Especie cuya supervivencia está en riesgo por la acción de los seres humanos.
Fuente de la definición: https://dpej.rae.es/lema/especie-amenazada
Contexto: Más de 12.000 crías de tortugas fueron liberadas en un río amazónico del noreste de Bolivia para repoblar y conservar una especie amenazada que ha visto mermada su población por el comercio para consumo humano de huevos, la pesca ilegal y la pérdida de hábitat.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.lavoz.com.ar/noticias/agencias/liberan-miles-de-crias-de-tortuga-en-un-rio-amazonico-de-bolivia-para-repoblar-una-especie-amenazada/

**Italiano**

**Specie vulnerabile**

Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale femminile singolare
Dominio: Biologia
Definizione: Una specie è classificata Vulnerabile VU (Vulnerable) quando i dati indicano che viene rispettato uno o più dei criteri da A ad E per il Vulnerabile, ed è quindi considerato ad alto rischio di estinzione in natura secondo i criteri della Lista Rossa IUCN.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.animalwatching.it/rischio-estinzione/vulnerabile/
Contesto: Una specie è Vulnerabile se la sua probabilità di estinzione è stimata superiore al 10% in 100 anni.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.iucn.it/categorie.php#:~:text=Secondo%20il%20criterio%20E%20una,10%20anni%20o%20tre%20generazioni.

**English**

**Vulnerable species**

Pronunciation: /ˈvʌlnərəbl ˈspiːʃiːz/
Grammatical category: Noun phrase
Domain: Biology
Definition: A taxon is Vulnerable (VU) when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extincion in the wild.
Source of definition: https://www.iucnredlist.org/
Context: he Ethiopian banana frog (Afrixalus enseticola) is a small frog native to high-altitude areas of southern Ethiopia. It is a vulnerable species because its area of occupancy is less than 2,000 square kilometers (772 square' miles). The extent and quality of its forest habitat are in decline. Threats to this habitat include forest clearance, mostly for housing and agriculture.
Source of context: https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/endangered-species/

**Español**

**Especie vulnerable**

Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Biología
Definición: Un taxón es Vulnerable (VU) cuando la mejor evidencia disponible indica que cumple cualquiera de los criterios "A" a "E" para Vulnerable y, por consiguiente, se considera que se está enfrentando a un riesgo de extinción alto en estado de vida silvestre.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.iucnredlist.org/es/
Contexto: Una campaña de educación y sensibilización ambiental concienciará a turistas y bañistas sobre la vulnerabilidad de las tortugas marinas, y en particular de especies como la tortuga boba (Caretta caretta), que está catalogada como 'vulnerable', y les explicará cómo actuar en caso de observar un intento de anidamiento.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.murcianatural.carm.es/web/guest/especies-vulnerables8/-/journal_content/56_INSTANCE_fXz7/14/5338540

**Italiano**

**Squalo**

Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo maschile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Nome di varî pesci cartilaginei a corpo tipicamente fusiforme, con fenditure branchiali ai lati, di solito predatori, con bocca arcuata, generalmente ventrale e munita per lo più di numerosi denti aguzzi. Fra i più noti, presenti anche nel Mediterraneo, lo s. azzurro (lat. scient. Prionace glauca), più spesso chiamato verdesca.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.treccani.it/vocabolario/squalo/
Contesto: Più del 50 % delle specie di squalo presenti nel Mediterraneo e un quarto di tutte le specie al mondo rischia di estinguersi. Il bycatch o pesca accidentale è una delle principali minacce per la sopravvivenza degli squali: il 10-15 % degli animali marini catturati dagli ami dei palangari è costituito da squali.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.wwf.it/specie-e-habitat/specie/squali/#:~:text=Pi%C3%B9%20del%2050%20%25%20delle%20specie,palangari%20%C3%A8%20costituito%20da%20squali.

**English**

**Shark**

Pronunciation: /ʃɑːk/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: Any of numerous species of cartilaginous fishes of predatory habit that constitute the order Selachii (class Chondrichthyes).
Source of definition: https://www.britannica.com/animal/shark
Context: The biggest threat to sharks is overfishing. Overfishing occurs when fish are taken at a rate faster than they can reproduce, which means that their populations begin to fall. Sharks are particularly vulnerable to overfishing as they typically reproduce more slowly than other types of fish.
Source of context: https://saveourseas.com/worldofsharks/which-sharks-are-the-most-endangered

**Español**

**Tiburón**

Sinónimo: Escualo, Marrajo ≈
Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo masculino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Pez selacio marino, del suborden de los escuálidos, muy voraz, de mediano o gran tamaño, cuerpo fusiforme y hendiduras branquiales laterales, boca grande situada en la parte inferior de la cabeza, arqueada
Fuente de la definición: https://dle.rae.es/tibur%C3%B3n?m=form
Contexto: La avaricia de la industria pesquera y la inacción de los gobiernos frente a ella están diezmando las poblaciones de tiburones. En concreto, se calcula que, en los últimos 50 años, estas poblaciones se han reducido un 70%.
Fuente del contexto: https://es.greenpeace.org/es/en-profundidad/tiburones-en-extincion/

**Italiano**

**Stordimento da congelamento**

Sinonimo: Cold stunning
Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale maschile singolare
Dominio: Medicina
Definizione: Quando la temperatura dell'acqua si abbassa troppo provoca il fenomeno del cold stunning o stordimento da congelamento. Le tartarughe riducono drasticamente il loro metabolismo entrando in una sorta di letargia che le porta però pericolosamente a spiaggiare.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.wwf.it/specie-e-habitat/specie/tartaruga-marina/
Contesto: Le tartarughe ferite sono più predisposte alle malattie come la polmonite, alle ferite e alla predazione. Il "cold stunning" capita durante ondate di freddo insolite, ma in alcune zone è un fenomeno che si ripete ogni inverno e che uccide più del 60% delle tartarughe che non riescono a migrare.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.animal-ethics.org/condizioni-meteorologiche-e-animali-selvatici/

**English**

**Cold stunning**

Pronunciation: /kəʊld ˈstʌnɪŋ/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Medicine
Definition: Cold-stunning is a condition in which sea turtles become very weak and inactive from exposure to cold temperatures. It generally occurs when water temperatures fall below 50°F (10°C) where sea turtles are present. Cold-stunned turtles become lethargic and are eventually unable to swim causing them to float at the surface. Wind and/or tides may wash them ashore.
Source of definition: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-life-distress/cold-stunning-and-sea-turtles-frequently-asked-questions
Context: Depending on their life stage and species, sea turtles exposed to abrupt drops in temperature may suffer from cols stunning, a form of hypothermia.
Source of context: https://oliveridleyproject.org/ufaqs/why-do-turtles-become-cold-stunned

**Español**

**Aturdimiento por frío**

Sinónimo: Frío paralizante
Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal masculino singular
Dominio: Medicina
Definición: Esto ocurre cuando los reptiles tropicales quedan atrapados en aguas frías. Ya que dependen del calor externo para que sus cuerpos funcionen, sus sistemas se apagan impidiéndoles nadar, dejándolas a merced de las corrientes, llegando a la orilla y aguas profundas donde se pueden morir de frío.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.muyinteresante.com/mascotas/2643.html
Contexto: La organización Sea Turtle Inc. ha tomado medidas en los últimos días para abordar lo que se considera el evento de aturdimiento por frío más grande registrado en la historia.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.naturalpress.ca/que-es-el-aturdimiento-por-frio-de-las-tortugas-marinas/

**Italiano**

**Tartaruga (marina)**

Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo femminile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Rettile con il corpo protetto da una corazza, nella quale ritrae il capo e le zampe in caso di pericolo, che deposita le uova in buche scavate nella sabbia , colloq., testuggine; nome comune delle specie marine dell'ordine dei Cheloni.
Fonte della definizione: https://dizionario.internazionale.it/parola/tartaruga
Contesto: Le zampe delle tartarughe sono molto più piatte rispetto a quelle delle testuggini, visto il loro ambiente. Lo stesso vale in qualche modo per il corpo, che risulta più allungato e piatto, in un certo senso più idrodinamico. Le testuggini invece sono più tozze e raggiungono dimensioni nettamente maggiori. Allo stesso tempo vivono più a lungo: le tartarughe sono animali che sopravvivono anche 80 anni, ma le testuggini possono raggiungere anche i due secoli d'età.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.innaturale.com/tartaruga-testuggine-vi-spieghiamo-la-differenza

**English**

**(Sea) turtle**

Pronunciation: /ˈtɜːtl/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: Any reptile with a body encased in a bony shell, including tortoises. Although numerous animals, from invertebrates to mammals, have evolved shells, none has an architecture like that of turtles. The turtle shell has a top (carapace) and a bottom (plastron).
Source of definition: https://www.britannica.com/animal/turtle-reptile
Context: All turtles have a body encased in a hard, bony shell made up of plates, but while water-based turtles tend to be streamlined with flattened flippers, the land-dwelling tortoises usually have more domed shells and stockier 'elephantine' legs.
Source of context: https://www.discoverwildlife.com/animal-facts/reptiles/turtle-vs-tortoise

**Español**

**Tortuga (marina)**

Sinónimo: Tortuga de mar
Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo femenino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Reptil marino del orden de los quelonios, que llega a tener hasta dos metros y medio de largo y uno de ancho, con las extremidades torácicas más desarrolladas que las abdominales, unas y otras en forma de
Fuente de la definición: https://dle.rae.es/tortuga?m=form
Contexto: De las siete especies de tortugas marinas casi todas están clasificadas como en peligro de extinción, y eso se debe principalmente a las actividades humanas. La captura accidental en las artes de pesca, que a menudo resulta en la muerte, es la mayor amenaza para la mayoría de las tortugas marinas.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.worldwildlife.org/descubre-wwf/historias/7-datos-interesantes-sobre-las-tortugas-marinas

**Italiano**

**Tartaruga comune**

Sinonimo: Caretta caretta
Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale femminile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: La tartaruga comune o tartaruga caretta (Caretta caretta) è la specie più conosciuta ed è diffusa in molti mari del mondo, compreso il Mediterraneo. È una specie a rischio che ha subito un forte calo delle popolazioni negli ultimi anni, ma grazie a numerosi progetti di conservazione sta ritornando a nidificare lungo le coste sabbiose, comprese quelle italiane. Globalmente è considerata Vulnerabile dalla IUCN.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.kodami.it/tutte-le-specie-di-tartarughe-marine-antichi-e-minacciati-abitanti-degli-oceani/
Contesto: Le principali minacce per la carettasono costituite dalle catture accidentali (F02) con attrezzi da pesca (soprattutto palangari e reti a strascico), dal disturbo antropico nei siti di nidificazione (G05), dal bracconaggio (F05), dal degrado dell'habitat (J03), dall'ingestione di rifiuti (H03) che in alcuni casi provocano il soffocamento e la morte degli individui. Il traffico navale può determinare collisioni (G05) con individui che nuotano in superficie.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/banche-dati/atlante-delle-specie-marine-protette/animali/vertebrati/rettili/caretta-caretta-linnaeus-1758

**English**

**Loggerhead sea turtle**

Pronunciation: /ˈlɒg.ə.hed ˈtɜːtl/
Grammatical category: Noun phrase
Domain: Zoology
Definition: Caretta caretta measures up to 120 cm for 200 kg. Carnivorous, it eats jellyfish, small fish, crabs and shrimps. A powerful jaw muscle allows it to crush the crustaceans before ingesting them.
Source of definition: https://www.oceano.org/en/resources/7-species-of-sea-turtle/
Context: Loggerheads are the most common turtle in the Mediterranean, nesting on beaches from Greece and Turkey to Israel and Libya. Many of their nesting beaches are under threat from tourism development.
Source of context: https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/loggerhead-turtle

**Español**

**Tortuga boba**

Sinónimo: Tortuga caguama
Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: La tortuga boba es la tortuga marina más abundante y frecuente en las aguas españolas, encontrándose principalmente en aguas mediterráneas y del golfo de Cádiz. El Mediterráneo occidental no cuenta con playas de puesta habituales, aunque sí se producen anidaciones esporádicas, que en el Mediterráneo español se están registrando en mayor número en los últimos años.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.tortugasmarinasespana.org/tortuga-boba/
Contexto: Es una especie altamente migratoria con un ciclo de vida complejo que se caracteriza por diversos estadios juveniles que ocupan hábitats diversos, desde exclusivamente oceánicos hasta neríticos, con los adultos realizando migraciones hacia las playas de anidación.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/es/articulos/seis-especies-de-tortuga-marina-que-se-distribuyen-en-aguas-mexicanas

**Italiano**

**Tartaruga di Kemp**

Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale femminile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: La tartaruga di Kemp (Lepidochelys kempii) è la più rara e minacciata tra tutte. È anche una delle più piccole e loro areale comprende l'Oceano Atlantico e il Golfo del Messico. Tuttavia, quasi tutte le femmine nidificano su una singola spiaggia, Rancho Nuevo, nello stato messicano del Tamaulipas. Per questo motivo è considerata In pericolo critico dalla IUCN.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.kodami.it/tutte-le-specie-di-tartarughe-marine-antichi-e-minacciati-abitanti-degli-oceani/
Contesto: La tartaruga di Kemp è la tartaruga marina maggiormente a rischio di estinzione a livello globale. Nel Mediterraneo le principali minacce sono costituite dalle catture accidentali, dal disturbo antropico nei potenziali siti di nidificazione dal degrado generale dell'habitat. Il traffico navale può determinare collisioni con individui che nuotano in superficie.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/banche-dati/atlante-delle-specie-marine-protette/animali/vertebrati/rettili/lepidochelys-kempii-garman-1880

**English**

**Kemp's ridley sea turtle**

Pronunciation: https://it.youglish.com/pronounce/kemp%27s%20ridley%20turtle/english
Grammatical category: Noun phrase
Domain: Zoology
Definition: Lepidochelys kempii is the rarest and most discreet. It is also the smallest: from 45 to 70 cm for 30 to 50 kg. It lays mainly on the Mexican beach of Playa de Rancho Nuevo.
Source of definition: https://www.oceano.org/en/resources/7-species-of-sea-turtle/
Context: Until recently, the endangered Kemp's ridley turtle was on the brink of extinction in the 1960's. Thanks to strict protection laws which protected their nesting beaches in Mexico and reduced accidental capture in fishing gear, the species has begun a slow, but steady comeback from a previous low of only 200 nesting individuals in the 1980's, to an estimated 7,000 - 9,000 individuals today.
Source of context: https://www.seeturtles.org/kemps-ridley-turtles

**Español**

**Tortuga lora**

Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: La más pequeña de las tortugas marinas también puede encontrarse en la costa Mediterránea, aunque su presencia está delimitada al Mediterráneo central, el estrecho de Gibraltar y el sudoeste de la península ibérica. Lepidochelys kempii es una especie costera habitual en climas tropicales, por lo que en la península pueden observarse de forma muy ocasional, normalmente en aguas superficiales. A pesar de que está catalogada como 'en peligro crítico por la UICN', carece de protección en España, donde no se ha encontrado ninguna zona de reproducción.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.nationalgeographic.com.es/mundo-animal/5-tortugas-marinas-que-pueden-encontrarse-mediterraneo-espanol_20063
Contexto: La tortuga "kempi" fue nombrada en honor a Richard Kemp, quien participó en su descubrimiento y llevó a cabo muchos estudios sobre ella.
Fuente del contexto: http://www.iacseaturtle.org/docs/tortugas/lkempi.pdf

**Italiano**

**Tartaruga embricata**

Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale femminile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: La tartaruga embricata (Eretmochelys imbricata) è presente in tutti i mari del mondo, ma è anche una delle specie più minacciate. Si trova soprattutto nelle barriere coralline tropicali dell'Oceano Indiano, Pacifico e Atlantico ed è una delle tartarughe che finiscono più spesso catturate nelle reti. Per questo motivo, e per la caccia diretta per il suo carapace, è considerata In pericolo critico dalla IUCN.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.kodami.it/tutte-le-specie-di-tartarughe-marine-antichi-e-minacciati-abitanti-degli-oceani/
Contesto: Lo scudo è convesso, a forma di cuore e presenta quattro paia di scudi laterali. Le piastre cornee sono caratteristicamente sovrapposte come gli embrici di un tetto ed a ciò è dovuto il nome della specie. La testa è ben sviluppata, con un becco molto appuntito e simile a quello dei rapaci. Le zampe anteriori sono larghe, con due unghie a forma di spina sul margine anteriore. La corazza è bruno-giallastra con marmoreggiature nere. Può misurare fino a 90 cm.
Fonte del contesto: https://animalia.bio/it/hawksbill-sea-turtle

**English**

**Hawksbill sea turtle**

Pronunciation: https://it.youglish.com/pronounce/hawksbill/english
Grammatical category: Noun phrase
Domain: Zoology
Definition: Considered by many to be the most beautiful of sea turtles for their colorful shells, the hawksbill is found in tropical waters around the world. They spend their time in coral reefs, rocky areas, lagoons, mangroves, oceanic islands, and shallow coastal areas.
Source of definition: https://www.seeturtles.org/hawksbill-turtles
Context: Hawksbills are named for their narrow, pointed beak. They also have a distinctive pattern of overlapping scales on their shells that form a serrated-look on the edges. These colored and patterned shells make them highly-valuable and commonly sold as "tortoiseshell" in markets.
Source of context: https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/hawksbill-turtle

**Español**

**Tortuga carey**

Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Es una de las especies de tortuga marina más vulnerable en el mundo. Dicha vulnerabilidad la ha puesto al borde de la extinción debido a numerosos impactos sobre sus poblaciones y hábitats. La tortuga Carey se distribuye en los mares tropicales y subtropicales de los océanos Atlántico, Pacífico e Índico.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/es/articulos/seis-especies-de-tortuga-marina-que-se-distribuyen-en-aguas-mexicanas
Contexto: Esta especie, de nombre científico Eretmochelys imbricata, cuenta con cuatro pares de placas costales y dos pares de placas prefrontales. Frecuentan aguas tropicales, sobre todo someras, principalmente de arrecifes y manglares. Su presencia en el Mediterráneo es más residual que la tortuga boba, con observaciones muy ocasionales en las costas occidentales.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.nationalgeographic.com.es/mundo-animal/5-tortugas-marinas-que-pueden-encontrarse-mediterraneo-espanol_20063

**Italiano**

**Tartaruga liuto**

Sinonimo: Dermochelys coriacea
Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale femminile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: La tartaruga liuto (Dermochelys coriacea) è un rettile del genere Dermochelys e della famiglia Dermochelyidae. Vive nei mari caratterizzati da temperature calde o temperate e trascorre la maggior parte del tempo in zone distanti dalle coste, a cui avvicina solo per riprodursi e per deporre le uova. Si tratta della tartaruga marina più grande del mondo ed è riconoscibile per il suo carapace, privo di placche cornee, che presenta 7 creste longitudinali dalla consistenza simile a quella del cuoio.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.kodami.it/la-tartaruga-liuto-dermochelys-coriacea/
Contesto: Un incredibile avvistamento ieri davanti a Ravenna in 28mt di acqua (più o meno a 40km dalla costa)...la tartaruga Liuto, la più grande e rara tartaruga marina esistente. Non è l prima volta che viene avvistata, ma si tratta di un avvistamento veramente insolito.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.ravennawebtv.it/incredibile-avvistamentodavanti-alla-costa-ravennate-la-tartaruga-liuto-la-piu-grande-e-rara-tartaruga-marina-esistente-video/

**English**

**Leatherback turtle**

Pronunciation: /ˌleð.ə.bæk tɜː.təl/
Grammatical category: Noun phrase
Domain: Zoology
Definition: Sharks, together with rays and skates, make up the subclass Elasmobranchii of the Chondrichthyes.
Source of definition: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/species/leatherback-turtle
Context: Unlike their reptilian relatives, leatherbacks are able to maintain warm body temperatures in cold water by using a unique set of adaptations that allows them to both generate and retain body heat.
Source of context: https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/reptiles/facts/leatherback-sea-turtle

**Español**

**Tortuga laúd**

Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: La tortuga laúd es la única representante de la familia Dermochelyidae. Es la tortuga más grande del mundo, podría llegar a 3 m y pesar 800 Kg, aunque la media está en unos 2 m de longitud y 500 kg de peso. Son fácilmente reconocibles por la forma de su caparazón, que se estrecha mucho por la parte posterior. El caparazón, está formado por placas osteodérmicas unidas por una matriz cartilaginosa y recubierta por un tejido dérmico grueso dándole un aspecto coriáceo. A lo largo de su caparazón presenta 7 crestas longitudinales y 5 en el plastrón muy evidentes en las crías.
Fuente de la definición: https://cram.org/catalogo-de-especies/reptiles-marinos/tortugas-marinas/tortuga-laud/
Contexto: Científicos en Estados Unidos constataron un declive del 78% en el número de nidos de tortuga laúd (Dermochelys coriacea) del Pacífico y aseguran que podría extinguirse en los próximos 20 años.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.bbc.com/mundo/ultimas_noticias/2013/02/130227_ultnot_tortugas_declive_am

**Italiano**

**Tartaruga marina a dorso piatto**

Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale femminile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: La tartaruga dorsopiatto (Natator depressus) è invece la specie con la distribuzione più piccola di tutte. Vive esclusivamente lungo le coste dell'Australia settentrionale e in alcune piccole aree della Papua Nuova Guinea. È chiamata così per via del suo carapace ancora più appiattito rispetto alle altre specie. È inoltre l'unica specie a non essere stata valutata per carenza di dati all'interno della Lista Rossa IUCN tuttavia, non significa che non sia minacciata come le altre.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.kodami.it/tutte-le-specie-di-tartarughe-marine-antichi-e-minacciati-abitanti-degli-oceani/
Contesto: Il Natator depressusi trova esclusivamente tra Australia, Papua Nuova Guinea e Indonesia. Ad oggi, solo alcune spiagge nel nord dell'Australia sembrano ospitarli per la riproduzione. Il suo nome deriva dal suo guscio particolarmente piatto. Misura da 95 a 130 cm per un peso da 100 a 150 kg. La sua dieta di cetrioli di mare, molluschi e meduse la rende una tartaruga carnivora.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.oceano.org/it/risorse/7-specie-di-tartarughe-marine/

**English**

**Flatback sea turtle**

Pronunciation: https://it.youglish.com/pronounce/hawksbill/english
Grammatical category: Noun phrase
Domain: Zoology
Definition: The flatback turtle is named after its flat carapace, or shell, which is unlike the curved shell of other sea turtle species. The carapace is pale grayish-green in color with the outer margins distinctly upturned. An adult flatback weighs 200 pounds and is approximately 3 feet in length. They have the smallest distribution of all the species and breed and nest only in Australia.
Source of definition: https://www.seeturtles.org/flatback-turtle
Context: The flatback turtle is named for the relative flatness of its shell, one of the characteristics that distinguish it from the other sea turtles around the world. Most sea turtles migrate extremely long distances, travelling across entire ocean basins multiple times throughout their lives. The flatback turtle, however, has a much smaller range, is the only sea turtle that does not visit the Americas, and is restricted to the coastal waters of Australia and Papua New Guinea.
Source of context: https://oceana.org/marine-life/flatback-turtle/

**Español**

**Tortuga plana**

Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: La tortuga plana (Natator depressus), también conocida como la tortuga australiana de mar plana o tortuga aplanada, es una especie de tortuga marina que se encuentra en las aguas costeras de Australia. Diferente sobre otras tortugas marinas, la tortuga plana es una tortuga de cuerpo plano y ancho que se adapta perfectamente a su hábitat en las aguas costeras poco profundas en la zona Australiana. La especie Natator es un género monoespecífico de la familia Cheloniidae, del cual forma parte la especie Natator depressus.
Fuente de la definición: https://infotortuga.es/tipos/tortuga-plana/
Contexto: Sin embargo, la composición y el grosor tan ligeros de este caparazón hace que se agriete con facilidad. Hasta la misma presión del agua a determinadas profundidades del fondo puede hacer que el caparazón se rompa. Por esta causa, la tortuga plana no puede viajar a distancias que para otras tortugas no suponen un problema.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.mundotortugas.com/tortuga-plana/

**Italiano**

**Tartaruga olivacea**

Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale femminile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: La tartaruga olivacea, conosciuta anche col discutibile nome comune bastarda (Lepidochelys olivacea), è diffusa soprattutto nei mari tropicali del mondo. È una delle più abbondanti e diffuse al mondo, ma nonostante ciò è comunque considerata Vulnerabile dalla IUCN. Il curioso appellativo "bastarda" deriva dal fatto che in passato questa specie veniva considerata erroneamente un ibrido tra Caretta caretta e Chelonia mydas.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.kodami.it/tutte-le-specie-di-tartarughe-marine-antichi-e-minacciati-abitanti-degli-oceani/
Contesto: Lepidochelys olivacea deve il suo nome al colore verde oliva del suo carapace. Misura da 50 a 75 cm per un peso di 40-50 kg. È conosciuto per i suoi sbarchi massicci (chiamati "arribadas", in spagnolo) di femmine che vengono a deporre le uova sulle spiagge delle coste pacifiche dell'America centrale (Messico, Costa Rica, Panama), così come in Sud America, sulle coste del Suriname.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.oceano.org/it/risorse/7-specie-di-tartarughe-marine/

**English**

**Olive ridley sea turtle**

Pronunciation: https://it.youglish.com/pronounce/olive+ridley+sea+turtle/english
Grammatical category: Noun phrase
Domain: Zoology
Definition: The second smallest after the Kemp's ridley, the olive ridley turtles weigh between 75-100 pounds (34 - 45 kg) and reach 2-2 ½ feet (roughly .6 m) in length. They are named for their pale green carapace and are the most abundant of sea turtle species.
Source of definition: https://www.seeturtles.org/olive-ridley-turtles
Context: The name for this sea turtle is tied to the color of its shell—an olive green hue. They are currently the most abundant of all sea turtles. Their vulnerable status comes from the fact that they nest in a very small number of places, and therefore any disturbance to even one nest beach could have huge repercussions on the entire population.
Source of context: https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/olive-ridley-turtle

**Español**

**Tortuga golfina**

Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: La tortuga golfina (Lepidochelys olivacea) puede medir entre 66 y 91 centímetros y pesar cerca de 100 lbs cuando alcanza la adultez. Su nombre lo recibe gracias a que todos los años, a partir de septiembre, sale del mar por las noches a desovar en las playas del Golfo de Fonseca. Cada tortuga deja entre 80 y 120 huevos que tardan 45 días en eclosionar.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.undp.org/es/honduras/historias/conservacion-de-la-tortuga-golfina
Contexto: Alrededor de 300 tortugas golfinas (Lepidochelys olivacea), una especie en peligro de extinción, fueron encontradas hoy en frente de las costas de Oaxaca, en el Pacífico mexicano, donde murieron al quedar atrapadas en redes de pesca atuneras, informaron a Efe autoridades locales de Protección Civil.
Fuente del contexto: https://efeverde.com/tortuga-golfina/

**Italiano**

**Tartaruga verde**

Sinonimo: Chelonia mydas
Categoria grammaticale: Sintagma nominale femminile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: La tartaruga verde (Chelonia mydas) è l'unica specie del genere Chelonia ed è diffusa nei mari tropicali e subtropicali di tutto il mondo, con due principali popolazioni presenti nell'Oceano Atlantico e nel Pacifico.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.kodami.it/tutte-le-specie-di-tartarughe-marine-antichi-e-minacciati-abitanti-degli-oceani/
Contesto: Le mareggiate di questo weekend hanno portato in spiaggia a Porto Corsini, Ravenna, un giovane esemplare di tartaruga verde, della lunghezza di poco oltre i 35 centimetri e peso di 4 chili circa.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.ravennatoday.it/cronaca/rarissima-specie-di-tartaruga-verde-spiaggiata-a-porto-corsini.html

**English**

**Green turtle**

Pronunciation: /ɡriːn ˈtɜːtəl/
Grammatical category: Noun phrase
Domain: Zoology
Definition: The green turtle is one of the largest sea turtles and the only herbivore among the different species. Green turtles are in fact named for the greenish color of their cartilage and fat, not their shells. In the Eastern Pacific, a group of green turtles that have darker shells are called black turtles by the local community. Green turtles are found mainly in tropical and subtropical waters. Like other sea turtles, they migrate long distances between feeding grounds and the beaches from where they hatched. Classified as endangered, green turtles are threatened by overharvesting of their eggs, hunting of adults, being caught in fishing gear and loss of nesting beach sites.
Source of definition: https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/green-turtle
Context: Global warming could cause the nesting area of green turtles to expand by up to 60% by 2100, even reaching the coast of Italy, according to an Italian study led by Chiara Mancino of Rome's Sapienza University and published in the journal Scientific Reports.
Source of context: https://www.ansa.it/canale_scienza/news/2024/01/15/green-turtle-nesting-to-expand-due-to-global-warming-_12554a67-738b-4679-abf6-ac38d3e6afdb.html

**Español**

**Tortuga verde**

Sinónimo: Tortuga negra
Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Su nombre se explica por el color de su grasa subcutánea. La tortuga verde es la más grande de la familia cheloniidae, oscila entre 90 cm y 160 cm, su peso puede variar entre 80 kg y 150 kg. Las tortugas verdes del Mediterráneo suelen ser de menor tamaño respecto a las de origen americano. Proporcionalmente, la cabeza es bastante más pequeña que su cuerpo, en el caparazón presentan 4 pares de escudos costales, en la cabeza tienen 2 placas prefrontales y una sola uña en cada aleta. La coloración de sus escudos varía de beige a casi negras. El plastrón suele ser amarillo pálido. Las crías de colores más oscuros presentan un reborde blanco en su caparazón y sus aletas.
Fuente de la definición: https://cram.org/catalogo-de-especies/reptiles-marinos/tortugas-marinas/tortuga-verde/
Contexto: La tortuga verde (Chelonia mydas) está en riesgo de extinción por la caza furtiva, las colisiones con embarcaciones, la destrucción de su hábitat y la captura accidental en artes de pesca. Pero otra amenaza asociada al cambio climático es más insidiosa porque las tortugas marinas tienen una determinación del sexo que depende de la temperatura, lo que significa que cada vez más embriones se convierten en hembras a medida que las temperaturas siguen aumentando.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.lavanguardia.com/natural/20231113/9373023/contaminacion-empuja-tortuga-verde-desaparecer-exceso-hembras-agenciaslv20231113.html

**Italiano**

**Testuggine**

Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo femminile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Nome dato ai Cheloni (tartarughe) terrestri e d'acqua dolce.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/testuggine/
Contesto: Spesso tartarughe e testuggini vengono confuse, per via delle caratteristiche fisiche che hanno in comune. In realtà, appartengono a due gruppi leggermente differenti dei Cheloni, l'ordine animale in cui vengono riuniti tutti i rettili dotati di carapace.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.kodami.it/qual-e-la-differenza-tra-una-tartaruga-e-una-testuggine/

**English**

**Tortoise**

Pronunciation: /ˈtɔːtəs/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: Any herbivorous terrestrial chelonian reptile of the family Testudinidae, of most warm regions, having a heavy dome-shaped shell and clawed limbs.
Source of definition: https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/tortoise
Context: Both turtles and tortoises are reptiles and part of the same order of animals known as Testudines. The 13 families of turtles include tortoises, soft-shelled turtles, leatherback sea turtles, snapping turtles, and sea turtles among others. In fact, all tortoises are technically considered turtles but not all turtles are tortoises.
Source of context: https://marinesanctuary.org/blog/whats-the-difference-turtles-vs-tortoises/

**Español**

**Tortuga de tierra**

Sinónimo: Tortuga terrestre
Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: Reptil terrestre del orden de los quelonios, de 20 a 30 cm de largo, con los dedos reunidos en forma de muñón, espaldar muy convexo, y láminas granujientas en el centro y manchadas de negro y amarillo en
Fuente de la definición: https://dle.rae.es/tortuga?m=form
Contexto: Las tortugas terrestres pueden vivir en una gran variedad de hábitats que van desde desiertos, a bosques tropicales húmedos. Por el contrario, las tortugas de agua necesitan tener agua cerca y buena parte de su vida se la pasarán dentro de ella.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.elespanol.com/curiosidades/mascotas/diferencias-tortugas-agua-tierra-habitat-alimentacion-esperanza-vida-cuidados/601190960_0.html

**Italiano**

**Trigone**

Sinonimo: Pastinaca
Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo maschile singolare
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: Specie (Dasyatis pastinaca); di pesce Condroitto Milobatiforme Dasiatide, detto anche trigone. Diffusa nell'Atlantico nord-orientale e nel Mediterraneo; comune nei mari italiani principalmente alla foce dei fiumi, ha corpo depresso e romboidale, lungo fino a m 1,30, coda fornita di un aculeo che produce ferite profonde e dolorose a causa di un muco velenoso che inietta.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/pastinaca/
Contesto: Che fare se, mentre ci si torva a pochi metri dalla riva magari durante in rilassante bagnetto, si incappa in un trigone viola? È ciò che sicuramente si saranno domandati bagnanti dei lidi ravennati a cui è capitato questo insolito incontro. Infatti, negli ultimi giorni, sono stati numerosi gli avvistamenti di questi grossi "pesci piatti".
Fonte del contesto: https://www.ravennanotizie.it/ambiente-salute/2020/07/24/cosa-fare-e-non-fare-se-in-mare-incontri-un-trigone-te-lo-spiega-il-cestha-di-marina-di-ravenna/

**English**

**Stingray**

Pronunciation: /ˈstɪŋreɪ/
Grammatical category: Countable noun
Domain: Zoology
Definition: A large, wide, flat sea fish that has a long tail with a sharp sting in it that can cause serious wounds.
Source of definition: https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/stingray?q=stingray
Context: Stingrays and skates are both elasmobranchs, meaning they are cartilaginous fish whose skeleton is made of cartilage instead of bone. They have some pretty famous relatives: sharks are also elasmobranchs!
Source of context: https://oceanconservancy.org/blog/2019/12/12/whats-difference-stingrays-skates/

**Español**

**Raya látigo común**

Sinónimo: Pastinaca, Raya con púa
Categoría gramatical: Sintagma nominal femenino singular
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: La raya látigo común o pastinaca (Dasyatis pastinaca) es una especie de elasmobranquio rajiforme de la familia Dasyatidae2 que se encuentra en todo el Mar Mediterráneo, en el Mar Negro y en el Atlántico Oriental. Forman grupos que pueden llegar a ser numerosos. Se alimenta de crustáceos, peces, cefalópodos y bivalvos. Es ovovivíparo. De escaso o nulo interés comercial.
Fuente de la definición: https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dasyatis_pastinaca
Contexto: El pez de agua dulce más grande del mundo, una raya con púa, ha sido capturada en la parte camboyana del río Mekong. El animal, como confirman al medio australiano ABC News investigadores del país del sudeste asiático y de Estados Unidos, mide 4 metros de longitud y pesa 300 kilogramos.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.elespanol.com/enclave-ods/historias/20220621/descubre-camboya-pez-agua-dulce-grande-mundo/681931906_0.html

**Italiano**

**Vivipari**

Categoria grammaticale: Sostantivo maschile plurale; aggettivo
Dominio: Zoologia
Definizione: In zoologia, animale il cui embrione è accolto e si sviluppa nell'utero materno, che provvede alla sua nutrizione attraverso la placenta.
Fonte della definizione: https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/viviparo/
Contesto: I principali rappresentanti di questo gruppo di animali sono senza dubbio i mammiferi, le cui femmine ospitano durante la gravidanza i piccoli nell'utero in uno speciale organo chiamato placenta, collegato al corpo del nascituro tramite il cordone ombelicale.
Fonte del contesto: https://www.kodami.it/animali-vivipari-non-solo-mammiferi/

**English**

**Viviparous**

Synonym: Live bearing
Pronunciation: /vɪˈvɪpərəs/
Grammatical category: Adjective
Domain: Zoology
Definition: (Of animals) producing offspring that as embryos develop within and derive nourishment from the body of the female parent
Source of definition: https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/viviparous
Context: Probably the best studied viviparous amphibian is the Nimba toad, Nimbaphrynoides occidentalis.
Source of context: https://zse.pensoft.net/article/10489/

**Español**

**Vivíparo**

Categoría gramatical: Sustantivo masculino singular; adjetivo
Dominio: Zoología
Definición: [Animal] cuyo embrión se desarrolla completamente dentro del útero de la madre.
Fuente de la definición: https://www.fbbva.es/diccionario/viv%C3%ADparo/
Contexto: De esta forma, los embriones, tras el apareamiento y fecundación por parte de dos individuos adultos de distinto sexo, crecen y se desarrollan dentro del vientre de la hembra, en una estructura especializada para ello. En dicha estructura, los embriones de las especies vivíparas cubren sus necesidades alimenticias y respiratorias necesarias para desarrollar sus órganos, crecer y madurar hasta que llegue el momento de su nacimiento.
Fuente del contexto: https://www.ecologiaverde.com/animales-viviparos-que-son-caracteristicas-y-ejemplos-2366.html