COURSE OUTLINE

(1) GENERAL

| SCHOOL | School of Agricultural Sciences | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------|
| ACADEMIC UNIT | Biosystems & Agricultural Engineering | | | | |
| LEVEL OF STUDIES | UNDERGRADUATE | | | | |
| COURSE CODE | BAE_250 | SEMESTER 2 ND | | | |
| COURSE TITLE | GENERAL ARBORICULTURE | | | | |
| if credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the credits are awarded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits | | | WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS | | CREDITS |
| Lectures | 3 | | | | |
| Tutorials | | | 0 | | |
| Laboratory | | | 2 | | |
| TOTAL | | | 5 | | 5 |
| Add rows if necessary. The organisation of teaching and the teaching methods used are described in detail at (d). | | | | | |
| COURSE TYPE general background, special background, specialised general knowledge, skills development | Background | and Scientific A | rea | | |
| PREREQUISITE COURSES: | There are no prerequisite courses. it is desirable, however | | | | |
| | that they have obtained a pass grade in the course of "introduction to the science of biosystems" | | | | |
| LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION and EXAMINATIONS: | GreekFor Erasmus students in English | | | | |
| IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO | Yes | | | | |
| ERASMUS STUDENTS | | | | | |
| COURSE WEBSITE (URL) | | | | | |

(2) LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning outcomes

The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.

Consult Appendix A

- Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area
- Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B
- Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes

The student, at the end of the relevant Learning Process, must be familiar

- on a theoretical and practical level with the needs of the tree for vegetation and fruiting,
- with the interactions of endogenous with exogenous factors, and the appropriate culture interventions.

Emphasis is placed on tree characteristics of the basic arboricultural species for the country

General Competences

Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?

Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology

Adapting to new situations
Decision-making

Working independently Team work

Working in an international environment Working in an interdisciplinary environment Project planning and management Respect for difference and multiculturalism Respect for the natural environment

Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and

sensitivity to gender issues Criticism and self-criticism

Production of free, creative and inductive thinking

.....

Production of new research ideas

Others...

....

At the end of this course the student will have further developed the following skills (general skills):

- Study skills needed for continuing professional development.
- Ability to interact with others in problems of an interdisciplinary nature.

In general, upon completion of this course the student will have further developed the following general skills (from the list above):

Search, analysis and synthesis of data and information, using the necessary technologies Adaptation to new situations, Decision making, Autonomous and team work, Respect for the natural environment, Promotion of free, creative and inductive thinking

(3) SYLLABUS

The production of arboricultural products worldwide and nationally. The fruit tree and its organs. Propagation of fruit trees. Subjects of fruit trees. Way of fruiting of fruit trees. Lethargy. Fruiting. Fruit growth and ripening. Growth hormones and regulators. Nutrition of fruit trees. The use of water by fruit trees. Pruning. Productivity of fruit trees. Orchard installation. Frost protection.

- 1. Introduction Basic elements of fruit tree arboriculture
- 2. Fruit tree parts and their basic functions
- 3. Stem and roots of fruit trees
- 4. Vaccination of fruit trees
- 5. Leaf and bud of fruit trees, Leaf operation, cultivation techniques and productivity of fruit trees.
- 7. i. Pruning of fruit trees. Youth and productive life of fruit trees. Fruit tree bud lethargy
- 8. Pollination, fertilization and fruiting of fruit trees
- 9. Fruit growth in various species of fruit trees. Fruits ripening of fruit trees. Principles of fruit preservation of different species.
- 10. Hormones and application of growth regulators in fruit trees. Fruit tree propagation species (excluding grafting, section 4)
- 11. Design and installation of an orchard
- 12. Frost and Frost protection of fruit trees. Irrigation of fruit trees
- 13. Nutrition and fertilization of fruit trees. Exercises

The purpose of the lab work is to familiarize students with the recognition of the main cultivated species for the country, as well as the peculiarities in the way of their vegetation and fruiting .throughout the semester. They also include a demonstration of cultivation work with cultivation machinery in the field and attendance of laboratory exercises related to plant development and application of agricultural techniques. Finally, each group of students will deliver assignments based on laboratory exercises.

(4) TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

| DELIVERY | Face to face deliveries. | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc. | Laboratory exercises in General and Analytical Chemistry | |

USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education, communication with students

- Use of ICT (power point) in Teaching
- Use of ICT (power point) in Laboratory Training
- Use of ICT in Communication with students (Learning process support through the electronic platform e-class).

TEACHING METHODS

The manner and methods of teaching are described in detail.

Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice, fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements, clinical practice, art workshop, interactive teaching, educational visits, project, essay writing, artistic creativity, etc.

The student's study hours for each learning activity are given as well as the hours of nondirected study according to the principles of the ECTS

| process support timodgir the electronic platform e classy. | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|--|
| Activity | Semester workload | | |
| Lectures | 39 | | |
| Laboratory | 26 | | |
| Writing short reports of | 40 | | |
| laboratory exercises- | | | |
| Exams | | | |
| Study hours and | 20 | | |
| preparation for the | | | |
| laboratory exercises and the | | | |
| final examination | | | |
| Course total | 125 | | |

STUDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Description of the evaluation procedure

Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, openended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination, public presentation, laboratory work, clinical examination of patient, art interpretation, other

Specifically-defined evaluation criteria are given, and if and where they are accessible to students.

- 1. The laboratories participate by 30% in the final grade. In order to be examined in theory, the student must have completed all the laboratories and have been successfully examined in them.
- 2. The main assessment criteria focus on understanding and correlating the knowledge that students gain from the course with other knowledge. Particular emphasis is placed on whether they have developed the ability to apply this knowledge to crop selection and to assess the impact of these changes on the environment. Emphasis is also placed on demonstrating critical ability and justifying the choices they make in each problem.
- 3. Evaluation is dynamic. It mainly involves problem solving. is done orally or in writing or with a combination of the two, with or without pre-examination on the basic principles of the course, with or without exculpatory advances and with other test or inventive methods, depending on the composition of the dynamics and the needs of the audience. 4. The above are done in the Greek language. For foreign language students (eg Erasmus students) conducted in English

(5) ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY (In Greek)

- (6) 1. Γενική Δενδροκομία, 1997. Κ. Ποντίκης
- (7) 2. Γενική και Ειδική Δενδροκομία, 2010. Μ. Βασιλακάκης.
- (8)
- (9) -Συναφή επιστημονικά περιοδικά:
- (10) 1. Γενική και Ειδική Δενδροκομία, 2010. Μ. Βασιλακάκης.
- (11) 2. Δενδρώδεις Καλλιέργειες, 1991. Ε.Μ. Σφακιωτάκης
- (12) 3. Πολλαπλασιασμός Καρποφόρων Δένδρων και Θάμνων, 1994. Κ. Ποντίκης