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| Study program: Biology | | | | |
| Type and level of studies: Doctoral academic studies (DAS) | | | | |
| Course unit: B349 Conservation biogeography | | | | |
| Teacher in charge: prof. dr. Snežana B. Pešić, prof. dr. Gorica Đelić | | | | |
| Language of instruction: English | | | | |
| ECTS: 12 | | | | |
| Semester: Winter | | | | |
| Course unit objective Acquiring more precise, more comprehensive, and contemporary knowledge from conservation biogeography in the context of conservation biology in general. | | | | |
| Learning outcomes of Course unit The experts able to independently apply acquired professional and practical knowledge from conservation biogeography in solving the problems of biodiversity protection and the overall diversity of natural areas. | | | | |
| Course unit contents <i>Theoretical classes:</i> Introduction: Roots of conservation biogeography. Objectives and significance of conservation biogeography. Social importance of conservation biogeography: Types of protected areas. International categorization of protected areas. Social justification and conservation practice. The basis of conservation biogeography: The composition and functioning of the ecosystem. Natural balance. Distribution of diversity - challenges and practice: Biogeography - Evaluation of the biodiversity of the living world (through taxonomy, geographic distribution of species and mapping of nature through biomes and ecoregions to land and the definition of natural entities in the world ocean). Global scheme of protected areas of land and the world ocean. The past, the present and the future of systematic conservation planning. Conservation planning in a changing world: Recent state studies allow predicting the future. Interpreting current trends in a historical context. Modeling of modern distribution of species, habitats and biomes. Dynamic conservation planning (installation of dynamic abiotic and biotic processes into conservation plans). Application of island biogeography on the loss and fragmentation of habitat. The minimum size of population and minimum size of space required for species survival. Dynamics of metapopulation. Edge effect. Corridors between the habitats. Guidelines for emergency conservation. Biological invasions and homogenization of flora and fauna. The invasive species and the support that man gave them through history. Future of conservation biogeography: Possibilities and challenges. Application of theory in practice. Linking ecology and biogeography with the development of human settlements. Education and public engagement. | | | | |
| Literature Anđelković M. (editor, 2005): Biodiversity at the beginning of the new millennium. Proceedings from the Scientific Conference held on November 24, 2005. Serbian Academy of Science & Arts, Belgrade. (in Serbian) Ladle RJ & Whittaker RJ. (2011): Conservation Biogeography. Wiley-Blackwell. Stevanović V & Vasić, V. (editors, 1995): Biodiversity of Yugoslavia with an overview of species of international significance. Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade and "Ecolibri", Belgrade. (in Serbian) Red Books Zachos FE & Habel CH. (2011): Biodiversity Hotspots. Springer | | | | |
| Number of active teaching hours | | | | |
| Lectures: 75 | Practice: | Other forms of classes: | Independent work: | Other classes: |
| Teaching methods Dialogs, presentations, seminar work (s), use of the Internet and computer programs for statistical research. Publication of results at domestic and foreign scientific meetings or in journals. | | | | |
| Examination methods (maximum 100 points) | | | | |
| Exam prerequisites | No. of points | Final exam | No. of points | |
| Activity during the lectures | 10 | Written examination | - | |
| Seminar paper | 50 | Oral examination | 40 | |
| Grading system | | | | |
| Grade | No. of points | Description | | |
| 10 | >= 91 | Excellent | | |
| 9 | 81-90 | Exceptionally good | | |
| 8 | 71-80 | Very good | | |
| 7 | 61-70 | Good | | |
| 6 | 51-60 | Passing | | |
| 5 | <=50 | Failing | | |