

# COURSE DATA

Data Subject				
Code	33059			
Name	Biogeography		1	
Cycle	Grade	~2000r ~		
ECTS Credits	5.0			
Academic year	2020 - 2021			
Study (s)				
Degree		Center	Acad. Period year	
1100 - Degree in Biology		Faculty of Biological Sciences	4 First term	
Subject-matter				
Degree	486 584	Subject-matter	Character	
1100 - Degree in Biology		15 - Complements of biodiversity and conservation	optional	
Coordination				
Name		Department	Department	
MESQUITA JOANES, FRANCESC		275 - Microbiology and Ecology		

# SUMMARY

The Biogeography module deals with the distribution of organisms, taking into account how they can become integrated on the geographical areas they occupy. This aspect involves the discussion of dispersal and colonization as main processes explaining distribution in varied geographical settings. Altogether, permanence depends on intrinsic and extrinsic organismic traits that act through the above mentioned processes and, consequently, these characteristics are also discussed. In addition, the distribution of organisms also depend on historical reasons, because their presence or absence in particular geographic regions is related to their area of origin and, in some cases, its present space occupation results from extinction in other areas. Therefore, geographic origin and extinction processes are also discussed in this module. The distribution of organisms is usually presented using cartographic tools, which are also presented here, but particularly linked to the dynamics of distribution areas, as these are not static through time, but related to expansions or reductions in occupied space.



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# PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

#### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

#### **Other requirements**

Since the presence of organisms in a particular geographic region depends on the abiotic and biotic environment in which it is immersed, it is necessary to know about how organisms are able to adapt to their environment. This process involves responses to the physical and chemical environment and to other organisms sharing this habitat. Consequently, basic knowledge of ecology, zoology, botany and evolutionary biology are essential.

# OUTCOMES

#### 1100 - Degree in Biology

- Capacidad de análisis, síntesis y razonamiento crítico.
- Capacidad de organización, planificación y gestión de la información.
- Utilización del lenguaje científico oral y escrito.
- Capacidad de resolución de problemas y toma de decisiones.
- Habilidad para el trabajo en equipo y en contextos multidisciplinares.
- Capacidad de análisis crítico de textos científicos.
- Apreciación del rigor, el trabajo metódico, y la solidez de los resultados.
- Capacidad de utilización de herramientas matemáticas y estadísticas.
- Saber analizar datos usando herramientas estadísticas apropiadas.
- Conocer las interacciones entre especies.
- Conocer los patrones de distribución geográfica de los organismos y sus causas.
- Realizar cartografías temáticas.

# LEARNING OUTCOMES

Properly handle computing and bibliographic tools needed to access the main sources of biogeography.

Ability to analyse data, choose appropriate methods, critically evaluate and interpret experimental results in any of their expression ways.

To construct synopsis and critics from reading and understanding scientific texts.



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Ability to use oral presentations in front of a public auditory and explain and debate on a polemic question or topic.

To know the use of basic laboratory scientific instruments in Biology.

To know the basic field tools and general concepts on data gathering and sampling.

Soundness in basic biogeographic knowledge.

To get familiar with technics used in studying processes and patterns in biogeography.

Ability to detect biogeographic patterns in fragmented environments.

Ability to compare different samples and environments.

Use theoretical models applied to real data and recognise the fit (or its lack) of real data to models.

SOCIAL ABILITIES.

To develop abilities for critical thinking, promoting communication and discussion of contents in order to stimulate individual creative capacity.

Ability to work in a team when facing to difficult situations in a collective approach.

Ability to argue from rational criteria, differentiating clearly what is an opinion from what could be a fact or accepted scientific evidence.

Ability to interact both with professors and companion students. Interest for the social and economic application of science and for scientific vulgarisation and the implications of scientific knowledge for culture and social conscience.

Professional capacitation. Acquisition of scientific and technical knowledge related to Biology that would allow developing professional and civic responsibilities in a society under continuous technological growth.

Ability to solve problems related to biogeography: distribution and conservation of organisms.

Ability to choose appropriate work methods and techniques.

Propose solutions to environmental problems such as habitat fragmentation.

# **DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS**

#### 1. Introduction

1. The science of biogeography. History of biogeography (1.0 hour)



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### 2. Patterns

2.Influence of the physical environment. Distribution of species and ecosystems (4 h)

#### 3. Processes

3.1. Dispersal and colonization. Types of dispersal, barriers and corridors. Establishment and spread.

3.2. Speciation and extinction. Types of speciation in space. Diversification. Microevolution and macroevolution.

3.3. Palaeogeography, palaeoclimatology and biogeographical dynamics. Continental drift. Biotic interchange. Glaciations and biogeography. Refugia. Extinction of the Pleistocenic megafauna.(5 h)

#### 4. Evolutionary biogeography

4.1. Endemism, provincialism and disjunction.

4.2. History of lineages. Reconstruction of biogeographical histories.(4 h)

#### 5. Ecological biogeography

5.1. Island biogeography: patterns of species richness. Island biogeography: patterns of assembly and evolution of insular communities.

5.2. Macroecology. Areography. Ecogeographical rules.

5.3. Species diversity in marine and continental habitats. Continental patterns and processes. (5.0 h)

#### 6. Conservation biogeography

6. The state of biodiversity. Applied biogeography to species conservation. (2 h)



## **VNIVERSITATÖDVA**LÈNCIA

# WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	24,00	100
Laboratory practices	18,00	100
Tutorials	6,00	100
Computer classroom practice	2,00	100
Development of group work	4,00	0
Development of individual work	16,00	0
Study and independent work	8,00	0
Readings supplementary material	10,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	20,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	10,00	0
Resolution of case studies	5,00	0
Resolution of online questionnaires	2,00	0
TOTAL	125,00	

# **TEACHING METHODOLOGY**

The module consists of a mixture of theoretical and practical contents. The practical activities will attempt to be developed in the Monfragüe National Park. It will consist on the recognition of living organisms and tabulation and analysis of collected data. In addition, some informatics lab practicals will be carried out.

# **EVALUATION**

The student knowledge will be evaluated taking into account both practical and theoretical aspects. Theoretical concepts account for 75 % of the final marks, while practical knowledge account for 25%. This last part will include the development of practical work, solving problems and works derived from the described tasks. The theoretical part includes knowledge acquired during theoretical, informatics and tutoring classes so as seminars, and could also include texts suggested by the professor and/or discussed in the class. The theory will be evaluated first with a test which will account for 25% of the total marks, but it will be selective (i.e., only those students with a mark of 4 or higher over 10 maximum points in the test will be evaluated for the whole of the topics in the other parts, otherwise, they will need to pass the test in the second call). Another 10 % will be obtained from the continuous evaluation activities (e.g. exercices, comments, questions) and participation suggested by the professor during classes, and carried out, individually or in groups, depending of each case, by the students. The rest of the theoretical part, accounting for 40% of the final marks, can be evaluated either with a written exam including open questions, or with an oral presentation including questions by the professors on different aspects of the presentation and the theory. The practical part will be evaluated by means of an written essay based on the data collected by each student in the field work. It will be compulsory to obtain a minimum of 40% on



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each part (theory and practical topics separately) to be able to calculate the final mark. Otherwise, the student won't be able to pass the subject, and the total mark will correspond to the minimum mark obtained in each of both parts (calculated on a maximum mark basis of 10 points). In any case, as detailed above, each student should get a minimum of 4 points over 10 in the test-type exam prior to the remaining evaluation process in order to get the final marks.

To request the advancement of the subject call, students must have completed the compulsory activities indicated in the course guide.

# REFERENCES

#### Basic

- Ladle, R. & Whittaker, R.J., 2011. Conservation Biogeography. Oxford Univ. Press
- Lomolino, M. V. Riddle, B. R. and Whittaker, R. J. 2017. Biogeography, 5th Edition. Sinauer.
- Whittaker, R.J. and Fernández Palacios, J.M. 2007. Island Biogeography. Oxford Univ. Press

#### Additional

- Brown, J. H., 1995. Macroecology. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Cox, C. B. & Moore, P. D., 1980. Biogeography: an ecological and evolutionary approach. Blackwell, Oxford.
- Fernández-Palacio, J. M. y Morici, C. (Editores). 2004. Ecología Insular. AEET y Excmo. Cabildo Insular de La Palma. Rumagraf
- Hengeveld, R., 1990. Dynamic biogeography. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- MacDonald, G., 2003. Biogeography. Introduction to space, time and life. Wiley, NY.
- Meaza G. (Ed.), 2000. Metodología y práctica de la Biogeografía. Ediciones Serbal, Barcelona
- Myers, A.A. & Giller, P.S., (Eds.), 1988. Analytical Biogeography. Chapman & Hall, London.
- Rosenzweig, M. L., 1995. Species diversity in space and time. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Spellerberg, I. F. & Sawyer, J.W.D., 1999. An introduction to applied biogeography. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

## **ADDENDUM COVID-19**

This addendum will only be activated if the health situation requires so and with the prior agreement of the Governing Council



## 1. Contents

The contents initially included in the Teaching Guide are maintained

## 2. Workload and temporary planning of teaching activities

Workload does not change. The activities to be carried out are basically those specified in the Course Guide. The temporary programming of teaching materials made available to students is maintained, in accordance with the academic calendar, but in the case of contingency of elimination of classroom attendance due to a pandemic, they are given the freedom to study them according to their own criteria and possibilities. Some tasks may have a presentation deadline, to facilitate their evaluation.

### 3. Teaching methodology

a) Theory classes: In case of not possibility of attendance because of pandemics regulations, all sessions will be replaced by video files and / or spoken lessons made available to students through the Virtual Classroom to replace the lecture. Online exercises and questionnaires will be carried out, assisted with the virtual classroom chat application.

(b) Individual tutoring: By email, expanding the teacher's hourly availability. Exceptionally, by videoconference through online connection with Blackboard Collaborate (BBC).

(c) Computer practicals: In the event of not possibility of doing them in class, they will be replaced by remote sessions where the methodology will be presented using video files, recorded lessons or videoconference, and using data similar to those that would have been analyzed in the computer room.

(d) Field practicals: In case of not possibility of attendance because of pandemics regulations, they are replaced by practical case studies guided by the teacher. The documentation will be uploaded to the Virtual Classroom in the form of video files to show the field methodology. Students should (in case they can go to field areas near their home), carry out the proposed field activity. Otherwise the teacher will offer data obtained in the field to be able to continue with the necessary analyzes. In any case, the students will use some data from the field to carry out the practical report set out in the teaching guide.

### 4. Evaluation (in case of not possible in person)

The test will be online if it cannot be done in person, through a virtual classroom tool. If you have chosen the theory evaluation option, once you have passed the test, with an exam with open questions, it will also be carried out through the virtual classroom; if, on the contrary, you had chosen to carry out an oral presentation of a topic of Biogeography chosen by the student, the presentation must be carried out in the same way and conditions, but instead of making the presentation in the classroom, it will consist of a slide presentation document with the student recorded voice commenting on them, which will be sent through the virtual classroom to be evaluated. The questions and doubts of the teachers about this presentation can be made through videoconference or through questions written by the teachers after seeing and listening to the presentation, and which will have to be answered by the student and sent through the virtual classroom. The tasks (exercises, questionnaires, comments) of continuous evaluation will be delivered through virtual classroom, and the proportion of their weight in the evaluation will increase, from 10 to 30%, and then the remaining parts will be lowered, in the case of the test from 25 to 20%, the practical part from 25 to 20% and the remaining part of theory (presentation or exam) from 40 to 30%.



# 5. Bibliography

The bibliography initially listed in the Teaching Guide is maintained.

