

Academic Year: 2017/2018			
Course: Biogeography			
Coordinator: Carlos Silva Neto			
Teaching Staff: Carlos Silva Neto			
ECTS: 6	Weekly Hours: 4h	Typology: Theoretical/practical classes	
Contents			
<div><div>1. Main distribution factors of temporal and spatial distribution of biocenoses.</div><div>2. Biogeographic territories of world, of Europe and Portugal.</div><div>3. The major Biomes of the World.<div><div>3.1 Rain forest.</div><div>3.2 Tropical deciduous forests.</div><div>3.3 Savannas.</div><div>3.4 Subtropical Desert.</div><div>3.5 Laurel forest or “Laurissilva” forests.</div><div>3.6 Mediterranean evergreen forests.</div><div>3.7 Temperate Deciduos Forests.</div><div>3.8 Temperate Grassland ecosystem and desert.</div><div>3.9 Taiga.</div><div>3.10 Tundra.</div><div>3.11 Coastal ecosystems.</div></div></div><div>4. Biogeography, Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation. (The European policy concerning Nature conservation).</div></div>			
Objectives and skills			
<div>Objectives:</div> <div><div>1. Understanding the driving factors (human and physical) that determining the distribution of plants and animals on the earth.</div><div>2. Characterize the main plant communities of the world.</div><div>3. Identify the main threatening factors of the world biodiversity. Analyzing the European policy on nature protection.</div></div> <div>Skills:</div> <div><div>1. Be able to identifying the principal plant communities of the world, their distribution and the relationship with the physical and human factors.</div><div>2. be able to identifying the main factors that affect the world biodiversity and the major environmental problems of the earth.</div><div>3. Be able to demonstrate the importance of Nature Conservation for an sustainable development.</div><div>4. Be able to identify the principal protected areas in Portugal</div></div>			
References			
<div><div>1. Silva, S. [Coord. Ed.] (2007) - <i>Colecção Árvores e Florestas de Portugal</i>. Jornal Público/Fundação Luso-Americana para o Desenvolvimento/ Liga para a Protecção da Natureza. Lisboa. 9 vol.</div><div>2. Moreira, M.E. & Neto, C. (2005) – Parte VI – Vegetação, in C.A.Medeiros e A.B.Ferreira Ed., <i>Geografia de Portugal</i>, Vol. I – Ambiente Físico: 417-482, Círculo dos Leitores, Lisboa.</div><div>3. Castro, E.B.; González, M.C.; Tenorio, M.C.; Bombín, R.E.; Antón, M.G.; Fuster, M.G.; Manzanegue, A.G.; Manzanegue, F.G.; Saiz, J.C.M.; Jurasti, C.M.; Pajares, P.R. & Ollero, H.S. (2001) – <i>Los Bosques Ibéricos. Una Interpretación Geobotánica</i>. Editorial Planeta, Barcelona.</div><div>4 Walther, H. (1979) - <i>Vegetation of the Earth and Ecological Systems of the Geo-Biosphere</i>. Tradução do original Alemão. Nova Iorque, Berlim, Springer - Verlag.</div><div>5. Archibold, O.W. (1995) - <i>Ecology of World Vegetation</i>. Chapman & Hall, London,</div><div>6. Maarel, E. Van Der (Edit.) (2005) - <i>Vegetation Ecology</i>. Blackwell, Oxford, UK.</div></div>			
Knowledge evaluation methods and their partial grades			
Student evaluation Criteria: Final written test (55%); Group work report (40%); Class participation (5%).			
Student workers Criteria: Final written test (55%); Group work report (45%).			