

## UČNI NAČRT PREDMETA / COURSE SYLLABUS

<b>Predmet:</b>	ŽIVLJENJSKA OKOLJA IN NARAVOVARSTVO
<b>Course title:</b>	HABITATS AND NATURE CONSERVATION

Študijski program in stopnja Study programme and level	Študijska smer Study field	Letnik Academic year	Semester Semester
Vede o Zemlji in okolju, magistrski študij 2. stopnje	Biodiverziteta, ekologija in evolucija	2	1
Earth and Environmental Sciences, Master study 2nd level	Biodiversity, ecology and evolution	2	1

**Vrsta predmeta / Course type** Obvezni/Mandatory

**Univerzitetna koda predmeta / University course code:** MTB02

Predavanja Lectures	Seminar Seminar	Sem. vaje Tutorial	Lab. vaje Laboratory work	Teren. vaje Field work	Samost. delo Individ. work	ECTS
45	30	15		10	125	9

**Nosilec predmeta / Lecturer:** Urban Šilc  
(asistent: Filip Kūzmič)

**Jeziki / Predavanja / Lectures:** angleščina, angleščina / Slovenian, English  
**Languages: Vaje / Tutorial:** angleščina, angleščina / Slovenian, English

### Pogoji za vključitev v delo oz. za opravljanje študijskih obveznosti:

Končan študijski program 1. stopnje ali dodiplomski študijski program za pridobitev univerzitetne izobrazbe, sprejet pred 11. 6. 2004 s področja naravoslovja.

### Prerequisites:

First-cycle Bologna degree or a university degree in the natural sciences.

### Vsebina:

- Geografski vzorci razširjenosti (vrst in višjih taksonov, združb) ter njihovi zgodovinski vzroki
- Biomi in habitatni tipi
- Vikarianca
- Razširjanje
- Endemizem
- Izumiranje
- Redke in ogrožene vrste
- Vzroki za izgubo diverzitete

### Content (Syllabus outline):

- Geographic pattern of distribution (species, higher taxa and communities) and historic reasons
- Biomes and habitat types
- Vicariance
- Dispersion
- Endemism
- Extinctions
- Rarity and endangered species
- Reasons for biodiversity loss

- Monitoring
- Orodja varstvene ekologije
- Orodja obnovitvene ekologije

- Monitoring
- Nature conservation ecology tools
- Restoration ecology tools

#### Temeljni literatura in viri / Readings:

- Woodward S.L. (2003). Biomes of Earth. Greenwood Press.
- Chapin III F. S., Matson P. A. & Vitousek P. (2011). Principles of terrestrial ecosystem ecology. Springer Science & Business Media, 529 p. (part III, chapter 15)
- Hurford, C., Schneider, M. (eds.) (2006). Monitoring Nature Conservation: A Practical Guide and Case Studies. Springer, Dordrecht, The Netherlands. (part III 37-140, chapter 18, chapter 29)
- Izbrani članki iz znanstvenih revij / Selected articles from scientific journals

#### Cilji in kompetence:

Namen predmeta je seznaniti študente z osnovami biogeografije, predvsem vzorcev razširjenosti vrst in njihovih združb. Osnove biogeografije bomo povezali z osnovami naravovarstva. Študentje bodo spoznali praktično delo na področju naravovarstva in znali kritično interpretirati rezultate.

#### Objectives and competences:

The purpose of the course is to familiarize students with the basics of biogeography, mainly with patterns of species and distribution and their communities. Basics of biogeography will be linked to nature conservation principles. Students will learn about practical work in the field of nature conservation and be able to critically interpret the results.

#### Predvideni študijski rezultati:

Skozi predavanja bodo študenti pridobili znanja in razumevanje o tem, kako sta povezani biogeografija in naravovarstvo. Študenti bodo spoznali temeljne značilnosti (strukturo, vrstno sestavo in razširjenost) in zakonitosti v delovanju ekosistemov. To znanje bodo povezali z naravovarstveno ogroženostjo in varovanjem. Študenti bodo pridobili sposobnost samostojnega zbiranja vsebin o biodiverziteti in naravovarstveni problematiki in njihovo smiselno povezovanje in artikulirano predstavljanje drugim v pisni in ustni obliki (seminar).

#### Intended learning outcomes:

Through lectures the students will gain knowledge and understanding about the linkage of biogeography and nature conservation. Students will get familiar with basic characteristics (structure, species composition and distribution) and functions of ecosystems. This knowledge will be connected to threats and nature conservation actions. Students will get competences in individual collection of data about biodiversity and nature conservation and be able to present them in writing or orally (seminar).

#### Metode poučevanja in učenja:

- Predavanja
- Seminar
- Terenske vaje
- Individualno delo na izbrani raziskavi in predstavitev v seminarski obliki

#### Learning and teaching methods:

- Lectures
- Seminar
- Field work
- Individual work of a selected investigation and presentation as a seminar work

#### Načini ocenjevanja:

Delež (v %) /  
Weight (in %) **Assessment**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kratka seminarska naloga, njena predstavitev</li> <li>• Izpit</li> </ul>	<p><b>40%</b></p> <p><b>60%</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short written seminar and its presentation</li> <li>• Examination</li> </ul>
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**Reference nosilca / Lecturer's references:**

1. **Šilc, U.**, Aćić, S., Škvorc, Ž., Krstonošić, D., Franjić, J., & Dajić Stevanović, Z. (2014). Grassland vegetation of the Molinio-Arrhenatheretea class in the NW Balkan Peninsula. *Applied vegetation science*, 17(3), 591-603.
2. Marinšek, A., **Šilc, U.**, & Čarni, A. (2013). Geographical and ecological differentiation of *Fagus* forest vegetation in SE Europe. *Applied Vegetation Science*, 16(1), 131-147.
3. **Šilc, U.**, Vrbničanin, S., Božić, D., Čarni, A., & Stevanović, Z. D. (2009). Weed vegetation in the north-western Balkans: diversity and species composition. *Weed Research*, 49(6), 602-612.
4. **Šilc, U.**, & Čarni, A. (2005). Changes in weed vegetation on extensively managed fields of central Slovenia between 1939 and 2002. *Biologia*, 60, 4, 409-416.
5. **Šilc, U.**, Vreš B., Čelik T., Gregorič M. (2020). Biodiversity of Slovenia. *The Geography of Slovenia*. Springer, pp. 109-124.
6. **Šilc, U.**, Stešević D., Luković M., Caković D. (2020). Changes of a sand dune system and vegetation between 1950 and 2015 on Velika plaža (Montenegro, E Mediterranean). *Regional Studies in Marine Science* 35, 101139.