**Karta opisu zajęć (sylabus)**

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| Nazwa kierunku studiów  | Behawiorystyka zwierząt |
| Nazwa modułu, także nazwa w języku angielskim | Migracje zwierzątDispersion species of wild animals |
| Język wykładowy  | angielski |
| Rodzaj modułu  | ~~obowiązkowy~~/fakultatywny [[1]](#footnote-1) |
| Poziom studiów | ~~pierwszego stopnia~~/drugiego stopnia/~~jednolite magisterskie~~ |
| Forma studiów | stacjonarne/~~niestacjonarne~~ |
| Rok studiów dla kierunku | I |
| Semestr dla kierunku | 1 |
| Liczba punktów ECTS z podziałem na kontaktowe/niekontaktowe | 3 (1,32/0,68) |
| Tytuł naukowy/stopień naukowy, imię i nazwisko osoby odpowiedzialnej za moduł | Dr inż. Weronika Maślanko |
| Jednostka oferująca moduł | Katedra Etologii Zwierząt i Łowiectwa |
| Cel modułu | The aim of the course is to provide knowledge about animal migration as a spectacular, cyclical phenomenon and as irregular movements of various animal species caused by a specific factor, from the monarch butterfly to moose. |
| Efekty uczenia się dla modułu to opis zasobu wiedzy, umiejętności i kompetencji społecznych, które student osiągnie po zrealizowaniu zajęć. | Knowledge:  |
| K1. Has basic knowledge of the patterns occurring in various populations of free-living animals and their behavior. |
| K2: Knows the methods and techniques used to study animal migration routes. |
| Abilities: |
| A1. Is able to use databases of specialized scientific publications to expand knowledge about animal migration research. |
| A2. Is able to indicate factors influencing changes in the migratory behavior of individual animal species. |
| Social competences: |
| K1. Understands the need for constant learningand systematic updating of knowledge in the field of enabling free-living animals to migrate in a highly anthropogenized world. |
|  | K2. Demonstrates readiness to continuously improve skills and transfer knowledge to society. |
| Wymagania wstępne i dodatkowe  | Basic knowledge of the behavior of free-living animals. |
| Treści programowe modułu  | The course module focuses on the essence of migration of free-living animals and the impact of various types of barriers (linear, banded, large-area) on the natural migratory behavior of animals.Topics covered:Life on the move. What are migrations? Choice or necessity?Motives and mechanisms of migration.How to survive migration? Factors influencing migration success.Myths and secrets.The scale of migration. From the common toad to the white stork.Mental maps, solar and side compass, magnetic attraction and other animal super senses.*Quo vadis*? Migration directions of selected species.Short- or long-distance migrations? That is the question.Land and water migrations on selected examples.Migration research: then and now. Modern technologies.Main threats to free migration of animals.Does humans influence animal migrations?Habitat fragmentation and its impact on migration behavior.Ecological corridors as a panacea for migration security.Methods of resolving conflicts at the interface between humans and migratory species.Final assessment in the form of a set of open questions.Field trip to a rehabilitation center for species undergoing seasonal migrations or to the Polesie National Park. |
| Wykaz literatury podstawowej i uzupełniającej | *Basic literature:**1. Krumm B. Animal Migration. Raintree Uk.**2. Hoare B. 2010. Migracje zwierząt. Muza SA, Warszawa: 1-176.* *3.*[*Barrie D. 2020.*](https://katalog.bg.up.lublin.pl/cgi-bin/koha/opac-search.pl?q=au:%22Barrie%2C%20David%22) *Supernawigatorzy: jak zwierzęta odnajdują drogę.*[*Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego,*](https://katalog.bg.up.lublin.pl/cgi-bin/koha/opac-search.pl?q=Provider:Wydawnictwo%20Uniwersytetu%20Jagiello%C5%84skiego%2C)*Kraków: 1-303.* *4. Czerniak A., Górna M. 2010. Funkcjonalność przejść górnych dla zwierząt. Bogucki Wydawnictwo Naukowe,Poznań: 1-199.**5.* *Pęczalska A. 1981. Wędrówki zwierząt morskich. Wydawnictwo Morskie,Gdańsk: 1-230.**Additional literature:**1. Dobrowolska-Martini K. 2014. "Ptasie wrota" czyli migracje ptaków w Karkonoszach. Karkonoski Park Narodowy, Jelenia Góra: 1-60.* |
| Planowane formy/działania/metody dydaktyczne | Teaching methods: multimedia lectures, laboratory exercises on computers, auditorium exercises, discussions, presentations, observation and training methods during field exercises, presentation, project tasks carried out in two-person teams, discussion. |
| Sposoby weryfikacji oraz formy dokumentowania osiągniętych efektów uczenia się |  Verification methods:W1 – open questions written test from the lecture part, W2 – open questions written test from the lecture part,U1 – assessment of the design task, assessment of the speech, assessment of the presentation,U2 – argumentation in the discussion,K1 – participation in the discussion, argumentation used,K2 – participation in the discussion, argumentation used.Documenting achieved learning outcomes in the form of: a design task performed on computers during laboratory exercises and an assessment in the form of a single-choice test, archived in paper form along with the attendance list.Detailed criteria for assessing credit and control work a student demonstrates a sufficient (3.0) degree of knowledge, skills or competences when he or she obtains from 51 to 60% of the sum of points determining the maximum level of knowledge or skills in a given subject (respectively, in the case of a partial pass - its part), a student demonstrates a sufficient plus (3.5) degree of knowledge, skills or competences when he or she obtains from 61 to 70% of the sum of points determining the maximum level of knowledge or skills in a given subject (respectively - its part), a student demonstrates a good degree (4.0) of knowledge, skills or competences when he or she obtains from 71 to 80% of the sum of points determining the maximum level of knowledge or skills in a given subject (respectively - its part), a student demonstrates a plus good degree (4.5) of knowledge, skills or competences when he or she obtains from 81 to 90% of the sum of points determining the maximum level of knowledge or skills in a given subject (respectively - its part), a student demonstrates a very good degree (5.0) of knowledge, skills or competences when he or she obtains more than 91% of the sum of points determining the maximum level of knowledge or skills in a given subject (respectively - its part). |
| Elementy i wagi mające wpływ na ocenę końcową | The final grade is influenced by the effect of passing the test (80%), attendance at classes (10%) and systematic work (10%). These conditions are presented to students and consulted with them during the first lecture. |
| Bilans punktów ECTS | ***Contact:**** *a lecture (15 hours/0,6 ECTS),*
* *laboratory classes (5 hours/0,2 ECTS),*
* *auditorium classes (5 hours/0,2 ECTS),*
* *field classes (5 hours/0,2 ECTS),*
* *consultancy (3 hours/0,12 ECTS),*

*Total – 33 hours/ 1,32 ECTS****Non-contact:**** *preparing to lectures (14 hours/0,56 ECTS),*
* *studying of literature (15 hours/0,6 ECTS),*
* *preparing to exam (13 hours/./0,52),*

 *Total – 42 hours/1,68 ECTS* |
| Nakład pracy związany z zajęciami wymagającymi bezpośredniego udziału nauczyciela akademickiego  | * *a lecture (15 hours/0,6 ECTS),*
* *laboratory classes (5 hours /0,2 ECTS),*
* *auditorium classes (5 hours /0,2 ECTS),*
* *field classes (5 hours /0,2 ECTS),*
* *consultancy (3 hours /0,12 ECTS),*

*Total – 33 hours /1,32 ECTS* |
| Odniesienie modułowych efektów uczenia się do kierunkowych efektów uczenia się | W1 –BZ2\_W03W2 – BZ2\_W03U1 –BZ2\_U03U2 – BZ2\_U03K1 – BZ2\_K02K2 – BZ2\_K02 |

1. fakultatywny- przedmiot od wyboru [↑](#footnote-ref-1)