

Degree	Type	Year
2500251 Environmental Biology	OB	2

## Contact

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## Teaching groups languages

You can view this information at the [end](#) of this document.

## Prerequisites

There are no specific official prerequisites to course this subject.

## Objectives and Contextualisation

The general objective of this subject is that students acquire theoretical and practical knowledge that gives a vision as most complete as possible of the diversity of arthropods and chordates from a morphological, functional and systematic perspective.

The specific aims are:

- To know the basic structural pattern of arthropods and chordates, and their main Subphyla.
- To know the differential and defining features of the main groups of arthropods and chordates, as well as the modifications of the different systems in the main groups of chordates (especially vertebrates) and arthropods (especially insects).
- To know the possible functional, and therefore adaptive, basis of the differential features of the main groups of arthropods and chordates.
- To obtain an overview of the phylogenetic relationships of the main groups of arthropods and chordates that allow us to understand the current diversity of these groups in an evolutionary context.

## Competences

- Communicate efficiently, orally and in writing.
- Identify organisms and recognise the different levels of biological organisation.
- Obtain, observe, handle, cultivate and conserve specimens.
- Recognise and analyse phylogenetic relations.
- Recognise and interpret the development, growth and biological cycles of the principal groups of living beings.
- Take sex- or gender-based inequalities into consideration when operating within one's own area of knowledge.

## Learning Outcomes

1. Actuar en l'àmbit de coneixement propi avaluant les desigualtats per raó de sexe/gènere.
2. Collect and identify animal organisms.
3. Communicate efficiently, orally and in writing.
4. Interpret the evolutionary processes that have led to animal diversity.
5. Recognise and interpret the different phases in the biological cycles of all animal groups.
6. Recognise and interpret the different states of development of the principal animal groups.

## Content

### ARTHROPODS

Unit 1.- What is an arthropod? Taxonomy and systematics of the group.

Unit 2.- Arthropodization, tagmosis patterns, metamerism and ecdysis.

Unit 3.- General characteristics of arthropods: reproduction and development, osmoregulation and gas exchange, internal organization (nervous system).

Unit 4.- Chelicerata: diversity, systematics, ecology and evolution.

Unit 5.- Myriapoda: diversity, systematics, ecology and evolution.

Unit 6.- "Crustacea": diversity, systematics, ecology and evolution.

Unit 7.- Hexapoda: diversity, systematics, ecology and evolution.

Unit 8.- Detailed study of the diversity, ecology and evolution of the four mega diverse orders of insects: Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Diptera and Lepidoptera.

### CHORDATES

Unit 9.- Chordates. Position of the Chordates within the animal world, abundance and diversity. Basic characters and general organization.

Unit 10.- The concept of "Prochordate". Cephalochordates. Diagnostic characters. General organization and development.

Unit 11.- Olfactores. Urochordates. Diagnostic characters. General organization of ascidians. Diversity of Urochordates. Representative biological cycles.

Unit 12.-Vertebrates. Definition. Interpretation of its structure in an evolutionary framework. General diversity. General considerations about its classification.

Unit 13.- "Agnathans": the Vertebrates without jaws. Myxiniiformes. Petromyzontiformes. Gnathostomes: the conquest of the aquatic environment. Acquisition of jaws and paired fins. Adaptations to life in the water. Chondrichthyes: diagnostic characters and diversity. The evolutionary success of the Osteichthyes. Actinopterygii: diagnostic characters and diversity.

Unit 14.- The conquest of the terrestrial environment. Sarcopterigii: diagnostic characters and diversity. The dipnoans and the coelacanth. Tetrapods: origin, diagnostic characters and adaptations to the terrestrial environment. Amphibians: diagnostic characters and diversity. Lissamphibia: Anura, Urodela and Gymnophiona.

Unit 15.- The expansion of terrestrial vertebrates. Evolutionary criteria for the diagnosis of large groups of Amniotes. The first Amniotes. The concept of "Reptile". Diagnostic characters and diversity of the diapsids. Lepidosauria: Sphenodontia and Squamata. Diapsids without fenestrae: the turtles.

Unit 16.- Archosaurs: diagnostic characters and diversity. Crocodiles. Dinosaurs. Birds: origin and fundamental characteristics. Feathers. *Archeopteryx* and the Cretaceous Birds. Diversity of modern Birds.

Unit 17.- Synapsids. Origin and diagnostic characters of Mammals. Monotremes: oviparous mammals. Therians: diagnostic characters. Marsupials: diagnostic characters and diversity. Eutherians: diagnostic characters. The adaptive radiation of the Eutherians.

## PROGRAM OF PRACTICES

### FIELD PRACTICE

Practice 1.- Advanced techniques for sampling arthropods.

### LABORATORY PRACTICES

Practice 1.- Learn how to use dichotomous identification keys. Morphology of Chelicerata and Myriapoda

Practice 2.- Morphology of Pancrustacea: "Crustacea". Dissection of a mantis shrimp.

Practice 3.- Morphology of Pancrustacea: Hexapoda. Dissection of either a grasshopper or a cockroach.

Practice 4.- Observation and interpretation of the anatomy of Cephalochordates and Urochordates. General characteristics of Vertebrates: dissection of a trout. External anatomy and identification of the main groups of Chondrichthyans and Osteichthyans.

Practice 5.- External anatomy and identification of the main groups of Amphibians, and Squamates.

Practice 6.- Anatomy of Birds and Mammals.

## Activities and Methodology

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Classroom practices	6	0.24	1, 3, 4
Field practices	5	0.2	6, 5, 2

Laboratory practices	12	0.48	3, 6, 5, 2
Lectures	27	1.08	4, 6, 5
Type: Supervised			
Tutorships	6	0.24	3, 4, 6, 5
Type: Autonomous			
Analysis and study of bibliographic materials	60	2.4	4, 6, 5
Problem solving and preparation of works	25	1	1, 3, 4

The methodology used in this subject to achieve the learning process is based on students working on the provided information. The function of the teacher is to give them the information or to indicate where they can get it and to help and tutor them so that the learning process can be carried out effectively. To achieve this goal, the subject is based on the following activities:

#### Lectures:

With these classes the students acquire the basic scientific-technical knowledge of the subject, which must be complemented with the personal study.

#### Classroom practices:

In the classroom practices, students work on the scientific-technical knowledge presented in the master classes to complete their understanding and deepen in it, by developing various activities such as the analysis and discussion of videos on zoological topics, the resolution of issues related to the topics covered, analysis of zoological information, etc. The mission of the seminars is to promote the capacity for analysis and synthesis, critical reasoning and the ability to solve problems.

#### Field and laboratory practices:

During the practical sessions, the students work with the zoological material in the laboratory (observation of preparations and specimens, study of anatomy and morphology of groups, dissections, identifications of specimens, etc.) and in the field (terrestrial sampling techniques), complementing their study by means of information and questions posed in the practice script. The objective of the practical classes is to complete and reinforce the zoological knowledge acquired in the theoretical classes. In the practical sessions students are stimulated and they develop empirical skills such as the ability to observe, analyze and recognize the zoological diversity. At the same time, students are made aware of environmental issues.

#### Tutorships

In a complementary way, the students will have additional hours of teacher attention, in order to answer questions, clarify basic concepts and guide them about the documentary sources that have been recommended. The schedule of individualized tutorships will be specified with the teachers through the virtual campus.

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

## Assessment

### Continous Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Classroom practices	20%	3	0.12	1, 3, 4, 6, 5
Partial exam I (final I)	30%	2	0.08	3, 4, 6, 5
Partial exam II (final II)	30%	2	0.08	3, 4, 6, 5
Practices	20%	2	0.08	3, 4, 2

This subject has a continuous evaluation process throughout the course that includes more than three evaluation activities of different types. None of them represents more than 50% of the final grade.

### Theory

- Partial exams: In this exams, the knowledge acquired by the students during the course is evaluated individually, as well as their capacity for analysis and synthesis, and critical reasoning. The exam has part of test questions and other of conceptual questions, schemes, etc. There will be 2 partial exams, one corresponding to the part of Arthropods and the other to that of Chordates, each with a weight of 30% of the overall mark.
- Final exam: Students who do not obtain a grade equal to or greater than 4 (out of 10), can re-assess the part or parts not passed in the final exam. Likewise, students who wish to improve their grade in one or both parts may do so by taking the final exam. However, taking the final exam implies renouncing the grade previously obtained. The mark corresponding to each of the two exams has a weight of 30% of the final mark. In order to be able to average with the other evaluative activities (seminars and practices) the average mark of the two exams must be equal or greater than 4.

### Classroom practices

Both the work to be presented on the classroom practices days and the activities (in group and individual) that take place throughout the practice are evaluated. This activity has no possibility of recovery. The grade for the seminars has an overall weight of 20% of the final grade.

### Laboratory Practices

Attendance to practices is mandatory. After each laboratory practice, only the students who attended the practice will take an individualized test that assesses the use and achievement of the specific skills of each practice. Each of the parts (Arthropods and Chordates) will have a value of 10% in the final grade. Therefore the overall weight of the practices will be 20% in the final grade. In order to be able to average with the other evaluative activities the average mark of the practices must be equal or greater than 4. This activity has no possibility of re-assessment

### Single evaluation

The students who take advantage of the single evaluation must carry out the laboratory practices (PLAB) and field practices (PCAM) presentially and it is a requirement to have them approved and they will have a weight of 20%. Classroom practices (PAUL) will also be compulsory, which will have a weight on the final grade that will be the same as that of the continuous assessment (20%).

The single assessment consists of a single synthesis test (with multiple choice and develop questions) on the contents of the entire theory programme.

The grade obtained in the synthesis test is 60% of the final grade for the subject, the one obtained in the practices is 20%, and the classroom practices are the remaining 20%.

The single assessment test will be done coinciding with the same date set in the calendar for the last continuous assessment test and the same recovery system will be applied as for the continuous assessment.

To pass the subject it is necessary to obtain a minimum final mark of 5 points out of 10 in the set of evaluation activities and a minimum mark of 4 out of 10 in the theory part.

#### Final considerations

The minimum overall grade required to pass the course is 5 out of 10.

To be eligible for the retake process, the student should have been previously evaluated in a set of activities equaling at least two thirds of the final score of the course or module. Thus, the student will be graded as "No Avaluable" if the weighthin of all conducted evaluation activities is less than 67% of the final score.

Students who can not attend an individual assessment test for justified reasons and provide the corresponding official documentation, will be allowed to take the assessment activity on another date.

## Bibliography

### ARTHROPODS

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Barrientos J.A. 2004. Curso Pràctico de Entomología. Servei de Publicacions de la UAB.

Blas M. et al. 1986. Història Natural dels Països Catalans. Enciclopèdia Catalana. Vol. 10.

Krantz G.W. and Walter D.E. 2009. A manual of Acarology. Texas Tech University Press. 3rd ed.

Grimaldi D. and Engel M.S. 2005. Evolution of the Insects. Cambridge University Press. 1st ed. (accessible on-line i descarregable en pdf des del web de la Biblioteca de la UAB)

Gullan P.J. and Cranston P.S. 2010. The Insects: an outline of entomology. Blackwell. 4th ed.

Hickman C.P. et al. 2017. Integrated principles of zoology. McGraw-Hill. 17th ed.

Foelix R.F. 2011. Biology of Spiders. Oxford University Press. 3rd ed.

### CHORDATES

De luliis G. and Pulerà D. 2019. The dissection of Vertebrates. Elsevier/Academic Press. 3rd ed. (accessible on-line i descarregable en pdf des del web de la Biblioteca de la UAB)

Hildebrand M. et al. 2001. Analysis of Vertebrate structure. Wiley. 5th ed.

Kardong K.V. 2018. Vertebrates: comparative anatomy, function, evolution. McGraw-Hill Education. 8th ed.

Kent G.C. and Carr R.K. 2001. Comparative anatomy of the Vertebrates. McGraw Hill. 9th ed.

Pough F.H. et al 2022. Vertebrate life. Oxford University Press. 11th ed.

Weichert C.K. y Presch W. 1981. Elementos de anatomía de Cordados. McGraw-Hill. 2a ed.

#### Web pages of interest

- Adena/World Wildlife Found: <http://www.wwf.es/>
- Animal Diversity Web: <http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/>
- ARKive, Images of life on Earth: <http://www.arkive.org>
- California Academy of Sciences: <http://www.calacademy.org>

- Comissió Internacional de Nomenclatura Zoològica: <http://www.iczn.org/>
- Enciclopedia Virtual de los Vertebrados Ibéricos: <http://www.vertebradosibericos.org/>
- FishBase: <http://www.fishbase.org>
- Ibero Diversidad Entomológica Accesible: <http://sea-entomologia.org/IDE@/>
- Museu Nacional de Ciències Naturals de Madrid (CSIC): <http://www.mncn.csic.es/>
- Natural History Museum, Londres: <http://www.nhm.ac.uk/>
- The Ant Wiki: [https://www.antwiki.org/wiki/Welcome\\_to\\_AntWiki](https://www.antwiki.org/wiki/Welcome_to_AntWiki)
- The Bug Guide: <https://bugguide.net/node/view/15740>
- Zoología de los artrópodos (wikiversidad): [https://es.wikiversity.org/wiki/Zoolog%C3%ADa\\_de\\_los\\_artr%C3%B3podos](https://es.wikiversity.org/wiki/Zoolog%C3%ADa_de_los_artr%C3%B3podos)

## Software

No specific software is used in this subject.

## Language list

Name	Group	Language	Semester	Turn
(PAUL) Classroom practices	221	Catalan/Spanish	first semester	morning-mixed
(PAUL) Classroom practices	222	Catalan/Spanish	first semester	morning-mixed
(PCAM) Field practices	221	Catalan	first semester	morning-mixed
(PCAM) Field practices	222	Catalan	first semester	morning-mixed
(PCAM) Field practices	223	Catalan	first semester	morning-mixed
(PLAB) Practical laboratories	221	Catalan	first semester	morning-mixed
(PLAB) Practical laboratories	222	Catalan	first semester	morning-mixed
(PLAB) Practical laboratories	223	Catalan	first semester	morning-mixed
(TE) Theory	22	Catalan/Spanish	first semester	afternoon