

Title:	Field work techniques in ecology (a practical approach)
Lecture hours:	Field course, 30 hours
Study period: (summer/winter)	Summer
Number of credits:	3
Assessment methods:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Successful performance in field work in compliance with the university regulations and the guardian's instructions. 2. Regular and active participation in field work. 3. A written report summarizing the outcomes of field work. 4. Continuous assessment (regular observations)
Language of instruction:	English
Prerequisites:	Basic knowledge in Botany and Zoology
Course content:	<p>Course components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theoretical and practical preparation for field tests. 2. Methods used in ecology. 3. Practical application of keys for insects. 4. Statistical methods used in the further research of the obtained results. 5. Theoretical and practical preparation for field tests of fungi. 6. Methods used in mycology field research. 7. Practical application of keys for fungi. 8. Preparation, preservation, and use of fungal specimens in herbaria.
Learning outcomes:	<p>By the ending the course students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – will be able to describe the basic principles of planning and sampling in the field. – will be able to critically assess the advantages and disadvantages of the practical application of the discussed techniques – will have independently conducted a set of field tests under the supervision of a guardian. – will have independently performed calculations and interpretation of the results – will be able to apply professional terminology in the field study research method description – will be able to recognize the insects and fungi on the basis of keys – will demonstrate attentiveness in performing tasks in the field and awareness of respect for their own work as well and others.
Name of lecturer:	PhD Anna Sobieraj-Betlińska
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Literature:	<p>Schindler M., Diestelhorst O., Hartel S., Saure C., Schanowski A., Schwenninger H.R. 2013. Monitoring agricultural ecosystems by using wild bees as environmental indicators. <i>BioRisk</i> 8: 53–71.</p> <p>Magurran A.E. 2004. <i>Measuring Biological Diversity</i>. Blackwell Publishing, Oxford, 256 p.</p> <p>Murray S. Upton, Beth L. Mantle. 2010. <i>Methods for Collecting, Preserving and Studying Insects and other terrestrial arthropods</i>. Canberra: Australian Entomological Society, 83 p.</p> <p>Mueller G.M., Bills G.F., Foster M.S. (edit.) 2004 <i>Biodiversity of Fungi. Inventory and Monitoring Methods</i>. Elsevier Academic Press</p> <p>Breitenbach J., Kränzlin F. 2000 <i>Fungi of Switzerland</i>. Verlag Mykologia Luzern</p> <p>Læssøe T., Petersen J.H. <i>Fungi of Temperate Europe. The wheels</i>. https://www.mycology.com/Downloads/FungiOfTemperateEurope_Wheel </p>

	<p>s.pdf; Ryvarden L., Melo I. 2014. Poroid Fungi of Europe: Fungiflora, Oslo, Norway, 455 p.</p>