


MODULE HANDBOOK

	UNIVERSITAS PADJADJARAN FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES BACHELOR OF BIOLOGY PROGRAMME	COURSE CODE : D10D-4005
Module designation	Bioconservation	
Semester in which the module is taught	4	
Persons responsible for the module	1. Prof. Dr. Erri N Megantara. 2. Dr. Teguh Husodo, M.Si 3. Dr. Susanti Withaningsih, M.Si	
Medium of instruction	Indonesian	
Relation to curriculum	Compulsory Course	
Teaching methods	Lectures and discussions	
Workload	Total workload : 5440 minute = 90.67 hour Lecture and discussion : 2 x 50 minute x 16 week = 1600 minute = 26.67 hour Exercises : 2 x 60 minute x 16 week = 1920 minute = 32 hour Self-study : 2 x 60 minute x 16 week = 1920 minute = 32 hour	
Credit points	2.00 (3.62 ECTS)	
Required and recommended prerequisites for joining the module	Biodiversity	
Module objectives/intended learning outcomes	1. Able to explain the basic concepts of conservation biology from the definition and purpose to the importance of conservation biology. 2. Able to explain the history, origin, and development of conservation biology science 3. Able to explain the ethical principles of conservation biology and the concept of extinction 4. Able to explain various concepts, strategies, and prospects of conservation biology in animals and plants 5. Able to explain laws and policies related to conservation biology and the role of the community in practicing animal and plant conservation associated with the concept of sustainable development.	
Contents	Conservation biology is a course that explains the basic principles of conservation biology and interdisciplinary science developed to face various challenges in protecting species and ecosystems to understand the problems and prospects. Conservation science has three elements: (1) studying the impact of human activities on the existence and sustainability of life on earth; (2) developing practical approaches to prevent species extinction, maintain genetic diversity within species, and improve all aspects of diversity on earth; and (3) studying all aspects of biodiversity on earth. Conservation biology course material consists of : interdisciplinary conservation biology approaches, ethical principles of conservation biology, terminology and history of conservation biology, conservation at the species, population, and ecosystem levels, concepts of plant and animal conservation, plant and animal conservation strategies, management of conservation friends and future prospects for conservation biology.	
Examination forms	Quiz, Midterm exam, Assignment, and Final exam	
Study and examination requirements	The minimum attendance in lectures is 80%. Final grades are evaluated based on quiz (20%), midterm exam (30%), assignment (20%), and final exam (30%)	
Reading lists	1. Bappenas. 2003. Strategi dan Rencana Aksi Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia 2003-2020. Bappenas. Jakarta. Edward.O.Wilson. 1992. The Diversity of Life. W.W. Norton & Company. 2. Fahrig, L. 2003. Effect of Habitat Fragmentation on Biodiversity. Ann. Rev. Ecol.Evol.Syst. 34:487-515. Kantor Menteri Negara Lingkungan Hidup.1997.Agenda 21 Indonesia : A National Strategy for Sustainable Development. KMN LH dan UNDP. Jakarta. 3. Ines Omann, Andrea Stocker, Jill Jager. 2009. Climate Changes as a Threat to Biodiversity : An Application of the DPSIR Approach. Ecological Economics. Elsevier. 4. Jocelyn F, Jacques L, Paul C, Max D , Pascal M. 2010. Managing Agricultural Change for Biodiversity Conservation in a Mediterraanean upland. Biological Conservation. Elsevier. 5. Joshua J Lawler. 2009. Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for Resources Management and Conservation Planning. The Year in Ecology and Conservation Biology. New York Academy of Sciences. 6. Marcelo Tabarelli. 2010. Tropical Biodiversity in Human-Modified Landscape : What is our Trump Card.	

Biotropica.

7. Vermeulen, S dan Koziell, I. 2002. Integrating Global and Local Values. A review of Biodiversity Assessment. International Institute for Environment and Development, London. UK.
8. Wright, S.J. 2005. Tropical Forests in a Changing Environment. Trends Ecol. Evol. 20 : 553-560.