UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO

DEPARTMENT	Architettura
ACADEMIC YEAR	2021/2022
SECOND CYCLE (7TH LEVEL) COURSE	URBAN, REGIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING
SUBJECT	POLICIES FOR THE TERRITORIAL BIODIVERSITY
TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY	B
AMBIT	50457-Ambiente
CODE	21073
SCIENTIFIC SECTOR(S)	BIO/03
HEAD PROFESSOR(S)	BAZAN GIUSEPPE Professore Associato Univ. di PALERMO
OTHER PROFESSOR(S)	
CREDITS	6
INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)	102
COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)	48
PROPAEDEUTICAL SUBJECTS	
MUTUALIZATION	
YEAR	2
TERM (SEMESTER)	1° semester
ATTENDANCE	Not mandatory
EVALUATION	Out of 30
TEACHER OFFICE HOURS	**BAZAN GIUSEPPE** Monday 09:00 19:00 Ricevimento a distanza su Piattaforma Microsoft Teams. Tuesday 09:00 19:00 Ricevimento a distanza su Piattaforma Microsoft Teams. Wednesday 09:00 19:00 Ricevimento a distanza su Piattaforma Microsoft Teams. Thursday 09:00 19:00 Ricevimento a distanza su Piattaforma Microsoft Teams. Friday 09:00 19:00 Ricevimento a distanza su Piattaforma Microsoft Teams. Saturday 09:00 12:00 Ricevimento a distanza su Piattaforma Microsoft Teams.

DOCENTE: Prof. GIUSEPPE BAZAN

PREREQUISITES	Basic knowledge in Biology and Ecology (concept of species, ecosystems, landscape and environment).
LEARNING OUTCOMES	Knowledge and Comprehension Abilities The students shall acquire those tools that can help them understand the interaction between structure and function of ecological systems and analyse the natural processes and human activities that generate the biodiversity. This knowledge will help the students realize ad apply the principal action of policy on biodiversity. This goal is achieved by attending lectures and seminars, participating in field trip and G.I.S. activities. The educational tools used for this goal are Power Point presentations, along with handbooks and manuals. Ability to Apply Knowledge and Comprehension The students will apply the theoretical concepts they have learnt during the lectures and their individual study in a series of practical activities (definition of conservation action for biodiversity conservation in landscape and urban planning). The following activities will help the students apply their knowledge: in-class GIS activities, seminars, field trips, individual or group researches. The educational tools used to achieve these goals include using PC software which is able to process statistical data and maps; producing basic maps and cartograms; preparing Power Point presentations. Judgement Autonomy The judgement autonomy of the students will be stimulated through the use of qualitative methodologies and techniques of research (e.g. application of standards and tools for biodiversity management and conservation). Each student is invited, both individually and in group, to express his/her own personal opinions on a case of study. The educational tools used for spurring the autonomy of judgement include preparing oral presentations about a case of application of actions in biodiversity management and conservation and the related policies. Communication Abilities Teamworking and seminars allow the students to acquire communication abilities by using diverse media, like oral presentations, graphical representations (e.g. mental maps), written texts and Power Point presentations. These communication abilities will allow the students to clearly express the contents learned with adequate and appropriate technical and scientific terminologies. The students will discuss these topics through oral presentations, graphical representations and written texts. The educational tools used for these goal include thematic maps, ideograms, photographic and hypertextual presentations. Learning Abilities The course “Policy for Territorial Biodiversity” aims at teaching students the capacity of analysis making possible subsequent studies with a high degree of autonomy . To that end, the course stimulates the students to develop a scientific curiosity towards of the course issues. The acquisition of these abilities will be tested through ongoing evaluations. The educational tools used for this goal include handbooks and manuals, as well as Power Point presentations.
ASSESSMENT METHODS	The student will have to answer at least four oral questions, on all of the topics described in the list below (see "Programma dell'insegnamento"), as studied in the suggested readings list provided below. The final evaluation aims at appraising whether the student possesses a good knowledge and comprehension of the topics, and whether he/she has acquired the ability to interpret and the autonomously judge actual cases . The lowest evaluation grade will be achieved if the student proves his/her knowledge and comprehension of the main subjects, at least within a general framework, and can apply that knowledge. The student shall also be able to present to the examiner, while competently discussing, the topics related to Biodiversity Policy in a successful way. Below that threshold, the student will not be able to pass the examination. On the

	contrary, the more the student will be able to interact with the examiner and discuss the topics, and the more he/she will prove to have acquired the basics of main national and international Policy on Biodiversity Conservation, the higher will the evaluation grade be. The evaluation grades range is comprised between 18 and 30, according to the following criteria: Excellent (30 – 30 e lode): Excellent knowledge of the subjects studied in the course, excellent language skills, good analytical and interpretative capacity; the student is fully able to understand the principal action of policy on biodiversity. Very good (26-29): Good mastery of the subjects studied in the course, very good language skills; the student is able to ito understand the principal action of policy on biodiversity.. Good (24-25): Knowledge of the main subjects studied in the course, good language skills; the student shows a limited ability to understand the principal action of policy on biodiversity. Average (21-23): Basic knowledge of some subjects studied in the course, adequate language skills; poor ability to autonomously understand the principal action of policy on biodiversity. Pass (18-20): Minimal knowledge of some subjects and of the technical language; very poor or inexistent ability to autonomously apply techniques to to understand the principal action of policy on biodiversity. Fail: The student does not have an acceptable knowledge of the subjects studied in the "Policy for Territorial Biodiversity" course.
EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES	The course aims to provide knowledge and methodological tools of analysis and interpretation of physical complexity, biological and anthropogenic ecological systems using as a reading key “biodiversity”. The course aims to provide a framework of knowledge of the issues inherent nature and biodiversity conservation policies in relation to the landscape and urban planning. Will be explored the methodologies of environmental and landscape planning. Will be focused the study of biological and cultural diversity, understood as the fundamental elements in the territory quality assessments.
TEACHING METHODS	Lectures, In-class activities, Seminars and Field trips
SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	Blasi C., Boitani L., La Posta S., Manes F. & Marchetti M.: Stato della Biodiversita' in Italia. Palombi Editore, 2005. ISBN: 887621514X Blasi C., Boitani L., La Posta S., Manes F. & Marchetti M.: Biodiversity in Italy. Contribution to the national strategy of biodiversity. Palombi Editore, 2007. ISBN: 9788860600417 Lecture Notes.

SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
4	The concept of biodiversity. The levels of biodiversity: genetic diversity; species diversity; the ecosystems and landscapes diversity. Biodiversity and ecosystem services.
4	Understanding biodiversity: biogeography and species richness, biodiversity and environment, biodiversity and landscape.
4	Biodiversity of flora and vegetation. Biodiversity in forest and agricultural systems. Biodiversity of cultural landscapes. Urban biodiversity.
4	Biodiversity loss: land use changes; climatic changes; changes in CO2 concentration and nitrogen deposition; alien species.
4	Conservation of biodiversity. In situ conservation: national parks, regional parks. The national framework law on protected areas.
4	Ex situ conservation: Seed Banks, Field collection, Botanical Gardens.
4	International conventions of first and second generation: Stockholm Conference; Ramsar Convention; Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
4	International conventions of third generation: Rio Conference (Convention on Biological Diversity); European Landscape Convention. Directive 92/43 / EEC - Habitat. National Strategy on Biodiversity.
4	Natura 2000. Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats. Management Plans of Natura 2000 sites.
4	Biodiversity and environmental assessments: Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites, strategic environmental assessment (SEA).

SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
4	Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and Agri-environment measures. Regional and Rural Development Planning and Biodiversity.

Hrs	Practice
4	Analysis of Management Plans of a Natura 2000 sites.