

UČNI NAČRT PREDMETA / COURSE SYLLABUS

Predmet:	Populacijska ekologija
Course title:	Population Ecology

Študijski program in stopnja Study programme and level	Študijska smer Study field	Letnik Academic year	Semester Semester
Biologija in ekologija z naravovarstvom, 1. stopnja	/	3	5
Biology and Ecology with Nature Conservation, 1st cycle	/		

Vrsta predmeta / Course type	Obvezen / compulsory
------------------------------	----------------------

Univerzitetna koda predmeta / University course code:

Predavanja Lectures	Seminar Seminar	Laboratorijs ke vaje Lab work	Klinične vaje work	Terensko delo Field work	Samost. delo Individ. work	ECTS
30				15	105	5

Nosilec predmeta / Lecturer:	Davorin TOME
------------------------------	--------------

Jeziki / Languages:	Predavanja / Lectures: Vaje / Tutorial:	Slovenski / Slovenian Slovenski / Slovenian
------------------------	---	--

**Pogoji za vključitev v delo oz. za opravljanje
študijskih obveznosti:**

Jih ni.	None.
---------	-------

Vsebina: _____ **Content (Syllabus outline):** _____

Čeprav ekologijo pogosto delimo na rastlinsko, živalsko, morsko itd., so v osnovi ekološki mehanizmi na vseh področjih enaki. Še posebej se to kaže pri mehanizmih delovanja populacij. Enake populacijske zakonitosti veljajo pri rastlinah, živalih, med populacijami globokomorskih združb ali med bakterijami ali glivami. Namen predmeta je predstaviti osnovne populacijske procese in pojasniti kako vplivajo na populacijsko dinamiko. Osrednji del predmeta bo namenjen spoznavanju populacijskih procesov: rodnost, smrtnost, od gostote odvisni ter od gostote neodvisni mehanizmi, kompenzacijsko točka, razlike med populacijami s prekritimi in ločenimi generacijami, kako na populacijske procese vplivajo abiotični in biotski dejavniki itd.

Teoretično znanje bo ilustrirano s praktičnimi primeri.

We frequently divide ecology to plant ecology, animal ecology, marine ecology etc., although basic ecological processes in all are the same. This is especially evident in populations. The same population principles rules among plants, animals, among populations of deep sea vent communities, among bacteria, fungi. Aim of the course is to present basic population processes, and to explain how do they influence the population dynamics. The central part of the lecture will be understanding of population processes: birth, mortality, density dependent, density independent processes, compensation point, differences among populations with discrete and overlapping generations, influence of abiotic and biotic conditions on population processes. Theoretical background will be throughout illustrated with practical examples.

Temeljni literatura in viri / Readings:

Temeljna literatura:

Begon, M., J.L. Harper, C.R. Townsend, 2014: Essentials of Ecology. Blackwell Science.
TOME, Davorin (avtor, ilustrator). *Ekologija : organizmi v prostoru in času*. 1. natis. Ljubljana:
Tehniška založba Slovenije, 2006.

Priporočena literatura:

Begon, M., M. Mortimer, D.J. Thompson, 2005: Population ecology. Blackwell Science
Pianka, E.R., 2000: Evolutionary ecology. Addison Wesley Educational Publishers.
Tarman, K., 1994: Osnove ekologije in ekologija živali. DZS

Cilji in kompetence:

Predstaviti populacijo kot osnovno ekološko enoto in njene lastnosti
Predstaviti neposredne in posredne vzroke, mehanizme in procese, ki vplivajo na populacijsko dinamiko

Objectives and competences:

To present a population as a basic ecological unit, and its characteristics
To present direct and indirect causes, mechanisms and processes influencing population dynamics

Predvideni študijski rezultati:

Intended learning outcomes:

<p>Znanje in razumevanje:</p> <p>Študentje spoznajo ravnovesje med različnimi populacijskimi mehanizmi, ki določajo populacijsko velikost in dinamiko. Spoznajo, da so kljub identičnim populacijskim mehanizmom reakcije različnih vrst na spremembe v okolju različne, kar je v veliki meri posledica razlik v življenjskih strategijah. Naučijo se opisati lastnosti populacij.</p> <p>Prenesljive/ključne spretnosti in drugi atributi:</p> <p>Pridobljeno znanje bo mogoče aplicirati na naravovarstvene probleme, kdaj so problemi za populacijo lahko kritični, kdaj ne.</p>	<p>Knowledge and understanding:</p> <p>Knowledge and Understanding: Students capture a balance between different population processes, resulting in the population size and dynamics. Students understand that in spite of similar population rules, species differ in reactions to similar environmental changes as a consequence of different life history traits. They learn to describe population characteristics.</p> <p>Transferable/Key Skills and other attributes:</p> <p>The knowledge will be applicable to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conservation problems - better understanding of, when a problem is critical to a population and when is not
---	--

Metode poučevanja in učenja:	Learning and teaching methods:		
Predavanja	Lectures		
Seminarsko delo	Seminar work		
Terensko delo	Field work		
Načini ocenjevanja:	Delež (v %) / Weight (in %)	Assessment:	
Seminarsko delo – pisno in ustno (predpogoj za udeležbo na izpitu)	20	Seminar work – written and oral presentation (obligatory before the exam)	
Pisni izpit	80	Written exam	

Reference nosilca / Lecturer's references:			
1. AL SAYEGH-PETKOVŠEK, Samar, KOPUŠAR, Nataša, POKORNY, Boštjan, TOME, Davorin, KRYŠTUFEK, Boris. Prehod kovin iz tal v tkiva izbranih vrst prostozivečih živali : primer Velikega Vrha = Transfer of metals from soil to tissues of selected free-living animals : a case study for Veliki Vrh. <i>Acta silvae et ligni</i> , ISSN 2335-3112. [Tiskana izd.], 2017, [Št.] 114, str. 1-20, zvd., graf. prikazi. https://doi.org/10.20315/ASetL.114.1 , doi: 10.20315/ASetL.114.1 . [COBISS.SI-ID 4998054]			
2. TOME, Davorin, VREZEC, Al, AMBROŽIČ, Špela, KAPLA, Andrej. Velikost populacije prepelice Coturnix coturnix na Ljubljanskem barju se je v dvajsetih letih zmanjšala za polovico, morda pa še za (bistveno?) več = Population size of the Common Quail Coturnix coturnix at Ljubljansko barje decreased in the last twenty years by half, perhaps even (much?) more. <i>Acrocephalus : glasilo Društva za opazovanje in proučevanje ptic Slovenije</i> , ISSN 0351-2851. [Tiskana izd.], 2016, letn. 37, št. 170/171, str. 171-176, doi: 10.1515/acro-2016-0010 . [COBISS.SI-ID 4323663]			

- 3.** DE JONG, Yde, TOME, Davorin, et al. PESI - a taxonomic backbone for Europe. *Biodiversity Data Journal*, ISSN 1314-2828, 2015, 3, e5848, str. 1-51, doi: [10.3897/BDJ.3.e5848](https://doi.org/10.3897/BDJ.3.e5848). [COBISS.SI-ID [3626831](#)]
- 4.** AL SAYEGH-PETKOVŠEK, Samar, KOPUŠAR, Nataša, TOME, Davorin, KRYŠTUFÉK, Boris. Risk assessment of metals and PAHs for receptor organisms in differently polluted areas in Slovenia. *Science of the total environment*, ISSN 0048-9697, 2015, vol. 532, str. 404-414, ilustr. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2015.05.076>, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2015.05.076](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2015.05.076). [COBISS.SI-ID [1221078](#)]
- 5.** BORDJAN, Dejan, TOME, Davorin. Rain may have more influence than temperature on nest abandonment in the Great Tit Parus major. *Ardea*, ISSN 0373-2266, 2014, vol. 102, no. 1, str. 79-85, ilustr., doi: [10.5253/078.102.0107](https://doi.org/10.5253/078.102.0107). [COBISS.SI-ID [31473881](#)]