General Information	
Academic subject	Vertebrate Zoology
Degree course	Science of Nature II Level
Curriculum	LM-60 - LM75
ECTS credits	4
Compulsory attendance	Yes
Language	Italian

Subject teacher	Name Surname	Mail address	SSD
	GIOVANNI SCILLITANI	giovanni.scillitani@uniba.it	BIO/06
ECTS credits details	Aroa	550	

ECTS credits details	Area	SSD	CFU/ETCS
Basic teaching activities	05	BIO/05	4

Class schedule	
Period	l semester
Year	
Type of class	Lectures

Time management	
Hours	120
In-class study hours	32
Out-of-class study hours	88

Academic calendar	
Class begins	15/10/2020
Class ends	29/01/2021

nowledge of Zoology and Vertebrate Biology dge and understanding on: gy and adaptation of vertebrates, with reference to those included auna of Italy and those traits with major relations to conservation. tion of theoretical and operational skills will be acquired thanks to endance of theoretical lessons and individual study. Field activities blanned together with other courses g knowledge and understanding on:
y and adaptation of vertebrates, with reference to those included auna of Italy and those traits with major relations to conservation. tion of theoretical and operational skills will be acquired thanks to endance of theoretical lessons and individual study. Field activities blanned together with other courses g knowledge and understanding on:
collecting and planning of research and projects in the field of conservation <i>informed judgments and choices:</i> ation and planning of actions for conservation including impact on of the socio-economic system
nicating knowledge and understanding office further information from specific bibliography and prepare a or speech in a conservation context using an appropriate lary and terminology es to continue learning
y to investigate and read further information about the discipline critical spirit, through the consultation of texts and databases. ty to relate knowledge to various contexts in the field of natural and conservation sciences. ates: systematic and ecological aspects. Primarily aquatic ates: jawless, cartilaginous and bony fishes. Adaptation to aquatic ding strategies and defense. Reproductive strategies and life Territorial, social and migratory behaviors. The ichthyofauna of udy and conservation methods. Terrestrial ectotherms: amphibians tiles. Adaptation to terrestrial life. Secondary adaptation to aquatic

	cycles. Territorial, social and migratory behaviors. The herpetofauna of Italy: study and conservation methods. Terrestrial endotherms: birds and mammals. Bird flight mechanics. Bird behavior: territoriality, sociality, migrations. Bird reproduction: courtship, vocalizations, mating, nesting, parental care. The ornithofauna of Italy: study and conservation methods. Mammal locomotion: terrestrial, flight, swimming. Feeding strategies. Territorial, social and migratory behaviors. Reproductive strategies: courtship, viviparity, lactation, parental care. The theriofauna of Italy: study and conservation methods.
Course program	
Bibliography	- Pough F.H. Janis C.M., Heiser J.B. Zoologia dei vertebrati. Pearson, Milan
Notes	None
Teaching methods	Lectures with the use of PowerPoint
Assessment methods	Oral exam.
Evaluation criteria	 Knowledge and understanding students should demonstrate good knowledge about each topic and the ability of interrelating them. Memorizing without understanding is meaningless. Applying knowledge and understanding students should focus about biological aspects in relation to conservation aspects. Besides, they should be able to plan a study on a given faunal assemblage for conservation purposes. Autonomy of judgment students should critically select those biological traits on which focus conservation and management activities and find the current documents for an appropriate planning Communicating knowledge and understanding students should use correct technical terms in describing structures and processes and explain them when required. Simple examples of conservation planning will be required. Communication skills students should use a correct technical language to describe structures and processes and explain them when required. Simple examples of conservation planning should be illustrated. Capacities to continue learning
Further information	