



## AYDIN ADNAN MENDERES UNIVERSITY COURSE INFORMATION FORM

|  |   |  |                     |  |   |                                  |   |            |   |
|--|---|--|---------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|---|------------|---|
| Course Title                                     |   | Plant Biodiversity of Turkey   |                     |  |   |                                  |   |            |   |
| Course Code                                      |   | KZM218   |                     | Course Level                           |   | Short Cycle (Associate's Degree) |   |            |   |
| ECTS Credit                                      | 3 | Workload   | 80 ( <i>Hours</i> ) | Theory                                 | 3 | Practice                         | 0 | Laboratory | 0 |
| Objectives of the Course                         |   | Introducing together with the reasons for the plant diversity in Turkey Also available for in situ conservation of plant diversity law, regulations, on-site learning the methods of prevention. Thus knowing that students will plant diversity in the field of botanical studies, aimed to be more successful. Learning Grounds Important Plant in Turkey. |                     |  |   |                                  |   |            |   |
| Course Content                                   |   | The reasons of floristic richness in Turkey, the plant genetic resources of Turkey, endemic and endangered plants of Turkey, the studies for in-situ and ex-situ conservation of plant genetic diversity in Turkey and the world. The fight against bio-smuggling. The reasons that make Turkey's rich plant diversity.                                      |                     |  |   |                                  |   |            |   |
| Work Placement                                   |   | N/A  |                     |  |   |                                  |   |            |   |
| Planned Learning Activities and Teaching Methods |   |  |                     | Explanation (Presentation), Discussion |   |                                  |   |            |   |
| Name of Lecturer(s)                              |   |  |                     |  |   |                                  |   |            |   |

### Assessment Methods and Criteria

| Method              | Quantity | Percentage (%) |
|---------------------|----------|----------------|
| Midterm Examination | 1        | 40             |
| Final Examination   | 1        | 70             |

### Recommended or Required Reading

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria ( <a href="https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/categories-and-criteria">https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/categories-and-criteria</a> ) |
| 2 | Türkiye'nin Önemli Doğa Alanları Kitabı ( <a href="https://www.dogadernegi.org/onemli-doga-alanlari/">https://www.dogadernegi.org/onemli-doga-alanlari/</a> )                           |
| 3 | Türkiye Florası ( <a href="https://turkiyeflorasi.org.tr/eflora/index.php?sayfa=proje_hakkinda">https://turkiyeflorasi.org.tr/eflora/index.php?sayfa=proje_hakkinda</a> )               |

| Week | Weekly Detailed Course Contents |   |
|------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1    | Theoretical                     | Floristic richness of Turkey, which is due to topographical, geological structure and climate   |
| 2    | Theoretical                     | Phytogeographical region in terms of preservation of genetic diversity of plant species is widely distributed in the borders and regions  |
| 3    | Theoretical                     | Status of plant genetic resources in Turkey: species richness, endemic and endangered species, plants that are utilized   |
| 4    | Theoretical                     | Factors that reduce the genetic diversity of plants: agricultural activities, industrilization, urbanization, forestry activities and fires   |
| 5    | Theoretical                     | The diversity of plant genetic resources protect to laws and regulations, international treaties and cooperation in Turkey also Turkey is member of international organizations, relevant organizations and institutions. |
| 6    | Theoretical                     | Conservation programs in effect, natural conservation areas, national parks, nature parks, nature conservation areas, natural monuments.  |
| 7    | Theoretical                     | Conservation programs in effect, complementary protection programs in place.  |
| 8    | Intermediate Exam               | The exam  |
| 9    | Theoretical                     | Genetic erosion and vegetation types from forest tree species with the importance of local breeds and genetic pollution problems  |
| 10   | Theoretical                     | The importance to humanity of protecting natural areas and plant species.   |
| 11   | Theoretical                     | Important Plant Areas in Turkey (Mediterranean Region)  |
| 12   | Theoretical                     | Important Plant Areas in Turkey (Central Anatolia Region)   |
| 13   | Theoretical                     | Important Plant Areas in Turkey (East Anatolia Region)  |
| 14   | Theoretical                     | Important Plant Areas in Turkey (Marmara and Southeastern Anatolia Region)  |
| 15   | Theoretical                     | Important Plant Areas in Turkey (Black Sea and the Aegean Region)   |
| 16   | Final Exam                      | The exam  |

### Workload Calculation

| Activity         | Quantity | Preparation | Duration | Total Workload |
|------------------|----------|-------------|----------|----------------|
| Lecture - Theory | 14       | 1           | 3        | 56             |



|                                       |   |    |   |    |
|---------------------------------------|---|----|---|----|
| Midterm Examination                   | 1 | 9  | 1 | 10 |
| Final Examination                     | 1 | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| Total Workload (Hours)                |   |    |   | 80 |
| [Total Workload (Hours) / 25*] = ECTS |   |    |   | 3  |

\*25 hour workload is accepted as 1 ECTS

### Learning Outcomes

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | Learning the reasons why Turkey is rich in plant genetic resources   |
| 2 | Turkey the status of plant genetic resources; have information about species richness, endemic and endangered species. |
| 3 | The Important Plant Areas in Turkey are learned.   |
| 4 | Learn protection methods and laws  |
| 5 | Realize the plant richness we have   |

### Programme Outcomes (Cosmetic Technology)

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 1  | To define and classify cosmetics.  |
| 2  | To learn the classification of cosmetic raw materials, purposes, products to use and what properties should be carried.  |
| 3  | To describe and classify toxicity, to learn toxic substances and analyze methods.  |
| 4  | To learn laboratory safety, to apply safety precautions when working with dangerous chemicals.   |
| 5  | To learn and apply necessary tests for cosmetic raw materials, intermediates and finished products.  |
| 6  | To perform a scientific study, analyze study and report results of study scientifically.   |
| 7  | To interpret experimental results, to evaluate data in point of cosmetic science.  |
| 8  | To act in accordance with the principles of ethics, to have awareness of professional and ethical responsibility.  |
| 9  | To be individuals who are committed to Atatürk's Principles and Revolutions, contemporary, democratic, secular, protecting and developing their country, protecting their nation, respecting human rights, protecting nature, non-discriminatory, adhering to their traditions and customs, and protecting their values. |
| 10 | To be an individual who has completed his personal development, can adapt to society and contribute positively   |

### Contribution of Learning Outcomes to Programme Outcomes 1:Very Low, 2:Low, 3:Medium, 4:High, 5:Very High

|    | L1 | L2 | L3 | L4 | L5 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| P6 | 5  | 4  | 5  | 5  | 4  |

