



| Teaching Guide | | | | |
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| Identifying Data | | | 2019/20 | |
| Subject (*) | Plant Systematics: Cryptogamia | | Code | 610G02024 |
| Study programme | Grao en Bioloxía | | | |
| Descriptors | | | | |
| Cycle | Period | Year | Type | Credits |
| Graduate | 1st four-month period | Second | Obligatory | 6 |
| Language | SpanishGalician | | | |
| Teaching method | Face-to-face | | | |
| Prerequisites | | | | |
| Department | Bioloxía | | | |
| Coordinador | Peña Freire, Viviana | E-mail | v.pena@udc.es | |
| Lecturers | Barbara Criado, Ignacio Manuel Peña Freire, Viviana Pimentel Pereira, Manuel Sahuquillo Balbuena, Elvira | E-mail | ignacio.barbara@udc.es v.pena@udc.es m.pimentel@udc.es elvira.sahuquillob@udc.es | |
| Web | | | | |
| General description | Systematic Botany: Cryptogams. We will study fungi, algae, bryophytes and ferns in an evolutionary context, paying special attention to their phylogenetic positions. This course integrates information from previous courses (Biochemistry, Plant Physiology, Plant Anatomy and Histology, etc) and it will useful for students seeking to develop a career in research, teaching, environmental assessment, agriculture, ethnobotany, etc. | | | |

| Study programme competences | |
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| Code | Study programme competences |
| A1 | Recoñecer distintos niveis de organización nos sistemas vivos. |
| A2 | Identificar organismos. |
| A4 | Obter, manexar, conservar e observar espécimes. |
| A9 | Identificar e utilizar bioindicadores. |
| A20 | Muestrear, caracterizar e manexar poboacións e comunidades. |
| A22 | Describir, analizar, avaliar e planificar o medio físico. |
| A27 | Dirixir, redactar e executar proxectos en Bioloxía. |
| A32 | Desenvolverse con seguridade no traballo de campo. |
| B1 | Aprender a aprender. |
| B3 | Aplicar un pensamento crítico, lóxico e creativo. |
| B4 | Traballar de forma autónoma con iniciativa. |
| B6 | Organizar e planificar o traballo. |
| B7 | Comunicarse de maneira efectiva nunha contorna de traballo. |
| B8 | Sintetizar a información. |
| B9 | Formarse unha opinión propia. |
| B11 | Debater en público. |

| Learning outcomes | | | |
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| Learning outcomes | | Study programme competences | |
| Acquire basic field- and laboratory work skills for the study of Cryptogams. | | A4 | B1 |
| | | A9 | B7 |
| | | | B8 |



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| Development of Cryptogams observation, description and identification skills, as well as assessment of Cryptogam species integration and presence in the natural environment. | A2 A4 A20 A22 A27 A32 | B1 B4 B6 B11 | |
| Analyse Cryptogamic diversity: complexity, morphology, reproductive systems and adaptation to the environment. | A1 A2 | B1 B3 B8 B9 | |
| Understand the variation across the life cycles of the different groups of Cryptogams. | A1 | B1 B3 B8 B9 | |
| Encourage the student's interest in Cryptogamic variation and biology as key elements for a thorough understanding of biodiversity. | | B3 B4 B6 B7 B8 B9 | |
| Understand the taxonomy of Cryptogams as a reflection of evolutionary relationships among the different groups. | A1 A2 | B1 B3 B8 B9 | |
| Acquire skills for a correct and critical use of the bibliography. | A27 | B6 B8 B9 | |

| Contents | |
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| Topic | Sub-topic |
| Lectures. Part I: Fungi. Systematics and Evolution | <p>Lesson 1.- General features of fungi and fungi-like organisms. Fungal nutrition and life history. Ecological and economical importance. Origin and classification.</p> <p>Lesson 2.- General features of Acrasiomycota, Myxomycota and Plasmodiophoromycota. Reproduction and life history.</p> <p>Lesson 3.- General features of Oomycota. Reproduction and life history.</p> <p>Lesson 4.- Fungi sensu stricto. General features of Chytridiomycota, Zygomycota, Ascomycota and Basidiomycota. Reproduction and life history.</p> <p>Lesson 5.- Lichens, Fungi imperfectae (Deuteromycetes) and related groups. Ecological and economical importance. Summary and phylogeny of Fungi sensu lato.</p> |



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| Lectures. Part II: Algae. Systematics and Evolution | <p>Lesson 6.- General features of algae. Algal biology, reproduction and life history. Ecological and economical importance. Origin and classification.</p> <p>Lesson 7.- Procariotic algae. Cyanophyta: characters, habitat and classification.</p> <p>Lesson 8.- Eucariotic algae. Rhodophyta: characters, reproduction, life history, habitat and classification.</p> <p>Lesson 9.- Eucariotic algae. Ochrophyta: characters, reproduction, life history, habitat and classification (Chrysophyceae, Xanthophyceae, Bacillariophyceae and Phaeophyceae).</p> <p>Lesson 10.- Eucariotic algae. Haptophyta, Cryptophyta, Dinophyta and Euglenophyta: characters, reproduction, life history, habitat and classification.</p> <p>Lesson 11.- Eucariotic algae. Chlorophyta and Streptophyta: characters, reproduction, life history, habitat, classification and examples of Prasinophyceae, Chlorophyceae and Ulvophyceae (Chlorophyta) and Charophyceae, Zygnematophyceae and Coleochaetophyceae (Streptophyta). The origin of embryophytes.</p> |
| Lectures. Part III: The colonization of drylands. Systematics and Evolution of embryophytes | <p>Lesson 12.- Introduction to embryophytes. The origin of land plants. Adaptation to drylands.</p> <p>Lesson 13.- Non vascular embryophytes; bryophytes s. lat.: characters, reproduction, life history, habitat and classification. Differential features of Anthocerophyta, Marchantiophyta and Bryophyta).</p> <p>Lesson 14.- Introduction to vascular plants. Telomatic theory.</p> <p>Lesson 15.- Euphyllphytina p.p. (Monilophytes, former Pteridophyta) and Lycophytina: features, reproduction, life history, habitat and examples of Lycopsidea, Psilophytopsida, Psilotopsida, Equisetopsida, Marattiopsida and Polypodiopsida. Phylogeny of ferns sensu lato.</p> |
| THEORETICAL TEACHING (SEMINARS) | <p>Seminar 1.- Fungi sensu lato: questions about reproduction, life history, definitions, etc. (2 hours).</p> <p>Seminar 2.- Algae: questions about reproduction, life history, definitions, etc. (2 hours).</p> <p>Seminar 3.- Embriophytic plants: questions about reproduction, life history, definitions, etc. (2 hours).</p> <p>Seminar 4.- General summary of the course and open questions for the students. (2 hour).</p> |
| PRACTICAL TEACHING (FIELD TRIP) | <p>Fiel trip (morning and afternoon) along the seashore and wet continental habitats for studying plants in their habitat and collection samples for the lab.</p> |
| PRACTICAL TEACHING (LAB SESSIONS) | <p>Lab session 1.- Observation, description, identification and preservation of Fungi sensu lato.</p> <p>Lab session 2.- Observation, description, identification and preservation of Lichens.</p> <p>Lab session 3.- Observation, description, identification and preservation of Brown seaweeds.</p> <p>Lab session 4.- Observation, description, identification and preservation of Green algae.</p> <p>Lab session 5.- Observation, description, identification and preservation of Red seaweeds.</p> <p>Lab session 6.- Observation, description, identification and preservation of bryophytes s. lat. and ferns. Comparative analyses of their life cycles.</p> |



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| PRACTICAL TEACHING (PRACTICAL CASES) | <p>Practical case 1.- Write a descriptive report of a natural environment of the seashore (mainly seaweeds and lichens), as well as a representative herbarium of the plants collected in the area.</p> <p>Practical case 2.- Write a descriptive report of a natural environment of a forest (mainly lichens, fungi, bryophytes s. lat. and ferns), as well as a representative herbarium of the plants collected in the area.</p> |
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| Planning | | | | |
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| Methodologies / tests | Competencies | Ordinary class hours | Student's personal work hours | Total hours |
| Guest lecture / keynote speech | A1 A2 B1 B3 B8 B9 | 21 | 42 | 63 |
| Seminar | A1 B1 B3 B7 B8 B9 B11 | 7 | 21 | 28 |
| Laboratory practice | A9 B1 B7 B8 | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| Case study | A2 A4 A20 A22 A27 A32 B1 B4 B6 | 0 | 23 | 23 |
| Field trip | A2 A20 A22 A27 A32 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Personalized attention | | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| (*)The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students. | | | | |

| Methodologies | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Methodologies | Description |
| Guest lecture / keynote speech | The lecturer will introduce all the basic concepts and ideas to the students using presentations and documents that will be available to them beforehand. |
| Seminar | During the seminars, the student will autonomously analyse some of the contents of the course, using what they learnt during the lectures, as well as using the bibliography suggested by the lecturer. The work of the different students will be assessed and discussed by the group. |
| Laboratory practice | The student will conduct macro- and microscopic descriptions of the Cryptogams available to him in the lab. They will have to complete a questionnaire that will be assessed by the lecturer. The students will also improve their identifications skills through the use of taxonomic keys, guides and floras. |
| Case study | The student will write a report on the Cryptogam flora growing in two areas of their interest, one in or near the sea-shore (focused in marine algae) and another in a forest (focused in mosses, fungi and ferns). The student will have to collect specimens belonging to the different groups studied in the course, and they will have to prepare a Herbarium that will be assessed (together with the report) by the lecturer. |
| Field trip | A compulsory field trip (guided by the lecturers) will take place at the beginning of the term. The students will visit some areas of interest due to their Cryptogamic flora. During the field trip the lecturer will analyse with the students the different specimens found. The students will write a report of the activities conducted in the field trip that will be assessed by the lecturer. |

| Personalized attention | |
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| Methodologies | Description |
| Seminar Laboratory practice Case study Field trip | Guidance will be available to the students in order to solve possible doubts or problems that might arise during the course. Ideally, the student should make appointments with the lecturers by e-mail |

| Assessment | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|--|---------------|
| Methodologies | Competencies | Description | Qualification |
| Seminar | A1 B1 B3 B7 B8 B9 B11 | Qualifications will be based on the work conducted by the student as well as on his/her participation in class. Attendance to the seminars is compulsory. Competencies: A1, B1, B3, B7, B8, B9, B11 | 1 |



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| Guest lecture / keynote speech | A1 A2 B1 B3 B8 B9 | Assessment will be conducted through a written exam that will include essay questions, short-answer questions and a multiple choice questionnaire. A1, A2, B1, B3, B8 and B9 | 49 |
| Laboratory practice | A9 B1 B7 B8 | Qualifications will be based on a questionnaire that the student will have to complete during each lab session. Participation will also be considered. Competencies: A9, B1, B7, B8 | 20 |
| Case study | A2 A4 A20 A22 A27 A32 B1 B4 B6 | Qualifications will be based on the content and quality of the report written by the student. An oral exam will also be conducted in order to assess the quality of the herbarium that must be presented together with the report. Competencies: A2, A4, A20, A22, A27, A32, B1, B4, B6 | 20 |
| Field trip | A2 A20 A22 A27 A32 | Qualifications will be based on the report written by the student. Attendance and participation will also be considered. Competencies: A2, A20, A22, A27, A32. | 10 |

Assessment comments

Students must pay special attention to the planning section. It is essential that they understand that to be successful in the course they should work around 150 hours (50 presential). Non presential activities include (but are not limited to) studying for the final exam and preparation of reports. All students that participate in more than 30% of the activities of the course will obtain a qualification. To pass the course in the first opportunity, students must participate at least in 70% of the activities of the course. All students must obtain at least 4,5 points out of 10 in the written exam (and at least 4 in the different parts of the written text) and 4 out of 10 points in the rest of the activities. The final (overall) grade of the course must be above 5 points (out of 10).

To pass the course in the second opportunity (July) all students (depending on the grades obtained in the first opportunity) must take a written exam and/or a lab test. The obtained qualifications will be kept only during the academic term (January-July). On a case by case basis, those students that, for justified reasons, are

not able to participate in all the programmed activities will be given alternative options to pass the course.

Students with officially recognised academic exemption or who participate in equality and diversity support programs are welcome to participate in this subject. The teachers will adapt the different compulsory activities in order to enable these students to fulfill the aims of the course.

This course has the following key dates:

Lab course: between September 17 and October 23, 2019

Field course: October 1, 2019 (Tuesday)

Open Lab sessions: between October 21-December, 2019 (5 days to be determined)

Field course report submission: October 15, 2019 (Tuesday)

Case study report submission (and herbarium exam): December 10, 2019 (Tuesday)

Sources of information



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| Basic | <p>A principio de curso os profesores porán a disposición do estudantado unha lista de referencias máis completa, especialmente referida a grupos concretos dentro da materia BIBLIOGRAFÍA BÁSICA PARA TEORÍA: ABBAYES, H. des, M. CHADEFAUD, J. FELDMANN, Y. de FERRÉ, H. GAUSSEN, P.-P. GRASSÉ & A.R. PRÉVOT (1989) Botánica, vegetales inferiores. Reverté, Barcelona. BOLD, H.C., C. J. ALEXOPOULOS & T. DELEVORYAS (1989) Morfología de plantas y hongos. Omega, Barcelona. CARRIÓN, J.S. (2003) Evolución vegetal Editorial: DIEGO MARIN, ed. 497 Págs. DÍAZ GONZÁLEZ, T.E. M^a C. FERNÁNDEZ-CARVAJAL ÁLVAREZ & J.A. FERNÁNDEZ PRIETO (2004) Curso de Botánica. Trea Ciencias. FONT-QUER, P. (1993) Diccionario de Botánica. Labor, Barcelona. GORENFLOT, R. (1975) Précis de botanique, 1 Protocaryotes et Thallophytes eucaryotes. Doin, Paris. GORENFLOT, R. & M. GUERN (1989) Organisation et biologie des thallophytes. Doin, 235 p. IZCO, J., E. BARRENO, M. BRUGUÉS, M. COSTA, J. DEVESA, F. FERNÁNDEZ, T. GALLARDO, X. LLIMONA, E. SALVO, S. TALAVERA & B. VALDÉS (1997) Botánica. McGraw-Hill, Madrid. PEARSON, L.C. (1995) The diversity and evolution of plants. C.R.C. Press, New York. RAVEN et al. (1991) Biología de las plantas. RODRÍGUEZ IGLESIAS, F. (Ed.) Galicia Naturaleza. Botánica I. Hércules de Ediciones, S.A., A Coruña. SCAGEL, R.F., R.J. BANDONI, G.E. ROUSE, W.B. SCHOFIELD., J.R. STEIN & T.M.C. TAYLOR (1987) El Reino Vegetal. Omega, Barcelona. SCAGEL, R.F., R.J. BANDONI, J.R. MAZE, G.E. ROUSE, W.B. SCHOFIELD & J.R. STEIN (1991) Plantas no vasculares. Omega, Barcelona. STRASBURGER, E., F. NOLL, H. SCHENCK & A.F.W. SCHIMPER. (2004) Tratado de Botánica (actualizado por P. SITTE et al.) Omega, Barcelona. BIBLIOGRAFÍA BÁSICA PARA PRÁCTICAS: EGEA FERNANDEZ, J.M^a & P. TORRENTE PAÑOS (1997) Manual de Teoría y Prácticas de Botánica. DM Librero Editor. GUERRA MONTES, J., J.S. CARRIÓN, M. ABOAL, J.M. EGEA & R.M. ROS (1988) Guiones de clases prácticas de Botánica. Promociones y publicaciones Universitarias, Barcelona. MANOBENS, R. M^a (1988) Botánica, instruccions per als recol·lectors de plantes: l'herbari. Preparació i documentació. Generalitat de Catalunya.</p> |
| Complementary | |

Recommendations

Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before

Introduction to Botany: General Botany/610G02023

Subjects that are recommended to be taken simultaneously

Subjects that continue the syllabus

Plant Systematics: Phanerogamia/610G02025

Other comments

Se ben non é imprescindible, é moi importante que o alumno teña aprobada a materia de Iniciación á Botánica do primeiro curso do Grao.

(*)The teaching guide is the document in which the URV publishes the information about all its courses. It is a public document and cannot be modified. Only in exceptional cases can it be revised by the competent agent or duly revised so that it is in line with current legislation.