		Teachin	g Guide			
	2019/20					
Subject (*)	Plant Systematics: Phanerogamia			Code	610G02025	
Study programme	Grao en Bioloxía					
		Desci	riptors			
Cycle	Period	Ye	ear	Туре	Credits	
Graduate	2nd four-month period	Th	nird	Obligatory	6	
Language	SpanishGalician				·	
Teaching method	Face-to-face					
Prerequisites						
Department	Bioloxía					
Coordinador	Pimentel Pereira, Manuel		E-mail	m.pimentel@ud	c.es	
Lecturers	Cremades Ugarte, Javier		E-mail	javier.cremades@udc.es		
	Leira Campos, Antón Manoel			m.leira@udc.es		
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	Sahuquillo Balbuena, Elvira			elvira.sahuquillo	@udc.es	
Web				·		
General description	We will integrate information on the	he morphology	, anatomy, reprod	uctive biology and ecolo	ogy of Spermatophytes in order to	
	understand the processes that led to their evolutionary origin and current diversity. We will also study some of the mo					
ecologically and economically important seed plant families in temperate areas of the Northern Hemisphere, a					rthern Hemisphere, and the plant	
	formations where they most com	forests, shrubland	s, grasslands and marg	inal habitats). By the end of the		
	course you will have a thorough understanding of the evolution of seed plants and you will be able to identify specimens					
	belonging to the main plant families growing in NW Iberian Peninsula. The knowledge acquired during this course is usef in many different professional fields such as teaching, scientific research, environmental assessment, agriculture, etnobotany, etc.					

	Study programme competences
Code	Study programme competences
A1	Recoñecer distintos niveis de organización nos sistemas vivos.
A2	Identificar organismos.
A4	Obter, manexar, conservar e observar especímenes.
A6	Catalogar, avaliar e xestionar recursos naturais.
A7	Reconstruír as relacións filogenéticas entre unidades operacionales e pór a proba hipóteses evolutivas.
A9	Identificar e utilizar bioindicadores.
A11	Identificar e analizar material de orixe biolóxica e as súas anomalías.
A19	Analizar e interpretar o comportamento dous seres vivos.
A20	Muestrear, caracterizar e manexar poboacións e comunidades.
A22	Describir, analizar, avaliar e planificar o medio físico.
A23	Avaliar o impacto ambiental. Diagnosticar e solucionar problemas ambientais.
A26	Deseñar experimentos, obter información e interpretar os resultados.
A27	Dirixir, redactar e executar proxectos en Bioloxía.
A29	Impartir coñecementos de Bioloxía.
A30	Manexar adecuadamente instrumentación científica.
A31	Desenvolverse con seguridade nun laboratorio.
A32	Desenvolverse con seguridade no traballo de campo.
B1	Aprender a aprender.
B2	Resolver problemas de forma efectiva.
В3	Aplicar un pensamento crítico, lóxico e creativo.
B5	Traballar en colaboración.



B8	Sintetizar a información.
В9	Formarse unha opinión propia.
B10	Exercer a crítica científica.

groups. A2 B2 B3 B8 B10 -Learn how to manage the different sources of information available (bibliography, internet, etc) in an adequate and critical A22 B8 A27 B10 Luderstand the life cycles of the different groups of Spermatophytes, as well as the links among them and with their A1 B1 A2 B2 B3 B8 B10 Luderstand the life cycles of the different groups of Spermatophytes, as well as the links among them and with their A2 B2 B3 B8 B8 Lunderstand the evolutionary processes that have led to the current diversity of Spermatophytes. A1 B3 A2 B9 A7 A7 A19	Learning outcomes			
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		ASZ	B8	

Contents		
Topic	Sub-topic	

Lectures. Part I. Plant Evolution	Unit 1 - Alternating life cycles in the green lineage: From mosses to seed plants. Unit 2 - The megasporangium, the ovule and the seed. Homologies across the different alternating life cycles. Unit 3 - Taxonomy of land plants with alternating life cycle. The concept of plant species. Morphological taxonomy and phylogeny. Unit 4 - Palaeoecology of the earliest land plants. Rhynie and the fossil forest of Gilboa. Main floristic transitions between the Palaeozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic. Unit 5 ? Biological innovations of Gymnosperms and Angiosperms. Bases of seed plant biodiversity. Unit 6 - Plan Evolution Mechanisms. Reticulate evolution. Asexual reproduction, hybridization and polyploidization. Self-pollination and cryptic speciation.
Lectures. Part II. Pollination and dispersal	Unit 7 ? Pollination. Mutualism and parasitism in pollination. Pollination systems and plant biodiversity. Unit 8 ? Pollination in Gymnosperms. Adaptations to anemophyly in Gymnosperms and alternate pollination systems. Diversity of Gymnosperms. The Anthophyta theory. Unit 9 ? Angiosperms and their pollination. Totally or partially anemophylous Angiosperms. Salicaceae, Fagaceae and Betulaceae. Unit 10 ? Zoophyly in angiosperms. Adaptations to zoophyly in some plant families common in NW Iberian Peninsula. Asteraceae, Ericaceae, Fabaceae and Lamiaceae. Unit 11 ? Other mechanisms of pollen dispersal. Marine angiosperms.
Lectures. Part III. Agriculture	Unit 12 ? Agriculture: Growing and domesticating. Domestication syndromes. Bottlenecks, selection, hybridization and polyploidization. Unit 13 ? The grasses and their domestication processes. Domestication in other economically important families: Solanaceae, Brassicaceae, Apiaceae and Rosaceae.
Lectures. Part IV. Biogeography Seminars (2 hours)	Unit 14 ? Floristic kingdoms. Phytochorology: distribution areas. Potential vegetation and vegetation series. Endemic, rare, threatened and invasive plants. Seminar 1: Gymnosperms: compared analysis of their life cycles. Basic concepts on Gymnosperms. The students will take a test on the diversity and characteristics of Gymnosperms. Seminar 2: Angiosperms: study of their life cycle. Compared analysis of the life cycles of angiosperms, gymnosperms and heterosporous ferns. The students will take a test on the life cycles of angiosperms, gymnosperms and heterosporous ferns. Seminar 3: Angiosperms. Compared analysis among the most important families in herbaceous, shrubby and forest plant communities in NW Iberian Peninsula. Seminar 4: Angiosperms. Study of economically important plant families. Analysis of plant groups adapted to extreme environments. Biogeography and plant conservation.
Fieldwork	Seed plant diversity in Galicia. We will observe plant diversity in areas that are especially important due to their endemicity, the rarity of their flora, etc.

Laboratory sessions	Lab session 1. Phylogenetic analysis. Build a small phylogenetic tree of cultivated and
	wild wheats.
	Lab session 2. Gymnosperms diversity. Identification, structure and comparative
	analysis of female cones from Subclass Ginkgoidae and Pinoideae (Families
	Taxaceae, Pinaceae, Cupressaceae -including Taxodiaceae-).
	Lab session 3. Classification of fruits. Flowers, Inflorescences and Fruits.
	Lab session 4. Angiosperms diversity I. Forest trees. F. Fagaceae, Betulaceae,
	Salicaceae, Oleaceae, Adoxaceae/Caprifoliaceae. Identification, structure and
	analysis of pollination and/or dispersal.
	Lab session 5. Angiosperm diversity II. Shrubs. F. Fabaceae, Ericaceae, Cistaceae,
	Rosaceae, Lamiaceae. Identification, structure and analysis of pollination and/or
	dispersal.
	Lab session 6. Angiosperm diversity III. Herbs (Rosidae, eu-dicots). F. Apiaceae,
	Caryophyllaceae, Asteraceae, Euphorbiaceae, Primulaceae. Identification, structure
	and analysis of pollination and/or dispersal.
	Lab session 7. Angiosperm diversity IV. Herbs (Lilianae, monocots). Asphodelaceae,
	Poaceae, Juncaceae, Alliaceae, Iridaceae. Identification, structure and analysis of
	pollination and/or dispersal.
Learning-service	The students will acquire some of the skills programmed in the course through
	collaborative research work with NGOs. This activity is organised as alternative to the
	Projects described below.
Projects	Two projects will be carried out. Both projects will focus on the study of different
	morphological, biological and evolutionary traits of the spermatophytes. Special
	attention will be paid to plant diversity in NW Iberian Peninsula.
	This task is organised as alternative to the learning-service described above.

	Planning			
Methodologies / tests	Competencies	Ordinary class	Student?s personal	Total hours
		hours	work hours	
Guest lecture / keynote speech	A1 A7 A11 A19 B1 B2	21	46.5	67.5
	B3 B8 B9 B10			
Seminar	A7 A9 B1 B2 B3 B8	7	11.5	18.5
	B9 B10			
Laboratory practice	A2 A4 A6 A9 A11 A30	14	7	21
	A31 B1 B3 B5			
Field trip	A1 A2 A9 A19 A20	7	0	7
	A23 A32 B1 B2			
Supervised projects	A22 A23 A26 A27	0	17	17
	A29 A32 B3 B8			
Case study	A22 A23 A26 A27	0	17	17
	A29 A32 B3 B8			
Personalized attention		2	0	2

Methodologies			
Methodologies	Description		
Guest lecture /	All basic concepts and ideas will be explained during the 50 minutes-long lectures. Lessons have been planned so students		
keynote speech	can acquire the required knowledge gradually. The teachers will use power point presentations that will be available in the		
	moodle platform. Attendance is not compulsory, but it is strongly recommended.		

Seminar	Seminars are intended to reinforce the knowledge acquired during lectures. All basic concepts will be revised during seminars
	using different exercises, mostly tests and ?mute-diagrams? representing the life cycles of the different plant groups under
	study. Attendance and participation in seminars are compulsory.
Laboratory practice	The students will analyse and manipulate different representatives of some of the families studied during lectures. In the
	laboratory sessions, the students will use identification keys and floras to identify the plants brought by the teachers. They will
	also analyse the different characters that highlight the adaptation of the specimens to the environments ?and ecosystems-
	where they grow.
Field trip	A one day-long field trip guided by the teachers will take place towards the end of the semester. During the field trip,
	representatives of some of the families studied in lectures will be observed, together with the environments where they grow.
	Additionally, we will visit some of the areas of Galicia where the level of endemicity is higher, and we will analyse the
	mechanisms that have led to such endemicity. Attendance to the excursion is voluntary.
Supervised projects	This acivity has been designed within a learning-service framework. Here we combine students' academic activities with
	collaboration with environmentalist NGOs involved in plant conservation in Galicia.
	The students will choose between this learnig-service program or the more traditional Case studies explained below. The
	number of hours of personal work is identical in both activities (34 hours).
Case study	The students will apply the knowledge acquired during lectures and laboratory sessions in two different projects (phylogenetic
	and floristic). Detailed instructions on how to carry out the projects will be given during seminars, and further guidance will be
	given through tutorial sessions with the lecturers.
	The students will choose between the learnig-service (supervised projects) program or these more traditional case studies.
	The number of hours of personal work is identical in both activities (34 hours).

Personalized attention				
Methodologies	Description			
Laboratory practice	All students are welcome to consult the teachers any doubt that might arise from the different activities included in the course.			
Field trip				
Seminar				
Case study				
Guest lecture /				
keynote speech				
Supervised projects				

		Assessment	
Methodologies	Competencies	Description	Qualification
Laboratory practice	A2 A4 A6 A9 A11 A30	The students will have to answer a written test per each laboratory session. Tests will	15
	A31 B1 B3 B5	be handed over at the end of each session. Once all the laboratory sessions are over,	
		all students will have to take a visu exam. Each student will have to recognise 10	
		species from a list of 75 that will be given to the students at the beginning of the	
		semester. The list includes some of the most common species in the NW Iberian	
		Peninsula.	
Field trip	A1 A2 A9 A19 A20	Attendance and participation will be valued	1
	A23 A32 B1 B2		
Seminar	A7 A9 B1 B2 B3 B8	Attendance and participation will be valued	1
	B9 B10		
Case study	A22 A23 A26 A27	The quality, originality and clarity of the projects will be considered in the final grade.	17
	A29 A32 B3 B8		
		This activity and the supervised projects (aka learning service; explained above) are	
		mutually exclusive. The result obtained in this task represents 34% of the final grade.	

Guest lecture /	A1 A7 A11 A19 B1 B2	All students will have to take a written exam that will include multiple choice questions,	49
keynote speech	B3 B8 B9 B10	short answer questions and essay questions.	
Supervised projects	A22 A23 A26 A27	This activity and the case studies (explained below) are mutually exclusive. The result	17
	A29 A32 B3 B8	obtained in this task represents 34% of the final grade. Reports will be graded based	
		on quality and usefulness. The staff of the NGOs involved in the activity will be heard	
		regarding the correction of the report.	

Assessment comments

All students will have two chances for passing the course. To use the first chance, the students will need to participate in at least 70% of the activities. Also, the students will need to get at least 4,0 out of ten points in the written exam, the laboratory sessions (including the visu test) and the projects (case study and learning service) for these parts to be considered for the final grade. To pass the course, students will need an average grade of 5.0. In order to be qualified as "not present" the students should not participate in activities that account for more than 30% of the final qualification. In the second chance students will need to improve their grades in the different parts (written exam, visu exam and projects) until they earn a 5.0. Parts graded with less than 4.0 will always have to be repeated. In this second chance, the visu exam will include 15 plants from the list. Qualifications obtained in the different activities (projects, laboratory, etc) will NOT be kept from one year to the next.

Students with officially recognised academic exemption or who participate in equality and diversity support programs are welcome to participate in this

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.

Sources of information

Basic

Contenidos teóricos: CARRIÓN, J.S. (2003). Evolución vegetal. DM editores. Murcia.DEVESA, J.A. & DARRIÓN, J.S. (2012).Las Plantas con Flor. Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Córdoba. Córdoba.FONT QUER, P. (1985). Diccionario de botánica . Labor, Barcelona. FRIIS, E.M.; CRANE, P. & DEPERSEN, K.R. (2011). Early flowers and angiosperm evolution. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.GLOVER, B. (2007). Understanding flowers and flowering. An integrated approach. Oxford Biology. Oxford.GREGORY, T.R. (2008). Understanding evolutionary trees. Evolution: Education & Dutreach 1: 121-137, JUDD, W.S.; CAMPBELL, C.H.; KELLOG, E.A.; STEVENS, P.F. & DONOGHUE, M.J. (2008). Plant Systematics. A phylogenetic approach. Sinauer Associates. Sunderland.MAUSETH, J.D. (2003). Botany. An introduction to Plant Biology. Jones & Description. Sundbury.MORRIS, D.W.; MORRIS, M.Z. (2002). English-Spanish Dictionary of Plant Biology. Cambridge International Science Publishing. Cambridge. ROST, T.L.; BARBOUR, M.G.; STOCKING, C.R.; MURPHY, T.M. (2006). Plant Biology. Thomson Brooks/Cole. Belmont.SIMPSON, M.G. (2010). Plant Systematics. Elsevier. AmsterdamVARGAS, P.; ZARDOYA R. (2012). El árbol de la vida: sistemática y evolución de los seres vivos. Sinauer, Sunderland, Prácticas: AIZPURU,I.; ASEGINOLAZA, C.; URIBE-ECHEBERRÍA, P.M.; URRUTIA, P. & Camp; ZORRAKIN, I. (2000). Claves ilustradas de la Flora del País Vasco y territorios limítrofes . Servicio Central de Publicaciones del Gobierno Vasco. CASTROVIEJO, S. et al (2001) Claves de Flora Ibérica, vol. I . Real Jardín Botánico, Madrid. GARCÍA, X.R. (2008) Guía das plantas de Galicia. Xerais. GARCÍA ROLLÁN, M. 1996. Atlas clasificatorio de la Flora de España Penínsular y Balear . 2 Vols. Mundi Prensa, Madrid. LEMEY, P.; SALEMI, M. & VANDAMME, A.M. (2003). The phylogenetic handbook: a practical approach to phylogenetic analysis and hypothesis testing. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.



Complementary

Teoría:IZCO, J.; BARRENO, E.; BRUGUÉS, M.; COSTA M.; DEVESA, J.; FERNÁNDEZ, F.; GALLARDO, T.; LLIMONA, X; SALVO, E; TALAVERA, S. & Samp; VALDÉS, B. (2004). Botánica. McGraw-Hill, Madrid.NABORS, M.W. (2005). Introducción a la Botánica. Pearson Educación. Madrid.RODRÍGUEZ IGLESIAS, F. (2005) Galicia Naturaleza. Botánica I. Hércules de Ediciones, S.A., A Coruña.SMITH, A.M.; COUPLAND, G.; DOLAN, L.; HARBERD, N.; JONES, J. et al. (2009). Plant Biology. Garland Science. New York.STRASBURGER, E., F. NOLL, H. SCHENCK & SCHIMPER A.F.W. (2004). Tratado de Botánica (actualizado por P. SITTE et al.) Omega, Barcelona.TAYLOR, T.N., TAYLOR, E.L., KRINGS, M. (2009). Paleobotany. Academic Press. Londres. Prácticas:BONNIER, G. & Samp; De LAYENS, G. (1993). Claves para la determinación de plantas vasculares. Omega, Barcelona.MANOBENS, R. Ma (1988) Botánica, instruccions per als recol·lectors de plantes: l'herbari. Preparació i documentació. Generalitat de Catalunya.MAYOR, M. & Samp; T.E. DÍAZ (2003) La flora Asturiana. Ayala, Oviedo.

Recommendations

Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before

Biology: Basic Levels of Organisation of Life II (Tissues)/610G02008

Microscopic Organography/610G02009

Genetics/610G02019

Introduction to Botany: General Botany/610G02023 Plant Systematics: Cryptogamia/610G02024

Plant Physiology I/610G02027 Plant Physiology II/610G02028

Subjects that are recommended to be taken simultaneously

Molecular Genetics/610G02020

Population Genetics and Evolution/610G02021

Applied Plant Physiology /610G02029

Subjects that continue the syllabus

Botanical Geography: Geobotany/610G02026

Other comments

-Students should work regularly in the semester and they should use the recommended bibliography.-Biology students in their third year are generally very busy; they should try to finish their reports and activities as soon as possible.

-Students should communicate with the teachers regarding any doubts that might arise from the different activities of the course, especially the case studies and the learning service projects.

(*)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.