



Lerneinheit 05: Biodiversitätshotspots

How to conserve biodiversity hotspots

Lernziele: Certain possibilities for the conservation of biodiversity hotspots.

Lernergebnisse: The learners will gain analytical skills in extracting information from different sources of media and can discuss and comment on possible strategies for the conservation of biodiversity hotspots.

Vorwissen: Knowing what a biodiversity hotspot is, where they are located worldwide, and advanced knowledge on certain biodiversity hotspots

Zeitungsfang: 45 Min

Material: Internet access, list of biodiversity hotspots worldwide

Methoden / Techniken: Internet, analytical skills, group work, research

Modul/Niveau: Modul 1: „M01 Introduction to biodiversity“/ expert learning

Einführung:

There are about 34 different biodiversity hotspots around the world. They all have to have a certain number of different species inherent to them and have to be endangered. With this task the focus from getting to know what a hotspot is and where to find them shifts more towards future development of these hotspots and how to conserve them.

Aufgaben:

- 1) Form groups and select a biodiversity hotspot (see material 1, resources).
- 2) Do internet research and analyse what and how certain species are endangered in your chosen biodiversity hotspot..
- 3) Think of measures that can be used to conserve the further existence of the endangered species in your hotspot. Useful websites are <http://www.conservation.org/Pages/default.aspx> and <http://www.areasprotegidas.gov.cv/index.php/en/>

Resourcen:

List of biodiversity hotspots:

Africa:

Cape Floristic Region

Coastal forests of eastern Africa

Guinean forests of west Africa

Eastern Afromontane

Horn of Africa

Madagascar and the Indian ocean islands

Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany

Succulent Karoo

Asia Pacific:

East Melanesian Islands

Himalaya

Indo-Burma

Japan

Mountains of Southwest China

New Caledonia

Philippines

Polynesia-Micronesia

Sundaland

Wallacea

Western Ghats and Sri Lanka

Western Australia

New Zealand

Europe/Central Asia:

Caucasus

Irano-Anatolian

Mediterranean Basin

Mountains of central Asia

North and Central America:

California Floristic Province

Caribbean Islands

Madrean Pine-Oak woodlands

Mesoamerica

South America:

Atlantic forest

Cerrado

Chilean Winter Rainfall Valdivian forests

Tropical Andes

Tumbes-Choco-Magdalena

source: <http://www.eoearth.org/view/article/150569/> last access 8.9.2015

Mögliche Resultate:

- The Philippines contain many endemic species
- The government of the Philippines decided that these species shall be saved and conserved and thus came up with several conservation programs
- Example for conservation programs are: National parks, natural parks, protected land- and seascapes, natural monuments, natural sanctuaries
- Because these programs are ascribed to the government of the Philippines no economic use is drawn from it and these programs only serve as a conservation of the nature of the Philippines

Thematisch ähnliche Lerneinheiten:

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