

BI 142 : Habitats: Marine Biology

Examines marine environment and the ecology, physiology, and morphology of marine plants and animals, emphasizing Oregon. Laboratory focuses on identification and environmental testing.

Fieldwork Statement

Fieldwork is a professional competence in many areas of Biology. Standard field practices include measurements of abiotic and biotic components. Fieldwork includes use of all the senses to make observations in natural and built environments. Field training may include developing skills in site characterization, measurement and data collection, application of key terms and concepts, species identification, and observation. Certain protocols may require use of equipment, chemicals, and expensive gear. Field training is experiential often leading to unique sets of observations/data in particular locations. Fieldwork may include inherent risks (uneven terrain, off-trail work with map & compass, variable weather, insects, environmental irritants, travel, stress, etc.). Fieldwork can be physically challenging and may require overland travel on foot or unusual means to field points, carrying field equipment (as well as food, water, and safety equipment), taking measurements under duress (learning new protocols, requiring remaining in an unusual posture or position for a length of time, timing pressures for certain procedures, holding organisms, variable weather, etc.), survival skills, orienteering, and so on.

Credits 4

Prerequisites

Equivalent placement test scores also accepted.

Subject

Biology

Course Outcomes

A student will collaboratively and independently:

- Use basic ecosystem principles, identify and understand the biology of various marine phyla to characterize marine habitats.
- Use scientific techniques to quantitatively describe parameters of marine habitats and understand the relationship of physical parameters to distribution of biota.
- Use an understanding of research, laboratory and/or field experiences to organize data to illustrate and articulate basic ecological principles.
- Use critical thinking to evaluate human impacts on marine ecosystems and consider how local consumer and policy decisions can be informed by an understanding of the interconnectedness of marine habitats and the critical relationship of the sea to human cultures.

Prerequisite Courses

WR 115

RD 115