



Lerneinheit 05: Feld- und Laborexperiment

Biodiversity hotspots worldwide

Lernziele: Knowing how to describe a biodiversity hotspot and being able to talk about biodiversity hotspots in general.

Lernergebnisse: The learners will be able to describe where to find certain biodiversity hotspots. They will also gain advanced knowledge of how a biodiversity hotspots is structured and what kind of different species are found in a biodiversity hotspot. They will also learn how to extract information from different media sources.

Vorwissen: Knowing where biodiversity hotspots are located worldwide and what a biodiversity hotspot is.

Zeitumfang: about 60 Min

Material: Internet access and a list of the biodiversity hotspots worldwide

Methoden / Techniken: Describing, Presenting, Research, Group/partner work possible

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

Einführung:

Within this task the learners will have to choose one of the aforementioned biodiversity hotspots that are located all around the world and will have to do research on the specific hotspot of their choice. After that they will have to present some basic facts about the region they did research on.

Aufgaben:

- 1) Choose one of the 34 biodiversity hotspots which are listed in the resources.
- 2) Use the internet to gather as many facts on the hotspot's region and write them down.
- 3) Present the most important facts about the region .

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:

For example:

- Madagascar is home to many endemics such as lemurs and fossas.
- There are about 14800 plant species that are solely found on Madagascar
- Madagascar has a surface of 592,800 km² and is the fourth largest island worldwide
- About 90% of the plants and animals found on Madagascar are endemic
- The climate on Madagascar ranges from hot and humid seasons from November to April and cooler arid seasons from May to October
- Madagascar is also named "The Eight Continent" because of its many endemic species

Thematisch ähnliche Lerneinheiten:

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