



## Lerneinheit 05: 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

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### 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:**

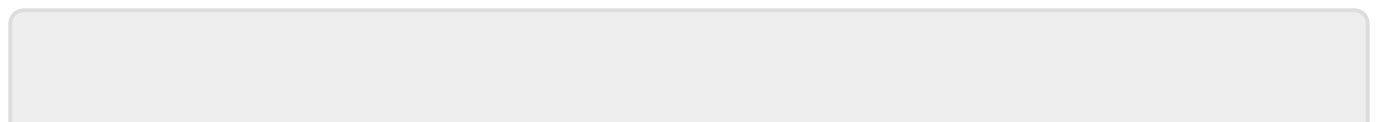
For example:

- 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 km<sup>2</sup> 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:**

### **Verfasser:**

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