

BIOL 4630: Marine Ecology
California State University Stanislaus
Course Syllabus

Instructor: Dr. Ritin Bhaduri

Phone: (209) 667-3485

Office Hours: Monday & Friday 9:00 -11:00 AM, or by appointment.

Office: 263 Naraghi Hall

Email: rbhaduri@csustan.edu

Lectures: MWF 1:00 - 1:50 PM in Rm. N221; Lab: W 2:00 – 4:50 PM in Rm N210

Text: *Marine Biology*, 9th ed., (2012) P. Castro and M. E. Huber. McGraw Hill.

Announcements: We will use Moodle as our learning management system. Create a Moodle account (code: biol4630-001) and check for lecture slides, videos, animations, etc. on a regular basis.

Course Description: Study of marine communities with emphasis on local communities. Ecology and natural history of plants and animals, and their adaptation to marine environments will be discussed. Marine Ecology is a senior-level ecology course. It is a 4-unit lecture and laboratory course. It satisfies the ecology requirement for the Biology major, is an elective in Biology, is required for the Marine Biology concentration, and is one of the options under part c of the Ecology and Field Biology concentration.

Course Introduction: The world's oceans are incredibly important. About 71% of earth's surface is covered by salt water. The oceans harbor the highest diversity of organisms on earth, and comprise the largest habitable environment on earth. Oceans interact with the atmosphere and affect the earth's climate. Phytoplankton are producers of half or more of the world's oxygen and are an enormous carbon reservoir. Every citizen of earth should know about oceans.

Teaching Philosophy: My teaching philosophy is that I want to share as much knowledge and understanding of the subject with students as possible. My goal for this course is that all participants learn about the biological aspects of, and come to appreciate, marine environments. To see my students excel and become empowered with the newly acquired knowledge is what I feel teaching is all about.

Objectives: This is a content-heavy course; the primary learning objective is therefore mainly to learn course content. You need to thoroughly learn the information presented in lecture and lab. Another learning objective is for doing ecological research, how to analyze ecological data, and how to write research reports in scientific format. These will be accomplished through laboratory and field trip activities.

ASSESSMENT METHODS, GRADES and GRADING:

The best assessment measure for content-heavy courses is exams. Most of your grade will be based on lecture exams and lab/field trip reports.

Exams: There will be three regular exams and a final exam. The final exam will not be comprehensive; it will only include new material covered since Exam 3. Exams will consist of multiple choice questions. Be prepared to bring scantrons and pencils on the days of the exams. Request for early exams must be submitted *in writing* to the instructor prior to the scheduled exam. You will need to provide written (documented) evidence of hardship. **No makeup exams will be given after graded exams are returned to the class.**

Cheating and Plagiarism: Don't do it! Your work should reflect your own effort and words. Any verified instance of cheating and/or plagiarism will be unpleasant for all involved.

Grades: A – F; CR/NC is not an option in this course. The course may be graded plus/minus.

A = 90% or higher (A- = 90-92, A = 93 and higher)
B = 80 – 89% (B- = 80-82, B = 83-86, B+ = 87-89)
C = 70 – 79% (C- = 70-72, C = 73-76, C+ = 77-79)
D = 60 – 69% (D- = 60-62, D = 63-66, D+ = 67-69)
F = below 60%

Grades will be based on:

4 Lecture Exams	400 pts
Lab projects/field reports	100 pts
Seminar	50 pts
Participation, Attendance, etc.	<u>50 pts</u>
	600 pts

Important Dates:

- Fri, Feb 22 – Spring Census Date
- M-F, Apr 1-5 – Spring Break (no classes)
- Fri, May 17 – Last day of classes

EXPECTATIONS OF STUDENTS

1. Attend all class meetings. Be on time to class and stay in lab until it is supposed to be over. If you must miss a class/lab meeting, it is your responsibility to make up any work missed and to obtain and learn all information you missed.
2. Participation on all-day Saturday field trips is required.
3. Students are expected to take exams on days and times listed in the class schedule. There are NO alternatives for lab exams. If you have a legitimate excuse to miss a lecture exam, the instructor needs to know, before the beginning of the exam time, and other arrangements need to be made prior to the exam time. Additionally, you should be prepared to provide documentation (doctor's note, etc.) for missing a lecture exam.

4. Observe lab safety and cleanliness procedures. Please clean up after every lab. Remember to consult the lab safety manual. Here is the link to the entire safety manual:

http://biology.csustan.edu/images/resources/pdf/safety_manual.pdf

5. Cheating in any form is unacceptable in science, including in all biology classes. This includes Zoology 4440. It is the policy of the Department of Biological Sciences that anyone caught cheating will receive a grade of F for the course. The instructor reserves the right to request any student even suspected of cheating to take a second, different, exam from the rest of the class.

6. Participate fully and in a positive manner in all class activities.

7. Talking, whispering, and giggling among students during lectures is disruptive for both classmates and the instructor. It is expected that students will refrain from these activities while anyone is lecturing at any time during lecture or lab time. If this becomes a problem, students will be asked to leave class for the duration of these activities.

8. Cell phones must be turned off during lecture or lab time. Cell phones PDA's, head phones, palms, etc. must be turned off, and must be placed out of sight of any student in the class, during all lecture and lab exams. No caps or hats may be worn during lecture or lab exams. Potty breaks are not allowed during lecture or lab exams.

9. People learn best when they take responsibility for their own learning. You need to accept that responsibility.

It is my hope and expectation that we will all work together to make this course an outstanding experience for all involved.

Study Skills: The following suggestions may help you succeed in this and other classes.

1. **Read** the chapter before class and bring questions you have from the chapter to class.
2. **Attend** class.
3. **Complete all assignments** and turn them in on time.
4. **Take notes** in a way that is intuitive to you, even if you have to use a lot of paper.
5. **Join a study group** with likeminded individuals. Students who study in groups tend to do better than those that study alone.
6. **Study** for the exams sooner than the night before or morning of the exam.
7. **Go to bed early** the night before and get up early the day of exams.
8. **Learn how you learn** and then stick with a style or process that is successful for you.
9. Learning takes time and is difficult (impossible?) to do in a single session before an exam. ***Form a study group that meets regularly*** so you can talk about new concepts and review terminology with your colleagues. When studying for exams, focus primarily on lecture notes, concepts emphasized in class, and any assigned readings.

LECTURE AND LAB SCHEDULE (Tentative)

Week of	Topics	Chapters
Jan. 28	Course Introduction, The Science of Marine Biology	1
Feb. 4	The Sea Floor, Chemical & Physical Factors	2, 3
Feb. 11	The Microbial Life	5
Feb. 18	Primary Producers: Seaweeds and Plants	6
Feb. 25	Marine Invertebrates, Exam 1	7
Mar. 4	Marine Fishes	8
Mar. 11	Marine Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals	9
Mar. 18	Introduction to Marine Ecology, Exam 2	10
Mar. 25	Between the Tides	11
Apr. 8	Estuaries: Where Rivers Meet the Sea	12
Apr. 15	Life on the Continental Shelf	13
Apr. 22	Coral Reefs, Life Near the Surface, Exam 3	14, 15
Apr. 29	The Ocean Depths	16
May 6	Resources from the Sea	17
May 13	The Impact of Humans on the Marine Environment	18

Final Exam: Friday, May 24: 11:15 AM - 1:15 PM

Field Trips (Tentative)

Dates: We will depart CSU Stanislaus campus at 7:45 AM and return by 8 PM latest.

Mar. 16	Moss Landing Marine Laboratory & Seymore Marine Discovery Center
Apr. 20	Monterey Bay Aquarium
Apr. 27	CSU Marine Symposium; Elkhorn Slough: Estuaries, Wetlands, Mudflats
May 4	Tidepools, Intertidal Ecosystem at Pillar Point, Half Moon Bay

Schedule of Student Seminars & Guidelines

Your seminar should have the following sections: Introduction (with pictures), Materials/Methods (outline), Data (graphs), and Discussion/Conclusion. Use bullet points on your PPT slides. Avoid reading, either from slides or note cards. Try your best to make it as interesting as possible. Your presentation will be held during the laboratory period and should last for ~20 min, followed by 5 min for questions/answers/class discussions.

BIOL 4630 Spring'13	Marine Biology Seminar topics (Tentative)	Dates
Andrade, Maribel	Microbes polluting beaches and food resources	3/6
Arellano Jr, Daniel	Algal turf: cleaning, use as biofuel	3/13
Aulakh, Dayakaran	Nutritional value of seaweeds	3/13
Bedi, Baljit K	Sharks decline and effects on marine ecosystems	3/27
Castillo, Carmen	Whale remains become an ecosystem	3/27
Foongkajorn, Joy	Hot spots of marine biodiversity	3/27
Hamilton, Kimberly	A hydroid as a keystone species	3/27
Her, Lita	Anoxic zones along California coast	4/17
Lopez, Michelle	Living in a contaminated estuary	4/17
Kaur, Daljit	Cleaning symbiosis	4/17
Khan, Arifa	The power of plankton	4/17
Heslop, Michelle	Harmful algal blooms and eutrophication	4/24
Lor, Boa	Diversity and abundance around mid-ocean ridges	4/24
Meissenburg, Jessica	Disturbance and degradation of coral reefs	4/24
Molina Jr, Javier	Marine chemical ecology	4/24
Pannu, Reena	Climate change and deep sea ecosystem	5/1
Ramirez, Rafael	Ecology of seamounts	5/1
Sanghera, Amaneet	Acidification of oceans	5/1
Saralou, Katrina	Hydrothermal vents	5/1
Siemens, Nicole	Bioluminescence in the marine world	5/8
Son, Yu Jung	Impacts of marine protected areas on fishing communities	5/8
Tamraz, Romsina	Marine pollution: troubled waters	5/8
Youkhana, Mary	Marine pollution: how does mercury get in fish?	5/8