

Biology 3250, Ecology and Evolution, Spring 2014

Professor: Corey Devin Anderson, Ph.D. (Evolution, Ecology, and Population Biology)

Preferred salutation: "Dr. Anderson"

Lecture location: BSC 1202

Days and time: Tuesday and Thursday, 11:00 AM to 12:15 PM.

Lab location: BSC 2073

E) Wed, 9:00 AM to 11:50 AM; F) Wed, 1:00 PM to 3:50 PM.

Final exam: BSC 1202

09 May; 10:15 AM to 12:15 PM.

Office: 1208 Bailey Science Center

Tuesday 4 to 5 PM.

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The lectures provide a survey of key topics in the disciplines of ecology and evolution; the labs are intended to reinforce the lecture material, as well as to provide further training in statistical, computational, and field-based methods in ecology and evolution. The lab component of this class will also provide students with some training in scientific writing.

Standards

Education outcomes for BS Degree in Biology: 1, 2, & 5.

VSU General Education Outcomes: 3, 4, 5, & 7.

***Policy on appointments and "drop-ins"**

Appointments are permitted only for those students who cannot make office hours. **I do not typically schedule appointments on Mondays or Fridays.**

I always *prefer* that students take advantage of email, office hours, or make an appointment, rather than drop-in unannounced. **Drop-ins are particularly discouraged before exams** (especially if you have not previously attended office hours).

Course overview

This course is an introduction to ecological and evolutionary theory. Although ecology and evolution are presented as separate disciplines, their interaction is emphasized and proficient knowledge of how ecology and evolution interact is a major learning goal and requirement for passing this course.

While the course presents an integrated view of ecology and evolution, in the first half of the class, the focus is on evolution. Macroevolutionary concepts are discussed in detail, but my presentation of the course is admittedly biased towards population genetics and microevolutionary theory. The emphasis on microevolutionary mechanisms partly reflects the fact that this is my area of expertise and I feel most comfortable teaching this material. But more importantly, I believe that a solid background in microevolutionary mechanisms enables a better understanding of how macroevolutionary change occurs.

While comprehension of biological evolution requires training in microevolution, the theory underlying this subject is largely based on probability theory applied to population genetic data. The quantitative nature of the subject makes it challenging for some students and teachers, so it is often underemphasized in most evolution textbooks (usually given a chapter or two, at most). In the present course, by choosing to emphasize microevolutionary theory, I have taken the opposite approach. My hope is that this emphasis will provide my students with a sound understanding of the mechanisms underlying evolutionary change at the most basal level (i.e., the population), and that enhanced training with this subject will put my students at an advantage over others who have received less instruction in this arena. Finally, I would like to note that most of the development of evolutionary biology over the last several decades has been perpetuated by technology breaks in molecular genetics; therefore, students in the modern era need to develop a good grasp of the genetic mechanisms underlying biological evolution.

At a certain point in the course, the focus shifts from evolution to ecology. In teaching ecology, I like take a hierarchical approach, starting with interactions between individuals in a population (i.e., population ecology) and then subsequently covering interactions between species in a community (i.e., community ecology). However, to facilitate completion of the final paper, I have recently switched to covering community ecology and ecosystem ecology before population ecology.

As both ecology and evolution have to be covered in the same semester, there are surely many important subdisciplines and topics in ecology that are not covered in sufficient detail (e.g., physiological ecology and landscape ecology). Students requiring training in these areas are encouraged to investigate the topics independently, or to seek out more focused courses on these subjects.

It is very important for students in this course to understand that much of the development of ecological and evolutionary theory is based on quantitative models. These quantitative models usually present themselves as equations. However, as opposed to a course in mathematics, the goal is not simply to be able to manipulate and solve the equation, but rather to be able to apply the pertinent concept. The conceptual nature of the subject represents a departure from the manner in which most biology students have been trained. This challenge is exacerbated by the fact that most students have not had previous training in ecology and evolution. These challenges, combined with the sheer breadth of the material, may make this a very challenging course for some students. You are strongly encouraged to “keep up” with the material.

Grading

Because the point distribution for most classes is not normally distributed, I grade using a non-parametric rank-based system; this means that you will be evaluated based on how well you perform relative to other students in the class.

I use the upper and lower fence of the distribution to determine and remove outliers. After removing the outliers, I use the median score and natural breaks in the point distribution to determine other letter grades, where the median grade is usually a high "C". In the case that discrete natural breaks in the distribution do not exist, I will use quartiles of the distribution, where the first quartile contains the non-passing grades ("D" and "F") and the median score between the third quartile and the highest score is the approximate cutoff for the "A".

There a total of 1000 points that can be earned in this course, 550 points from lecture exams, 400 points from laboratory exercises, and 50 points for attendance. There will be three unit exams (all multiple choice format), each worth 100 points. My multiple choice tests are designed to be challenging; I expect the median score to be ≤ 65 . There will also be a cumulative final (essay questions) worth 150 points. **I consider the final exam to be very important.** For students near the "borderline" (i.e., at or just below the cutoff for a passing "C"), your performance on this final test may influence my decision as to whether you will pass or fail. I will also consider your performance on this test if you fall near the cutoff between other letter grades (e.g., C/B and B/A).

The laboratory exercises come in various formats, but a big chunk of your score (160/400) will be based on a written scientific paper near the end of the semester. You will have another written exercise that is worth 90 points (where you will have to write a methods and results section). All of the other labs are worth 30 points each. For the 30 point labs, I will drop your lowest score and double your highest score. Unless otherwise noted, labs are always due at the beginning of the next lab. Labs that are turned in late will be penalized 5 points/day.

Note that laboratory exercises comprise ~40% of your final grade. This means that a strong performance in lab can raise your rank considerably; conversely, a poor performance in lab can also drop your class rank. In my opinion, success in the laboratory part of this class is primarily a function of effort and attention to detail. It is the primary manner by which effort is evaluated.

Effort in this course will also be gauged via attendance. I will randomly survey attendance in lecture 10 times during the course. Every time that you are present you will receive five points, for a total of 50 possible points.

Books

Required texts:

- 1) Population Genetics and Microevolutionary Theory by Alan R. Templeton; the publisher is Wiley.
- 2) Ecology: Global Insights and Investigations by Peter Stiling; the publisher is McGraw Hill.

Recommended texts:

- 3) A Primer of Ecology by Nicholas J. Gotelli; the publisher is Sinauer Associates, Inc.
- 4) Any general textbook on evolution, such as:

Bergstrom CT. Evolution. Norton.

Futuyama DJ. Evolution. Sinauer Associates, Inc.

Hall BK. Evolution Principles and Processes. Jones and Barlett.

Herron JC, Freeman S. Evolutionary Analysis. Pearson.

Ridley M, Evolution. Blackwell.

Why two required books???

Unfortunately, there is only one text book in print that covers both ecology and evolution; for various reasons, I have chosen not to use this particular book. On the other hand, there are many satisfactory text books that cover ecology and evolution as separate subjects, but each text has its own strengths and weaknesses. For example, many ecology books are great for illustrative examples and basic concepts, but do not do a good job at explaining the mathematics underlying the various models. I have chosen Stiling's book (Ecology: Global Insights and Investigations) because it seems to do a satisfactory job at presenting both the concepts and math. For a better understanding of the math underlying many basic ecological models, I highly recommend Gotelli's "A Primer of Ecology".

I have also decided to forgo a standard evolution textbook in favor of a more focused book on population genetics and microevolutionary theory. The pop gen book may be considered "overkill" by some, as its level is advanced and it contains some information that is beyond the scope of the present course. However, as much time is spent covering microevolutionary theory, I think students will benefit from the additional examples and practice problems contained in this book. Moreover, many of my lectures on this subject are based directly on this text, so reading the book should help to reinforce the lecture material.

The downside to this plan is that the total cost of for the two books is rather expensive (~ \$250+)...and students are still left without a textbook for the information on macroevolution presented in the course. While I am confident that I can explain the macrevolutionary concepts in sufficient detail, some students might consider buying or "checking out" a general textbook on evolution (as recommended above).

Students who cannot afford the textbooks might consider splitting them among their friends/study partners. If more affordable, students might also consider buying the books online and/or used.

Attendance policy

Attendance is requisite for all laboratories and is strongly encouraged for lecture (worth 50 points). If you miss a lab, you will receive zero points for that lab! If you are sick, a note is required from a health professional on official letterhead...and you must contact me ASAP (i.e., preferably before the lab you are going to miss). Other excuses will be considered on a case by case basis. If you have a planned absence, you may participate in the other lab sections...but, for field trips, you may have to arrange your own transportation (i.e., if no space is available). It is very important that you are not late for lab, especially field trips.

Although I will take role every day of class, I may occasionally give a quiz or additional test questions (as required) during lecture. **This means that if you miss lecture, you will get a zero on these exercises.** If you are planning on missing a lecture, or are too sick to come to a lecture, I suggest you contact me via email beforehand.

Field trip attire

We will be taking multiple field trips into inhospitable areas and during most of these field trips we will be "off trail". You need to wear long pants and closed toed shoes; long sleeve shirts are also recommended. To avoid mosquitoes and overheating, wear light (or earth) colored clothing. During some of these trips, you will like get muddy, wet, and downright dirty; so don't wear "nice" clothes. Insect repellent, hats, and/or sunscreen are also suggested. Don't forget to bring drinking water and to eat something before we leave!

Writing and plagiarism policy

For writing assignments, copying of phrases and sentences from references without proper quotation or citation will be considered plagiarism and will result in a zero on that assignment. I have access to all previous assignments from previous versions of this course and I will be checking to make sure that nobody has "borrowed" previous work. If you are caught plagiarizing previous work, you will receive a zero for that assignment and will be reported to the Dean of Undergraduate Academic Affairs. For some of the labs, I do not mind if you work as a team; however, **for writing assignments you must turn in your own original work** (even if you did the analyses as a team). Also, NEVER copy lab assignments from previous semesters; this is also considered plagiarism.

Cheating policy

Do NOT cheat on exams. You will receive a zero on the exam and will be reported to the Dean of Undergraduate Academic Affairs.

Calculator policy

Although I try to avoid writing test problems that require hand-held calculators, some questions may be facilitated by use of a calculator....so remember to bring one to the unit exams.

Cell phone and computer policy

Unless you have special permission, cell phones and computers are forbidden during lecture and, especially, during exams. Students who have cell phones out during exams will receive a zero on that exam.

Students with disabilities

Students requiring classroom or testing accommodations because of documented disabilities should discuss their needs with the instructor at the beginning of the semester. Students not registered must contact the Access Office, Farber Hall, Phone; 245-2498. Website: <http://www.valdosta.edu/access/>