# **COURSE DETAIL**

### **HUMAN AND TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY**

### **Country**

Australia

#### **Host Institution**

University of Queensland

# Program(s)

Marine Biology & Terrestrial Ecology

#### **UCEAP Course Level**

**Upper Division** 

### **UCEAP Subject Area(s)**

**Biological Sciences** 

#### **UCEAP Course Number**

106

### **UCEAP Course Suffix**

#### **UCEAP Official Title**

**HUMAN AND TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY** 

### **UCEAP Transcript Title**

**HUMAN & TERRESTRIAL** 

# **UCEAP Quarter Units**

8.00

#### **UCEAP Semester Units**

5.30

### **Course Description**

This course examines how the basic abiotic factors of the Australian environment, such as climate and geology, have resulted in the distinct Australian biota. Students examine how the same factors have influenced indigenous and non-indigenous human cultures, and contrast the effects the two have had in turn on the biota. A field trip to Stradbroke Island introduces the typical Australian vegetation adapted to poor soils in a drought and fire-ridden environment. A trip to Lamington National Park introduces Australian rainforest - the vegetation which typically develops at the opposite extreme of all those variables. Australia is very instructive in an international sense regarding how rainforest is defined. Unlike most parts of the world, we recognize dry rainforest or vine thickets which are highly distinct from nearby non-rainforest vegetation. They grow in very low rainfalls, but in the absence of fire. A trip to Kroombit Tops shows the students rare examples of the driest extremes of rainforest in an ecologically fascinating mosaic, and gives them a remote outback experience in a functioning cattle station.

# Language(s) of Instruction

English

**Host Institution Course Number** 

**Host Institution Course Title** 

**Host Institution Campus** 

Queensland

**Host Institution Faculty** 

**Host Institution Degree** 

**Host Institution Department** 

Ecology

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