

Course manifesto

- Or “mission statement”
- Example: ESPM 158
 - You will gain the foundational **knowledge and skills** for a **career in conservation**, with an understanding of the *critical role of working landscapes* in modern conservation practice.

Learning Objectives

- Learning objectives are connected to the course manifesto
- Anything that is not connected should be jettisoned!

ESPM 158 – Learning objectives

You will gain the foundational knowledge and skills for a career in conservation, with an understanding of the critical role of working landscapes in modern conservation practice.

By the end of the semester you will:

- Understand and be able to define key advanced concepts in conservation biology.
- Be able to analyze how these key concepts are related and how to compare alternative concepts such as island versus countryside biogeography.
- Learn about challenges and opportunities for conservation in different working landscapes of California.
- Become familiar with and be able to assess effectiveness of key practices in conservation such as wildlife-friendly agriculture, restoration, and sustainable use.
- Communicate with active conservation practitioners about their work and understand the diversity of current conservation practice.
- Be able to explain how these key conservation concepts and practices are currently applied in a wide range of working landscapes.
- Gain proficiency in examining conservation case studies.
- Be able to critique and summarize advanced scientific literature both orally and in writing.
- Become adept at communicating to different audiences, both orally and in writing.

On your own

- For the course that your lecture is part of, develop a course manifesto.

Designing your Course

- The “arc of the course” – is connected to course manifesto
- Make sure all topics specifically connect to it
- Determine how topics interrelate

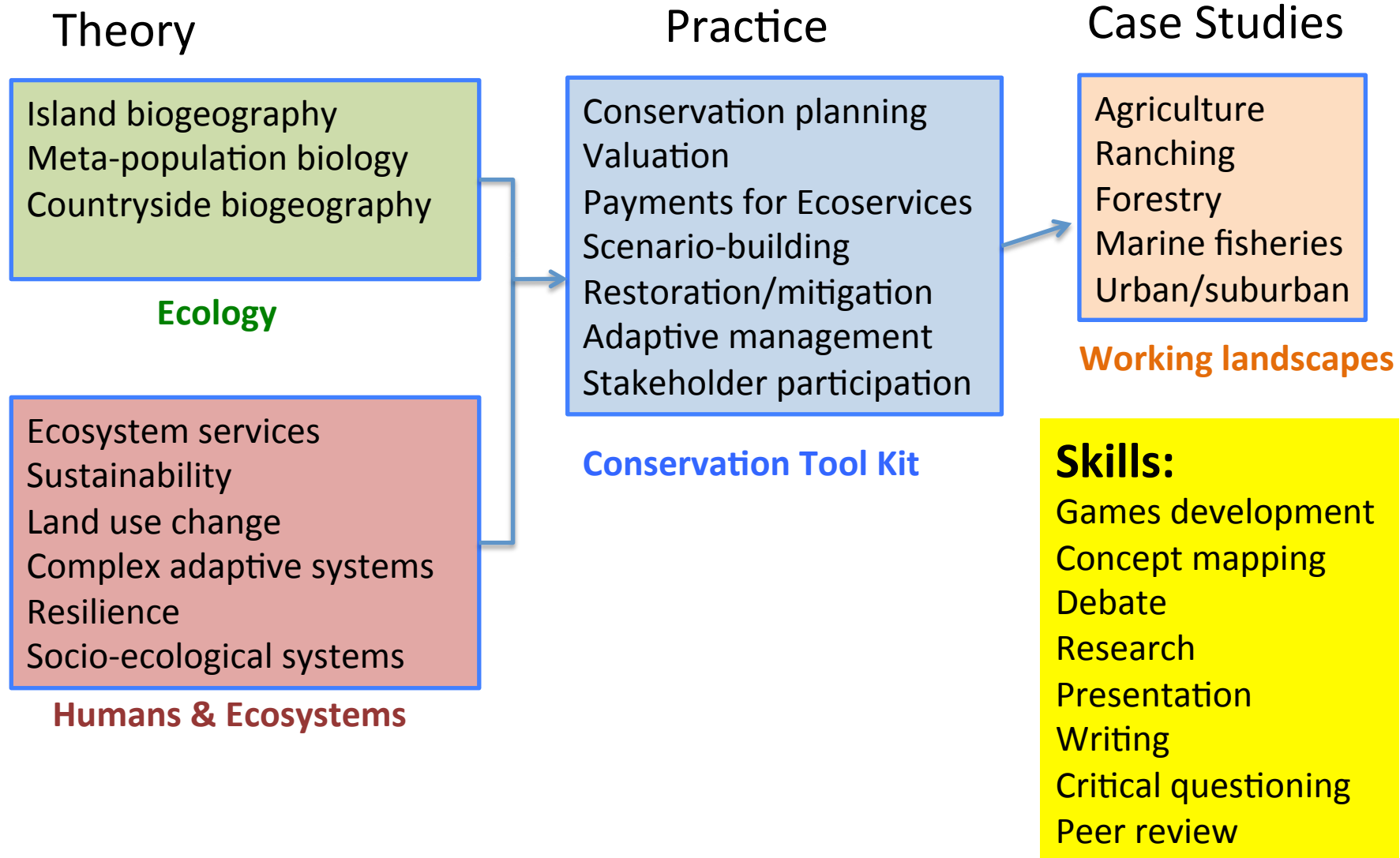
Step 1

- Topics list
- Ordering of topics

Example, ESPM 158 Topics

- See topics list (syllabus p 2)

Course Topics = knowledge



Theory

Island biogeography
Meta-population biology
Countryside biogeography

Ecology

Ecosystem services
Sustainability
Land use change
Complex adaptive systems
Resilience
Socio-ecological systems

Humans & Ecosystems

Practice

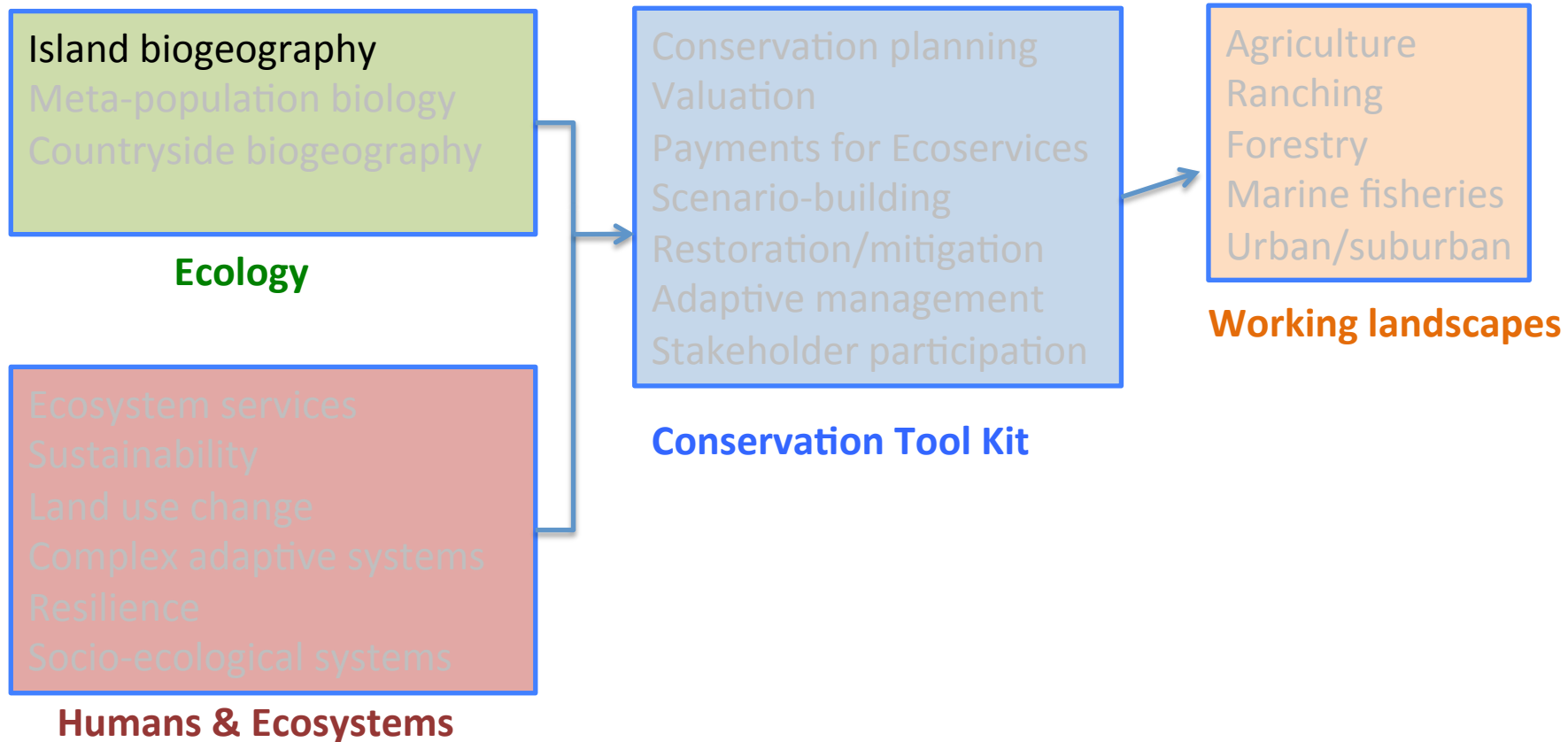
Conservation planning
Valuation
Payments for Ecosystems
Scenario-building
Restoration/mitigation
Adaptive management
Stakeholder participation

Conservation Tool Kit

Case Studies

Agriculture
Ranching
Forestry
Marine fisheries
Urban/suburban

Working landscapes



Theory

Island biogeography
Meta-population biology
Countryside biogeography

Ecology

Ecosystem services
Sustainability
Land use change
Complex adaptive systems
Resilience
Socio-ecological systems

Humans & Ecosystems

Practice

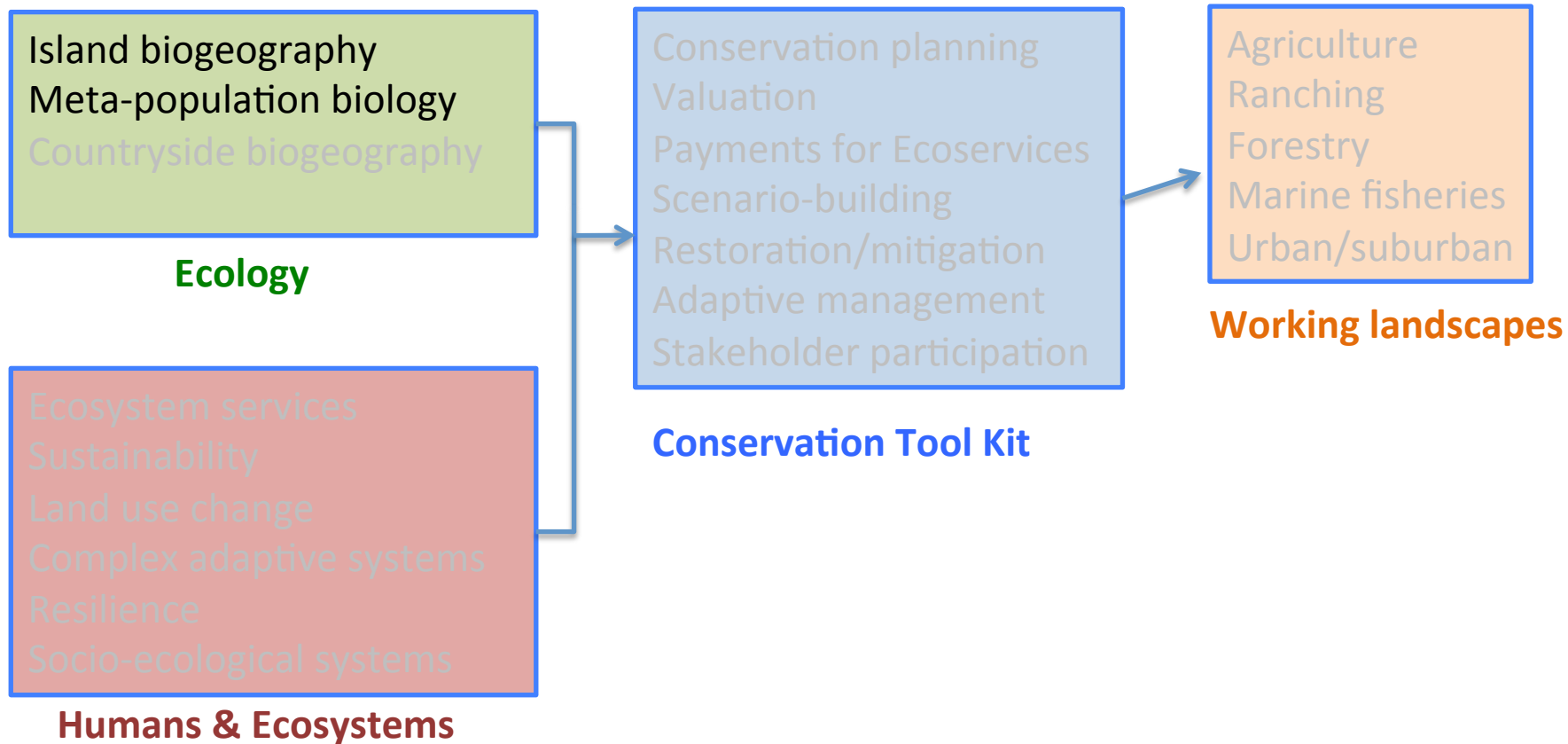
Conservation planning
Valuation
Payments for Ecosystems
Scenario-building
Restoration/mitigation
Adaptive management
Stakeholder participation

Conservation Tool Kit

Case Studies

Agriculture
Ranching
Forestry
Marine fisheries
Urban/suburban

Working landscapes



Theory

Island biogeography
Meta-population biology
Countryside biogeography

Ecology

Ecosystem services
Sustainability
Land use change
Complex adaptive systems
Resilience
Socio-ecological systems

Humans & Ecosystems

Practice

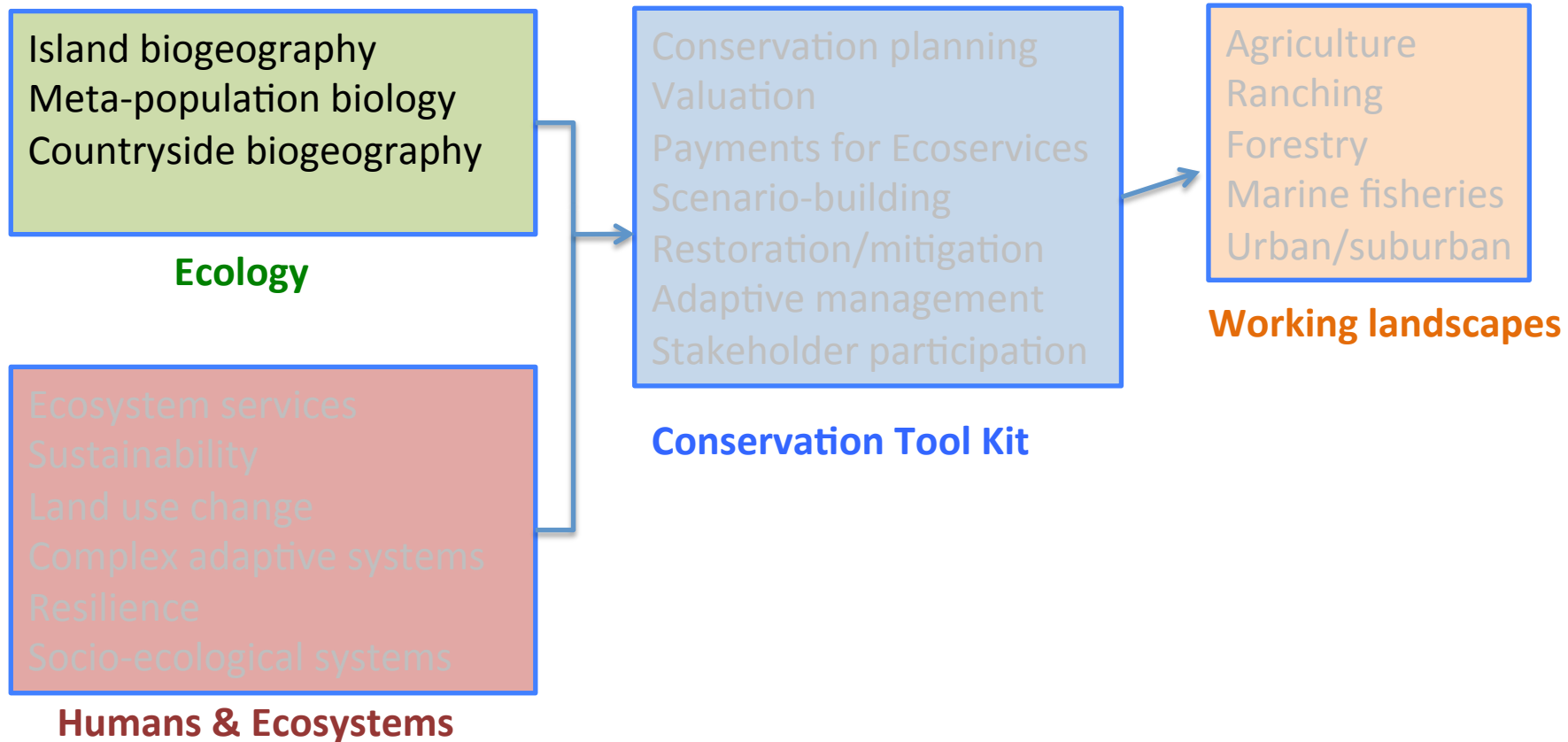
Conservation planning
Valuation
Payments for Ecosystems
Scenario-building
Restoration/mitigation
Adaptive management
Stakeholder participation

Conservation Tool Kit

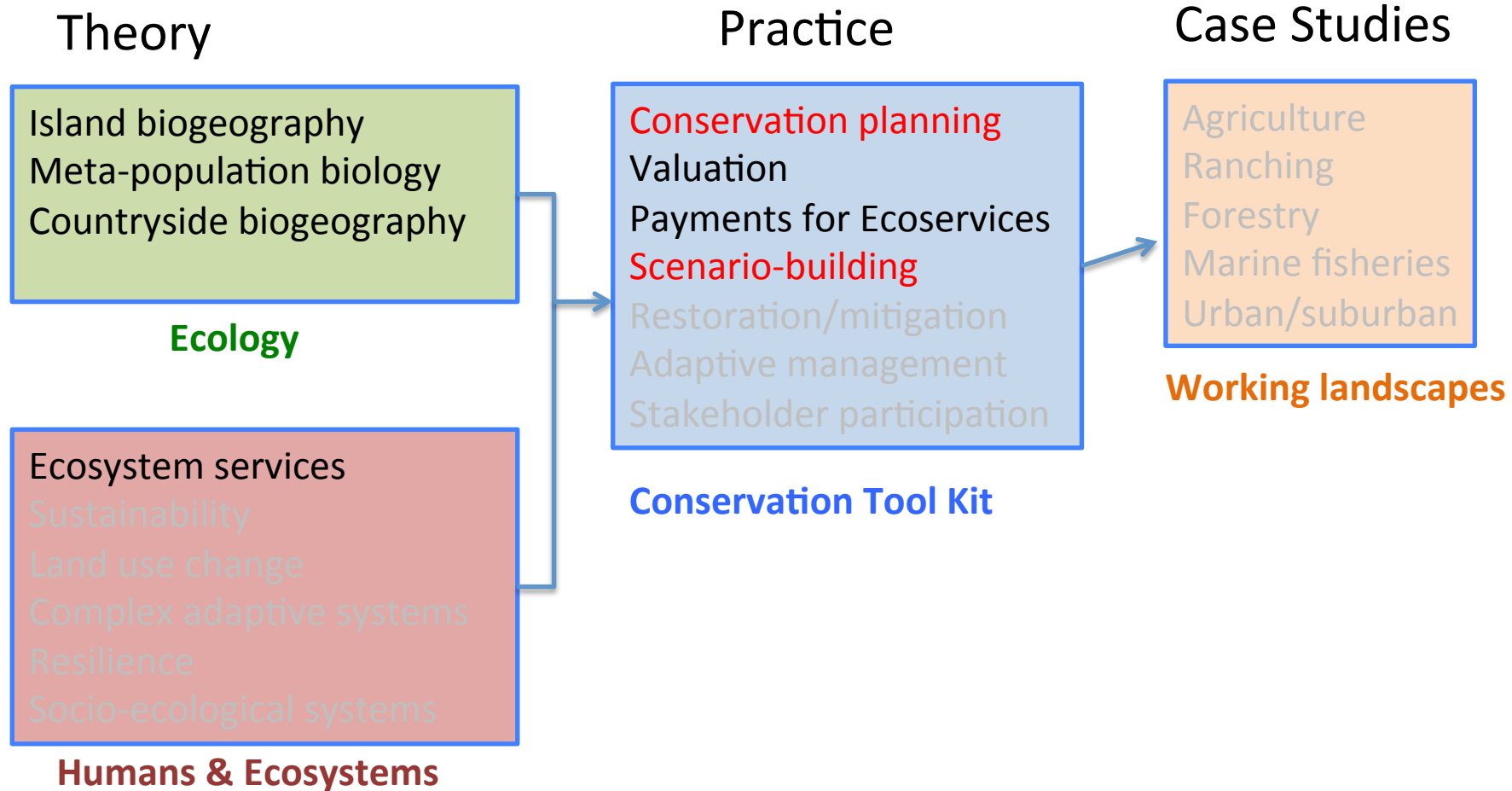
Case Studies

Agriculture
Ranching
Forestry
Marine fisheries
Urban/suburban

Working landscapes



Planning for biodiversity conservation versus ecosystem services



Planning for biodiversity conservation versus ecosystem services

- Learning objectives
 - LO1. Learn about the decision-support tools that conservationists have used – previously to (a) design protected areas, and more recently, (b) to assess and plan for ecosystem service delivery across landscapes. How do these different decision tools connect to our concepts about working landscapes?
 - LO2. Discover how conservation organizations have fundamentally changed their missions over the past 25 years, and how this also alters every part of their work, including their strategy, conservation planning methods, activities, conservation financing, etc.

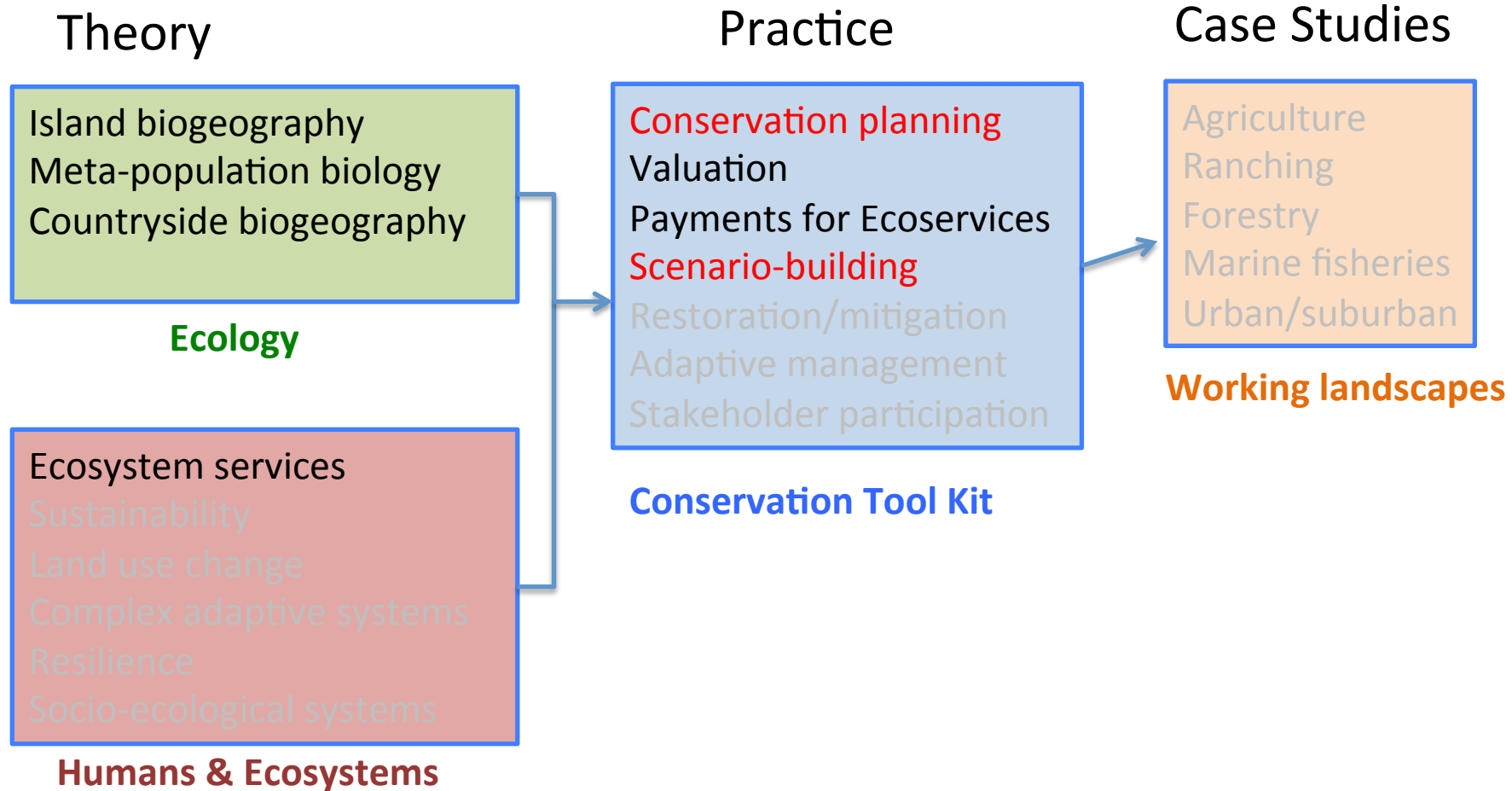
ESPM 158 – Learning objectives

You will gain the foundational knowledge and skills for a career in conservation, with an understanding of the critical role of working landscapes in modern conservation practice.

By the end of the semester you will:

- Understand and be able to define key advanced concepts in conservation biology.
- Be able to analyze how these key concepts are related and how to compare alternative concepts such as island versus countryside biogeography.
- Learn about challenges and opportunities for conservation in different working landscapes of California.
- Become familiar with and be able to assess effectiveness of key practices in conservation such as wildlife-friendly agriculture, restoration, and sustainable use.
- Communicate with active conservation practitioners about their work and understand the diversity of current conservation practice.
- Be able to explain how these key conservation concepts and practices are currently applied in a wide range of working landscapes.
- Gain proficiency in examining conservation case studies.
- Be able to critique and summarize advanced scientific literature both orally and in writing.
- Become adept at communicating to different audiences, both orally and in writing.

Planning for biodiversity conservation versus ecosystem services



Identifying Linkages Btw. Topics

- LO1a: Identifying protected areas to maximize the representation and long-term persistence of biodiversity was the key conservation strategy for many years that reflected the island biogeography approach to conservation, so this links back to the island biogeography lecture.
- LO1b: Mapping ecosystem services and considering how alternative conservation and/or development scenarios would affect them connects to the previous lecture on ecosystem services, and to the newer conservation approach of working landscapes which is the main course topic.
- LO2: Linked to the previous lecture on utilitarian values of ecosystem services and to the upcoming debate at the end of the week in section – *“Do strategies that focus on ecosystem service value also conserve nature?”*