



## SILVICULTURE 1” DENDROLOGY

<b>Basic data of the subject</b>	
<b>Academic Unit:</b>	<b>Life and Environmental Sciences Faculty</b>
<b>Course title:</b>	<b>Dendrology</b>
<b>Program:</b>	<b>Forestry and Environmental Sciences</b>
<b>Level:</b>	<b>Bachelor</b>
<b>Course status:</b>	<b>Compulsory</b>
<b>Study year:</b>	<b>Second year, second semester</b>
<b>Number of hours per week:</b>	<b>3+2</b>
<b>Credit value – ECTS:</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Time / location:</b>	<b>To be announced</b>
<b>Lecturer:</b>	<b>Prof. Asoc. Dr. Faruk Bojaxhi</b>
<b>Contact details:</b>	<b>faruk.bojaxhi@uni-prizren.com</b>
<b>Course description:</b>	This course reflects abundant scientific information on the biology and ecology of forests, the role they play and the reactions that manifest in different environmental conditions. The subject is divided into different chapters that provide accurate scientific data for each species of wood in particular. Morphological bases for studying the plant plants. Distinctive features of trees and shrubs. Morphological carcasses of the plant of the tree plants.
<b>Course objectives:</b>	The student should gain knowledge about the identification, classification and division of forest species in order to be able to study the specific species of each type of wood, taking into consideration the different conditions: whether they are climatic conditions, terrain conditions, pedological characteristics, the requirements that each type of wood has towards nature, the variations between species vis-à-vis the altitude, etc.
<b>Learning outcomes:</b>	Upon completing of this course, students will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To describe the object of the science of Dendrology as well as the methods of its study.</li> <li>2. To use scientific knowledge on the biology and ecology of forest species.</li> <li>3. To analyze the knowledge on the morphology of woody species.</li> <li>4. To evaluate the phenological characteristics of woody species.</li> <li>5. To evaluate and define the different types of wood with their characteristics.</li> </ol>
<b>Contribution on student load (must correspond with learning outcomes)</b>	



Activity	Hours	Days/week	Total
Lectures	3	15	45
Exercise theoretical/laboratory	1	15	15
Practice work	1	5	5
Contact with lecturer/consultations	1	15	15
Field exercises	2	15	30
Mid-terms, seminars	1	-	1
Homework	-	-	-
Individual time spent studying (at the library or home)	1	15	15
Final preparation for the exam	1	15	15
Time spent in evaluation (tests, quiz, final exam)	1	5	5
Projects, presentations, etc.	4	-	4
<b>Total</b>			<b>150 hours (6 ECTS)</b>
<b>Teaching methods :</b>	Lectures, discussions, consultations, technical exercises, formula solutions, independent projects, colloquia, exams.		
<b>Evaluation methods:</b>	First evaluation (colloquium): 15%, Seminars or other engagements: 10%, Participance: 5%, Final exam: 70%; Total: 100%.		
<b>Literature</b>			
<b>Basic Literature:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marku.V. 2013 Dendrology Tirana 2013.</li> <li>• Marilena Idzojetic Dendrology List Zagreb 2009.</li> <li>• Dr. Branislav Jovanovic Dendrology Belgrade 1985.</li> <li>• Dorling Kindersley Handbooks "TREES" Allen J.Combers</li> </ul>		
<b>Additional Literature:</b>	Lectures: Different scientific articles, related to existing types and foreign types		

<b>Designed study plan:</b>		
Week	Lectures	Exercises
<i>First week:</i>	Morphological bases of study in woody plants	Introduction of the subject, practices, duties and obligations of the students
<i>Second week:</i>	The bases of woody plants ecology and phenology. Ecological factors and woody plants.	Familiarity with the phenological and ecological elements of forest trees



<i>Third week:</i>	Branches of seeded plants (Gymnosperm). The Gingoaccae and pinacea family.	Practical study on the classification of woody plants such as: Gender, family, order, class, branch, sub-branch, type, variety, clone, ecotype.
<i>Fourth week:</i>	Family Taxoidaceae, gender Cupressaceae, family Taxoidaceae.	Practical study of the constituent elements of wood such as: branches, leaves, needles, buds, biscuits, roots, etc.
<i>Fifth week:</i>	Branches of Seedlings (Angiospermae): Family Salicaecae, Juglandaceae, Betulaceae, Corylaceae	Field visit botanical garten
<i>Sixth week:</i>	Family: Fagaceae, Ulmaceae, Moraceae, Loranthaceae, Berberidaceae, Magnoliaceae,	Practical study of species obtained from the subspecies of weed families such as: Gingoaccae. Pinacea, Taxoidaceae, Cupressaceae.
<i>Seventh week:</i>	Midterm exam (colloquium)	Practical acquaintance with species obtained from sub-branches of families such as: Salicaecae, Juglandaceae, Betulaceae, Corylaceae
<i>Eighth week:</i>	Family: Lauraceae, Pittosporaceae, Platanaceae, Rosaceae, Leguminosae	Practical acquaintance with species obtained from sub-branches of families such as: Fagaceae, Ulmaceae, Moraceae, Loranthaceae, Berberidaceae, Magnoliaceae.
<i>Ninth week:</i>	Family: Simarubaceae, Meliaceae, Anacardiaceae, Aceraceae, Hippocastanaceae, Aquifoliaceae	Field visit botanical garten
<i>Tenth week:</i>	Field visit botanical garten	Practical study of species obtained from sub-branches of families such as: Lauraceae, Pittosporaceae, Platanaceae, Rosaceae, Leguminosae
<i>Eleventh week:</i>	Family: Celastraceae, Buxaceae, Rhamnaceae, Vitaceae, Tiliaceae, Malvaceae, Elaeagnaceae, Tamaricaceae, Lythraceae, Myrtaceae,	Practical acquaintance with species obtained from sub-branches of families such as: Celastraceae, Buxaceae, Rhamnaceae, Vitaceae, Tiliaceae, Malvaceae, Elaeagnaceae, Tamaricaceae, Lythraceae, Myrtaceae,



<i>Twelfth week:</i>	Family: Punicaceae, Cornaceae, Araliaceae, Ericaceae	Practical study of species obtained from sub-branches of families such as: Punicaceae, Cornaceae, Araliaceae, Ericaceae, Oleaceae, Apocynaceae, Nyctaginaceae,
<i>Thirteenth week:</i>	Family: Oleaceae, Apocynaceae, Nyctaginaceae,	Field visit botanical garten
<i>Fourteenth week:</i>	Family: Verbenaceae, Scrofulariaceae, Bignoniaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Liliaceae, Agavaceae, Palmae.	Practical acquaintance with species obtained from sub-branches of families such as: Verbenaceae, Scrofulariaceae, Bignoniaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Liliaceae, Agavaceae, Palmae.
<i>Fifteenth week:</i>	Field visit, lesson repeat	Introduction of the subject, practices, duties and obligations of the students
<b>Academic policies and rules of conduct:</b>		
Regular and active participation of students in lectures, exercises (practical part) and in seminar work. Keeping quiet in lecture, disabling mobile phones, timely access to the classroom, etc.		