

NRMT90002 Management of Plant and Animal Invasions

Credit Points:	12.50
Level:	9 (Graduate/Postgraduate)
Dates & Locations:	2011, Parkville This subject commences in the following study period/s: Semester 2, Parkville - Taught on campus. Internal: Yes External: No Non Local: No Outstation: No
Time Commitment:	Contact Hours: Lectures 2 hrs/week; Practical 2 hrs/week; Tutorials 2 hrs/5 per semester; Student Talks 3 hrs. Total Time Commitment: Not available
Prerequisites:	Eligibility for postgraduate degree
Corequisites:	None
Recommended Background Knowledge:	None
Non Allowed Subjects:	None
Core Participation Requirements:	For the purposes of considering request for Reasonable Adjustments under the Disability Standards for Education (Cwth 2005), and Students Experiencing Academic Disadvantage Policy, academic requirements for this subject are articulated in the Subject Description, Subject Objectives, Generic Skills and Assessment Requirements for this entry. The University is dedicated to provide support to those with special requirements. Further details on the disability support scheme can be found at the Disability Liaison Unit website: http://www.services.unimelb.edu.au/disability/
Coordinator:	Prof Roger Cousens
Contact:	Melbourne School of Land & Environment Student Centre Ground Floor, Land & Food Resources (building 142) <i>Enquiries</i> Phone: 13 MELB (13 6352) Email: 13MELB@unimelb.edu.au (mailto:13MELB@unimelb.edu.au)
Subject Overview:	Invasions are natural ecological phenomena. Dispersing individuals encounter suitable habitat, establish, spread and evolve. In this way, species have radiated outwards from their origins, colonised distant offshore islands, and species have spread in response to changes in climate. Human-induced invasions of plants, animals and diseases in modern times have dramatically altered the scales of time and distance over which invasions take place. Their impacts can be considerable, wiping out unique communities, endangering rare species, adding considerable costs to agriculture, horticulture and forestry, and having effects on the health, leisure and livelihoods of people. Tools such as pesticides and biological control can often be used to great effect, while for other invaders there are no obvious solutions. There may be unwanted side-effects of control methods on non-target species, they may adversely affect human health, and may cause considerable public concern. Integrated management strategies can be developed using ecological information about the species but these must be implemented in a real world that involves economics, politics, opinions and social interactions.
Objectives:	In this subject we will explore the underlying principles of biological invasions, analyse their impacts, discuss in detail the various control methods, consider their possible side effects and debate contentious issues such as pesticide residues, release of exotic predators and GMOs.
Assessment:	One 8000 word report (80%), a management strategy for particular invasive species. One oral presentation (20%).
Prescribed Texts:	None
Recommended Texts:	None

Breadth Options:	This subject is not available as a breadth subject.
Fees Information:	Subject EFTSL, Level, Discipline & Census Date, http://enrolment.unimelb.edu.au/fees
Generic Skills:	On completion of this subject students should have: skills in formulating and writing management plans; an ability to critically access different forms of information; an understanding of how management decisions must consider people and not just science
Links to further information:	www.landfood.unimelb.edu.au
Notes:	None
Related Course(s):	Bachelor of Science (Degree with Honours) Graduate Diploma in Urban Horticulture Master of Agricultural Science Master of Animal Science Master of Forest Ecosystem Science Master of Urban Horticulture
Related Majors/Minors/ Specialisations:	Bachelor of Environments (Honours) Landscape Management Conservation, Restoration and Landscape Management Environmental Science Environmental Science Integrated Water Catchment Management Sustainable Cities, Sustainable Regions