NAME OF THE COURSE Spices and Aromatic Herbs											
Code	PMBN29		Year of s	tudy	3						
Course teacher		sor Nada Bezić;	Credits (E		2						
Associate teachers	Professor Valerija Dunkić, PhD		Type of instruction (number of hours)		L 15	S	E	F			
			•	· · ·			15				
Status of the course	Elective	Э		Percentage of 10% application of e-learning							
		COURSE	E DESCRI		<u> </u>						
Course objectives	The goal of this course is to introduce wild plants that have a meaning in the human diet, as well as spices and those used in pharmacy.										
Course enrolment requirements and entry competences required for the course											
Learning outcomes expected at the level of the course (4 to 10 learning outcomes)	 Student will be able to: Identify the most common wild edible plants To distinguish which species are good for human food To know what types are used as spices and additives Know the role of pharmaceutical herbal preparations in the treatment of some diseases Be familiar with isolation important plant secondary metabolites 										
Course content broken down in detail by weekly class schedule (syllabus)	 Lectures: Meaning of plants in the diet and treatment. View of lower plants and gymnosperms Monocotyledons and woody angiosperms Herbaceous dicotyledon - Crucifereae, Crasulaceae and Saxifragaceae Herbaceous dicotyledon - Rosaceae, Leguminoseae, Oxaldaceae and Rutaceae Herbaceous and woody dicotyledonous plants - Euphorbidaceae, Aceraceae, Malvaceae, Mirtaceae and Umbelifereae Natural chemical ingredients of herbs Glycosides, alkaloids, tannins, vitamins, minerals Exercises: Review of aromatic plants, collection, identification and drying plant material Methods of isolation of secondary plant metabolites GC / MS and GC / FID method Analysis and identification of chemical components isolated from secondary plant metabolites Application of isolated secondary plant metabolites 										
Format of instruction	⊠ exer □ on lii	inars and workshops	3	 □ independent □ multimedia □ laboratory □ work with me □ (other) 							

	□ field work										
Student responsibilities	Regular monitoring of lectures and active participation in the drafting exercise. The seminar work and the verbal exam.										
Screening student work (name the proportion of ECTS credits for each activity so that the total number of ECTS credits is equal to the ECTS value of the course)	Class attendance	0.5	Research		Practical traini	ng					
	Experimental work	1.0	Report		(Other)						
	Essay		Seminar essay	0.5	(Other)						
	Tests		Oral exam		(Other)						
	Written exam		Project		(Other)						
Grading and evaluating student work in class and at the final exam	Oral exam 60% Held seminar presentation 20% Attendance 20%										
Required literature (available in the library and via other media)			Number of copies in the library	Availability via other media							
	B. Pevalek-Koz 2003.	lina. Fizio	2								
	D. Kuštrak. Far	-	1								
	marketing – Te D. Denffer & H. fiziologija), Škol	Ziegler: E	2								
	Adams, R.P. <i>Id</i> components by spectroscopy. I Carol Stream II	<i>entification</i> gas chro ourth ed									
Optional literature (at the time of submission of study programme proposal)	 A. Fahn and D.F. Cutler: Xerophytes, Gebrüder Borntraeger, Berlin-Stuttgart, 1992. K.D. Dubravec i I. Regula. Fiziologija bilja, Školska knjiga, Zagreb, 1995. A. Fahn: Plant Anatomy, Pergamon Press, Oxford-NewYork-Toronto, Sydney, Pariz, Frankfurt, 1990 										
Quality assurance methods that ensure the acquisition of exit competences	The quality of teaching will be monitored by collecting feedback from students through consultations, discussions and questions asked during class. At the end of the semester, evaluation of courses and teachers will be conducted by anonymous student surveys. Will be analyzed student achievement on the exam, and used for the purpose of improving quality in the coming academic year.										
Other (as the proposer wishes to add)											