Didactic and methodological notes on TIII

In **T 3**, learners should learn about the **central reasons** of **species decline** as well as possible solutions to this crisis.
If T 2 or significant parts of it have been worked on, it is useful for the students to prepare a **tabular overview** of the content they have worked on with regard to the s**pecific threat** situation and then to address the various aspects in detail.

If T 3 is covered without preparation by T 2, it is recommended to read the introductory text and view selected graphics to get an overview of the drama of species extinction. A good **introduction** is also provided by the video.

The topic of climate change is given special emphasis, as bio-diversity loss and climate change can only be combated together. See here

The materials contain optional language didactic suggestions in the tasks which should enable multilingual treatment in the classroom.

The next steps are the same for both entry routes.
The various threat constellations can be dealt with by working in **groups** who then presented their results in form of **pitches or presentations.**

In **T 3, various aspects**, which were already addressed in **T 2**, are **taken up** again and are addressed **in greater depth.**

The topic "**Causes of insect mortality"** is a focal point, as it reveals numerous causes of threat, highlights the complexity of the issue and because insects are often lower links in food chains.

In this context, special focus will be on the **industrialized agriculture** and its (political) basic **conditions**. In addition, the role of the **consumers** will be critically questioned.

Besides the loss of insects, there is a mass proliferation of harmful insects. Here, the bark beetle infestation in pre-damaged forests will be addressed.
The topic "marine pollution" has already been dealt with in T2, but is presented here again as an example of environmental pollution

A s**ad topicality** receives the topic because of the flood disasters in **North Rhine-Westphalia** and **Rhineland-Palatinate** which turned out extremly bad due to climate change according to unanimous opinion of the meteorologists and climatologists.

Not only human livelihoods and infrastructure were destroyed, but also numerous habitats for animals and plants. In addition, it is to be feared that pollutants deposited in the sediment may again have an impact on the environment because of the tidal waves
An even greater threat to ecosystems and biodiversity is posed by wildfires as we are currently seeing in southern Europe and Turkey as well as last year in Australia, and also in the Taiga and southern states of the USA.

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