



## Bougainvillea

### Guía de trabajo

**Objetivo:** Expandir el conocimiento de taxonomía, morfología y propiedades de la Bougainvillea.

**Mochila de recursos:** Mapa conceptual

**Tiempo:** 25 minutos.

**Instrucciones:** Reúnete con tu grupo de trabajo base y realiza un mapa conceptual de forma creativa. El mapa conceptual debe ser conciso y apoyada con información científica relevante.

Abarcar los siguientes temas dentro del mapa conceptual:

- Morfología de la especie
- Taxonomía y origen de la especie
- Condiciones en las que vive la especie
- Rol en el ecosistema
- Algunas de sus propiedades medicinales

Una vez terminada la tarea, entrégala a tu profesor.

**Instrucciones para el docente:** Lo único que se necesitará es pedir los implementos necesarios con anticipación. Además, responder a dudas generales que tengan los alumnos respecto al tema. La siguiente información será útil para facilitar este proceso:

#### TAXONOMÍA Y ORIGEN

Familia	Nyctaginaceae
Género	Bouganvillea
Especie	Bouganvillea glabra
Nombre común	Buganvilla, Bugambilia, Santa Rita, Veranera, Camelina, Trinitaria

El género Boungavillea comprende más de 12 especies, originarias del Sur de Brasil.

Las especies más empleadas como planta ornamental son Bougainvillea glabra, Bougainvillea spectabilis y Bougainvillea peruviana.

#### MORFOLOGÍA

Es un arbusto trepador vigoroso, que dependiendo del clima puede ser caduco o perenne.

Bougainvillea plants' medicinal properties may include:  
anti-fertility



antibacterial  
anti-cancer  
anti-fungal  
anti-inflammatory  
antioxidant  
antiviral  
hepatoprotective

(Extraído de:

[https://www.infoagro.com/documentos/el\\_cultivo\\_buganvilla.asp#:~:text=Se%20trata%20de%20un%20arbusto,%2C%20amarillo%2C%20etc.'\).](https://www.infoagro.com/documentos/el_cultivo_buganvilla.asp#:~:text=Se%20trata%20de%20un%20arbusto,%2C%20amarillo%2C%20etc.)

[https://www.petalrepublic.com/bougainvillea-flower-symbolism/\)](https://www.petalrepublic.com/bougainvillea-flower-symbolism/)



## Black Locust

### Work guide

**Objective:** To identify the meaning of invasive species and its effect on ecosystems.

**Resource Backpack:** Brainstorming

**Time:** 20 minutes.

**Instructions:** Get together with your core working group and collect everyone's ideas about what an invasive species is, and the effect it has on ecosystems.

Each idea noted must be accompanied by a scientifically based explanation.

Once the task is finished, present it to the class.

**Instructions for the teacher:** The following material will serve to guide students about the most important aspects related to the concept that is worked on in this guide.

### Invasive species

Invasive species are animals, plants or other organisms that develop outside their natural distribution area, in habitats that are not their own or with unusual abundance, producing alterations in the richness and diversity of ecosystems. When they are transported and introduced by humans to places outside their natural distribution area, managing to settle and disperse in the new region, they are called invasive alien species, which are normally very harmful.

That an invasive species is harmful, means that it produces important changes in the composition, structure or processes of natural or semi-natural ecosystems, endangering native biological diversity (in species diversity, diversity within populations or diversity of ecosystems). Due to their impacts on the ecosystems where they have been introduced, such species are considered ecosystem engineers.



Natural or human-caused changes in ecosystems across the globe have accidentally or intentionally redistributed plant and animal species. As a consequence of these changes, certain species behave invasively in their natural or introduced location, with altered or degraded habitats being more susceptible. These invasions are associated with several problems:

- At an ecological level, the loss of native diversity and the degradation of invaded habitats stand out.
- Economically, the direct effects on agricultural activities and public health are important.

Once the invasion is detected, its control and eradication are costly and not always possible. Identifying potential invaders and preventing their establishment is the best way to stop a problem that is increasing at the same rate as globalization.

(Extraído de: [https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Especie\\_invasora](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Especie_invasora))