

**Subject card**

<b>Subject name and code</b>	Disclosure of traces and evidence of crime - biology - lecture, PG_00132753						
<b>Field of study</b>	Criminology						
<b>Date of commencement of studies</b>	October 2026	<b>Academic year of realisation of subject</b>			2026/2027		
<b>Education level</b>	Master's studies	<b>Subject group</b>			Obligatory subject group in the field of study Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study		
<b>Mode of study</b>	full-time studies	<b>Mode of delivery</b>			at the university		
<b>Year of study</b>	1	<b>Language of instruction</b>			Polish		
<b>Semester of study</b>	2	<b>ECTS credits</b>			2.0		
<b>Learning profile</b>	academic	<b>Assessment form</b>			exam		
<b>Conducting unit</b>	Faculty of Law and Administration -> Rector						
<b>Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)</b>	<b>Subject supervisor</b>		dr hab. Monika Badura				
	<b>Teachers</b>						
<b>Lesson types</b>	<b>Lesson type</b>	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	<b>Number of study hours</b>	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
<b>Learning activity and number of study hours</b>	<b>Learning activity</b>	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	<b>Number of study hours</b>	15		0.0		35.0	50
<b>Subject objectives</b>	To learn the principles and methods of detecting and preserving biological evidence.						
<b>Learning outcomes</b>	<b>Course outcome</b>		<b>Subject outcome</b>		<b>Method of verification</b>		
	[KRYMMU2_WG05] Has an in-depth knowledge of methods and tools, including data and information extraction techniques, specific to criminology and forensic science		The student has an in-depth knowledge of methods and tools, including biological data and information extraction techniques, specific to criminology and forensic science		[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/conversation/discussion		
	[KRYMMU2_K05] Is able to independently and critically complement knowledge and skills, extended by the interdisciplinary dimension		The student is able to acquire knowledge and skills in an independent and critical way, extended by an interdisciplinary dimension (including natural sciences).		[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SK4] test/exam - oral or written		
	[KRYMMU2_WG02] Has an in-depth knowledge of the nature of natural sciences related to the studied major, their place in the system of sciences and their mutual relations		The student has an in-depth knowledge of the nature of the natural sciences (biology) in relation to the subject studied, their place in the system of sciences and their interrelationships.		[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/conversation/discussion		
<b>Subject contents</b>	Definition and types of biological evidence. Basic methods of detection of the above traces. Micro-traces - disclosure, preservation, significance. Micro-traces most commonly found at crime scenes. Securing control material and collecting comparative material for examination - blood, hair, nails, secretions, saliva, semen, sweat. Examination of genetic material Genetic material - collection of comparison material, DNA testing methods. Botanical evidence - plants or plant fragments, pollen, wood, soil. Methods of collecting and securing material for botanical analysis from the crime scene and physical evidence. Methods of collecting and securing plant samples for DNA analysis. Methods of DNA analysis of traces of plant origin. Acaroentomological traces - methods of collecting, preserving and identifying mites, insects and other arthropods. Methods of visual inspection documentation and principles of protocol writing.						

Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	test - multiple choice, open questions	51.0%	100.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	<p>Branicki W., Kupiec T., Wolańska-Nowak P. 2008. Badania DNA dla celów sądowych. Wydawnictwo IES, Kraków.</p> <p>Coyle H.M. 2005. Forensic botany. Principles and applications to criminal casework. CRC Press LLC, Boca Raton, London, New York, Washington D.C.</p> <p>Coyle H.M., Lee C.-L., Lin W.-Y., Lee H.C., Palmbach T.M. 2005. Forensic botany: using plant evidence to aid in forensic death investigation. Croat. Med. J. 46: 606-612.</p> <p>Izdebska J.N., Jankowski Z. 2006. Demodex brevis and D. folliculorum (Demodecidae): specific human parasites. A comparative study of the effectiveness of diagnostic methods involving autopsy. [W:] Postępy Akarologii Polskiej, Gabryś G., Ignatowicz S. (red.). SGGW, Warszawa: 128- 136.</p> <p>Kaczorowska E., Draber-Mońko A. 2009. Wprowadzenie do entomologii sądowej. Wydawnictwo UG.</p> <p>Mildenhall D.C., Wiltshire P.E.J., Bryant V.M. 2006. Forensic palynology: Why do it and how it works. Forensic Sci. Internat. 163: 163-172.</p> <p>Pawłowski R. 1997. Medyczo-sądowe badanie śladów biologicznych. Kraków Zakamycze.</p> <p>Perotti A.M., Lee Goff M., Baker A.S., Turner B.D., Braig H.R. 2009. Forensic acarology: an introduction. Exp. Appl. Acarol. 49: 3-13.</p> <p>Solarz K. 2009. Indoor mites and forensic acarology. Exp. Appl. Acarol. 49:135-142.</p>	
	Supplementary literature	Krantz G., Walter D. 2008. Manual of Acarology. Texas A & M University Press.	
	eResources addresses		
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed			
Work placement	Not applicable		

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