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UNACADEMY

Basic Of Environment Written By. Saurbh Pandey

- Theory
- Explanation
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ENVIRONMENT

Ecology: - study of ecosystems

This word was given by A.G. Tansley
but described by E.P. odum

father of ecosystem
ecology

Ramder mishra = fother of ecology in India

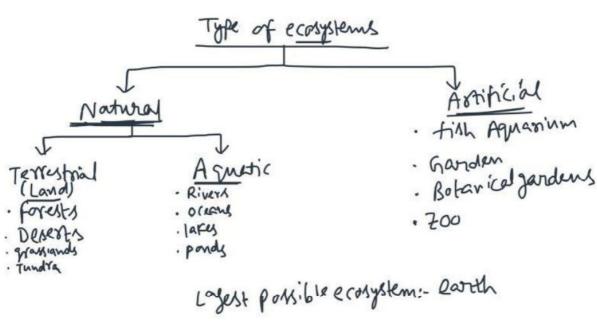
forest Lake ecosystem

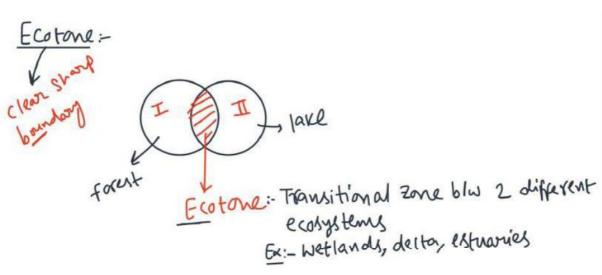
Ecosystem: All living of Non-living things in an area.

(Biotic) (Abiotic)

It is the region in which living organisms interacting with their surroundingenest.

Biotic: Plants, Animals, micro-organisms Absoric: Soil, temp, humidity, Locks etc.





In the ecotone region, some of the species population density is higher than the adjoining regions 4 this phenomena is known as "edge effect."

Ecocline: It is a degradation from one ecosystem to another where there is no sharp boundary boundary but the ecosystems.

-) It is the Joint expression of associated community 4 complex environmental gradients.

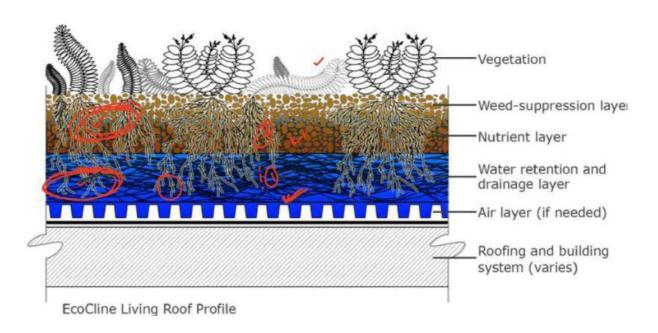
It refers variation in physiochemical ennt of ecotone.

i.e, an ecotone indicates thermocline (temp gradient),

chemocline (chemical gradient), harocline (salinity gradient) etc

If describes variation in forms of species

based on genetic differences
- The term exceline was given by Julian Huxky
in 1938.

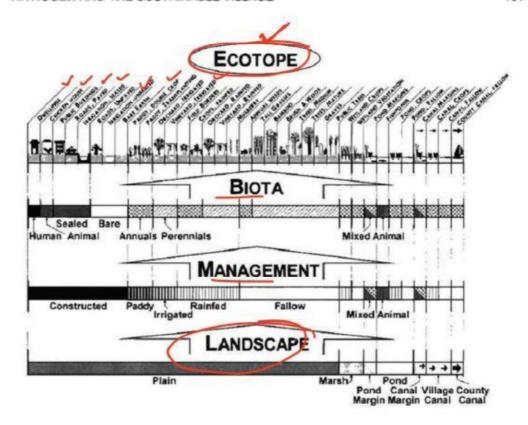


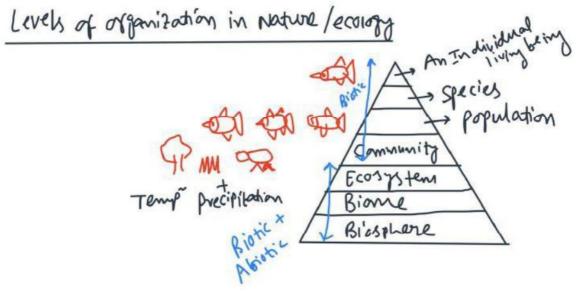
10.TYPES OF BOUNDARIES:

- 1. ECOTONE: TRANSITIONAL ZONE BETWEEN TWO COMMUNITIES of 2 different ecolypters
- 2. ECOCLINE: THE LINES OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES THAT EXIST WITHIN AN ECOTONE.
- 3. ECOTOPE: SIMILAR AREA IN AN ECOTONE.
 THEY MIGHT BE DISTINCT AND RELATIVELY
 FAR SPACED BUT HAVE SIMILAR
 CHARACTERISTICS AND THUS LIFE
 STRUCTURE.
- THE PROCESS OF CHANGE OF STABILITY OF

Ecotope:- It is an ecological habitat on the scale of Individual organisms sharing space.

-> An ecotope compoises all the constituent parts found in that locality on the same scale such as landforms, yorks, soils, flora 4 fauna.





species: Those individuals which shows resemblance in their appearance of behaviour.

population: - Set of Individual of the same species interaction - mg with each other in any specific geographical dregion.

community: - set of all interacting population of different species in any geographical region.

Hydrosphere

Bidsphere

Bidsphere

earth's part of

oir, land, water

where life orists

where life orists

all the possible ecogystems.

-> Biosphere is the largest ecosystem. i.e, earth.

· Biome: Continuous large area

-> Set of ecosystems sharing similar characteristics with their abiotic factors 4 adapted to their environment

-> A biome is more complex 4 extensive than an ecosystem.

-> Temp 4 precipitation are the 2 most common 4 important factors due to which biome varies from region to region.

