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(6)

JANUARY '17

SATURDAY

DAY 028-337 Wk 04

28

B.A. Part - III

Paper - VII

Date - 30/04/20

Environmental Geography (Optional Paper)

(Concept of Ecology Continued)

* Types of Ecology

1.7 Autecology / Species Ecology :-

→ Autecology deals with the study of an individual species of organisms and its population. ~~It~~ ~~st~~

→ It studies the behavior and adaptations of particular species to the environmental condition at every stage of life cycle.

2.7 Synecology / Ecology of Communities :-

→ It deals with the study of communities, their composition, their behavior and relation with the environment. SUNDAY 29

→ It is divided into 3 parts :-

(i) Population Ecology :- → Population Ecology

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
52	30	31					
01	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
02	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
03	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
04	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

30

MONDAY

Wk 05 DAY 030-335

deals with studies of structure and dynamics of populations, i.e., factors that affect population and how and why a population varies over time.

→ It studies the interrelations of organisms with their environments by gauging properties of populations rather than the behavior of the individual organisms.

→ It studies population size, density, patterns of dispersion, dynamics, growth etc.

(ii) Community Ecology : →

→ Community Ecology deals with the interactions between organisms that is, the feeding relationships among species, like who helps who, who competes with whom and for what resources and how those interactions affect community structure.

→ It focus on predation, herbivory, parasitism, competition & mutualism.

(iii) Ecosystem Ecology : →

→ Ecosystem is a community of living organisms that is, animals, plants and microbes together with abiotic components of their environment

It is good to have an end to journey towards; but it is the journey that matters in the end (Water, Air, soil) - Ursula K. Le Guin

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
05			1	2	3	4	5
06	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
07	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
08	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
09	27	28					

interrelating as a system.

- It includes the study of certain processes that link the biotic components (living) to the abiotic components (non-living).
- These components are joined together via nutrient sequences and energy flows.

* Aquatic Ecology :-

- It deals with the study of the ecosystems found in bodies of water, be it the marine, freshwater or the estuarine.
- It focuses on the interactions among living organisms in a particular aquatic habitat which can directly affect various factors in the ecosystem.
- Such factors include competition for food and predation, temperature, nutrient concentration and oxygen demand.

'17 FEBRUARY

01

WEDNESDAY

Wk 05 DAY 032-333

FEBRUARY

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
05							
06	4	7	8	9	10	11	12
07	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
08	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
09	27	28					

* Terrestrial Ecology :-

- Terrestrial Ecology is a branch of ecology which deals about the study of land organisms.
- It deals how land organisms interact with each other and adapt to their environment.
- It has a wide variety of applications like resources management and in the long run, be effective for conservation measures.
- ~~For~~ Terrestrial ecology also study about the soil properties like moisture, pH, nutrient and chemical content.
- Terrestrial ecology mainly divided into Grasslands, Forest and Desert Ecology.