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Dr. Rajesh Verma, Assistant Professor and Head, U.G. Department of Zoology, DUMK (Buxar). Notes for B.Sc part 1st, paper 2(A)

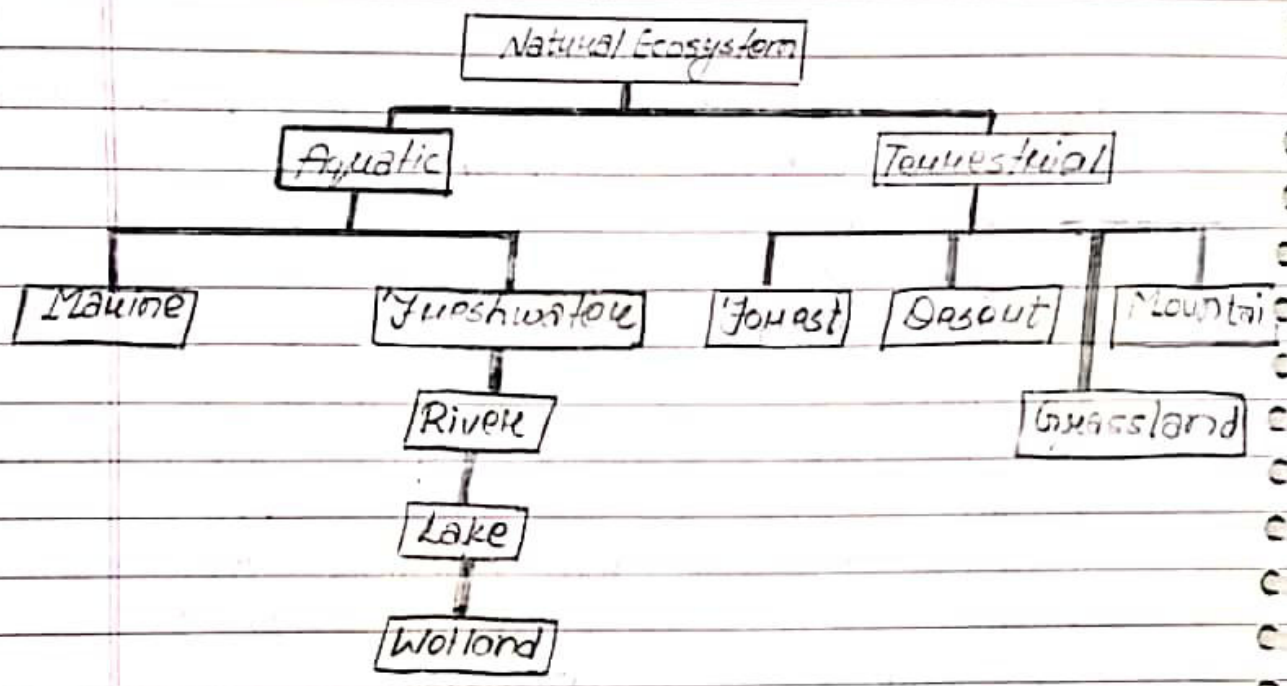
Question no. 68 :- Ecosystem ko classify karke hue sachitro vachan kare ?

Answer :- An ecosystem is a community of living organisms in conjunction with the nonliving components of their environment, interacting as a system. These biotic and abiotic components are linked together through nutrient cycles and energy flows. Energy enters the system through photosynthesis and is incorporated into plant tissue. By feeding on plants and on one another animals play an important role in the movement of matter and energy through the system. They also influence the quantity of plant and microbial biomass present. By breaking down dead organic matter, decomposers release carbon back to the atmosphere and facilitate nutrient cycling by converting nutrients stored in dead biomass back to a form that can be readily used by plants and other microbes.

Ecosystems are controlled by external and internal factors. External factors such as climate, parent material which forms the soil and topography, control the overall structure of an ecosystem.

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but are not themselves influenced by the ecosystem.



History :-

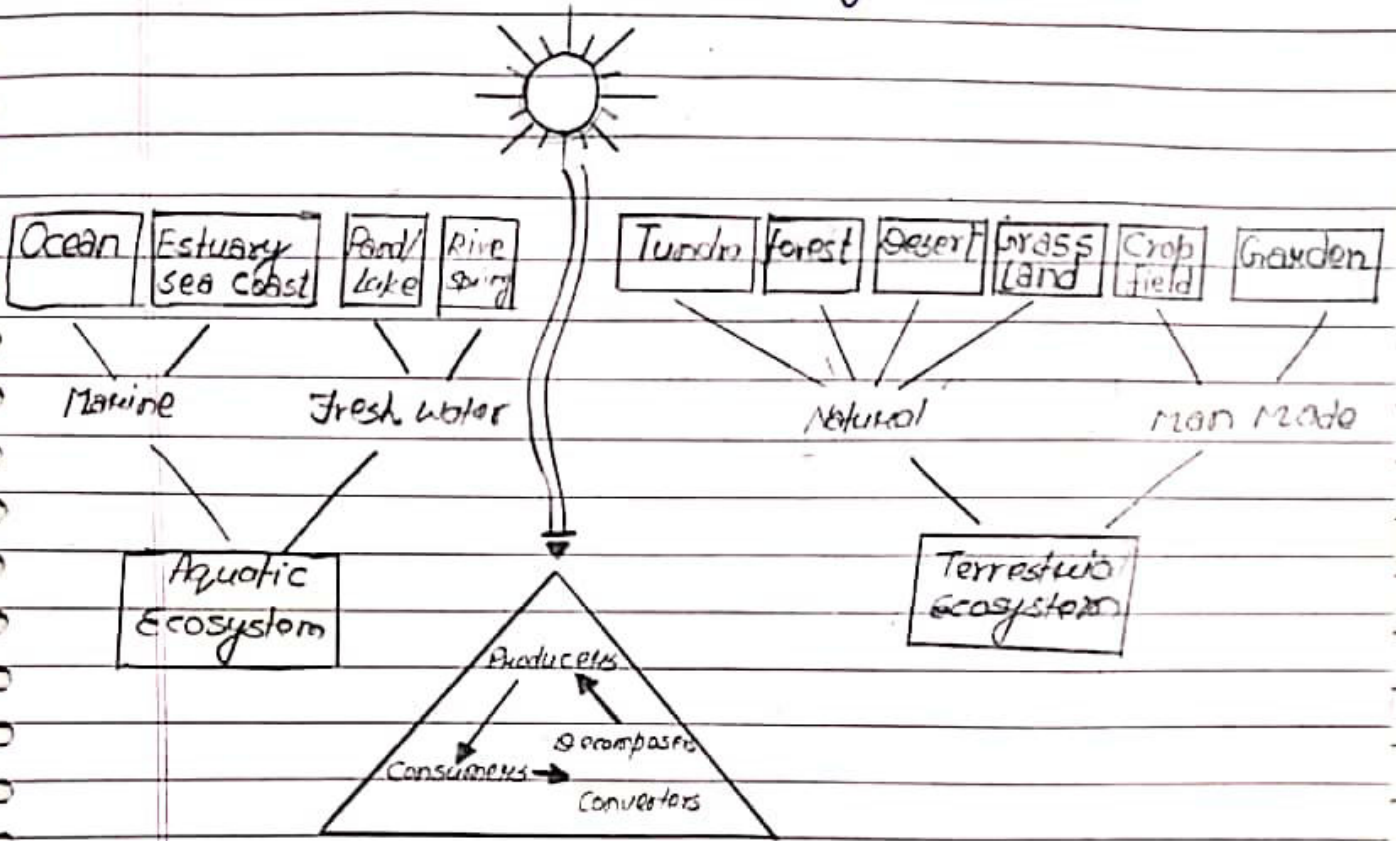
The term ecosystem was first used in 1935 in a publication by British ecologist Arthur Tansley. Tansley devised the concept to draw attention to the importance of transfers of materials between organisms and their environment. He later refined the term, describing it as "The whole system, including not only the organism-complex, but also "the whole complex of physical factors forming what we call the environment." Tansley regarded ecosystems not simply as natural units, but as "mental isolates".

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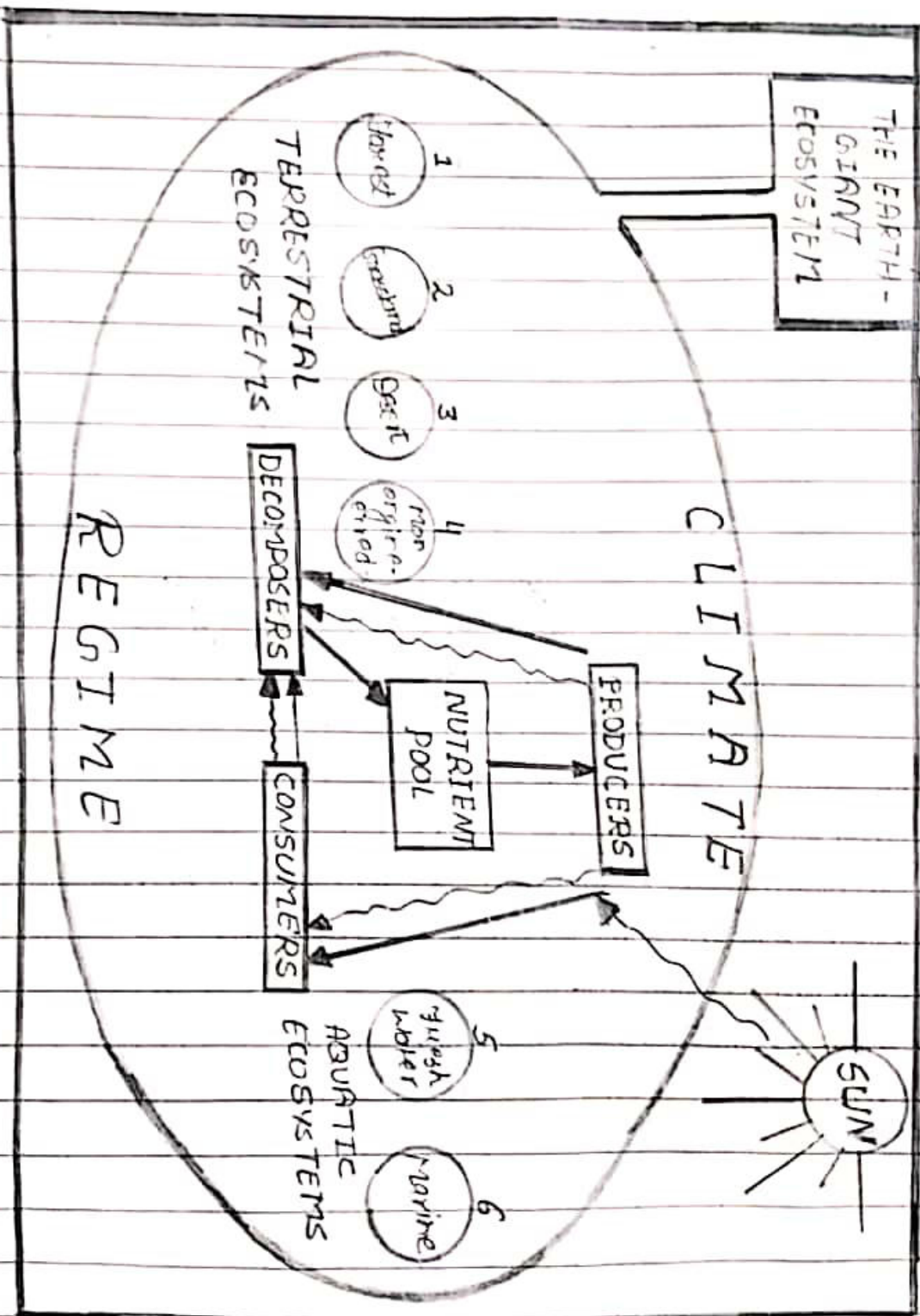
## Types of Ecosystem



Ecosystem/ Ecosystems, Environments  
Lessons, Aquatic ecosystem

### Nutrient cycling :-

Ecosystems continually exchange energy and carbon with the wider environment. Mineral nutrients, on the other hand, are mostly recycled back and forth between plants, animals, microbes and the soil. Most nitrogen enters ecosystems through biological nitrogen fixation is deposited through precipitation dust, gases are applied as fertilizers.



—————> Materials  
~~~~~> Energy