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Dr. Rajesh Verma, Assistant professor and Head, U.G. Department of zoology, SUMMERON (Burai). Notes for B.Sc part 1st, paper 2(A).

Question no. :- 70. structure and function of pond ecosystem ko classify karke hue sachitka varnan karne :- ?

Answer :-

Ecosystem Definition

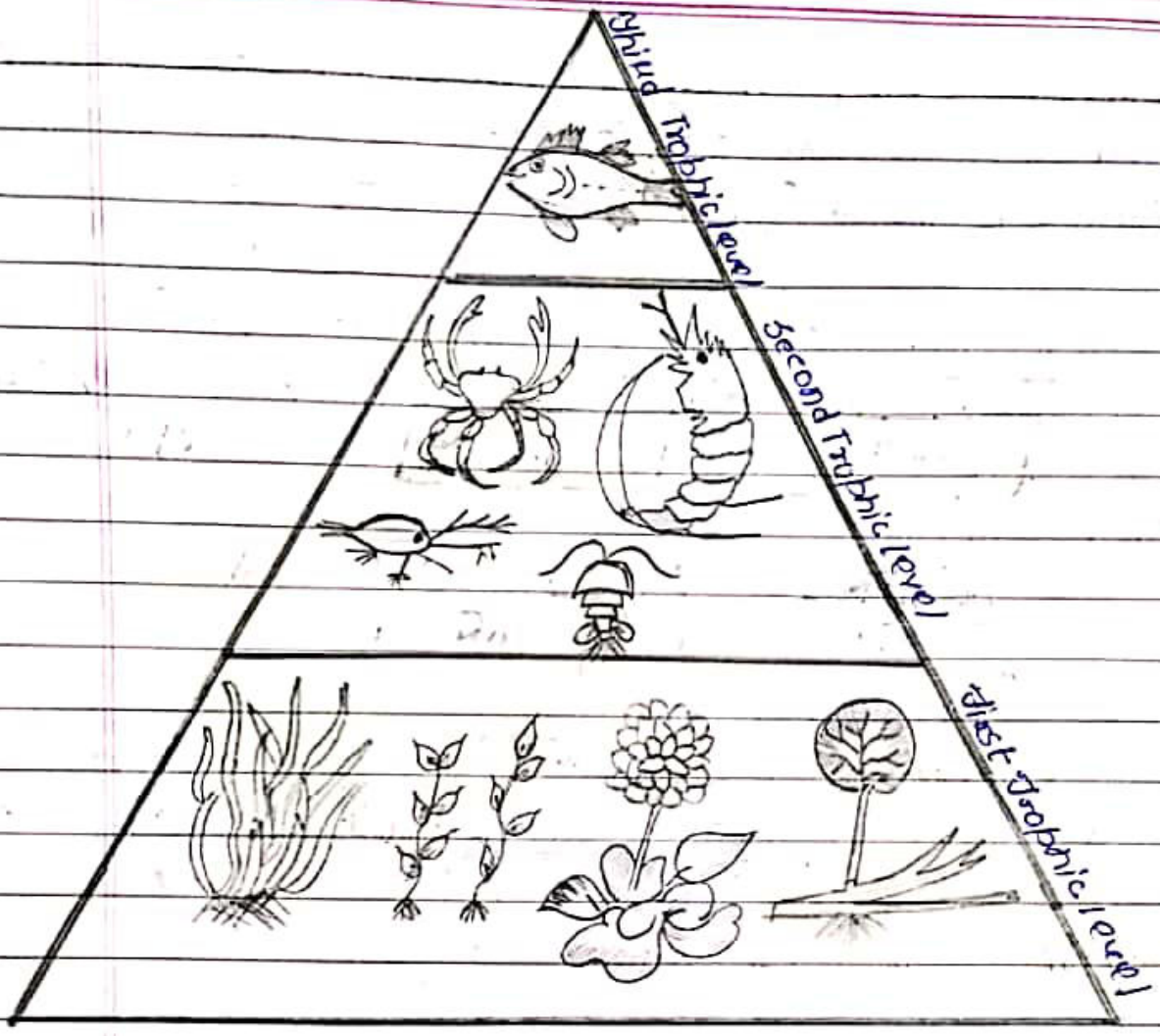
"An ecosystem is defined as a community of lifeforms in concurrence with non-living components, interacting with each other".

What is an Ecosystem?

The ecosystem is the structural and functional unit of ecology where the living organisms interact with other and the surrounding environment. In other words, an ecosystem is a chain of interaction between organisms and their environment.

The term "ecosystem" was first coined by A.G. Tansley, an English botanist, in the year 1953.

Read on to explore the types, structure, components, types and functions of the ecosystem in the ecosystem notes provided below.



A Begonnet's Guide to pond Ecosystem No One Ever Gave You Before....

Types of Ecosystem :-

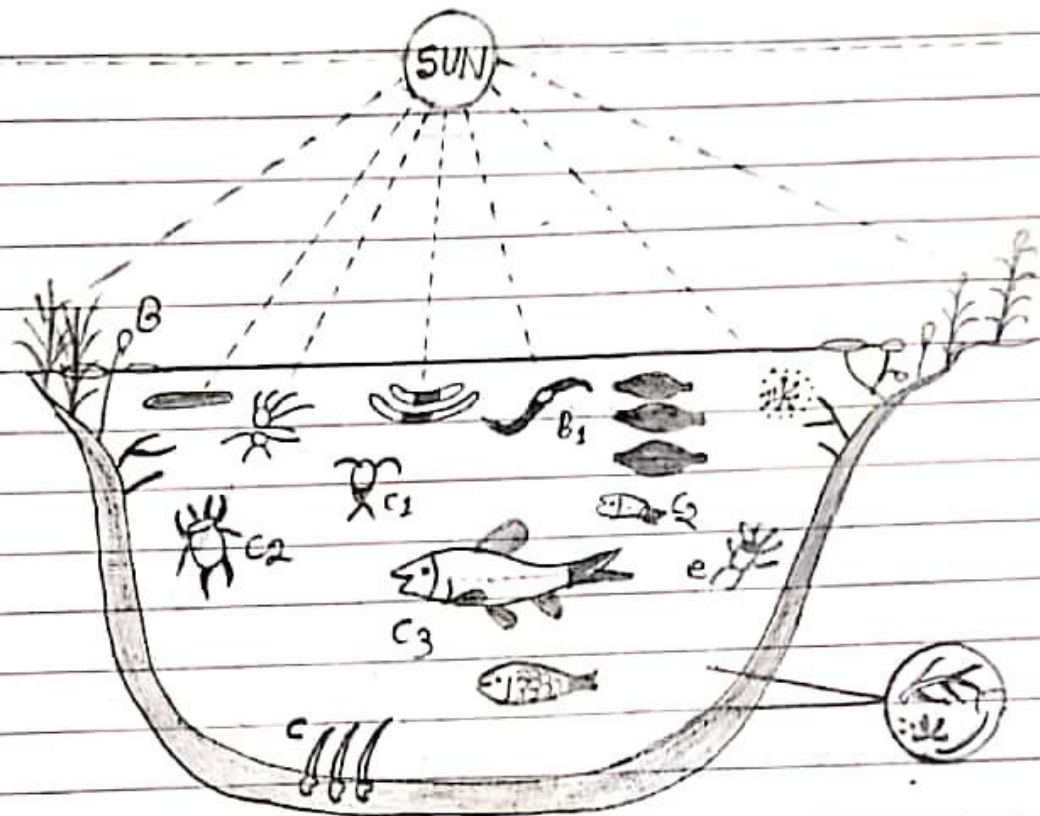
An ecosystem can be as small as an oasis in a desert, or as big as an ocean, spanning thousands of miles. There are two types of ecosystem.

- Terrestrial Ecosystem
- Aquatic Ecosystem.

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Animal



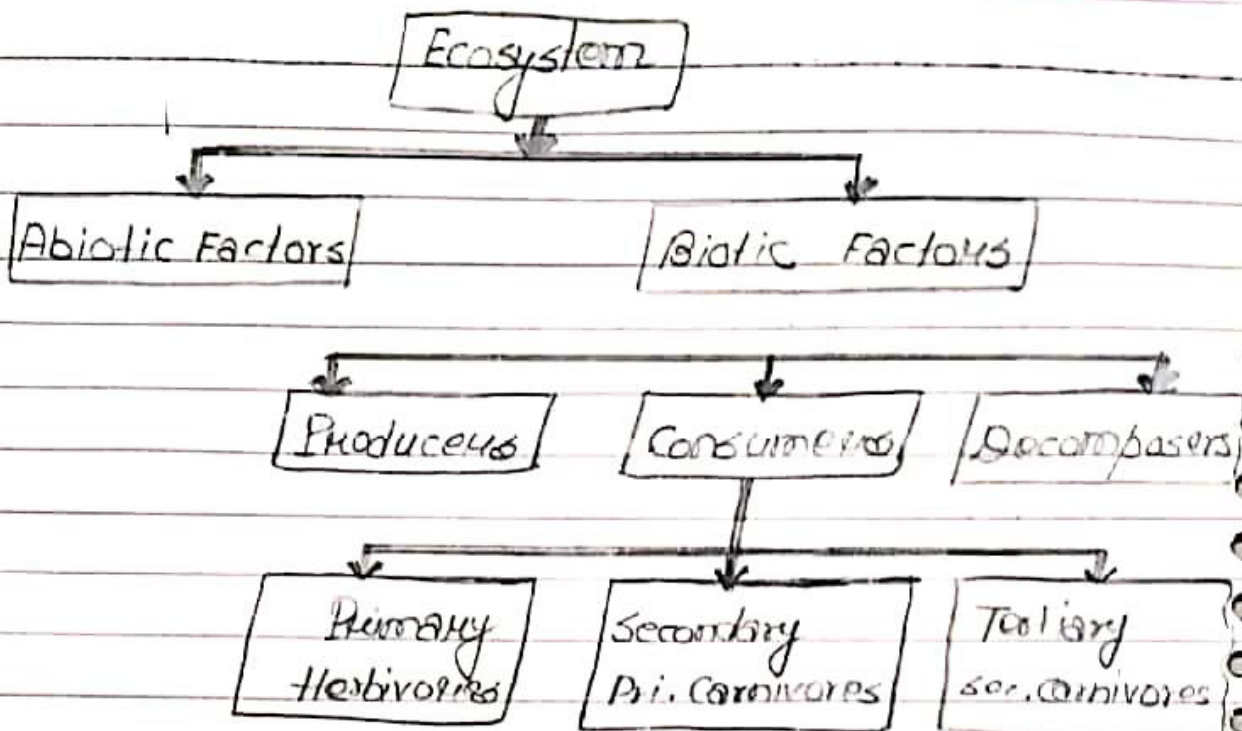
Structure of the Ecosystem :-

The structure of an ecosystem is characterised by the organisation of both biotic and abiotic components. This includes the distribution of energy in our environment. It also includes the climatic conditions prevailing in that particular environment.

- Biotic components
- Abiotic components

The biotic and abiotic components are interrelated in an ecosystem. It is an open system where the energy and components can flow throughout the boundaries.

18th May, 20



Biotic Components :-

Biotic components refer to all life in an ecosystem. Based on nutrition, biotic components can be categorised into autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprotrophs (or decomposers).

- Producers include all autotrophs such as plants. They are called autotrophs as they can produce food through the process of photosynthesis. Consequently, all other organisms higher up on the food chain rely on producers for food.
- Consumers or heterotrophs are organisms that depend on other organisms for food. Consumers are further classified into primary consumers, secondary consumers and tertiary consumers.