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Question Fresh water ecosystem ko classify karke hue sachitna karnon kare ?

Answer:- Freshwater Ecosystem :-

Freshwater ecosystems are a subset of earth's aquatic ecosystems. They include lake and ponds, rivers, streams, springs, bogs, and wetlands. They can be contrasted with marine ecosystems, which have a larger salt content. Freshwater habitats can be classified by different factors, including temperature, light penetration, nutrients, and vegetation.

Freshwater ecosystems can be divided into lentic ecosystems (still water) and lotic ecosystems (flowing water).

Limnology (and its branch freshwater biology) is a study about

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Freshwater ecosystems. It is part of hydrobiology.

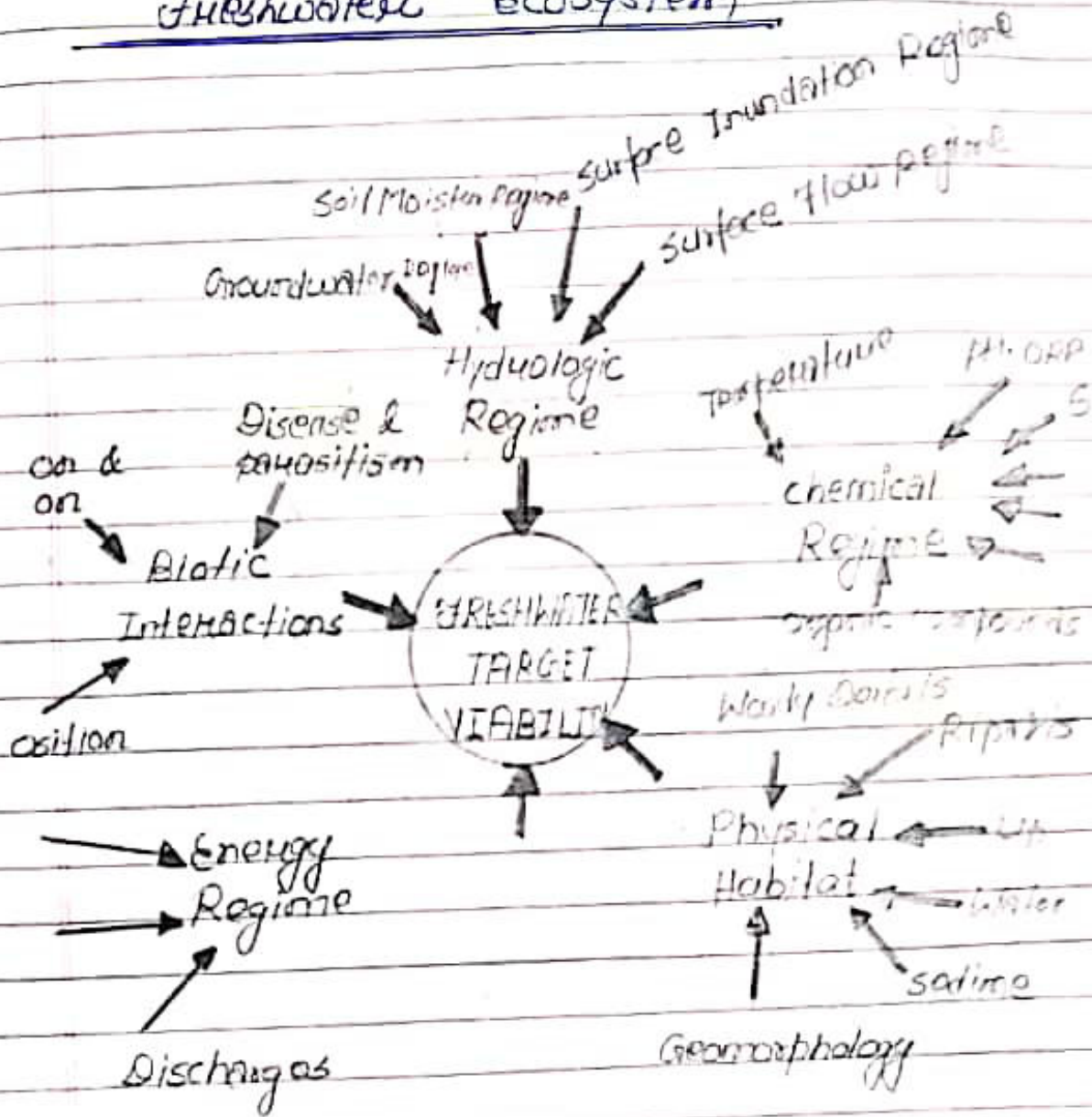
Threats to freshwater ecosystems:-

Five broad threats to freshwater biodiversity include overexploitation, water pollution, flow modification, destruction or degradation of habitat, and invasion by exotic species. Recent extinction trends can be attributed largely to sedimentation, stream fragmentation, chemical and organic pollutants, dams, and invasive species. Common chemical stresses on freshwater ecosystem health include acidification, eutrophication and copper and pesticide contamination. Unpredictable synergies with climate change greatly complicate the impacts of other stressors that threaten many marine and freshwater fishes.

Extinction of freshwater fauna:-

Over 123 freshwater fauna species have gone extinct in North America since 1900.

Freshwater Ecosystem



The five principal factors in freshwater ~~conservation~~ conservation target viability (after Karr et al. 1986)

of North American freshwater species, an estimated 48.5% of mussels, 22.8% of gastropods, 30.7% of crayfishes, 25.9% of

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amphibians, and 21.2% of fish are either endangered or threatened. Extinction rates of many species may increase severely into the next century because of invasive species, loss of keystone species, and species which are already functionally extinct (e.g. species which are not reproducing). Even using conservative estimates, freshwater fish extinction rates in North America are 877 times higher than background extinction rates (1 in 3,000,000 years). Projected extinction rates for freshwater animals are around five times greater than for land animals, and are comparable to the rates for rain-forest communities. Given the dire state of freshwater biodiversity, a team of scientists and practitioners from around the globe recently drafted an emergency action plan to try and restore freshwater biodiversity. Algae grow very quickly and communities may represent fast changes in environmental conditions.