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Dr. Rajesh Verma, Assistant professor and Head, U.G. Department of zoology, D.K. College Durgam, (Buxar), Bihar. Notes for B.Sc. Part 1<sup>st</sup>, paper 2 (A).

Question :- Ecological succession ko classify karke hue sachitka jahan karne?

Answer :- Ecological succession :-

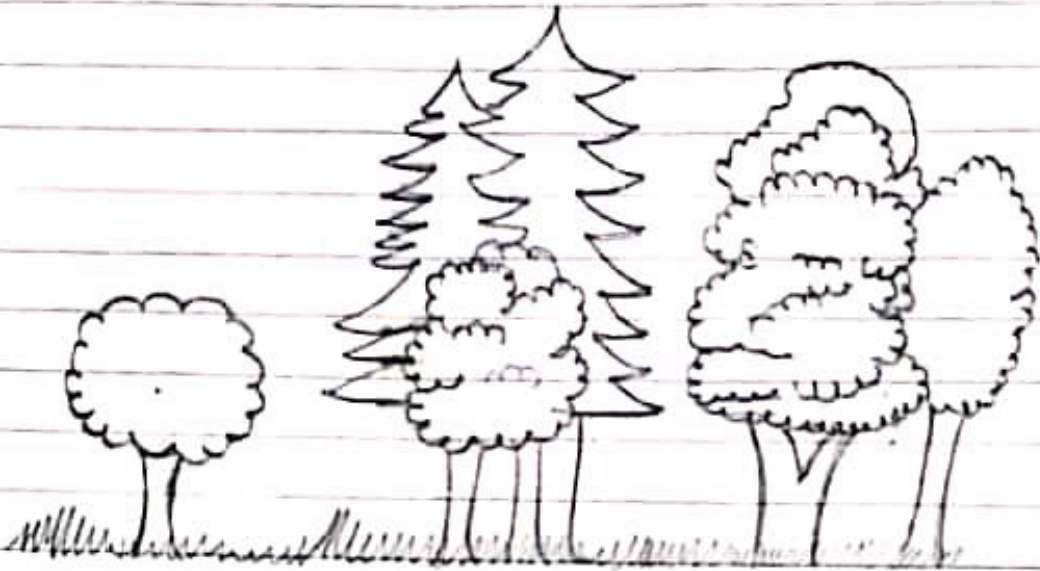
Ecological succession is the process of change in the species structure of an ecological community over time. The time scale can be decades (for example, after a wildfire), or even millions of years after a mass extinction.

The community begins with relatively few pioneering plants and animals and develops through increasing complexity until it becomes stable or self-perpetuating as a climax community. The "engine" of succession, the cause of ecosystem change, is the impact of established organisms upon their own environments. A consequence of living is the sometimes subtle and sometimes overt alteration of one's environment.

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Primary succession for the temperate deciduous forest .....



New world "created"; Ecological succession

History :-

Precursors of the idea of ecological succession go back to the beginning of the 9th century. The French naturalist Adolphe de la Malle was the first to make use of the world succession concerning the vegetation development after forest clear-cutting. In 1859 Henry David Thoreau wrote an address called "The succession of forest trees".

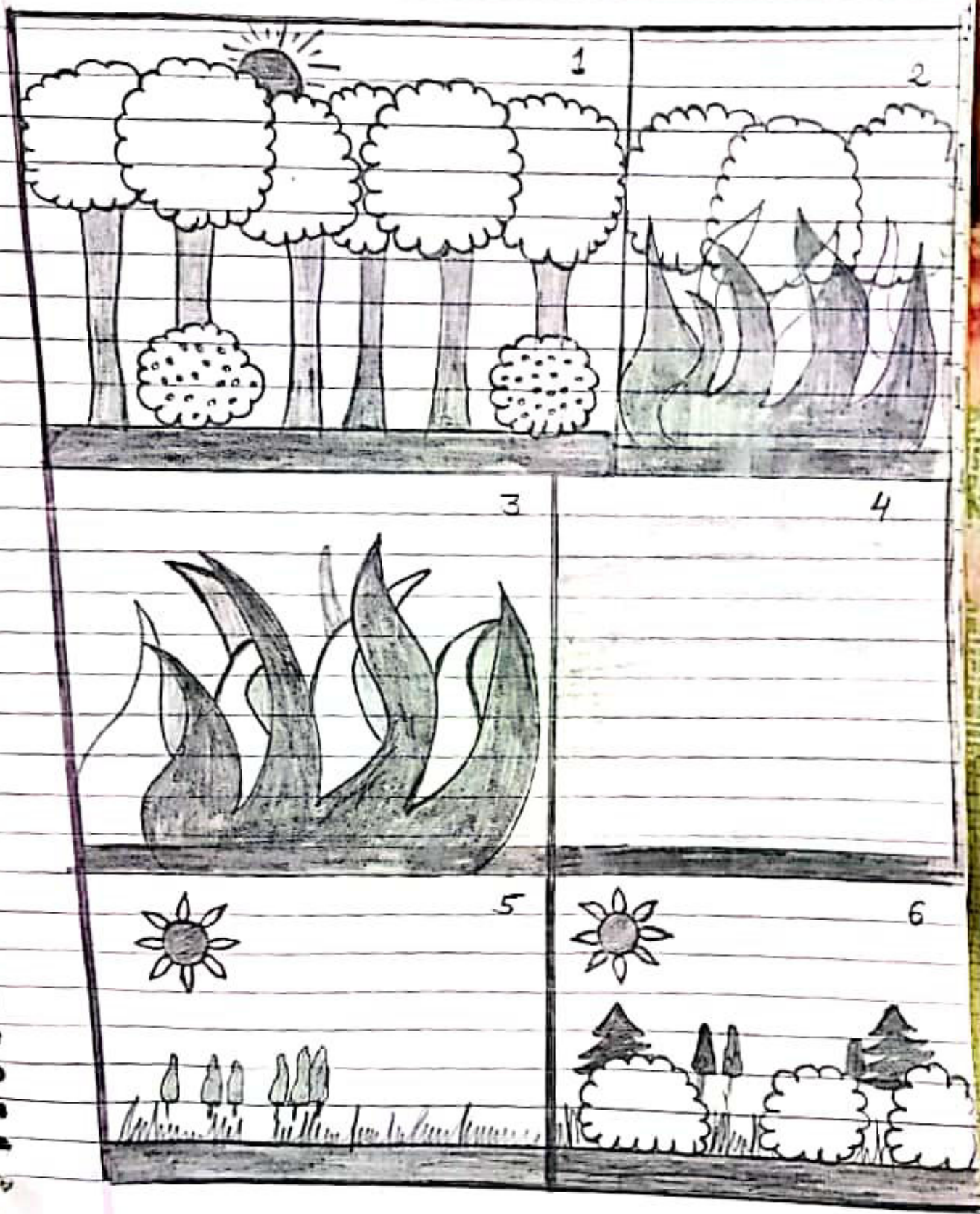


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Secondary Succession :-





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An example of secondary succession by stages :-

1. A stable deciduous forest community
2. The disturbance, such as a wild fire, destroys the forest.
3. The fire burns the forest to the ground
4. The fire leaves behind empty, but not destroyed, soil
5. Grasses and other herbaceous plants grow back first
6. Small bushes and tree begin to colonize the area.

Successional dynamics following severe disturbance or removal of a pre-existing community are called secondary succession. Dynamics in secondary succession are strongly influenced by pre-disturbance conditions, including soil development, seed banks, remaining organic matter, and residual living organisms. Because of residual fertility and pre-existing organisms, community change in early stages of secondary succession can be relatively rapid.