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(Buxar). Notes for B.Sc part
3rd paper VII.

Q:- Write Notes on THEORIES
AND PRINCIPLES PERTAINING
TO ANIMAL DISTRIBUTION.

Ans: Species distribution :-

Species distribution is the manner in which a biological taxon is spatially arranged. The geographic limits of a particular taxon's distribution is its range, often represented as shaded areas on a map. Patterns of distribution change depending on the scale at which they are viewed, from the arrangement of individuals within a small family unit, to patterns within a population, or the distribution of the entire

Species as a whole changes. Species distribution is not to be confused with dispersal, which is the movement of individuals away from their region of origin or from a population center of high density.

Range :-

In biology, the range of a species is the geographical area within which that species can be found.

(within) Within that range distribution is the general structure of the species population, while dispersal is the variation in its population density.

Range is often described with the following qualities

- Sometimes a distinction is made between a

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species' natural, endemic, indigenous, or native range, where it has historically originated and lived, and the range where a species has more recently established itself. Many terms are used to describe the new range, such as non-native, naturalized, introduced, transplanted, invasive, or colonized range. introduced typically means that a species has been transported by humans (intentionally or accidentally) across a major geographical boundary.

- For species found in different regions at different times of year, especially seasons, terms such as summer range and winter range are often employed.
- For species for which only part of their range

is used for breeding activity. The terms breeding range and non-breeding range are used.

- For mobile animals, the term natural range is often used, as opposed to areas where it occurs as a vagrant.

- Geographic or temporal qualifiers are often added, such as in British range or pre-1950 range. The typical geographic range could be the latitudinal range and elevational range.

Disjunct distribution occurs when two or more areas of the range of a taxon are considerably separated from each other geographically.

Species Distribution Grids project :-

The species Distribution Grids project is an effort led out of the University of Columbia to create maps and database of the whereabouts of various animal species. This work is centered on preventing deforestation and prioritizing areas based on species richness. As of April 2009, data are available for global amphibian distributions, as well as birds and mammals in the Americas.

See also :-

- Geographic range limit
- Animal migration
- Biogeography
- Colonisation
- Cosmopolitan distribution
- Occupancy frequency distribution