

## Classification of Ecosystem -

### Natural Ecosystem

#### Terrestrial

- Forests
- Grasslands
- Deserts

#### Aquatic

- Fresh water
- Saline water
- Marine water

## Goods & Services provided by Ecosystem -

- Provision of food, fuel & fibre.
- Purification of air & water.
- Detoxification & decomposition of wastes.
- Provision of shelter & building materials.
- Cultural & aesthetic benefits.

Homeostasis - Ecosystems have the capacity to maintain their state of equilibrium. This capacity of self regulation is called homeostasis.

- They can regulate their own species structure & functional processes.

Ecotone - It is a zone of junction bet<sup>n</sup> two or more diverse ecosystems.

e.g; mangrove forests (ecotone bet<sup>n</sup> marine & terrestrial ecosystem).

Characteristics of Ecotone -

- very narrow or quite wide.
- zone of tension.
- shows progressive increase in species composition of one in coming community.
- shows simultaneous decrease in species of the other out going adjoining community.

Edge effect - No. of species & the population density of some of the species is much greater in this zone (ecotone) than its nearby communities. It is called edge effect.

Edge species - The organisms which occur most abundantly in ecotone are known as edge species.

e.g; birds. (Density of birds is greater in the mixed habitat of the ecotone bet<sup>n</sup> forest & the desert).

**Niche** - unique functional role or place of a species in an ecosystem.  
- description of all the biological, physical & chemical factors that a species needs to survive, stay healthy & reproduce.

- \* • Niche is unique for a species.
- No two species have exact identical niches.
- It plays imp. role in conservation of organisms.

**Types of Niche -**

1. Habitat niche - where it lives.
2. Food niche - eating habit, decompose & what species it competes with.
3. Reproductive niche - how & when it reproduces.
4. Physical & chemical niche - temp., land shape, land slope, humidity, etc.

Imp. schemes -

1. Nagar VanaUdyan Yojana

- aims to create at least one city forest in each city.

(max<sup>m</sup> - 100 ha & min<sup>m</sup> - 20 ha)

- It's objective is to create 200 city forests in this country.

2. School Nursery Yojana

- aims to build a lasting bond of students with nature.