

# Conservation Geography

Week 7

Due Date : 10.09.2025



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VISHVA S A

1) Soil formation is dependent upon

- ☐ vegetation
- ☐ time
- ☐ climate
- ☒ all of the above

The correct answer is: all of the above

## Explanation:

Soil formation depends on several major factors: vegetation, which influences organic content and mixed nutrients; time, as soil development is a gradual process; and climate, which determines weathering rate and organic activity. All interact to create distinctive soils.

2) Which of these is not a characteristic of pioneer species

- ☐ ability to grow on bare rocks
- ☐ ability to tolerate extreme temperatures
- ☒ large size
- ☐ short life span

The correct answer is: large size

## Explanation:

Pioneer species are typically small in size, have a short life span, can tolerate extreme environments, and are able to grow on bare rocks. Large size is not a characteristic of pioneer species; they need to be small and adaptable to quickly colonize and survive in harsh, barren habitats.

# Conservation Geography

3) "groups of actually or potentially interbreeding natural populations, which are reproductively isolated

- ☐ cells
- ☒ species
- ☐ ecosystems
- ☐ biomes

The correct answer is: **species**

## Explanation:

A species is defined as "groups of actually or potentially interbreeding natural populations, which are reproductively isolated from other such groups." This reflects the biological species concept, emphasizing reproductive isolation as the key criterion for defining different species

4) Mechanical action of ocean waves is an example of

- ☐ chemical weathering
- ☒ physical weathering
- ☐ biological weathering
- ☐ none of the above

The correct answer is: **physical weathering**

## Explanation:

The mechanical action of ocean waves breaks down rocks physically, through impact, abrasion, and hydraulic pressure. This process does not alter the chemical composition of the rocks but simply fragments them, which is classic physical weathering (also called mechanical weathering).

# Conservation Geography

5) The climax near Tindni village is being controlled by disturbance by cattle.

- ☐ climatic climax
- ☐ edaphic climax
- ☒ disclimax
- ☐ catastrophic climax

The correct answer is: **disclimax**

## Explanation:

A disclimax is an ecological community maintained by human or animal disturbance, such as grazing by cattle, rather than the area's natural climate or soil conditions. In Tindni village, cattle disturbance prevents the development of the natural climax community, resulting in a stable but human-influenced state called a disclimax.

6) Carbonation is an example of

- ☒ chemical weathering
- ☐ physical weathering
- ☐ biological weathering
- ☐ none of the above

The correct answer is: **chemical weathering**

## Explanation:

Carbonation is a chemical weathering process where carbon dioxide dissolves in water to form carbonic acid. This weak acid reacts with minerals like calcium carbonate in limestone, dissolving them and altering the chemical composition of the rock. This process helps shape features like caves and karst landscapes.

# Conservation Geography

7) In soil profile, C refers to

- ☐ organic surface layer
- ☐ topsoil layer
- ☐ subsoil layer
- ☒ substratum layer

The correct answer is: **substratum layer**

## Explanation:

In a soil profile, the C horizon refers to the substratum layer. It consists of partially weathered parent material and is the layer beneath the topsoil (A horizon) and subsoil (B horizon). The C horizon is less affected by soil-forming processes and provides the mineral material from which the soil develops.

8) A climax caused by wildfires is an example of

- ☐ climatic climax
- ☐ edaphic climax
- ☐ disclimax
- ☒ catastrophic climax

The correct answer is: **catastrophic climax**

## Explanation:

A climax caused by wildfires is an example of a catastrophic climax. This occurs when a disturbance like a wildfire drastically alters the vegetation, but the ecosystem eventually stabilizes into a new climax community adapted to the post-disturbance environment.

# Conservation Geography

9) Regur is a term for

- ☒ black cotton soil
- ☐ alluvial soil
- ☐ saline soil
- ☐ red and yellow soil

The correct answer is: **black cotton soil**

## Explanation:

Regur soil is another name for black cotton soil, which is typical of the Deccan trap region. It is clayey, deep, and has a high capacity to retain moisture. This soil is ideal for growing cotton, which is why it is called black cotton soil. It develops wide cracks in dry weather and becomes sticky when wet. It is rich in nutrients like calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash, and lime but poor in phosphoric content.



10) "the diversity that exists among different geographies" is

- ☐ alpha ( $\alpha$ ) biodiversity
- ☒ beta ( $\beta$ ) biodiversity
- ☐ gamma ( $\gamma$ ) biodiversity
- ☐ delta ( $\delta$ ) biodiversity

The correct answer is: **beta ( $\beta$ ) biodiversity**

## Explanation:

Beta ( $\beta$ ) biodiversity refers to the diversity that exists among different geographies or ecosystems. It measures the change or turnover in species composition between habitats or communities across a landscape, highlighting differences in biodiversity across spatial scales. This contrasts with alpha ( $\alpha$ ) biodiversity, which is within a single habitat, and gamma ( $\gamma$ ) biodiversity, which is the total regional diversity.

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