

Conservation Geography

Week 1

Due Date :06.08.2025

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1. The definition “Science of relationships between organisms and their environments” refers to **Ecology**.

Explanation:

Ecology studies how organisms interact with each other and with their abiotic environment, which is essential knowledge for conservation efforts.

Reference : (Lec01, page 11-12).

2. The Trinity explosion of 1945 is taken as the beginning of the **Anthropocene** epoch.

Explanation:

This marks when humans began to make a significant impact on Earth's geology and ecosystems, with atomic bomb testing used as the symbolic starting point.

Reference : (Lec02, page 3).

3. Sustainable harvest of resources falls under the category of **conservation**.

Explanation:

Conservation focuses on the responsible use of natural resources so they are available for future generations. Sustainable harvesting means using resources without depleting them, which is a core principle of conservation practices.

Reference : (Lec01, page 7 - 9).

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4. The quantum of human impacts is written as $I = P \times A \times T$.

Explanation:

This equation means that Impact (I) equals Population (P) multiplied by Affluence (A) multiplied by Technology (T). All three factors together determine the total human impact on the environment

Reference : (Lec01, page 26).

5. The discipline of Demography is most closely related to **Population Geography**.

Explanation:

Demography analysis population parameters such as size, structure, and changes (through birth, death, migration), while Population Geography studies the spatial variation and distribution of these population processes. Together, they deeply overlap, focusing on where populations are distributed and how demographic factors vary across space

Reference : (Lec02, page 19–20).

6. The statement refers to **Liebig' s law of the minimum**.

Explanation:

Liebig' s law of the minimum states that the rate of any biological process is limited by the scarcest resource (the limiting factor), which is present in the least amount relative to what is required.

Reference : (Lec03, page 21 – 22).

7. The statement refers to **Shelford' s law of tolerance**.

Explanation:

Shelford' s law of tolerance states that the distribution of a species is determined by the environmental factor for which it has the narrowest tolerance range—meaning the organism can only survive within certain limits for that factor

Reference : (Lec03, page 22).

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8. The regional approach to Geography was developed by **Karl Ritter**.

Explanation:

Karl Ritter, a German geographer, introduced the regional approach, which focuses on dividing the world into regions and studying all geographical phenomena within each region in a holistic manner

Reference : (Lec02, page 28 – 29).

9. Good climate is a **pull factor**.

Explanation:

A pull factor attracts organisms or people to an area because it offers favorable conditions—such as a good climate—which helps them thrive or encourages migration to that location

Reference : (Lec03, page 13 – 14).

10. Scarcity of food is a **push factor**.

Explanation:

A push factor is any condition that drives organisms away from an area, such as scarcity of food or inhospitable climates. This makes life difficult and causes organisms to leave that place

Reference : (Lec03, page 13 – 14).

Quiz 1

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