Sagar Pal
19BCAR1084

Q3 Biographical Zones of India

(1) Himalyan Zone :
This is a hilly region with good flora & fauna, exhibiting maximum biodiversity. There are national parks in zone. It comprimises 7.2 % of the company landmass.

(2) North East India :
These are the plains & non-himalyans hills ranges of northeastern parts of India with a wide variation of vegetation. It occupies 5.2 % of the country's landmass.

(3) Islands :
The Andman & Nicobar Islands in Bay of Bengal, with a highly diverse set of biomes, constitute 0.03 % of the country's landmass.

(4) Gangetic Plain :
Defined by ganges river system, these plains are relatively homogeneous. It occupies 11 % of the country's landmass.

(5) Coasts : A large coastline distributed both to the west & east, with distinct differences between the two; Lakshadweep islands are included in this with the percent area being negligible.

(6) Desert Zone : This is a part of Rajasthan state, from where the greater desert of western India namely "Thar"

Desert" begins. 6.9 % of country's landmass. It has areas like Jaisalmir surronded by sand dunes.

(7) Semi-Arid Zone
It begins in Rajasthan & extends upto some parts in state of Punjab & Haryana. This zone exists b/w the Desert & the Deccan Plateau, including the Aravalli hill range & comprimises 15% of country's landmass.

(8) Western Ghats
(9) Deccan Plateau zone
(10) Trans Himalyan Zone

Q1 Energy flow in Ecosystem

It is an important function that sustains the ecosystem but the energy does not cycle & so needs a constant input. Energy flow is one way process in ecosystem, which provides for the essential constant input of energy. This is called radiant energy in the form of electromagnetic waves, as is sunlight. Primary producers capture a fraction of energy in sunlight striking the earth & convert into chemical energy.

Forest Ecosystem

(1) It tend to be stable climax community of various strata of trees shrubs, herbs, climbers & a ~~verit~~ variety of animal & birds.
(2) This ~~maturity~~ is called climax forest & is

called forest succession of the ecosystem.

(3) Management of forests for sustainability is desirable when forest diversity is threatned by overuse, resource exploitation & poor management.

Ecological Succession

"Ecological succession" is the observed process of change in the structure of species of an ecological community over period of time. Within any community some species may become less abundant over some time interval, or they may even vanish from the ecosystem altogether. Similarly, over some time interval, other species within the community may become other abundant, or new species may even invade into the community from adjacent ecosystem. This observed change over a period of time in what is living in particular ~~ecological~~ ecosystem is "ecological succession".