COMPONENTS OF ECOSYSTEM - FULL MIND MAP

Topic-wise | Hinglish | SSC / BPSC / BSSC / Railway

Topics in this chapter:

1. Habitat, Ecosystem & Levels of Organization

- jis place ya jagah par koi organism rehta hai, use habitat kaha jata hai. organism apne food, water, air, ashray aur dusre avashyakataon ke liye apne habitat par dependent karte hain. [Q1]
- ecosystem mein organisms ka community aur woh nonliving environment dono shamil hote hain jinake saath ve interaction karte hain. option (A) mein sirf organism shamil hain, option (B) biosphere ka zyada paas varnan hai aur option (D) sirf vegetation aur organism-jantuon tak simit hai. [Q2]
- Population - Community- Ecosystem- Landscape - organism se biosphere tak biotic organization ka sahi kram hai- population ek hi species ke vyaktiyon ka aisa group hai, jo ek hi area mein rahate hain aur ek-dusare ke saath prajanan karne mein saksham hote hain. community ko ek hi geographical area aur ek hi samay avadhi mein do ya zyada species ki janasankhyaon ke roop mein define kiya jata hai. [Q3]

2. Natural vs Artificial Ecosystems

- Field - khet aur bagiche kritrim ecosystem hain, jabki forest, talab aur jhilen natural ecosystem hain. [Q4]
- Rice field - ek kritrim ecosystem natural ecosystem ke sabhi manadandon ko pura karta hai, lekin iska construction aur control manushyon dwara kiya jata hai. phalodyan, agriculture land, bagiche aur human-nirmit jalashay kritrim ecosystems ke kuchh udaharan hain. [Q8]

3. Autotrophs, Consumers, Decomposers & Interdependence

- ecosystem term ka use sabse pehle A.G. Tansley ne kiya tha. isliye statement (1) sahi hai. biotic component ve living vastuen hain jo kisi ecosystem ko akar deti hain. svaposhi component ecosystem ke svayan food banane wale organism hote hain. ye apna food svayan banate hain. isliye statement (2) bhi sahi hai. consumer ecological food chain ke ve organism hain jo dusre organisms ka consumption karke energy obtained karte hain. [Q5]
- Producers are more than primary consumers - number ke common seedhe ecological piramid mein producer aam taur par primary consumers se zyada number mein hote hain aur unche nutrition levels par consumers ki number aam taur par ghatati jati hai. yeh universal niyam nahi hai; tree-based ecosystem mein number ka piramid ulta ho sakta hai, jahan ek ya kuchh producer anek shakahari kiton ya dusre primary consumers ko sahara dete hain. [Q6]

- Galat kathan: (A) is false, but (R) is true; ecosystem mein sabhi organism ek-dusare par dependent hote hain. agar kisi ek organism ki population badhti ya ghatati hai, to isse baaki ecosystem prabhavit ho sakta hai. agar upar di gayi food chain mein lomadiyon ko mar diya jae, to kharagoshon ki population badh jaegi kyunki ve ab lomadiyon ka shikar nahi honge. manushy anek tarikon se physical environment ko prabhavit karte hain: atijanasankhya, pollution, fossil indhanon ka burning aur forests ki katai. [Q7]

4. Largest & Most Stable Ecosystems

- mainly do type ke ecosystem hote hain- aquatic aur sthaliya. marine ecosystem sabse bade ecosystem hain, jo Earth ki surface ke lagbhag 71% hissa ko achchhadit karte hain aur hamare grah ke 97% water ko samahit karte hain. isliye option (d) sahi jawab hai. [Q9]
- Ocean - aquatic ecosystem kisi water nikay ke living aur nonliving bhagon aur unke beech hone wali interactions ko sandarbhit karta hai. aquatic ecosystems ko marine ecosystem aur mithe water ke ecosystem mein vargikrit kiya ja sakta hai. [Q10]
- pratiyogi parikshaon aur traditional pathyapustakiy context mein marine/mahasagariy ecosystem ko aam taur par tulanatmak roop se zyada stable mana jata hai, kyunki large jalarashi temperature aur anek dusre physical dashaon mein strong change ko kam karti hai. iska meaning yeh nahi hai ki marine ecosystem aparivartit rahate hain; ocean tapan, amlikaran, oxygen ki kami, pollution, atimatsyan aur dusre vyavadhanon se prabhavit hote hain. [Q11]
- Marine (ocean) - pratiyogi parikshaon aur traditional pathyapustakiy context mein marine/mahasagariy ecosystem ko aam taur par tulanatmak roop se zyada stable mana jata hai, kyunki large jalarashi temperature aur anek dusre physical dashaon mein strong change ko kam karti hai. iska meaning yeh nahi hai ki marine ecosystem aparivartit rahate hain; ocean tapan, amlikaran, oxygen ki kami, pollution, atimatsyan aur dusre vyavadhanon se prabhavit hote hain. [Q12]

5. Terrestrial Ecosystem Classification

- Galat kathan: Marine ecosystem; scientific ecosystems ko sthaliy (land ecosystem) aur non-sthaliy (non-land ecosystem) mein vibhajit karte hain. ecosystems ko unke geographical area aur main plants type ke basis par age vargikrit kiya ja sakta hai. [Q13]