

Subsidiary  
Part-II  
Lecture - 17

## Ecology Group - C Ecosystem

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Life is dependent upon non-living matter of the environment. Accordingly this physical universe together with all varied forms of life that it supports, can be divided into two components — Abiotic and Biotic. Depending upon nature of biotic components the biosystem may range from the smallest cellular system to the largest and the most complex system of communities is called 'ecosystem'.

### Types of ecosystem:

#### 1. Natural ecosystem —

A. Terrestrial Ecosystem — Grassland, Forest, Desert etc.

B. Aquatic ecosystem: — It is again of two types —

(i) Freshwater ecosystem — River, pond, lake etc.

(ii) Marine ecosystem: Ocean —

#### 2. Artificial ecosystem, crop-fields — fields, Aquaria etc.

### Structure of AN Ecosystem:

The two main components of an ecosystem namely biotic and abiotic have been further divided into smaller constituents —

A. Producers: These are mainly green plants which are the soul converters of radiant energy in their own food. They also utilize mineral salts,

water,  $CO_2$  etc. from the environment. They are also photosynthetic as well as chemosynthetic bacteria. These are called Autotrophs. However, all other living organisms (heterotrophs) depend upon these producers for the supply of food.

B. Consumers: Heterotrophs :-

- (i) Primary consumers - These include the herbivores which directly and entirely depend upon the producers for their food supply, e.g. Deer, Rabbit.
  - (ii) Secondary consumers: These are the carnivorous animals, which depend upon herbivorous for their food e.g. frog, lion etc.
  - (iii) Tertiary consumer: These are the organisms which eat upon the carnivorous e.g. snake.
  - (iv) Top consumers: These include the carnivores not killed and eaten by other organisms e.g. Tigers, Leopards.
- (c) Decomposers: Reducers: These are the bacteria and Fungi, which unlock and release the vital and leftover material trapped in the body of dead organisms.

The producers and consumers of an ecosystem are arranged into several feeding groups, each of which is known as trophic level.