

DIMORIA COLLEGE

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

TOPIC: ECOSYSTEM DEGRADATION


PAPER CODE: EVN-AE-2014

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EXAMINER

**SUBMITTED TO:-
BHASKAR DEV SWARGARI**

**SUBMITTED BY:
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CLASS: B.A. 2ND SEM
CLASS ROLL NO: 387
ADMIT ROLL NO: UA-211-013-0166
SESSION: 2022**



This is to certify that  S.P. Redi, B.E.I. Khetri, a regular student of TDC 1st Year (Arts/Science), Dimoria College, Khetri has prepared this field project report under the guidance of departmental teachers, Env. Management, Dimoria College, Khetri.

This report is submitted on a partial fulfillment of TDC syllabus, the curriculum of G.U. course.


17.8.22

Pratap Chutia

HoD, Dept. Of Env. Management
Dimoria College, Khetri

Head
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WHAT IS ECOSYSTEM DEGRADATION:

Ecosystem Degradation is any process or activity that removes or lessens the viability of Ecosystem processes and hence biodiversity.

Traditional approach to Ecosystem Degradation combines Land degradation and some changes in the Particular non-physical patterns within an Ecosystem. Ecosystem Degradation is all human interventions in nature which diminish the 'Development Space' for nature through land use, the development potential of nature is seen as one of its most vital characteristics.

Therefore, Proposed Set of Indicators for quantification of Ecosystem degradation may include:

- i) Gross Primary Production.
- ii) Net Primary Production.
- iii) Biomass state.
- iv) Top Soil erosion.
- v) Top Soil state.
- vi) Biological diversity.
- vii) Net Community Production.

HOME ASSIGNMENT



Dimoria College, Khetri

Sub:- ENVIRONMENT SCIENCE

A.Topics:- ECOSYSTEM DEGRADATION

Name :- Pranjal Mallik

Stream:- Arts

Class :- B.A 2nd Sem (General)

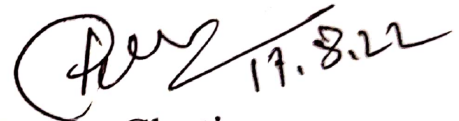
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 17.8.22

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DIMORIA

COLLEGE,

KHETRI

HINDI DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT :- ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

TOPIC :- ECOLOGICAL SUCCESSION

Submitted To :-

Bhaskar dev Swargeari

EXAMINED

Lata

Submitted by :-

NAME :- Lata Devi

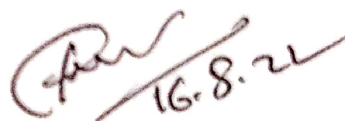
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Year :- 2022

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16.8.22

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ইক'লজিকেল অনুক্রম (Ecological Succession) :-

অধিকৃষ্টি ও অক্ষয়িত স্থিতি-নয়, ই গতিশীল।

যদি গঠন আৰু ক্ৰিয়াকলাপ সময়ৰ জোত স্থলীন হয়। কিন্তু
নাশনিক এই পরিবর্তন নিয়ামিতিক হয় আৰু ইয়াৰ অনুমান কৰিব
পাৰি। এইটো লক্ষ্য কৰা হৈছে যে এক নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময়ৰ পিছত
এক জৈৱিক সম্প্রদায় আন এটা জৈৱিক সম্প্রদায়ক সম্প্রদায়ত
অপস্থিত কৰে। এনেদৰে সাময়িক ভাবে কেবলিও পরিবর্তন সংঘটিত

এনেকি সম্প্রদায় পৰ্যন্ত নগে নগে এক নিৰ্দিষ্ট গতিত প্ৰবাহ
কৰে। জৈৱিক জীৱসমূহ অপস্থিত হৈ দ্বিতীয় প্ৰথম, দ্বিতীয় প্ৰথম
পস্থিত হৈ তৃতীয় প্ৰথম ইত্যাদি ক্ৰমে হৈ ক্ৰম-বৈচিত্ৰ পৰিমাণে
এটা স্থিতিত পৰিগ্ৰহণ কৰে। ইয়াক ইক'লজিকেল অনুক্রম

বলে। হাট (১৮৬৫) নামৰ বিজ্ঞানী এজনে প্ৰথম 'অনুক্ৰম' শব্দ
ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল। অন্য এক ভাষাত, সময়ৰ জোত আনুগত্য
গতিত পরিবর্তন কৰাৰ জাতি জৈৱিক সম্প্রদায়ৰ গঠন আৰু
পৰিমাণ (কাল)ৰ নিয়ামিতিক হোৱা পরিবর্তনবোধক ভাষা ব্যৱহাৰত

শিথিলত্বক স্থিতিত্বৰ নিৰ্ণে ওচৰ পোৱা পৰিমাণে নিয়া
ক্ৰিয়াটিক ইক'লজিকেল অনুক্রম বোলে, একেবাৰে শেষ
লৈ স্থিতিত্ব পৰিগ্ৰহণ কৰে চলা পৰিমাণে লিমাক্স (Limax)
গৰিক পৰিমাণ বোলে। এই সম্প্রদায়ৰ জৈৱিক সম্প্রদায়টো

সম্প্রদায় বোলে। বিভিন্ন অধিক ভাষা পৰিমাণে

ইক'লজিকেল অনুক্রমক বিভিন্ন নামেৰে জনা যায়-

- ১) জলাভক্ষী বা জলক্ৰমক (Hydrolysis or Hydrolysis) পানী
ৰে মনে - পুষ্টি, জলাই আদি হোৱা অনুক্রমক।
- ২) মটৰক্ষী (Mesach) মেডকা গৰি- অনুক্রমক।
- ৩) শুষ্কভক্ষী বা শুষ্কক্ৰমক (Xerolysis and Xerolysis) শুষ্ক
গৰি অনুক্রমক। মনে - মিলন হলে নিয়ামিতিক, মিলিত

Assignment on Environmental Studies

Subject: Environmental
Studies (Ability enhancement)
ENV-AE-2014

Topic: Structure and
Function of Ecosystem

Submitted by -

Name- Kangkan Das

Roll no- US-211-013-0046

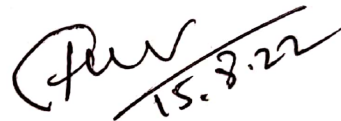
Class NO → 17


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Dimoria College, Khetri
Session-2022

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15.8.22

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* What is an Ecosystem?

An ecosystem is structural and functional unit of ecology where the living organisms interact with each other and the surrounding environment.

* Structure of Ecosystem:-

The structure of an ecosystem is characterized by the organizations of both biotic and abiotic components. This includes the distribution of energy in our environment. It also includes the climatic conditions prevailing in that particular environment.

The structure of an ecosystem can be split into two main components, namely:

- Biotic Components.
- Abiotic Components.

The biotic and abiotic components are inter-related in an ecosystem. It is an open system where the energy and components can flow throughout the boundaries.

ASSIGNMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Structure and Functions of Ecosystem

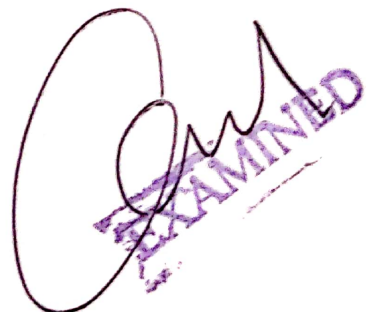
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Exam Roll.no: US-211-013-0075

7/14/2022

Department - Zoology Class roll no. - 34.


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This report is submitted on a partial fulfillment of TDC syllabus, the curriculum of G.U. course.

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INTRODUCTION

The ecosystem has been a key organizational concept in ecology for many years, an important theoretical and applied concept for studying global change, and human environmental impacts. The ecosystem concept has provided a conceptual framework for studying nature and for sustainable management of natural resources (Odum, 1969; Aber et al., 1989; Vitousek et al., 1997). Ecosystem concept has proved to be of practical value to understand the complexity of natural systems and ecosystem properties. A lake, an island or a watershed are good examples of ecosystems in the context of systems theory of ecosystem analysis. In 1935, A.G. Tansley, a British ecologist, defined an ecosystem as a basic unit of nature, composed of the set of organisms and physical factors forming the environment. Raymond Lindeman, while working on the Cedar Bog Lake in Minnesota, USA gave the trophic dynamic concept in 1942 and popularised the idea of the ecosystem as an energy transforming system. E.P. Odum has been one of the most influential ecologists of the twentieth century, laid foundations of the concept of ecosystem in ecological studies. It has been defined as a "basic functional unit of nature which includes organisms and their non-living environment, each interacting with the other and influencing each other's properties, and both necessary for maintenance and development of system" (Odum 1953). A more elaborate definition according to Odum (1971) is "the structural and functional unit of nature that includes all of the organisms (i.e., "the community") in a given area interacting with the physical environment so that a flow of energy leads to clearly defined trophic structure, biotic diversity and material cycles". According to the CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity), an ecosystem is "a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit", an integral component of which are humans (United Nations 1992; Article 2 of CBD). In all definitions, the concept of "interacting functional unit" in which living and non-living components of the ecosystem are variously coupled is emphasized. Associated with the concept of ecosystem are those of structure and ecosystem functioning. Structure is related to the organization and distribution of elements within an ecosystem. Ecosystem functioning are related to the exchange of materials and the flow of energy in an ecosystem.

ENVIRONMENTAL

SCIENCE

ASSIGNMENT

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Class: B. Se. 2nd Sem. (Geology)

Class Roll no: 89

Exam. Roll no: US-211-013-0086

Dimortia College, Khetri

2022




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17.8.22

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10. Causes of ecological succession
11. Importance of ecological succession
12. conclusion

DIMORIA COLLEGE, KHETRI



ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION

TOPIC: REPORT ON HILL AREA (DHOUMARA PAHAR)



Submitted To:-

Bhaskar Dev Swarajani

SUBMITTED BY

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CLASS ROLL NO : 57

GU ROLL NO : UA-211-013-0062

REGISTRATION NO : 21003997

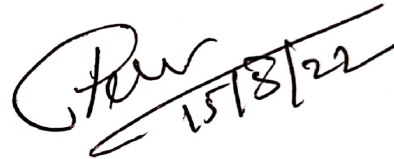
CLASS : B.A 2nd SEMESTER (HINDI)

SESSION : 2022-23



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15/8/22

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Dimoria College, Khetri

পাণ্ডা

নীলা পাহাৰ আৰু বৰ্তা নদীৰ প্ৰতি বুলি অভিহিত অসম হৈছে
 তৰ - পূবৰ স্বাভাৱিক অৱস্থাৰ প্ৰকাশ্য আৰু ইয়াক উত্তৰ পূব ভাৰতৰ
 ঐতিহ্য হিচাপে বৰ্ণনা কৰা হৈছে। অসম পাহাৰ, ডাঠ অৰণ্য, চাহ
 গাৰো আৰু আশুৰি আৰু মিত্ৰ অসমৰ অন্তৰ্গত সৌন্দৰ্য বৃদ্ধি কৰে।
 অসম প্ৰকৃতিৰ নীলাকোষ। প্ৰকৃতিৰ স্বাভাৱিক সৌন্দৰ্য - সিপাহু
 ক জলসমৃদ্ধি আৰু জলাই জুন্দৰ সৌন্দৰ্য স্বাক্ষৰ। প্ৰতি ক্ষেত্ৰ আৱস্থাত
 নৱ সৌন্দৰ্য অসম প্ৰকৃতিৰ সুকল্মই বুলি অসমীয়া নৱ-নৱ
 চোনেৰে কাঁচি বিনন্দীয়া কৰি গুলে। সেই বিনন্দীয়া স্বাভাৱিক চমকৰে
 কৃতিয়ে তানে অসমীয়া স্বেৰ্জী স্বাক্ষৰ কৰে, সৌন্দৰ্যৰ মনোহৰ মেল।

প্ৰকৃতিৰ সুকল্ম উদ্ভূত অসমৰাজ্যত প্ৰাকৃতিক অসম। উত্তৰ অসম
 পি অসমীয়া এই অসম বনজ, প্ৰশিদ্ধ আৰু অসমীয়া হ'ব পাৰে। অসমৰ
 বন আৰু পৰিষ্কাৰ বাঁহ বেণ্ড পোহা মান। বাঁহ বেণ্ডৰ চাহিদা স্বাভাৱিক
 সৰু মিত্ৰ প্ৰদেও, সেইদৰে স্বাভাৱিক বাহিৰত প্ৰভু। প্ৰকৃতিত অসম বৈভৱ
 ছফালী কৰি অসমৰ প্ৰজাতি বৰ্ণিত। অসমৰ প্ৰতিটো স্বেৰ্জীয়া নিদুৰেই
 কাঁচ অসমৰ অসমৰ প্ৰজাতি। অসম অসমৰ অসম-বদী, যিলা প্ৰাণীসমূহ
 ২-কাছ উদ্ভেদী এইবোৰ অসমৰ প্ৰকৃতিৰ সুকল্মৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক অসম।
 প্ৰকৃতিত বনজ, প্ৰশিদ্ধ, অসমীয়া অসমৰে অসমীয়া আইক কোঁচ প্ৰোপ,
 বাগা প্ৰোপ, কলা প্ৰোপৰ অসমৰ প্ৰজাতি কৰি প্ৰজাতি বৰ্ণিত।

চিক গোলকৈ অসমৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক অসম আৰু অসমীয়া অসমৰে ভাৰতৰ
 অসমীয়া (স্বাভাৱিক) গাৰুৰ মাজেৰে অসমীয়া অসমীয়া পাহাৰ বনজ অসমৰ
 অসম অসমীয়া কৰি বিভিন্ন জাতি-জন্তু আৰু বন্যপ্ৰাণী উদ্ভিদেই পৰিষ্কাৰ। অসম-পূৰ্ব
 ক হলেও ই এক প্ৰাকৃতিক অসম চহকী। এই পাহাৰৰ সুকল্মৰ পৰাই অসমীয়া
 অসমীয়া প্ৰোপ, চোৰীয়া অসম অসমীয়া অসমীয়া জাতি-জন্তু অসমীয়া। এই
 পাহাৰেই অসমক অসমীয়া প্ৰোপ অসমীয়া অসমীয়া।

DIMORIA COLLEGE , KHETRI



ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

TOPIC: ECOLOGICAL SUCCESSION

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SUBMITTED BY

NAME: BONDITA PHANGCHO

CLASS: B.Sc 2ND SEMESTER

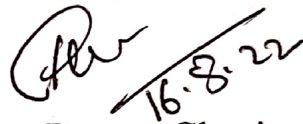
CLASS ROLL NO: 56

EXAM ROLL NO : US-211-013-0016

SESSION : 2022-2023

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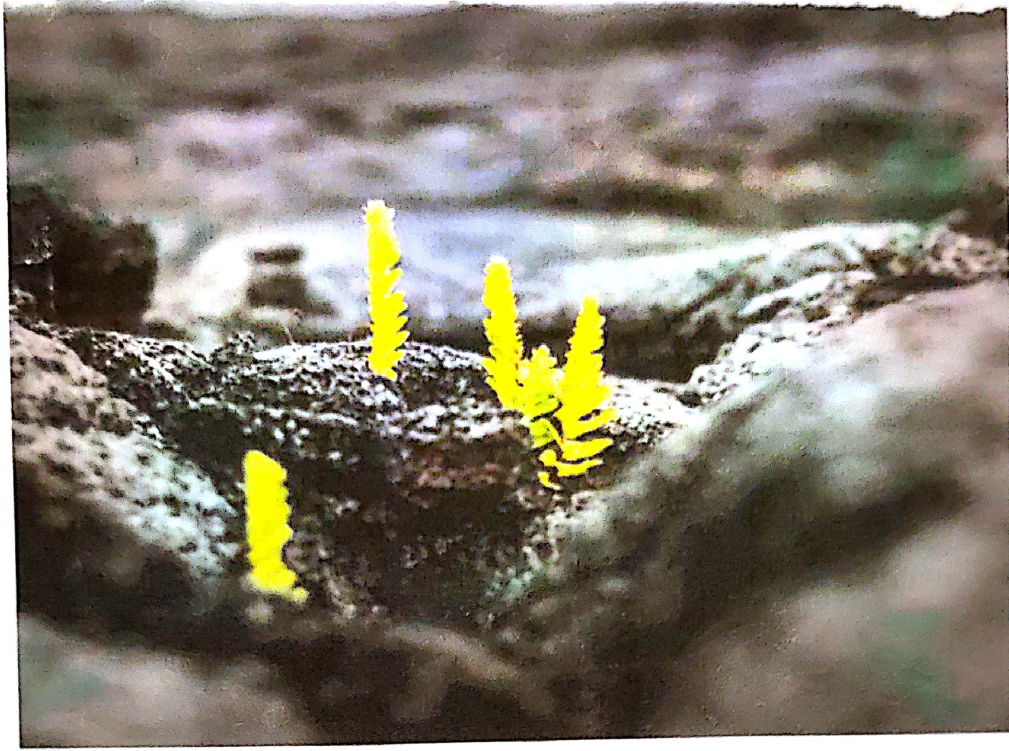
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Ecological Succession



Ecological succession is the process by which natural communities replace one another over time. For example, when an old farm field in the midwestern U.S. is abandoned and left alone for many years, it gradually becomes a meadow, then a few bushes grow and eventually, trees completely fill in the field, producing a forest.

Each plant community creates conditions that subsequently allow different plant communities to thrive. For example,

DIMORIA COLLEGE KHETRI

SUBJECT:-ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

TOPIC:-FIELD REPORT

POBITORA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



EXAMINED

SUBMITTED TO:-

BHASKAR DEV SWARGEAR

SUBMITTED BY:-

NAME:-JURI BORAH

CLASS:-B.A. 2nd SEMESTER

CLASS ROLL NO:-172

ADMIT ROLL NO:-UA-211-013-0073

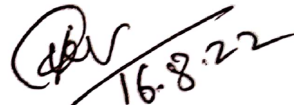
Regd NO:-21004010

YEAR:-2022



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Dimoria College, Khetri



লক্ষ্য আব উদ্দেশ্য

২৭১ নম্বর ১৮ নম্বরের অধিষ্টি Govt. Notification
 of 4 Settlement / 542/65/54 Memo No মর্মে অত্র
 চাকার প্রজেক্ট বর্ধিতকরণ মোতা সীমা বিধান
 কবি পবিত্রকে অংশীভুক্ত বন্ধ বন্যকরণ ঘোষণা
 য়ে। ইমার মার্চকালি আছিল ১৫৮৪.৭৬ হেক্টর বা
 ২, ০০০ বিঘা। অত্র চাকার পবিত্রা পি. জি
 াকে অংশীভুক্ত বন্যকরণ ঘোষণা কবি হাঙ্গা
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 ৮৭ নম্বর No F.W.R/19/87/39 নং প্রজেক্ট
 বর্ধিতকরণ মর্মে অত্র চাকার পবিত্রা অংশীভুক্ত
 অফিসে অত্রমণ্য হিসেবে ঘোষণা কয়ে। অত্রমণ্য
 মণ্য লগে লগে হাঙ্গা বিলম্ব উত্তর পায়ে
 ক্রমিক বন কর্মসূচী স্থাপন হয়।

বর্ধিতকরণ হাঙ্গা পত্র মার্চ মার্চ পর্যন্ত
 তথা অত্রমণ্য প্রকরণ বাবে উপস্থিত অত্র।
 উত্তরালে মোতা মার্চ - পত্রমণ্য পত্র মোতা বাবে

DIMORIA COLLEGE, KHETRI

DEPARTMENT: ENGLISH

SUB:

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE



[Handwritten Signature]
EXAMINED

Name: Dimbeswar Boro

Class: B.A 2ND Semester

Roll No: 394

GU Roll No: UA-211-013-0043

Date of Submission:

14/07/2022

This is to certify that Dimbeswar Boro..... a regular student of TDC 1st Year (Arts/Science), Dimoria College, Khetri has prepared this field project report under the guidance of departmental teachers, Env. Management, Dimoria College, Khetri.

This report is submitted on a partial fulfillment of TDC syllabus, the curriculum of G.U. course.

Pratap
17.8.22

Pratap Chutia

HoD, Dept. Of Env. Management
Dimoria College, Khetri

Head
Department of Environment Management
Dimoria College, Khetri



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION



BA 2nd SEMESTER

DIMORIA COLLEGE

ASSIGNMENT ON :

SUBMITTED BY :

NAME : *Amanta Pharyalo*

GU ROLL NO: VA-211-013-0059

REGN. NO : 21003992

ROLL NO : 61

[Signature]
EXAMINED

This is to certify that Hemanta Prasad a regular student of TDC 1st Year (Arts/Science), Dimoria College, Khetri has prepared this field project report under the guidance of departmental teachers, Env. Management, Dimoria College, Khetri.

This report is submitted on a partial fulfillment of TDC syllabus, the curriculum of G.U. course.



Pratap Chutia

HOD, Dept. Of Env. Management
Dimoria College, Khetri

Head
Department of Environment Management
Dimoria College, Khetri

Ecological Succession

Ecological Succession is the steady and gradual change in the species of a given area with respect to changing succession time. It is a predictable change and is an inevitable process of nature as all the biotic components have to keep up with the changes in our environment.

The ultimate aim of this process is to reach equilibrium in the ecosystem. The community that achieves this aim is called a climax community. In an attempt to reach this equilibrium, some species increase in number while some other decrease.

In an area the sequence of communities that undergoes changes is called seral. Thus, each community that changes is called a seral stage or seral community.

All the communities that we observe today around us have undergone succession over a period of time since their existence. Thus we can say that evolution is process that has taken place simultaneously with that of ecological succession. Also, the initiation of life on earth can be considered to be a result

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION



BA 2nd SEMESTER

DIMORIA COLLEGE, KHETRI

ASSIGNMENT ON:

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF ECOSYSTEM

EXAMINED

SUBMITTED BY:

NAME : MALONGDING TISSOPI
GU ROLL NO : UA-211-013-0093
REGN. NO : 21004034
ROLL NO : 31
SESSION : 2022-23

This is to certify that *Malongding Riissopi* a regular student of TDC 1st Year (Arts/Science), Dimoria College, Khetri has prepared this field project report under the guidance of departmental teachers, Env. Management, Dimoria College, Khetri.

This report is submitted on a partial fulfillment of TDC syllabus, the curriculum of G.U. course.



Pratap Chutia

HOD, Dept. Of Env. Management
Dimoria College, Khetri

Head
Department of Environment Management
Dimoria College, Khetri

INTRODUCTION

The term ecosystem is defined as the system resulting from the interaction of all the living and non-living factors of the environment. The terms biosphere, microcosm, bioecosis or geobiosis, holocen, biosystem, biosphere body and cosmos, respectively are used to express similar ideas. However, the term ecosystem is most preferred where it refers the environment, and system implies an interacting and interdependent complex. The organisms of any community besides interacting among themselves always have functional relationship with the environment. This structural and functional system of communities and environment is called ecological system or ecosystem. It is the basic functional unit in ecology since it includes both biotic and abiotic environment, influencing each other for maintenance of life.

An ecosystem may, in its simplest form, be defined as a self-sustained community of plants and animals existing in its own environment.

DIMORIA COLLEGE, KHETRI

HINDI DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL
SCIENCE

TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCES

PAPER CODE: ENV - AE - 2014



SUBMITTED TO-

BHASKAR DAY SWARGHARI

SUBMITTED BY-

NAME: Trinkle Devi

CLASS: B.A 2nd Sem

CLASS ROLL NO: 287

ADMIT ROLL NO: UA-

211-013-
0176

REGISTRATION NO-

21004141

YEAR: 2022



This is to certify that Pratima Devi a regular student of TDC 1st Year (Arts/Science), Dimoria College, Khetri has prepared this field project report under the guidance of departmental teachers, Env. Management, Dimoria College, Khetri.

This report is submitted on a partial fulfillment of TDC syllabus, the curriculum of G.U. course.

Pratap Chutia
HOD, Dept. Of Env. Management
Dimoria College, Khetri

Head
Department of Environment Management
Dimoria College, Khetri

ਆਸ਼ੁਤੋਸ਼ਿਕ ਤਰਕਮਾਦ ?

ਉਤ:— ਆਸ਼ੁਤੋਸ਼ਿਕ ਤਰਕਮਾਦ ਕੋਲੇ ਅਸ਼ੁਤੋਸ਼ਿਕ ਕੁਲੁਤ ਤੋਮਾਦੁ.
 ਤਮਾਦ ਮਾਦਮਾਦ ਭੀਲਰ ਭੀਲਰ ਤਮਾਦ ਭੀਲਰਕੀਰੇਮਰ ਅਰੁ
 ਤੋਮਾਦੁਕ 1 ਤਮਾਦ, ਮਾਨੀ, ਤਮਾਦ, ਮਾਨੀ, ਮਾਦਮਾਦ, ਚੀਫੁਦ ਤਮਾਦ.
 ਨੀ ਤਮਾਦੀ ਤਮਾਦਮਾਦ ਅਸ਼ੁਤੋਸ਼ਿਕ ਤਰਕਮਾਦਰ ਅਕੁਰਮਿਤ 1 ਅਸ਼ੁਤੋਸ਼ਿਕ
 ਮਿ. ਮਿ. ਤਮਾਦਿਮਰ ਅਰੁ ਅਸ਼ੁਤੋਸ਼ਿਕ ਤਰਕਮਾਦ ਤਮਾਦਾ "The
 imate supply factor — will not either as serious
 ustainment or as a vibrant, sustaining Contributor
 growth." ਆਸ਼ੁਤੋਸ਼ਿਕ ਤਰਕਮਾਦਮਾਦਰ - ਕੋਲੇ ਤਮਾਦਮਾਦਿਕ ਤਮਾਦ
 ਤੋਮਾਦਿਕ ਵਿਕੀਰੇਮਰ ਕੁਲੁਕ ਕੋਲੁਕ 1 ਤਮਾਦਮਾਦ ਤੋਮਾਦਮਾਦ ਮਿਕ
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 ਮਰ ਤਮਾਦਮਾਦ ਤਮਾਦਮਾਦ ਅਮਿਕ - ਤਮਾਦ: ਅਰੁਕਮਾਦਮਾਦਿਕ ਅਸ਼ੁਤੋਸ਼ਿਕ
 ਮਾਦ ਕਮਾਦਮਾਦ ਕੁਲੁਕਮਾਦ ਵਿਕੀਰੇਮ: ਮਾਦਿਕਮਿਕ ਅਰੁ 1 ਮਾਦਿਕਮ:
 ਰ ਅਰੁ ਆਸ਼ੁਤੋਸ਼ਿਕ ਮਾਦਿਕਮਿਕ ਵਿਕੀਰੇਮਰ ਤਮਾਦ ਤਰਕਮਾਦਰ
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 ਮਮਦ, ਮਮਿਕ ਤਰਕਮਾਦ, ਤਮਾਦ ਤਰਕਮਾਦ, ਤਮਾਦਮਾਦੁ ਅਰੁ
 ਮਮਮਮਮਮਰ ਆਸ਼ੁਤੋਸ਼ਿਕ ਤਰਕਮਾਦਰ ਅਕੁਰਮਿਤ 1

ਮਮਰ —

ਤਮਾਦਮਾਦਿਕ ਮਮਰ, ਕੋਲੁਕ, ਕੁਲੁਕਮਮਰ, ਅਸ਼ੁਤੋਸ਼ਿਕ ਤਮਾਦੀ
 ਕੋਲੁਕ ਮਮਮਰ ਮਮਮਰ ਮਿਕਿਕ ਮਮਿਕ ਮਮਿਕ ਆਸ਼ੁਤੋਸ਼ਿਕ ਤਰਕਮਾਦਮਾਦ
 ਮਮਰ ਕੋਲੁਕਮਿਕ ਵਿਕੀਰੇਮਰ ਮਮਰ ਕੋਲੁਕ 1 ਕੋਲੁਕਮਿਕ ਕੋਲੁਕ
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DIMORIA COLLEGE, KHETTRI



ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION

TOPIC: REPORT ON POBITORA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY


EXAMINED

Submitted To:-

Bhaskar Dev Sengupta

SUBMITTED BY

NAME : AMBIKA DEVI

CLASS ROLL NO : 375

GU ROLL NO : UA-211-013-0007

REGISTRATION NO : 21003931

CLASS : B.A 2nd SEMESTER (HINDI)

SESSION : 2022-23

This is to certify that Amudika Devi a regular student of TDC 1st Year (Arts/Science), Dimoria College, Khetri has prepared this field project report under the guidance of departmental teachers, Env. Management, Dimoria College, Khetri.

This report is submitted on a partial fulfillment of TDC syllabus, the curriculum of G.U. course.


16.8.22

Pratap Chutia

HOD, Dept. Of Env. Management
Dimoria College, Khetri

Head
Department of Environment Management
Dimoria College, Khetri

ମୂଳାବଳୀ -

୧. ସାମୂହିକ
୨. ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟମାନ କାଳୀ ପ୍ରାଣପଣ
୩. ବାଳକ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାଣ ଶୈଳ୍ୟ
୪. ବାଳୀକ ଶୈଳ୍ୟ
୫. ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ
୬. ଶୈଳ୍ୟାଳୀ
୭. ବାଳୀକାଳୀ
୮. ସାମୂହିକ
୯. ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ
୧୦. ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ
୧୧. ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ
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୧୪. ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ
୧୫. ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ
୧୬. ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ
୧୭. ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ
୧୮. ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ
୧୯. ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ ଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀ

DIMORIA COLLEGE,

KHETRI



ENVIRONMENTAL

STUDIES

TOPIC : ECOLOGICAL SUCCESSION

Submitted By : Hina Boro

Class : BSC 2nd Semester(Zoology)

Class roll no : 83

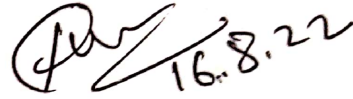
Exam roll no : US-211-013-0034

Session : 2022-23

Hina Boro
EXAMINED

This is to certify that ...Hina Boro..... a regular student of TDC 1st Year (Arts/Science), Dimoria College, Khetri has prepared this field project report under the guidance of departmental teachers, Env. Management, Dimoria College, Khetri.

This report is submitted on a partial fulfillment of TDC syllabus, the curriculum of G.U. course.


16.8.22

Pratap Chutia

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Head
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Dimoria College, Khetri



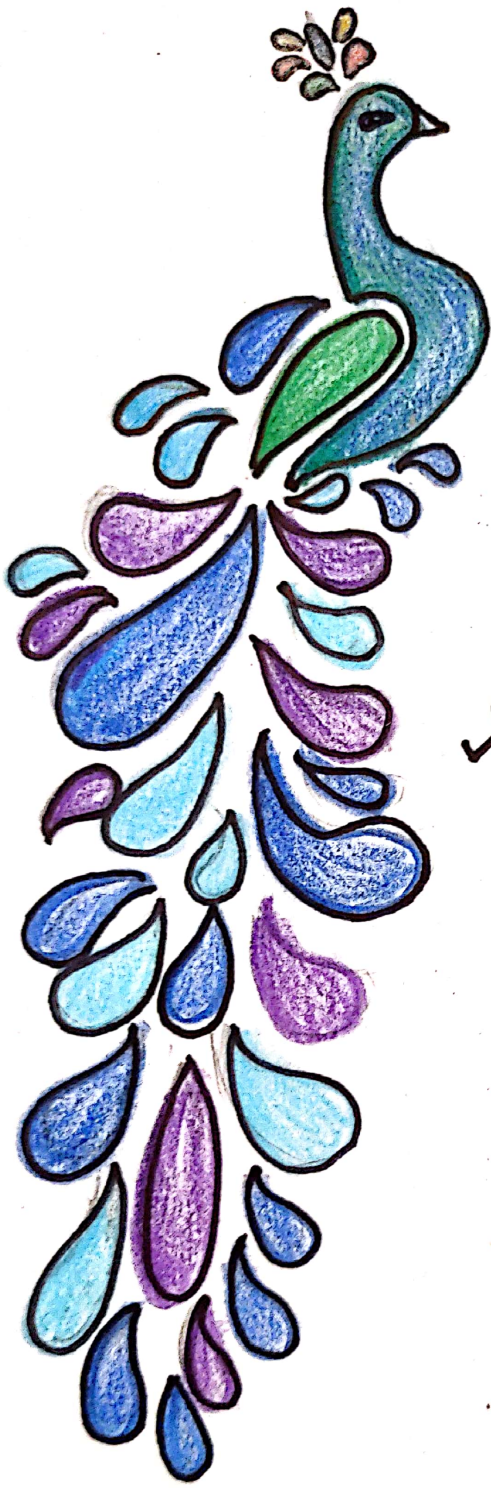
Ecological succession

Ecological succession is the process of change in the species structure of an ecological community over time. The time scale can be decades or more or less. The community begins with relatively few pioneering plants and animals and develops through increasing complexity until it becomes stable or self-perpetuating as a climax community. The "engine" of succession, the cause of ecosystem change, is the impact of established organisms upon their own environments. A consequence of living is the sometimes subtle and sometimes overt alteration of one's own environment.

It is a process by which an ecological community undergoes more or less orderly and predictable changes following disturbance or the initial colonization of a new habitat. Succession may be initiated either by formation of new, unoccupied habitat, such as from a fire, severe windthrow, or logging succession that begins in new habitats, uninfluenced by pre-existing community is called secondary succession.

Succession was among the first theories advanced in ecology. Ecological succession was first documented in the Indiana Dunes of North West Indiana and remains an important ecological topic of study.

DATE → 15-07-22.



EVS

Assignment

Topic - Forest

Ecosystem.

EXAMINED
[Signature]

Submitted by -

Name = Pratikshanti Das

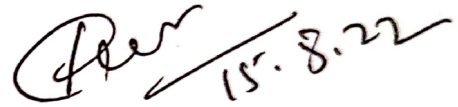
BSC 2nd semester

Class roll no = 115

Roll no = US-211-013-0071

This is to certify that Pratishruti Das a regular student of TDC 1st Year (Arts/Science), Dimoria College, Khetri has prepared this field project report under the guidance of departmental teachers, Env. Management, Dimoria College, Khetri.

This report is submitted on a partial fulfillment of TDC syllabus, the curriculum of G.U. course.

 15.8.22

Pratap Chutia

HoD, Dept. Of Env. Management
Dimoria College, Khetri

Head
Department of Environment Management
Dimoria College, Khetri

Forest Ecosystem \Rightarrow Forest ecosystems are areas of the landscapes that are dominated by trees and consist of biologically integrated communities of plants, animals and microbes together with the local soils (substrates) and atmospheres (climates) with which they interact.

A forest ecosystem comprises of soil, trees, insects, animals, birds and man as its interacting units.

Forest ecosystem is a large and complex ecosystem. It also plays a significant role in controlling the water cycle, stabilizing soils, levelling of the climate, and providing a habitat for wildlife.

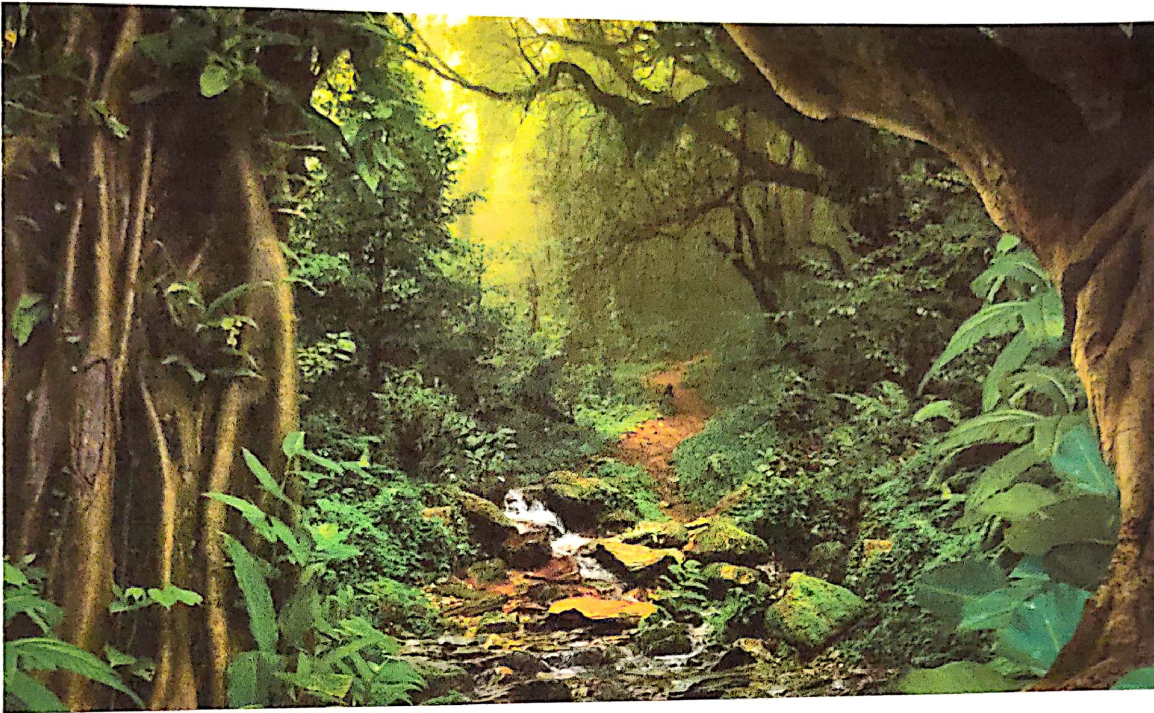
What type of ecosystem is forest?

\Rightarrow A forest ecosystem is a natural woodland unit consisting of all plants, animals & micro-organisms (biotic components) in that area functioning together with all of the non-living physical (abiotic) factors of the environment.

There are 3 major forest ecosystem

- namely \rightarrow
- (i) The tropical forest ecosystem.
 - (ii) The temperate forest ecosystem.
 - (iii) The boreal or taiga forest ecosystem.

ASSIGNMENT



TOPIC- FOREST ECOSYSTEM

YEAR - 2021-22

SUBMITTED BY- SUMI KURI

ROLL NO.- US-211-013-0089

CLASS=BS.C 2ND SEMESTER

Class Roll No- 103

{zoology hon.}

DIMORIA COLLEGE KHETRI

This is to certify that*Sumi Kuni*..... a regular student of TDC 1st Year (Arts/Science), Dimoria College, Khetri has prepared this field project report under the guidance of departmental teachers, Env. Management, Dimoria College, Khetri.

This report is submitted on a partial fulfillment of TDC syllabus, the curriculum of G.U. course.

Pratap Chutia
16.8.22

Pratap Chutia

HoD, Dept. Of Env. Management

Dimoria College, Khetri

Head
Department of Environment Management
Dimoria College, Khetri



FOREST ECOSYSTEM

A forest ecosystem is an ecosystem of forests and resources, forests are renewable natural resources. forests are formed by a group of plants that are structurally defined by their trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers and ground cover.

Soil animals, insects, microorganisms and birds are the most important interacting units of a forest ecosystem.

In India forest occupies about 18-20% of total land area.


Abiotic components of forest include inorganic and organic components present in soil along with temperature and rainfall light etc.

DIMORIA COLLEGE , KHETRI



ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

TOPIC: ECOSYSTEM DEGRADATION


EXAMINED

SUBMITTED BY

NAME: AMBIKA DEVI

CLASS: BA 2ND SEMESTER (HINDI)

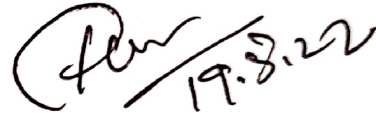
CLASS ROLL NO: 375

EXAM ROLL NO : UA-211-013-0007

SESSION : 2022-2023

This is to certify that Jyambika Devi..... a regular student of TDC 1st Year (Arts/Science), Dimoria College, Khetri has prepared this field project report under the guidance of departmental teachers, Env. Management, Dimoria College, Khetri.

This report is submitted on a partial fulfillment of TDC syllabus, the curriculum of G.U. course.


19.8.22

Pratap Chutia

HoD, Dept. Of Env. Management
Dimoria College, Khetri

Head
Department of Environment Management
Dimoria College, Khetri

DIMORIA COLLEGE KHETRI -2022

NAME - Dipa Das

SUB - Assignment on EVS

TOPIC - Forests ecosystem

DEPT - zoology (Hons)

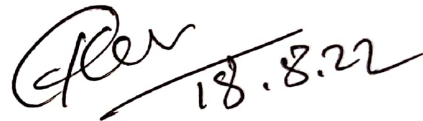
CLASS ROLL NO - 101

UNIVERSITY ROLL NO - US-211-013-0026

Carly
EXAMINED

This is to certify that ...Dipa Des..... a regular student of TDC 1st Year (Arts/Science), Dimoria College, Khetri has prepared this field project report under the guidance of departmental teachers, Env. Management, Dimoria College, Khetri.

This report is submitted on a partial fulfillment of TDC syllabus, the curriculum of G.U. course.


18.8.22

Pratap Chutia

HoD, Dept. Of Env. Management

Dimoria College, Khetri

Head
Department of Environment Management
Dimoria College, Khetri

FOREST ECOSYSTEM

Introduction:-

- Forest ecosystems mainly consist of wide variety of trees, herbs, shrubs, climbers, grass, lichens, algae.
- A variety of animals, mammals, insects, reptiles, amphibians, and birds.
- Forest ecosystems have better productivity and diversity in comparison to other ecosystems. Plants make up about 99 per cent of earth's living species and the rest 1 per cent include animals.
- The composition of plant and animal species in the forests differs from place to place, even within the same type of ecosystem.
- Total forests cover in the world is about 33% of the world's land area. In India, the forest cover is about 22% of the total land area.