

## Dispersal

### Introduction

- Individuals or seeds move from one site to another site.
- Increases range of species
- As no. Of individuals increases the resources necessary to sustain them diminish.
- Move altogether or by sending out propagules.

### Types Of Dispersion

- Depending upon requirement of vector; two types of Dispersion
  - 1) Active Dispersal
  - 2) Passive Dispersal

### Active Dispersal

- Dispersion occurs without Vector
- no assistance needed
- No involvement of insects, wind, Water etc.
- Direct Dispersal.
- mobile animals
- Dispersal of plant pathogens through soil and seeds during normal agronomic operations

### Passive Dispersal

- Vector required for dispersal
- Wind, water, insects etc
- Plants best example
- Seed, spore, pollen grains etc.

<b>Mode of dispersal</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Water	Hydrochore
Wind	Anemochore
Sea	Thalassochore
Wind and water	Anemohydrochore
Other organisms	Biochore

Active vs Passive Dispersal		
More Information Online <a href="http://WWW.DIFFERENCEBETWEEN.COM">WWW.DIFFERENCEBETWEEN.COM</a>		
	Active Dispersal	Passive Dispersal
DEFINITION	Active dispersal is when organisms move from one place to another place without assistance	Passive dispersal is when organisms, seeds, and spores need assistance to move from one place to another
ASSISTANCE	Takes place without assistance	Organisms and seeds need assistance
EXAMPLES	Adult and juvenile animals show active dispersal	Some sessile marine invertebrates, seeds and spores show passive dispersal

Community

- Assemblage of many populations that live in the same place at the same time is known as Community
- The Several populations of different species that live together and interact form a community.
- Group of individuals belonging to different species living in the same area at given time.

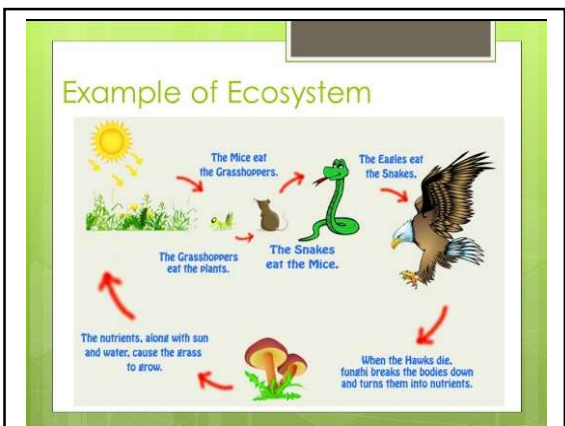
- Occurs in wide variety of scale
- Pond community; huge tropical rain forests.
- At largest levels known as Biomes

- ### Types of Species in Community
- 1) Dominant species
  - 2) Key stone species
  - 3) Indicator species
  - 4) Flagship species
  - 5) Umbrella species

Ecosystems

- Ecosystem is interaction between biotic and abiotic factors of a area
- The community of organisms and their physical or chemical environment constitute an ecosystem.
- Term coined by Tansely
- Biotic forms are arranged according to their feeding habit

- Trophic levels
  - 1) First trophic level
  - 2) Second trophic level
  - 3) Third trophic level
- Unidirectional flow of energy
- Energy dissipated at every step
- Nutrients recycling



- 1) Terrestrial Ecosystem
  - 2) Aquatic Ecosystem
  - 3) Marine Ecosystem
  - 4) Forest Ecosystem
  - 5) Grassland Ecosystem
- etc....

ECOSYSTEM VERSUS COMMUNITY	
Ecosystem is all biotic and abiotic factors of a particular environment that interact with each other.	Community is a group of organisms, living in a particular environment with several common characteristics.
Comprises both biotic factors and the abiotic factors in a particular geographical area.	Comprises only biotic factors in a particular environment.
A broader level than a community.	Comprises only the biotic factors in an ecosystem.
Does not change with the environmental factors though it is transformed into another form.	Changes with the environmental factors in a particular geographical area.
Examples include forests, grasslands, ponds, and estuaries.	Include the collection of plants, animals, and microorganisms in a particular ecosystem.

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