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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND
TECHNOLOGY

Lecture- 17

Biodiversity-Part 1



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Subject : Environmental Studies and Disaster Management

Course: B.Sc. Ag. (1st year)

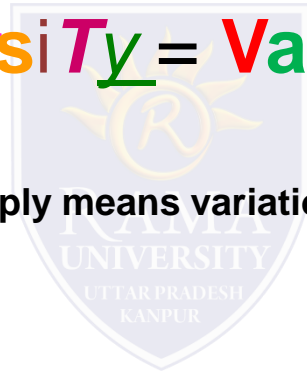
Subject Code: PPY-211

Semester: IInd sem.

Bio = Life

DiVErsiTy = VariETy

Biodiversity simply means variation in life forms



Biodiversity is defined as “the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.”

Biodiversity

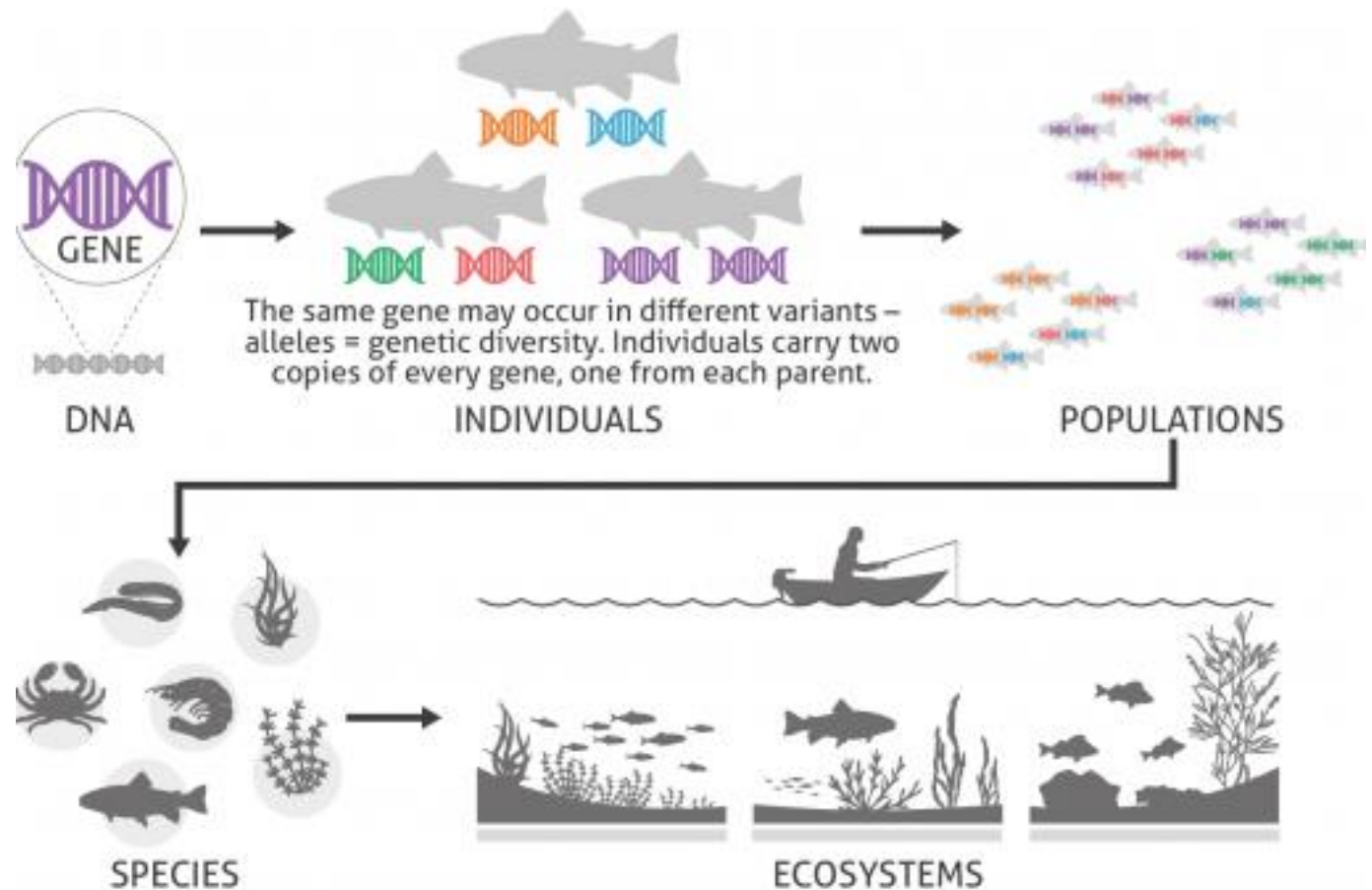


Biological diversity observed at three levels:

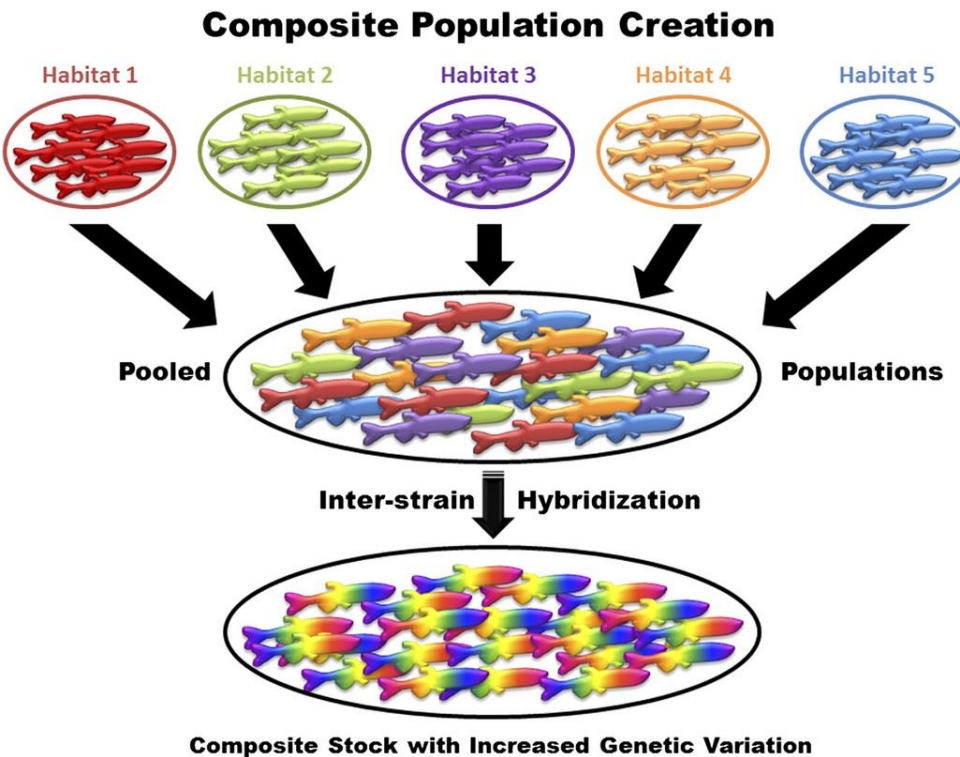
Genetic diversity

Species diversity

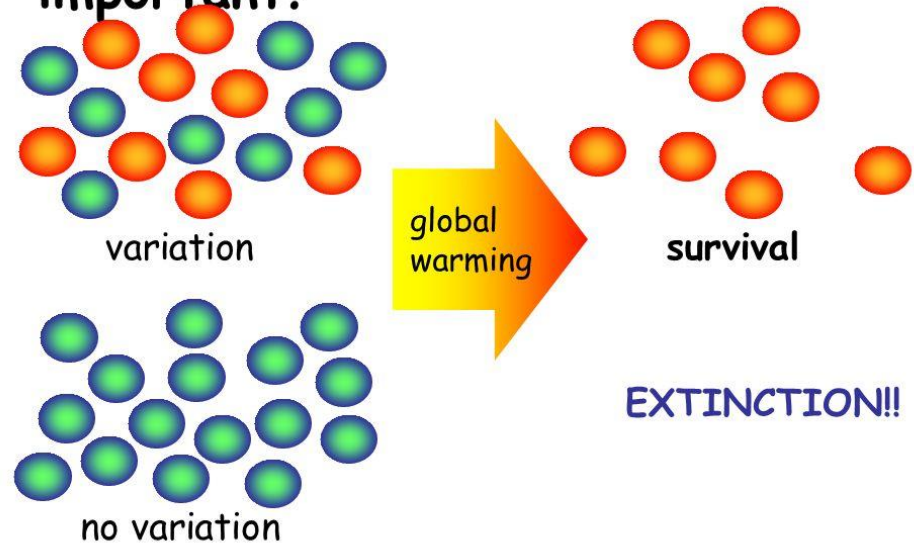
Ecosystem diversity



Genetic diversity: Genetic Diversity is the diversity of genetic characteristics (expressed or recessive) within a species (i.e. between individuals and populations of the same species),



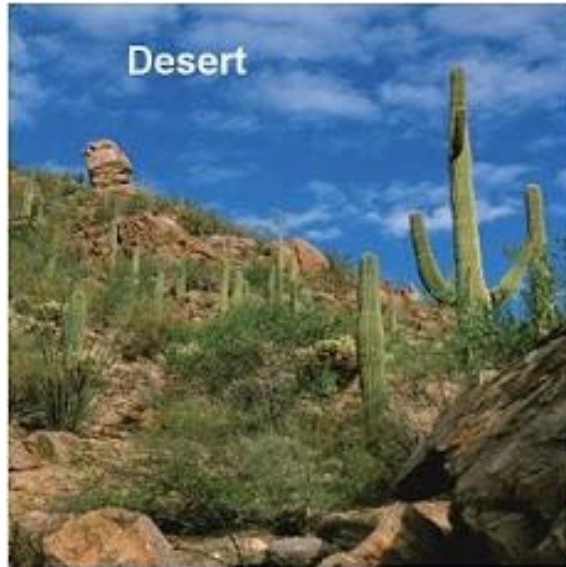
Why is genetic variation important?



Species diversity: Species diversity is the number of different species that are represented in a given community. Greater species diversity ensures natural sustainability for all forms of life.



Ecosystem diversity: Ecosystem diversity deals with the variations in ecosystems within a geographical location.



Biogeographical classification of India

India is a mega diverse country. With only 2.4 per cent of the total land area of the world, the known biological diversity of India contributes 8 percent to known global biological diversity. In terms of Biogeography, India has been divided into 10 biogeographic zones:

- Trans-Himalayan Region
- Himalayas
- Semi-arid areas
- Western ghats
- Desert region
- Deccan plateau
- Gangetic plains
- North-east India
- Islands
- Coasts

