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Meaning and definition of Ecology and Environment

Meaning and definition of Ecology:

The science of ecology has had a gradual development through history. The reference to this concept is found in the writings of Aristotle and other philosophers of Greek period.

The term ecology was first proposed by a German Biologist Ernest Haeckel in 1866. The word is derived from two Greek words „Oikos“ that means house, a place to live and logos i.e. the study of. Therefore ecology is a study of organisms at home. Ecology is mainly concerned with the biological connections and processes of organisms, land, water etc. It can be referred as the scientific study of the interactions that determine the distribution and abundance of organism.

According to Webster’s dictionary “ecology is the totality or patterns of relations between organisms and their environment”.

For E. Haeckel “It is the science of relation between organisms and their environment”.

Taylor defined ecology as “the science of all the relations of all the organisms in relation to all the environments”

According to the United States Council on Environmental Quality, “ecology is the science of the intricate web of relationships between living organisms and their non-living surroundings.

Hence it is imperative to understand and differentiate the concept of ecology with reference to environment or the components of ecosystem.

Scope of ecology: Ecology is a multidisciplinary science. Because of its focus on higher levels of the organization of life on earth and on the interrelations between organisms and their environment, ecology draws heavily on many other branches of science, especially geology, geography, meteorology, climatology genetics, chemistry, physics, biology, math’s and now even computer science.

Ecologists aim to explain the distribution, life processes and adaptations amongst the organisms. Further it tries to analyze the movement of energy flow and successive growth and development of organisms. It tries to comprehend the nature of biodiversity and its complexity.

Alongwith understanding the interrelation and interdependence of the organisms, ecologists are also concerned about manner in which manipulation and misuse of non-living organisms by human population is taking place, ruining the balance.

Meaning and definition of Environment:

The term environment is derived from French word “environs” meaning around, encircle or encompass. And hence the term environment in short can be used for surrounding. Environment can also be referred as the totality of all the externalities that affect human life. In broader perspective environment consists of human, social, political, economic and physical environment.

Webster’s ninth new college dictionary defines environment as the “circumstances, objects or conditions by which one is surrounded”.

The Encyclopedia Britannica defines environment as the entire range of external influence acting on an organism both physical and biological”.

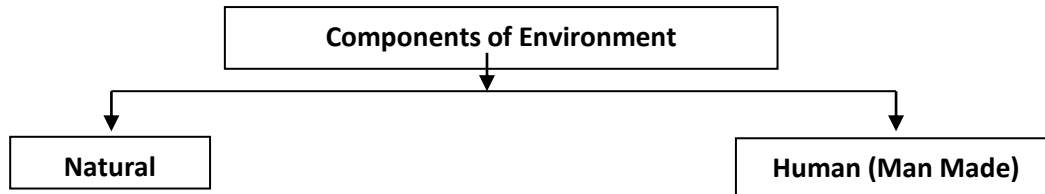
It can also be defined as the “surrounding in which organisation operates including air, water, land and natural resources, flora and fauna, humans and their inter relations”.

In nutshell environment comprises of all the biotic, abiotic, natural and human components defining the form and survival of each in a given system at a given time or over a period of time.

Components of environment: Broadly speaking, components of environment can be classified in to two

a) Natural and

b) Human (manmade)



- ✓ Lithosphere (land) Anthrosphere
- ✓ Hydrosphere (water)
- ✓ Atmosphere (air)
- ✓ Biosphere (flora/fauna/microbes)

Natural environment -:

1. Lithosphere: It is the solid rocky crust covering the entire planet. It is inorganic and composed of minerals. It consists of continents, mountains and ocean floor, which makes up 29% of the earth’s surface.

2. Hydrosphere: It is composed of all the water on and around the earth. It includes all the oceans, lakes, rivers, ponds and streams on the earth. It covers 71% of the earth’s surface of which 97% is in the oceans. Only 3% is fresh water which includes the solid ice sheets as well as liquid form in the rivers and ponds.

3. Atmosphere: The atmosphere is the layer of gases surrounding the earth’s surface. It consists of 78% of Nitrogen, 21% of Oxygen, 0.03% carbon dioxide and other gases. The atmosphere helps to maintain the temperature near the surface by absorbing the dangerous ultraviolet rays coming from solar radiation.

4. Biosphere: This component comprise of living or non living organisms, flora and fauna, plants and animal species including one-cell organisms. They all are vital to maintain the energy flow via eco-cycles, food webs and food chains (discussed in the following sections) and thus maintain the balance in nature.
Man-made environment-:

Anthrosphere: The part of environment made, modified, or used by humans for their activity is called Anthrosphere. The entire infrastructure made by humans by using the natural components of the environment can be considered as a part of Anthrosphere. For e.g. buildings made with the use of wood, cement or water. Even an ocean-going ship used to ship goods made in the factory.

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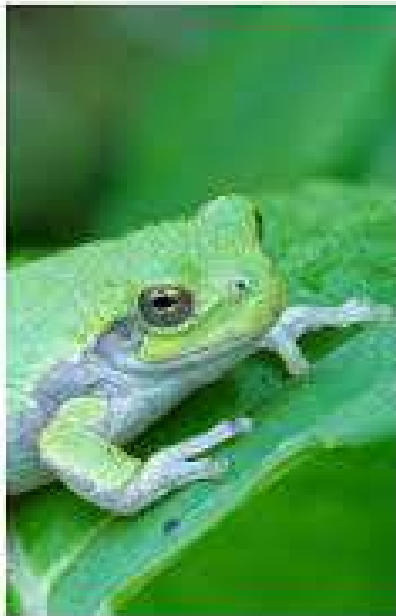
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ENVIRONMENT



Questions: *How is our environment changing? Why?*

- Complete the 15 sentences with the words on the left.



- C** climate change *n.*
- D** deforestation *n.*
- disposable *adj.*
- E** environmentalist *n.*
- extinct *adj.*
- F** fossil fuel *n.*
- G** garbage *n.*
- H** habitat *n.*
- P** plastic *adj., n.*
- pollution *n.*
- protect *v.*
- protest *n.*
- R** recycle *v.*
- S** sea level *n.*
- W** wildlife *n.*

1. You can recycle old newspapers. You can use **them** again to make new paper.
2. _____ is something you throw away.
3. Many things are made from _____; for example, toys, bags, and water bottles.
4. Coal and oil are _____s.
5. Air _____ can make it difficult to breathe.
6. I want to _____ the environment. I want to keep it safe.
7. _____ happens when too many trees are cut down.
8. A rise in _____ happens when lots of ice melts because of warmer temperatures.
9. _____s want to protect the environment.
10. Deforestation will cause many animals to lose their _____s, the places where they live.
11. There are many kinds of _____ that live in the Amazon Forest.
12. When a kind of animal loses loses its habitat because of deforestation, it may become _____.
13. Air pollution causes _____ which can result in global warming and stronger storms.
14. This plastic drinking straw is _____. I will use it once and then throw it away.
15. When you disagree with an organization or a government, you might want to _____.