

NAME - JASNEET KAUR

ROLL NO. - BCP/17/166

COURSE - B.COM (PROG.)

FIELD

REPORT

Que:-1. Write a brief introduction about Yamuna Biodiversity Park?

Ans:- Yamuna Biodiversity Park, located on Yamuna river front is a 9,770 hectares biodiversity area in Delhi, India. It is developed by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) with the technical help of Degraded ecosystems (CEMOE), university of Delhi. It serves as an ideal alternative habitat for migratory and resident bird species. It also is designed to conserve the wild genetic resources of agricultural and enhance groundwater recharge and augment freshwater availability.

Delhi has 7,884 hectares of fragmented forests which are deprived of wild animals due to the unplanned urbanisation and of the 400 wetlands fewer than 3 or 4 were left.

In 2015, Delhi already

had Aravali Biodiversity Park and Yamuna Biodiversity Park. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) engaged the Scientist of DU to develop four more biodiversity Parks in Delhi, including the Northern ridge biodiversity park (Kamla Nehru Ridge), Tilpath valley biodiversity park, Neelahaug biodiversity park. Phase-1 focused on Barren floodplains commenced in 2005 and phase-2 focused on the active floodplains commenced in 2015.

Ques:- 2. Name any five Native Plant species and Discuss their ecological importance.

Ans:- Five Native Plant species of Delhi NCR are :-

i] ☐ Cassia fistula (Botanical Name)

= Locally known as Amaltas / girmale / khar / alash.

A medium-sized deciduous, ornamental tree with an irregular canopy. Yellowish bark, more or less smooth but got crusty when old leaves are feather compound with 4-8 pairs of large leaflets. Flowers are bright yellow in colour and in long, drooping clusters with 5 petals, fruits are long cylindrical pipes which are green when young but later turned into black. Flowering usually occurs during late April-May of the year and fruit mature around March-April of the year following flowering. Medicinally, it is useful in skin diseases, cardiac disorders and intermittent fever and also as an anti-inflammatory. →

[ii] □. Nyctanthes arbor-trists (Botanical Name)

= Locally known as harshingar/har/kuri

A small deciduous tree with

drooping 4 angled branchlets. Bark pale or dark grey in colour, sometimes greenish, rough and wrinkled. Flowers yield an essential oil similar to jasmine. Corolla tubes were formerly used for dying silk. Seed tannin. Powdered seeds used for scaly affections of the scalp. →

[iii] ☐ Ehretia laevis (Botanical Name)

= Locally known as chayrod / chambal / desi papdi.

A medium sized deciduous tree recognised by its pale, knobbly trunk and in season by loose white star shaped flowers. Bark is generally yellowish or grey. Leaves are usually quite broad, hairy at first becoming smooth and shiny later with a pointed apex. Flowers are small, white star-shaped and present in loose clusters. Fruits are in form of tiny berries, bright

Orange, turned black when ripe.
 prime time of flowering is
 march, fruit set very quickly
 after one flowering, mostly
 by late march and turned
orange in mid-April. →

[iv] ☐ Neolamarckia cadamba (Botanical Name)
 = Amboina (Common Name)

It is a large, ornamental tree
 with a broad, umbrella-shaped
 crown that can reach a
 height of 45 metres. The fruits
 and inflorescences are reportedly
 edible. The dried bark is
 used to relieve fever and
 as a tonic. An extract of
 the leaves serves as a mouth
 gargle. Plant is used in the
 treatment of ulcers, digestive
problems, fevers and vomiting. →

[v] ☐ Acacia auriculiformis (Botanical Name)

= Australian wattle (Common name)

Moderate sized, evergreen tree, bark smooth, leaf stalks are modified into flattened blade called phyllode, which is narrowly oblong, slightly curved or sickle shaped, flower tiny, yellow, fragment, crowded in axillary spikes. The primary use of the species is for fuelwood. The wood is used for making pulps. Timber is used for local furniture. 13% of water soluble tannin is present in the bark which produces good quality leather. Leaves may be utilised for the production of Biogas as they are easily degradable.

Ques:- Explain functions of An Ecosystem.

Ans:- An Ecosystem is defined as a community of lifeforms in concurrence with non-living components, interacting with each other.

Functions of an Ecosystem are :-

- ❑ It regulates the essential ecological processes.
- ❑ It supports life systems and renders stability.
- ❑ It is also responsible for the cycling of nutrients between biotic Abiotic Components.
- ❑ It maintains a balance among the various trophic levels in the ecosystem.
- ❑ It cycles the minerals through the biophere.
- ❑ The * Abiotic Components help in the synthesis of organic Components that involves the exchange of energy.
- ❑ Energy flow through food chain.

- ☐ Nutrient cycling (Biochemical cycle).
- ☐ Ecological Succession or eco system development.
- ☐ Homeostasis (or cybvenetic) or feed back control mechanisms.

Ques:-4 What is Eutrophication?

Ans:- Eutrophication is the gradual increase in the concentration of phosphorus, nitrogen and other plant nutrients is aging aquatic ecosystem such as a lake. The productivity or fertility of such an ecosystem naturally increases as the amount of organic material that can be broken down into nutrients increase. The material enters the ecosystem primarily by run off from land that carries debris and products of the reproduction and death of terrestrial organisms. Water blooms or great

Concentration of algae and microscopic organisms, after develop on the surface, preventing the light penetration and oxygen absorption necessary for underwater life. Entrophic water are often murky and may support fewer large animals, such as fish and birds, than non-entrophic waters.

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