



JANATA SHIKSHAN SANTHA'S
KISAN VEER MAHAVIDYALAYA WAI
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Certificate Of Attendance


This is certify that Mr/ Miss Awade Bhagyashree Ananda of
B.ScIIIRoll no. 103 Exam Seat no 38956.. Has attended the
PRN NO- 2020048015
Local visit arranged on ~~12 March~~ 2023 to Foot of Sonjai Hill, Wai.
January

Teacher in- charge

External examiner

Head of Department

Head
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya
Wai 412803



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A Report of Study Visit to Grassland

Ecosystem

As a part of curriculum we visited the Grassland ecosystem at the foot of Sonjai Hill in the vicinity of Kisanveer Mahavidyalaya campus.

The purpose of visit was to study and observe the organisms of different trophic levels & to understand the structure & functions of ecosystem.


Day: Saturday, 11/03/22


Season: Summer

Time: 10:00 am to 12:00 pm.

Defination:

Ecosystem is the basic functional unit of organisms & their environment, interacting with each other within their own component. The ecosystem is comprises to the two major compounds.





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is comprises to the two major components


- A. Abiotic component
- B. Biotic component

(A). Abiotic component :-

The non living environmental of an ecosystem is known as its abiotic component. It includes inorganic materials, organic compounds & climatic factors, Inorganic materials are water carbon dioxide, nitrogen minerals, carbohydrates, lipids & proteins.

(B). Biotic components :-

The living organisms in an ecosystem forms the biotic components. These includes plants, animals & many organisms (micro). The organisms are of three types according to their role in keeping the ecosystem rating as a stable interacting unit.

- a) Producer or Autotrophs
 - b) Consumer or Heterotrophs
 - c) Decomposer or Reducers
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a] Producers or Autotrophs :-

These are green plants which synthesizes food from solar energy and inorganic tank.

b] Consumers or Heterotrophs :-

These are the animals which use other organisms as food animals which place take plants are called primary consumers or heterotrophs. The animals which feeds on other animals are called secondary consumers or carnivorous.

c] Decomposers or Reducers :-

It also known as saprotrophs. These are bacteria and fungi which decomposed organisms and their waste products to simple materials. Components of Grassland ecosystem. observed their ecological status and functional/Role.

Sr No	Trophical level	Floral found	characterstics
01]	Producers	Grass Shrubs	<u>Sporabolous</u> - panical types of inflorescences Latent corolla Labiate type of corolla axils.



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Sr. No	Tropical Level	Flora / fauna	Characteristics
02)		Trees	<p>articulate sources of vitc. Tridax cucumber capitulum type of inflorescence. Zizupus - leaves modified into spines mangifera indica simple type of leaves Accacia nilotica Head type of inflorescence.</p>
02)	Primary Consumers	Buffalo Butterfly	<p>It's herbivorous animals feed on grass & dried grass matters. wings are well developed & bright colour at rest wing are held vertically over the body.</p>





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Sr. No.	Trophical levels	Flora / Fauna	characteristics
		Leaf Hoppers	It's looks like leaf, It is green in colour and feed on young or soft leaves.
		Grass Hopper	Antennule, long and backwardly directed hind legs are large female with long oviposition.
		Rat	Rat is omnivorous animals It digest every thing it has growing habit.
		Rabbit	It is nocturnal terrestrial animals and herbivorous indiet Head bears long movable pinnae.
		Goat	It is terrestrial animal and herbivorous in diet. It has economical food value.



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Sr. No.	Trophical Levels	Flora/ fauna	Characteristics
03)	Secondary Consumer	Frog	Skin is smooth, moist with black strips. Hind limb frog are non-poisonous, harmless & normally silent animals.
		Toad	Toad is also known as bufotoad. It is terrestrial and nocturnal, lives under stone and skin.
		chameleon	chameleon is best example of camouflage. It protect by develop a cryptic colouration tail is prehensile.
		Snake	Snake's body is elongated and covered with scale, head is distinct & show large shieldion head.



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Sr. No.	Trophical Levels	Flora/ fauna	characteristics
		Wood Peacker.	Beak is wood chisseling type. It is insectivorous birds. feet is climbing type with strong claws.
		Sunbird	Beak is sickel shape, perching type feet.
04)	Tertiary consumer	Kite	It is large bird about 60 cm length feed on Rodents reptile & Garabed beak is modified for peacring & tearing flesh.
		owl	beak is pointed short & sharp edges with hooked. the claws are enormous & strong, sharp & curved.





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Sr. No.	Trophical Levels	Flora / Fauna	characteristics
		Vulture	Beak, is pointed & hooked It is carnivorous. Beak is modified for tearing the flesh.
		Eagle	It is top carnivorous Feeds on Rodents.

- During this study visit, we got a practical ~~expression~~ experience of ecosystem its structure & function
- We have observed the organisms of different trophic level in field & their food linkage, cultivated varieties the herbivorous related to the ecosystem & insectivores including reptiles & birds & top carnivorous have the bird of prey or predaceous bird, like kite, eagle, hawk, buzzards, etc.





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- The most interesting observations were termite mound & web hole, spider nest along with nectar sucking sun birds.
- This study visit proved significant to understand the structure & functions of grassland ecosystem.

