# SOFT CORE COURSES BSS 503APPLIEDECOLOGY

39hrs

### **Course Outcomes:**

After successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- CO 1. Understandbiodiversity, hotspots, conservation and management
- CO 2. Develop knowledge of forest and landscape ecology and watershedmanagement.
- CO 3. Understand fisheries and aquaculture methods for commercial production of sea food
- CO 4. Learn about the impacts of aquaticpollution.
- CO 5. Develop in-depth knowledge in population ecology, prey-predatory dynamics, life-history strategies, energy budgets and reproductive strategies.

## Unit I (13 hours)

Biodiversity: types, significance, distribution and measurements-Species richness: Simpson index, Shannon Wiener index, Evenness.Megadiversity countries, hot spots, biodiversity of Western Ghats and EasternHimalayas.Wildlife management: Present status of threatened wildlife of Western Ghats; Conservation, Administrative and Judicialmeasures.Forest and landscape ecology: types of forests and their distribution with reference to Western Ghats; Vegetation mapping; Plant-animal interactions; Integrated pest management. Landscape Ecology—watershedsmanagement.

### Unit II (13 hours)

Fisheries: Aquatic resources - fish, mollusca and crustaceans. Aquatic wildlife; Conservation and management of aquatic wildlife. Aquaculture - prawns, seaweeds, oysters, mussels, fin fishes and the environment. Aquaponics. Aquatic pollution – Eutrophication, algal blooms, coral reefs – bleaching, shellfish poisoning. Ganga action plan

### Unit III (13 hours)

Population ecology: Demography-life tables; population structure-recruitment patterns, settlement and migration; population growth-growth patterns, age and growth, allometry, growth parameters; biotic parameters-predation, pray-predatory dynamics, competition, mutualism and population regulation; life history strategies-life history traits, longevity and survival rates, energy budgets, and reproductive strategies, *k*-selection and *r*-selection.

# **References:**

- 1. Burn, A.J., Coaker, T.H. and Jepson, P.C. (1987). Integrated pest management. Academic Press, London. 474pp.
- 2. Daniel, J.C.A century of natural history. Bombay natural History Society, Bombay. 697 pp.
- 3. Dwivedi, A.P. (1993). Forests. International book Distributors, Dehra Dun. 352pp.
- 4. Eugene, P. Odum(1983). Basic Ecology. Saunders College, London.
- 5. Govardhan Veerelapati (1993). Remote sensing and water management incommend areas. International Book Distributors, Lucknow. 353pp.
- 6. Green, R.H. (1979). Sampling design and statistical methods for environmental biologists. Wiley, New York. 257pp.
- 7. Gugjisberg, C.A.W. (1970). Man and Wildlife, Arco Publishing Company Inc., NewYork.
- 8. Gulland, J.A. (1971). The fish resources of the Ocean, FAO/Fishery News(Books) Limited, England. 255pp.
- 9. Gulland, J.A. (1977). Fish population dynamics. John Wiley & Sons, London. 372pp.