

**BASIRU MANNEH: DPWM**

**INTRODUCTION TO  
ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY**

# Biodiversity continues

- Biodiversity can occur in a small area or in a large area including sea, earth, oceans etc. This mean forest ecosystem, grass ecosystem, marine ecosystem etc

# TYPES OF BIODIVERSITY

- There are three types of biodiversity
- 1 genetic biodiversity= related to genes and this occur on only one type of species
- 2 species biodiversity= related to two or more species having the same characteristic in common
- 3. ecosystem biodiversity = related to living thing an non living thing interacting with their immediate environment this occur in forest, ocean, sea, deserts.

# LOST OF BIODIVERSITY IN THE GAMBIA

- Loss of animal / plant species is inevitable in a country where the land cover continues to degrade. Realistically, very little is known about the animal and plant species of the Gambia. No mammal inventory was carried out during the last decade, while a lot has been done on avifauna species.
- The Gambia is becoming biologically diverse in terms of genes, species, and ecosystems because the country has lost over 13 species of fauna (e.g. elephants, giraffes, buffalos, Lions etc) and unfortunately limited by the lack of understanding of the role of biological diversity in the sustainable functioning of the biosphere.

# CAUSES OF BIODIVERSITY LOST

- Use of cane saw in forest lands
- Wildfires
- Hunting
- Over grassing
- Over fishing



# DEFINATION OF ECOSYSTEM

- Ecosystem comprises of community living and non living Organism and how they interact with their environment.
- Community= they cannot live as a single unite but they live with other unite for their survival.

# Major types of ecosystem

There are two types of ecosystem

Natural and artificial ecosystem

Natural ecosystem is divided into two

Terrestrial Ecosystem are lands forest grassland and desert

Aquatic Ecosystem are water area they can either be running water or standing water bodies.

# TYPES OF ECOSYSTEM CONTINUES

- ARTIFICIAL ECOSYSTEM

Croplands & gardens are created due to use of fertilizer



# STRUCTURE OF ECOSYSTEM

- Abiotic and biotic component of ecosystem
- Abiotic component of ecosystem is subdivided into three factors:
- Physical factor: is the factor that give the physical appearance to ecosystem eg, Soil, water etc
- Climate Factor: is the factor that give ecosystem a particular climate, example pressure, temperature, Humidity etc

# STRUCTURE OF ECOSYSTEM CONTINUOUS

- Chemical Factor: mean all the chemicals in d world.

# STRUCTURE OF ECOSYSTEM

## CONTINUOUS

- Biotic component are grouped into three
- Producers of ecosystem: they have the ability to produce food through a system called photosynthesis
- Consumers: depends on the producers for nutrition. They are divided into Herbivorous, carnivorous and Omnivorous.

# STRUCTURE OF ECOSYSTEM

## CONTINUOUS

- Decomposers: are also types of Consumers such that they use to break down the death body of producers and consumers and add nutrients into the soil. That is their ecological function. example . Fungi, bacteria.

**END OF PRESENTATION**

**I THANK YOU ALL FOR YOUR**

**ATTENTION**

**PLEASE**