31
3 4 5 6 7 1 2
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17 18 19 20 21 15 16
24 25 26 27 28 22 23
M T W T F 29 30
DECEMBER 2012 S S

FACTORS AFFECTING DISTRIBUTION,

2012
NOVEMBER
29
THURSDAY
334-032 • Wk 48

9 am
10 am
11 am
12 noon
1 pm
2 pm
3 pm
4 pm
5 pm
6 pm

Animals are found to occupy all the diverse habitats, where - h ever life is possible but in animal is found in diff^t region, diff^t areas and diff^t localities are not identical. These exhibits several complications in their distribution pattern. The irregularities of distribution are mainly on account of n faulty or non-universal dispersal of animal which is governed by several factors. These factors

2012
DECEMBER
MONDAY 03
Wk 49 • 338-028

NOVEMBER 2012
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26 27 28 29 30

PHYSICAL BARRIERS

9 am
10 am
11 am
12 noon
1 pm
2 pm
3 pm
4 pm
5 pm
6 pm

The physical barrier are high mountain ranges, river, lakes, and sea which obstacles for the dispersal of land animals and land masses for the aquatic animals. These can be discussed under the following headings —

(a) Topographical barriers
(2) Large bodies of water and land masses.
(3) Impurity and lack of salinity of sea water

May 2022 300 [illegible]

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JANUARY 2013

2012
DECEMBER
04
TUESDAY
339-027 • Wk 49

(vi) Vegetative barrier

9 am

Topographical barrier: The high
10 am
mountain effective topographic barrier
11 am
which check the dispersal of
12 noon
terristrial animal. Their
1 pm
effectiveness increases if the
2 pm
ranges run parallel to the
3 pm
equator as Himalayan range
4 pm
in India and Alps in Europe.
5 pm
The North Himalayan is in the form
6 pm
of high snow covered mountain
peak while souther side hat.
The fauna North Himalay
resemble that of Europe.

2012
DECEMBER
WEDNESDAY 05
Wk 49 • 340-026

NOVEMBER 2012
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while Saudi
is similar to that of Africa.
The former contain Oxen and
Gibbon while the latter Elephant
and tiger.
Large desert areas, like-
wise act as great barrier for
the dispersal of almost all
the land vertebrates.
(11) Large bodies of water
and land masses — Large
bodies of water such as
river system and Ocean
act as most effective
barriers in the distribution

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JANUARY 2013

2012
DECEMBER
06 THURSDAY
341-025 • Wk 49

of terristrial and flightless animal like amphibian, reptiles & mamals

9 am

10 am

The huge river system of Amazon, Brahmaputra, Ganges obstruct the distribution of forest animal.

11 am

12 noon

1 pm

As the water areas act as barriers to the terristrial animals, large land masses act as barriers to aquatic animals both marine and fresh water. Even small areas of salt water are nearly absolute barriers to amphibians and fishes. Adult Adult lizard are incapable of ~~traveling~~

2 pm

3 pm

4 pm

5 pm

6 pm

2012
DECEMBER
FRIDAY 07
Wk 49 • 342-024

NOVEMBER 2012
M T W T F S S
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9 am
10 am
11 am
12 noon
1 pm
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3 pm
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6 pm

Traversing oceanic barrier. Water is a barrier to flightless birds, too Ostrich, Rhea, kiwi etc.

Impurity & lack of salinity of sea water almost constant and does not act as an effective barrier for animal dispersal. Yet the salinity is greatly changed in the area where river enter into the sea and act as a barrier to the littoral animal of the shallow sea water.

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JANUARY 2013

2012
DECEMBER
SATURDAY 08
343-023 • Wk 49

The great Barrier Reef on the east coast of Australia is a well known barrier which hinder the dispersal animal. The depth of sea water also act as barrier to the animal inhibiting the littoral zone. Animal which can live only in the shallow zone can not survive in deeper water

SUNDAY 09

(IV) Vegetative barrier are act as directly or indirectly. Forest dweller

2012
DECEMBER
MONDAY 10 forms are

Wk 50 • 345-021

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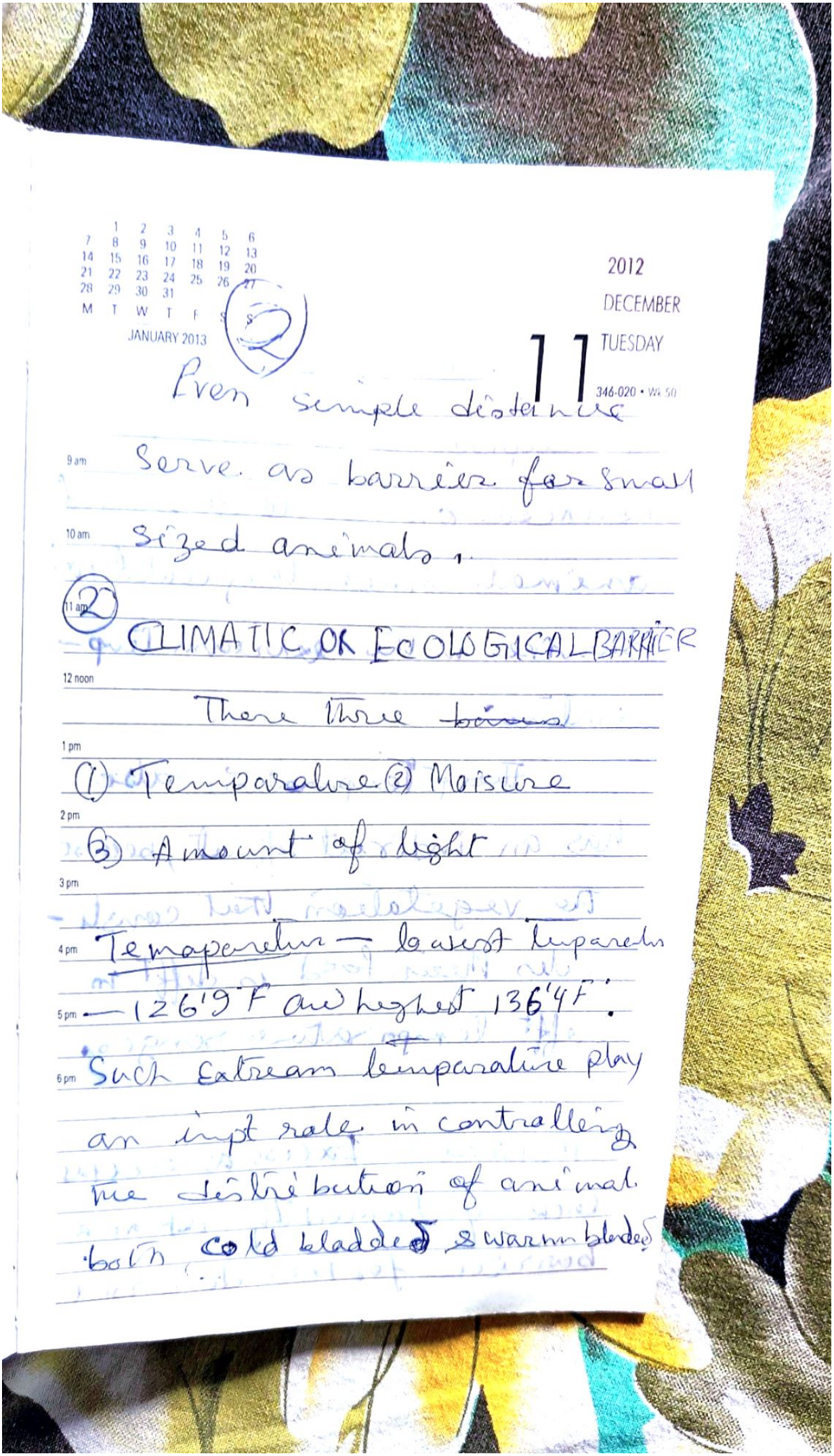
NOVEMBER 2012

unable to come out and
9 am
Survive for long out of the
10 am
thick forest. Arboreal animal
11 am
can not live and cross areas
12 noon
which are without trees,
1 pm
because trees help them
2 pm
not only in migration but
3 pm
also provide food, shelter
4 pm
and protection. Almost
5 pm
Complete absence of vege-
6 pm
tation in desert also act
as barrier for the
dispersal of animal found
in green areas.



2012
DECEMBER
11 TUESDAY
346-020 • WK 50

JANUARY 2013
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9 am
10 am
11 am
12 noon
1 pm
2 pm
3 pm
4 pm
5 pm
6 pm

Even simple distances

Serve as barrier for small sized animals.

(2) CLIMATIC OR ECOLOGICAL BARRIER

There three

(1) Temparature (2) Moisture

(3) Amount of light

Temaperature — lowest temperature — 126'9 F and highest 136'4 F.

Such Extream temparature play an impt role in controlling the distribution of animal both cold bladded & warm bloded

2012
DECEMBER
FRIDAY 14
Wk 50 • 349-017

NOVEMBER 2012

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12 noon
1 pm
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6 pm

(8) Light has indirect effect on animal dispersal. It controls the growth and variety of vegetation. The sunlight forms a barrier for nocturnal animals which are unable to see in ~~be~~ bright daylight.

9. BIOLOGICAL BARRIER

It includes food and enemies. Certain animal depends upon special kind of food. Hence These

2012
DECEMBER
SATURDAY
15
350-016 • WR 50

JANUARY 2013

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act as barrier for dispersal of animal.

9 am

Many spp of animal live as parasites and predators on certain other individuals. Hence, these act as enemies and avoid dispersal and perpetuation of their prey.

10 am

11 am

12 noon

1 pm

2 pm

3 pm

4 pm

In addition to all these geographical & biological barriers, several characters of animal also tend to limit their ~~bar~~ dispersal, even in the absence of all other barriers.

5 pm

6 pm

SUNDAY 16

2012
DECEMBER
MONDAY 17
Wk 51 • 352-014

NOVEMBER 2012

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26	27	28	29	30		

Some of these can be enumerated as under.

9 am

(1) Sedentary habit animal make them to aggregate in a particular area only

10 am

11 am

12 noon

1 pm (2) Home range territoriality —

2 pm

3 pm Animal which have

4 pm Power of loco motion do not like their

5 pm to move out of particular area

6 pm which they have already occupied. Rather they feel to stay with their births and kins. This is known as Home range.

JANUARY 2013

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2012
DECEMBER
18
TUESDAY

Homing instinct is well known in many birds and has been found in other groups of vertebrate. This is naturality limit random dispersal of animal.

The social structure of some species helps in keeping the animal of a family in a group.

All these instincts of animals hinder the free or random dispersal of animals.