

Question → What is population? Describe the basic concept, characteristics and structure of population?

Ans - population is the group of individuals of a particular species grown on a certain place at a specific time.

Types of population:- population on structural basis is of two types:-

- (i) Mono specific type - This type of population consists of individuals of only one type of species.
- (ii) Mixed or polyspecific type:- when the individuals of several specific are grown on a particular place at a specific time, then it is called mixed population or polyspecific population.

Characteristics of population → following are the characteristics of a population:

- (i) population density:- The number of individuals in a unit area or in a unit volume of water. It is of two types.
 - (a) crude density:- This is the density (number) per unit area.
 - (b) specific or ecological density:- This is the density per unit area available or volume that can be colonised by the population.

(ii) Natality (birth rate): increase in the population through the production of new individuals of any organisms is called natality, it is two types-

- (a) Maximum (Absolute or potential or physiological)
- (b) Ecological or realised natality.

(iii) Mortality (death rate) - It is the death rate of individuals in a population. It is of two types:-

- (a) Maximum mortality (specific or potential)
- (b) Ecological or realised mortality.

(iv) population dispersal → It is the movement of individuals into or out of the population. It plays an important role in the geographical distribution of plants.

population dispersal occurs in three ways:-

- (a) Emigration (b) Immigration (c) Migration

structure of population → The pattern of distribution of individual in a population determines the structure of population. It may be.

- (a) Uniform → It is the distribution of individuals in which the competition is severe.
- (b) Random → It is the distribution of individuals in which the species have no tendency to aggregate.

(c) clumped - It is the most common type of population in which several groups.

(d) Intraspecific competition - It is the interaction between the individuals of population.



A. Uniform B. Random C. clumped.