Assignment 0

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2019-02-04, 23:59 IST.

For questions 1 to 4:

A species is called an umbrella species if it has a large home range. Thus, conserving such a species will also conserve several other species simultaneously. Think of an umbrella that protects a large area from rain.

A species is called a keystone species if it has a role in the ecosystem that is much larger than the number of individuals of the species. Thus, just a few individuals of the keystone species will conserve or control several other species in the ecosystem.

A species is called a flagship species if it is so beautiful or captivating that people want to see it. Such a species helps to bring people to the cause of conservation. Think of species like the giant Panda, the tiger, etc.

1) People come to Sessa orchid sanctuary in Arunachal Pradesh to witness orchids, which in this context would be classified as

- umbrella species
- keystone species
- flagship species
- extinct species

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers: flagship species

2) The fig tree bears fruits in times when animals do not have much access to food. In this context, it would be a good example of

- least concern species
- keystone species

People come to Sessa orchid sanctuary in Arunachal Pradesh to witness orchids, which in this context would be classified as
3) The tiger has a home range of several square kilometres, regulates the ecosystem through controlling herbivore populations and trophic cascades, and people come to tiger reserves to watch tigers. Thus, the tiger can be called as

- umbrella species
- keystone species
- flagship species
- all of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
all of the above

4) The elephant has a home range of several square kilometres, regulates the ecosystem by its habit of destructive feeding, and people can relate to this animal which is important for conservation. Given this background, the elephant can be called as

- umbrella species
- keystone species
- flagship species
- all of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
all of the above

5) Consider the food chain: Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk. As we move up the food chain,

- available energy decreases
- available energy increases
- available energy remains same
- available energy is zero everywhere

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
available energy decreases

6) Consider the food chain: Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk. In this food chain,

- grass is producer
- grass is consumer
- grass is decomposer
- grass is herbivore

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
grass is producer

7) Consider the food chain: Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk. In this food chain,
8) Consider the food chain: Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk. In this food chain,

- No, the answer is incorrect.
  Score: 0
  Accepted Answers:
  - grasshopper is consumer

9) Consider the food chain: Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk. In this food chain,

- No, the answer is incorrect.
  Score: 0
  Accepted Answers:
  - frog is consumer and carnivore

10) Consider the food chain: Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk. In this food chain,

- No, the answer is incorrect.
  Score: 0
  Accepted Answers:
  - more number of grasshoppers than hawks can be supported