Materi kuliah biogeografi pdf

Understanding biogeography, sphere, factors, distribution of flora and fauna: it is a science that learns about the spread of organisms on Earth. Biogeography is divided into: zoology (animal biogeography) and phytography (biogeography) Understanding of biogeography, spheres, factors, distribution of flora and fauna: it is a science that learns about the spread of organisms on Earth. Biogeography is divided into: zoology (Animal Biogeography) and Phytography (Plant Biogeography) Read also Articles that may relate: Plateau (Plateau / Palto) Definitions - (Geographical conditions - How the roof of the world) Biogeography is a science that studies living creatures and geography, in the distribution or distribution of living creatures in some parts of the earth, including its origin and distribution of the way. The spread of living things is characterized by the spread of animals and plants. The organisms studied include living organisms and extinct organisms. Environmental factors, such as temperature, precipitation, soil type and topography, have a significant impact on the distribution structure of a living person. Biogeography is a science that learns about the spread of organisms on Earth. Biogeography is divided into zoology and phytography. Studies of species distribution show that species come from the same location, but then spread to different regions. The body further differentiations into new subspecies and species suitable for the area it occupies. One of the foundations of studying biogeography is that every animal and plant appears or undergoes evolution once in the past. A special place of origin of its kind is called the center of origin. The first to suggest a link between living beings and certain regions on the Earth's surface was Alfred Russell Wallace. In the 1800s, he published a book that showed a model of the spread of living things on earth. Wallace divided the land into 6 biogeographic regions because each region has distinctive and unique plants and animals. READ ALSO: 10 Understanding Social Geography According to Alfred expert Russell Wallace is the first to suggest that there is a link between living beings and certain regions or regions on the earth's surface. In the 1800s, Alfred Russell Wallace published a book revealing the spread of living things on Earth. Alfred Russell Wallace divided the land into 6 biogeographic regions because each region had distinctive and unique plants and animals. Each of these geographical regions has obstacles in the form of different natural conditions as a result of the unification or separation of continents in the past. As a result of obstacles living things interfere, and are also unable to spread to the area opposite. Alfred Russell Wallace has known since 1858 about the geological changes taking place in this central part of Indonesia and its effects on the spread of fauna. Alfred Russell Wallace , Biogeographical Science was born in Indonesia, At the time when he wrote a string of sentences about Henry Bates, I believe that the western part will be a separaed part of continental Asia, the eastern fragment of the extension of the former Pacific continent. (Alfred Russell Wallace, 1858). In 1910, three years before Wallace's death, In his book The World of Life (Chapman and Hall, London), Alfred Russell Wallace shifted his line to sector sulawesi further east because in West Sulawesi there was still :P rather dominant discovery of Asian fauna.Read also possible related articles: Geographical location of Indonesia Definition What is the same diversity, it is known that in most climatic areas on a hectare of forest land inhabits about 50 species of bushland. Even in the eastern part of North America, which often has more species, there are about 100 or 150 species per hectare. In the forests of Tak Ranggas in the tropics you can find 750 species or more in each hectare. The largest number in tropical Asian forests. In areas that have large plant species, there are often large numbers of animal species. This is because in any case, each species of animal may depend on a specific group of plant species for food production and other needs. For species of insects that live from trees, you can see that the number of insect species in his community is more closely related to the number of plant species (clan) that exists (although not with the number of plant species). Ecology and historical biogeography experts study the distribution of organisms past and present to determine why species exist in certain areas. The distribution of organisms was strongly influenced by the situation of the former continents, as well as the current seolar (obstacles) up to its distribution. A number of species in the area are the result of a balance between the immigration of new species and the extinction of existing species. Tropical regions contain more taxonomic species (special classification systems in the world of plants and animals) than in medium climatic regions or Arctic regions, as well as islands containing far fewer species compared to continents. Much of Earth's biome comes from climate forms that affects environmental productivity, plant life forms and species interactions. READ ALSO: The 16 characteristics of living creatures of animals and plants, along with images, the DNA of animals distributed by plants depends to a large extent on six factors, namely geological history, morphology, soil, water and humans. The distribution of plants based on its biome is 6 main biomas, namely rainforests, meadows, deserts, deciduous forests, taiga and tundra. The distribution of animals is divided into 6 ideas: neartic ideas, neotropical oriental palaeorics, Ethiopian, and Asuralia. The distribution of Indonesian flora and fauna is divided into three regions, namely Western, Eastern and Central Indonesia. Plants that live in their current location are the result of evolution, selection and adaptation to the environment. Government efforts to conserve plants and animals: nature reserve, wildlife sanctuary, botanical gardens and zoos and bank Gen.Commuitas plant organisms are distributed unevenly. Distribution is very determined by the main factor. The climate of both the solar and physical climate depends on the region's morphology. Plant organisms Comuintas in the world can be divided into 6 main biomes: rainforest rainforests occupy a path on the surface of the earth, which is fenced by latitudes 20o North and South. Rainforests occupy a tropical rainy climate (climate A) typical region that is located on the eastern side of the continents. The temperature is ajeg high all year round, 26o - 27o C . Rainforests have a distinctive cirri, which consists of a number of layers that are clearly bordered. There are 8 levels. Each layer is formed from the heading of trees and shrubs that cover different types and grow into rows. The desert occupies the terrestrial path of the territory, which occupies latitudes about 20o - 30o North South. The desert occupies a dry climate (climate B). The typical area is located on the west coast of the continent. Meadow Meadow occupies a path on the surface of the earth, which stretches from the tropics to the subtropical region. Grasslands are temperate regions (climate C). Precipitation in grazing areas is usually between 250 mm - 500 mm/year. The deciduous forest is located in a temperate region, in addition to many meadows and sometimes deserts. The most typical is the autumn forest (Peenurah forest), which is caused by the following: a. Precipitation is evenly distributed throughout the year, which is 700 to 1000 mm per year, as well as the arrival of winter and summer. With summer and winter in the area, the plant adjusts by interrupting its leaves ahead of winter. B. The season preceding winter is autumn. From autumn to spring, the plants that inhabit their growth stalled. Seasonal plants only seeds remain in winter. Cold-resistant plants can germinate by summer. Taiga Taiga or Boreal Forest, is a pine forest whose leaves are like needles. Biom tega occupies a temperate region D, which is an area that is located at high latitudes between 50o - 70o. Tundra region is located only in the northern hemisphere and is mainly located in the Arctic environment. Tundra biome began to deplete boreal forests or biomes and stretched to strong snow and ice barriers in Erazia and North America. Tundra is also found in other forms on high mountains. The state of the climate has a profound effect on the state of vegetation, while the state of vegetation affects the use of certain species of fauna. The state of the fauna. in each area (biom) depends to a large extent on the possibility that the wang can be given an area for feeding. In general. direct or indirect climate is very influential: in that and on the distribution of fauna. Because of the climate impact, the distribution of fauna also follows the spread of flora, namely the Fauna tropical forest area This area is rich in primates: wow-wau, orangutans, apes in the world of species. old and small animal relatives of monkey-cerut trees, ghost animals, loris, elephantindia, tapir, two species of rhinos, tiger urchins, sloton bears, solar bears, deer and antelopes, rampaging chickens, venomous snakes, and berbagal bengkarung, small animals abound: new monkeys. And so on. When we go into the dark rainforest, we. There are not so many animals here, as if there are no animals in the forest. This is due to the darkness of the forest base and the animals at noon many live in the hood area, so it is not visible from below. In addition, many wangs live at night. The fauna of the desert area Small animals in the desert live in pits and go out in search of prey in the morning or evening. Desert animals also adapt to arid environments. Large mammals are rare. Large animals find it difficult to adapt, high temperatures and lack of water. Snakes, birds and rodents, lizards, leaks and desert rats. Fauna pastures area meadows area there are more species of animals compared to other habitats of the earth. Large herbivores such as zebras in Aftica, kangaroos in Australia and bison in America. It is the main consumer of pasture. Predators such as lions and stray dogs prey on large herbivores, while snakes eat small herbivores, and there are also many insects such as betalang. The fauna of the deciduous forestlands of animals offended in deciduous woodlands are bears, raccoon deer, Bazhin foxes and woodpeckers. Taiga area is a fauna animal that live in the taiga area mostly birds that are birds that migrate south during the fall of the musin. Typical animals There is a moose in the taiga. Other animals exist, but not so much. For example, forest bears, ajeg and marten. Fauna Tundra Area Some wang animals live in the tundra biom there ving live settled and there. It also only comes to the area in the summer alone to lay eggs. Wang animals live in im areas like birds and mammals, have thick feathers or hair that protect against low temperatures. To protect against these low temperatures. Animals are changing. Color. white in winter. The white color is protective color in the snow, and also reduces the loss of heat from solar radiation. Massive herbivores such as musk and deer get enough food. i.e. moss and lichens. Read also: Related Articles: The purpose and benefits of classifying living creatures along with explanations about the spread of species shows species come from somewhere that further extends to different regions. The body is then differentiated into new subspecies and species suitable for the area it occupies. Biogeography is useful for knowing and determining the factors that cause or limit the spread of the type of living being. Factors that allow the emergence of new varieties are basic knowledge for understanding the emergence of new species. If two humans who have a certain variety inhabit two different locations are unlikely to be able to perform reproductive relationships, they will undergo a change and eventually become two different species, for example: the emergence of different species of Finch birds in the Galapagos archipelago, it is believed that their ancestors came from the mainland United States, found in Asia, Africa and Ihan in South America, believed that their ancestors came from Asia-Africa.Monkeys of the new world. It is believed that his ancestors came from Asia-Africa.Alfred Russell Wallace was an English naturalist who lived from 1856 to 1993. Wallace was the first to share a theory with Charles Darwin about evolution. It was even a report by Wallace from Indonesia that inspired Charles Darwin to write his evolution. Traveling to Indonesia between 1854-1962 explored the archipelago for 22,000 km, collecting 125,000 species of mammals, reptiles, birds, butterflies and various insects. He was a pioneer in defining the limits of biogeography In 1863 he wrote the boundary of fauna in Indonesia under the name Wallace Line (the name of this line is taken from his own name as a tribute to the discovery in his field). Then, 41 years after Wallace's idea was born, Weber's line. These two lines are the separation of the distribution of living beings in Idonresia. Wallace Line Limits Asian Fauna to Fauna and weber's line limits the fauna of Australas to transitional fauna. Wallace also divided the Earth into 6 biogeographic regions because each region has distinctive and unique plants and animals. READ ALSO: Related articles: Explaining the diversity of living things in biological sciencesIn biogeography has been studied that the spread of organisms from one place to another crosses different barrier factors. These barrier factors become controlling the spread of organisms. These factors are grouped into physical and non-aphemly factors. Precipitation In areas where rainfall is always there throughout the year there is rain vegetation. Reducing rainfall, plants are found no longer forests, but in the form of shrubs or pastures. And in desert areas, where there is very little rainfall, vegetation depends on the time of year. With a lot of rainfall, plants and animals can live well because of food. Based on water needs, plants are divided into three main groups, namely, hygrophytes, which are plants that live in a large amount of water. Example: Mangrove mesophytes, which is a plant that needs a moderate amount of water. As with plants in general. Xerophitis, a plant whose life is adapted to moisture content. To compensate for the effects of this drought, the leaves are covered with wax to reduce the transpiration of the tree bark until the thick and root system becomes an example: the temperature of the cactus on the ground varies due to the effect of the intensity of the solar exposure. The higher the temperature, the more diverse the type of plant, on the contrary, the farther from the sun, the fewer plants do not even grow. The amount of moisture in the air will affect the spread of the flora. The wetter, the more diverse the plant. In dry air, plants will get fewer and fewer species, there are even plants that can only grow in areas of high humidity. Wind has a huge impact on the processes of evaporation and transpiration for plants. For example: Bahorok wind that can dry tobacco plantations in Delli, as well as cold wind, sea breeze, etc. the wind direction blowing in the area will affect the breeding of animals. And Allah All-15, All-15, All-17. Sunlight for plants is essential for the production of green leaves or chlorophyll. Plants that do not have sunlight will be difficult to develop because sunlight has an important function in burning chlorophyll. The sun, which illuminates the Earth's surface, also affects the breeding of animals. Bright sunlight causes it difficult to reproduce for obstructing the labor process. Soil also affects the growth of different plant species. Not all plants can grow well on different lands, depending on nutrients, soil type and fertility ratio. The beasts that occupy the universe also depend on the availability of food. The fertile soil will be widely placed by plants and animals. The height of the Earth's surface will affect the air content and lighting of the Sun. Low areas are densely cultivated, while in high areas there will rarely be overgrown crops. The higher the area, the less genish plants can grow. Similarly, the animals will be a bit room in the high areas. Non-phonmatic (biotic) factors: Plants, for example, large plants protect plants that are under or among others. The effect of animals on animals (insects) and the spread of seeds (birds or squirrels). People can change all growth through logging, irrigation, fertilization, transplantation. Similarly, for example, the conversion of forests into agricultural land and industrial land, as well as residential areas. Food chains are food chains that are interconnected with each other in a way that they form as a network. Food networks occur because each type of living being does not eat only one type of another living being. Food networks have a great impact on the distribution of live animals, the spread of these food nets will make the survival of the population of animals or plants, or precisely as inhibiting their life due to the incompatible environment and population in the area. Adapting to adaptation is the ability or tendency of living things to adapt to new environments to stay alive properly. Living creatures will be able to survive in their environment where when they have the opportunity to be adapted as a form of preventing enemy attack or self-defense. But not all living things like plants and animals have the ability to get, but only some animals and plants. Read also: Explaining the biosphere and organizational level of morphological adaptation of living beings to morphological adaptation is an adaptation to the bodies of the body, adapted to the needs of living organisms. For example, such as the teeth of lions, tigers, citations, tigers, and so on, which are directed and spicy to eat meat. While in the teeth of cows, goats, buffaloes, sheep, sheep and so on is not pointed and sharp because their teeth are more widely used for cutting grass or leaves and chewing food. Physiological adaptation of physiology is an adjustment under the influence of the environment that causes adjustments to the body's tools to maintain a good life. Examples of physiological adaptation, such as in animals or Onta animals that have bags of water in the humps to store water, so as not to drink in the desert for long periods of time, and in seals that have a thick layer of oil to survive in cold areas. Adapting Behavior Adaptation Behavior is adapting living beings to the behavior or behavior experienced by the environment, such as in chameleon animals, which can change skin color depending on the color of the environment with tujaun lurking. Indonesia is one of the largest island states with its diversity of flora and fauna. With a wide variety of flora and fauna in Indonesia, Indonesia is recognized as the country with the largest biodiversity in the world. The distribution of flora and fauna in Indonesia is divided into three regions: (1.) Western Indonesia, which includes the islands of Sumatra, Kalimantan, Java and Bali; (2.) The Central Indonesia Region, which includes Puau Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara; and (3.) Eastern Indonesia, which includes Malukkah and Papua. The territory of Indonesia in the form of islands has led to the existence of Flora in Indonesia is very diverse. The flora of western Indonesia includes various types of plants that grow on the island of Sumatra, Kalimatan, Java, Bali and adjacent small islands. Western species of Indonesian flora bear similarities to plants found in Asia, such as: pine, camper, meranti, iron wood, cinnamon, banyan, rafflesia, teak, mahogany, banyan, pinang, mangroves, orchids, mangroves, rottan, rambutan, duku, mangosteen, incense, salac, bamboo, rubber, palm oil, grass, west Indonesia This is because the fauna found in Indonesia bears a resemblance to the fauna found in Benu Asia. The Asian fauna of Indonesia in western Indonesia includes Sumatra, Java, Bali and Kalimantan, as well as the surrounding small islands. The fauna of western Indonesia (asiatis Type) with the central Indonesian fauna (Asia-Australis Type) is bordered by the Wallace line. Wallace.