Study of Succession Pattern in Ash Dykes

Dr. Shikha Srivastava

Assistant Professor –Zoology
Govt P.G. College, Korba, Chhattisgarh, INDIA.

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Succession is a transition in biological community structure taking place in thousand of years. It is the explanation of how communities replace each other. As succession proceeds the number of species and total biomass increases. Primary succession begins in an area barren of life, because of absence of soil.

Ash dykes were taken as unique examples to study the pattern of succession, because here one phase of the story of succession compacts itself from a thousand years to just a few years. Dykes present some very special conditions as inorganic and pozzolonic strata for life forms to be sustained. A new dyke is a pond like structure, which in few years changes to a grassland. A change which is achieved naturally in thousand of years is seen here in few years only ,because silting is being engineered through ash, which affects the biodiversity around it. Animals and plants also change accordingly. The invasion of life forms in these type of ecology the types which are sustained and are continued, their complete biodiversity, and comparisons are studied towards the grassland ecology. Which gives a better understanding of the pattern of succession in such conditions.

The study was done in few dykes which were selected according to their age and working conditions.