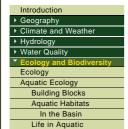
The River Basin → Ecology and Biodiversity



Food Chains and Webs
Biomass and
Production
Classification of
Organisms
Microorganisms

Plants
Invertebrates
Vertebrates
Fish Species
Factors Affecting

Ecosystems
Wetlands
Function of Wetlands
Biodiversity

Biodiversity in the Basin Endemic Species Alien Invasive Species Biodiversity Resources Terrestial Biomes and

Eco-regions
Human Impacts
Laws and Policies
Millennium Ecosystem



In broad terms, <u>Ecology</u> is the scientific study of how organisms interact with each other and with their environment.

Biodiversity is the variety of organisms found in a particular environment. It is affected by the characteristics of this environment, such as nutrient concentrations, temperature, water flow, and shelter. Only those best adapted to these conditions, and best able to use the available resources, will thrive. Interactions between organisms also matter, as predation and competition for resources (e.g., food, habitat) affect species abundance and diversity. In turn, the organisms in an environment can influence some aspects of their environment.

Understanding aquatic ecosystems and the interaction between organisms and their environment can help manage human effects better.

This chapter covers mainly $\underline{\text{aquatic}}$ ecosystems in the Orange-Senqu $\underline{\text{River basin.}}$ The topics are:

- The principles of <u>aquatic ecology</u> and the <u>aquatic ecosystems</u> of the Orange-Senqu River basin
- The importance and functions of <u>wetlands</u> and their distribution in the Orange-Senqu River basin
- <u>Biodiversity</u> (endemic species and the threat from alien invasive species), The principles laid out in the <u>Millennium Ecosystem Assessmen</u> and the nature and importance of ecosystem goods and services.



Orange River at Upington. Source:Paffy 2006 (click to enlarge)

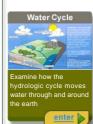
Next: Ecology













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