

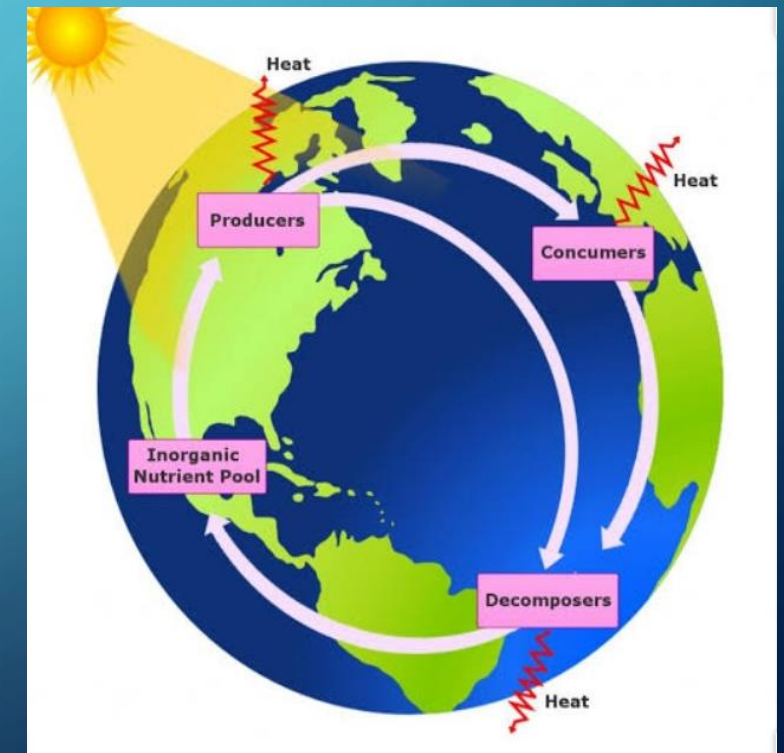


COMPILED AND CIRCULATED BY PROFESSOR SANJAY KUMAR DATTA,
GOVT. APPROVED PART TIME TEACHER, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NARAJOLE RAJ COLLEGE

BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLE

**PROFESSOR SANJAY KUMAR
DATTA**

**GOVT. APPROVED PART TIME TEACHER
DEPT. OF BOTANY
NARAJOLE RAJ COLLEGE**





INTRODUCTION

- **BIO = “LIFE”**
- **GEO = “EARTH”**
- **CHEMICAL = “ELEMENTS”— C,O,N,P,S**

Netrients (water,nitrogen,carbon,phosphorus) are cycled through the Earth in cycled called the BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLE.



BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLE

• **The 5 biogeochemical cycles are:**

1. Water or Hydrologic Cycle

2. Carbon Cycle

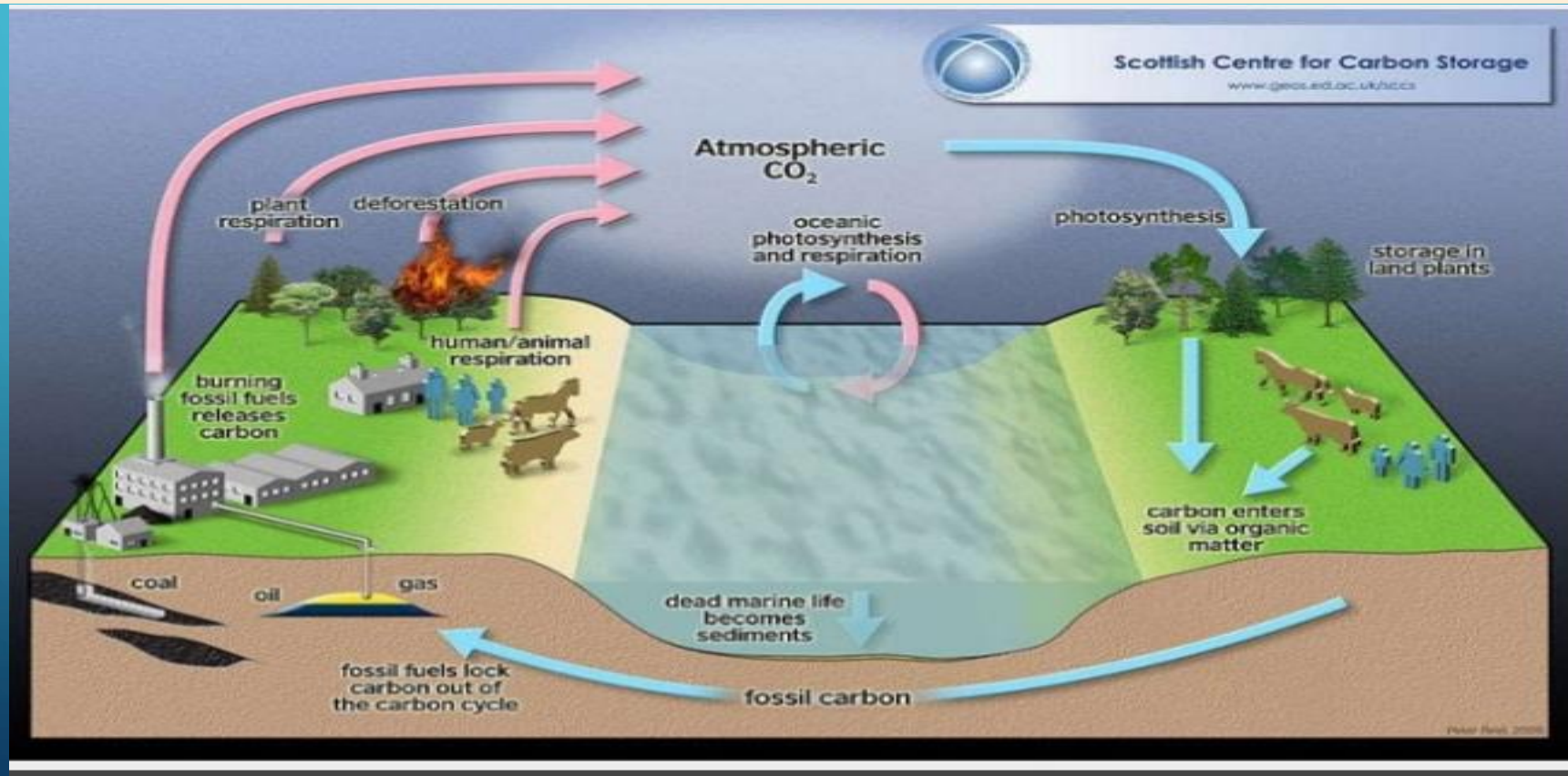
3. Nitrogen Cycle

4. Phosphorus Cycle

5. Sulfur Cycle

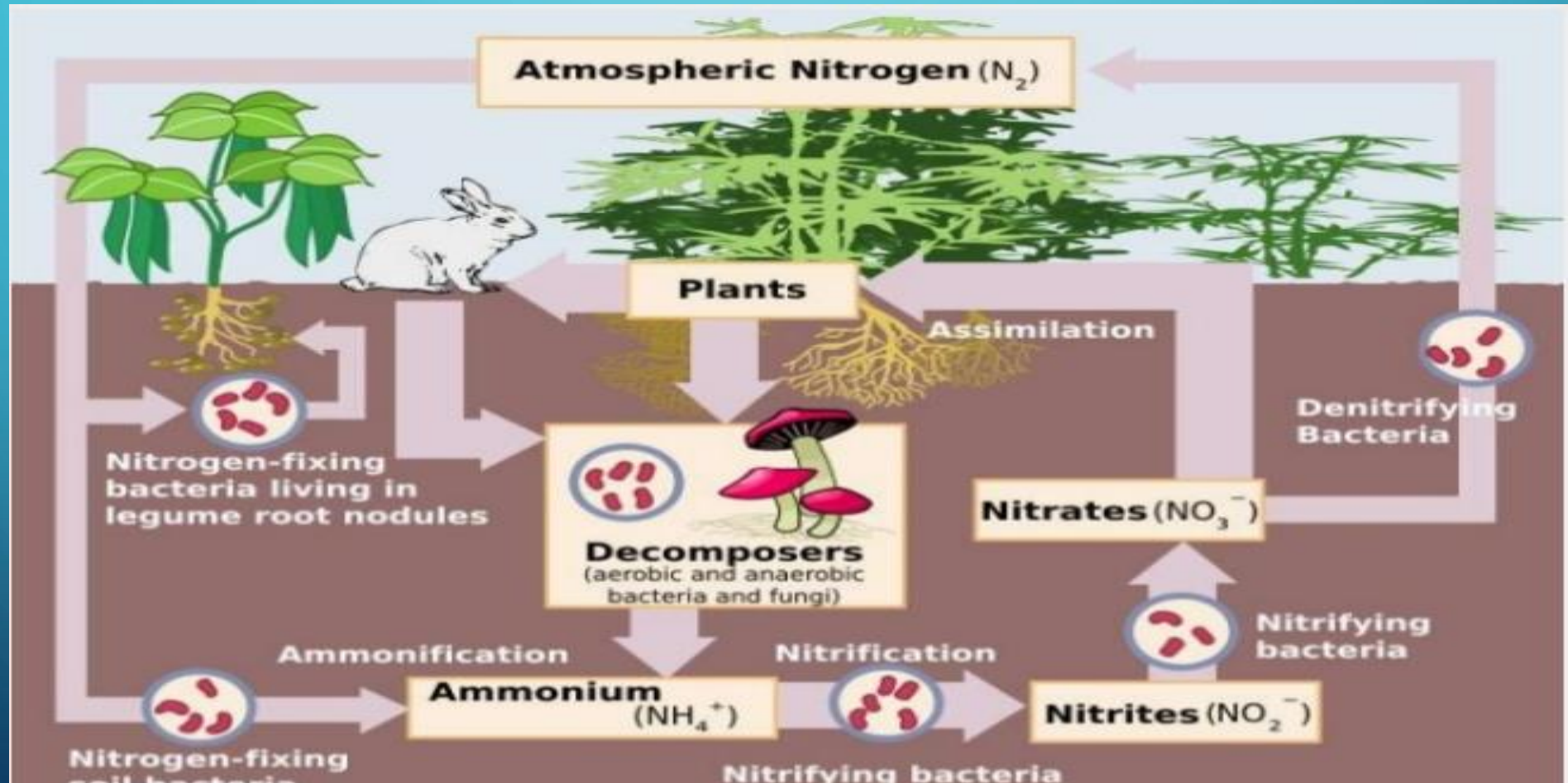
CARBON CYCLE

* Carbon Cycle are the combined process, including photosynthesis, decomposition and respiration by which carbon as a component of various compounds cycles between its major reservoirs --- the atmosphere, oceans and living organisms.



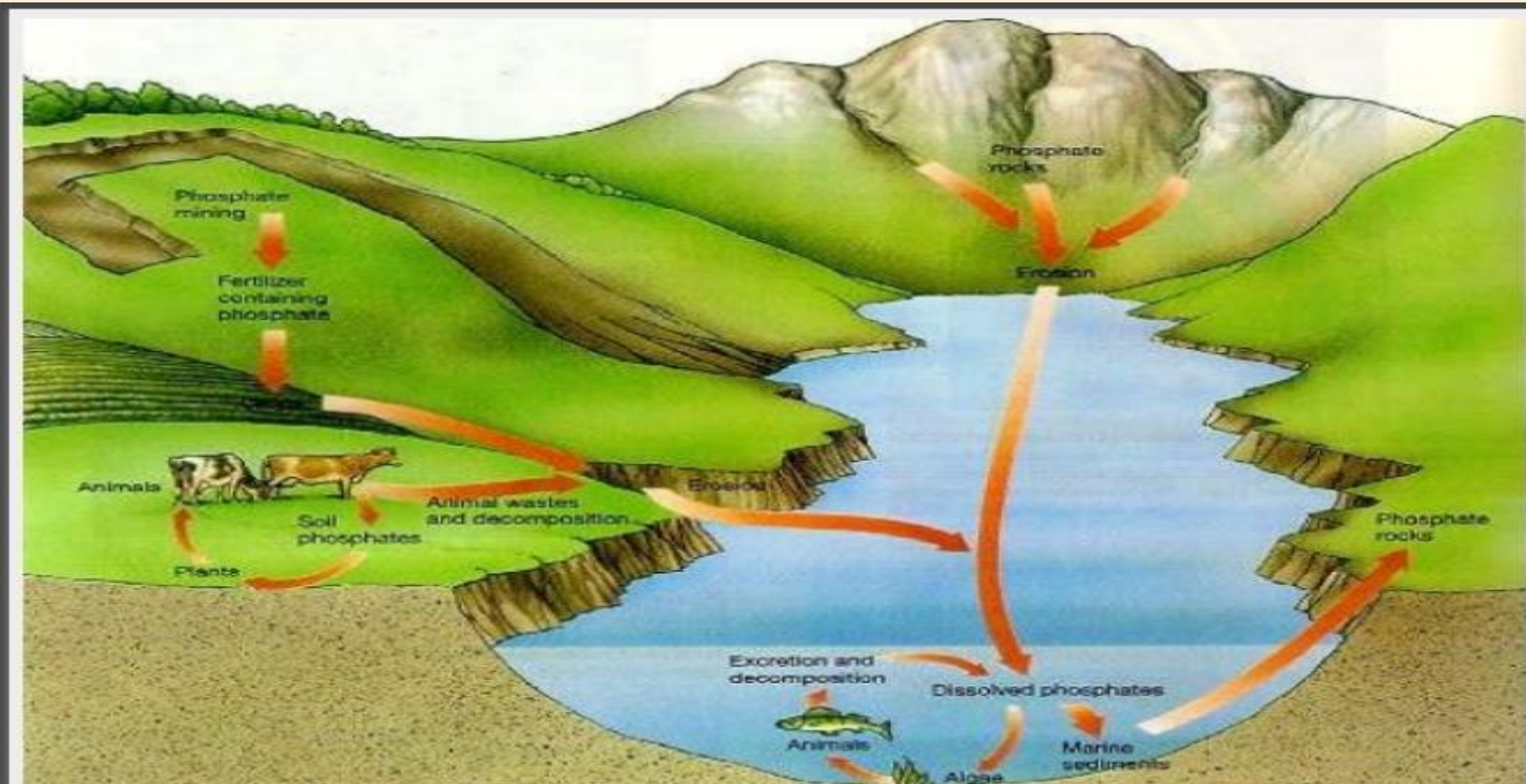
NITROGEN CYCLE

The **nitrogen cycle** is the biogeochemical cycle by which **nitrogen** is converted into multiple chemical forms as it circulates among atmosphere, terrestrial and marine ecosystems.



PHOSPHORUS CYCLE

The **phosphorus cycle** is the biogeochemical cycle that describes the movement of **phosphorus**.





CONCLUSION

- **Biogeochemical cycles are important because they regulate the elements necessary for life on Earth by cycling them through the biological & physical aspects of world.**
- **Biogeochemical cycles are a form natural recycling that allows the continuous survival of ecosystem.**



REFERENCES

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THANK YOU