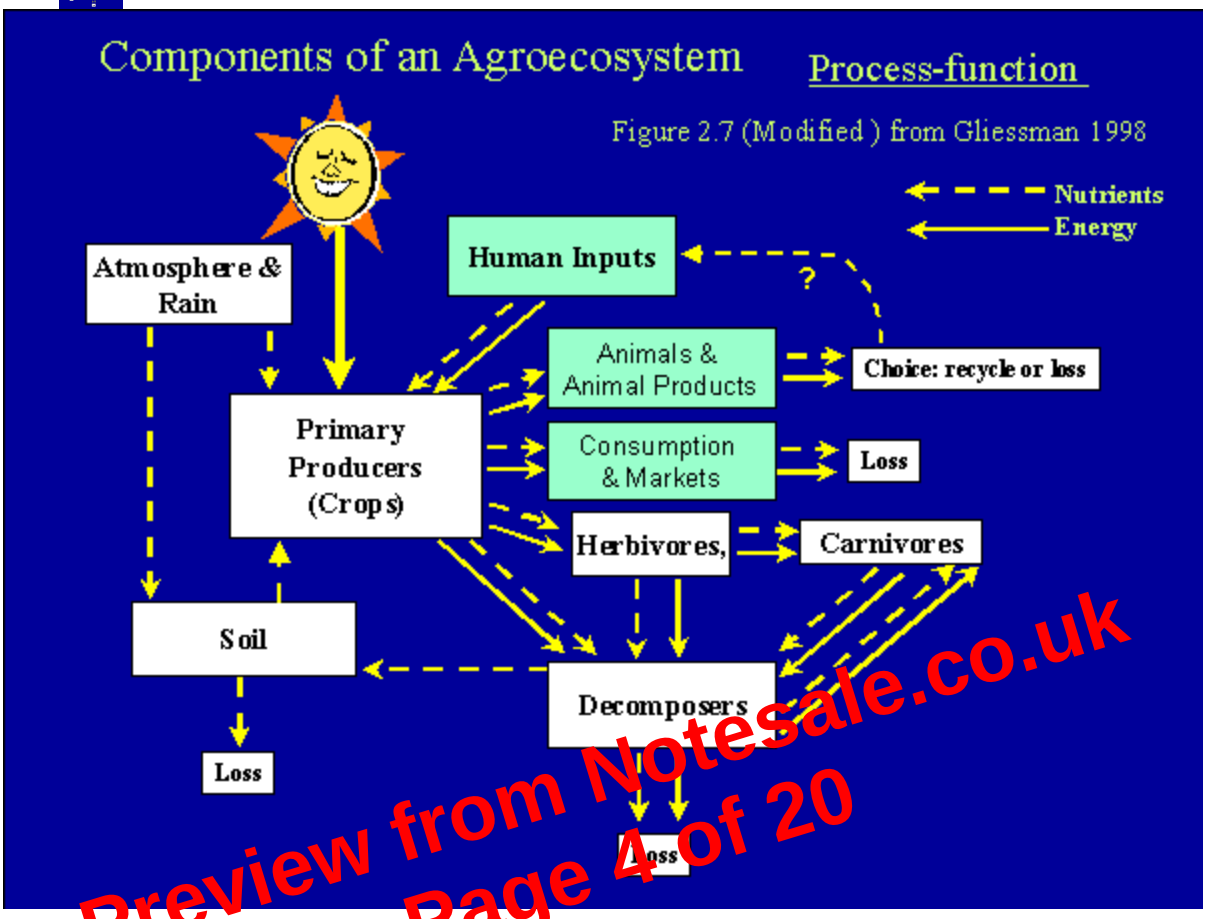


An **agroecosystem** is the basic unit of study in agroecology, and is somewhat arbitrarily defined as a spatially and functionally coherent unit of agricultural activity, and includes the living and nonliving components involved in that unit as well as their interactions.

And it's component list as given above.This components are interacting with each other and form an agroecosystem.

However, the GDDP trend has been growing at 4.3% CAGR from 2007-08 to 2012-13; with the Agriculture and Allied sector as the highest contributors at 4% for 2012-13.

2- Ecology:

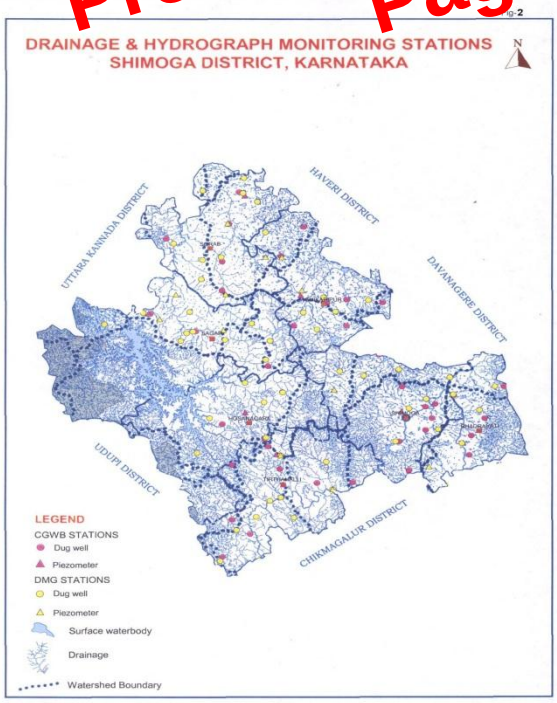
Land over analysis show vegetation has declined from 96.57% (in 1973) to 91.72% (in 2012). Major human induced ecological changes in the Western Ghats started with the arrival of agriculture and animal husbandry. Several industries were started in the early decades before independence, primarily to utilize the forest resources of the Western Ghats.

These have included saw mills, brick and tile, paper, polyfibre, matchwood, plywood, and 9 tanning. A few other industries have sprung up based on the mineral resources of the hills such as the steel works at Bhadravati. These created pressure on extraction of forest products. Pepper and cardamom, which are native to the evergreen forests of the Western Ghats, were also taken up as plantation crops on a more extensive scale in modern times.

except for Bhadravati and HosanAgara taluk head quarters. At Bhadravati and Shikaripur during all the five yearsbetween 1996 and 1998 the annual rainfall recorded is less than the average calculated for last ten years. At Hosanagar for the period between 1997 and 2001, the annual rainfall recorded is less than the average calculated for last ten years.

Taluk wise rainfall data for the last 3 years (2014-2016) suggest that average annual rain fall in the district varies between 874 mm at Bhadravati, which is located on eastern most part of district and 3341 mm at Hosanagar located on western part of the district. The taluk head quarters Sorab, which is the northern most taluk, has recorded an average annual rainfall of 1404.mm. The rainfall pattern suggests a steady decline in rainfall as we move from west to east. The mean annual rainfall for the period 2014-2016 in the Shimoga district is 1795 mm. The mean pre monsoon rainfall is 159mm, mean South West monsoon rainfall is around 1460 mm and North East monsoon season is around 178 mm. Annual Normals rainfall of all the taluks are given in the Average Annual rainfall during 2011 is 2176mm in which 96 mm is received during pre monsoon, 1878mm during South west monsoon and 201mm during North east monsoon.

1997:



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