

Some Remarks Regarding the Organization of the Living World

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Abstract

The work deals with the way notions regarding the organization of the living world emerged, and the way they fit in an unitary insight via the systems theory. The connections between species and biocenoses as community-based (multi-individual) systems are briefly discussed, as well as the major part played by biocenoses in the life of individual living systems and in the creation of a more propitious environment for the existence and the perpetuation of life on Earth.

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Introduction

The living world is, in all its forms, extremely diverse. It consists in milliards of organisms, grouped in a vast array of associations which form several living coverings which used to coat the largest part of our planet (Botnariuc, 1961, Godeanu 2007, Godeanu et al., 2010, Godeanu 2012). The fact is that in this huge biodiversity there is an order, a certain organization, which ensures the durability of life, in ways that cange with the altering of the environmental conditions present at the earth's surface (solar radiations, atmoshere, water, rocks, landforms, types of soil).

Practical knowledge regarding the organization of the living world has been, even since the emergence of man, a vital necessity. The survival and perpetuation of the species (i.e., of human populations) relied on the capacity of individuals to recognise plants and animals – useful ones or pests – and the places they could find theme. When some of the human populations started migrating, men became aware of the great changes occurring in nature, on more and more vast and geographically diverse areas. One can assert that man, from the moment it became a thinking and speacking being, knew species – as individuals, as populations, as biocenoses (as part of ecosystems or of ecozones). When communicating, people used concrete names: goat, wolfe, falcon, herd, forest,