What imprint does agriculture make on the cultural landscape? The _____________________________ = the method of land survey through which land ownership and property lines are defined.

• The US adopted the cadastral system known as the _____________________________-____-____-____-which can be traced to the US Land Ordinance of 1785, which divided much of the country into “townships” laid out in 6 mi squares. It was divided into 36 “sections” each 1 sq mi. Sections were divided into quarter-sections or 160 acres of land. The lines were drawn without regard to ___________. The _____________________________ survey system is also evident in ____________, where the gov’t adopted a similar system.

• Another __________ system is the _____________________________ system used along the __________ seaboard using __________ features to __________ irregular parcels of land.

• A third system used in French Canada and the US __________ & __________ called the _____________________________ survey system, dividing the land into ________ parcels stretching from __________, __________, or __________.

• Society’s norms are reflected in property ownership and are reflected on the cultural landscape, such as the German system of _____________________________ in which all land passes to the oldest son maintaining large farms. (found in N. Europe and areas colonized by N. Europeans – the Americas, S. Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.)

• In cultures where land is divided among heirs, _____________________________ can occur resulting in small and/or scattered plots.

Villages

• Culture and physical features influence farming and housing patterns (i.e. Japan tightly packed due to large population & small land area)
  o In the US Midwest farmers live in _____________________________ due in part to the Township & Range survey patterns used and the mechanized manner in which the fields are cultivated.
  o In Java (Indonesia) houses are _____________________________ at intervals of about ½ mile, but farming is _____________________________ and done by _____________ & _____________.
Nucleated settlements are by far the most prevalent rural residential pattern in agricultural areas. The agrarian village remains one of the most common forms of settlement on earth.

Traditionally, the majority of the people in a village are involved in _____________ activities, and are closely connected to the land (most of their livelihoods depend on the cultivation of nearby _____________).

A) _____________ - houses in Japanese villages are tightly packed (need to allocate every available foot of land for farming); Western European villages built on dikes & levees (strassendorfs) to protect from flooding.

B) _____________ - the village may have begun as a hamlet, and developed by accretion.

C) _____________ - (rundling) European – similar to East Afr. circular village (w/ a central cattle corral).

D) _____________ - farm villages fortified for protection.

E) _____________ - most modern villages are planned this way; Spanish invaders in Middle America laid out their villages in this manner centuries ago.

Villages everywhere show evidence of _____________ and _____________ of buildings.

What is the Global Pattern of Agriculture and Agribusiness?

- _____________ farming dominates in the world’s economic core, and some places in the periphery and semi-periphery. _____________ is the agriculture of large scale ________ producers, and ________ type labor forces, _____________ & ________.

- Commercial agriculture has its roots in the _____________ of the 18\textsuperscript{th} & 19\textsuperscript{th} c.

  - Major changes in _____________ and _____________, especially _____________ have combined agricultural production and food processing regions.

  - the dependence on a single agricultural commodity.

- _____________ in Ghana, _____________ in Mozambique, ________ in Sri Lanka

Köppen Climatic Classification System

Wladimir Köppen (1846 -1940) classified climates on the basis of _____________ & _____________.

(A) Humid Equatorial Climates

  - (Af) ______________________
  - (Am) ______________________
  - (Aw) ______________________

(B) Dry Climates

  - (BW) ______________________
  - (BS) ______________________

(C) Humid Temperate Climates

  - (Cf) ______________________
  - (Cw) ______________________
  - (Cs) ______________________

(D) Humid Cold Climates

  - (Da) ______________________
  - (Dfb) ______________________
  - (Dfc) ______________________

(E) Cold Polar Climates

  - (E) ______________________

(H) Highland Climates

  - (H) ______________________
Cash Crops & Plantation Agriculture

Nonsubsistence farming – locked _________ countries into production of one or two crops. Conditions of sale often _______________

- Caribbean _________, Core places ________________ on imports and ______________ domestic production of the same commodities.
- ________________ agriculture is a ________________ legacy, which continues in Middle & South America, Africa, & ______________
- Bananas, sugar, coffee, & cocoa in ______________ & ______________
- Rubber, cocoa, and tea in ________ & ______________

Cotton & Rubber

- Cotton was produced on a large scale in _____________, & a smaller scale in ______, the ______ region (India & Pakistan – find it on the map), ________, ________, ________, & ________
- Today cotton producers compete with ________, ________, ________, & ________
- Cotton producers also not compete with ____________________ (nylon & rayon)
- Rubber plantations were located in ________________ because of the availability of ________

Luxury Crops

- _________ - tea, cacao, coffee, and tobacco. _________ (my favorite) was first domesticated in present day ________________, but today 70% is grown in _________________ & ______________. The US buys more than ______ of all coffee sold on world markets (I don’t drink that much!), ________ imports most of the rest. After ____________, coffee is the 2nd most valuable traded commodity in the world.
- If a producer meets requirements for organic coffee production, it can be registered on the ________________ and guarantees a “________________________” of _______ per pound. ________ purchases more than 10% of the global production of ____________ coffee.
- Compared to coffee, ________ is consumed in greater quantities in areas ________________, ________________, ________________, & ______________.

Commercial Livestock, Fruit, and Grain Agriculture (See map p 374 – 375)

The largest area of commercial agriculture lies ________________.

1. ______________ - in the northern margins of the ________________: NE __________, NW ________
2. ______________ - includes ________________, ________________, and ______________ in the _________________ & ______________ USA
3. ______________ & ______________ in more ______________ parts of the ________________ including ______________ US, ______________ Europe, & ______________ Russia with smaller areas in ________________, ______________, & ______________
4. ______________ in ______________ areas of the mid-latitudes, including southern Prairie Provinces of ______________, the ______________, ______________, ______________, & ______________

- a. ________________ = wheat planted in the spring and harvested in the summer
- b. ________________ = wheat planted in the fall and harvested in the spring.
- c. Wheat is also widely grown in ________________, _________________, ________________
(12) __________________ - raising animals for ____________ & ________________ such as leather in the ________, ________, eastern ________________ & ________

Thunen’s model works here with livestock ranching on the ______________ and consumers in the ______________. ______________ has overcome the problem of ______________

**Subsistence Agriculture**

Three types: (1) ______________________, (2) ______________________, (3) ______________________

**(Mediterranean Agriculture)**

(6) Areas (not just around the Mediterranean Sea) where _____ summer Mediterranean climates prevail including parts of ______________ & ________________, central ________________, at South Africa’s ________, and parts of SW & S _______________.

- Farmers grow tree type crops like ______________, __________, ______________, ______________, certain vegetables, & dates. _____ & olive oils are exported to distant markets.

**Illegal Drugs**

Farmers in the periphery may find more demand (and profit) by growing illegal drugs like

- ______________ - source of cocaine grown widely in ________________
- ______________ - source of heroin and opium grown in SE & SW Asia, especially ________, (92%) & ________________

**Environmental Impacts of Commercial Ag**

Industrialization and commercial agriculture has accelerated the pace of ______________ leading to land clearing, and cultivation resulting in ______________, changes in ______________ content, the presence of ______________ in soil and ground water

- The popularity of ______________ has led to ______________ to open up pasture for cattle in Central and South America.
- ______________ is an extremely intensive use of ______________, __________, & ______________

**Agribusiness & Changing Geog of Ag** *(Read Commodity Chains & Answer Questions on website)*

- the business of providing goods and services to support the agricultural industry.

- **Chickens** produced by large agribusiness companies operating ______________, ________, ________, and ______________.
- The company provides the ______________ and the ______________
- The farmer is responsible for the ______________ and maintaining proper ______________ & ______________
- The company guarantees a ______________ an even takes them away for ______________
- Enormous mechanized broiler houses are concentrated in Arkansas, Georgia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.
- **Hog production** - had increased due to demand in a similar way to chicken production in Oklahoma & Texas (and also North Carolina)

A global network of farm production is oriented toward the 1/5 of the world’s population that is highly ______________, ______________, and ______________.

**Loss of Productive Farmland**

expanding outward convert __________________ land into suburbs, some of the most ______________ farmland.

- The 12 most severely affected areas make up only 5% of the US farmland, but they produce 17% of the total agricultural sales.
- __________ Florida makes the list along with parts of California, North Carolina, Illinois & Wisconsin.
- One of the most intensive commercial agricultural areas is the ______________ peninsula (chicken industry) is now sought for the building of ______________ homes by ______________ who demand high standards – squeezing chicken production and causing the loss of jobs in the area. **This trend could have significant impact on commercial agriculture.**