

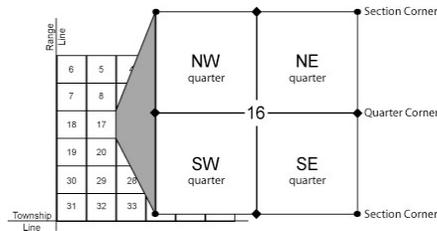
Unit 5 **11.2 What imprint does agriculture make on the cultural landscape? What is the global pattern of agriculture & agribusiness?**

Agriculture Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 11 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the information in the blanks.

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 _____ - _____ - _____



Meridian Marker beginning point for all land survey in FL - Tallahassee, FL

_____ which can be traced to the US Land Ordinance of 1785, which divided much of the country into "townships" laid out in 36 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 _____,

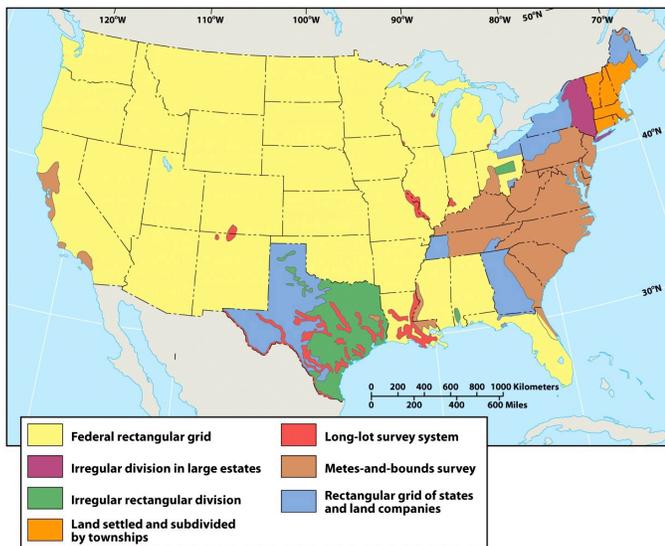


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- Another _____ system is the _____ - _____ - _____ system used along the _____ seaboard using _____ features to _____ irregular parcels of land.
- A third system used in French Canada and the US _____ & _____ called the _____ - _____ survey system, 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)
 - 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.
 - In Java (Indonesia) houses are _____ at intervals of about 1/2 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 _____).

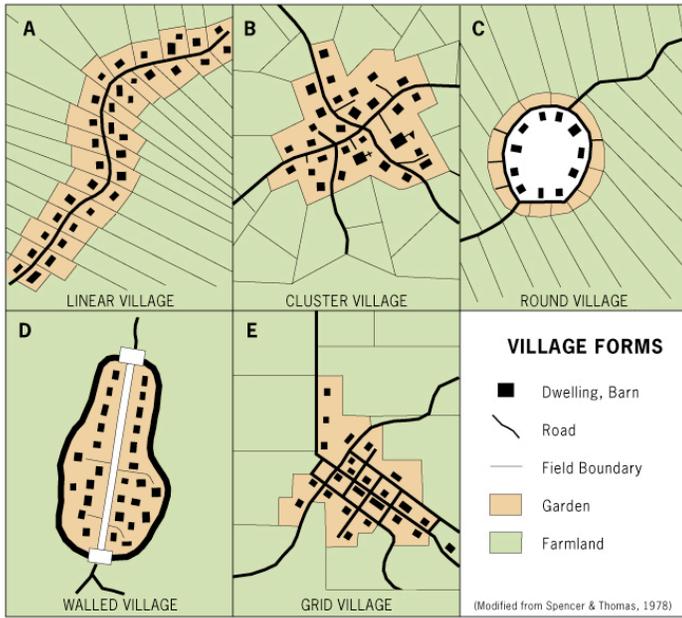
A) _____ - houses in Japanese villages are tightly packed (need to allocate every available foot of land for farming); Western European villages built on dikes & levees (strassendorfs) to protect from flooding.

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.



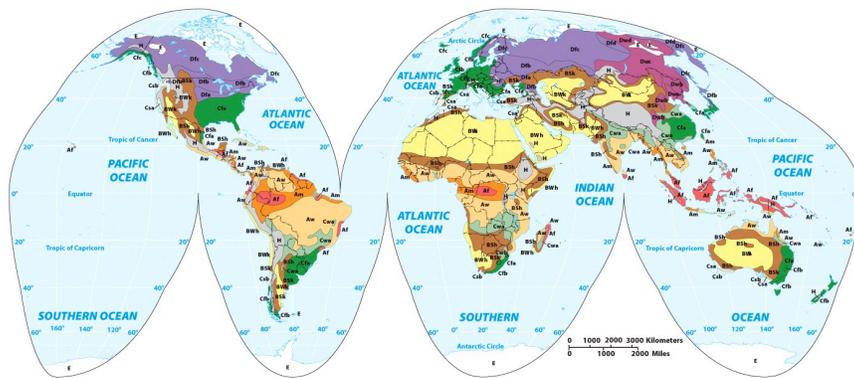
Villages everywhere show evidence of _____ and _____ of buildings.

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 _____ ranches, _____ equipment, and _____ type labor forces, _____ & _____.
- Commercial agriculture has its roots in the _____ of the 18th & 19th 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 _____ & _____.



WORLD CLIMATES
After Köppen-Geiger

A HUMID EQUATORIAL CLIMATE	B DRY CLIMATE	C HUMID TEMPERATE CLIMATE	E COLD POLAR CLIMATE
Af No dry season	BS Semiarid	Cf No dry season	E Tundra and ice
Am Short dry season	BW Arid	Cw Dry winter	H HIGHLAND CLIMATE
Aw Dry winter		Cs Dry summer	H Unclassified highlands
		D HUMID COLD CLIMATE	
		Df No dry season	
		Dw	

h=hot
k=cold

a=hot summer
b=cool summer
c=short, cool summer
d=very cold winter

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- (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) _____

WORLD AGRICULTURE

- 1 Dairying
- 2 Fruit, Truck and Specialized Crops
- 3 Mixed Livestock and Crop Farming
- 4 Commercial Grain Farming
- 5 Subsistence Crop and Livestock Farming
- 6 Mediterranean Agriculture
- 7 Diversified Tropical Agriculture - chiefly plantation
- 8 Intensive Subsistence Farming - chiefly rice
- 9 Intensive Subsistence Farming - chiefly wheat and other crops
- 10 Rudimentary Sedentary Cultivation
- 11 Shifting Cultivation
- 12 Livestock Ranching
- 13 Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Herding
- Nonagricultural Areas

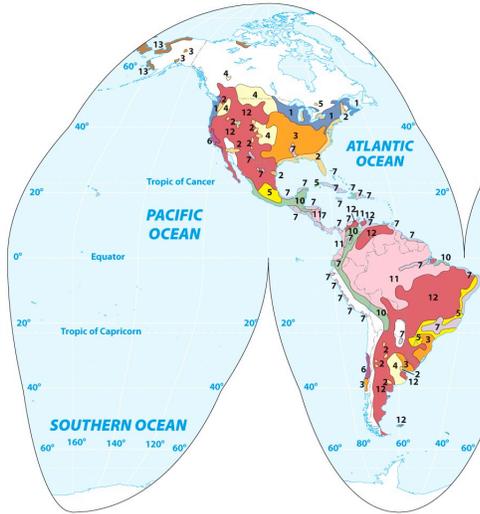


Figure 11.17 part 1
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Cash Crops & Plantation Agriculture

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 _____ & _____ 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) _____
 _____ (rice) (3) _____ (wheat)

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.**

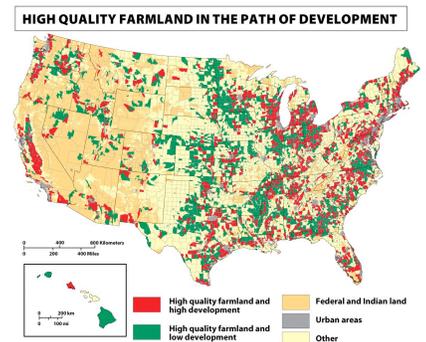


Figure 11.19
 Courtesy of American Farm Trust, <http://www.farmland.org/farmingontheedge/maps.htm>, last accessed November 2005.