

**Chapter
11**

**The Geographic Organization
of Agriculture**

**Rural and Agricultural
Geography 3**

Note: all of the following information in addition to your reading is important.

How is Agriculture Organized Geographically?

* The following can be answered using both the text and video.

• Define: commercial agriculture, and describe its origins - _____

• Define: monoculture, and give TWO examples - _____

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 Extensive Subsistence Farming - chiefly wheat and other crops
- 10 Rudimentary Sedentary Cultivation
- 11 Shifting Cultivation
- 12 Livestock Ranching
- 13 Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Herding
- 14 Nonagricultural Areas

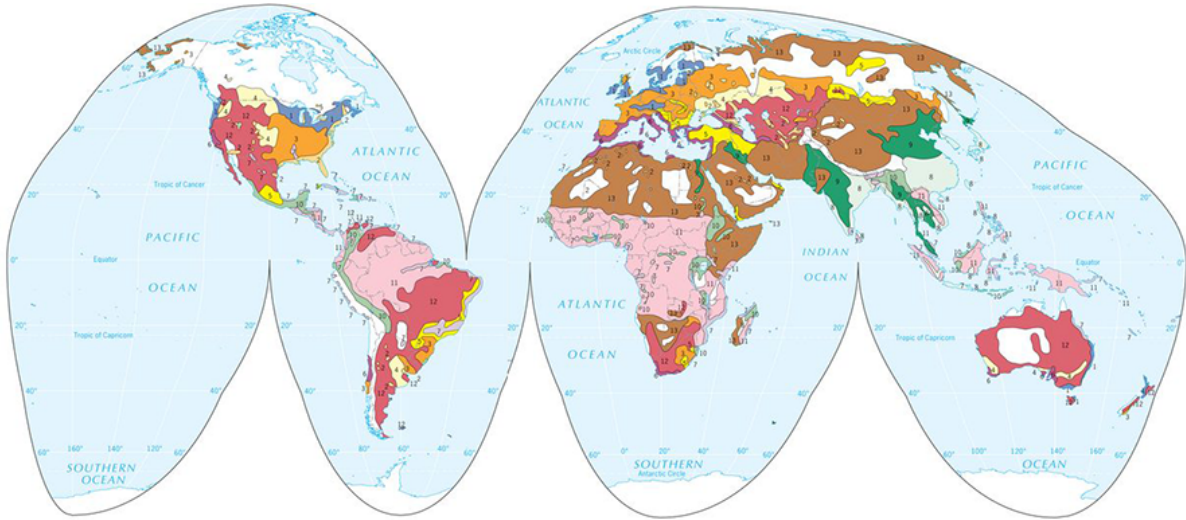


Figure 11.18 (L)
First Proof

Figure 11.18 (R)
First Proof

Non-Tropical Agriculture	Description	Major Locations
Dairy, Fruit, Truck, Market Gardening & Specialized Crops		
Mixed Livestock & Crops		
Commercial Grains		
Livestock Ranching		
Intensive Subsistence (Rice, Wheat & other crops)		
Extensive Subsistence (Shifting Cultivation & Nomadic Herding)		
Mediterranean		
Drug Agriculture		

- Define: containerization, and discuss how it has revolutionized the transportation of goods (e.g., food) - _____
- Define: cash crop, and discuss what most cash crops compete with (that limit the producers' abilities to control markets and prices) - _____
- Briefly discuss how tax regulations and/or subsidies influence agriculture - _____
- Define: luxury crop - _____
- Discuss the aim of "fair trade" - _____

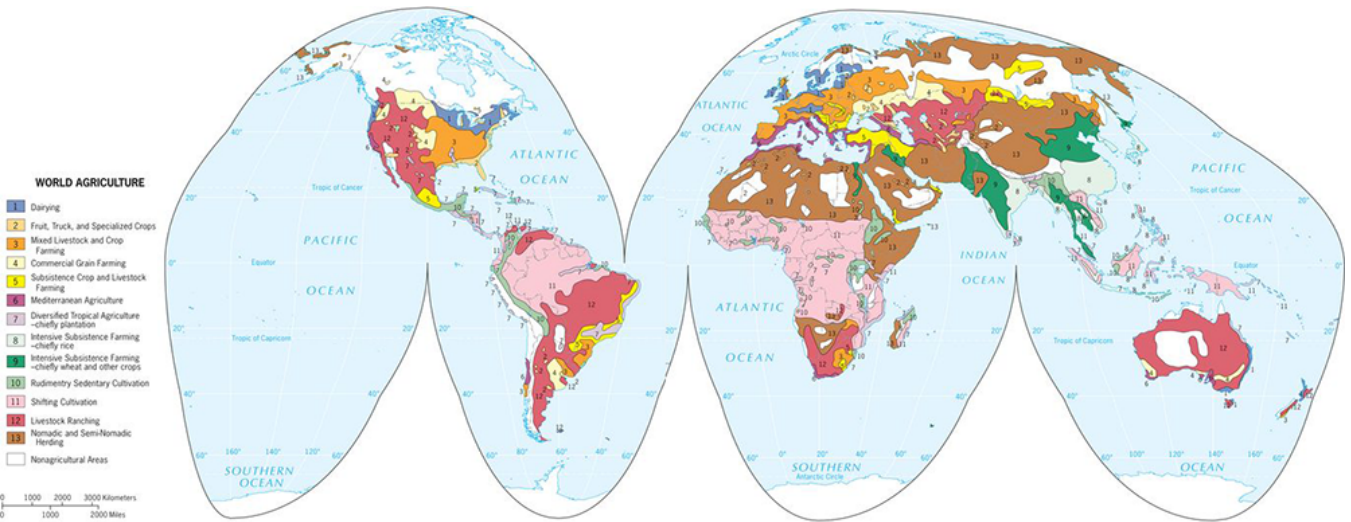


Figure 11.18 (L)
First Proof

Figure 11.18 (R)
First Proof

Cash and Luxury Crops	Description	Major Locations
Sugar		
Cotton		
Rubber		
Coffee		
Tea		
Tobacco		