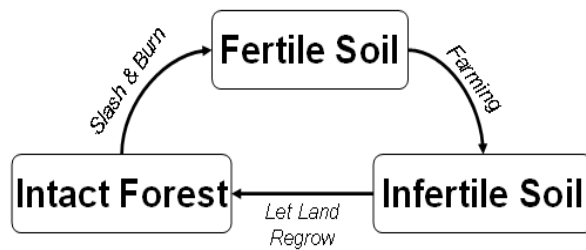
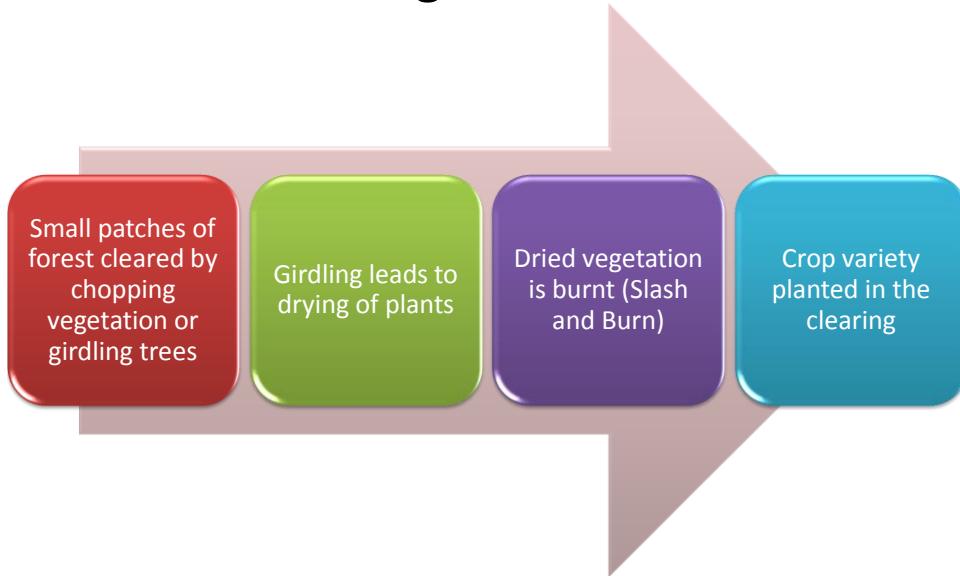


Hunting and Gathering

- The most ancient method of acquiring food
 - Small communities
 - Some depend solely on hunting, others rely on a few other sources
 - Rate of population growth is low
 - Nomadism
 - Economic situation is not very complex



Shifting Cultivation



Practices in shifting cultivation

- **Intertillage**
 - Taller, stronger plants shelter lower, fragile ones
 - Protection from harsh environmental conditions (heavy rainfall etc)
- Extensive tending not required until harvest
- Fertilizers not applied
- Same area cultivated for a period of 4-5 years until soil fertility is lost – **shift** to a new location
- New fields prepared – old fields are left uncultivated for long durations (10-20 years) – **land fallow period**



Plantation Agriculture

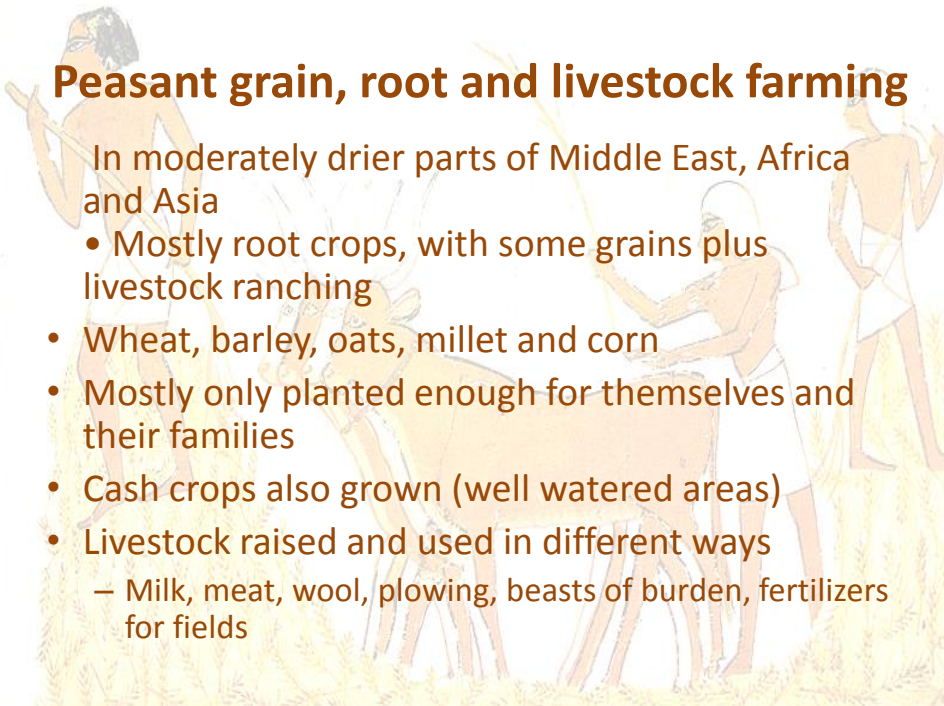
- Commercial agriculture system
- Tropical and sub-tropical areas
- Huge land-holding devoted to efficient, large-scale and specialised production of one type of tropical or sub-tropical crop market (coffee, tea, palm oil, tobacco)
- Mostly relies on hand labour
- Two-class societies – social and economic segregation
- Tensions frequently occur between labour and management
- Hired resident or non-resident labour



Peasant grain, root and livestock farming

In moderately drier parts of Middle East, Africa and Asia

- Mostly root crops, with some grains plus livestock ranching
- Wheat, barley, oats, millet and corn
- Mostly only planted enough for themselves and their families
- Cash crops also grown (well watered areas)
- Livestock raised and used in different ways
 - Milk, meat, wool, plowing, beasts of burden, fertilizers for fields





Paddy rice farming

- Mud-ditch, flooded rice fields – on terraced hillsides
- Drained and rebuilt each year
- Cash crops like tea, sugarcane, jute etc
- Double cropping (two crops in a single year)
- Large amount of organic fertilisers used
- Per-acre yields exceed those of other countries
- Took advantage of the Green Revolution



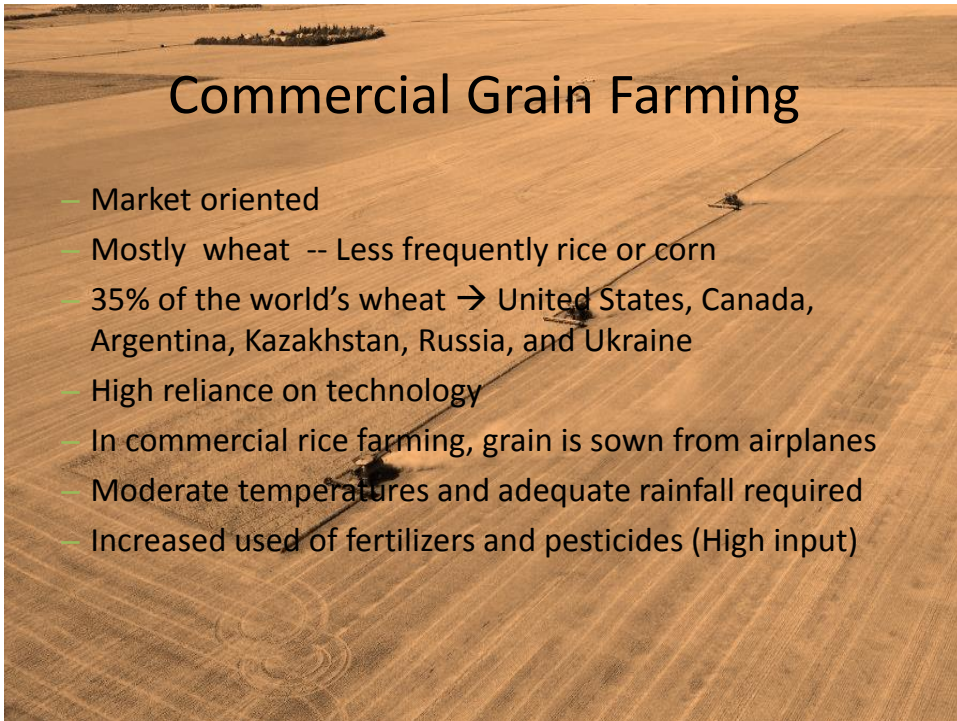
Market Gardening

- Small-scale home-based business (<1 acre)
- Production of fruits, vegetables and flowers
- Supplied directly to local consumers and retailers
- Manual labour- low requirement of market knowledge
- Variety of crops
- Low input and low output



Commercial Grain Farming

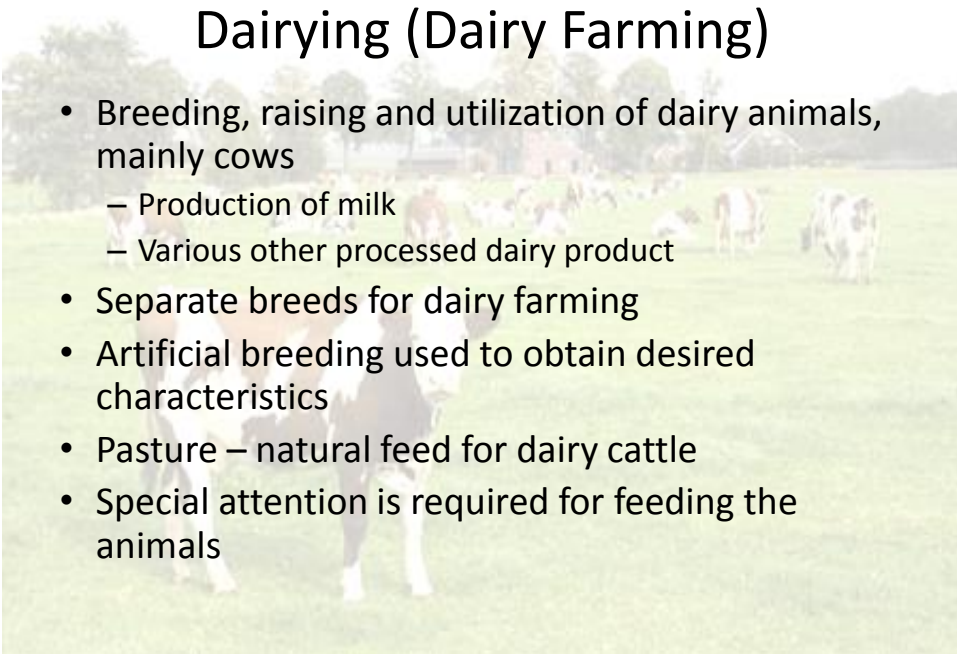
- Market oriented
- Mostly wheat -- Less frequently rice or corn
- 35% of the world's wheat → United States, Canada, Argentina, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine
- High reliance on technology
- In commercial rice farming, grain is sown from airplanes
- Moderate temperatures and adequate rainfall required
- Increased used of fertilizers and pesticides (High input)





Dairying (Dairy Farming)

- Breeding, raising and utilization of dairy animals, mainly cows
 - Production of milk
 - Various other processed dairy product
- Separate breeds for dairy farming
- Artificial breeding used to obtain desired characteristics
- Pasture – natural feed for dairy cattle
- Special attention is required for feeding the animals



Milk Production Facts

- In the last three decades, world milk production has increased by more than 50 percent, from 482 million tonnes in 1982 to 754 million tonnes in 2012.
- India is the world's largest milk producer, with 16 percent of global production, followed by the United States of America, China, Pakistan and Brazil.
- Since the 1970s, most of the expansion in milk production has been in South Asia, which is the main driver of milk production growth in the developing world.
- Milk production in Africa is growing more slowly than in other developing regions, because of poverty and – in some countries – adverse climatic conditions.
- The countries with the highest milk surpluses are New Zealand, the United States of America, Germany, France, Australia and Ireland.
- The countries with the highest milk deficits are China, Italy, the Russian Federation, Mexico, Algeria and Indonesia.



Nomadic Herding

- Found in Northwest Asia, the Middle East, North Africa and the Arctic Tundra
- Animal raised on pastures
- People move animals from place to place in search of available pastures
- **Characteristics:**
 - Subsistence
 - Travel
 - Sparse forage
 - Covers a large area of the world
 - Few products enter world trade
 - Poor quality livestock
 - Inadequate diets for livestock and people



Livestock Ranching

- Most popular in the US, Canada and Mexico
- Raising cattle, sheep and goats and horses in a **Ranch** (type of farm)
- Grazing livestock on large grazing lands
- Mainly used for meat or wool
- Small area for crop production and farming may also be present
- Major cause of deforestation and environmental degradation



Commercial Livestock Fattening

- Fattening of livestock to obtain high quality meat
- Mixed crop and livestock farming
- At least one-half of America's harvested agricultural land is planted with feed crops for livestock
- Over 70 percent of America's grain crop is used to feed livestock



Requirements of Livestock Industry

- Demand for animal products
- Feed
- Water
- Marketing/transportation system
- Enough space for livestock



Mediterranean Farming

- wheat and barley cultivation in the rainy season
- Drought-resistant vine and tree crops—grapes, olives, and figs
- Livestock herding—sheep and goats
- Rarely raise feed, collect animal manure, or keep draft animals
- Communal herds pastured on rocky mountain slopes
- No fertilizer used- grain fields lie fallow every other year
- Farmers can get all of life's necessities
 - Wool and leather for clothing
 - Bread, beverages, fruit, milk, cheese, and meat

