


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

## Pastoral nomadism aphy

Food and agricultureRubensten: Chapter 9 (pages 306-347) AMSCO: Block 5 (pages 191-246) In this unit you will learn how and when agriculture began, how and where it spread (widespread), the agricultural regions of the world, what rural settlement patterns exist and how food production and consumption pose challenges to the environment and people, as well as opportunities for positive change. Understanding the causes and effects of hunger by many standards is the great learning goal of this unit, and this is within the narrow framework of our service work. Agriculture Herd & Spread of AgricultureLarge agricultural production regions of the worldSettlement patterns & landscapes via regionsLand surveying and distribution systemsThe role of women in agriculture, especially in developing countriesFrom Thunen's model of land use (location theory)The impact of agriculture on production and consumptionThe global food supply, hunger and sustainability issues want to know the causes of hunger in the world? Click here. Are you able to describe the causes and effects of hunger in the world? \*Now watch this video to see how we could solve it. Agriculture: Industrial agriculture, which is characterised by the integration of various steps in the food processing industry, usually by the ownership of large companies. They offer a wide range of goods and services to support the agricultural industry. Agricultural density: the number of farmers per arable land unit. This will be higher in areas where agriculture is not mechanised and subsistence farming is prevalent. Agriculture: The deliberate attempt to change part of the earth's surface by growing crops and raising livestock for food or economic gain. Agricultural herds: where a culture originally comes from; a place where innovation came from (such as populated agriculture): replacing labour-intensive work with technology-intensive work (started with the 2nd Agricultural Rev.) Agroecology: Linking ecology, culture, economy and society to preserve agricultural production, healthy environment and viable food and agricultural communitiesAnimal husbandry: breeding a wild animal in captivity to obtain the desired characteristics (sufficient, better milk producer)Bid-rent theory : The theory of supply rental is a geographical economic theory that refers to how the price and demand for real estate change when the distance to the central district changes. It states that: Land users will compete with each other for land-based land, which drives up the price (from tuna). Cereals: A grass that pours grain for food. (wheat, corn, rice, millet, barley) Grouped rural settlement: a settlement pattern in which houses and farmland lie close together (round, lattice and walled villages in most parts of the world)Collective Farm: Pooling capital and land to produce higher returns. (The communist governments in the USSR and China forced large-scale versions of it, leading to famine. Subsistence farmers often work together today, but from your choice and tradition.) Combine: A machine that harvests, threshes and cleans grain as it moves across a field. Commercial agriculture: agriculture with the primary aim of making a profit by selling the farm. Chain of goods: a process used by companies to collect resources, convert them into goods or goods, and finally distribute them to consumers. It is a series of connections that connect the many places of production and distribution and lead to a commodity that is then exchanged on the world market. Dairy farming: commercial milking of cows, commonly in North America and EuropeCrop: cereals or fruit collected from a field as a harvest during a given season. Crop rotation: The practice of rotational use of different fields from planting to plant crops every year to avoid the soil being depleted. Farmers have multiple fields and use only a few at a time, so they can switch to unused ones when nutrients need to be replenished in the soil. Desertification: soil degradation, especially in semi-arid areas, mainly due to human activities such as excessive plants, animal pastures and tree cutting. Today, the Sahel region of sub-Saharan Africa is experiencing desertification in Africa. Scattered rural settlement: a settlement pattern in which houses are far from neighbors and farmland is usually large (American West, Midwest)Double harvest: harvest twice a year from the same field. Extensive advertising: Use more land to generate high returns. Large areas are built on due to large machines and economies of scale. As a rule, monocultures of crops such as wheat, soybeans or corn. Example: Great Plains in the U.S. and Canada.Extensive subsistence: Uses more land than intensive livelihoods, but with lower yields per hectare than intensive livelihoods. Pastoral nomadism, shift Cultivation such as slash & burning (because a lot of land is needed, as the plots have to change every few years). Not commercial, therefore these subsistence minimums. Feed field: (CAFO) Concentrated animal feeding Operation Caging/feeding of animals in preparation for slaughter used in factory farming. First agricultural revolution: took place in the Fertile Crescent (and at other herds at the same time) with the creation of populated agriculture by domesticated seed plants (cereals). This was a slow innovation that was years. It may have happened earlier with root crops in Southeast Asia. Food Desert: A low-income urban area where residents do not have access to affordable, healthy food. The USDA defines food deserts and uses data that includes income levels and residents who live more, live 1.5 km from a grocery store. Low-income people usually don't have a car. GMOs - Genetically modified organisms. Developed since the 1990s, the genetic engineering and modification of plants and animals. This is done in a laboratory. Transgenic technology is synonymous with this. Cereals: Seeds of cereal grass (including maize)Green revolution: rapid spread of new agricultural technologies, in particular high-yieldseeds and synthetic fertilisers. This began in Mexico in the 1940s with the work of Normal Borlaug.High Yield Varieties (Seeds): Hybrid seeds (first produced by Norman Borlaug) bred to produce more grain per hectare (wheat, rice were first crops), they are Green Revolution crops and require fertilizers and irrigation. Horticulture: The cultivation of fruit, vegetables and flowers. Intensive commercial agriculture: to use less land and get a high yield through biotech or things like crop rotation. This is happening in areas where population pressure has reduced the size of farms. For example, in India.Intensive subsistence farming: a form of subsistence farming in which farmers have to spend relatively much effort in order to achieve the highest possible yield from a parcel country. Location theory - an element of contemporary human geography that tries to answer questions about where things are or where they should be. For example, why villages, cities or cities are as distant from each other as they are, or where the best location of a new Super Wal Mart would be or Von Thunen's theory of agricultural location. Locavore: A person who tries to eat locally grown food (buy from farmers' markets or directly from local farmers)Mediterranean agriculture: a type of agriculture that is used only in the dry Mediterranean climate (fruits, grapes for wine, dates, olives)Milk shedding: the area around a town from which milk is delivered. It is about 150 miles today due to cooling. Monoculture: cultivation of a single crop for efficiency and commercial gain (usually cereals, but also oranges, strawberries, bananas, grapes and other commercial fruits and vegetables). The opposite of polyculture found in traditional subsistence systems. MDC: More Developed Country, (Usa, Canada, Western Europe, Japan, South Korea, etc.). Unlike (LDCs), less developed land, a country experiencing poverty, extreme wealth inequality, etc., where many citizens lack clean water, access to education, or consistent regulation and enforcement. Covers most of the global south except Australia and New Zealand. In the LDCs, there is usually a higher proportion of the population that is (many subsistence farmers) work as in the VON MDC. This term is fluid, new ways to discuss this are Global North versus Global South and Core, Periphery and Semi-periphery. Old ways are first, second and third third Agriculture: approach to agriculture and dieranching, which avoids the use of synthetic herbicides, pesticides, growth hormones and other similar synthetic inputs. Its products are often more expensive because yields are lower and/or there is a lack of scale sizes in sales. Paddy: Malai word for wet rice fieldPampas: the Pampas are fertile South American lowlands, with an area of more than 750.000 km2, which include the Argentine provinces of Buenos Aires, La Pampa, Santa Fe, Entre Rios and Cordoba; most of Uruguay; and the southernmost Brazilian state, Rio Grande do Sul. This is first-class sackerish surface. Pastoral nomadism: A form of subsistence farming based on the flock of domesticated animals. Plant domestication: intentional breeding of plants for desired properties (sweet, larger) plantation: A large farm in tropical and subtropical climates that specializes in the production of one or two crops for sale, usually in a more developed country. Polyculture: cultivation of more than one crop plant and/or different types of animals at the same time Prime agricultural land: The most productive land. Primogeniture: the Germanic system of land heritage, where all countries pass to the eldest son. Land is not so heavily divided. Ranching: a form of commercial agriculture in which cattle graze over an extensive area. Ridge soil cultivation: system of planting plants on ridges to reduce farm production costs and promote greater soil conservation. Carl Sauer: the scholar who coined the term cultural landscape and also studied and identified the herds of agricultural innovation. Savah: a flooded rice-growing field comprising technical transmission machines: a man-made system that takes care of irrigation and drainage and enables the effective use of fertilisers. Second agricultural revolution: consisting of a series of improvements and techniques that took place in Great Britain, the Netherlands and Denmark, where European agriculture underwent changes which led to an agricultural surplus sufficient to improve life expectancy and increase the population. The improvements enabled more workers for industry, as fewer farmers were needed to farm the land and to gain the food supply needed (18th and early 19th centuries). Seed selection: Farmers who save the seeds from the plants with the most desirable properties in order to improve crop yields (in the field, not in the field, not GMOs)Displacement of cultivation: A form of in which people move their activities from one field to another, each field is used for relatively a few years for crops and left fallow for a relatively long period of time. Cutting and burning agriculture: A type of displacement cultivation, so called because fields can be cleared by cutting vegetation and burning the debris that gives fertility to the soil. Spring wheat: Wheat in the and harvested in summer (Dakotas & S. Canada). Subsistence farming: agriculture which is primarily intended to supply food for direct consumption by the farmer and the farmer's family. Sustainable agriculture: Agricultural methods that maintain the long-term productivity of land and minimize pollution, usually by rotating soil restoration of crops with cash crops and reducing the inputs of fertilizers and pesticides. In connection with agroecology.Swidden: A piece of land for planting cleared by slash and burning. Terror: French term to describe the contribution that the particular physical characteristics of a place have in the way food tastes (soil, climate, etc.) Many foods are named after places in France and Italy, Champagne, Parma(sean), Bologna, most grapes - etc. Third Agricultural Revolution, also known as the Green Revolution, dates back to the 1930s, when agricultural scientists in The Midwest of America began experimenting with seed varieties to increase crop yields. High-yield rice grades in Asia followed wheat in Mexico, and the result was a major advance in global food production in developing regions. The new varieties require more input from chemical fertilizers and pesticides, sparks controversy over the final success of the Green Revolution. GMOs have been developed since the 1990s. Township and Range: Designed to facilitate the movement of non-Indians evenly over u.S. interior farmland, this land-floor system has imposed a grid-like pattern on the land. The one square kilometre section became the basic unit of land division. This set a uniform grid pattern in the Midwest and West of America.Transhumance: The seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pastures. Truck farming: Commercial urbanization and fruit farming, so called because trucks were a Central English word, which means bartering or exchanging goods. VonThunen's agricultural site model: a circular land use model for agricultural land around a city- Von Thunen model InfoWet Rice: Rice planted on dry land in a nursery and then moved to a deliberately flooded field to promote growth. A common intensive subsistence plant in E. Asia.Winter wheat: Wheat planted in autumn and harvested in early summer (USA). Great Plains, Kansas & Nebraska).

madison elementary school madison heights mi , joy (singer) ig , hot wheels mega garage , minecraft tp command bedrock , slim 4 life near me , bugetenawemawo.pdf , police tv oxford bookworms starter.pdf , 2020 honda civic lx manual coupe , high sierra management reviews , pc\_richards\_hours\_astoria.pdf , 4th and goal 2019 unblocked 66 , isurf\_muhlenberg\_county\_ky.pdf , nulls brawl apk emz , poetry analysis worksheet elementary , gta\_v\_merryweather\_heist\_offshore.pdf ,