

# PART THREE

## Traditional & Non-commercial Farms



# Types of Agriculture

- **Commercial farming** involves the production of food for sale.  
~ Ex: The large wheat farms of the prairies.



# Types of Agriculture

- **Subsistence farming** involves the production of food to feed your family.  
~ Ex: Your vegetable garden in the back yard.



# Types of Agriculture



- **Extensive agriculture** uses large region of inexpensive land in unpopulated areas.  
~ Ex: Cattle farming in western Canada.

# Types of Agriculture



- **Intensive agriculture** normally uses smaller tracts of land in more densely populated areas.

~ Ex: Dairy farming in the Goulds, NL.

# Types of Agriculture

- **Shifting cultivation** is another form of extensive agriculture.
- Planting crops in a region until fertility diminishes and then moving to a fresh area to plant means there must be lots of land available.

# Types of Agriculture

- **Nomadic herding** is similar to shifting agriculture in that it involves moving from place to place with an extensive use of land but differs in that nomadic herding involves the raising of cattle, sheep or other herding animals.



# Types of Agriculture



- **Agribusiness** is a form of commercial farming. It is run by large corporations that are self sufficient providing their own inputs and processing their own outputs.

# Case Study

- Rice Farming in Bangladesh
- Page 147-149
- Question 8



# Rice Farming in Bangladesh

- #8a
- Types of farming:
  - “Ferguson’s Vegetable Farm in Canada”
    - Commercial Farming
  - “Rice Farming in Bangladesh”
    - Subsistence Farming

- **#8b**

- Factors that would make it difficult or impossible for a subsistence farmer to become a commercial farmer:

	<b>Commercial farms</b>	<b>Subsistence farms</b>
<b>Size of farm</b>	- Large operations.	- Small, family-oriented.
<b>Type of equipment</b>	- Technologically advanced with low labor requirement.	- Labor intensive and not suitable for modern farm technology.
<b>Amount of yield</b>	- Very high amounts of yield due to scientific farming techniques, use of fertilizers/chemicals, and crop	- Low amounts of yield because farmers produce the same crops every year which depletes the soil nutrients.

# Case Study

- **Shifting Cultivation in Borneo**

- Page 149-151

- Question 11



# Shifting Cultivation in Borneo

#11a.

- **Types of farming:**
  - “Ferguson’s Vegetable Farm in Canada”
    - **Extensive** Farming
  - “Rice Farming in Bangladesh”
    - **Intensive** Farming
  - “Shifting Cultivation in Borneo”
    - **Intensive** Farming

# Shifting Cultivation in Borneo

#11

b) **Commercial** and **Extensive**

c) **Dayak people** – want to keep their traditional way of life.

**Government** – wants them to stop shifting cultivation and settle in more permanent areas to develop the forest for commercial logging.

d) The government wants to **intensify commercial** logging, so that the country can **increase its cash revenue**.

# Complete Worksheet

## **“Comparing Farms”**

- **Plantation Farming in Hawaii**

- Page 152-153

- Questions 12 & 13



- **An Agribusiness in the Philippines**

- Page 156-157

- Questions 17

# Plantation Farming in Hawaii

#12.

## (a) General type of climate:

- Humid, Tropical climate

## (b) Climate Pattern:

- Very warm temperatures throughout the year.
- Small range of temperatures from month to month.
- Even distribution of precipitation throughout the year.



## (c) Other countries where macadamia orchards can grow:

Brazil, Venezuela, northern Australia, Costa Rica, Guatemala

# Plantation Farming in Hawaii

#13 (a)

Inputs		Processes	Outputs
Physical	Human		
Climate	Labour	Harvesting (3)	Macadamia Nuts
Topography	Plants (trees)	Husking	
Volcanic Soil		Processing(at the factory)	

# Plantation Farming in Hawaii

**(b)**

	<b>Commercial Plantation</b>	<b>Family-owned, Commercial mixed- Vegetable Farm</b>
<b>Size</b>	<b>Very Large</b>	<b>Small to moderate</b>
<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Corporate ownership</b>	<b>Family ownership</b>
<b>Number of Crops</b>	<b>Single crop (the macadamia nut)</b>	<b>Variety of root crops</b>
<b>Labour Force</b>	<b>Many hundreds of workers</b>	<b>One or two hired workers</b>

# An Agribusiness in the Philippines

#17.

(a) Factors that make agribusiness a unique farming practice:

- **Self sufficient** farming operation that
  - Produces its own **inputs** (seeds, fertilizers, machinery).
  - Maintains its own **processing** facilities
  - Determines its own **outputs**.



## (b) Why are agribusinesses located in developed countries and not less-developed countries?

- Access to large amounts of **capital**:
  - Money for equipment
  - Building of plants
  - Marketing
- They need **technological** designs and equipment.



# An Agribusiness in the Philippines

(c) This corporation can offer a large variety of products because:

- It is a **huge operation**, uses **latest equipment / technology**, it has a lot of **capital**.

(d) They are able to beat their competitors because:

- They **work with other companies** (ex: Coca-Cola)
  - Hence, each company reduces each other's costs.
- They **control cost of production** and **export**
  - Own packaging business and sells directly to the consumer.