

Notes - Subsistence v. Commercial Agriculture

Subsistence vs. Commercial

Subsistence

- _____ works together
- People _____ they grow
- _____ traded or sold



Commercial

- Products raised for _____
- _____
- _____



Extensive vs. Intensive

Extensive

- A lot of land
- Less labor needed
- **Examples:**

○ _____

○ _____



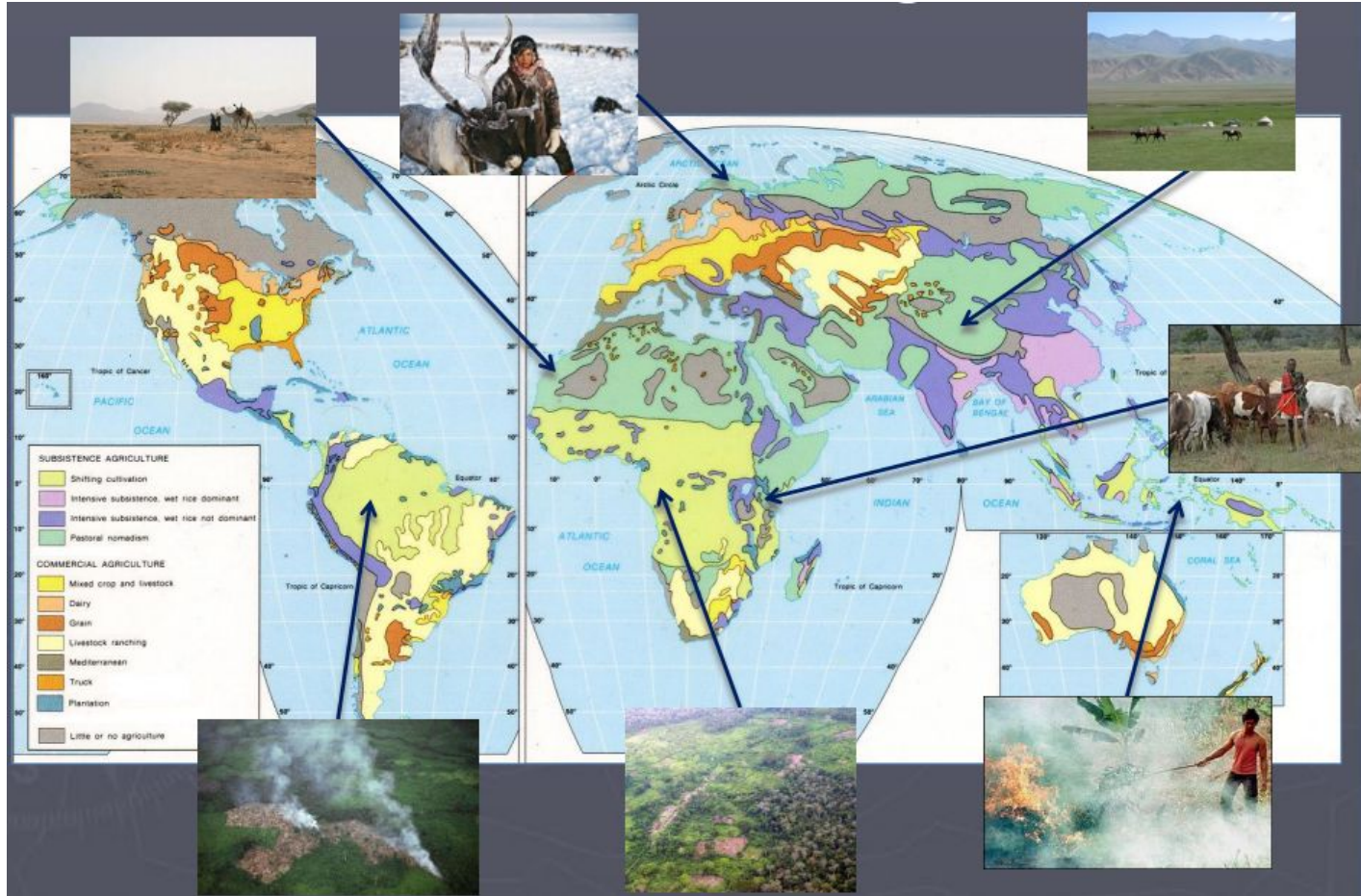
Intensive

- Small amount of land
- Lots of labor needed
- **Example:**

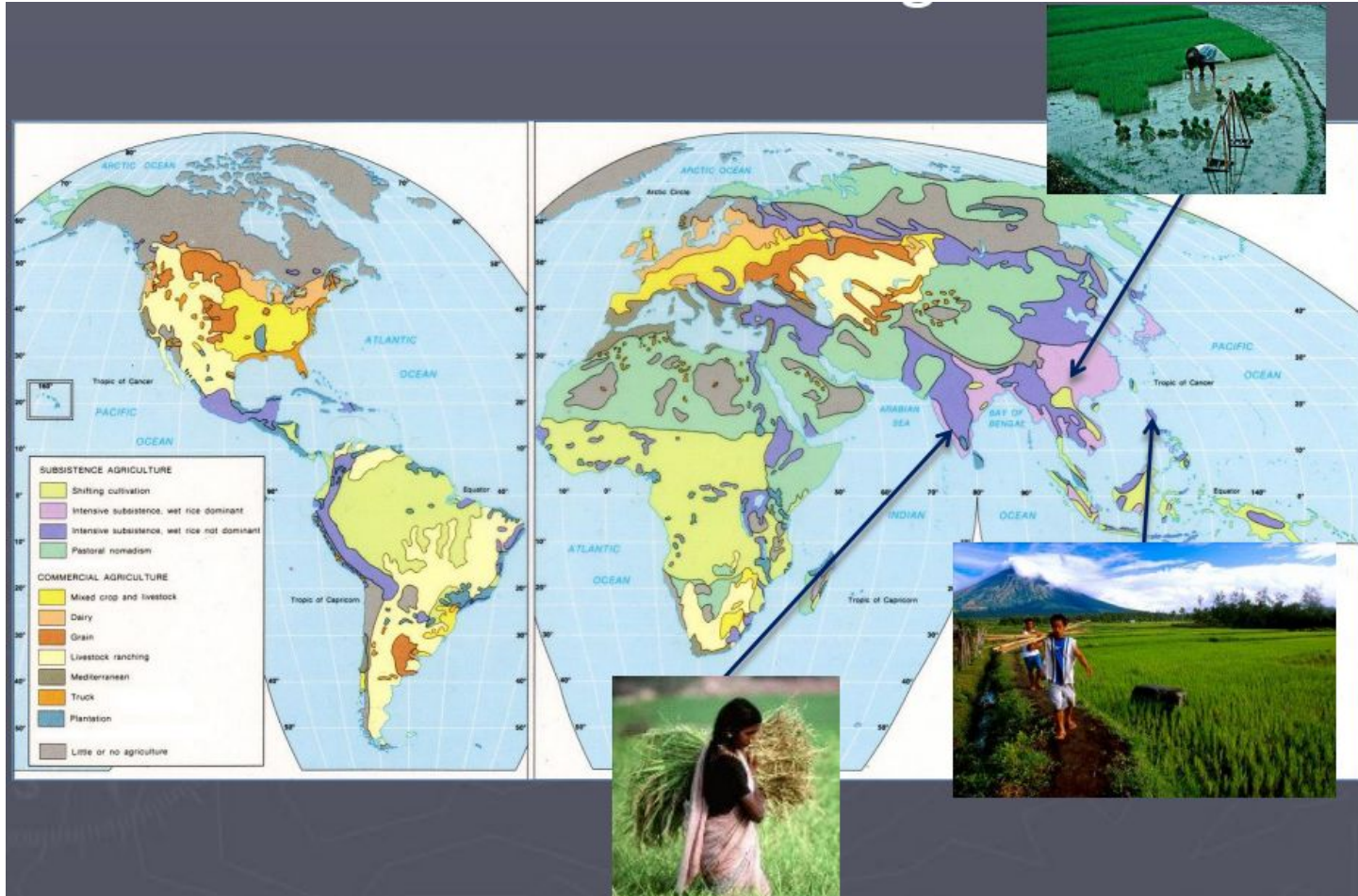
○ _____



Extensive subsistence Agriculture



Intensive Subsistence agriculture



Shifting Cultivation

- Also called _____
- Practiced in _____
 - Amazon
 - Congo
 - East Indies



PROCESS

- _____ trees/shrubs
- Burn felled trees to release _____ into the soil
- _____ for agriculture

Problems of Shifting Cultivation

- _____
 - Land is only productive for 2-5 years
 - Then needs to sit **fallow** for 15-20 years
 - _____ = **soil left to rest and replenish without any crops growing in it**
- _____
 - 20% of the land is used to feed only about 5% of the population
- _____
- **Loss of _____ flora and fauna**



Wet-Rice Cultivation

(_____ subsistence)

- Paddy rice farming
- _____, nutrient rich with _____
_____ **seasons**
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____



Labor Intensive process

- **Field Preparation**
 - Build, repair, clean canals, and dikes
 - Plow and smooth soils in paddies
 - Grow seedlings in nursery
- **Planting**
 - Plant seedlings
 - Raise water level as plants grow
 - After flowering, water level is lowered
- **Harvesting**
 - Rice stalks are hand picked



Nomadic Herding (_____ subsistence)

- Starting to change from mostly subsistence to a _____ business
- _____, **Semi-arid, and Arctic Regions**
- Migratory based on trend of herds
 - _____ - across a large area
 - _____ (**TRANSHUMANCE**) - changes in elevation
- **Declining lifestyle**
 - Cultural diffusion and governmental regulations are making it difficult to be a nomadic herder



Location of
Nomadic
Herding
Agriculture

