AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY UNIT 1

- Agriculture:
- Meaning:
- The Latin root of agriculture is ("agri (or) ager, soil, field, land" plus cultura, "cultivation"), which means "cultivation of land".

Definition:

- -Agriculture is the process of producing food, feed, fiber and other desired products by the cultivation of plants and rising of domesticated animals (livestock). The practice of agriculture is also known as farming.
- The cultivation and production of crops and plants, & rising of livestock for economic purposes and human needs.
- The science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool and other products.
- -Agriculture is a science that practicing of farming which includes growing of crops and rearing of animals.
- -Agriculture is the systematic raising of useful plants and livestock under the management of man.-Rimando T.J. 2004
- -Agriculture is the growing of both plants and animals for human needs.- Abellanosa A. L and H.M. Pava 1987
- -Agriculture is the deliberate effort to modify a portion of earth's surface through the cultivation of crops and the raising of livestock for substance or economic gain.- Rubenstein J.M. 2003
- -Agriculture would mean the cultivation of land. But agriculture includes for more than this. It also includes animal husbandry, tree culture, forestry and many other varied activities.Zimmerman 1951

Reference:

✓ Wells, Spencer: The Journey of Man: A Genetic Odyssey – 2003

- **Agricultural Geography definitions:**
- **BERHAND**:
- Agriculture geography stories to bring" height to the spatial variation in agriculture and reasons for it.
- **REEDS**:
- Agriculture geography is its broadest sense seeks to describe and explain the areal differentiation in agriculture.
- **SUMON**:
- Agriculture geography is defined as the man's and husbandry of land.
- JANET:
- The study of agriculture is concerned with individual forms having certain characteristics of area ,soil, crop, livestock and complicated functional relationship based on the natural environment economy and rural society.
- ANDREAE:
- Agricultural geography is a science of agriculturally transformed earth's surface with all its associated natural, economic and social relationships as reflected spatially.

- Agricultural geography has been defined as the study of spatial variation in agricultural activity, involving both the description of such variations and attempts to explain them-Johnston (1985)
- Agricultural geography has also been defined as the science which deals with the regional or spatial variations in the distribution of agricultural entities and to explain the causes of such variations.-Coppock (1969)

Agriculture geography refers to the field of study focused on the location of agriculture activities at the local, regional, national and world scales.-Symon (1970)

Reference:

- ✓ https://books.google.co.in/books?id=zBo_1ZJAQDAC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q_kf=false
- ✓ http://www.cropsreview.com/what-is-agriculture.html

NATURE

•Agricultural geography deals with the art and science of domestication of plants and animals.

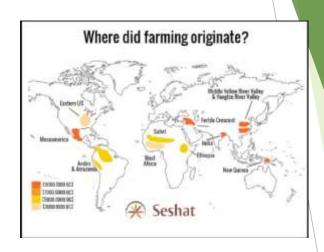
SCOPE

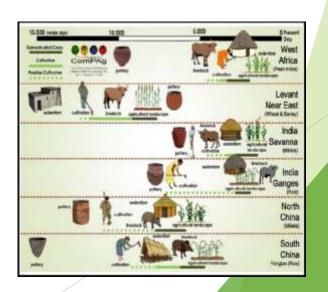
- The temporal scope: refers to time. It describes a phenomenon in a Certain location and time.
- The spatial scope: The agricultural geography has the enormous spatial scope which includes
 - 1. The Vertical
 - 2. The Horizontal
- The political -activities scope
- The Integrative scope
- The global scope
- The Theoretical scope
- The Interdisciplinary scope

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

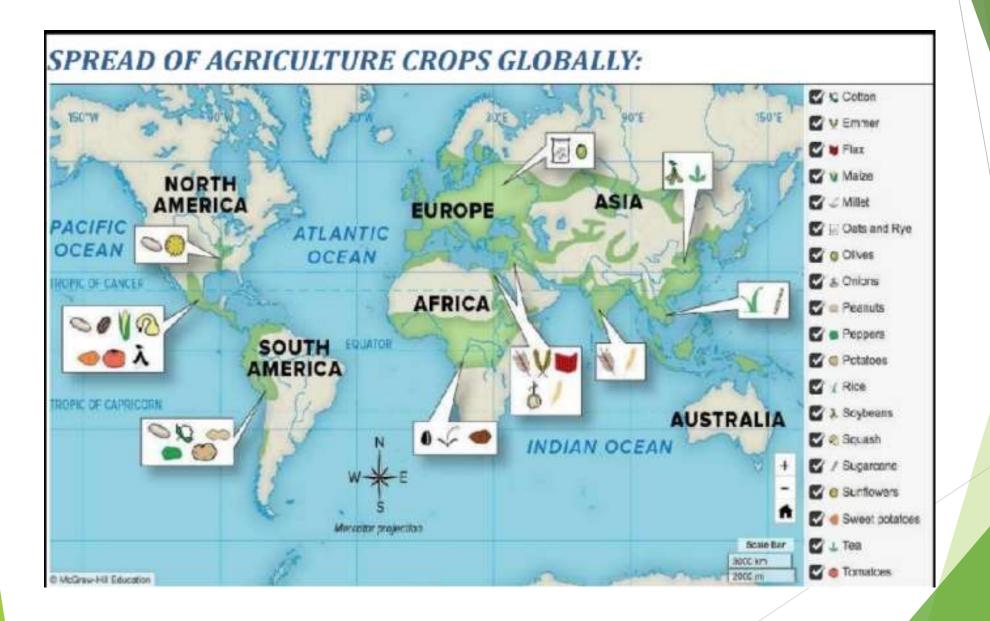
Agriculture has no single, simple origin.
Agriculture seems to have arisen in temperate regions before it showed up in the tropics around 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. Agriculture originated at 4 different places:

- 1) MidEast fertile crescent
- 2) China Yellow River
- 3) Egypt Aswan
- 4) Central America Tehuacan valley





SPREAD OF AGRICULTURE



APPROACHES

Approaches are important for the geographical investigation of subsisted on commercial agricultural system, Approaches are.

- 1) Commodity approach
- 2) Regional approach
- 3) Systematic approach
- 4) System analysis approach
- 5) behavioral approach
- 6) Interdisciplinary approach
- 7) Economic approach
- 8) Commodity approach
- 9)Ecological approach
- 10)Environmental or Deterministic Approach

DETERMINATS OF AGRICULTURE

There are two types of agriculture determinants:

- I. Physical determinants
- II. Social, cultural, economic and political factor
- > Land
- > Soil
- > Water
- > Air
- > Rainfall
- > Wind
- ➤ Humidity
- ➤ Temperature
- > Seed
- ➤ Irrigation

- ➤ Labour
- ➤ Machinery(electrical)
- ➤ Technology
- ➤ Animal feed
- ➤ Storage area
- ➤ Rain water Harvesting
- ➤ Tools- sickle, plough
- ➤ Livestock
- ➤ Transport
- ➤ Technology
- ➤ Fertilizer ,manure
- ➤ Power
- > Fence
- ➤ Natural Condition
- ➤ Transportation Conditions
- ➤ Price of a product
- ➤ Cost of production
- ➤ Taxation policies
- ➤ Production techniques
- ➤ Price of related goods

GENE CENTRE OF AGRICULTURE

- The place of origin of plants and animals in the world is called **genecentres**.
- A gene Centre is a geographical locale of wild ancestors of the modern cultivated plants.
- The National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) has its headquarters at New Delhi, located at latitude of 28 0 35' N, longitude of 70 0 18' E and an altitude of 226 m above mean sea level.

WHITLESSEY'S CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE

WHITTLESEY AGRICULTURE REGIONS

- 1. Nomadic herding
- 2.Livestock ranching
- 3. Shifting cultivation
- 4. Rudimentary tillage
- 5.Intensive subsistence tillage (with paddy dominance)
- 6.Intensive subsistence tillage(without paddy dominance)
- 7. Commercial plantation
- 8. Mediterranean agriculture
- 9. Commercial grain forming
- 10.Commercial livestock and crop farming
- 11. Subsistence crop and livestock farming
- 12. Commercial dairy farming
- 13. Specialized horticulture



THANK YOU