

## 47. Agriculture – types of agriculture

**Subsistence agriculture** – small farms, only small portion is directed towards market

**Commercial agriculture** – large farms, majority of products are sold at a market

**Intensive agriculture** – with big usage of fertilizers in relatively small areas, high outputs

**Extensive agriculture** – realized in large areas with few fertilizers and pesticides

Inputs to a farm	Outputs from a farm
Seeds	Crops
Farm animals	Farm animals
Mechanization (tractors)	Meat, milk, eggs, etc.
Capital (money)	Manure
Labour force (quality)	
Fertilizers	
Pesticides	
Insecticides	

The differences could be really apparent. For instance, in an extensive farm in Canada, yields (revenues) can be 2 tonnes/ha but in SE England it can be 8 tonnes/ha. Everything depends upon above mentioned factors (inputs in relation with outputs) and total area used for agriculture.

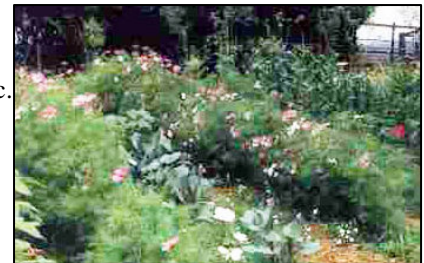
**Double-cropping** = having crops (harvesting) 2 times per year.

- e.g. in SE Asian countries thanks to hot climate, huge rains (monsoons), etc.

### **Selected farm types of the world**

#### Intensive gardening in Netherlands

- intensive growth of vegetables, fruits, flowers
- fertile soils and moderate climate
- average area = 12 ha
- cities: .....



#### Wheat farming in Canadian prairies

- extensive farming with low inputs in large areas
- high degree of mechanisation, few workers
- average area = 500 ha
- cities: .....



#### Subsistence farm in Kenya

- around the equator, infertile soils
- maize, beans, cattle (for milk and meat), family members working there
- average area = 2 ha
- in countryside, in rainforest



### **Keywords**

subsistence/commercial/intensive/extensive agriculture, seeds, mechanization, labour force, capital, fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, manure, yields/revenues, agricultural inputs/outputs, double-cropping, gardening, farming, beans, infertile soils