YEAR 12

GEOGRAPHY

HOME LEARNING KIT

**WEEK 2**

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**Lesson # 49**

**Strand : Human Geography**

**Sub Strand: Agriculture and Food Supply (Fiji)**

**Learning Outcome: Examine agricultural techniques used and how they affect the environment and food supply**

**Agricultural techniques**

1. Use of modern technical assistance to increase agricultural production – quantity.
2. Use of agricultural science technology to improve yields or products – quality.
3. Diversification to meet the demands of the consumers.
4. Diversification to meet the demands of the consumers.

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| 1. Intensive Agriculture

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| This a type of agriculture where there is a lot of capital and labour input such as to increase the production per unit area. Usually the piece of land is not given much time to fallow and there is great use of fertilizers, pesticides and weedicides. Eg. Sugarcane farming,etc. |

 1. Extensive agriculture

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| Extensive agriculture, as opposed to intensive agriculture, is a type of agriculture where there is little input of capital , labour, fertilizers and pesticides or weedicides. There is very little production per unit area (as compared with intensive agriculture). Hence, it would require a large area of land for production to increase. This type of agriculture is carried out low cost land or land that is owned by an individual or entity. It is also carried out in areas where population is low and usually the location is at a distance from its markets.  |

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**Activity**

1. **State two ways modern techniques have benefitted agriculture.**
2. **Describe one way in which modern technique has disadvantaged agriculture.**
3. **State one advantage of intensive farming.**

**Lesson # 50**

**Strand: Human Geography**

**Sub Strand: Agriculture and Food Supply (Fiji)**

**Learning Outcome: Examine traditional and contemporary technique of food security**

**CONTEMPORARY ISSUES**

1. **Uncontrolled Scientific Knowledge -** Uncontrolled science practices in agriculture would result in undesired agricultural products which would destabilize the equilibrium in our ecosystem.
2. **Climate change -** Climate Change has multiple effects to our environment. eg. Droughts, Flooding, Cyclones, etc.
3. **Coastal Flooding -** Coastal Flooding contributes to the destruction of agricultural land.
4. **High population Growth -** High population growth threatens food security and causes food scarcity.

**TRADITIONAL ISSUES**

1. **Traditional Practices** (from traditional to early industrialization)
* In the primitive ages humans used sticks and stones improvised for agricultural use.
* In the introduction of iron and steel in early industrialization stage, agricultural tools in these times developed into similar tools as those shown in these pictures.
* Traditional farmers have also modified their practices to utilize vacant spaces like backyards though raised plot farming.
* Other traditional farming practices include shifting cultivation (to allow land to fallow), crop rotation and basic animal husbandry.
* For all traditional practices, harvesting is done manually.

**Activity**

1. **State two ways to reduce the destruction from flooding to agriculture.**
2. **Describe one advantage of using traditional practices to agriculture land.**
3. **State how population growth is related to food security.**

**Lesson # 51**

**Strand: Human Geography**

**Sub Strand: Agriculture and Food Supply (Fiji)**

**Learning Outcome: DISCUSS problems related to agriculture.**

PROBLEMS FACED BY AGRICULTURE

1. Environmental
* Climate Change
* Natural hazards
* Depletion of resources
* Pets and diseases
1. Economic
* Increase cost of production
* Increase cost of fuel
* Decrease in market price
* Competition for the markets
1. Social
* Political instability
* High tax rate
* Expiry of land lease
* Lack of arable land

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**Activity** 

1. State **two** environmental problems faced by famers in Fiji.
2. Discuss how has expiring land leases affected the agriculture industry in Fiji.
3. State **two** economic problems that can affect the agricultural industry.

**Lesson # 52**

**Strand: Human Geography**

**Sub Strand: Agriculture and Food Supply (Fiji)**

**Learning Outcome: DISCUSS problems caused by and solution to agriculture**

PROBLEMS CAUSED BY AGRICULTURE

1. Environment
* Pollution
* Soil degradation
* Loss of biodiversity
* Destruction of habitats
1. Economic
* Leakage – foreign investment/expats
* Increase govt, expenditure
* Expenses of maintenance
* Inflation – increase in price of goods
1. Social
* Conflicts over land
* Poor working conditions
* Health risk – fertilizer deposits on vegetables
* Lack of space foe development

WAYS TO MINIMIZE THE PROBLEMS

* Controlled agriculture -
* Sustainable agri. -
* Agroforestry -
* Appropriate technology (Aquaponics/hydroponics) –

Activity Fill in the table below

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| Problem faced  | Problem caused | Ways to minimise |
| 1. |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |

**Lesson # 53**

**Strand: Human Geography**

**Sub Strand: Agriculture and Food Supply (Fiji)**

**Learning Outcome: Examine the types of agriculture and its effect on food supply**

**Types of Agriculture**

* Agriculture not only gives riches to a nation, but the only riches she can call her own.
* Nomadic Herding.
* Livestock Ranching.
* Shifting Cultivation.
* Intensive Subsistence Farming.
* Commercial Plantations.
* Mediterranean Agriculture.
* Commercial Grain Farming.

Activity

Study the article below and answer the questions

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|  Food Supply chain is a complex web of interactions and of actors: producers, inputs, transportation, processing plants, shipping, etc. § As the virus spreads and cases mount, and block downs increase there are seemingly countless ways the food system will be tested and strained in the coming weeks and months. § Today, no supply shock in sense of availability but there is starting to be a supply shock in terms of logistics of movement of food. § Upstream staple supply chain less vulnerable because is capital intensive than high value supply chain What we know FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN RETAIL FOOD & SERVICE FARMING & AGRICULTURE LOGISTICS PROCESSING S |

1. State two ways in which the food supply is affected by the corona virus.
2. Describe one way to curb the problem above.