

AGRICULTURE GLOSSARY

Agriculture or farming: to use land for growing crops or keeping animals.

Crop: a plant that is grown for food.

Field: an area of land that is used for keeping animals or growing food.

Monoculture: the practice of growing only one crop in an area.

Polyculture: the practice of growing several crops in an area.

Large estate: extensive landed property retained by the owner for his own use.

Smallholding: a small piece of land for cultivation (under 50 acres)

Irrigated land: crops that need to bring water to land through a system of pipes, ditches, etc in order to make plants grow.

Unirrigated land: crops that grow only with the rain.

Fallow land: cultivated land that has been deliberately left for a time without any crops on it to improve the soil.

Subsistence farming: a type of farming in which people produce enough food for themselves to live on, but not enough to sell.

Commercial agriculture: a type of farming in which people produce crops for sale.

Crops rotation: the practice of regularly changing the type of crop that is grown on a particular area of land, in order to keep the soil healthy.

Surplus: a quantity much larger than is needed.

Look for 13 words about agriculture:

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Most of the Africa, Asia and Latin America population works in agriculture.

In Asia there are two main types of agriculture:

- in mountain and arid areas subsistence agriculture is common (cereal and fruti) and nomad grazing is practised.
- Near great rivers and coasts, irrigation agriculture prevails, focusing on rice, which is grown for domestic use. Also plantations of rubber and tea (for exportation) can be found.

In Africa there are two very different agricultural economies:

- over two thirds of the land is used for subsistence agriculture to support rural families. Cereal, sweet potato, tapioca and dates are grown.
- In tropical areas, mainly the coast, plantation agriculture aimed at exportation is developed. The main products are coffee, cocoa, cotton and tobacco.

In Europe the primary sector is market-oriented. Its main features are the small labour force used, the intense mechanisation and the extended use for new techniques. (cereal, fruti and vegetables in irrigation crops, traditional dry corps are popular, such cereals, olive trees and vines). Intensive stock breeding can be found.

FISHING

Fishing is the capture of fish and other aquatic species.

There are **two types of fishing**: traditional fishing and industrial fishing.

- **Traditional fishing** uses small boats and it is done near the coast during the day and every day the fisherman sells his fish in the fish-market. It uses simple fishing techniques: hooks, networks, harpoons...
- **Industrial fishing** is used to catch a great volume of fish. It uses huge and well equipped boats to remain at sea for weeks or months. Their boats are large, called boat-factories and use advanced fishing techniques, like radars to detect shoal of fish. Also they have enormous freezers to preserve the fish in good conditions.

Nowadays, **fishfarming** is a new fishing technique. Fishfarming consists of raising and fattening sea animals and plants in swimming pools or surrounding coastal zones. They cultivate seaweeds and fish like sea bass, gilthead bream... and molluscs.

Match:

TRADITIONAL FISHING	Near the coast
	Weeks or months
	Every day
INDUSTRIAL FISHING	Networks, hooks, harpoons...
	Boat-factory
	At sea

Write the name:

		
		
		