

Key Issue 3: Where are agricultural regions in MDCs? pp. 342-351

● **MIXED CROP AND LIVESTOCK FARMING**

1. Where is mixed crop and livestock farming common?
2. Describe the irony between the amount of land devoted to crops vs. animals and the income generated by each in this region.
3. How does this type of agriculture allow farmers to more evenly “distribute their workload”?
4. Define/describe the following as they relate to crop rotation:
 - a. *cereal grains*:
 - b. *fallow*:
 - c. *rest crop*: (what would be an example?)
5. Where is the US Corn Belt and what crop is making rapid inroads among farms there.
6. In what different ways is the corn used?

● **DAIRY FARMING**

7. What is a *milkshed*?
8. Why do some regions specialize in “milk products” like cheese and butter rather than fluid milk? Identify some these important regions.
9. What country is the world’s largest producer of dairy products?
10. What problems do dairy farmers currently face?

● **GRAIN FARMING**

11. What is the principal difference between grains grown in “commercial grain farming” regions and grains grown in “mixed crop and livestock” regions?
12. Identify the three regions of large-scale grain production in North America.
13. How do farmers and combine companies make use of the fact that the wheat matures at different times in the spring and winter wheat belts?

● **LIVESTOCK RANCHING**

14. What type of climate is livestock best adapted to?

Key Issue 3: Where are agricultural regions in MDCs? pp. 342-351

15. Describe the “stages” of ranching as it has evolved in the US (and very similarly elsewhere) in the flowchart below.

Introduction and establishment	Open range and cattle drives	Fixed location ranching

16. Describe each of the following as they relate to cattle ranching in the US today:

a. **Herefords** (as opposed to Longhorns):

b. **feed lots**:

c. recent ranch ownership patterns:

17. Make brief notes to describe the following:

Ranching in South America	Ranching in Australia

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● **MEDITERRANEAN AGRICULTURE**

18. Describe the climatic conditions of Mediterranean climate and agriculture.

19. Most crops in Mediterranean lands are grown for _____ rather than for _____.

20. What is *horticulture*?

21. List the two most important cash crops of Mediterranean regions.

22. Describe the role (and changing role) of **California** in Mediterranean agriculture.

● **COMMERCIAL GARDENING AND FRUIT FARMING**

23. What three conditions make the US southeast an ideal location for this type of agriculture?

24. What are the two groups to whom “**truck farmers**” sell their crops?

25. List the ways that truck farmers keep labor costs low.

i.

ii.

26. What is “**specialty farming**” and where has it spread in the US?

27. Controls to what farmers plant-

*the _____ from the _____ to the _____

Von Thunen Model:

28. What is it? (explain the importance of proximity to market in the choice of crops on commercial farms)

29. Von Thunen model proposed by a _____ in _____ in _____ in a book titled _____.

30. Commercial farmers compare what two costs?

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31. How could the cost of transporting market goods be different?

32. Draw and label the Von Thunen model.

33. What assumptions were made by the creation of the Von Thunen model?

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34. Does this model match the pattern of agriculture in the U.S. or worldwide?



Where is the “market”?
What types of crops are cultivated where?
How are the two locations related?