

<b>RE M I N D E R S</b>	
<p>➤ <b>EXAM III – Final Exam Tuesday, May 22. Covers only Part III topics of this course.</b></p> <p>Textbook chapters for exam III: Selected parts of Ch. 6-12.</p> <p>➤ Two required essays (10% of your grade) were due Mar. 27<sup>th</sup>. Late penalty now applies.</p>	<p>➤ Course Evaluation Period runs through May 17. Check your Hunter email for instructions.</p> <p>Atlas Extra Credit III for final exam is available on the course home page. Blue scantron sheet is DUE MAY 15.</p> <p>❖ <b>Extra Credit: “Think Geographically”</b> Essays from any five of Chapters 4-12 chapters or the 3<sup>rd</sup> topic from required essay list plus 4 chapter essays .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Last day to submit is May 15 but it is best to do them as you finish reading a chapter.</li> <li>– Any other form of extra credit proposal must be approved by me in advance.</li> </ul>

**GEOG 101  
PART III**

# 23

## Economic Geography 1

### Chapters 9 and 12

Prof. Anthony Grande  
Hunter College Geography

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**Lecture Topics for  
Part III**

- ✓ I Intro. to Human Geography
- ✓ II Living on the Earth
- ✓ A. Habitat
- ✓ B. Demography
- ✓ C. Medical geography
- ✓ D. Population growth
- III **Economic Geography**
- IV Urban Geography
- V Political Geography

**GEOGRAPHY of ECONOMICS**

**Covers the geographic (spatial) aspects of an area's economy and development and the ability of a population to provide for itself outside of the bare necessities for existence (subsistence).**

Also called “economic geography.”  
Chapters 9 and 12

**ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**

When you link of a successful, profitable enterprise what geographic aspect (or word) comes to mind?

**LOCATION**

**LOCATION!**

**LOCATION!!**

**ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**

❖ **The application of geographic principles and tools to people's activities, business and government.**

- The study of the **spatial variation** on the earth of activities related to the **production, exchange and consumption of goods and services.**

✓ It relies heavily on maps, analytical methods and models in search for explanations.

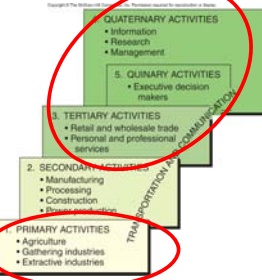
## Sectors of Economic Activity

There are three main sectors to economic activity:

1. **Primary:** taking from nature
2. **Secondary:** processing and creating
3. **Tertiary:** selling and serving

The less developed an area, the higher the percentage of the work force is found in the primary activities, especially food production.

The more developed an area, the higher the percentage of the work force is in the tertiary (service) sector.



## Importance of Food and Agriculture

**Food is a basic human need.**

- Food and water (after air) is the basis of life on earth.
- **Acquiring food is the oldest human economic activity in history** (push/pull/stay factors).
- **Food collection** was the first "survival activity" for people (gathering then hunting and later agriculture).
- ✓ **Availability and quality** have effect on population growth and distribution (population geography)
  - But not everyone can acquire enough nourishment naturally to lead full and healthy lives (medical geography).

## Remember Malthus?

Thomas Malthus predicted in 1798 that world population would increase faster than the food supply, creating cycles of mass starvation.

- Since 1798, the human population has increased from 1 billion to 7.2 billion.
- The mass starvation he predicted has not occurred.

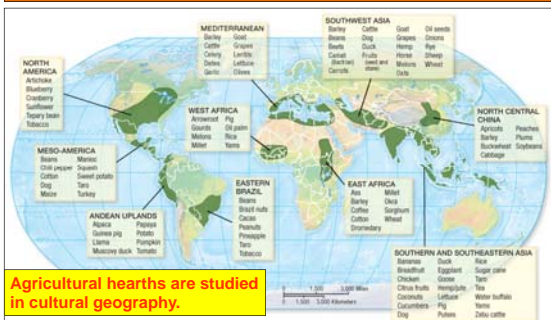
**WHY?**

Because people have come up with new technologies to produce, store and move food supplies.

## Changes in Food Production Since Malthus

- New crops
- Crop transplants
- Genetic engineering
- New cropland
- New lands
- Irrigation
- Transportation and storage advances
- Chilling/refrigeration
- Improved protection against spoilage and pests
- Green Revolution
- Technological advances

## Origin (hearths) of the World's Food and Livestock



Agricultural hearths are studied in cultural geography.

## Agricultural Productivity



### ❖ Scientific revolution in agriculture

- Began in 18<sup>th</sup> century Europe
- Application of science to agriculture
- Farm machinery increases yields
- Improvements in transportation, trade, and storage of agricultural products

### ❖ The Green Revolution (20<sup>th</sup> century)

## Green Revolution

❖ **Biotechnology** of the 20<sup>th</sup> century gave us a variety of new techniques for modifying organisms and their physiological processes for applied purposes.

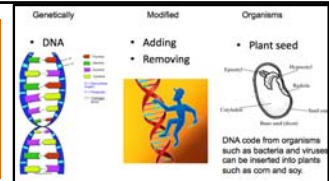
Gene splicing  
Recombinant DNA  
Genetically modified (GM; creating GMOs)  
Cloning  
Bio-farming

Faster growth  
Increased quantities  
Specified qualities  
Resistance to disease  
Resistance to insect pests  
Resistance to severe weather

➤ The 21<sup>st</sup> century has brought opposition to genetically modified crops and cloning.



## Genetically Modified Products



### GMO Foods



## World of Agriculture

Different types of land use and different methods of working the land to produce food.



## Types of Agriculture

- Nomadic herding
- Subsistence farming
- Intensive rice farming
- Mixed grains w legumes
- Mixed farming w livestock
- Prairie grain farming
- Mediterranean agriculture

- Plantation farming
- Ranching
- Irrigated agriculture
- Govt settlement schemes
- Urban agriculture
- Horticulture
- Floriculture
- Fishing (as a food source)
- Aquaculture



## Variables Determining Types of Agriculture

1. **Natural environment** (climate, water, soil)
2. **Most productive crops** in that environment (best suited for conditions)
3. **Level of technology** (ability to cope with environment and economic situation)
4. **Market orientation** (who is buying/using)
5. **Production for human or animal consumption** (consumer's quality expectations)

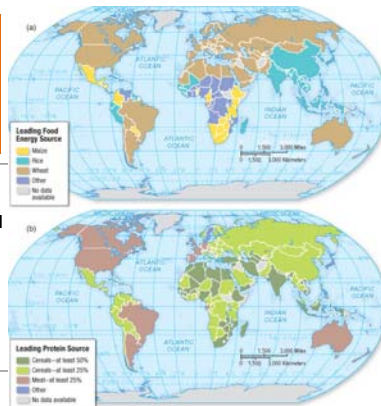
## Agriculture Terms

- ❖ **Nonagricultural land:** area too hot, too cold, or too dry for agriculture; cannot produce food to sustain a population.
- ❖ **Subsistence agriculture:** food produced for oneself and family.
- ❖ **Commercial agriculture:** food produced for sale.
- ❖ **Polyculture:** raising a variety of crops.
- ❖ **Monoculture:** specializing in one product.
- ❖ **Economies of scale:** greater earnings per unit produced by expanding the area used and/or the number of units produced.

## World Dietary Sources

These maps show the products that are the sources of energy and protein by country.

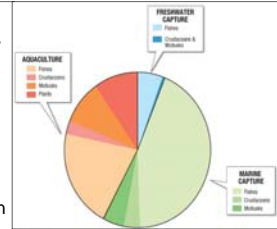
Now we have to think about the affects of global climate change on agricultural production



## Aquatic Food Supplies

❖ **Foods acquired from Earth's waters** including fish, crustaceans, mollusks, aquatic mammals, amphibians, plants, and other aquatic life.

- Supplies 2% of the world's daily calories and 8% of the world's daily protein.
- Many areas of the world rely on protein from the oceans to supplement local food supplies.



❖ **Fishery:** area where particular kind of fishing takes place



## World's Major Fisheries

