

## Plantation Agriculture

1. This type of agriculture was introduced by the Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics.
2. Important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples.

### ***Characteristic features***

1. This type of agriculture is practiced on large estates or plantations
2. Large capital investment
3. Managerial and technical support
4. Scientific method of cultivation
5. Single crop specialization
6. Cheap labour
7. Good system of transportation which link the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products.

The French established cocoa and coffee plantation in West Africa.

The British set up tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka, rubber plantation in Malaysia, sugarcane and banana plantation in West Indies.

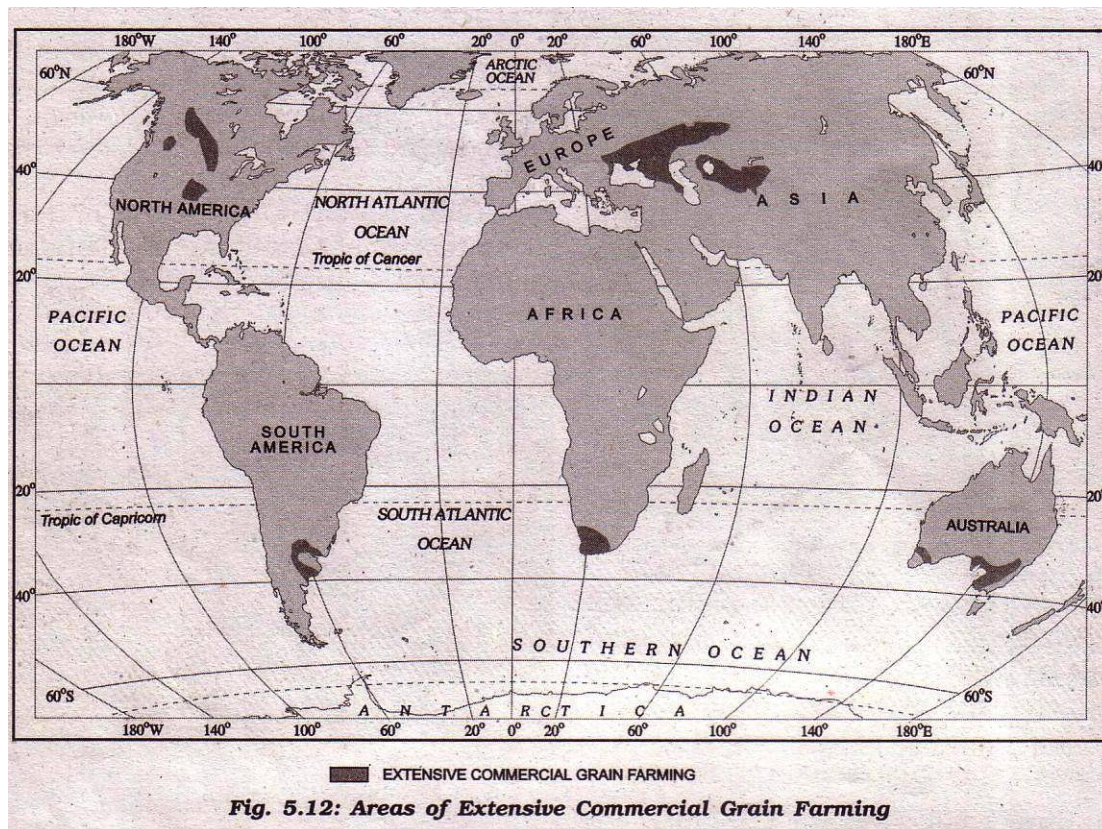
Spanish and American invested in coconut and sugarcane plantation in Philippines.

The Dutch had monopoly over sugarcane plantation in Indonesia.

## Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation

1. Commercial grain cultivation is practiced in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of mid-latitudes.
2. Wheat, corn, barley, oats and rye are grown
3. Specialization in single crop
4. The size of the farm is very large.

5. Entire operations of cultivation are mechanized.
6. There is low yield per acre but high yield per person.
7. Dependence on Market and Export
8. Huge expenses
9. Good means of transport and communication
10. This type of agriculture is developed in Eurasian steppes, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand.

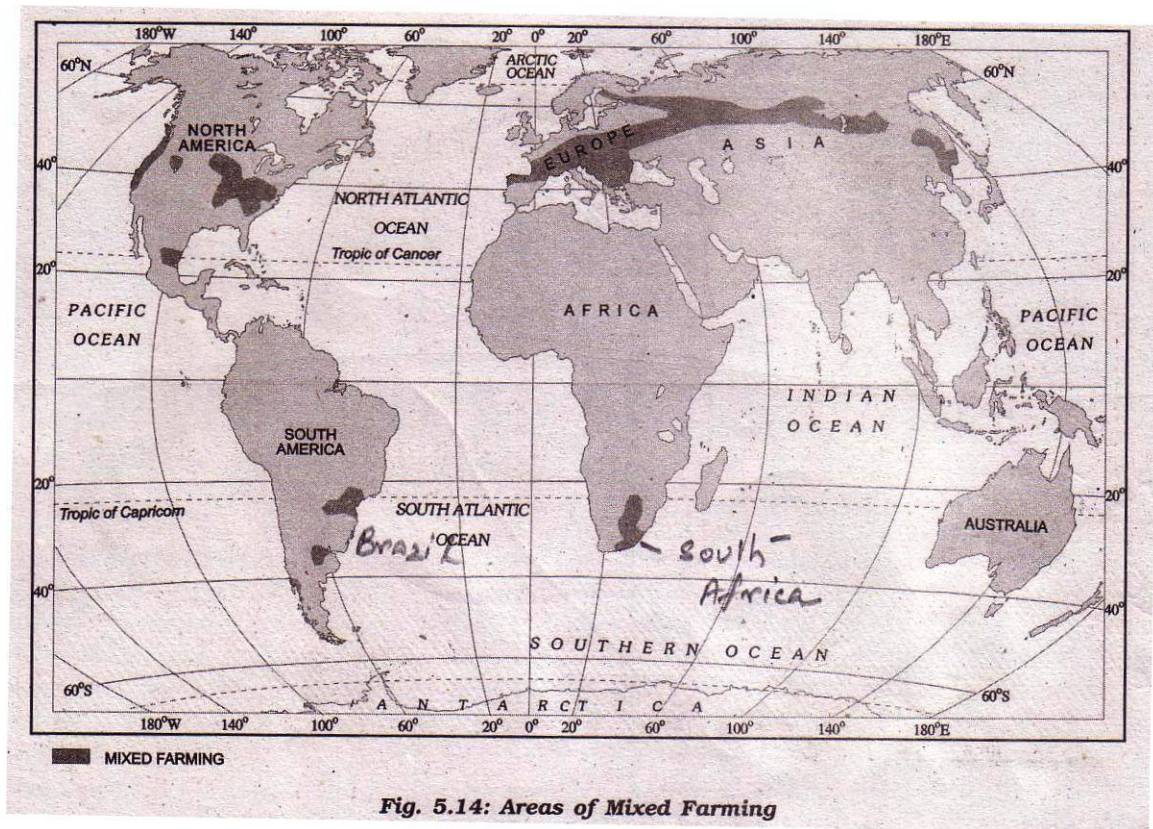


## Mixed Farming

It is a system of farming which involves the growing of crops as well as the raising of livestock.

1. This form of agriculture is found in the highly developed parts of the world, e.g. North-Western Europe, Eastern North America, parts of Eurasia and the temperate latitudes of Southern continents.
2. Mixed farms are moderate in size

3. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder and roots crops are grown here.
4. Crop rotation and intercropping
5. Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry
6. Animals like cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry are the main source of income other than crops
7. It is characterized by high capital expenditure on farm machinery and building
8. Extensive use of chemical fertilizers and green manures



## Dairy Farming

Dairy farming is a type of agriculture that is focused on producing milk. Species commonly used are cows but goats, sheep and camels are also used.

1. Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals.
2. It is highly capital intensive

3. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder and mulching machines add to the cost of dairy farming.
4. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services.
5. It is highly labour intensive
6. It is practiced mainly near urban and industrial centers which provide neighbourhood market for fresh milk and dairy products.
7. Good means of transportation, refrigeration, pasteurization and preservation is required
8. There are three main regions of dairy farming
  - a. North Western Europe
  - b. Canada
  - c. South Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania

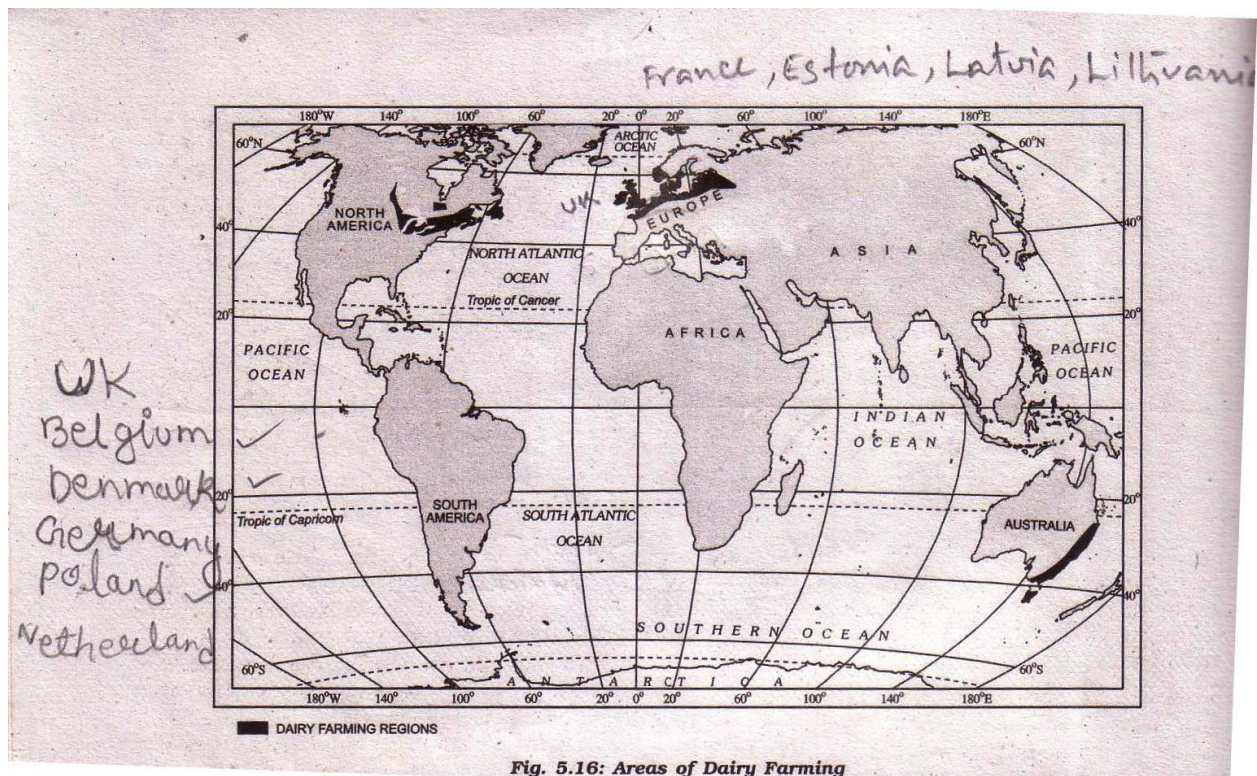


Fig. 5.16: Areas of Dairy Farming