

LESSON NOTE FOR WEEK FOUR (FAMVAR INTERNATIONAL SEC. SCHOOL)

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

CLASS: JSS1

TOPIC: TYPES OF AGRICULTURE

TYPES OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is of different types and these types of agriculture can be grouped into two forms, which are;

- I. Types of agriculture based on the level of production.
- II. Types of agricultural practices in the locality

I. Types of agriculture based on the level of production : The types of agriculture based on the level of production include:

A. Subsistence agriculture: Subsistence agriculture can be defined as the type of agriculture which involves the production of crops and animals by a farmer to feed himself or his family. The subsistence farmer does his farming on a small piece of land.

B. Commercial agriculture: Commercial agriculture is a large-scale production of crops for sale, intended for widespread distribution to wholesalers or retail outlets. In commercial farming, crops such as wheat, maize, tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana, cotton are harvested and sold in the world markets. Commercial agriculture includes livestock production and livestock grazing.

Types of agricultural practices in the locality: These include:

A. Pastoral farming: This system involves the rearing of animals that feed/graze on forage crops (grasses and legumes), such as goats, sheep and cattle. Pastoral farming could take three forms which are:

i. Ranching: which involves keeping large numbers of animals on a large expanse of enclosed land called a ranch, which may be under natural vegetation or planted pasture. The animals are allowed to move freely and graze within the confinement.

ii. Nomadic herding: It is a form of pastoralism when livestock are herded to find fresh pastures on which to graze.

iii. Ley farming: the growing of grass or legumes in rotation with grain or tilled crops as a soil conservation measure.

B. Arable farming: It involves growing crops such as wheat and barley rather than keeping animal or growing fruits and vegetables.

C. Mixed farming: Mixed farming is a type of farming which involves both the growing of crops and the raising of livestock. This type of farming is practised across Asia and in countries such as Nigeria, India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Afghanistan, South Africa, China, Central Europe, Canada, etc.

D. Crop rotation: Crop rotation is the practice of growing a series of dissimilar or different types of crops in the same area in sequenced seasons.

E. Land rotation: Land rotation(not to be confused with crop rotation) is a form of shifting cultivation where a piece of land is used for agriculture for several years before it is left fallow for several years to regenerate the soil fertility.

F. Livestock farming: Livestock is commonly defined as domesticated animals raised in an agricultural setting to produce labour and commodities such as meat, eggs, milk, fur, leather, and wool.

G. Fish farming: Fish farming or pisciculture involves raising fish commercially in tanks or enclosures such as fishponds, usually for food.

H. Shifting cultivation: Shifting cultivation is an agricultural system in which plots of land are cultivated temporarily, then abandoned and allowed to revert to their natural vegetation while the cultivator moves on to another plot.

HOMEWORK

1. List out two types of agriculture based on production
2. List out five types of agriculture based on practices in the locality