

TYPES OF FARMS:* ARABLE: 'Crops'

Need flatter land, warmer climate,
more fertile soils

* LIVESTOCK: 'Animals'

DAIRY

HILL SHEEP

Less fertile soils,
cooler, wetter
climate

Ground too
steep for crops
or machinery

* MIXED: 'Animals and crops'

May grow 'fodder crops' - crops
grown to feed the animals

EXTENSIVE FARM vs INTENSIVE FARM

Few inputs over a
large area
e.g. Hill Sheep farm

Many inputs in a
small area
e.g. Market gardening

FARM SYSTEM:

INPUTS → PROCESSES → OUTPUTS

e.g. Seeds → Sowing → Crops
Watering → Profit
Harvesting

FACTORS INFLUENCING FARMERS* PHYSICAL

- SOIL
- SLOPE
- ASPECT
- CLIMATE

* HUMAN

- CAPITAL
- LABOUR

Countryside & EnvironmentCOMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CAP)RECENT TRENDS/CHANGES IN FARMING:

- Mechanisation: MORE MACHINERY e.g. Tractors/Combine harvester
- Less workers: Machinery does job more efficiently and quicker.
- Crop rotation: Rotating crops to keep the ground more fertile.
- Set-aside land: Land left (set-aside) which farmer is paid for.
- Pesticides/chemical fertilisers: Increasing used to get bigger yields.
- Agribusiness: When a number of farms are run together like a business.
- Diversification: When the farmer gets income by other means.
- Quotas/Tariffs: These were set to reduce 'food mountains' - i.e. overproduction