

PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI
YEAR 12 GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 5 – WEEK:13-14-15 /LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES

Note: Warm greetings to you students I believe everyone are well and safe in your own bubble. On that note I'm sure everyone is busy with your studies especially when the worksheets and zoom classes is in progress. Remember we are at home but school work is given out for us to focus on. If you are asking why school when we have COVID-19? There is a saying education ends we die. So education is continuous and never end...Your education is important to us so we need your our students to cooperate for your own benefit.

Strand	Physical Geography
Sub Strand	Agriculture and Food Supply
Content Learning Outcome	i. Identify the nature and type of agricultural activities in New Zealand. ii. Discuss the different farm practices in New Zealand..

Week: 15

Lesson notes

Horticulture

- a commercial cropping of all fruits and vegetables.

1. Vegetables - Market gardens produce vegetables that are an important part of our market. Many of the market gardens are located near towns and cities which are the main markets for fresh vegetables. Lengthy transportation can severely damage crops and vegetables. This is the main reason so many market gardeners farm close to the urban centres where the crops are sold.

- A grower situated a long distance from the processing factory is disadvantaged by high transportation cost and crops spoilage.

2. Fruits

New Zealand has a wide range of climatic conditions that allows great variety of fruits to be grown. Fruits require a temperate climate such as apples, peas and peaches may grown in lowland districts throughout the country. Whereas most of the sub-tropical fruits varieties such as citrus, passionfruit, kiwifruit, feijoas, and tamarilla are grown in the northern half of the North Island.

Orcharding- the cultivation of orchards.

Hawkes Bay boasts as being the “ Salad bowl of New Zealand” because of the variety and quantity of its fruit production is very high.

The bay of Plenty lowland with its northerly aspects are rivaling the older established orchard districts.

Grapes, hop and tobacco

Grapes mostly grown for wine and grape juice. The main growing areas are Auckland, Waikato, Poverty Bay and Marlborough.

Hops – are grown mainly for brewing beer. The entire industry is located in Waimea country near Nelsoa.

Tobacco – Tobacco is grown for cigarette industry. The crop is confined to Nelson region mainly because of its climate and soil.

Farming practices of fruit farming

1. Planting of shelter belts – shelter belts are popular trees that give protection to crops and fruit trees. High (strong) winds can damage fruit trees and crops.
2. Mechanism – demand for labor is high when harvesting time starts. Many farmers have invested in machinery to help harvesting and to reduce reliance on expensive seasonal labor.
3. Quality control – Orchardist must replace old trees when their yield begins to fall.
4. Crop irrigation – irrigation system provides water which prevents trees and crops from drying in mid-summer drought.
5. Frost control – to avoid damage to fruits by the frost; farmers practice the following.
 - i. Installing smudge pots – are crude oil burners which are lit up when the temperature reaches low point.
 - ii. Installing irrigation spray – squirts out fine jets of water over the trees when the temperature falls to a dangerous pot.
 - iii. Installing wind machines – wind machines are electronic which are automatically switched on at low temperature to circulate the air.

Activity

1. Differentiate between crop rotation and rotational grazing.

2. Explain two possible ways farmers in New Zealand overcome problems arises during winter?_____

3. Define shelterbelts and give one advantage of it.

THE END