

9 types of agriculture

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A Beginner's Guide to Different Types of Agriculture

There are several steps of agriculture practices that eased farming methods and improved their productivity. Following are the world's most adapted types of agricultural practices that vary from region to region like permaculture. However, these types of farming practices changed the perspective of global farming.

Agriculture is a science which deals with crop cultivation and animal rearing for socio-economic benefits. It is an ancient practice that is used to produce food, fiber, and other necessary products and to earn a livelihood. Agriculture has played a significant role in human civilization and referred to as the basics of revolution.

To support the population in cities, plants and animal domestication were further transformed into several types of agriculture.

Being the most widely adapted profession in the world, every region has its own native crops, cropping methods, technical approaches, and types of animals.

Below the 11 most adapted types of agricultural practices along with their advantages and disadvantages are given:

Pastoral farming one of the most ancient types of farming practices. Pastoral farming is the animal raising practice only exhibits in cold and humid environments, which are not ideal for crop cultivation. These steep slopes are less nutritive and structured to support the growth of plants and the use of mechanization. These lands are generally suitable for grasses and weeds.

The probability of crop damage is higher in slopy areas because of the strong winds and high-water flow during rainfalls. Slopy areas are more favorable for the rearing of sheep not for dairy animals. Sheep can feed on grasses and can easily adapt to cold and humid environments.

Arable farming only involves the cultivation of crops. It does not involve the rearing of animals. Major purpose of arable farming is the cultivation of food crops to fulfill human needs. It can be performed on small scale, commercial, or on large agricultural farms.

This farming practice is mainly used to fulfill the rising demand for food and a healthy lifestyle. It mainly involves the cultivation of annual crops e.g., vegetables, grains, legumes, and potatoes.

Shifting agriculture involves the cultivation of crops on forest lands after clearing or burning the forest in the tropics. Native people practice farming on forest land until land loses its fertility. It generally takes three to

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five years for the land to lose its fertility or to grow overtaken by native flora.

Once the land loses its fertility, farmers move to the next forest and repeat the process in the coming years. This farming is mainly adopted in the tropics for the purpose of producing grains.

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