



GEOGRAPHY STUDY GUIDE

PRIMARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Factors of primary activities:

- ▶ Relief/ height/ shape
- ▶ Sea/ coast
- ▶ Soils
- ▶ Climate
- ▶ Human activities

Primary activities:

- ▶ Mining/ quarrying
- ▶ Oil/ extraction
- ▶ Lumber
- ▶ Arable farming/ fishing
- ▶ Hunting
- ▶ Fracking

Natural resources- a natural resource comes from the earth and is used by people.

Infinite resources (e.g water) / Finite resources (e.g oil)

Renewable resources:

- ▶ water
- ▶ solar
- ▶ wind
- ▶ geothermal

Non- renewable resources:

- ▶ wood
- ▶ fossil fuels
- ▶ coal
- ▶ gas

Pastoral farming- the farming of livestock

Arable farming- the farming of plants (crops/ vegetation)

Mixed farming- the farming of both animals and crops

Irrigation- take fresh water from one location and move it to a place with less fresh water

SUSTAINABLE FISHING METHODS

Role of the EU:

- ▶ Implement fishing quotas
- ▶ Implementation of sustainable fishing practices for EU industries

Impact on the locality:

- ▶ Small fishing regions may collapse if not protected by quotas.
- ▶ Unemployment leading to poor economy.

Role of the consumer:

- ▶ Avoid buying from unsustainable industries.
- ▶ Consume a variety of seafood products.

Globalisation:

- ▶ EU fleets competing with international fleets = price drop
- ▶ Open seas policy

SUSTAINABLE FARMING

- ▶ Natural fertilizers over artificial- artificial fertilizers strip soil of nutrients, migrate into ground water and other water sources. Also known as run- off.
- ▶ crop rotation prevents damage to soil.

SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY

- ▶ Replanting trees
- ▶ Recycling

OVER-FISHING

- Maximum growth is when the population is at 50% of the carrying capacity, this produces the largest maximum sustainable yield.
- Maximum sustainable yield- greatest rate of harvesting (MSY)
- Harvesting + natural mortality + predation should = reproduction

What causes over- fishing:

- ▶ unsustainable methods methods
- ▶ by-catch
- ▶ illegal, unregulated, unreported (IUU)
- ▶ advancements in technology - e.g sonar equipment (easier to locate fish) , larger fishing trawlers (decrease fishing effort)

Environmental effects of over- fishing:

- ▶ depletion of fish populations
- ▶ habitat destruction

Power x number of days at sea = effort

Aquaculture - underwater agriculture/ the breeding, rearing and harvesting of fish.

Quota - member states receive a portion of the overall fishing in that region.

Quotas set species - specific total allowable catch.

Fish stock - a sub population of a species independant of the total population of an area.

