

FOR D \rightarrow I GEOGRAPHY (MON'S)

Sub: ASIA Topic - Agriculture (China)

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Agriculture (China)

China is a agriculture based country in east-Asia. 19% of people are engaged in agriculture, China has very high density population but only 16% of land of China is available for agriculture. China, a country with more people and few farming lands, make a great achievement in agriculture: feeding 21% people in the world with only 9% farming land in the world.

With the increase of population and development of industrialization and urbanization, shortage of agriculture resources is becoming the restricting factor to agriculture development. §

Irrigation of Agriculture:-

Irrigation in ^{China's} agriculture is very important because ~~there~~ rainfall is not certain or definite. In ancient time China's farmers were totally dependent on natural rainfall because of unavailability of irrigation facility. In the Szechwan region ancient China the Dujiangyan irrigation system was built in 250 BCE to irrigate a large area & it still supplies water today. There are three sources of irrigation in China. ① Well ② Ponds and ③ Canals. Approx 50% of land of China is irrigated by Well. Total 1 crore well are there from 2 crore hect land are irrigate. South-China is irrigated by Ponds and 35% land are irrigated by Ponds. Canals are being developed in Szechwan, Kansu, Honan, Santung and Kyanshu are irrigated by Canals. 15% of China's land irrigated by Canals. There are ^{two} types of canals:-

① Water ways: These are navigable transportation canals used for carrying ships of goods & conveying people.

② Adequates:-

② Aqueduct. - There are water supply canals for the convenience of delivery of portable water for human consumption & agricultural irrigation.

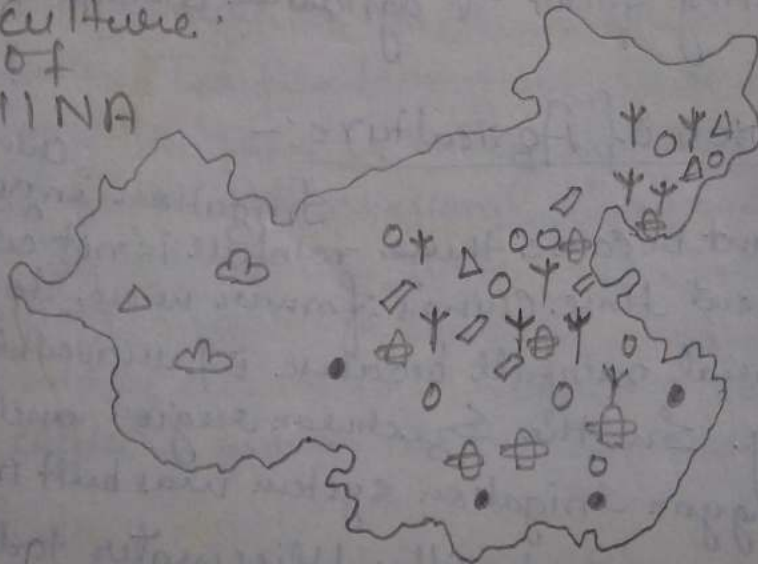
Agriculture Production:-

There are two important

① maize etc are industrial crop.

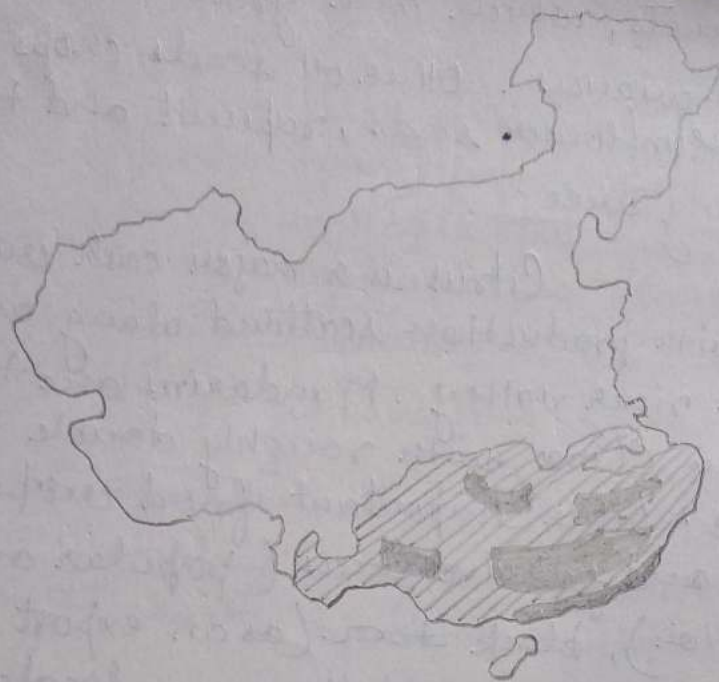
② Industrial crop. Rice, wheat, Soyabean, crop and cotton, Tea and silk are

Agriculture of CHINA



Rice:-

Rice is important crop of China's population. China is the largest producer of rice in the world. China produced 30.62% rice in 2005. About 24% of land on which rice is cultivated. South-eastern coastal region, Tachuan basin, Yangtze kiyang, Sikiyang are important regions where rice are cultivated. South China is also known as 'Rice of Bowl'. In 2004, 1765 crore tonnes of rice was produced in 26.2 lakh hectare of land. This yielded overall 6058 kg/hect. product of rice.



CHINA
Rice Region

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▨ Rice region
■ 60% rice prod.

Wheat:-

Wheat is most extensive crop of China after rice. China produces 16% of rice in the world and 32% of rice in the Asia. 25% of land is cultivable for wheat. In China, 200 to 225 lakh hect. of land where wheat is cultivated. North China are the main producer of wheat. Huang ho and Wihoo river valley are the important region for wheat production. Corn and millet are grown in north and north east China, and Oat is important in inner Mongolia and Tibet.

Soyabeans:-

Soyabeans are important in Chinese agriculture, supplying edible and industrial oils and forming a large share of agriculture exports. In North and northeast China, Chinese soyabeans are grown to be used in tofu and cooking oil. China is also a leading producer

of peanuts, which are grown in Shandong and Hebei provinces. Other oil seeds crops are sesame seeds, sunflower seeds, rapeseed and the seed of the tung tree.

Citrus is a major cash crop in southern China, with production scattered along and south of the Yangtze river valley. Mandarins are the most popular citrus in China, with roughly double the output of oranges. Other important food crops for China include green and jasmine teas (popular among the Chinese population), black tea (as an export), sugarcane, and sugar beets. Tea plantations are located on the hillsides of the middle Yangtze valley and in the southeast provinces of Fujian and Zhejiang. Sugarcane is grown in Guangdong and Sichuan, while sugar beets are raised in Heilongjiang. Sugarcane irrigated land in inner Mongolia. Lotus is widely cultivated throughout southern China. Arabica coffee is grown in the southwestern province of Yunnan.

Cotton:-

China is leading producer of cotton, which is grown throughout but especially in the areas of the North China Plain, the Yangtze river delta, the middle Yangtze valley, and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Other fiber crops include ramie, flax, jute and hemp. Sericulture, the practice of silkworm raising, is also practiced central and southern China.