

## Food, Soil, and Pest Management Chapter Twelve

### Soil Profile

- Mature soils are arranged in a series of zones called soil horizons. A cross-sectional view of the horizons is called a profile.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ horizon, surface litter
  - A horizon, topsoil
  - B horizon, subsoil
  - C horizon, \_\_\_\_\_ material

### Soil Triangle

- The soil triangle is a graphical representation of the different soil texture, which in turn helps determine soil \_\_\_\_\_ and permeability. The three main soil types are clay, sand, and silt. An equal measure of clay, sand, silt and humus results in a \_\_\_\_\_.

### Soil Conservation

- Soil conservation involves reducing soil erosion and restoring soil fertility. Various methods may be used:
  - minimum-\_\_\_\_\_ farming - use of special tillers that break up and loosen the subsurface soil without turning over the topsoil
  - no-till farming - use of special planting machines that inject seeds, fertilizers, and herbicides into slits made in the unplowed soil
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - creation of broad, nearly level terraces on steep slopes
  - contour farming - plowing and planting of crops across, rather than up and down, a gentle slope
  - strip cropping (intercropping) - alternating rows of one crop with another
  - alley cropping (agroforestry) - alternating rows of crops with trees or shrubs
  - \_\_\_\_\_ reclamation - planting quick-growing plants in gullies that form at the bottom of slopes to catch and hold sediment
  - windbreaks or shelterbelts - plant trees along cultivated land to block wind

### Restoring Soil Fertility

- Fertilizers partially restore plant nutrients lost.
  - organic fertilizers - three types of plant and animal material
    - animal manure - \_\_\_\_\_!
    - green manure - fresh vegetables
    - compost - created by layers of nitrogen wastes, carbon wastes, and topsoil
  - commercial inorganic fertilizers - manmade fertilizer with forms of nitrogen, \_\_\_\_\_ and potassium

### Environmental Effects of Agriculture

- Agriculture has a greater harmful impact on air, soil, water, and biodiversity resources than any other human activity.
  - biodiversity loss - loss and degradation of habitat and \_\_\_\_\_ runoff
  - soil - erosion, salinization, desertification
  - air pollution - fossil fuel use, pesticide sprays,
  - water - aquifer depletion, \_\_\_\_\_, runoff

### Types of Food Production

- There are two major types of agricultural systems, industrialized and traditional.
  - Industrialized, or high-input, agriculture uses large amounts of fossil fuel energy, water, commercial fertilizers, and pesticides to grow huge quantities of monocultures
    - \_\_\_\_\_ agriculture is industrialized agriculture practiced primarily in tropical developing countries (ex. bananas, coffee)
  - Traditional agriculture consists of two main types:
    - traditional \_\_\_\_\_ agriculture produces only enough crops or livestock for a farm family's survival
    - traditional intensive agriculture produces enough to feed their families and to sell for income

### **The Green Revolution**

- The green revolution refers to the introduction of scientifically bred or selected varieties of grain that, with high enough inputs of fertilizer and water, can greatly increase crop yields. The process involves three steps:
  - developing and planting \_\_\_\_\_
  - lavishing fertilizer, pesticides, and water on crops to produce high \_\_\_\_\_
  - increasing the intensity and frequency of cropping

### **Livestock**

- For thousands of years domesticated animals have provided humans with food, fertilizer, fuel, clothing, and transport.
- Currently about \_\_\_\_\_ people in developed countries have a diet based on high consumption of meat and meat-based products.

### **Downsides of Livestock**

- About 14% of U.S. topsoil loss is directly associated with livestock grazing.
- Cattle belch out 12-15% of all the \_\_\_\_\_, a greenhouse gas, released into the atmosphere.
- Livestock in the U.S. produce 21 more times waste than the country's human population.
- The hog population in \_\_\_\_\_ is second largest in the country (Iowa is #1), but has the greatest density. The majority of hog farms are in the coastal plain, which is prone to flooding.

### **Nutritional Problems**

- While there is enough food grown to properly feed all people of the world, it is not distributed equally, leading to several problems:
  - undernutrition occurs when people receive less than 90% of their minimum daily calorie intake of food on a long-term basis.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when people do not receive the proper amounts of protein.

### **Obesity**

- Humans have reached the point where there are more obese people than hungry people in the world.
- People in the developing world are adopting the Western lifestyles that contribute to obesity.
- No country in modern times has successfully reduced its number of overweight citizens.
- This shift from undernutrition to overnutrition has occurred in less than a generation, and has led to much greater instances of \_\_\_\_\_, heart disease, and high blood pressure.

**One Week of Food in Germany (\$507 US)**

**One Week of Food in U.S.A. (\$342 US)**

**One Week of Food in Ecuador (\$32 US)**

**One Week of Food in Chad (\$1.23 US)**

### **Pests**

- A pest is any organism competes with us where we don't want it or in sufficient numbers to cause damage
- Pesticides (or \_\_\_\_\_) are chemicals developed to kill organisms we consider undesirable

### **Types of Pesticides**

- Common types of pesticides include
  - Insecticides
  - Herbicides
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - Nematocides
  - Rodenticides
- The first generation of pesticides included \_\_\_\_\_, lead and mercury
- The second generation of pesticides included \_\_\_\_\_, chlordane and methyl bromide

### **Benefits of Pesticides**

- save human lives from insect-transmitted diseases like \_\_\_\_\_, bubonic plague and typhus
- increase food supplies and lower food costs
- increase \_\_\_\_\_ for farmers
- work faster and better than alternatives

### **The Ideal Pesticide**

- The ideal pesticide, which does not yet exist, would
  - Kill only the target pest
  - Harm no other species
  - Disappear or break down into something harmless
  - Not cause \_\_\_\_\_ resistance in target organisms
  - Be cheaper than doing nothing

### **Pesticide Problems**

- Problems with pesticides include
  - arrival of new pests that fill the \_\_\_\_\_ of the killed pests
  - at least 95% of pesticides do not reach target pests and end up polluting the environment
  - killing of natural predators and parasites with broad-spectrum insecticides
  - harm to wildlife
  - threats to human health (20,000 US cancer deaths per year attributable to pesticide residue)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ is the number one problem with pesticides

### **Bhopal, India**

- On December 3, 1984, one of the worst pesticide disasters in history occurred in Bhopal, India. The Union Carbide pesticide plant (Dow Chemical) released 43 tons of \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ gas, killing up to 5,000 people. Contamination damage persists today.

### **Pesticide Regulation**

- Pesticides are regulated by the \_\_\_\_\_, FDA, and \_\_\_\_\_
- Most regulations are set around tolerance levels of pesticide residue on foods, with little effort focused on the effect on the environment

### **Pesticide Alternatives**

- Genetically resistant plants (through artificial selection)
- Biological pest control (use of \_\_\_\_\_ predators)
- Crop rotation (to minimize loss)
- Biopesticides (use of plant \_\_\_\_\_)
- Insect birth control
- “Aqua heat” (use of boiling water spray on cotton, alfalfa and potato fields)
- Radioactivity (cobalt-60)

### **Integrated Pest Management**

- Integrated Pest Management is an approach in which each crop and its pests are evaluated as parts of an ecosystem. Then a control program is developed that includes a \_\_\_\_\_ of cultivation and biological and chemical methods applied in proper sequence and with the proper timing.