

## For Review and Consideration

1. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the economic systems labeled *subsistence*, *commercial*, and *planned*? Are they mutually exclusive, or can they coexist within a single political unit?
2. How is *intensive subsistence* agriculture distinguished from *extensive subsistence* cropping? Why, in your opinion, have such different land use forms developed in separate areas of the warm, moist tropics?
3. Briefly summarize the assumptions and dictates of von Thünen's agricultural model. How might the land use patterns predicted by the model be altered by an increase in the market price of a single crop? A decrease in the transportation costs of one crop but not of all crops?
4. What economic or ecological problems can you cite that do or might affect the *gathering industries* of forestry and fishing? What is *maximum sustainable yield*? Is that concept related to the problems you discerned?
5. What simplifying assumptions did Weber make in his theory of plant location? In what ways does the Weberian search for the *least cost location* differ from the recognition of the *spatial margin of profitability*?
6. How, in your opinion, do the concepts or practices of *comparative advantage* and *outsourcing* affect the industrial structure of advanced and developing countries?
7. As high-tech industries and *quaternary* and *quinary* employment become more important in the economic structure of advanced countries, what consequences for economic geographic patterns do you anticipate? Explain.

## Selected References

### Websites

The World Wide Web has a tremendous variety of sites pertaining to geography. Websites relevant to the subject matter of this chapter appear in the "Web Links" section of the Online Learning Center associated with this book. Access it at [www.mhhe.com/getis9e/](http://www.mhhe.com/getis9e/).

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# CHAPTER 11

## The Geography of Natural Resources

### Resource Terminology

- Renewable Resources
- Nonrenewable Resources
- Resource Reserves

### Energy Resources and Industrialization

#### Nonrenewable Energy Resources

- Crude Oil
- Coal
- Natural Gas
- Oil Shale and Tar Sands
- Nuclear Energy
  - Nuclear Fission
  - Nuclear Fusion

### Renewable Energy Resources

- Biomass Fuels
  - Wood
  - Waste
- Hydroelectric Power
- Solar Energy
- Other Renewable Energy Resources
  - Geothermal Energy
  - Wind Power
- Nonfuel Mineral Resources
  - The Distribution of Resources
  - Copper: A Case Study

### Food Resources

- Expansion of Cultivated Areas
- Increasing Yields
- Increasing Fish Consumption
- Land Resources
  - Wetlands
- Forest Resources
  - U.S. National Forests
  - Tropical Forests
- Resource Management
- Summary
- Key Words
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