## For Review and Consideration

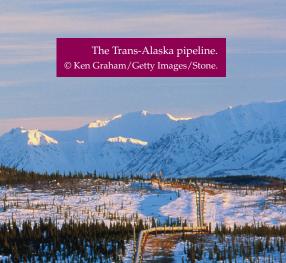
- 1. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the economic systems labeled *subsistence*, *commercial*, and *planned?* Are they mutually exclusive, or can they coexist within a single political unit?
- 2. How is *intensive subsistence* agriculture distinguished from *extensive subsistence* cropping? 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/.

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CHAPTER

## 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

For Review and Consideration

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