**Unit 4, Quiz 1: Types of Industries, Fisheries, and Farming in Canada**

**Types of Industries:**

**[Primary] [Secondary] [Tertiary] [Primary Manufacturing] [Secondary Manufacturing] [Basic Industries] [Non-Basic Industries]**

1. Secondaryinvolves the processing of primary industry products into finished goods (manufacturing, construction, utilities).
2. An industry that sells its products outside the community, bringing money into the community, is called a Basic
3. This industry type takes raw materials from the natural environment, with examples being agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, oil, and gas. Primary.
4. Primary manufacturing involves taking primary resources (iron, ore, coal, limestone etc.) and refining them into new raw materials (like steel).
5. This industry involves jobs that provide services that support primary and secondary industries, and society in general (wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance etc.) tertiary.
6. Secondary manufacturing involves taking the results of primary manufacturing and using it to create a finished product (taking steel, and using it to create a car or refrigerator)
7. Industries that sell their products within the community, and therefore do not bring money into the community are called Non-Basic.

**Fishing Industry:**

**[Renewable Resource] [Continental Shelf] [Inshore Fishing] [Offshore Fishery] [Sustained Yield Management] [Overfishing] [Uncontrolled Foreign Fishing] [Destructive Fishing Practices] [Freshwater Fisheries] [Sport Fishing]**

1. Destructive fishing practices occurred when fisherman would throw back into the sea unwanted dead fish, and never report to the government that the fish died.
2. An area of the Atlantic Ocean that is less than 200 meters deep, and therefore very good for fishing, is called the continental shelf. It also has shallower areas on it called fishing banks, which are less than 150 meters deep.
3. A renewable resource is a natural resource that will continue reappearing as long as the right actions are taken into consideration.
4. When the amount of fish the government allowed to be caught each year was too high, the result was overfishing.
5. Sport fishing generates money not by selling the fish caught, but by selling the equipment / boats / licences that recreational fisher need.
6. Commercial fishing that takes place within a few kilometers from shore is referred to as inshore fishing. This kind of fishing is also characterized by smaller boats and crews.
7. Until 1977 Canada had limited control of how much other countries could fish in the East Coast, so countries like Russia and Japan were not following the sustained yield plan. This problem is referred to as uncontrolled fishing practices.
8. The use of a renewable resource at a rate that allows the resource to renew itself is referred to as sustained yield management.
9. Characterized by using very large boats with large crews, staying out to sea for extended periods of time, and fishing far away from the shoreline. Offshore fishing.
10. Freshwater fisheries are located in the Great Lakes, Lake Winnipeg, Great Slave Lake, and 600 smaller lakes throughout Canada.

**Farming Industry:**

**[Land Capacity and Canada Land Inventory] [Natural Factors] [Economical Factors] [Intensive Farming] [Extensive Farming] [Co-Operative Farms] [Vertical Integration] [Summer Fallowing] [No-Till Cropping] [Contour Plowing] [Contamination] [Sustainable Agriculture] [Erosion]**

1. Erosion happens when wind, water, ice, or other factors wash away the soil.
2. The fertility of the soil, amount of precipitation, and length of the growing season are all natural factors that can determine how much and how well a crop will grow.
3. Extensive is common in areas where the population density is lower and land is plentiful and less expensive. Also characterized by being highly mechanized with few workers, and being able to produce less perishable goods.
4. The land capacity and Canada land inventory refers to the ability of land to be used for certain purposes, and is divided up into 7 different classes.
5. Vertical integration refers to the situation whereby a company owns and operates every process required to produce its product (develop the seeds, transport the produce using their trucks, and distribute through their own facility).
6. A way to reduce the damage from water erosion is contour plowing, which is characterized by plowing across hilly fields, following the natural curves and contours of the land.
7. Agricultural production that can be maintained without harming the environment is referred to as sustained agriculture.
8. Intensive farming is common in densely populated areas, and has farms that tend to be small but require large amounts of workers to produce high profits per hectare.
9. An effective soil conservation method is no-till cropping, which sees farmers leaving stubble from the previous year’s crop covering the soil, creating a protective layering to prevent erosion.
10. Some examples of economical factors in farming are the cost of land, transportation costs, and competition.
11. Summer fallowing was a strategy farmers used to try and protect their land, which later proved to be harmful. Farmers would plant and harvest their crop one year, and then leave their fields bare for the next year. This resulted in increased damage caused by erosion, a reduction in fertility, and a buildup of harmful salts.
12. Co-operative farms are farms owned by multiple farmers who work together, sharing the work load, produce, and profits.
13. Contamination refers to the potential damage farmers can do to their crops by using chemical fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides to increase their yields.

**BONUS: Which Ecozone is Southern Ontario (and therefore us) located in? Mixedwood Plains**