1	Horticulture
	□Generally refers to garden cultivation.
	□Daniel Bates defines it as
	☐ "a simple form of agriculture based on the working of small plots of land without draft animals, plows, or irrigation."
	□Non-intensive plant cultivation based on cyclical, non-continuous use of crop lands.
	□Primarily rely on domesticated foods, especially staple crops.
	□Always supplemented by some degree of reliance on hunting, fishing, gathering.
	□Found most often in humid tropics.
2	Horticulture
	□Does not make intensive use of land, labor, capital, or machinery.
	☐Simple tools (e.g., digging sticks, hoes, machetes)
	□Slash-and-burn techniques.
	□Multi-cropping – mixing different crops. □Shifting between plots of land
	□exhausted plots left <i>fallow</i> for period of time.
3	Major horticulturalist regions during 20th century
	Harold Conklin
4	□One of world's leading authorities on ethnoscience, manner in which inhabitants of a
	particular area perceive and treat their surroundings.
	□Conducted extensive ethnoecological and linguistic field research in Southeast Asia,
	especially in the Philippines
	□Noted for pioneering work on indigenous systems of tropical forest and terraced agriculture □Research on Hanunoo people demonstrated that – under conditions of abundant land &
	sparse population – slash & burn cultivation is <i>not inherently environmentally destructive</i> .
5	Horticulture
	□ Horticulture differs from intensive agriculture in several ways:
	1. Horticulture relies on relatively simple technology – hand held tools like knives, hoes, or
	digging sticks – and on tilling of small, often scattered plots.
	□ Patterns make sense considering nature of environments where horticulture is practiced.
6	Horticultural technology
7	
	Horticulture provides a relatively low crop yield per acre of land compared to intensive agriculture.
	Because of simple technology & general lack of techniques to improve productivity (manuring or irrigation), horticultural methods require much more land than intensive cultivation.
	☐ Reason why horticulture is referred to as called <i>extensive</i> cultivation.
8	Horticulture
	3) Horticulture allows for household self- sufficiency.
	Each household usually capable of producing most of food members need.
	 Production goal is for <i>consumption</i> rather than producing a surplus for trade. Tends to keep yield per acre of land low.

9	Horticulture
	□Common methods/techniques: □Shifting field locations over time □related to soil both soil fertility & weeding demands. □Plant multiple fields simultaneously. □Slash & burn methods. □Polyculture (opposite of monoculture). □All techniques based upon highly detailed environmental knowledge.
10	Polycropping
11	Horticulture □Key aspects of social organization include: □Relatively greater degree of sedentism compared to foragers. □Relatively higher population density compared to foragers. □Household is basic unit of production but is embedded within larger kin groups – lineages and/or clans – that hold land collectively.
12	Horticulture □ Kinship obligations withincommunity emphasize reciprocity. □ Incipient political leadership often exists in form of a village headmen. □ Inter-community social relations usually either friendly – manifested in trade/gift giving & inter-marriage – or hostile – showing up in feuds, raids, & warfare.
13	Horticulture □Ethnographic examples used by Bates: □Yanomamo of Amazon. □Pueblos of North America (Desert Southwest). □Hint: pay particular attention to the contrast he draws between eastern and western pueblos. □□
14	The Xinguana (1971) □An ethnographic study of the Xinguana, farmer-fisherman of the Xingu River watershed whose culture remained unchanged until recently. □Explores the horticulture, fishing techniques, weapon making, transportation, architecture, bodily ornamentation, puberty rites and the Kwarup ceremony.