

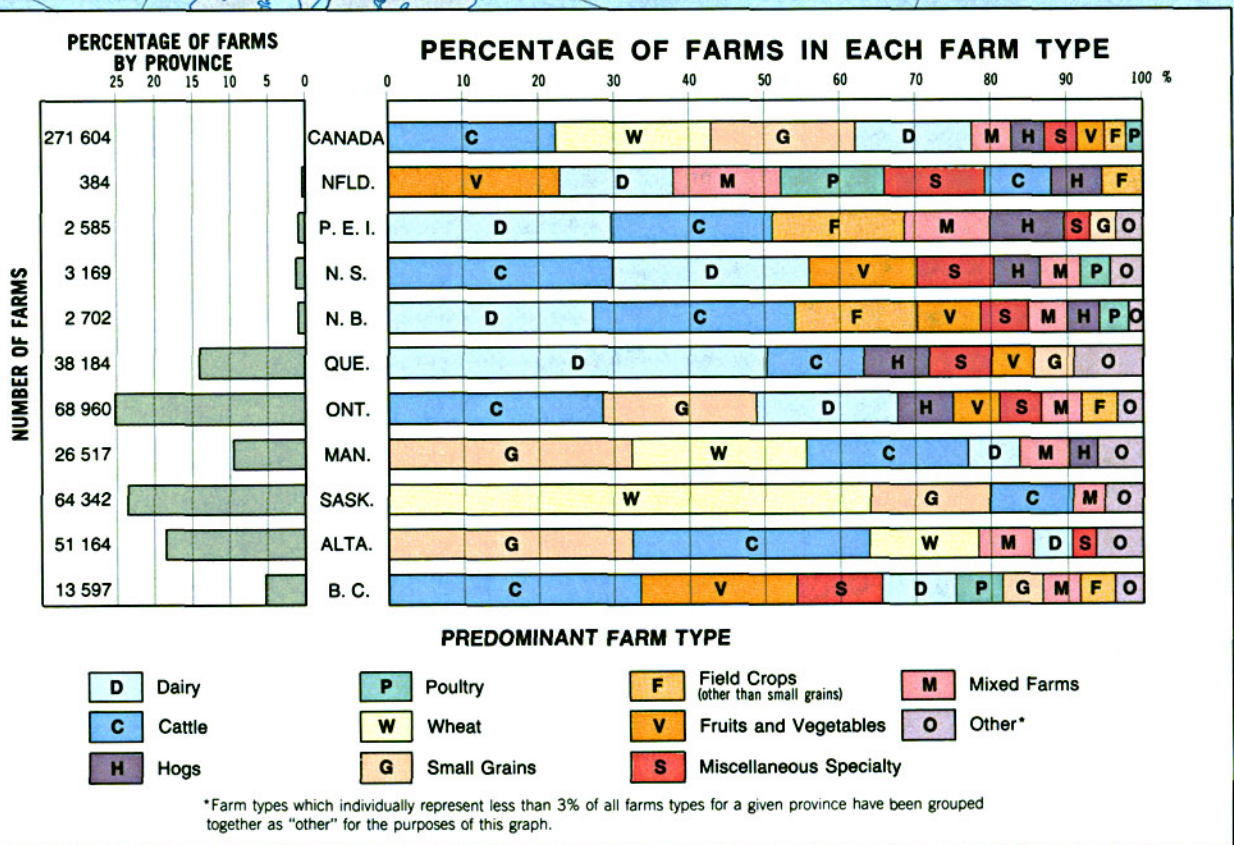
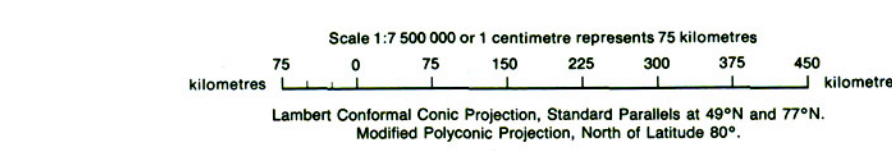
CANADA FARM TYPES

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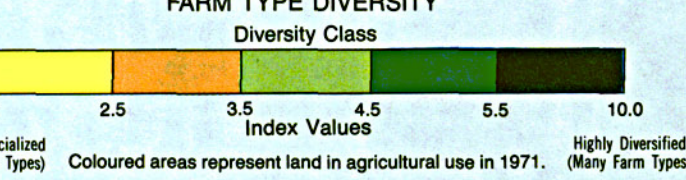
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FARM TYPES - 1981

- PREDOMINANT FARM TYPE**
- D Dairy
 - C Cattle
 - H Hogs
 - P Poultry
 - W Wheat
 - G Small Grains
 - F Field Crops (other than small grains)
 - V Fruits and Vegetables
 - S Miscellaneous Specialty
 - M Mixed Farms
- Census Divisions, 1981.



Notes

- A census farm is defined by Statistics Canada in the 1981 Census of Agriculture as a farm, ranch or agricultural holding with potential sale of agricultural products during the preceding twelve months of \$2 500 or more. A census farm is the basic unit described on this map.
- The predominant farm type for any given farm is described by the farm product or group of farm products which accounts for 6% or more of the total potential sales of the farm in 1981. Dairy, cattle, hogs and poultry farms include those with products obtained from these animals. Wheat farms include farms which produce spring, durum and winter wheat products. Small grain farms include those producing oats, barley, rye, mixed grains, buckwheat, corn for grain, soybeans, sunflowers, rapeseed and mustard seed products. Field crop farms (other than small grains) include those producing broad beans, peas, lentils, chickpeas and tobacco products, as well as field crop products not specified elsewhere. Fruit and vegetable farms include those producing vegetable seeds, all vegetable except potatoes, tree fruits and small fruits including berries, grapes, and other cultivated small fruits. Miscellaneous specialty farms include those producing greenhouse and nursery products, cut flowers, dry bulbs, mushrooms, maple products, honey and beeswax, sheep and lambs, fur-bearing animals and pelts, goats and goat milk. Mixed farms include those with a livestock combination which includes dairy production, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and other livestock, field crops combination from all field crops, and, other combinations, which include all farms not qualifying as any other type of farm listed.
- The predominant farm types shown for each census division are given in descending order of importance, by number of farms. Depending on the degree of farm type diversity of a given census division, a minimum of one up to a maximum of five farm types is shown.
- A further breakdown of the miscellaneous specialty farm class distribution may be given as follows. In Newfoundland the major specialty is greenhouse produce. In Nova Scotia, greenhouse produce predominates in the Halifax area and sheep in the Pictou area; throughout the remainder of Nova Scotia fur farms predominate. In New Brunswick, there is a mix of specialties with fur farms in the Moncton area and greenhouse produce in the area north of Moncton. In Quebec, greenhouse and nursery products predominate; however, maple products are significant in the northern area and sheep in the Gaspé area. In Ontario, greenhouse products predominate with a mix of greenhouse produce and sheep in the Kenora, Sudbury and Cornwall areas. In British Columbia, greenhouse produce is the predominant specialty, a mix of greenhouse and nursery products are important in the districts surrounding Vancouver, and sheep in the Revelstoke area.
- The farm type diversity index for each census division was calculated by incrementally summing the ordered proportions of the number of census farms expressed as a percentage from smallest to largest in each farm type then standardizing the sum (by doubling) and subtracting 1.0. Theoretically, if all farms in a census division were of one type, the diversity index would equal 1.0. If the farms in a census division were equally distributed across the ten types, the diversity index would equal 10.0. Between these extremes, the index is sensitive to the proportional distribution of farm types in each division. In Canada, the diversity index varies from 1.0 (exclusively cattle farms) in the Queen Charlotte Islands of British Columbia to 8.8 in the Hamilton area of Ontario where all farm types are represented and none account for more than 19% of farms.
- Subsequently, the indices were grouped into five classes for mapping purposes. The diversity class with the lowest values (index values under 2.5) represents highly specialized farming areas with few farm types; the diversity class with the highest values (index values 5.5 and over) represents highly diversified areas of farming with many farm types.
- In certain areas where farming occurs, the areas of agricultural land are too small to be shown. In these cases, the diversity class is not shown, although the farm types are indicated.

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 Source: Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1980s. Canada-Agricultural Lands, The National Atlas of Canada, 5th Edition, Map Scale 1:7 500 000. Ottawa, Canada, Statistics Canada, 1981, Census of Agriculture.

