




Agriculture in Peru

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3 vertical bands of red, white, and red with the coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms features a shield bearing a vicuna, cinchona tree (the source of quinine), and a yellow cornucopia spilling out gold coins, all framed by a green wreath. Currency is the Sol.



Five-sixths the
size of Alaska



Republic of Peru

- Constitutional Republic
- With Many, Many Political Parties
- Voting at 18 years of age; universal and compulsory until the age of 70;

About Peru

- Population 29,546,963 (July 2009 est.)
- Urban population: 71% of total population (2008)
- Amerindian 45%, mestizo (mixed Amerindian and white) 37%, white 15%, black, Japanese, Chinese, and other 3%
- Spanish (official), Quechua (official), Aymara, and a large number of minor Amazonian languages
- 2009 The US and Peru completed negotiations on the implementation of the US-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA)




Peruvian Agriculture

- Peru is a net agricultural importer
- Agricultural imports worth over \$200 million more than exports
- Agriculture is about 13% of the Gross National Product, employs 30% of the population
- About 4.4 million hectares (10.4 million acres) or 3.2% of the land was under cultivation in 1998




Agriculture

- asparagus, coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugarcane, rice, potatoes, corn, plantains, grapes, oranges, pineapples, guavas, bananas, apples, lemons, pears, coca, tomatoes, mango, barley, medicinal plants, palm oil, marigold, onion, wheat, dry beans; poultry, beef, dairy products; fish, guinea pigs
- <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pe.html>




The Andes Mountains divide Peru into three sharply differentiated zones.

- To the west is the coastline, much of it arid, extending 50 to 100 mi (80 to 160 km) inland.
 - The mountain area (sierra), with peaks over 20,000 ft (6,096 m), lofty plateaus, and deep valleys, lies centrally.
 - Beyond the mountains to the east is the heavily forested slope leading to the Amazonian plains (selva).
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Coastal Desert

- Irrigated coastal desert lowlands
 - Modern methods are employed with higher output than the other areas
 - Cotton, sugar, rice, soybeans, pulses, fruits tobacco, flowers, Asparagus, grapes
- 




The sierra: The Andes

- Soils are inferior, impractical to till
 - The Andes shelter the largest variety of climates in the country. The climate is semi-arid in the valleys and moist in higher elevations and towards the eastern flanks. Rainfall varies from 200 to 1500 mm per year. The rainy season starts in October and ends in April. The rainiest months are January through March where travel can be sometimes affected.
 - Abundant mineral resources are found in the mountainous areas
- 



The selva: Amazon Basin

- Contributes cocoa, fruits and nuts, tea, coffee and forest products
 - Amazon Basin or *selva baja*, a region representing roughly 60% of Peru's national territory, this includes the Amazon, Marañón, Huallaga and Ucayali Rivers. It is a vast tropical forest with countless rivers and streams. Rainfall varies from 78" to 157" per year.
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Fishing

- (Humboldt and El Niño) gives Peru a large diversity of seafood.





Exports

- Copper, gold, zinc, crude petroleum and petroleum products, coffee, potatoes, asparagus, textiles, fishmeal
- Partners: US 20%, China 15.2%, Canada 8.3%, Japan 7%, Chile 5.8%, Brazil 4.2% (2008)



Imports

- petroleum and petroleum products, plastics, machinery, vehicles, iron and steel, wheat, paper
- Import Partners: US 23.4%, China 10.5%, Brazil 8.7%, Ecuador 6.4%, Chile 5%, Argentina 5%, Mexico 4.5% (2008)

Centro Internacional de la Papa



<http://www.cipotato.org/>



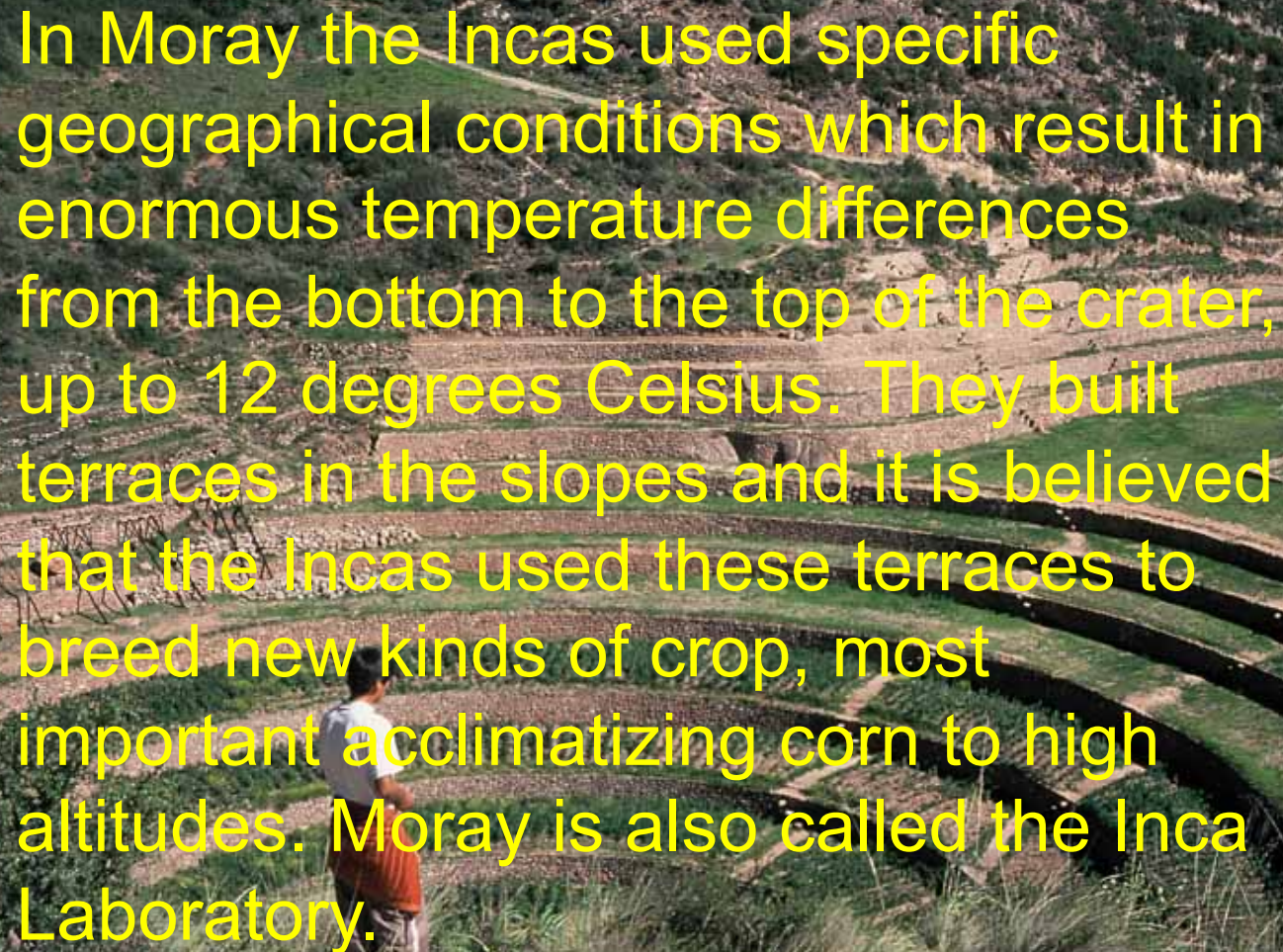
Peru has more than 3,000 varieties of potato, is the worlds genetic center for this crop.



02/05/2010



02/27/2010



In Moray the Incas used specific geographical conditions which result in enormous temperature differences from the bottom to the top of the crater, up to 12 degrees Celsius. They built terraces in the slopes and it is believed that the Incas used these terraces to breed new kinds of crop, most important acclimatizing corn to high altitudes. Moray is also called the Inca Laboratory.

Asparagus new export crop from Peru



UC 157



E TRABAJO
DOS

NAS	8:00 AM.
LIDA)	1:15 PM.
RESO)	2:00 PM.
	5:30 PM.
IAS	8:00 AM.
	12:15 PM.
ESO	6:00 AM.
DA)	11:30 AM.
SO)	2:00 PM.
	5:00 PM.
	6:00 AM.
	11:30 AM.
NOS AGK.	

NO SE admiten Moscas de la Fruta



mátalas

Tú y el SENASA acabaremos con esta plaga.

MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA
SENASA
SECTOR AGROPECUARIO Y PESQUERO

Programa Nacional de Moscas de la Fruta

SENASA CONTROL BIOLÓGICO



ESPERANZA DE VIDA PARA LA AGRICULTURA DEL PERU

02/06/2010



Reservoirs are covered as is the water delivery system!







Peru is growing more table and wine grapes 02/06/2010



Inca roots

- In many communities the Inca system of cooperative labor and land use remains
- Fields are communally planted and harvested and the produce or profits divided



02/18/2010

Market in Cusco





Some of the other well known crops:

- Cocoa: raw material for cocaine
- Marijuana
- Opium



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Peru



02/17/2010



Otavallo, Ecuador

