

## Chapter 14 Section 1 Notes

### Human Uses of Land

- rangeland – land that is used to graze livestock and wildlife
- parks and preserves – land used for recreation and scenic enjoyment, and for preserving native animal and plant communities and ecosystems
- forestland – land used for harvesting wood, wildlife, fish, nuts, and other resources
- rural land – relatively few people and large areas of open space; low population density; sparse
- urban land – buildings, roads, houses, and industry
  - ex) area with more than 2,500 people and a governing body
- cropland – land used to grow plants for food and fiber

### The Urban – Rural Connection

- Most people lived in rural areas before 1850 because most people depended on agriculture.
- Industrial Revolution – the mechanization of many jobs, which resulted in major population shifts from rural areas to urban areas

### Supporting Urban Areas

- the area of rural land needed to support one person depends on:
  - climate
  - the occupant's standard of living
  - efficient use of resources
- Each U.S. resident uses the ecosystem services provided by roughly 12 hectares of land
  - ecosystem services – resources produced by natural and artificial ecosystems
    - ex) purified water
- infrastructure – built to provide public services