



[CNE25] Farmers' Union - The Field

Placed by: Pc_Queen

Placed Date: 18-1-2025

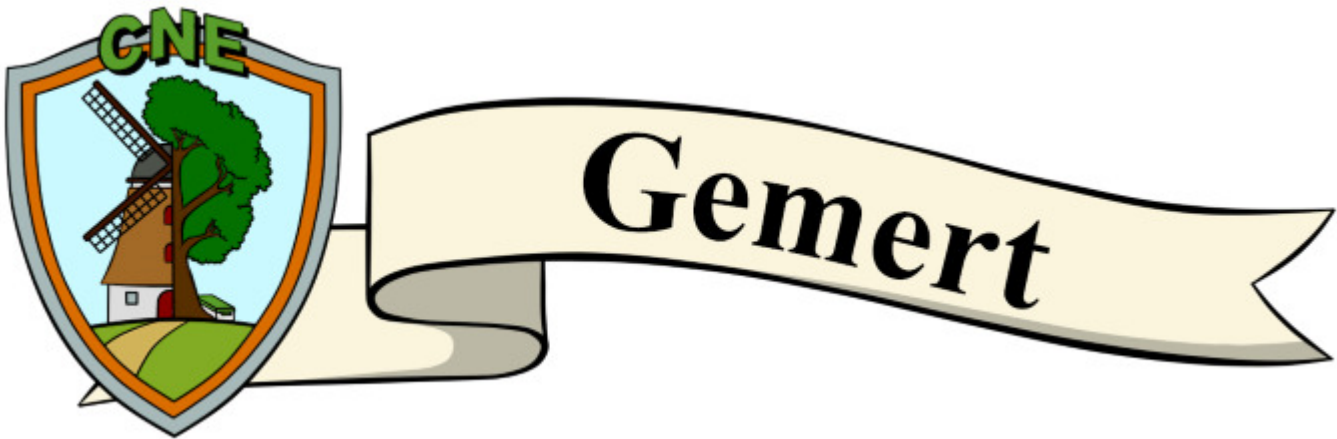
N 51° 34.333 E 005° 38.063

UTM: 31U E 682556 N 5716749

Difficulty: ★★★★★
Terrain: ★★★★★

Size: (Small)

Long Description



This cache is part of CNE 2025

CNE stands for the culture and nature event. The event took place on March 22, 2025 in Gemert. More information about CNE can be found at: www.cultuurennatuurevent.nl

With this event and these caches we want to show everyone all the beauty that Gemert and surroundings have to offer in terms of culture and nature. We wish you as an organization a lot of fun with these caches!

BvVeen, Tedonus, Pc_Queen, Flash! en TeamThoroCatchers

[CNE25] Farmers' Union - The Field

Around 1900, arable farming was heavily dependent on traditional methods, but slowly began to modernize through mechanisation and scientific insights. Here are some key features of arable farming at that time:

1. Crops and Cultivation Methods

Major crops: Wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, beets and legumes.

Crop rotation: Many farmers used a three- or four-year crop rotation to prevent soil exhaustion. For example: cereals, potatoes, fodder crops and rest crops such as clover.

Fertilisation: In addition to natural manure (manure), artificial fertilisers were increasingly introduced, especially phosphate and potash.

2. Technology and Mechanization

Most of the work was still done by hand or by horses. In some areas, the first steam ploughs and threshing machines were already in use. The industrial revolution ensured that seed drills and mechanical ploughs slowly gained ground.

3. Agricultural Structure and Ownership

In Western Europe, many farmers had small family farms, while in Eastern Europe and North America, larger farms

existed. Tenancy was a common form of land ownership; many farmers rented their land from large landowners.

4. Challenges and Developments

Agricultural Crisis (1878-1895): Imports of cheap grain from the United States and Russia caused prices in Europe to fall dramatically, causing many farmers to switch to other crops or livestock. Agricultural Revolution: In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, improvements in agricultural technology, fertilizers, and crop breeding led to higher yields.

5. Arable farming in the Netherlands

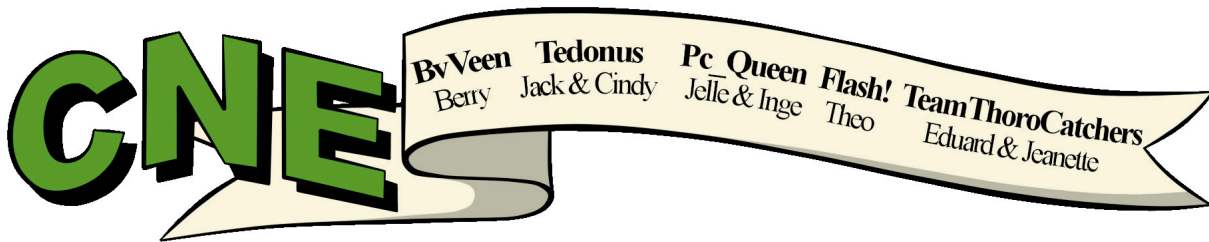
In the Netherlands, arable farming was particularly important in Groningen, Zeeland and Flevoland. The production of sugar beets, potatoes and grains increased. Cooperatives were created to help farmers with the marketing of products and the joint purchase of machinery and artificial fertilizers.

Permission for placing this cache has been granted by the municipality of Meierijstad.
Our thanks for this.



This cache is part of a larger series

For a complete list of the rest of these caches we would like to refer you to www.cultuurennatuurevent.nl/caches-cne-2025/



Cache Attributes



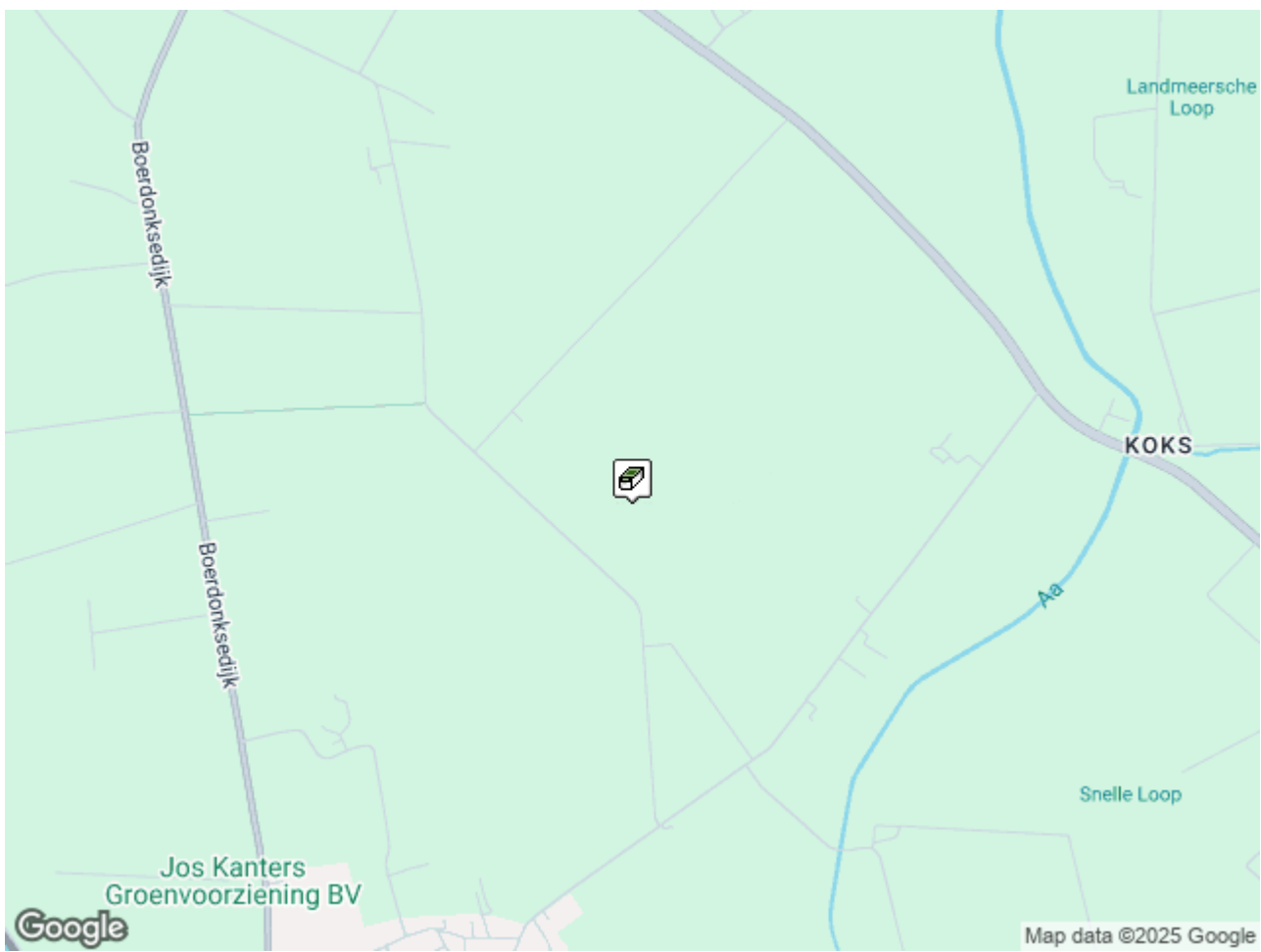
[What are Attributes?](#)

Thorns nearby, Not wheelchair accessible, Recommended for tourists, Food nearby, Recommended for kids, 1 km–10 km hike

Logs

Overview Map

[[640x480](#) | [320x240](#)]



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