This study examines patterns of gendered divisions of labor in a moshav (a cooperative agricultural settlement) in the central Arava region in the south of Israel in 2011. As with Israel’s other cooperative agricultural settlements, Moshav Tzin (fictitious name) was privatized in 1989, at which time responsibility for many areas under its jurisdiction was transferred to the familial agricultural unit. Unlike other cooperative agricultural settlements, however, the remoteness of Moshav Tzin contributed to the preservation of agriculture as its main source of income. The following study investigates how the process of privatization affected the gendered division of labor in a moshav that has remained agricultural.