

YEAR 4: GEOGRAPHY SPRING 2: FIELD TO FORK

Arable farming:

- gently sloping land
- deep, fertile soil
- not too wet or too dry
- sheltered from the wind
- can use machinery easily



Pastoral farming:

- steeper slopes
- poor soil
- only heather and grasses grow
- stronger winds
- cannot use machinery easily



Key Vocabulary

arable	Growing crops.
pastoral	Rearing animals.
mixed	A combination of arable and pastoral farming.
intensive	Lots of crops produced in a small area with lots of help from machines and chemicals.
extensive	Crops produced in a large area with little help from machines and chemicals.
subsistence	When a farmer grows crops and rears animals to feed their own family, not to sell.
commercial	When crops are grown and animals reared to sell and make money.

Farming in the UK:

Farming (sometimes called agriculture) uses 69% of the land area of the United Kingdom! In the UK, 476,000 people work in farming jobs and selling farm produce makes the UK economy around £24 billion each year!

Arable farming takes place mostly in the East where the weather is drier whereas pastoral farming takes place mostly in the West where it is wetter.



wheat



sugar beet



cattle



sheep



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Key Vocabulary	
import	To bring goods into a country to be sold.
export	To send goods to another country to be sold.
Fairtrade	An agreement to help producers
sustainable	Something that lasts a long time without causing damage to the environment or costing lots of money.
food miles	The distance produce travels from producer to consumer.
producer	A person, company or country that makes, grows or supplies goods for sale.
consumer	A person who buys goods for personal use.

Fairtrade:

People across the world grow and sell produce to earn money but, unless they are paid a fair price, they may not have enough money for food, school, medicine or clothes.

Fairtrade is an arrangement designed to help producers get: better prices for produce, safer working conditions, more **sustainable** practices and fairer rules for farmers and workers.

If you see this logo on your produce, it is Fairtrade.



Did you know...?

- Fairtrade helps over 1 million farmers in 74 countries across the world!
- Only 1 in every 3 bananas sold in the UK are Fairtrade.

Imports and Exports:

Certain produce can only grow in certain climates. For example, bananas need a tropical climate to grow which is why they cannot be grown in the UK. This is why we **import** them from other countries such as Costa Rica. The UK produces 59% of the food it consumes; the rest is **imported** from other countries (mainly in Europe).

- Exports (produce sent to other countries from the UK): wheat.
- Imports (produce brought into the UK from other countries): bananas, oranges, lemons, pineapples, mangoes.

Food miles:

Your food travels a long way before it ends up on your plate! The distance your food travels from **producer** to **consumer** is called **food miles**.

Importing produce from around the world can result in problems for the environment. The transport used to move the produce adds Carbon Dioxide to the atmosphere which causes pollution and contributes to global warming. Keeping the food fresh requires refrigeration which also produces greenhouse gases.

Did you know...?

- 95% of the fruit eaten in the UK has been produced overseas.
- Around 50% of vegetables have been **imported** too!
- 30% of goods transported by lorry are food.
- The UK **imports** over 16 million tonnes of food each year!
- Around 1% of our food has been on a plane!