

# Year 5: Sow, Grow and Farm

Features and characteristics of land use in agricultural regions across the world.

## WHAT?

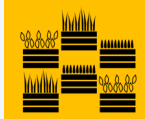
## GLOSSARY



**Seasonality.** Time of year when the harvest or flavour of a type of food is at its best. There are many benefits to buying seasonal produce.



**Dig for Victory.** During the Second World War, many people grew their own food on open land (allotments) to overcome the food shortages.



**Allotments.** Small pieces of land to rent for growing fruit, vegetables and flowers.



**Modern Farming Techniques.** Nowadays, farmers can produce more food through the use of new machinery, technology and scientific discoveries, such as: chemical pesticides and synthetic fertilisers. However, these can have negative effects on the environment.



**Farming in the UK.** Growing crops or rearing livestock. 70% of land is used for farming in the UK. The type of farming depends on the climate, the soil and the topography.



**North and South America.** These two continents make up the largest stretch of land in the world and can be divided into biomes, based on their physical features, climate, geology, vegetation and soil types. These determine the type of farming that occurs. In each area.



**Coffee farming in Peru.** Developing countries such as Peru offer farming opportunities due to a tropical climate and rich soils but also face challenges such as lack of farming technology, labour shortages, fluctuating prices and transport issues.



**Citrus farming in California (USA).** California is one of the world's most significant producers of citrus fruits due to their hot summers and mild, wet winters.



coffee plant



orange grove



**Arable farming.** Growing crops such as cereals or vegetables.



**Pastoral farming.** Rearing livestock (animals) such as sheep or cows.



**Mixed farming** Growing crops and rearing (looking after) animals.



**cardinal and intercardinal points** Cardinal = North, South, East and West. Intercardinal = North East, North West, South East, South West.



**topography** Shape of the land. eg. hilly.



**food miles** The distance food travels. More food miles = higher pollution.



**soil fertility** The ability of the soil to grow plants.



**drainage** How fast water is removed from the soil.



**agriculture** Farming in all its forms.



**irrigation** Supplying land with water so crops will grow.



**nutritional value** Outlines if a food product is beneficial to your health.



**carbon footprint** The total amount of greenhouse gases that are created by us.



**Import/export** Bringing goods in or sending them out.