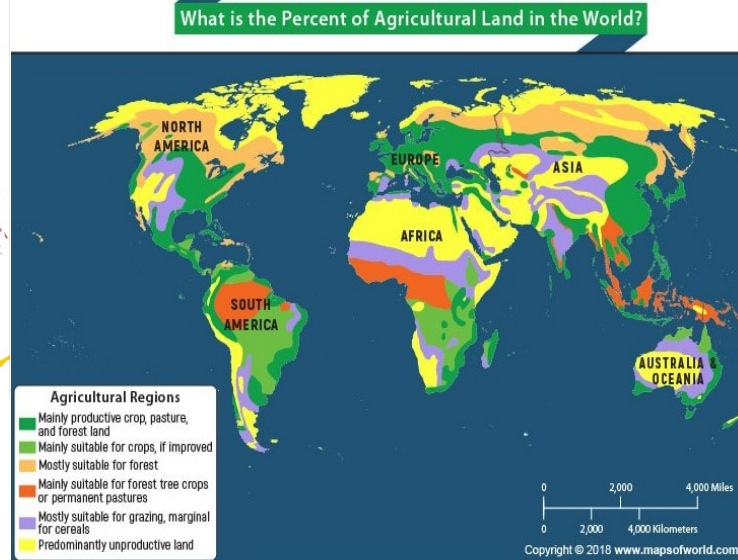


Year 5: Where has my food come from?



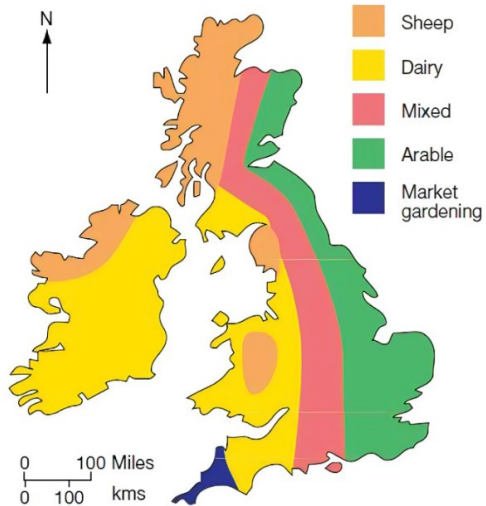
Mapping world food production on one map is difficult as different countries supply different foods (fruit, cereals, meat, vegetables). This map shows which countries are **food secure** in light green (make enough food to supply their country), those that have to **import** in red/yellow (not enough food to supply country), and those that **export** food in green/blue (make more food than their country needs). The UK was food secure in 2017, but we are now importing more food and moving into yellow. Food and produce is a major import to the UK. This includes fish fillets from Iceland, sheep and goat meat from New Zealand and wine from Chile. Look at these websites to find out what the UK imports and from where.

- [UK Import Map: The Top Export Item From Every Country To The UK \(merchantmachine.co.uk\)](#)
- [Glotech Repairs - The UK's Top Food and Drink Imports & Where They're From - Glotech Repairs](#)

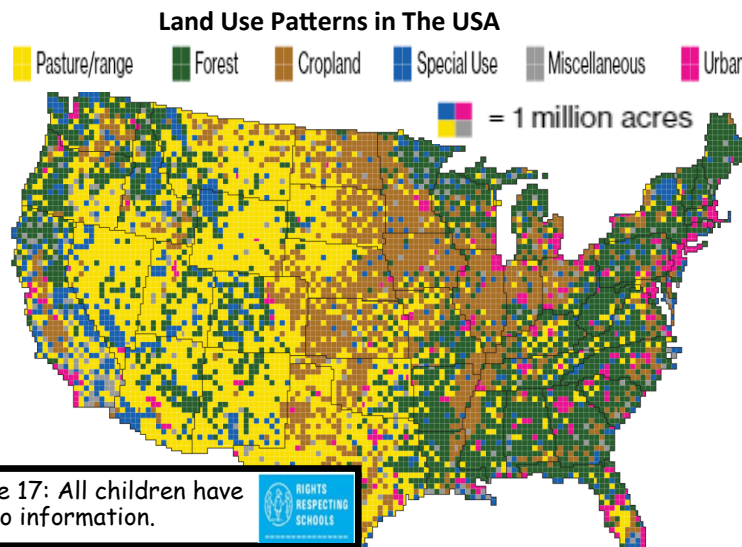


Food production is increasing as population increases but it has an impact on the environment. It uses a lot of water, energy and land. It causes pollution, waste, loss of wildlife, climate change and animal welfare concerns. Food now travels long distances (**food miles**) to where it will be consumed.

- [Food miles and the environment - BBC Bitesize](#)
- [How does food impact the environment? - CBBC Newsround](#)
- [How Do We Produce Food? Crash Course Geography #43 - YouTube](#)
- [What is the Environmental Impact of Feeding the World? | California Academy of Sciences - YouTube](#)
- [Why do we need to change our food system? - YouTube](#)



Land Use Patterns for Farming in the UK



CRC Article 17: All children have the right to information.



Vocabulary

Physical Geography: the earth's natural features, such as biomes (regions with similar climate, animals and plants), climate zones, vegetation belts and natural resources.

Human Geography: human activity and its effect on the earth, such as settlements, buildings, urban areas, transport, farming, manufacturing, energy production and pollution.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| arable | Land used for growing crops: cereals, vegetables, and fruit. |
| crop | A plant that can be grown and harvested for food and profit. |
| dairy | Relating to milk, or products made or containing milk. |
| diversify | To become more varied; to vary the range of products. |
| export | Goods and resources that are produced, manufactured and sent to other countries. |
| free range | To be kept in natural conditions with freedom of movement. |
| impact | The effect of an action. |
| import | Goods and resources brought into a country from other countries. |
| industry | Economic activity to do with making things on a large scale. |
| intensive | Farming with high levels of input and output - on a large scale. |
| livestock | Farm animals, but not poultry (chickens, ducks, geese). |
| organic | Farming of plants and animals in natural ways - not using chemicals. |
| origin | The place that something comes from. |
| pasture | Land covered with grass or other plants suitable for animals to graze. |
| pesticide | Substance used to destroy insects and other organisms that are harmful to plants and animals. |
| pollution | The introduction of harmful materials into the environment. |
| resources | A physical material from the Earth that people need and value, e.g., minerals, metals, crops or trees. It could also be a human resource, such as people who can work. |
| subsidy | A payment from the government to support certain businesses, like the farming of crops. |
| sustainable | Being able to be kept going at a certain level. Being able to meet your own needs as a person, community or country. |
| trade | Buying and selling goods and services. |
| waste | Use carelessly or not at all, or discarded materials. |