Year 5: Let's Learn About... Sow, Grow and Farm Autumn 1





Farming in the UK

Farming is the business of growing crops and rearing livestock (animals for food). Up to 70% of the land in the UK is used for farming. There are three main types of farming in the UK.



Arable farming is growing crops, such as cereals and veaetables.



Pastoral farming is rearing animals, such as cows and sheep.



both growing crops and rearing animals.

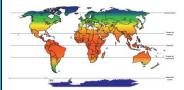
The type of farming depends

on the climate, the quality of the soil and the topography of the area. For example, the flat, nutrient-rich land in the east of England is perfect for arable farming, whereas the wet and windy hills of central Wales are most suited to pastoral sheep farming.

Important vocabulary for our **Geography learning**

Climate zone:

They are areas based on maximum and minimum temperatures. There are five different types of climate zones



Biome

A **biome** is a large community of vegetation



and wildlife that can survive in a particular climate.

Vegetation belt-Plant life as a whole within a certain area is the vegetation belt



Fair trade:

The trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.

Climate zones of the world

The world is divided into five main climate zones. These are areas of similar average temperature and average rainfall.

The **polar** zone is

cold and dry with

long, dark winters.

temperatures are 0°C to -47°C.

The **desert** zone is hot

vear-round and has

very little rainfall.

temperatures are

35°C to 40°C.

Average

Average



The **temperate** zone has warm summers, cool winters, and



The **tropical** zone has a wet season and a dry season. It is hot and humid. Average temperatures are 20°C to 30°C.



The **equatorial** zone has high humidity and heavy rainfall. It has vear-round temperatures of 25°C to 35°C.

How far has your food travelled?

Consumers in the UK expect to buy their food throughout the year, regardless of seasons. This means that some foods are transported from where they are grown to where they are eaten. The distances food travels is known as food miles. However, this movement of goods means more energy is being used to transport the food and keep it fresh, which can add to pollution and contribute to climate change.

Allotments

Allotments are small pieces of land that individuals can rent to use for growing fruit, vegetables and flowers.







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Seasonal Foods

Citrus farming in California

The climate in California, on the west coast of North America, is

hot and sunny in the summer and mild in the winter. The soil is fertile and well drained. This suits the growing of citrus fruits, particularly oranges. Several different types of orange are grown and sold in the



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These are the times when a food is at its best and ready to pick or harvest. It is usually when it is at its freshest and cheapest to buy.

JANUARY

beetroot, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, celeriac. celery, chicory, ierusalem artichoke, kale, kohlrabi, leeks, parsnips, potatoes, salsify, shallots, swede, turnips



FEBRUARY

brussels sprouts, cauliflower, celeriac, chicory, jerusalem artichoke, kale, kohlrabi, leeks, parsnips, potatoes, purple sprouting broccoli, salsify, shallots, swede,



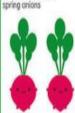
MARCH

cauliflower, kale, leeks, purple sprouting broccoli, salsify, spinach, spring onions, swede



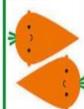
APRIL

asparagus, broccoli, ersey royal new potatoes, lettuce, purple sprouting broccoli, radishes, rocket, samphire, spinach,



MAY

asparagus, broccoli, carrots, lettuce, new potatoes, peas, radishes, rocket, samphire, spinach spring orions



JUNE

artichoke, asparagus, aubergine, beetroot, broad beans, broccoll, carrots, courgettes, fennel, french beans, kohlrobi, lettuce, mangetout, new potatoes, pak chai, peas, radishes, rocket, runner beans, samphire, spinach, sprina onions, tomatoes, turnips



JULY

artichoke aubergine beetroot, broad beans broccoli corrots, courgettes, fennel. french beans. kohlrabi. léttuce. mangetout. new potatoes pak choi, peas, radishes, rocket, runner beans, samphire, spirach, spring onions, tomatoes, turnips

AUGUST

artichoke, auberaine, beetroot, broad beans, broccoli, carrots, courgettes, cucumber, fennel, french beans, kohlrabi, lettuce, mangetout, marrow, mushrooms, pak choi, peas, peppers, potatoes, radishes, rocket, runner beans, spring onions, sweetcarn, tomatoes,



SEPTEMBER OCTOBER

artichoke, aubergine, beetroot, broccoli, carrats, celeriac, celery, courgettes, cucumber, fennel, french beans, kale, kohlrobi, leeks, lettuce, mangetout, marrow, mushrooms, pak choi, peppers, potatoes, pumpkin, radishes, rocket. shallots. spring

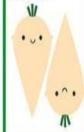


artichoke, beetroot, broccoli, butternut squash, celeriac, celery, chicory, fennel, kale, kohlrabi, leeks, lettuce, marrow, mushrooms, parsnips, potatoes, pumpkin, radishes, rocket, runner beans, salsify, shallots, swede, sweetcorn, tomatoes, turnips



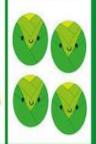
NOVEMBER

artichoke, beetroot, butternut squash, cauliflower, celeriac, celery, chicoru, kale, kohlrabi, leeks, mushrooms, parsnips, potatoes, pumpkin, salsify, shallots, swede, turnips



DECEMBER

beetroot, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, celeriac, celery, chicary, jerusalem artichoke, kale, kohlrabi, leeks, mushrooms, parsnips, potatoes, salsify, shallots, swede, turnips



Coffee growing in Peru

Peru, in South America, has a cool to warm, tropical climate with frequent rainfall and rich soil. This makes ideal growing conditions for coffee. Growing and processing coffee is a difficult and time-consumina task because most of the work is still done by hand. The Fairtrade Foundation offers training to farmers to improve how they process coffee, so they can earn a better living.

