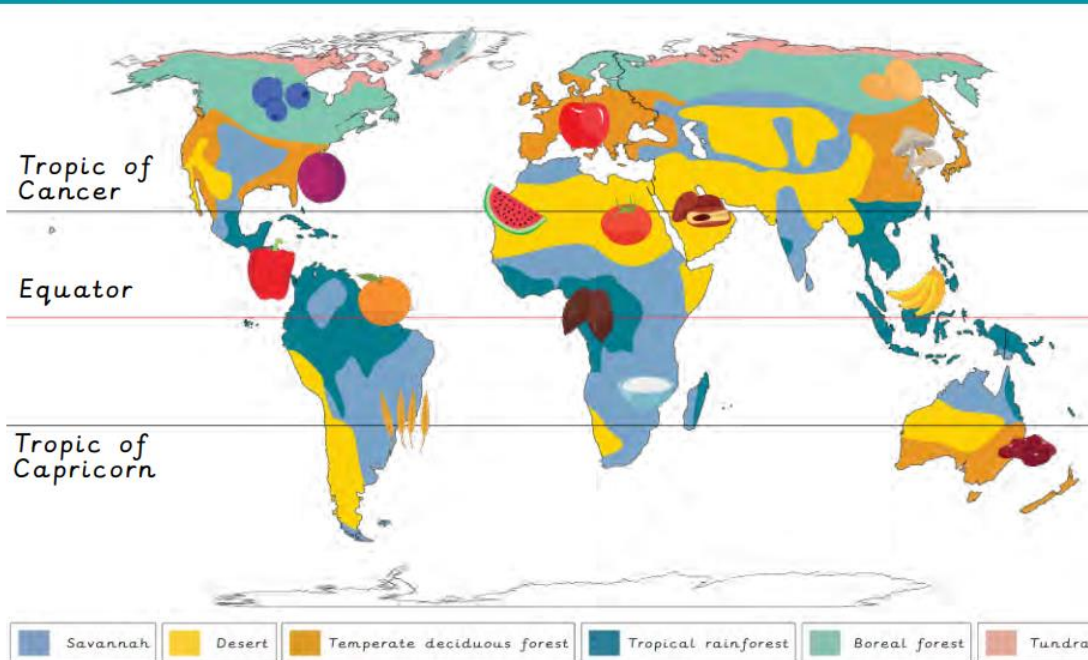


From Field to Fork

Where does our food come from?

Map of biomes



Different foods require different conditions, such as temperature, rainfall, type of soil and amount of sunlight. Therefore, each biome's unique conditions mean that only certain food can grow there.

Climate Zones and Agriculture

There are six main **climate zones**. Countries with the same **latitude lines** often have a similar **climate**. Different foods require certain conditions to grow, including temperature, rainfall, the type of soil and sunlight. **Climate zones** can help farmers understand what will grow best in their area.

Temperate	Tropical	Mediterranean
Produce: grain, oat, barley, wheat and rapeseed.	Fruits: bananas and mangoes. Plants: cocoa.	Food that grows on vines or trees: grapes, lemons and olives.

Importing and Exporting Food

Some foods are imported into the UK as our **temperate climate** is not suitable to grow certain produce. These foods include bananas, coffee, vegetables and nuts. The UK also exports foods around the world such as chocolate and cheese. The distance which food has travelled is called the **import** or **export miles** (sometimes known as food miles). Food is often transported in container ships or planes.

Advantages of importing food:

- Helps support communities in developing countries
- Provides people with a wider variety of food
- Creates relationships with other countries

Disadvantages of importing food

- May encourage deforestation to produce enough food
- Increases food miles
- Can sometimes be more expensive if they have been produced through a responsible trade organisation



Energy used to grind wheat and bake bread can produce greenhouse gasses.

Meat contributes around 14.5 % of greenhouse gas emissions.



Key Vocabulary	
agriculture	The science of farming, including tending to fields, growing crops and raising livestock.
arable farming	Farming which uses the land to grow crops.
biome	A region where the climate conditions are all similar.
climate zone	The weather conditions in a certain area in general or over a long period.
deforestation	The clearing of a forest area.
equator	A line of latitude that runs around the middle of the Earth halfway between the North and South Poles
hemisphere	The name given to the north and south sections of Earth, separated by the equator.
import	An item brought in from a different country
import/ export miles	The distance food has travelled from production to the consumer. These can also be called food miles.
latitude	Lines that encircle the Earth from east to west. These invisible lines are equal distances apart and measured in degrees.
longitude	The lines which run north and south following the curvature of the Earth.
pastoral farming	Farming which uses the land to rear animals.
responsible trade	a process to ensure workers have a voice, can get the best deal for their product and work in safe conditions
seasonal food	a food which is best eaten in a particular season
sustainability	A way of doing something that does not hard the environment
trade	the buying or selling of goods

Farming and the Environment

Areas of land can often be changed in order to help produce more food.

Deforestation is occurring to create more space for farmland. The import and exportation of food increases a person or company's carbon footprint. Carbon is a greenhouse gas, which traps heat in the Earth's atmosphere, so it can have a direct effect on our climate.



Fairtrade

Fair trade connects producers, consumers and businesses together globally. There are currently over 30,000 fair trade products for sale. Buying these products can improve the lives of farmers and workers in developing countries.

Trading responsibly:

- Helps workers to get the best deal they can for their product.
- Protects workers against changes in the price of their product and natural disasters
- Helps farmers share ideas
- Gives communities extra money to spend on whatever they need
- Aims to preserve natural habitats and support the climate