



Top 5 Facts	Key Information	Key Vocabulary	
1. We can buy almost any fruit / vegetable at any time of the year in the UK.	Many fruits and vegetables have a 'season' when they grow naturally in the UK.	Food miles	The distance that food is moved to get to a consumer.
2. The UK imported around 80% of it's food in 2020.	If we eat these foods at other times of the year, they must have been brought into the UK (imported) either by plane, ship or road.	Consumer	A person that eats the food.
3. The UK imports food from all areas of the world.	Some fruits and vegetables do not grow well in the UK as they need a different climate. Eg. Bananas need warmer weather.	Farmer	A person that grows / produces the food.
4. Fair trade food products can be a little more expensive, but farmers are usually better paid.	These foods are always imported.	Retailer	A person / company that sells the food.
5. Some countries have lots of food and create a lot of waste, but some countries do not have enough to go around.	Transporting food over large distances can damage the environment.	Ingredients	The 'parts' that go into producing foods.
	Making sure that foods are produced cheaply keeps the costs down for	Climate	The weather conditions in a country.

	consumers, but it can mean that the producers are left very poor.		
	Consumers must decide if they are comfortable within these consequences of food production.	Seasonal food	Food that is in 'season.' Eg. Strawberries are in season in the UK in June and July as this is when the weather is best suited to growing them.
	When measuring food miles we must also take into account the distances that ingredients are transported to get to the factory, not just the distance from the factory to our homes.	Environmental issues.	The impact of food production on the environment.
		Social issues	Impacts of food production on people and society.
		Packaging	The plastic and cardboard that fresh food usually come wrapped in.