

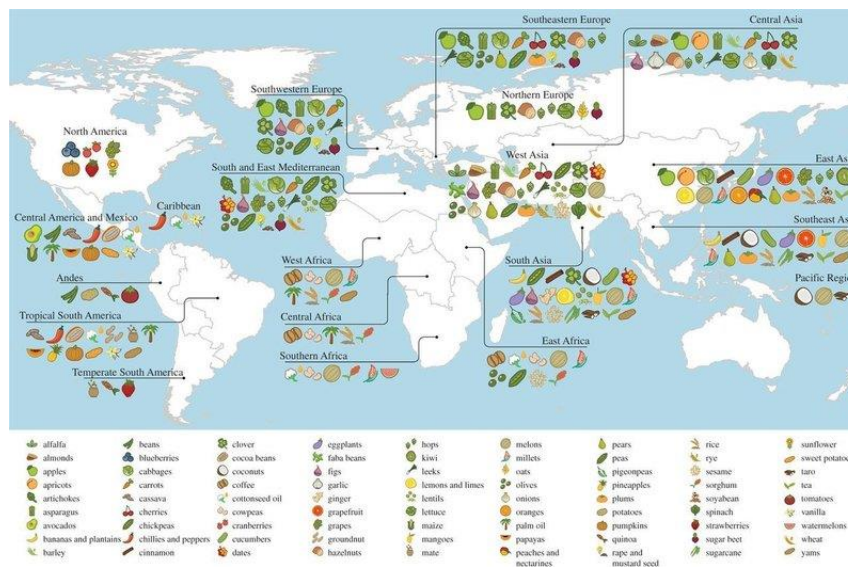
## Geography Key Words

Allotment	A small area of rented land where fruit, vegetables and flowers can be grown.
Arable	A type of farming that involves growing crops.
Bulb	A short, rounded stem from which some types of plants grow.
Climate	The typical weather for an area, region or country.
Cloche	A piece of material used to help plants grow faster or to protect them from cold weather.
Community	A group of people living in the same area of who share the same interests.
Compost	A substance made from decaying plant material that is used as a natural fertiliser.
Cutting	A piece taken from a plant that can be used to grow another plant of the same type.
Fertiliser	A natural or man-made substance used on soil to make plants grow well.
Produce	The items that have been grown or obtained through farming such as eggs, bacon, honey and vegetables.
Propagate	To produce a new plant from a cutting of a parent plant.
Propagator	A covered container, filled with earth or compost, that is used to help seeds germinate and grow.
Rhizome	A horizontal stem of some plants that grows underground, producing shoots above the surface and roots below.
Sapling	A young tree.
Seasonal food	Food types that are only harvested at a certain time of year, such as asparagus in spring and apples in autumn.



When you see this Fairtrade Logo it means that the product you bought has helped the farmers who grow the food get a fair price for what they have sold.

## Food around the world



### Farming in the UK

There are three main types of farming in the UK: arable, pastoral and mixed. Arable farms grow crops and cereals. Pastoral farms rear animals. Mixed farms grow crops and keep animals. The map below shows farming practices across the UK.



### Farming around the world

Farming across the world can take a range of forms, including subsistence, fair trade and intensive farming. Foods that are farmed in other countries include rice that is grown in China, salmon that are reared in Europe and tea leaves that are grown in Africa.

## Monthly allotment timetable

January	Prune fruit trees and harvest root vegetables, such as leeks and swedes.
February	Sprinkle fertiliser around the base of fruit trees, roses and other flowering shrubs.
March	Sow root and stem vegetables outdoors, covering with fleece, cloches or cold frames. Sow plants such as tomatoes, chillies and peppers indoors.
April	Sow herbs, salad leaves and fast-growing crops, such as radishes, in sunny planting beds outdoors.
May	Go on evening hunts to remove snails and slugs, especially during damp weather.
June	Water vegetables and fruits regularly, especially during dry, sunny weather.
July	Water crops regularly and remove garden pests from plants by rubbing or washing them off immediately. Feed indoor plants with fertiliser.
August	Harvest crops that are ready, such as broad beans, carrots, peas and tomatoes.
September	Pick unripe tomatoes and place them in a paper bag to ripen. Collect apples and wrap in newspaper. Store them in a cool dry place.
October	Continue to harvest crops and collect blackberries from hedgerows.
November	Support brussels sprouts with sturdy canes and pile earth around the stems.
December	Clear old crops and weeds from the allotment, dig over the soil and put any fallen leaves on a compost heap.

### Did you Know...

- Avocados, tomatoes and pumpkins are actually fruits, not vegetables, because they contain seeds.
- An individual strawberry has up to 200 seeds on its skin.