

## Lesson details

Year Group: 9

Subject: Geography

Where I will find my work: In this document

Hyperlinks: [Global Demand for Food | AQA GCSE Geography | Food 1](#)

## Do Now Questions

1. What are the three resources you are studying in this unit?
2. Name 3 factors which influence resource distribution.
3. How might rising population affect food security

## Engage Food resources in the UK

LO: I can explain how changing demand for food in the UK creates opportunities and challenges.

Keywords:

<b>Organic produce</b>	Food grown without the use of artificial chemicals, such as fertiliser and pesticide
<b>Carbon footprint</b>	A measurement of all greenhouse gas emissions associated with a good or service (or lifestyle), expressed as tonnes (or kg) of carbon dioxide equivalent
<b>Agribusiness</b>	An intensive farming system often involving high capital costs to maximise profits
<b>Food miles</b>	The distance food is transported from the producer to consumers

## Learn

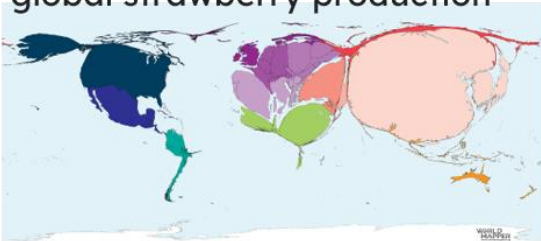
- **The 'Hungry Gap':** Historically, the UK experienced a period from April to early June with limited food availability because few crops survived winter frosts and new crops were still growing.
- **UK Food Supply:** The UK currently produces about **58% to 60%** of the food its population consumes. While the UK is 93% self-sufficient in cereals, it only grows 16% of its fresh fruit and 53% of its fresh vegetables.
- **Organic Farming:** This method uses natural fertilisers like manure, crop rotation, and natural pest control instead of artificial chemicals. It is less intensive, meaning it produces less food per hectare and is often more expensive.
- **Agribusiness (Thanet Earth):** Large-scale UK agribusinesses use technology, such as hydroponics and giant heated greenhouses, to grow salad vegetables like tomatoes year-round.
- **Environmental Impact:** Food choices affect the environment through **food miles**; for example, air-freighting soft fruits produces 40–50 times the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of sea freight. Additionally, crops like avocados can strain water resources in arid regions like Chile, requiring up to 1,300 litres of water per kilo of fruit.

## Build

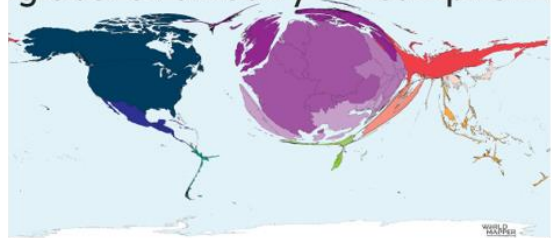
The maps below are two cartogram maps of the world in which countries are reduced or enlarged in size according to their share of avocado production (Left) and strawberry consumption (Right)

**Describe** three differences between the global pattern of production and consumption of strawberries using these cartograms.

global strawberry production



global strawberry consumption



## Apply.

**Explain** why the UK's all-year demand for seasonal food creates opportunities and challenges (6)

## Review

### Build:

- Strawberry consumption is higher in the Northern Hemisphere.
- Some countries have a large share of global production but a very low share of global consumption, e.g. Morocco and China.
- Some countries consume a large share of strawberries consumed but produce a small share of global production, e.g. France and Germany.

### Apply:

An opportunity is that countries with a contrasting climate to the UK can export into our market to help meet all-year demand for seasonal produce. For example, avocados can be sourced from Kenya; and strawberries from Morocco during the winter months. This is a source of export income for Kenya and Morocco and creates jobs in lower income countries.

A challenge is that as more people in the UK choose organic produce, production at home has not kept up with demand. A larger share of organic food is imported compared to the UK's overall food supply. This reduces the food security of the country, as does importing seasonal produce year-round. While more than 90% of cereal eaten in the UK is produced at home, only 16% of fresh fruit is home-grown. The UK's food supply is less resilient should trade be disrupted.

**Summary:**

- **Changing demand for food in the UK creates opportunities and challenges.**
- **There is growing demand for high-value food exports from LICs, seasonal food (all-year) and organic produce.**
- **There is also a smaller but significant move towards local food sourcing to reduce the carbon footprint of our food.**
- **There is also a trend towards agribusiness in the UK.**