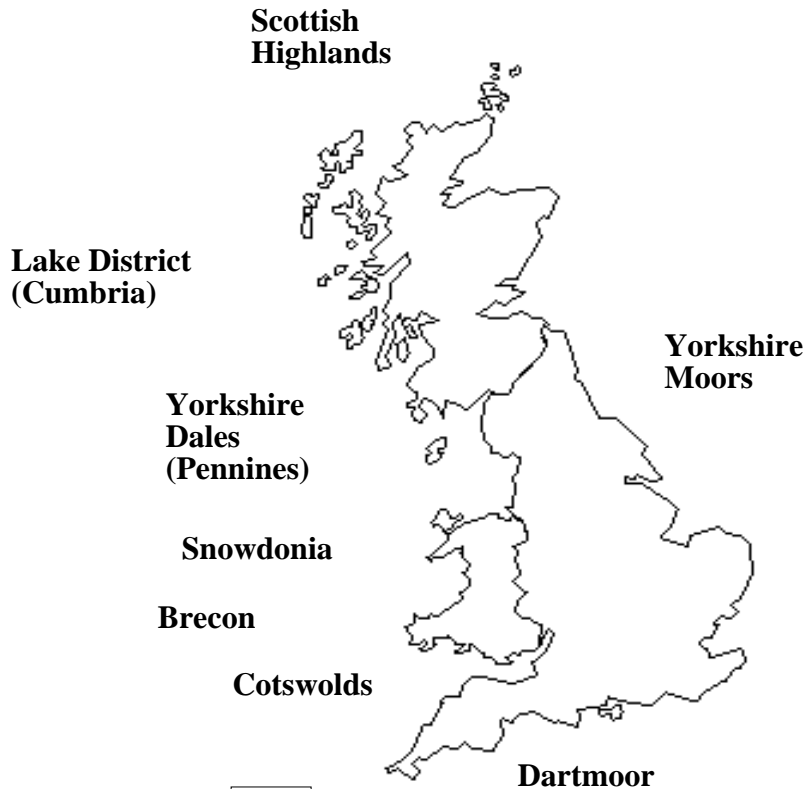


UK AGRICULTURE - HILL FARMING

NAME

Locate the following areas of hill farming below.



* **The Lake District** is a National Park. This is because of spectacular scenery and the use of the area by many tourists, who go climbing, walking and sightseeing. Only a small percentage of the land % is used for growing grass or crops (such as barley, oats and rye crops used as animal fodder). This land is **improved land** is in the valley floor, where the climate is less severe. Farm buildings are also here. Farming is difficult here because the land is not very fertile, and large areas of land are required to make a living. This is extensive farming (low input & low output or yield). Government or EU help is needed to survive, as well as income from other sources (especially from tourism).

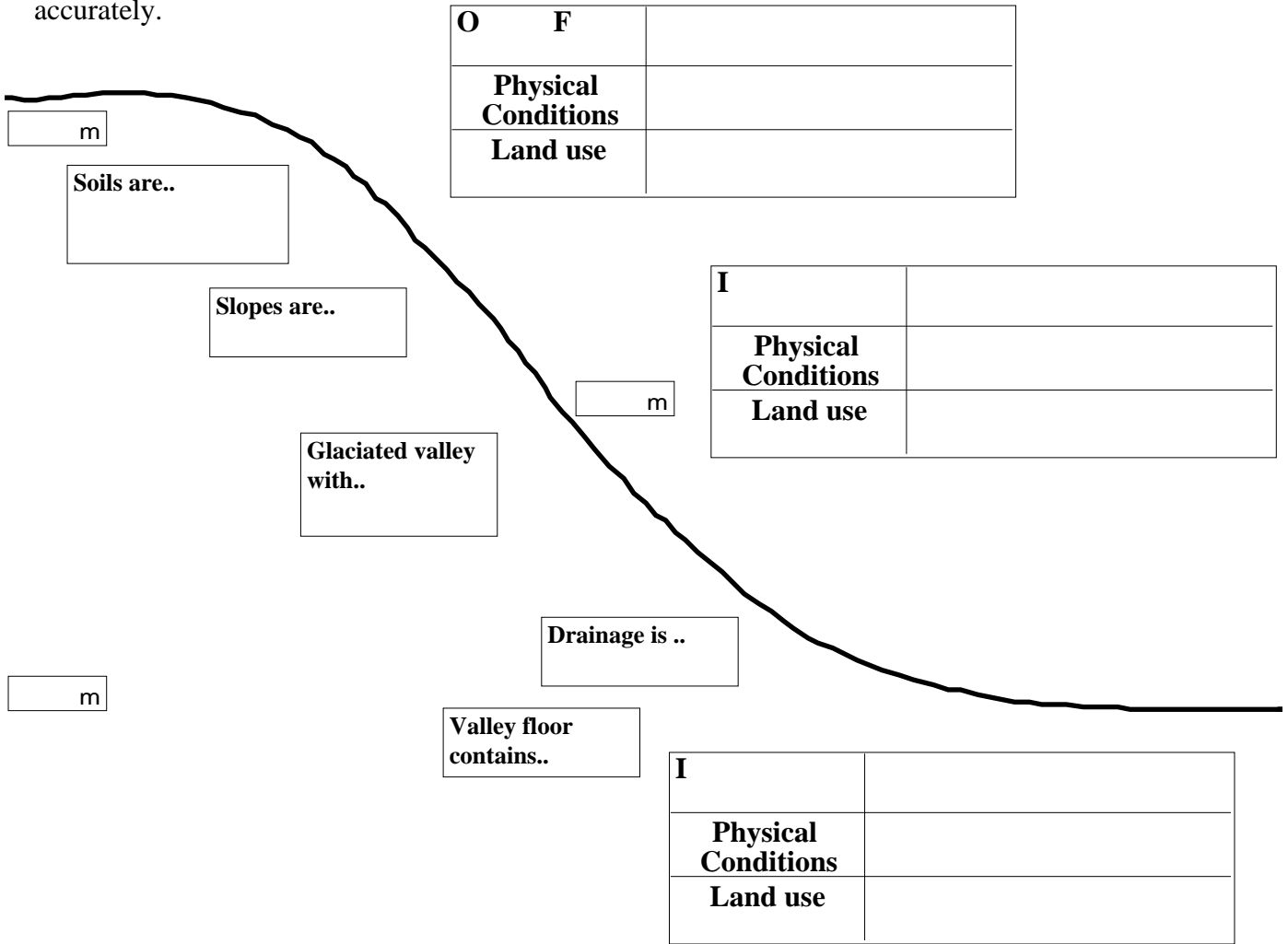
Physically, the Lake District and other upland areas of Britain have higher than average rainfall totals of more than mm, and up to mm at 1000m. Temperatures are lower by °C per 100m, which at altitude shortens the growing season and increases the number and severity of frosts. The valley floors can often be just as cold because of the frost height effect, as cold dense air sinks downwards. Soils are weak, acidic, light & thin. Even deeper soils in the valley bottom may often be weak. Much lime must be added to reduce acidity and improve fertility. The wind is also very strong. This valley floor is the only area used for crops, mostly for animal farming. The lower slopes are **improved** for use as pasture. **Improvement** is done by adding lime, building and maintaining walls & fences, clearing bracken, reseeding grass and improving the drainage.

Cattle are fed on crops such as oats or rye, and are kept in during the winter. Overall yields are low and farms need to be large to make them profitable (extensive).

Inputs are low because any greater investment of time or capital would not be repaid by higher yields on such low quality land.

TYPICAL VALLEY CROSS-SECTION

Complete tables for each of the **THREE** sections of the farm. Add **ARROWS** to locate labels accurately.



Now click on the empty boxes below to answer questions OR comment on the topics on the left.

Animal breeds	
When are sheep put on the open fell?	
When are the sheep brought into the intake? Why?	
When are the sheep brought into the farm? Why?	
Where are cattle kept? What are they used for?	
Farm ownership	
Problems of farming in a National Park?	
Changes in hill farming since 1940?	
Why the system is EXTENSIVE	
How outputs may be increased	
Benefits & disadvantages of tourism (think..)	