



How do perspectives define a country's strategy towards resource management?

<u>Key Knowledge</u>	
1	<p style="text-align: center;">Key vocabulary and definitions</p> 
2	<p>The access to food and resources is not shared equally amongst the people of the world. The general pattern is for HICs to consume a far higher amount of resources than LICs. We have enough food and fresh water resources to provide for everyone on our planet, but these resources are not evenly distributed or shared</p>
3	<p>Different foods come from different countries. Generally speaking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries in Asia grow more cereal crops, rice and sugar than other parts of the world. They are also the biggest producers of meat, milk and fish. • South American countries grow more oil crops than other nations. • North American countries produce the most coarse grain. This is used for making animal feed and for brewing. • European countries grow the most barley. They are also the second biggest producers of some types of meat (eg pig meat), milk and fish. • Countries in Africa, Central America and Oceania do not produce more of any type of food than other nations.
4	<p>Interactive map of food production and consumption around the world</p> 
5	<p>Proportional circles are useful if the range of data is very large. Spatial patterns can be seen because the circles are located on the map. They are easy to understand because larger circles represent more data.</p>
6	<p>Sustainable fishing guarantees there will be populations of ocean and freshwater wildlife for the future. Aquatic environments are home to countless species of fish and invertebrates, most of which are consumed as food. Demand for seafood and advances in technology have led to fishing practices that are depleting fish and shellfish populations around the world. Fishers remove more than 77 billion kilograms (170 billion pounds) of wildlife from the sea each year. Scientists fear that continuing to fish at this rate may soon result in a collapse of the world's fisheries.</p>
7	<p>As the UK has grown richer, our demand for a greater choice of food and more exotic foods has increased, to get this choice, we have to import some from other countries</p> <p>Some of the foods we love to eat in the UK; such as tea and bananas, cannot be grown in our climate as they need warmer climates to grow. We therefore must import these foods from tropical areas.</p>

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	<p>Customers now demand all products all year round, so these foods are imported from places where they are in season at that time e.g. Strawberries from Spain earlier in the year.</p> <p>We import some food from abroad because it is cheaper than growing it in the UK.</p>
8	<p>Western society routinely purchases food that was grown more than 1000 miles away and transported to the local grocery store. While food prices in the store are relatively inexpensive, the environmental cost of transporting your food is often very high. Trucks, trains, and boats, all of which consume fossil fuels, are the primary methods for transporting large quantities of food around the world. Many people are becoming aware of the impact that food mileage has on the environment and are choosing alternative food purchase options to reduce the distance that their food must travel to reach their plates.</p>
9	<p>One way to deal with the water supply and demand problem in the UK is to transfer water from areas of surplus to areas of deficit. The UK Government has been considering developing a national water grid similar to the national electricity grid. About 5% of water supplied to homes and businesses in the UK comes from water piped in from outside the immediate area.</p>
10	<p>The South to North Water Transfer project in China is an example of a large-scale water transfer scheme. It is one of the largest engineering projects ever undertaken and has both advantages and disadvantages.</p> <p>Why is water transfer needed?</p> <p>The Chinese government is currently building a \$62 billion South-North Water Transfer Project. The aims of the project are to divert 44.8 billion cubic meters of water per year from the Yangtze River in southern China to the Yellow River Basin in arid northern China. This will move water from humid areas where water supply is sufficient, to drier areas where demand exceeds supply.</p>

Think Like a Geographer – Big Ideas

Sustainable development

Adopting ways of thinking and behaving that allow individuals, groups, and societies to meet their needs and aspirations without preventing future generations from meeting theirs

Interdependence

Considering how can we be unique and yet subject to similar global forces

Exploring the social, economic, environmental and political links between places in order to understand the significance and impact of changing connection

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Questions

What is meant by HIC and LIC?	High Income Countries Low Income Countries
What is physical scarcity?	A lack of a resource, e.g. water, due to physical factors
What is economic scarcity?	A lack of a resource, e.g. water, due to financial factors
What are resources?	Resources are things that people use for survival or to maintain a basic standard of living
What do we mean by accessibility?	How easy a resource is to obtain
What does consumption mean?	How a resource is used up
Define global inequality	Where the access to food and resources is not shared equally
Why do we use proportional circles?	Because they are useful if the range of data is very large; spatial patterns can be seen; and they are easy to understand because larger circles represent more data.
What are the main issues with over-fishing and over-farming?	Environmental damage; financial loss; damage to stockpiles; increased food scarcity; deforestation; and desertification
Why does the UK get their resources from other countries?	Climatic reasons – Spanish strawberries during the winter, bananas don't grow in the UK etc. Financial – it is cheaper to grow food overseas and import it than grow it in the UK

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	Land use – the amount of resources consumed outweighs the land available for production.
How are resources transported and why is this a problem?	Trucks, trains, and boats, all of which consume fossil fuels, are the primary methods for transporting large quantities of food around the world.
Give an example of surplus and deficit in terms of water	There is a fixed amount of water on the planet. Some is stored in the oceans and ice caps and some circulates as the water cycle. Areas of water surplus have more water than they need; for example, North East England. Areas of water deficit have too little water; such as, Central London.