

CARD SORT: BENEFITS AND PROBLEMS OF INCREASED FOOD MILES

Less energy is used growing certain crops in poorer countries, as there is no need for heating glasshouses etc (less damage to the environment)

A wide range of foods are available in our shops all year round eg. strawberries at Christmas

Many farmers in poorer countries rely on selling their food to survive.

It is harder to monitor the food production standards and the conditions for workers in poor countries that are far away.

Taxes on imported foods, means poor countries do not always receive a fair price for their foods.

Food that has travelled a long distance is less fresh by the time it has reached the shelves

People do not buy local produce as much so lots of farmers in the UK do not earn a lot of money

There is increased road traffic as foods are transported around the country

There is the increased use of fuel for the road transport, plus the carbon dioxide emissions released (**pollution**)

The amount of food being flown into the UK had doubled in the last 10 years, and continues to rise ever year. This means the UK is not self sufficient.

Pressure to expand food production has led to the destruction of environments in some poorer countries

Over 60% of the household waste is the result of food packaging, mainly from the major supermarkets.

Fresh spinach loses up to 90% of its vitamin c in the first 24hours after harvest

Potatoes imported from the Middle East have often been in storage for over 6 months.



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