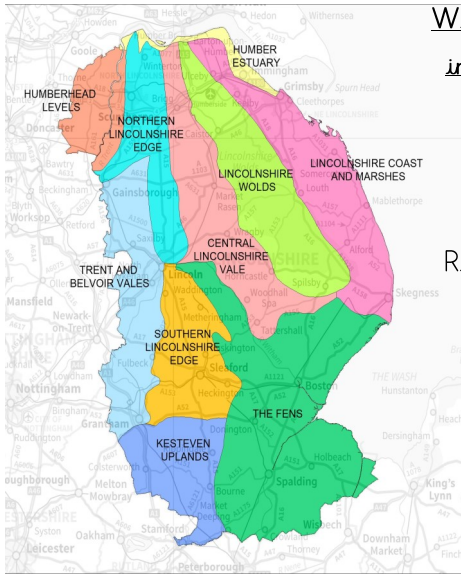




# Farming and Lincolnshire

Lincolnshire is home to some of the best soil in the UK, meaning Lincolnshire farmers often break records for their crop yields. Lincolnshire is considered the second biggest county after Yorkshire and is made up of primarily farmland.

## What is produced in Lincolnshire?



Cereals such as wheat, maize, barley, rye and oats



Root vegetables such as onions, potatoes and sugar beet



Lots of fruit and vegetables! Here are just a few!



Meat produce—here are a couple of 'famous' ones...



Word:	Definition:
agriculture	The science behind farming.
arable	Farming when the land is used only for crops.
clay (soil)	A thick, heavy and cloddy soil that becomes sticky and compact when wet. It holds onto nutrients well
county	A specific region or place run by a local government.
crop	A cultivated plant that is grown on a large commercial scale.
cultivation	The act of working on, maintaining and taking care of land for growing crops.
farming	The activity or business of growing crops or raising livestock for a living.
human geography	Features of the land that have been affected by human activity.
livestock	Animals raised on a farm as part of a farming process for meat production.
physical geography	Natural features of the land.
rural	Characteristics relating to the countryside.
sand (soil)	A soil made up of fine grains. It is light land and water drains through with ease meaning it is quite dry.
silt (soil)	Silt is a perfect balance of heavy and light land. It holds onto enough water but drains well too. It can compact easily which can be a problem.
urban	Characteristics relating to towns or cities.



Livestock (cattle and sheep)

## A year on the farm

Take a look at some typical farming activities during the seasons



### Spring

March April May

- Lambing
- Cows are vaccinated and wormed. They are also scanned to see if they are pregnant
- Any livestock that were housed for the winter are let out into fields to eat grass
- Beef cows born in autumn are sent to market (spring calves are normally sent to market during the winter)

### Summer

June July August

- Sheep are sheared to keep them cool during the summer
- The wool is sent to the market
- Some of the lambs are weighed and the heavy ones sent to market



### Autumn

September October November

- Remaining lambs are weighed and sent to market
- A few females are kept for breeding purposes
- Ewes (female sheep) & rams (male sheep) are mated for birth of lambs in spring
- Calving for beef cows (cows mated in early summer will calve in spring)
- Some cattle and sheep are moved indoors for winter

### Winter

December January February

- Female sheep are scanned to see if they are pregnant, wormed & vaccinated before lambing
- All animals are fed winter feed including silage and hay made earlier in year
- Cows are mated for autumn calving (on some farms they are mated early in the summer for spring calving)

Crops (cereal and oil seeds)

- Spring crops are sown
- Fertilisers applied to crops
- Crops are sprayed to protect them from insect damage (pests) and disease

### Grassland

Did you Know

- Haymaking – grass is cut, dried in the sun, baled and stored for winter feed
- Silage making – grass is cut, wrapped and stored for winter feed (the wrapped conditions cause the grass to ferment and 'pickle')
- Farmers make hay and silage during summer months



- Spring and winter planted crops are harvested
- Straw left over from grain harvest is baled and stored for animal bedding



## Useful Websites:

- <https://www.countrysideclassroom.org.uk/>
- <https://leafuk.org/education/leaf-education>
- <https://www.lincswolds.org.uk/living-in/farming>
- <https://www.beeswaxdyson.com/>

## Useful Books:

- Farm Boy by Michael Morpurgo
- From Field to Plate by Michael Bright