

Year: 6

Term: Summer 2

Topic: Why is the fishing industry so important to local communities?

St Dennis Primary Academy

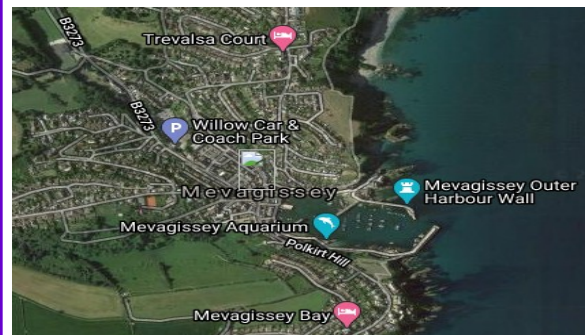
"Everyone matters, everyone succeeds, every moment counts"



Human Geography relates to human activity or something that is humanly-constructed.



Physical Geography relates to geography that is naturally occurring.



Location



Diversity



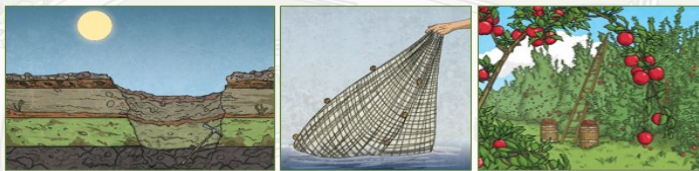
Human processes

Glossary

- coastline** The land along a coast.
- conservation** Prevention of wasteful use of a resource.
- Cornwall** A county occupying the extreme south-western peninsula of England
- economy** The state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.
- ecosystem** A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.
- environment** The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
- foreland** An area of land bordering on another or lying in front of a particular feature.
- grid reference** A map reference indicating a location in terms of a series of vertical and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters.
- headland** A narrow piece of land that projects from a coastline into the sea.
- indigenous** Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
- maritime** Connected with the sea, especially in relation to seaborne trade or naval matters.
- ordnance survey** An official survey organisation, originally under the Master of the Ordnance, preparing large-scale detailed maps of the whole country.
- overfishing** Deplete the stock of fish in (a body of water) by excessive fishing.
- sustainability** The ability to be maintained at a certain rate or level.

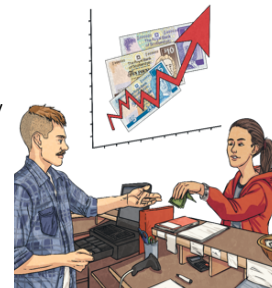
Resource distribution

Humans rely on natural resources, such as food, water, energy and minerals for survival. Different areas of Earth have different amounts of each of these resources. When we learn about resource distribution, we explore the ways in which humans make use of different resources and how the location of natural resources affects the way we live our lives.



Economic activity

Economy relates to how good place is at producing and making goods and how much money it has (its wealth). When we study economic activity, we look at the amount a country sells and makes, as well as their trade links with other areas. This can affect the country's wealth and other factors, such as employment and housing.



Overfishing

Relates to when fish are being caught faster than they can reproduce. Our oceans now contain 6 times less fish than they did 100 years ago.



Why do we overfish?

One of the main reasons people overfish is because of the pressure to catch a certain amount for supermarkets. We have 3 times the amount of fishing boats than are needed on Earth.



What would happen if fish were gone?

Millions of people would lose their jobs. Fish is an important source of protein. It will affect the ecosystem of the ocean and animals that feed on fish, such as whales will suffer.



How can we help the situation?

Think more carefully and look out for responsibly fished products. We can also do a bit of research on what types of fish are declining around the country and avoid buying those types. Look out for this

