

Why are bees important?

Bees are an important natural resource because they help the plants grow that eventually become our food. **One** out of every **three** bites of food we eat **depends on bees** for pollination.

Farmers across the UK rely on bees to help their crops grow. Even **meat** relies on bees, because farm animals eat plants, such as alfalfa which bees **pollinate**. They also pollinate **cotton** for **clothes**, **sunflowers** for **oil** and **lavender** used in **soaps**!



What do bees need to survive?

Food (nectar and pollen)

Bees need a variety of colourful flowers to eat from.

Different flowers bloom at different times of the year, so they need a constant supply.

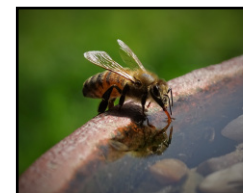


Shelter

Bees need "homes" to stay safe from the rain and cold. This could be hives, long grass, hollow wood, or even tiny holes in the ground.

Water

They need safe, shallow places to drink, such as a damp stone or a tiny puddle, so they don't fall in.



Sunshine

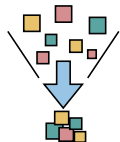
Bees are cold-blooded, so they need the Sun's heat to warm up their wing muscles. Then they can fly and do their work.

Key vocabulary

analyse



collect



conclude



crop



data



improve



interpret



investigate



land use



natural resource



present



record



rely



survive



What is land use?

Land use describes **how land is used by people**.

Examples of land use in a school:

- **buildings for learning**
- **playgrounds for playing**
- **fields for sport**
- **paths for walking**
- **gardens for plants**

Different areas of our schools have **different purposes**.



Aerial views

Aerial views are a **view from above**. Imagine what a bird might see when they are **looking down from the sky**.

Looking from above helps us:

- **see how places are organised**
- **understand the layout of an area**
- **spot different types of land use**



Fieldwork cycle

Geographers carry out **fieldwork** to answer a question. Following the **fieldwork cycle** can help them to stay organised and **answer a question step by step**.

Ask – Think about what you want to find out.

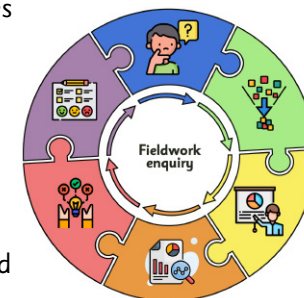
Collect – Collect information and data.

Present – Use graphs, maps, sketches or photos to show your findings.

Analyse – Try to spot patterns, similarities or differences in the data.

Conclude – Explain what the data shows.

Evaluate – Think about what worked well and what you could do even better next time.



Sketch maps

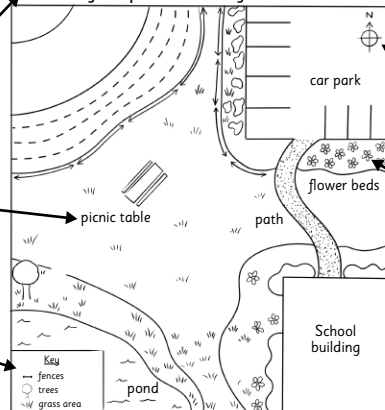
Sketch maps are **simple drawings** of a place.

title

labels and names

key

Plan of improvement for our school



compass rose

map symbols

How can we help conserve bees?

Some ways we can help are:

- **planting wildflowers**
- **having more bee-friendly green spaces**
- **creating watering stations**
- **providing safe shelters and nests**
- **introducing no-mow areas**

