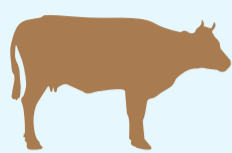


# Farming in SCOTLAND



## Beef



Cattle are reared for their meat. Beef breeds include Charolais, Highland, Aberdeen Angus and Limousine.

## Field vegetables



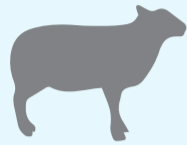
A range of vegetables grow in Scotland including beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, peas and turnips.

## Cereals & Oilseed Rape



Barley is used for making whisky, beer and for animal feed. Oats are grown to be used for oatmeal and animal feed. Wheat is used for distilling, flour and animal feed. Oilseed rape is used for cooking oil, biofuel and animal feed.

## Sheep



Sheep are predominantly reared to produce lambs for meat. Their fleece is removed every year and processed into clothing and carpets and is exceptionally hard-wearing.

## Potatoes



Potatoes are grown for consumption (boiled, mashed, chips) but also for the seed potato market. Scotland exports seed potatoes around the world.

## Soft Fruit



Strawberries, raspberries, blackcurrants and in some areas blueberries are grown.

Crofting, a form of smaller scale farming, is commonly seen on Orkney and Shetland as well as the western isles and the highlands.

## Poultry



Chickens are reared for their meat and eggs. Ducks, geese and turkeys are primarily reared for their meat.

## Tomatoes & Herbs



Different types of tomatoes such as cherry and beef tomatoes are grown in Scotland. Rosemary, sage, thyme and lavender are all grown in coastal areas.

## Forestry



Softwood (pine, firs, spruce, larch) and hardwood (oak, ash, beech) forests can be found across Scotland and are felled to make paper, cardboard, chipboard, plywood, firewood and mulch.

## Pigs



Pigs are reared for their meat and also provide a range of other products.

## Fish



A variety of fish and shellfish are caught and farmed in the seas around Scotland including mackerel, haddock, cod, and herring.

## Dairy



Milk produced by dairy cows may be processed into cheese, yoghurt, ice cream or butter.

## North West

The north west is the area with the shortest growing season. Due to the climate, the terrain and the soils, there is lower production in the north west. The slopes also lend themselves to forestry and extensive peat moors.

## North East

The north east is the largest barley producing area in Scotland. Barley is used for feeding cattle in the area and there are many distilleries in the north east which malt the barley for whisky. Oilseed rape production in the north east is also on the rise and a number of companies cold press the seeds into oil for cooking. Across the north east there are a number of producers cultivating sandy soils which are free draining. These soils are ideal for pig and field vegetable production.

Sheltered sea lochs on the west coast and islands are used to farm mussels, salmon, oysters and sea trout.

Approximately 75% of Scotland's land mass is used for agricultural purposes.

## South West

The south west has a wilder and wetter climate which results in prolific grass growth. This grass production lends itself to dairy production and silage is made to feed the dairy cows through the winter. The coastal lochs around the south west are ideal for shellfish production.

## South East

The south east of Scotland is a very productive area, providing the highest yields of oats, wheat and oilseed rape. The climate and soils lend themselves to a wide variety of farming.

Scotland's dairy cows produce over a thousand million litres of milk per year.