

Meet Finlay.



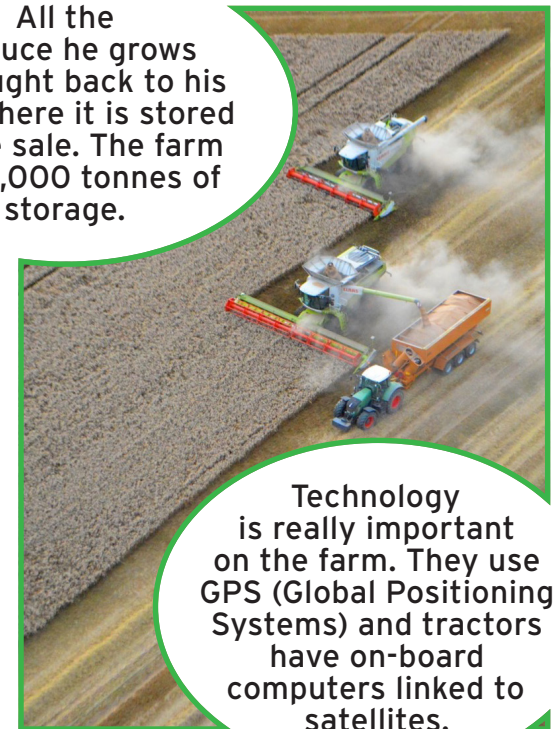
He farms 1980 hectares (ha) around Easter Rhynd in Perthshire.



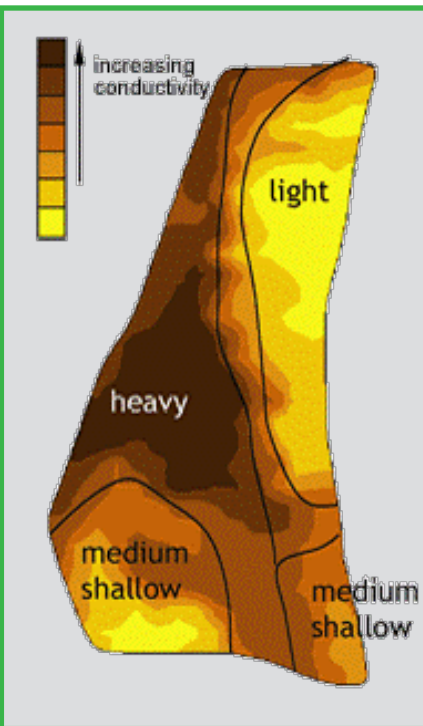
He is a mixed arable farmer, growing winter wheat, spring oats, winter oilseed rape, winter barley, spring barley, vining peas, potatoes and vegetables. He also has some set aside.



All the produce he grows is brought back to his farm where it is stored before sale. The farm has 14,000 tonnes of storage.



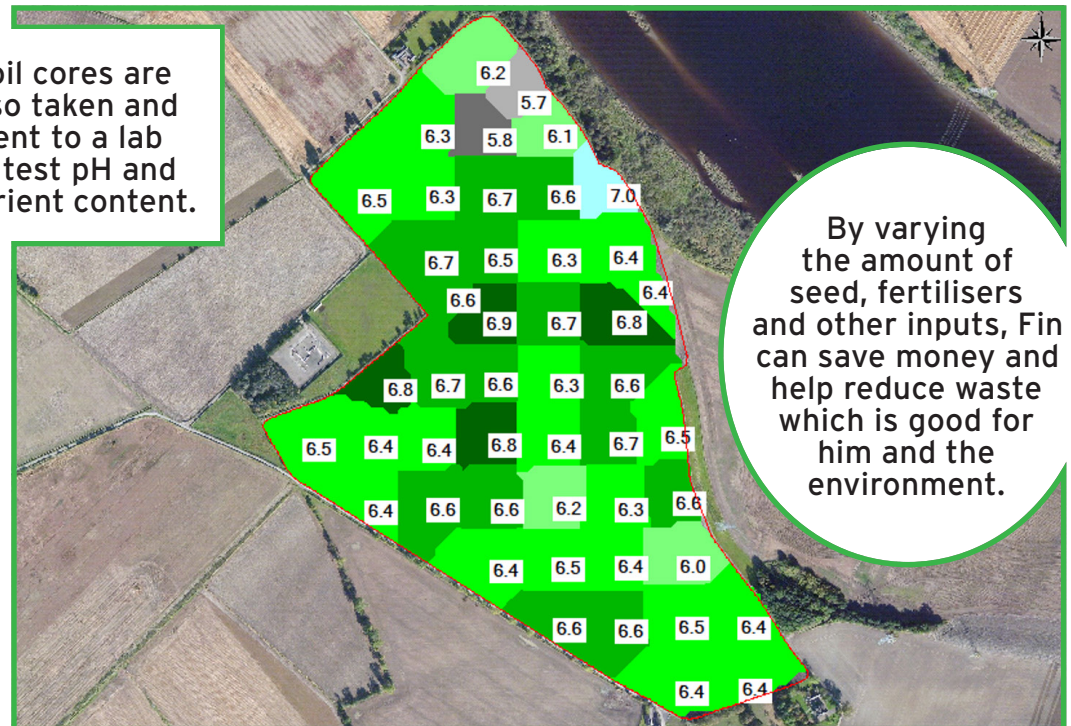
Technology is really important on the farm. They use GPS (Global Positioning Systems) and tractors have on-board computers linked to satellites.



Fin maps his soils. The density of the soil is mapped using conductivity. This lets Fin know how heavy or light soils are in different parts of the field.

The amount of crop grown (yield) is mapped as the crop is harvested using digital technology. Fin uses technology to ensure he only uses what he needs to. This technique is called variable rate farming.

Soil cores are also taken and sent to a lab to test pH and nutrient content.



By varying the amount of seed, fertilisers and other inputs, Fin can save money and help reduce waste which is good for him and the environment.

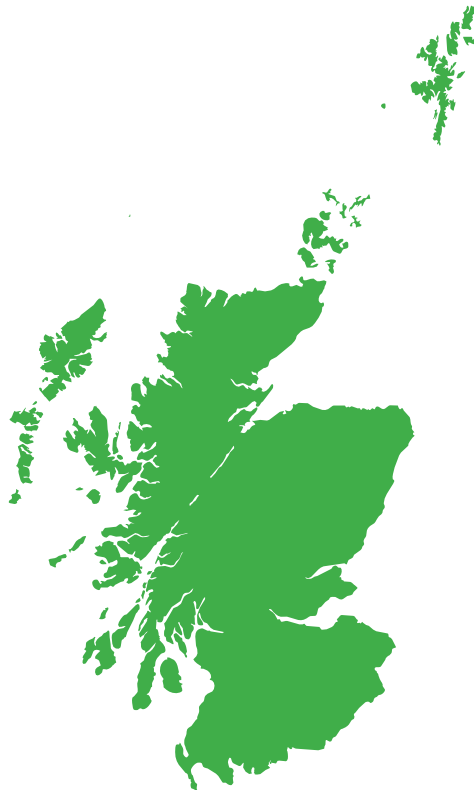
# QUESTION TIME!

Read about Finlay and how he uses technology on his farm then have a go at answering the following questions:

1. List three of the crops Finlay grows on the farm.

2. How does GPS work?

3. Mark on this map where Finlay's farm is.



4. Locate the highest PH value in Finlay's field. Select this value on the pH scale below.

Look at the whole field again. Choose if this field is acidic, neutral or alkaline.



5. Finlay grows oats on half of the land he farms. In Scotland, for each hectare (ha) of land, 6.5 tonnes of oats are produced.

Calculate the percentage of the storage space Finlay has that he needs to store his oat harvest.