

OAKLAND CUSD #5

INTRO TO AG

APRIL 13-17, 2020

JEFF COON

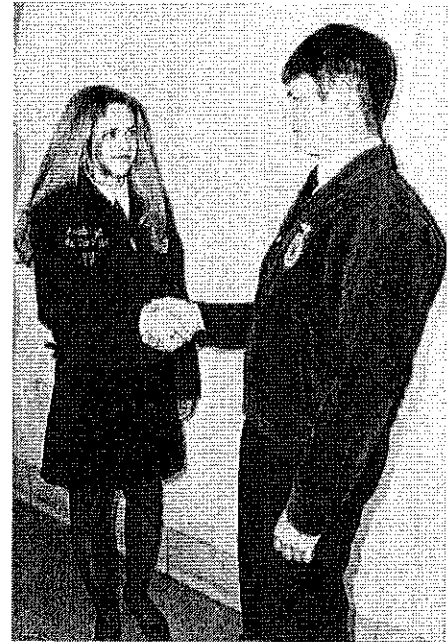
Week of April 13-20, 2020

All of these assignments are on google classroom. You must pick one of the 3 listed and complete by next Monday April 20 for credit. If you would like to use google docs to complete the work that would be most efficient, just remember to start a new copy with your own work please. Paper copies can be returned to the school.

Class	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3 (Enrichment)
Ag Science	Animal Cell	Heredity and DNA	FFA journal
Ag Business Mang	Managing Employees	Employee benefits	Chart work experiences
BSAA	Animal Cell Structure	Animal Growth factors	Animal Nutrition 2
Landscape Design	Soil Texture	Water Holding Capacity	Landscape pests
Intro To Ag	FFA official dress	FFA opportunities	Ag Commodities
Ag Mech.	Surveying Equipment	Fuels	Lubricants

FFA Colors, Emblem, and Official Dress

AN ORGANIZATION with a rich heritage, such as the National FFA Organization, usually has many symbolic images and statements that have great meaning to its past, present, and future direction. The FFA colors, emblem, and Official Dress create an image in the minds of members and supporters of what the organization represents.



Objectives:



1. Examine the meanings of the official FFA colors and the meaning of the FFA emblem.
2. Recognize the components of male and female Official Dress.
3. Relate or demonstrate the proper use of the official FFA jacket, and determine the appropriate display of degree, office, and award pins on the jacket.

Key Terms:



corn gold	eagle	owl
cross section of an ear of corn	national blue Official Dress	plow
		rising sun

The Official FFA Colors and Emblem

Behind every organization are colors that represent the ideals of the organization and an emblem that is recognizable by many. The National FFA Organization has two official colors and an emblem.

OFFICIAL FFA COLORS

The official FFA colors were adopted in 1929. They are corn gold and national blue. **Corn gold** is the color that represents the golden fields of ripened corn. **National blue** is the color that represents the blue field of the American flag.

THE FFA EMBLEM

The FFA emblem represents the history, goals, and future of FFA. It is composed of five symbols, along with the term “Agricultural Education” and the name “FFA.”

The first symbol is the cross section of an ear of corn. The **cross section of an ear of corn** is the symbol for unity in the organization. No matter what state you live in, corn is probably grown somewhere in that state. Corn is the most widely grown agricultural crop in the nation and serves as the backbone of the FFA emblem.

The second symbol is the rising sun. The **rising sun** is the symbol for progress in agriculture. It reminds FFA members and others that every day, agriculture is changing. The changes create a need to keep moving forward by developing new techniques and new technologies. The National FFA Organization is also always progressing and looking to the future needs of its members. The rising sun stands for that progress and the promise that tomorrow will be a new day and have new opportunities.

The third symbol is the plow. The **plow** is the symbol for labor and tillage of the soil. Just as the nation’s founders did, FFA members and workers in agriculture put hard work into everything they do. The plow represents the hard work that is put into all the tasks they complete.

The fourth symbol is the eagle. The **eagle** is the symbol for freedom and the national scope of FFA. It is a national symbol that reminds all FFA members of the freedom in this country to enjoy many things. The eagle is also a reminder of the freedom to choose what you want to explore and pursue both in life and in agriculture.

The fifth symbol is the owl. The **owl** is the symbol for knowledge and wisdom. It has symbolized knowledge and wisdom for a long time. In FFA the owl represents the knowledge and wisdom needed to keep moving forward and to be successful in the agriculture industry.

The term “Agricultural Education” and the name “FFA” complete the emblem. These represent the need for learning and leadership, both of which are required for agriculture to continue and advance. Originally “Vocational Agriculture”

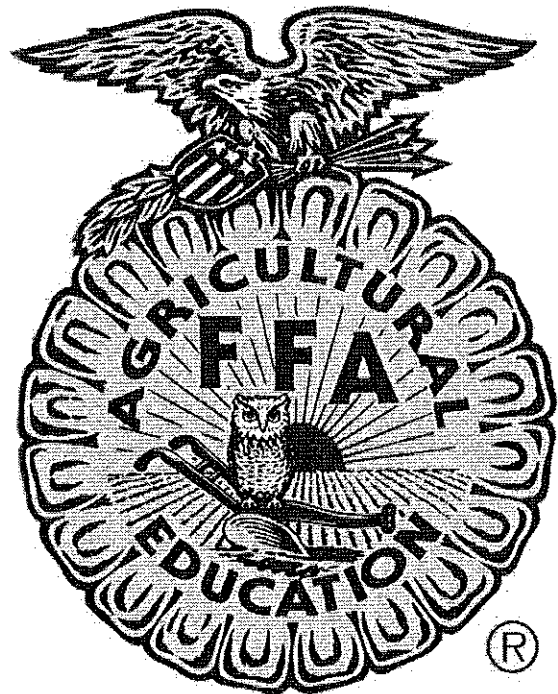


FIGURE 1. The FFA emblem. (Courtesy, National FFA Organization)



FURTHER EXPLORATION...

ONLINE CONNECTION:

Comparing the FFA emblem with the NFA emblem

In 1965 the New Farmers of America (NFA) merged with the Future Farmers of America to become one united organization, which in 1988 was officially renamed the National FFA Organization. The FFA emblem is similar in many ways to the NFA emblem. Go online, and find a picture of the NFA emblem. Compare it with today's FFA emblem. What is the same? What is different? Why do you think the parts that are the same were important enough to keep in the emblem of the merged organization?

appeared on the emblem instead of "Agricultural Education." The word "vocational" means "relating to job or career skills." Although everything one learns in an agriculture class directly relates to a job or career, the National FFA Organization thought that "Agricultural Education" rather than "Vocational Agriculture" would better define the organization and be more recognizable.

FFA Official Dress

Many schools and organizations have uniforms. A uniform makes students or members look like one unit or a team. This is what FFA Official Dress does for FFA members across the nation. **Official Dress** is the uniform FFA members wear. When you zip up the blue jacket to top off your Official Dress, you are representing the largest student-run organization in the United States. The FFA Official Dress makes the playing field level for everyone who walks into a Career Development Event. The components of Official Dress are different for male and female members.

FFA OFFICIAL DRESS FOR MALE MEMBERS

FFA Official Dress for male members consists of the official FFA jacket, black slacks, a white collared shirt, the official FFA tie, black socks, black dress

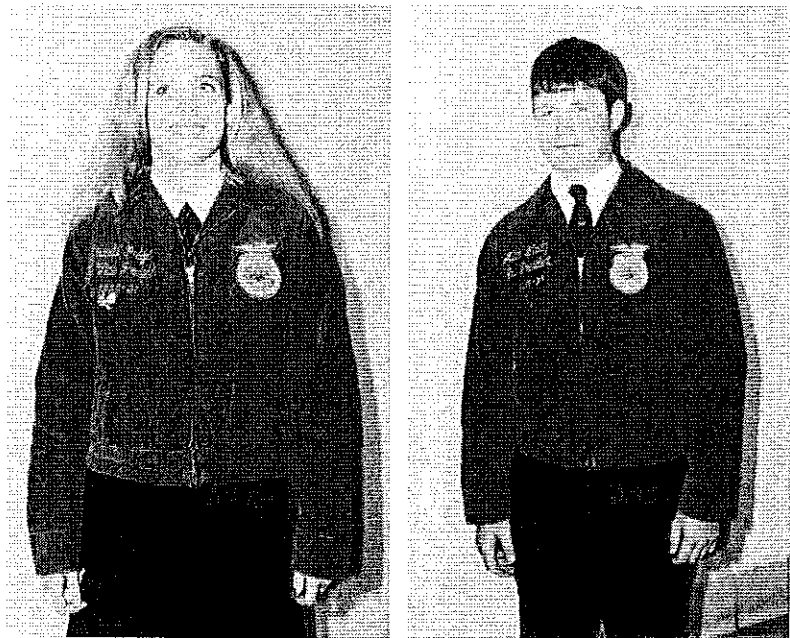


FIGURE 2. These FFA members are wearing Official Dress.

shoes, and a degree chain with a State or American FFA Degree. The jacket should be zipped all the way to the top. The white collared shirt should be buttoned all the way to the top. Jeans should not be worn in place of black slacks. Boots or athletic shoes are not acceptable

FFA OFFICIAL DRESS FOR FEMALE MEMBERS

FFA Official Dress for female members consists of the official FFA jacket, a black skirt (black slacks for some occasions), a white collared blouse, the official FFA blue scarf, black nylon hosiery, black shoes with closed heel and toe, and a degree chain with a State or American FFA Degree. The jacket should be zipped all the way to the top. The white collared blouse should be buttoned all the way to the top. The skirt should be a plain A-line skirt that is knee length. No slit in the skirt should be higher than 2 inches above the knee. Black slacks may be worn for traveling and outdoor activities.

Do's and Don'ts of the FFA Jacket

The FFA jacket helps create a connection between the 600,000 FFA members across the nation! When you wear this jacket, you are representing the local chapter, the state association, and the national organization. Although there are many events at which the FFA jacket can be worn with pride, it should not be worn everywhere. A few guidelines should be followed as to where to wear the jacket, how to wear it, what to put on it and not to put on it, and how to act when representing FFA.

WHERE TO WEAR THE JACKET

Many CDEs require the wearing of Official Dress. Your FFA advisor can offer guidance on whether Official Dress should be worn for a particular CDE. Many state conventions will require Official Dress anytime you want to attend a session or workshop. If you are privileged enough to attend the National FFA Convention, you will be wearing Official Dress most of the time.

HOW TO WEAR THE JACKET

The jacket should be worn with complete Official Dress; wearing just partial Official Dress is never proper. Only FFA members get the privilege of wearing the FFA jacket. The jacket should be zipped all the way up, the collar kept down, and the cuffs kept buttoned.

HOW TO DISPLAY DEGREE, OFFICE, AND AWARD PINS

A maximum of three pins may be worn on the front of the FFA jacket: degree, office, and award. These pins should be worn beneath your name on the right side of the jacket. The

highest degree earned should be first. The highest office held (or current office) should be second. The highest award received should be third. An exception is that a single State FFA Degree charm or American FFA Degree key should be worn above your name or attached to a key chain.

You should not put your school letters or the insignia of any other organization on your jacket.

HOW TO ACT WHEN REPRESENTING FFA

When wearing the official FFA jacket, always act professionally. Refrain from the use of tobacco and alcohol. Act with respect and as leaders.

Summary:



The National FFA Organization has symbols, traditions, and statements that reflect the past, present, and future direction of the organization. These reveal the proud heritage and bright future of agriculture, agricultural education, and FFA. By understanding these symbols, traditions, and statements, you can appreciate the heritage and the future you represent as an FFA member.

Checking Your Knowledge:



1. What are the official FFA colors?
2. What are the five symbols on the FFA emblem, and what do they represent? What else is on the emblem besides the five symbols?
3. What makes up FFA Official Dress for male members?
4. What makes up FFA Official Dress for female members?
5. How are awards and pins properly displayed on the FFA jacket?

Expanding Your Knowledge:



Visit <https://www.ffa.org>, and explore the areas relating to FFA colors, emblem, and history.

Web Link:



Official FFA Manual

<https://www.ffa.org/SiteCollectionDocuments/officialffamanual-english.pdf>

Intro to Ag Mr. Coon April 13 Name

Checking Your Knowledge:

1. What are the official FFA colors?
2. What are the five symbols on the FFA emblem, and what do they represent?

What else is on the emblem besides the five symbols?

3. What makes up FFA Official Dress for male members?
4. What makes up FFA Official Dress for female members?
5. How are awards and pins properly displayed on the FFA jacket?

Opportunities in FFA

IF ONE DOOR CLOSES, another will open. You have heard this phrase many times from teachers, your parents, and others. New opportunities are around every corner, especially in FFA. The organization has something to involve every member—Career Development Events; supervised agricultural experience (SAE) programs; chapter, state, and national conferences and events. All you have to do is grasp the opportunities.



Objective:



Recognize the various leadership conferences, conventions, and scholarships available to FFA members.

Key Terms:



212° conferences
360° conferences

FFA Dashboard
FFA Leadership Camp

National FFA Convention
National FFA
Scholarship Program
state FFA convention

Washington Leadership
Conference (WLC)

Exploring FFA Opportunities

FFA LEADERSHIP CONFERENCES AND CAMP

As an FFA member, you have many leadership events that you can attend. The National FFA Organization holds leadership conferences in every state with the assistance of the state association FFA officer team.

212° Conferences

As a freshman or sophomore in high school, you have the opportunity to attend 212° conferences. **212° conferences** are state-level conferences that encourage students to push their leadership limits while focusing on the characteristics of growth and virtues. When leadership is at 211°, you aren't quite to your maximum potential. Just as with water, a little more heat is needed to get the leadership boiling, and at 212°, amazing things start to happen within the FFA chapter.

360° Conferences

Juniors and seniors are not left out when it comes to leadership conferences. **360° conferences** are state-level conferences that bring chapter leadership full circle by focusing on the characteristics of vision and influence. The older FFA members are the ones the new members look to for guidance. These conferences focus on shaping the older FFA members into good examples for the younger members to follow.

Washington Leadership Conference (WLC)

The **Washington Leadership Conference (WLC)** is a national-level conference designed for any FFA member who wishes to take leadership skills to the next level. As an attendee, you will travel to Washington, D.C., for a week, during which you will participate in many tours of the nation's capital while focusing on the leadership characteristics of self-awareness, diversity, advocacy, and service. The hands-on training you will receive at this conference will benefit you for a lifetime.

FFA Leadership Camp

FFA Leadership Camp is a weeklong camp held during the summer and hosted by the state FFA officer team. It is open to a limited number of FFA members from each chapter. At FFA Leadership Camp, you will advance your leadership skills through teamwork activities, games, and team competitions. Each day will be packed with activities that will enhance your core values and benefit the entire chapter upon your return.



FURTHER EXPLORATION...

ONLINE CONNECTION: Explore Your State Association

Each state association holds its own conferences and conventions. Some states may host conferences that other states don't. Talk to your chapter or state officers to discuss the events that you are eligible to attend. Use the following link to find your state association website, and explore what your state has to offer.

<https://www.ffa.org/about/who-we-are/state-associations>

FFA LEADERSHIP CONVENTIONS

Every year, state and national conventions are held to conduct business, provide recognition for award winners, and demonstrate opportunities for leadership growth.

State FFA Convention

Each state hosts its own state FFA convention. A **state FFA convention** is a conference with the purpose of recognizing the accomplishments of the state's members and chapters throughout the year while also conducting its annual business meetings. The state FFA officer team is elected during the state convention and travels throughout the year visiting chapters and presenting leadership workshops.

Musically talented individuals can participate in the state FFA band and chorus. The top individuals from these entities are nominated to audition for the national FFA band and chorus at the following National FFA Convention.

National FFA Convention

The **National FFA Convention** is the largest youth organization conference in the nation. Recent attendance has been more than 60,000 members. The convention offers motivational speeches, educational tours, leadership conferences, and the National FFA Agricultural Career Show. It also hosts the national FFA Career Development Events.

The National FFA Officer Team is elected each year during the National FFA Convention and will spend about 300 days traveling across the United States and abroad, representing FFA. Also, members from across the nation perform and provide much of the entertainment through the national FFA band, chorus, and talent programs.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Many scholarships are available to FFA members throughout their years in the organization. These scholarships are not just for seniors going to college but also for younger members attending various FFA conferences.

National FFA Scholarships

The **National FFA Scholarship Program** is FFA's vehicle for providing more than \$2 mil-



FIGURE 1. Students may achieve recognition and scholarships for the work they have completed. (Courtesy, National FFA Organization)

lion in scholarships each year. The scholarships are available to chapter members planning to further their education. Scholarships are sponsored by businesses and individuals through the National FFA Foundation and are awarded for a wide variety of experiences, career goals, and higher education plans. The scholarship applications are available through the FFA Dashboard beginning in January of each year. The **FFA Dashboard** is a database and application center specifically for FFA members through the National FFA Organization.

FFA Alumni Scholarships

Some state FFA alumni associations may also provide scholarships for members to attend various leadership conferences. In Illinois, for example, the Illinois FFA Alumni provides scholarships for students to attend 212° conferences, the Washington Leadership Conference, and FFA Leadership Camp. A student can attend each conference only once and must attend in the year that the scholarship was received.

Summary:



Opportunities are everywhere. You will never regret taking advantage of those that FFA offers you. Through conferences and conventions, you will gain valuable leadership, communication, and teamwork skills that will benefit you for years to come.

As a high school FFA member, you may attend 212° conferences and 360° conferences. Both of these leadership conferences are focused on developing your skills and values as a person. The knowledge you bring back to your local FFA chapter from these conferences will benefit the entire membership.

State and national conventions are held each year to recognize those members who have worked hard and accomplished much through FFA. Also, many workshops, educational tours, and Career Development Events take place during these functions. You may also have the opportunity to show off your musical capabilities through the FFA band, chorus, and talent competitions.

Scholarships are available to help with the cost of these events through FFA alumni associations. Ask your advisor about these opportunities. Seniors should fill out the National FFA Scholarship application in January. FFA provides more than \$2 million in scholarships each year to its graduating members.

Checking Your Knowledge:



1. Explain the difference between 212° conferences and 360° conferences.
2. What is the Washington Leadership Conference (WLC)?
3. What is the purpose of national and state conventions?

4. What scholarships are available to FFA members?
5. Describe the FFA Dashboard and its purpose.

Expanding Your Knowledge:



Explore the National FFA Organization's website, <https://www.ffa.org>, to learn more about the various conferences and conventions that are available to you. Also, take time to look at your state FFA association's website to see if any other leadership conference opportunities are available in your state. Put upcoming dates on your calendar to be sure you don't miss a chance to explore FFA!

Web Links:



National FFA Organization

<https://www.ffa.org/>

FFA Conferences

<https://www.ffa.org/participate/conferences>

FFA Scholarships

<https://www.ffa.org/participate/grants-and-scholarships>

Intro to Ag

Mr. Coon

April 13

Name

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FOOD COMMODITIES

Some of the best-known agricultural commodities used for food are corn, wheat, oats, rough rice, barley, soybeans, rapeseed (canola), sugar, milk, cash-settled butter, cheese spot call, live cattle, feeder cattle, lean hogs, and frozen pork bellies.

Corn

Corn (maize) is a large cereal grain plant that has a leafy stalk on which ears are produced that contain the grains or seeds called kernels. It is one of the most valuable cereal grain crops grown in the United States and the world. Dent corn is the most common type of corn grown in the United States. It is referred to as field corn.

Corn is the most widely produced feed grain in the United States, accounting for more than 90 percent of total production. Around 80 million acres of land are planted with corn. Most of the crop is used as livestock feed. The remainder is processed into a multitude of food and industrial products, including starch; sweeteners, such as high-fructose corn syrup; corn oil; and ethanol for use as a fuel.

Corn is grown in most states, but production is concentrated in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, eastern portions of South Dakota and Nebraska, western Kentucky and Ohio, and the northern two-thirds of Missouri. The top corn-producing states, Iowa and Illinois, typically account for slightly more than one-third of the U.S. crop.

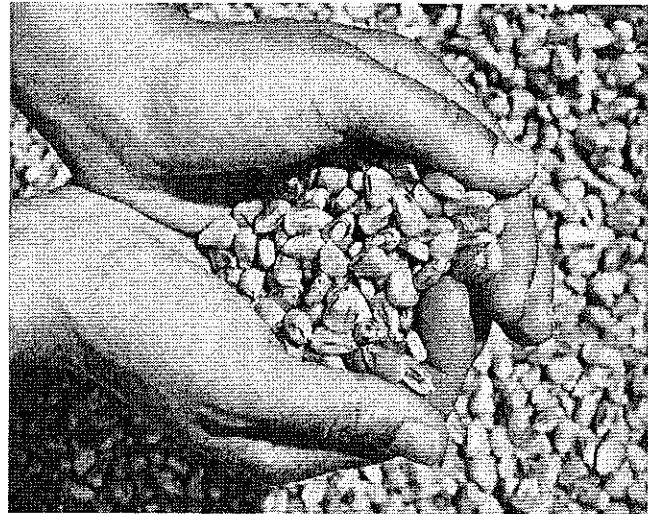


FIGURE 1. Corn is the most widely produced feed grain in the United States.

Wheat

Wheat is a cereal plant that produces grain which is ground to make flour for bread, pasta, pastry, etc. Its production in the United States is second only to that of corn. Unlike corn, wheat is predominantly used for human consumption. Wheat is the leading food plant grown in the United States and is therefore considered the most important cereal grain crop.

There are two main classes of wheat. Spring wheat is planted in the spring, grows during the summer, and matures in early fall. Spring wheat is planted in the northern states, where the winters are harsh. Winter wheat is planted in the fall, establishes itself over the winter, and grows rapidly in the spring. Winter wheat is typically grown in the central Plains and the southern states.

Nationally, wheat production is concentrated in the Plains states. In 2013 and 2014 the leading wheat-producing states were (1) North Dakota, (2) Kansas, (3) Montana, (4) South Dakota, (5) Washington, (6) Idaho, (7) Colorado, (8) Nebraska, (9) Texas, and (10) Minnesota.

Oats

Oats are annual grasses that were the last cereal grains to be domesticated. Oats probably originated from the Asian wild red oat, which grew as a weed in other grain crops. Belief is that oats were first cultivated in southeastern Europe or Asia Minor around 2,000 years ago.

Oats have many uses: human consumption, animal feed, and more.

In 2012 the top states for oat production were (1) Minnesota, (2) Wisconsin, (3) North Dakota, (4) Texas, (5) Pennsylvania, (6) Iowa, (7) South Dakota, (8) New York, (9) Ohio, and (10) Michigan.



FIGURE 2. Oats have many uses: human consumption, animal feed, and more.

Rough Rice

Rice as it comes out of the field is called rough rice in the commodity markets. **Rough rice** is seeds of the rice plant that have not had the outer hull and bran layers removed.

Rice production is the largest single food-producing use of land. Roughly 9 percent of the earth's arable land is used for rice production.

Eighty-five percent of the rice produced in the world is used for human consumption.

From 2012 to 2014 the top rice-producing states were (1) Arkansas, (2) California, (3) Louisiana, (4) Missouri, (5) Mississippi, and (6) Texas. Eighty percent of the rice crop in the United States is produced in Arkansas, California, and Louisiana.

Barley

Barley is a cereal grain used commercially for animal feed, the production of malt (an important ingredient in beer production), and human food applications.

Barley is the fourth largest grain crop after wheat, rice, and corn.

The top barley-producing states are (1) North Dakota, (2)



FIGURE 3. Barley is a cereal grain used commercially for animal feed, the production of malt for beer, and human food applications.

Idaho, (3) Montana, (4) Washington, (5) Colorado, (6) Wyoming, (7) Virginia, (8) Minnesota, (9) Maryland, (10) South Dakota, (11) Oregon, and (12) Utah.

Soybean

Soybean is a species in the legume family of plants grown for its beans; it can fix nitrogen from the air in the soil.

Soybeans originated in East Asia. In 1879 a few farmers began to plant soybeans for use as forage for livestock.

Soybean oil is a widely used vegetable oil. Soybeans are generally considered a source of complete protein. Soybean oil meal, soybean oil cake, and soybean meal can be used as sources of protein in animal feeds.

Top producing states in 2014 were (1) Illinois, (2) Iowa, (3) Minnesota, (4) Indiana, (5) Nebraska, (6) Missouri, (7) Ohio, (8) South Dakota, (9) North Dakota, and (10) Arkansas.

Canola

Canola is an oilseed that is crushed to produce oil and meal. Canola oil is also an important feedstock for the growing biodiesel market.

“Canola” was originally a trademarked name of the rapeseed plant. The name was derived from “can” (for Canada) and “ola” (for oil low acid).

U.S. canola production is concentrated in the Northern Plains, where a drier, shorter growing season makes corn and soybean cultivation less productive. The top canola-producing states are (1) North Dakota, (2) Oklahoma, (3) Montana, (4) Idaho, (5) Washington, (6) Minnesota, and (7) Oregon. The state of North Dakota alone produces more than 80 percent of the nation’s canola crop.



FIGURE 4. Canola oil is a product of crushed canola.

Sugar

Sugar is a carbohydrate known as sucrose in its crystalline powder form. It is derived from either the sugarcane plant or the sugarbeet. Sugar is used worldwide in the sweetening of soft drinks, foods, and medicines.

The top sugarcane-producing states are Louisiana and Florida.

The largest and most dynamic region for sugarbeet production is in or close to the Red River Valley of western Minnesota and eastern North Dakota. The top sugarbeet-producing states are Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, Michigan, and California.

Milk

Milk traded as a commodity generally means cow's milk, specifically Milk Class III. Milk Class III refers to all Grade A and Grade B milk used in the manufacture of products other than those for which Milk Class I (fluid milk sold as such) and Milk Class II (cottage cheese and yogurt) are used. Milk Class III is generally employed in the production of cheese.

Holstein cattle are the most popular breed of dairy cattle. This breed makes up more than 90 percent of the dairy cattle in the United States.

In 2014 the leading dairy-producing states were (1) California, (2) Wisconsin, (3) New York, (4) Pennsylvania, and (5) Idaho.

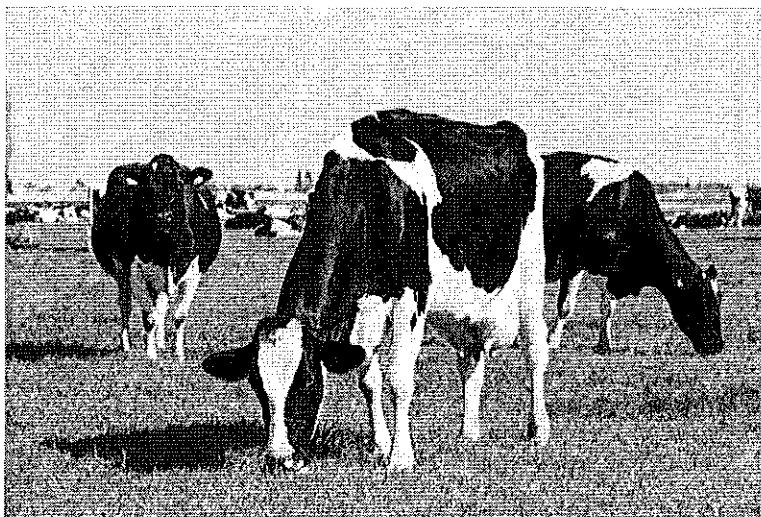


FIGURE 5. Holstein cattle are the most popular breed of dairy cattle.

Cash-Settled Butter

Cash-settled butter refers to futures on Grade AA butter. Butter is typically a yellow or white dairy product consisting of an emulsion of milk fat and water that is obtained by churning cream.

Cheese Spot Call

Cheese spot call refers to cheddar cheese futures contracts. Cheese is a dairy product usually formed by curdling milk or cream. Cheese is curd of milk that has been coagulated and separated from whey.

Live Cattle

Live cattle are cattle industrially raised for beef production from the calf stage until they reach between 600 and 800 pounds.

Most ranchers breed their herds of cows in the summer, thus producing the new crop of calves in the spring. The calves are weaned from their mothers after six to eight months. They grow to near full size by feeding on pasture or other roughage before more intensive feeding.

More than 50 percent of the total value of U.S. sales of cattle and calves comes from the top five states: (1) Texas, (2) Nebraska, (3) Kansas, (4) California, and (5) Oklahoma.

Feeder Cattle

Feeder cattle are cattle that have reached 600 to 800 pounds and been moved to a feedlot where they are fed a special food mix to encourage rapid weight gain. An animal is considered “finished” when it reaches full weight and is ready for slaughter, typically at around 1,200 pounds, producing a dressed carcass of around 745 pounds.

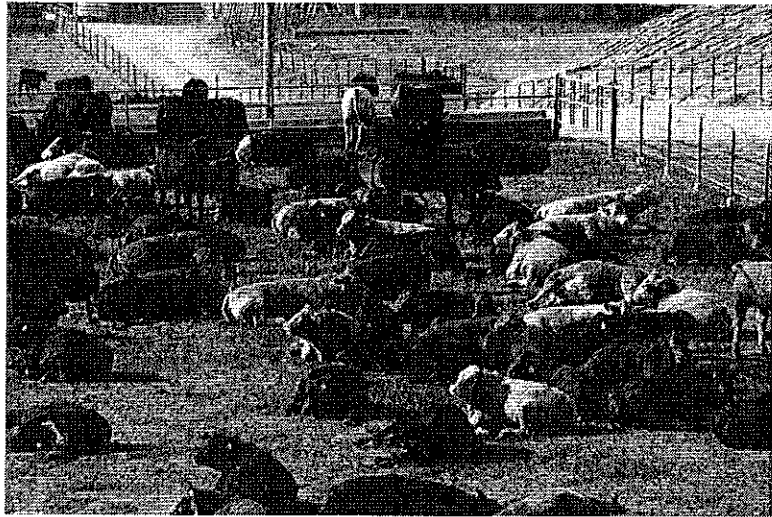


FIGURE 6. Feeder cattle are cattle that have reached 600 to 800 pounds and have moved to a feedlot where they are fed a special food mix to encourage rapid weight gain.

Lean Hogs

Lean hogs are industrially raised pigs, swine, or hogs. These animals are slaughtered to obtain pork meat.

The leading swine-producing states are (1) Iowa, (2) North Carolina, (3) Minnesota, (4) Illinois, (5) Nebraska, (6) Indiana, (7) Missouri, (8) Oklahoma, (9) Ohio, and (10) Kansas.

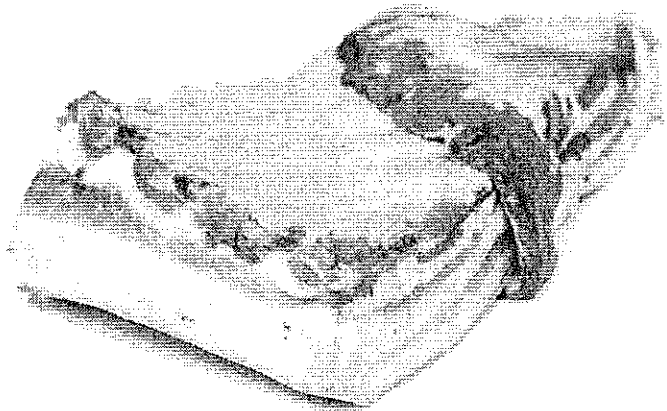


FIGURE 7. Frozen pork bellies are the source of bacon.

Frozen Pork Bellies

Frozen pork bellies are the source of bacon.

FIBER COMMODITIES

Cotton and wool are the two primary agricultural commodities used to provide clothing and textiles.

Cotton

Cotton is a staple fiber that is the most widely used natural fiber for the manufacture of clothes and textiles.

Upland cotton is native to North America. More than 99 percent of the cotton grown in the United States is of the upland variety. One percent of cotton produced in the United States is a superior long-staple type called pima.



FURTHER EXPLORATION...

ONLINE CONNECTION: Why Are Cereal Grains So Important?

Why have humans grown so dependent on cereal grains? Cereal grains, including corn, wheat, oats, rice, and barley, are staple food crops in many areas of the world. These grains are highly nutritious. Corn, wheat, and rice combined provide 50 percent of the calories for the world's population. We also rely on these for animal feed, oils, starch, flour, sugar, syrup, processed foods, malt, alcoholic beverages, gluten, and renewable energy.

Why have the cereal grains upon which we depend been selected for domestication? Why have grass species become so prominent in today's agriculture? Perhaps the reason is that grasses grow at a wide range of altitudes and temperatures and in a variety of moisture conditions and soil types. Certainly the fact that seeds can be stored for later consumption or for planting the following season is a factor. Conduct research to determine other reasons why cereal grains are so important.

In 2014 the top cotton-producing states were (1) Texas, (2) Georgia, (3) Mississippi, (4) North Carolina, (5) Arkansas, (6) California, (7) Alabama, (8) Missouri, (9) South Carolina, and (10) Arizona.

Wool

Wool is a fabric made from the sheared hair of sheep, llama, or other ruminants. Sheep's wool is used all over the world in the manufacture of clothing and fabrics. Cashmere wool is obtained from goats, mohair from goats, and angora from rabbits.

In 2014 the top states for sheep wool production were (1) California, (2) Colorado, (3) Wyoming, (4) Utah, (5) Texas, (6) South Dakota, (7) Idaho, (8) Montana, (9) Oregon, and (10) Iowa.



FIGURE 8. Wool is a fabric made from the sheared hair of sheep, llama, or other ruminants.

FOREST COMMODITIES

Timber is trees of forested areas considered as a source of wood. Wood is the raw material from which forest industries manufacture countless products for home, factory, and office. Some uses of wood are for lumber, pulpwood, veneer, poles, railroad ties, and pilings.

Lumber

Lumber is timber sawed into boards, planks, or other structural members of standard or specified length. It is further used to produce furniture and other manufactured items.

Random length lumber is lumber of varying lengths but generally in increments of evenly cut 2-foot boards.

The top lumber-producing states are (1) Oregon, (2) Washington, (3) Georgia, (4) California, (5) Mississippi, (6) Alabama, (7) North Carolina, (8) Texas, (9) Idaho, and (10) Louisiana.

Pulpwood

Pulpwood is wood that has been reduced either mechanically or chemically to pulp. Pulpwood is primarily used for the manufacture of paper, fiberboard, chemical products, and paperboard.

The top pulpwood-producing states are (1) Georgia, (2) Alabama, (3) Mississippi, (4) South Carolina, (5) Louisiana, (6) North Carolina, (7) Florida, (8) Arkansas, (9) Virginia, and (10) Texas.

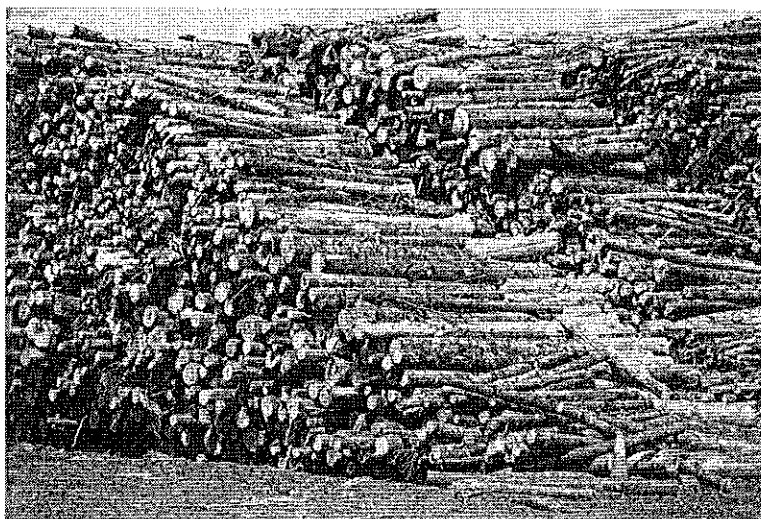


FIGURE 9. This pulpwood will be reduced either mechanically or chemically to pulp for use in the manufacture of paper, fiberboard, chemical products, or paperboard.

Summary:



A commodity is a raw material or unprocessed agricultural product that can be bought and sold. In a recent year, the top 10 agricultural commodity-producing states, in terms of cash receipts, were (in descending order) California, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Texas, Illinois, Kansas, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

Some of the best-known agricultural commodities used for food are corn, wheat, oats, rough rice, barley, soybean, canola (rapeseed), sugar, milk, cash-settled butter, cheese, spot call, live cattle, feeder cattle, lean hogs, and frozen pork bellies.

Cotton and wool are the two primary agricultural commodities used to provide clothing and textiles.

Random length lumber is lumber of varying lengths but generally in increments of evenly cut 2-foot boards. Pulpwood is wood that has been reduced either mechanically or chemically to pulp.

Checking Your Knowledge:



1. What is a commodity?
2. What are the top agricultural commodity-producing states?
3. What are the major agricultural commodities used for food?
4. What are the major agricultural commodities used for fiber?
5. What is timber?

Expanding Your Knowledge:



Conduct research to determine which commodities are produced in your area. Is there a diversity of commodities, or are there basically one or two different commodities?

Web Links:

**The Great Corn Adventure**

http://www.urbanext.uiuc.edu/corn/A_03.html

Types of Grains

<http://www.glnc.org.au/grains/types-of-grains/>

Top Agricultural Commodities Produced Worldwide and in Six Specific Countries

<http://www.cropsreview.com/agricultural-commodities.html>

Agricultural Career Profiles

<http://www.mycaert.com/career-profiles>

Intro to Ag

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April 13

Name

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