Objective
Students will read about agriculture in their own community and across the state.

Key Words
Oklahoma, crops, livestock, comprehension, central idea, purpose, context clues, city, town, commodities, climate, geography, economics, soil, weather, rainfall, climate

Background
Anyplace you live in our state, you are surrounded by an amazing variety of agriculture. In nearly every county you will find beef and dairy cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and chickens. Some operations, called cow/calf operations, are set up to raise calves to sell to beef producers or feedlots. In most counties you will find hay, barley, oats, sorghum and corn growing to feed livestock. Wheat grows almost everywhere in our state, and most counties have some acreage planted to a variety of fruits and vegetables. Canola grows as a rotation crop for wheat. Many counties have peanuts, soybeans and cotton. Some grow crops of potatoes, sweet potatoes, and even rice. There are fields of watermelons, peach orchards and pecan groves. There are nursery and greenhouse operations in many counties, set up to sell bedding plants to home gardeners. Some smaller farms are experimenting with alternative forms of agriculture—raising mushrooms, goats, grapes, even deer, elk and bison. In some counties there are Christmas tree farms or trees grown for paper products.

Oklahoma had 79,600 farms and ranches in 2014. The average size of a farm in Oklahoma was 431 acres, but there are farms and ranches over 1 million acres and some that are as small as 120 acres. About 73 percent of the state’s 45 million acres of land is used for farming and ranching.

Agriculture in Oklahoma is diverse because our climate is diverse, and we have a long growing season, over 200 frost-free days in the central and southern parts of the state. The deep, organic-rich soils built up by tall grass prairie retain fertility and good structure. The short-grass prairie in the west is fine for grazing beef cattle and sheep. Many crops there are grown under irrigation because rainfall is scarce. We straddle four growing zones in Oklahoma. Growing zones are determined by the number of frost free days. Oklahoma includes zones 6a, 6b, 7a and 7b. We also have many different kinds of soil in Oklahoma— more different kinds than anywhere else in the world.

The kind of agriculture found in your community depends on many things—the amount of rainfall, the number of frostfree days, the range of temperatures, and the soil type. It also depends on things like the availability
of markets, storage and transportation. Two interstate highways cross our state, providing a means for transporting some of our agricultural products. The Port of Catoosa near Tulsa connects Oklahoma with the mighty Mississippi, which carries agricultural products across the nation and to the Gulf of Mexico. From there they can be shipped all around the world.

English Language Arts
1. Read and discuss background and vocabulary.
   — What is the central idea of the background reading.
   — What is the purpose?
   — Name some of the details that support the central idea.
   — What words are unfamiliar? Write down your best guess of their meaning, based on context clues. Look the words up in a dictionary and discuss.

Social Studies
1. Lead a discussion about your county and state. Ask students the following questions:
   — Which of these categories best describes your community: desert, grassland, mountainous, forested?
   — How is your community different from the rest of Oklahoma?
   — How is your community similar to the rest of Oklahoma?
2. Ask students to list crops and livestock grown in your county. Write all answers on the chalkboard.
   — Discuss the conditions in your community that make it possible for the commodities listed to be grown. (rainfall, irrigation, soil fertility, temperatures, length of growing season, transportation to markets)
   — Hand out copies of the charts included with this lesson. The charts provide county lists of agricultural commodities reported in the last agricultural census. Discuss your county’s list. Compare with the list they made earlier. Ask students if they are surprised at the diversity of agriculture in your county.
   — Look at the counties that border your county. How do they compare with your county? Now look at two counties far away from your county and compare.
   — Provide samples of some of the commodities or products for students to handle (e.g., stalks of wheat, barley, fleece from sheep, leather from cattle, etc.)
3. Provide copies of the scavenger hunt questions included with this lesson.
   — Students will work individually or in groups to find the answers using the county charts you have provided.
   — Students will work in groups to develop their own questions based on the charts and exchange the sets of questions with other groups.
4. Fold and staple paper to make blank books. On the front write “Ag in My Community.” Students will illustrate the booklet with drawings, pictures cut from magazines, samples of the actual products, or written descriptions.

Online Research Resources
Average Rainfall for Select Oklahoma Towns: www.clover.okstate.edu/fourh/aite/lessons/extras/rainfall.pdf
USDA Hardiness Zones www.usna.usda.gov/Hardzone/hzsm1.html
2012 Ag Census for Oklahoma Counties https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1_Chapter_2_County_Level/Oklahoma/
and interesting facts. (See Ag Facts in the “Additional Resources” section of the OAITC website.)

5. Students will use data from the most recent agricultural census to find the economic value of the top agricultural commodities. (See Online Research Resources.)

6. Students will find the following on a map of Oklahoma:
   — Your town and county.
   — The county seat of your county.
   — The interstate highways, rivers and railways nearest your town.
   — Is your county in the northeast, southwest, northwest, southeast, south central or north central part of Oklahoma?
   — What county is to your south? East? North? West?

Science

1. Students will gather soil samples from the school yard or from their own yards and conduct the following experiments:
   — Examine the soils with a magnifying glass and sort them according to color.
   — Moisten soils to determine if they are clay (slippery) or sand (gritty).
   — Use soil testing kits (available from garden centers) to test pH levels in the soil samples they gather.

2. Students will walk around the school yard or in the surrounding neighborhood to observe what grows there.
   — Students will collect specimens, e.g., leaves, grass, sticks, etc.
   — Students will glue their findings to a poster board with the words “Things That Grow in My Community” written on top.

3. Students will make rain gauges from plastic bottles marked in metric increments and:
   — Track rainfall for the school year.
   — Graph rainfall month by month.

Extra Reading

Peterson, Cris, Amazing Grazing, Boyd Mills, 2002.
Wolfman, Judy, and David Lorenz Winston, Life on a Crop Farm, Lerner, 2002.
Wolfman, Judy, and David Lorenz Winston, Life on a Cattle Farm, Lerner, 2002.

Vocabulary

agriculture—the science of cultivating the soil, producing crops, and raising livestock
climate—the average weather conditions of a particular place or region over a period of years
commodity—a product of agriculture that can be bought and sold
community—the people living in an area and the area itself
diversity—variety
feedlot—a plot of land on which livestock are fattened for market
hardiness zone—one of 11 zones defined by the US Department of Agriculture representing the average low temperature range for an area
irrigation—the act of supplying with water by artificial means.
market—an opportunity for selling
producer—one that produces; especially a person who grows agricultural products
prairie—a large area of level or rolling grassland
transportation—the act of moving from one place to another
The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) conducts a nationwide Census of Agriculture every five years. The last ag census was taken in 2012.

Use the lists below to find out what agricultural commodities are produced in your county by acreage and by livestock inventory. The commodities in bold print indicate the county with the highest acreage or inventory in the state for that commodity.

For more detailed information about agriculture in your county, go to this link and click on your county: https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/Oklahoma/

Oklahoma Ag in the Classroom is a program of the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry and the Oklahoma State Department of Education.
CHOCTAW
corn; hay; soybeans; wheat; rye; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees

CIMARRON
corn; cotton; hay; sorghum; wheat; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)

CLEVELAND
hay; sorghum; wheat; vegetables; grapes; peaches; berries; pecans; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; alpacas; llamas

COAL
corn; hay; peanuts; soybeans; wheat; vegetables; watermelon; cattle and calves; milk cows; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; alpacas; bison; llamas

COMANCHE
cotton; hay; oats; sorghum; wheat; canola; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); alpacas; bison; llamas

COTTON
corn; hay; sorghum; wheat; canola; vegetables; pecans; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); beehives; alpacas; bison; llamas

CRAIG
corn; hay; oats; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; vegetables; grapes; pecans; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; alpacas; bison; llamas

CREEK
corn; hay; soybeans; wheat; vegetables; grapes; peaches; pecans; berries; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; bison; llamas

CUSTER
corn; cotton; hay; oats; sorghum; wheat; canola; cotton; vegetables; grapes; pecans; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; alpacas; bison; llamas

DELAWARE
corn; hay; soybeans; wheat; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; alpacas; bison; llamas

DEWEY
hay; sorghum; wheat; canola; rye; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; llamas

ELLIS
cotton; hay; sorghum; wheat; cattle and calves; milk cows; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bison; llamas

GARFIELD
corn; hay; oats; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; canola; rye; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; alpacas; bison; llamas

GARVIN
corn; hay; oats; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; canola; vegetables; watermelon; peaches; pecans; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; alpacas; bison; llamas

GRADY
corn; cotton; hay; oats; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; vegetables; watermelon; cows; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; alpacas; bison; llamas

GRANT
corn; cotton; hay; oats; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; canola; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; alpacas; bison; llamas

GREER
cotton; hay; oats; peanuts; wheat; rye; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)

Oklahoma Ag in the Classroom is a program of the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry and the Oklahoma State Department of Education.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>Other Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HARMON</td>
<td>Cotton; hay; peanuts; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; canola; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td>cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARPER</td>
<td>Corn; hay; oats; sorghum; wheat; cattle and calves; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HASKELL</td>
<td>Cotton; hay; peanuts; soybeans; wheat; corn; hay; oats; sorghum; wheat; canola; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td>cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUGHES</td>
<td>Corn; hay; peanuts; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; corn; hay; oats; sorghum; wheat; canola; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td>cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>bees; llamas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JACKSON</td>
<td>Cotton; hay; sorghum; wheat; canola; cotton; hay; oat; cotton; hay; sorghum; wheat; corn; hay; oats; sorghum; wheat; canola; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td>cotton; hay; sorghum; wheat; canola; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEFFERSON</td>
<td>Hay; wheat; canola; rye; vegetables; pecans; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td>hay; wheat; canola; rye; vegetables; pecans; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHNSTON</td>
<td>Hay; vegetables; peaches; pecans; berries; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td>hay; vegetables; peaches; pecans; berries; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOVE</td>
<td>Corn; hay; peanuts; sorghum; wheat; rye; vegetables; cotton; hay; oats; sorghum; wheat; canola; rye; vegetables; watermelon; grapes; peaches; pecans; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td>cotton; hay; peanuts; sorghum; wheat; cotton; hay; oats; peanuts; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; canola; cattle and calves; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGAN</td>
<td>Corn; hay; oats; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; corn; hay; oats; sorghum; wheat; canola; rye; vegetables; watermelon; grapes; peaches; pecans; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td>corn; hay; oats; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; corn; hay; oats; sorghum; wheat; canola; rye; vegetables; watermelon; grapes; peaches; pecans; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>bees; bison; llamas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCCLAIN</td>
<td>Corn; hay; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; corn; hay; oats; sorghum; wheat; canola; rye; vegetables; watermelon; grapes; peaches; berries; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td>corn; hay; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; corn; hay; oats; sorghum; wheat; canola; rye; vegetables; watermelon; grapes; peaches; berries; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; horses and ponies; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>bees; llamas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oklahoma Ag in the Classroom is a program of the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry and the Oklahoma State Department of Education.
MCCURTAIN
corn; hay; soybeans; wheat; vegetables; watermelon; grapes;
pecans; cattle and calves; milk cows; sheep and lambs; goats;
mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks,
geese, etc.); bees; llamas

MCINTOSH
corn; soybeans; vegetables; pecans; cattle and calves; milk
cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and
donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees;

MAJOR
corn; hay; oats; peanuts; sorghum; soybeans; vegetables;
watermelon; wheat; canola; rye; cattle and calves; milk cows;
sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry
(chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; llamas

MARSHALL
hay; oats; wheat; rye; vegetables; peaches; pecans; cattle and
calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules,
burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese,
etc.); bees; llamas

MAYES
corn; hay; oats; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; grapes; pecans;
berries; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and
lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens,
turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; bison; llamas

MURRAY
corn; hay; wheat; pecans; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; sheep
and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys;

MUSKOGEE
corn; hay; oats; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; vegetables; pecans;
berries; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and
lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens,
turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; alpacas; bison; llamas

NOWATA
corn; hay; oats; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; pecans; cattle and
calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules,
burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese,
etc.); bees; llamas

Oklahoma Ag in the Classroom is a program of the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry and the Oklahoma State Department of Education.
PONTOTOC
corn; hay; vegetables; watermelon; pecans; cattle and calves; milk cows; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; llamas

POTTAWATOMIE
corn; hay; oats; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; vegetables; grapes; peaches; pecans; berries; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; llamas

PUSHMATAHA
vegetables; watermelon; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; llamas

ROGER MILLS
cotton; hay; sorghum; wheat; rye; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)

ROGERS
corn; hay; oats; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; vegetables; pecans; berries; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)

SEMINOLE
corn; hay; vegetables; grapes; pecans; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; bison; llamas

SEQUOYAH
corn; hay; soybeans; wheat; peaches; berries; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees

STEPHENS
hay; wheat; vegetables; grapes; peaches; pecans; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; bison; llamas

TEXAS
corn; cotton; hay; sorghum; sunflower; soybeans; wheat; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); llamas

TILLMAN
corn; cotton; oats; peanuts; sorghum; wheat; canola; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; llamas

TULSA
corn; hay; soybeans; wheat; vegetables; watermelon; grapes; peaches; pecans; berries; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; alpacas

WAGONER
corn; hay; oats; sorghum; soybeans; wheat; vegetables; pecans; berries; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees

WASHINGTON
hay; oats; soybeans; wheat; pecans; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; alpacas

WASHITA
corn; cotton; hay; oats; peanuts; soybeans; wheat; canola; rye; cattle and calves; milk cows; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.); bees; llamas

WOODS
hay; wheat; canola; rye; cattle and calves; hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)

WOODWARD
hay; soybeans; wheat; canola; rye; vegetables; cattle and calves; milk cows; sheep and lambs; goats; mules, burros and donkeys; poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.)

Oklahoma Ag in the Classroom is a program of the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry and the Oklahoma State Department of Education.
Oklahoma Agriculture Scavenger Hunt

Use the “Ag in My Community” county charts to find the answers to the following questions. Use a map of Oklahoma to help answer any location questions. The agricultural commodities in **bold** print indicate the county with the highest acreage or inventory in the state for that commodity.

1. Find five counties where pecans were grown.

2. Find a county where alpacas were listed as an agricultural commodity.

3. Find five counties where sheep and lambs were listed as agricultural commodities.

4. You want to buy locally-grown peaches. What is the nearest county to yours where peaches were listed as a commodity?

5. Find the county with the highest inventory of bison.

6. Find a county in which barley was listed as a commodity.

7. Find the county with the highest acreage of vegetables.

8. How many counties do not have wheat listed as a commodity? Which county had the highest acreage of wheat?

9. How many counties did not have cattle and calves listed as a commodity? Which county had the highest inventory of cattle and calves?

10. Develop a map symbol for each of the commodities mentioned in the scavenger hunt questions and draw the symbol in the correct county on the county map included with this lesson. Draw a map legend in the map’s margins. Do you notice any patterns about the counties that have some of the less common crops?

Oklahoma Ag in the Classroom is a program of the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry and the Oklahoma State Department of Education.
Oklahoma Agriculture Scavenger Hunt (answers)

In the “Ag in My Community” county charts, the agricultural commodities in bold print indicate the county with the highest acreage or inventory in the state for that commodity. Use the charts to find the answers to the following questions. Use a map of Oklahoma to help answer any location questions.

1. Find five counties where pecans were grown.
   Atoka, Bryan, Caddo, Canadian, Carter, Cleveland, Cotton, Craig, Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, Cleveland, Coal, Craig, Creek, Garvin, Hughes, Jefferson, Johnston, Lincoln, Logan, McClain, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Mayes; Muskogee, Noble, Nowata, Okfuskee, Osage, Payne, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Rogers, Stephens, Tulsa, Wagoner, Washington

2. Find a county where alpacas were listed as an agricultural commodity.
   Adair, Carter, Cherokee, Cleveland, Comanche, Kay, Muskogee, Oklahoma, Ottawa, Pushmataha, Tulsa, Washington

3. Find five counties where sheep and lambs were listed as agricultural commodities.
   All but Grant, Harmon and Tillman

4. You want to buy locally-grown peaches. What is the nearest county to yours where peaches were listed as a commodity?
   Atoka, Canadian, Carter, Cleveland, Creek, Custer, Garvin, Johnston, Lincoln, Logan, McClain, Marshall, Noble, Oklahoma, Osage, Pottawatomie, Sequoyah, Stephens, Tulsa

5. Find the county with the highest inventory of bison.
   Muskogee

6. Find a county in which barley was listed as a commodity.
   Kiowa

7. Find the county with the highest acreage of vegetables.
   LeFlore

8. How many counties do not have wheat listed as a commodity? Which county had the highest acreage of wheat?
   Eight; Garfield

9. How many counties do not have cattle and calves listed as a commodity?
   None

Oklahoma Ag in the Classroom is a program of the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry and the Oklahoma State Department of Education.
Oklahoma Ag in the Classroom is a program of the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry and the Oklahoma State Department of Education.