The strawberry is the state fruit of Oklahoma.

On average, there are 200 seeds on a strawberry.
Native Americans called pumpkins “isqoutm,” which is their word for squash.

Pumpkins, cucumbers, squash, melons, and gourds are all cucurbits.
Watermelon is 92% water. Early explorers used them as canteens.

Most watermelons weigh from 5-50 pounds, but some weigh as much as 100 pounds.
Oklahoma has excellent conditions for growing hay. Alfalfa, wild and prairie grasses, and bermuda are some of the main plants used for hay in Oklahoma.
It takes about 10 pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese.

Milk comes from a cow’s udder. It is produced after the cow gives birth to her first calf.
Astronauts took pecans to the moon on two Apollo space missions.

Pecan trees are prized for their lumber, which makes beautiful furniture, flooring and paneling.
Wheat is the number one crop grown in Oklahoma.

A bushel of wheat yields about 42 pounds of white flour or 60 pounds of whole wheat flour.
Native Americans were growing sweet potatoes in the New World when Columbus arrived in 1492.

Sweet potatoes are high in beta carotene which gives them a bright orange color.
Beef is one of the most important dietary sources of iron.

The beef industry generates more income than any other agricultural enterprise in Oklahoma.
Poultry is the second most widely eaten meat in the world. Pork is first.

With 25 billion chickens in the world, there are more of them than any other bird species.
Oklahoma corn is harvested for either grain or silage. Most of the grain goes to dairies, feedlots, and poultry operations.

Corn is measured in bushels. A bushel is about 72,800 kernels of corn.
215 pairs of jeans or 1,217 T-shirts can be made from a bale of cotton.

Cotton is a soft fiber that grows around the seeds of cotton plants.
A plant nursery is designed for the propagation and care of young plants.

Nurseries grow plants in open fields, on container fields, in tunnels or greenhouses.
There are more than 300 native species of trees in Oklahoma.

28% of Oklahoma is covered with forests.
One acre of soybeans can produce 82,368 crayons.

US farmers first grew soybeans as cattle feed.
There is one horse for every 10 people in Oklahoma.

Life would have been more difficult for early settlers without horses. People had to ride long distances just to find water.
Pig heart valves have been used to replace damaged human heart valves.

Pigs cannot sweat so they roll in the mud to keep cool.
Sheep are very gentle animals and are easily frightened.

The Boer is the most popular breed of goat in Oklahoma.
PEACHES
Peaches are sometimes called stone fruits because of their pits.

Most peaches grown in Oklahoma are consumed within the state and are hand harvested.
Bees make honey from nectar. Nectar is a sweet liquid found inside flower blossoms.

Did you know honey is the only food that does not spoil?
The US is the 2nd largest producer of mushrooms, following China.

A mushroom is not a true vegetable, since it has no leaves, roots, or seeds and doesn’t need light to grow.
BERRIES

www.agclassroom.org/ok
Blackberries and raspberries are members of the rose family.

Blueberries, strawberries, and blackberries are high in fiber and vitamin C.
A serving of carrots provide 30% of the daily vitamin A needed.

Carrots are a taproot. A taproot is a root which grows down into the soil and swells.
GRAPES
The climate and soils of Oklahoma are favorable for grapes. Several species are native.

Purple grapes grew wild across North America and were a part of the diet of many Native American tribes.
SEASAME

Ag in the Classroom

www.agclassroom.org/ok
Sesame seed is considered to be the oldest oilseed crop on Earth.

Sesame seeds are a good source of fiber.