



# Ag@School

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## AGRICULTURE Is Your Food and Much More!

### Washington farmers produce over **300** different commodities



WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | 1111 WASHINGTON ST SE, OLYMPIA, WA 98504-2560 | [AGR.WA.GOV](http://AGR.WA.GOV)

Food comes from farms. Farmers and ranchers grow crops and animals to feed you and many others around the world. In the USA we enjoy the safest, most abundant, least expensive food supply in the world. Washington state is second only to California in the diversity of agricultural commodities produced.

### Today's Children... Tomorrow's Leaders

ag•ri•cul•ture (ag´rə´ kul´chə), n. growing plants and animals for food and other uses



# AGRICULTURE IS EVERYWHERE

## Can you have an AG-FREE DAY? NO WAY

All the food we eat, the cotton t-shirts and jeans we wear, leather shoes, lumber for our houses and furniture, soap, glue, many medicines, tires, books we read, and thousands of other things we use in our daily lives come from agriculture. Much of agriculture is growing and harvesting plants. We cannot live without plants. They provide all the food we eat—either directly as crops, or indirectly as food for animals. They also make the oxygen we breathe, clean carbon dioxide from the air, cool our surroundings, and prevent soil from eroding. People in agriculture grow all sorts of plants, raise animals, and manage forests--- all things humans use for food, clothing, shelter, even fuel.

### Think & Discuss

*If we had no farmers, how would your life be different?*

### **Fun Fact!**

Washington produces every native North American Fruit that is grown commercially in the U.S. Three are blueberries, blackberries, and Concord grapes. Can you name the fourth? (Hint: You may eat them with turkey and dressing.)

Answer: Cranberries



## Kids Korner

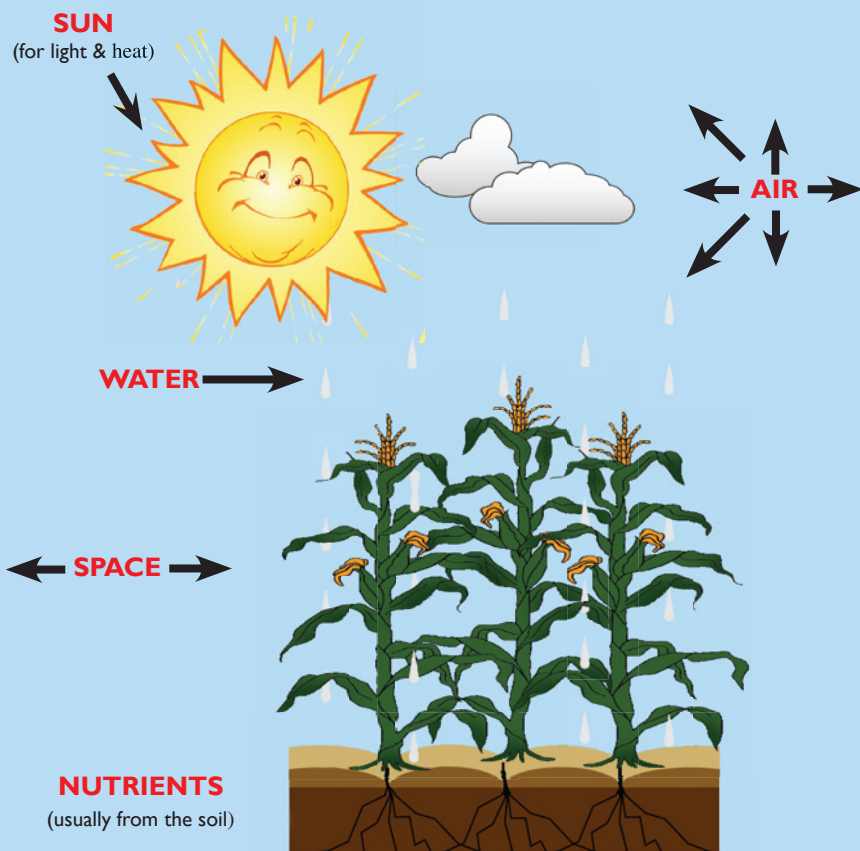
Hi! My name is Lyndee and I'm a 5th grader who has been showing rabbits since I was in 2nd grade. I raise New Zealands for market and Dutch and Thriantas to show. My market rabbits help me raise money to invest back in my breeding rabbits. I love the Dutch and Thriantas as they are a compact breed and very cute! I spend a lot of time working with my rabbits so they will sit nicely on the table when showed. I had my first litter of kits (baby rabbits) last year and I'm excited to say I have two that will give birth this month!



## WHAT A PLANT NEEDS TO GROW

SUN • AIR • WATER • SPACE • NUTRIENTS

### How Do Farmers Decide Which Crops to Raise?



It depends on the weather and the climate. What's the difference between these two terms? **Weather** is the short-term and local version of the climate, like a rainy day. It changes daily or even within the hour. **Climate** is the long-term average of all the conditions in an area's air, including temperature, humidity, precipitation (rain, snow, sleet, hail, or mist), windiness, cloudiness, and atmospheric pressure.

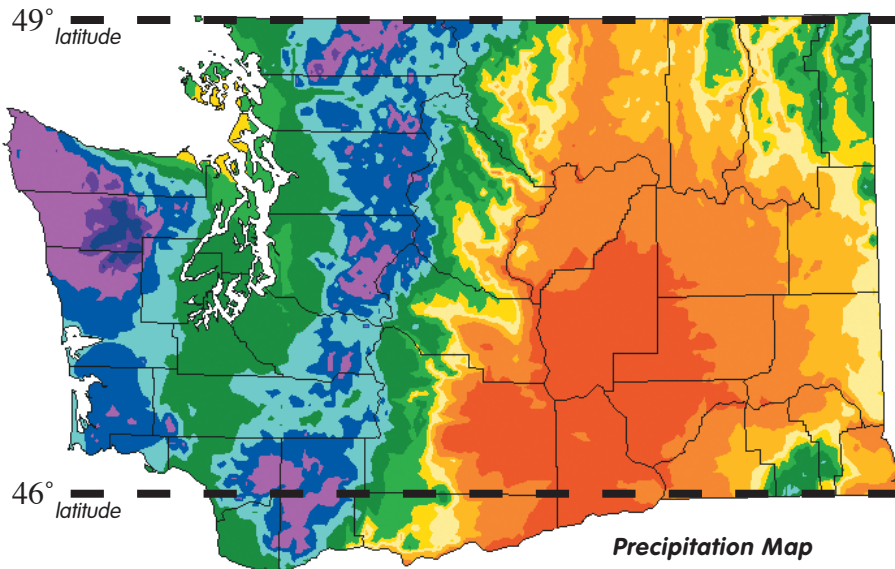
When choosing crops to raise, farmers must consider all these items in the climate, as well as the number of frostfree days and when and how precipitation comes to their land.

# AG DEPENDS ON CLIMATE

Climate depends mainly on **latitude**. Latitude governs the angle of the sun's rays, length of day, and even prevailing winds. Washington lies between 45° North and 49° North. That puts it in the temperate climate zones (between 30° and 60° latitude). Our basic zones are Maritime and Steppe. Maritime is generally along coasts and has large amounts of rainfall and moderate temperatures. The Steppe Zone is located inland with an average rainfall of 10 - 20 inches. It has hot summers and cold winters. Within the Steppe Zone, Washington has two other zones: Desert, which has less than 10 inches

of rainfall, and the Highlands. The Highlands Zone is found in any mountainous area and temperature and precipitation vary with elevation, not latitude. **Our different climate areas are a main reason our state produces such a wide variety of crops.** Use the **precipitation** map to help answer the questions.

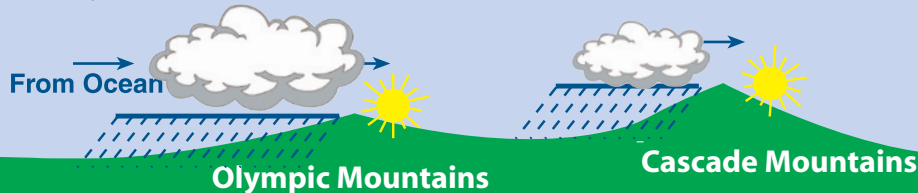
1. Outline Washington's wettest area. It is really a rain forest!
2. Which side of the Cascade Mountains gets the most rain? West or East?
3. Where is the Maritime Zone? Where is the Steppe Zone?
4. Most of the wheat is grown in Eastern Washington. Does that crop need a lot of rain?
5. Draw a circle around the desert. Why is this area our most productive agricultural region in the state? Hint: take a peek at page 4
6. Does this precipitation map give clues about where the Highland Zones are located?



Legend (inches of rain per year)			
Less than 10	25 to 30	80 to 100	
10 to 15	30 to 40	100 to 140	
15 to 20	40 to 60	140 to 180	
20 to 25	60 to 80	more than 180	

## The Rain Shadow

Some parts of Washington receive over 100 inches of rain each year. As moist air from the ocean blows east it must rise over our mountain ranges. The air cools as it rises. Cold air cannot hold as much moisture so the clouds must release their moisture in the form of precipitation (rain, sleet, snow, or hail). This results in an area that receives less precipitation on the other side of the mountains (the rain shadow). Where are the rain shadow areas West of the Cascades?



## Washington's Top Five



### Hints:

- Roundish, crispy fruit, red, green or yellow
- Beverage produced by cows
- Grain most often consumed by humans
- Vegetable that grows underground; mashed-baked-fried-chipped
- Animals that produce steaks and burgers

A E X J A E A S  
P L N D N O E U  
P T C L I O W B  
L T O K T T X I  
E A R A P A T S  
S C T D P E S D  
Y O A F O H G Y  
P K L I M W I U

Draw a line from the hint to the food group on My Washington Plate where it belongs. **WOW** – Each of Washington's top five are represented in a food group!!

# Grown In Wa

## PUGET SOUND LOWLANDS

Most of our urban population is concentrated in this region. There is rich soil in these lowlands that stretch from the Puget Sound to the base of the Cascades. This area is perfect for that fabulous milk maker, the dairy cow, as well as for raspberries, vegetable seed, produce, tulips, nursery products, and shellfish.



*The climate, physical features, and geography change as you cross Washington, dividing our state into distinct regions.*

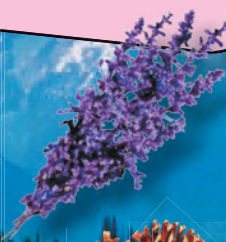
*How many regions are there?*

*How many counties does our state have?*

*We also have deep-water ports. Place the ports of Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Longview, Grays Harbor, and Port Angeles on the map below.*

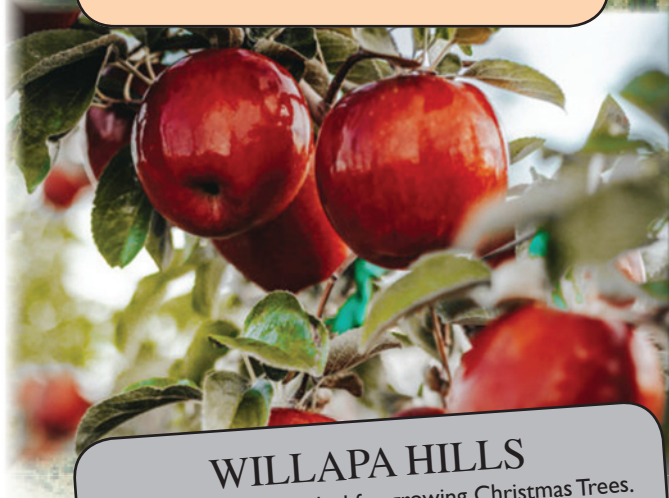
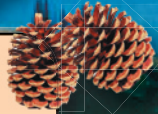
## OLYMPIC PENINSULA

The Olympic Mountains provide timber and recreation. Forest products like an evergreen shrub named salal, are collected and shipped nationwide to florists. Lavender is a favorite floral crop from this region.



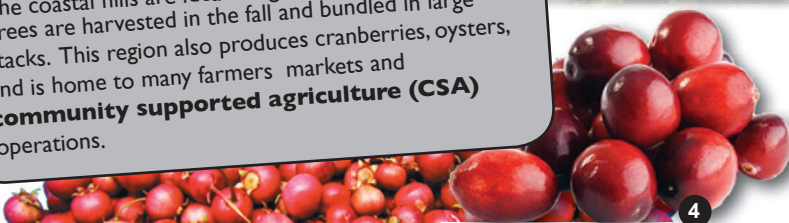
## CASCADE MOUNTAINS

The Cascades have spectacular peaks and lots of timber and recreation areas. The lower elevations provide grazing areas for cattle as well as land that grows timothy hay and apples.



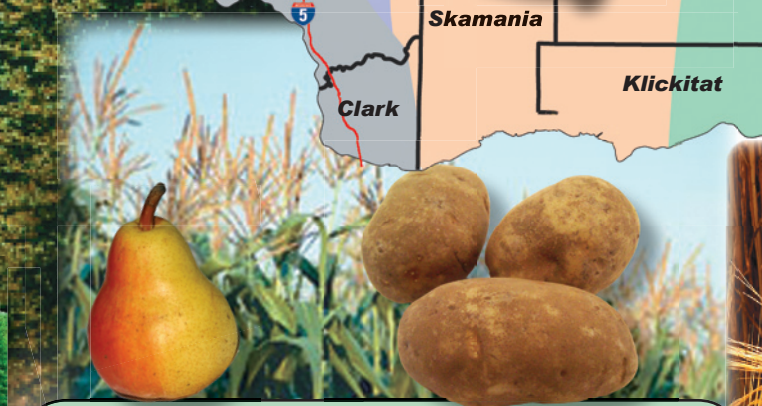
## WILLAPA HILLS

The coastal hills are ideal for growing Christmas Trees. Trees are harvested in the fall and bundled in large stacks. This region also produces cranberries, oysters, and is home to many farmers markets and **community supported agriculture (CSA)** operations.



## COLUMBIA BASIN

The dry region east of the Cascades is a huge lava plateau with rich soils. The heart of the basin receives less than 10 inches of precipitation yet this region is our most productive agricultural region. The reason is **irrigation**. The Columbia River and its tributaries provide water for a region that has ideal conditions for alfalfa, potatoes, corn, mint, grapes, apples, cherries, and many other crops.



# Washington

Change as distinct

ts  
ys



## OKANOGAN HIGHLANDS

The Okanogan Highlands are rugged foothills between the Cascades on the west, and the Rocky Mountains to the east. Here beef cattle graze among another valuable renewable resource, trees. Trees provide paper, pencils, furniture, and houses. This region also grows a variety of fruit trees.



## BLUE MOUNTAINS

The Snake River skirts around the Blue Mountain Range in the southeast corner of our state before it feeds into the Columbia River. Cattle graze among sagebrush and timber. Wheat, barley, asparagus, onions, green peas, and grapes are grown here. This region also boasts the most inland seaport serving the **Pacific Rim** at Lewiston-Clarkston.

## ~ Hooray! Washington is #1~

Washington leads the nation in the production of several crops (2023 crop data). Identify the counties or regions that are named below.

- ① **Hops** – 70.9% – Hops are used to flavor beer. The Yakima valley produces three-fourths of the state's hops. The dry climate along with lots of irrigation water from the Yakima River create ideal conditions for this crop. [www.usahops.org](http://www.usahops.org)
- ② **Spearmint Oil** – 65.7% – Grant and Adams Counties lead the state in production of mint. Every pound of oil will flavor 30,000 sticks of gum or 1000 tubes of toothpaste.
- ③ **Apples** – 62.9% – Apples are the crop that consumers most often link with Washington State. Five areas all share ideal growing conditions -- weather, soil, and water. These areas can be seen at [www.bestapples.com/growers/regions/index.shtml](http://www.bestapples.com/growers/regions/index.shtml) (Okanogan, Lake Chelan, Wenatchee Valley, Columbia Basin, and Yakima Valley)
- ④ **Sweet Cherries** – 62.4% – Cherries are one of the fastest maturing fruits. In just 60 days blossoms mature into sweet and tasty fruit. They are picked, packed, and shipped to markets in the U.S. and more than 42 countries around the world. Leading cherry counties are Yakima, Grant, Chelan, Benton, and Okanogan. [www.nwcherries.com](http://www.nwcherries.com)
- ⑤ **Pears** – 44.3% – The pear has been grown by man for more than four thousand years. Washington pears are picked by hand and are prized for their flavor and long storage life. Yakima County has the most acres of pears, followed by Chelan, Okanogan, Grant, and Douglas Counties. [www.usapears.com](http://www.usapears.com)
- ⑥ **Blueberries** – 29% – Washington blueberry acreage has increased steadily in the last 10 years. We now grow 6 times more than 10 years ago. About 70% of the crop that is processed is picked by machine. The 30% fresh crop is picked by hand.
- ⑦ **Clams** – 56.6% – Washington leads the country in production of clams. Farmers use the tidal flats as their fields of production.

## AND Washington Agriculture is:

### Number 2

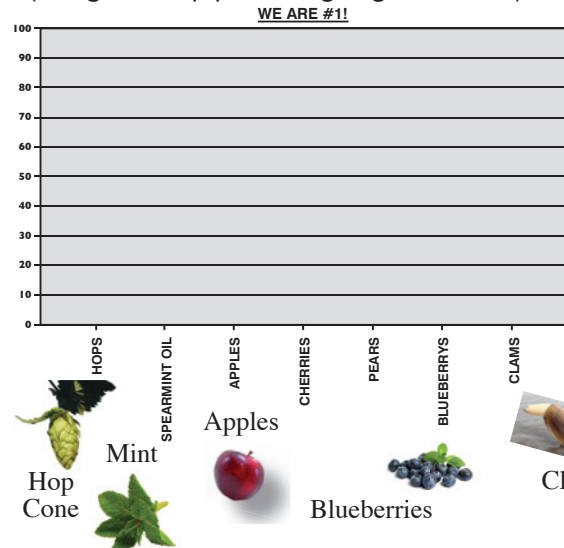
**U.S. Producer of:**  
APRICOTS  
ASPARAGUS  
DRY ONIONS  
GRAPES  
POTATOES  
ALL RASPBERRIES  
WINTER WHEAT

### Number 3

**U.S. Producer of:**  
DRIED PEAS  
LENTILS  
ALL WHEAT  
PEPPERMINT OIL

## Make Your Own Bar Graph:

(using the crop percentages given above)



Pears



Hop Cone



Mint



Apples



Blueberries



Clams

## Did you know?

Washington's 32,076+ farms power a diverse agricultural economy! The state's food processing industry generates 20.1 billion dollars and the agriculture production generates approximately 12.8 billion and provides 164,000 jobs in Washington! 94% of Washington farms are family owned.

## TWO MAJOR RIVERS IN WASHINGTON

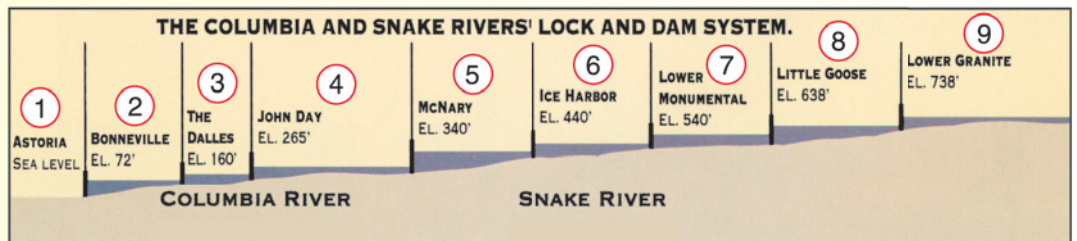
- █ COLUMBIA RIVER
- █ SNAKE RIVER

Washington is blessed with great soil and climate for growing diverse agricultural products. That's not all! Our river resources and ocean ports help us move agricultural and other materials throughout the Pacific Rim at an affordable cost. That means that wheat trucked from Montana and potatoes grown in Idaho, as well as products from our own state, can travel by water to ports around the globe.



## A Water Stairway

The Columbia and Snake Rivers form a highway for boats and barges. This could not happen without a series of 8 locks and dams that make a stairway in the river. Between the port of Clarkston and the Pacific Ocean the rivers drop over 700 feet. Like a water stairway, the locks allow boats to move up and down the rivers.



## Rivers Also Provide Power, Irrigation and Recreation



irrigation, flood control, recreation, and fish passage.

- ⑩ Priest Rapids
- ⑪ Wanapum
- ⑫ Rock Island
- ⑬ Rocky Reach
- ⑭ Wells
- ⑮ Chief Joseph

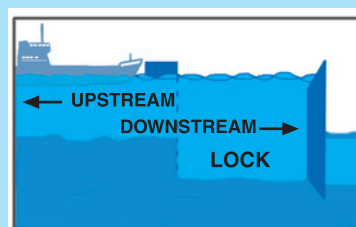
### ⑯ - Grand Coulee Dam

No dam is more important to agriculture than the Grand Coulee Dam. It provides water to the huge Columbia Basin Project that irrigates over half a million acres. In addition to watering land that was formerly desert, the project created another half million acres of wetlands, wildlife habitat, and lakes for recreation. Amazingly the project uses less than 2% of the yearly flow of the Columbia.

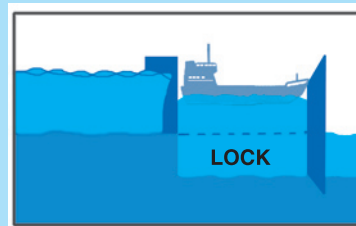
The dams numbered 10-16 on the map do not have locks for boat passage but they do provide very important benefits. Clean, inexpensive, renewable hydro-electric power is produced as water moves through the dams. Dams are also important for

## THINK AND DISCUSS

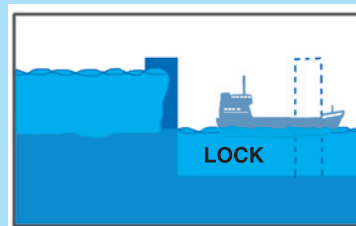
Name three renewable energy sources. Why is hydroelectric energy the most reliable? Should we add more hydropower generators to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels? What is the difference between a lock and a dam?



(Fig. 1)



(Fig. 2)



(Fig. 3)

A lock and dam work together. The dam holds back water, creating a pool. The lock is a rectangular water chamber near the dam with watertight gates at each end.

To lower a boat or barge, the lock is filled with water to the upstream level. The barge moves into the lock. The upstream gate closes and water is drained out of the lock, lowering the barge to the downstream level. The downstream gate opens and the barge leaves the lock.

Boats can travel the other direction, too, moving from lower to higher water levels. Through locks, boats can travel past dams, waterfalls and other obstacles.

# Livestock: An Important Part of Agriculture

Cattle, sheep and goats play a very important role in converting solar energy to human food. They eat things people don't eat and turn them into nutritious high-protein foods.

- Livestock graze on land that is not useful for growing crops, including forest land.
- Livestock are great recyclers. They eat waste from food processing that would otherwise be thrown away. They can turn sugar beet pulp, corncobs, culled potatoes, cottonseed and even apple cores into meat, milk and fertilizer!
- Grazing improves grass by promoting new growth to the plants, controlling brush, and fertilizing with animal manure.



## WHY DON'T PEARS FLOAT?

Unlike other common fruits like apples or oranges, pears do not float in water. Can you explain why? As a class activity bring different fruits to class and compare their density to other things in your classroom.

## WASHINGTON IS PERFECT PEAR COUNTRY

Together Washington and Oregon grow 75% of the U.S. pear crop. Our state ranks 1<sup>st</sup> and

Oregon 2<sup>nd</sup> in total

production. Why? Because our rich volcanic soil, abundant water, warm days and cool nights provide ideal growing conditions for this tree fruit.

**Fast Fact:** Pears are one of the few fruits that don't ripen on trees. They are picked and delivered to stores before they ripen. To ripen at home, place in a paper bag at room temperature. Test by pressing gently near the stem. If it gives to gentle pressure, it is sweet, juicy and ready to eat. Store ripe pears in the refrigerator.



# TREES: A RENEWABLE RESOURCE

Trees are a crop too. It's just that it takes a long time between planting and harvesting. Part of managing a forest is keeping the tree stand healthy by removing mature trees. Older trees can be more sensitive to insect damage, disease, and decay. Keeping forests healthy today means we will have trees to harvest in the future.

When Captain George Vancouver explored the Washington coastline in 1792 he found thick forests growing nearly to the shoreline. Although fur trappers came to

HARVESTING



the region first, loggers followed soon after. By 1889 when Washington became the 42nd state, logging companies were harvesting over a billion board feet of

timber each year. Imagine what it was like to harvest trees without chain saws and logging trucks to haul them away! Logs were often collected in larger rivers and lakes where they were tied together in rafts to be moved by water to the mill or export dock. (The sport of logrolling, where



people compete to see who can remain standing the longest on a rolling log in the water, grew out of the logger's job of guiding the logs into rafts for transport.)

Trees are a renewable resource because we plant new trees after harvesting mature ones. In fact we plant three seedlings by hand for every tree removed. Where do these 35 million seedlings come from? Nearly all come from tree nurseries. Seed is collected from cones from the best trees in each seed zone or region. Choosing seedlings by seed zone helps landowners re-plant trees that are best adapted to the environment in their area.



Apples are not only Washington's top crop, they represent

**16%** of the total value of ag production in the state.



## Career Corner

### CHL Relationship Manager

Have you ever wondered who helps people buy homes in the countryside? Meet our Country Home Loan (CHL) Relationship Managers at AgWest Farm Credit. These amazing professionals help families and individuals pay for their dream homes and properties in rural areas by loaning them money that can be paid back over time. But their job is much more than just giving out loans. They visit their customers to learn about their communities and invest in making them stronger. This helps them really know how to best help the people they are working with.

AgWest CHL Relationship Managers also get to finance some cool properties. Imagine helping someone buy a horse-riding facility, a cozy barn-dominium, or even a big piece of land for fun outdoor activities. They help make sure everyone can enjoy the rural lifestyle they dream of.

CHL Relationship Managers spend a lot of time creating personalized financial plans with their customers, helping them understand how much money will be spent and how much will be needed. They guide customers on the amounts they should borrow and explain the different types of loans available. This ensures that every loan is tailored to fit the needs of the person who wants to live in the country.

If you think this job sounds interesting, you might want to become a CHL Relationship Manager for AgWest one day. You'll need to be



a good listener, enjoy math and love learning new things. Most CHL Relationship Managers go to college and study subjects like business, finance or agriculture. It's a great way to help people and be part of your community!

## Company Highlight

At AgWest Farm Credit, we're all about making a difference in people's lives and helping our rural communities thrive. Our team works with farmers, ranchers and rural residents to provide loans and support for their businesses and homes.

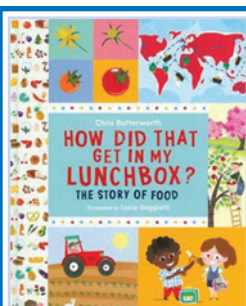
Our territory is huge and full of amazing people and farms. We live and work in the same communities as our customers, which makes us great partners in helping them succeed. We love sharing stories about real-life agriculture, connecting you to the food you eat and the people who produce it. You can even follow us on social media to see cool stories and updates from the world of farming.

At AgWest, we believe in helping the next generation of farmers and ranchers. That's why we have internships and trainee programs to give young people like you a chance to learn and grow in the agricultural industry. We want to make sure that the future of farming is bright and full of opportunities.



## Ag Library Corner

Visit the Washington Ag in the Classroom web site at: <http://www.waic.net/>



### How Did That Get In My Lunchbox?

By Chris Butterworth

The best part of a young child's day is often opening a lunchbox and diving in. But how did all that delicious food get there? Who made the bread for the sandwich? What about the cheese inside? Who plucked the fruit? And where did the chocolate get there? Who did the chocolate in that cookie get its start? From planting wheat to mixing flour into dough, climbing

trees to machine-squeezing fruit, picking cocoa pods to stirring a vat of melted bliss, here is a clear, engaging look at the steps involved in producing some common foods. Healthy tips and a peek at basic food groups complete the menu.

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to play on-line games and explore fun family activities.



It's all about agriculture.



Check out Washington state's page and celebrate Washington Agriculture! [agr.wa.gov/farmtoschool](http://agr.wa.gov/farmtoschool)