



Wisconsin Ag in the Classroom Hands-On Activities Book Two

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www.wisagclassroom.org

Paper Plate Chick

Make a cute paper plate chick and learn fractions at the same time.



Materials:

- 3 yellow dessert paper plates
- Black Marker
- Stapler and staples
- Orange construction paper

Directions:

1. Ask the students to fold two of their paper plates inside out. These will be Plate 1 and Plate 2.
2. Ask the students to place Plate 1 on the table yellow side down.
3. Have the students cut two chick feet out of orange construction paper. They can staple the feet to Plate 1.
4. Have the students take Plate 3 and cut it in half. Then they should cut one half in half again. This will make one $\frac{1}{2}$ piece and two $\frac{1}{4}$ pieces.
5. Have the students use the two $\frac{1}{4}$ pieces to make wings for the chick by stapling them to Plate 1. The yellow side of the wings should be face up.
6. Have the students place Plate 2 on top of Plate 1 and staple them together around the outsides of the plates.
7. Have the students take the $\frac{1}{2}$ piece from Plate 3 and staple it to the rest of the chick. The flat side of the $\frac{1}{2}$ piece should point out. This will be the head.
8. Have the students cut a beak out of orange construction paper by making two triangles and stapling them on top of one another on the chick's head.
9. Have the students use a black marker to draw eyes on their chick.

Adapted from www.daniellesplace.com and Illinois Ag in the Classroom

Lip Balm

Materials:

- 1 1/2 Cups Soybean Oil (also called Vegetable Oil)
- 100 grams of Beeswax
- Spearmint Oil (For Flavoring—Can be any flavor)
- Container for Lip Balm-glass or plastic jar or other CLEAN container
- Hot Mitt
- Hot Plate
- Hammer
- Towel

Directions:

1. Smash 100 grams of beeswax in heavy plastic bag with a hammer. If using a block of beeswax, sometimes it works best if it's frozen.
2. Put wax in beaker and on hot plate (medium to high heat). Stir until melted to a liquid.
3. Add 1 1/2 cups of soybean oil.
4. Remove from heat after completely melted and add scented oil.
5. Pour into individual containers and let cool 5-10 minutes until solidified. Try collecting one empty film canister per student to store individual balm samples.

This will make enough for about 30 people depending on the size of the containers.

Wisconsin Agriculture Ornaments

Supplies Needed:

- Old soy crayons (or any crayons)
- Microwavable bowl
- Paper towels
- Cookie cutter – farm related shapes
- Toothpicks
- Potholders
- Waxed paper
- Yarn or string

Directions:

1. Remove all paper from crayons and sort into similar colors
2. Break crayons into small, 1” pieces
3. Heat soy crayon pieces in microwave safe dish for 3-5 minutes, stirring occasionally, until melted. Watch the dish so that it doesn't become too hot and melt!
4. Place cookie cutter on wax paper
5. Using the hot pads, carefully pour hot wax into cookie cutters
6. Wipe out wax from bowl with paper towel before it hardens
7. Let wax cool in cookie cutters. Using a toothpick, make a hole at the top before it gets too hard.
8. After the wax is hard, push the ornament out of the cutter
9. Use yarn or string to hang the ornament

Heating alternative:

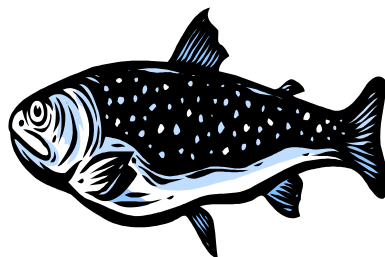
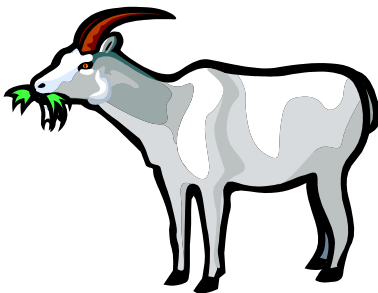
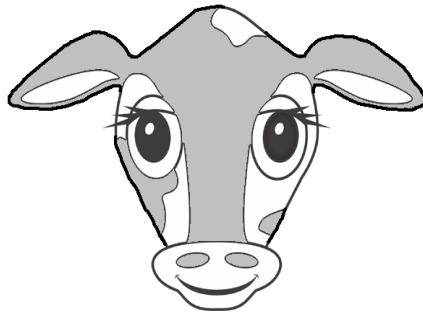
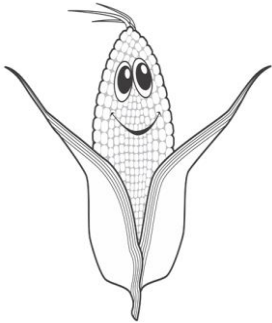
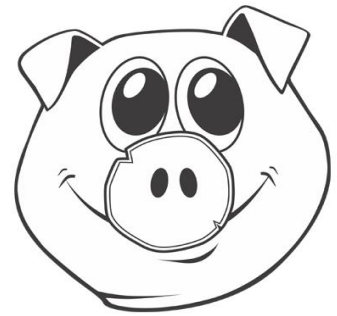
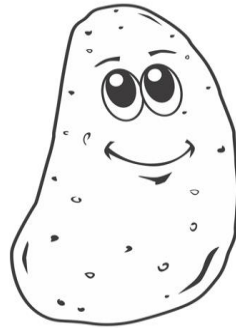
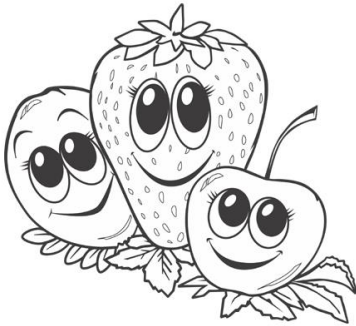
Instead of using the microwave, remove the paper from a tin soup can. Put the crayon pieces in the can. Place the can in a kettle with water in it and heat it that way. When you are done with the project, the can be thrown away without the messy clean up! This also reduces the problems with a dish melting in the microwave.

Be safe when melting the crayons and have an adult handle the hot wax!

Wisconsin Product Mobile

Cut out the blocks below with the descriptions and images of Wisconsin products or commodities. Match the image to the description. They can be glued/taped onto small round circles or discs and made into a mobile. You can tie yarn on the circles and hang them or use other ways to display them. If you don't want to make a mobile, you can use these as a matching game.

<p>Maple syrup comes from the sap of maple trees. In the early spring, if you cut the bark of certain species of maple trees, clear sap will leak from the cut. If you boil this watery sap off the water, you eventually get maple syrup. It takes 30 or 40 gallons of sap to make 1 gallon of maple pancake syrup.</p>	<p>Beef production has always been an important part of Wisconsin agriculture. Cattle and calves rank second in our state with over \$1.8 billion of cash receipts.</p>	<p>Apple orchards around the state grow enough apples to make 40 million apple pies. There are more than 2,500 varieties of apples grown in the United States, and they come in all shades of red, green and yellow.</p>
<p>Wisconsin's pork producers' market over 320,000 hogs each year. Bacon ham and pork chops all come from hogs. Pork production played an important part of Wisconsin's sausage making business.</p>	<p>Wisconsin is one of the top vegetable growing states in the nation. More than 67,000 acres of potatoes are harvested and sold through the fresh market, chip industry or other processes.</p>	<p>Wisconsin is #1 in the nation in cranberry production. Wisconsin farms offer you-pick or already-picked strawberries. A mechanical cherry shaker can harvest 60 to 100 trees per hour.</p>
<p>Wisconsin Christmas tree growers produce 700,3000 Christmas trees each year with over \$18 million in sales. Wisconsin ranks 5th in sales of Christmas trees, number of trees cut, and acres in production in the U.S.</p>	<p>Wisconsin dairy industry is the biggest part of Wisconsin agriculture. Wisconsin is also one of the best states in cheese and butter production. We produce over 600 varieties of cheese and have over 1,290 licensed cheese makers.</p>	<p>Grain production, like oats, corn, and soybeans is important for food for humans and cattle, pigs and chicken. Things like dog food, candy, cosmetics, bakery, cereal, oil, fuel, and pharmaceuticals are all products derived from corn.</p>
<p>Pumpkin is a warm-season vegetable that can be grown throughout much of the United States. Besides being used as jack-o'-lanterns at Halloween, pumpkins are used to make pumpkin butter, pies, custard, bread, cookies and soup.</p>	<p>Aquaculture in Wisconsin includes raising fish (or other aquatic species) on farms to be used as food, bait, recreation fee fishing or stocking in public and private waters. Over 370,000 12" or longer trout are sold yearly.</p>	<p>Goat milk is used for human consumption. Except in the United States, more people in the world drink goat milk than cow milk. Goat milk is similar nutritionally to cow milk, but it contains smaller fat globules and is easier for some people to digest and it does not require homogenization.</p>



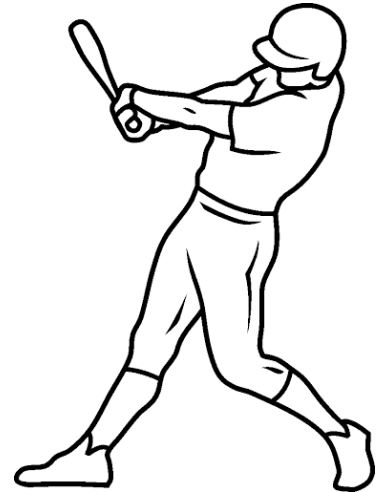
Baseball Charm

Background Information:

Most people would never connect agriculture to one of America's favorite activities—baseball! But, the game of baseball could not exist without agriculture. The **Baseball Charm** will remind you of how many different ways agriculture is present when you attend a baseball game.

Materials:

- Toothpicks
- Tickets- raffle ticket
- Cow Confetti
- Corn
- Chicken/Pig Confetti
- Popcorn
- Kernel
- Yarn
- Grains or Wheat/Wheat Flour (or pictures of)
- Cotton Balls
- Plastic Jewelry-sized bag or snack size baggie
- Grass or Grass Seed (or pictures of)
- Peanuts- (or pictures of if there are allergy concerns)



Instructions:

1. Add each of the materials to the baggie. Talk about the importance of each material and what each represents.
2. Once you have put all of the materials in the baggie, seal it tightly. Using a hole punch, place a hole above the
3. zipper seal.
4. Tie a piece of yarn through the hole to make it a necklace or to hang from a window or other place.

What do they represent?

Bat- Toothpick

Today's official bat is a smooth round stick made of one piece of solid wood. It must be no more than 2.6 inches in diameter at its thickest part and no more than 42 inches long. The best bats are made from wood from northern ash trees. In recent years, maple bats have become more popular as a result of Barry Bond's 73 homeruns hit in 2001 using maple bats.

Mitts/Gloves – Cow Confetti

Mitts vary according to the size of the player's hand or the position played. The best mitts are made from natural materials, usually cowhide from cattle. Oil to soften a glove may come from fish or animals.

Baseball - Yarn

An official baseball used in the major leagues today is formed by yarn wound around a core made from cork, rubber or a similar material. Lower quality baseballs have cores made from cotton.

Baseball Hat – Cotton ball

Made from cotton which is produced mainly in the southern United States. Cotton is a natural fiber that keeps you cool.

Turf Grass - Grass or Grass Seed

Many ball fields are covered with natural turf grass which is usually a mixture of perennial rye grass, Kentucky blue grass, fescue and other grasses.

Tickets, Programs, Schedules- Ticket

These are printed on paper from trees and possibly use soy ink made from soybeans.

Tape & Bandages- Corn

Corn dextrins (carbohydrates produced from starch) and cattle gelatins are used as adhesives and binding agents.

Foods eaten at the ballpark are also connected to agriculture

Hot Dogs - Chicken/Pig Confetti

Made from pork/beef/chicken served in a wheat bun

Peanuts - Come from peanut farmers in southern states. Peanuts (be aware of allergies)

Popcorn - A specific type of corn grown by farmers. It's Illinois' State Snack Food!

Corn:

- Soda Pop –Sweetened with corn syrup!
- Chewing Gum -Base comes from the tropical gum tree with sugar and corn syrup added as sweeteners.
- Nachos & Cheese –Corn flour with cheese as a dairy product. Corn

Soft Pretzels -Grain of Wheat- Wheat flour is used to make the pretzels.

Thank you to Illinois and Maryland Ag in the Classroom for sharing this activity!

Coffee Filter Planet Earth Activity

Materials:

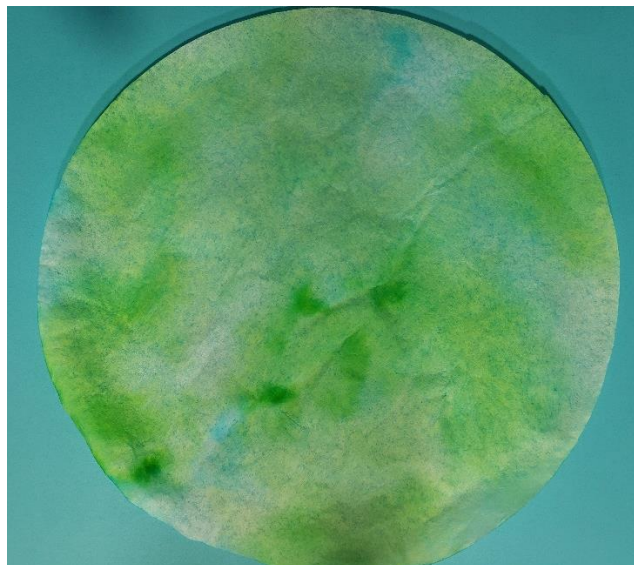
- Coffee filter
- Blue and green washable markers
- Squirt bottle or small glass of water
- Construction paper or card stock
- Glue or double-sided tape

Instructions:

1. Flatten out a coffee filter on a plate.
2. Scribble the filter with blue and green washable markers.



3. Use a squirt bottle to spray the coffee filter 2 or 3 times. If you over-wet the paper, the colors won't be as vibrant. It is best to wet the middle of the filter more and watch the water move towards the edges.
4. Let it dry.
5. Glue or tape the filter to a piece of construction paper or card stock to frame it.



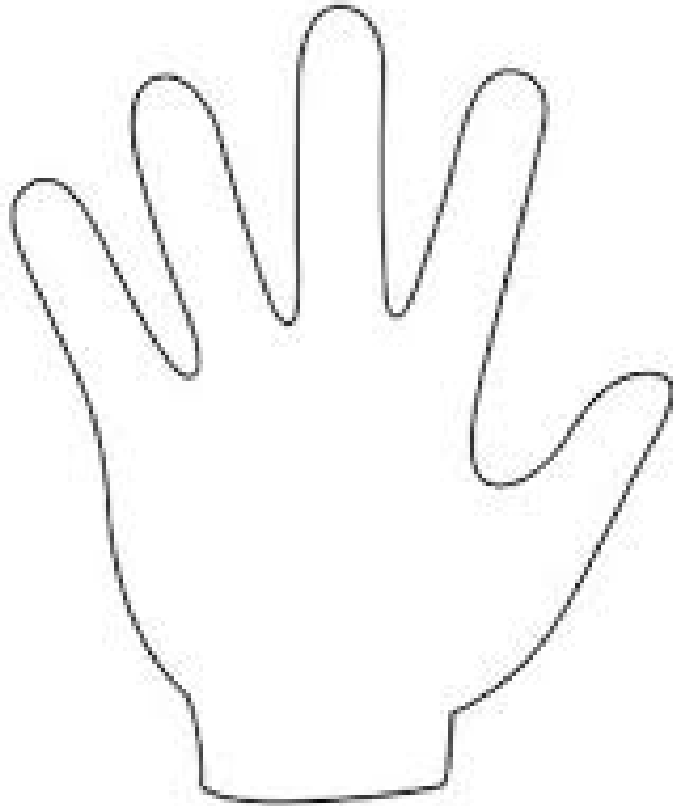
Handprint Wreath

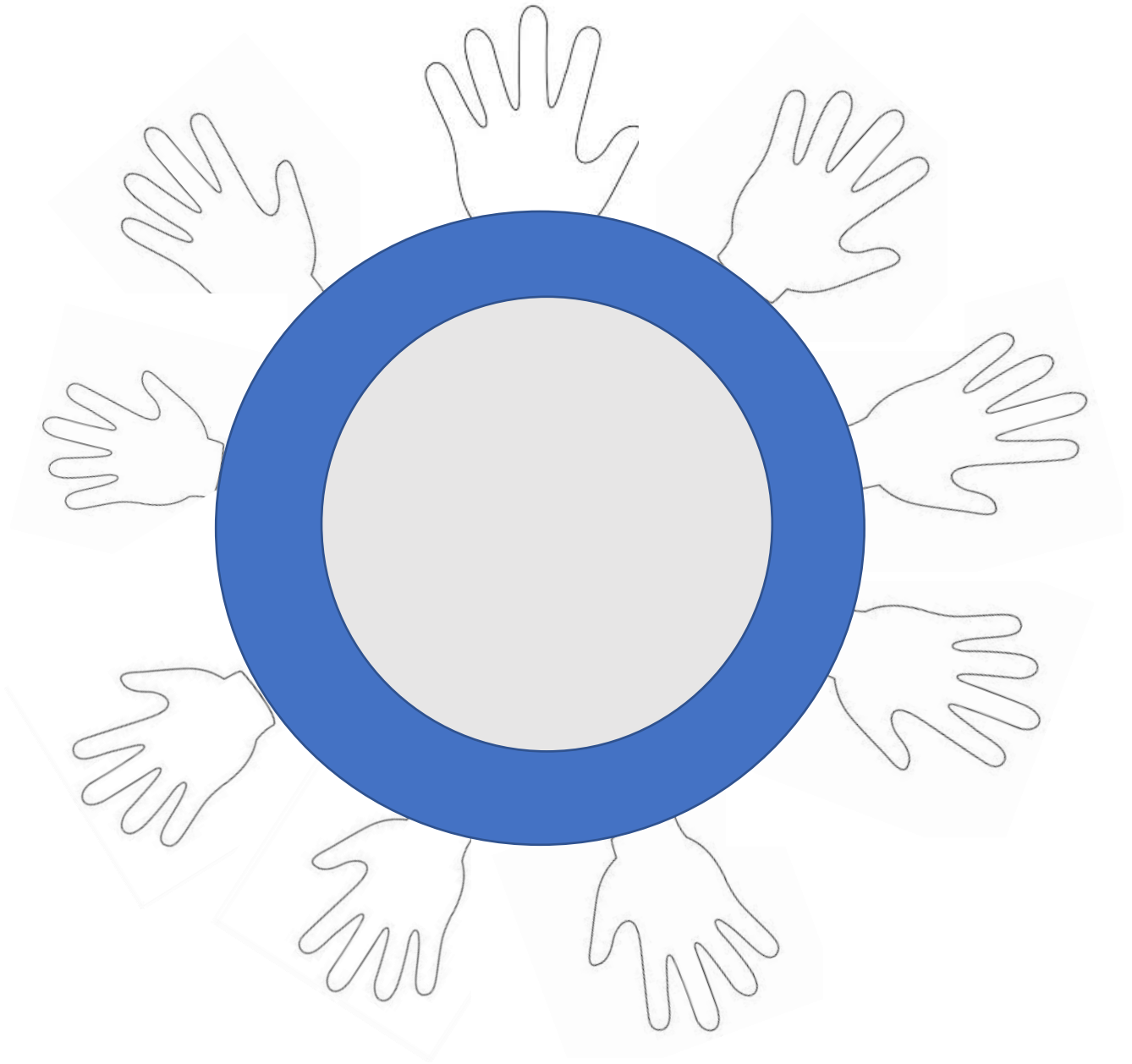
Materials:

- Stapler or glue
- Scissors,
- Construction paper- lighter colors so you can write on it
- Some type of backing materials- poster board or cardstock works well
- Markers
- Some type of ribbon or string for hanging the wreath up

Instructions:

- You can use the template of a hand or trace your own hand. If you want to use finger paint, you could make a print of your hand, let it dry, and cut it out too.
- Make at least ten handprints and lay them out in a circle on the poster board or card stock. If you want the center hollow, you can cut it out. You can also cut out a round circle to lay the hands on.
- Cut out the prints and glue or staple them to form a wreath.
- You can add these to each hand- names, stickers, color pictures, write a phrase or other additions depending on its purpose.
- Punch a hole in the top of the wreath and add the string or ribbon to hang it up.
- If the center of the wreath is left intact, you can add a bigger picture, phrase, title or other additions depending on the use of the wreath.





How to Make Oobleck

Oobleck is a non-Newtonian fluid which means it has properties of both liquids and solids.

Once mixed, you can let the mixture sit and it will take on properties of a liquid but if stirred hard, it will harden. You can slowly dip your hand into it like a liquid, but if you squeeze the oobleck or punch it, it will feel solid.

Materials:

- Water
- Corn starch
- Bowl

Directions:

You will put the water in the bowl first and then add the corn starch.

Mix two parts corn starch to one-part water.

- 2 tablespoons corn starch and 1 tablespoon water
- 2 cups corn starch and 1 cup water

Keep stirring with your fingers (might be good to wear disposable gloves) or you can mix with a spoon.

Keep stirring and adding more to change the consistency. If you want, you could add food coloring.

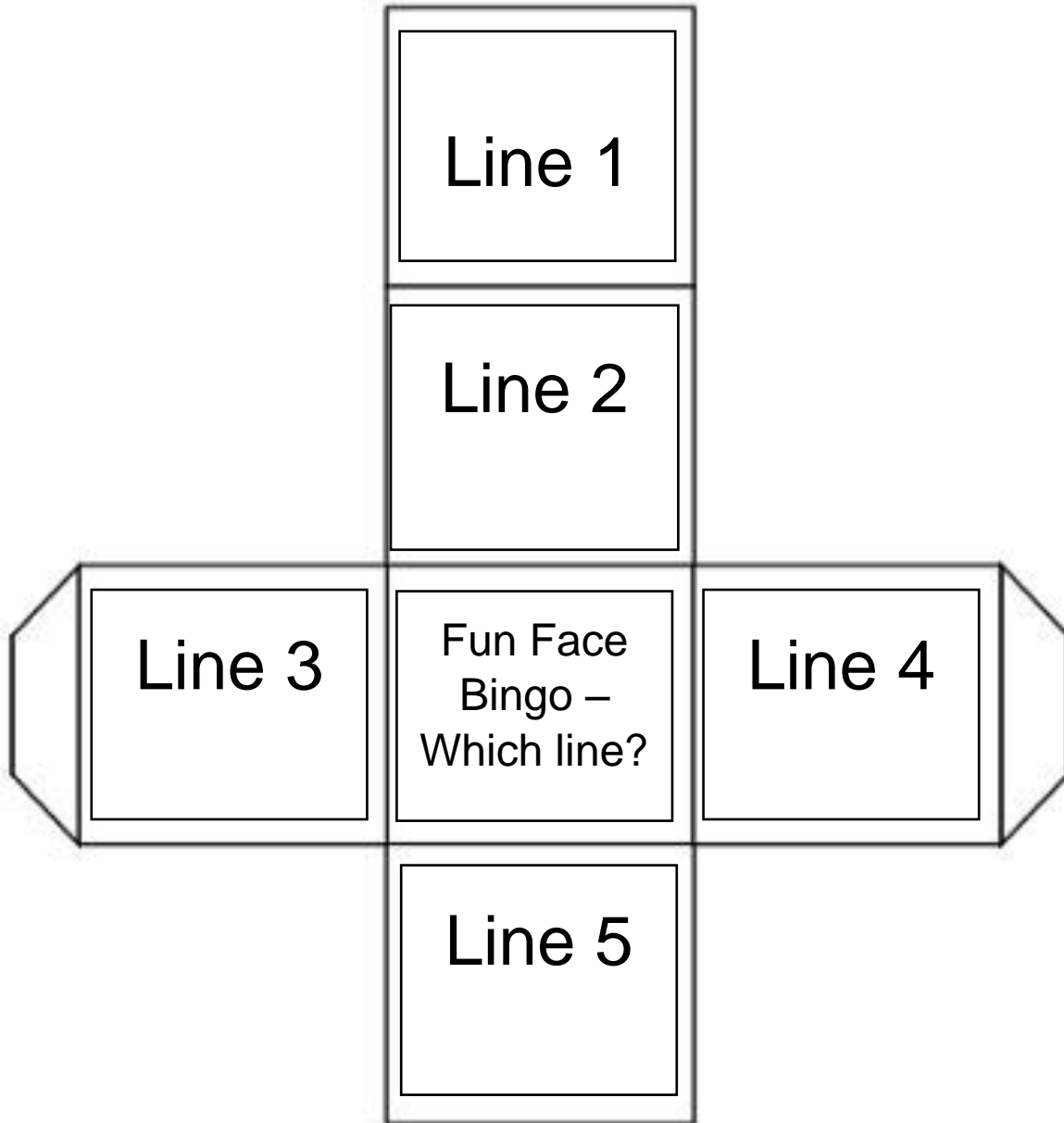
Do NOT try to wash the bowl out in the sink! This may clog your drain. It's best to use disposable items.



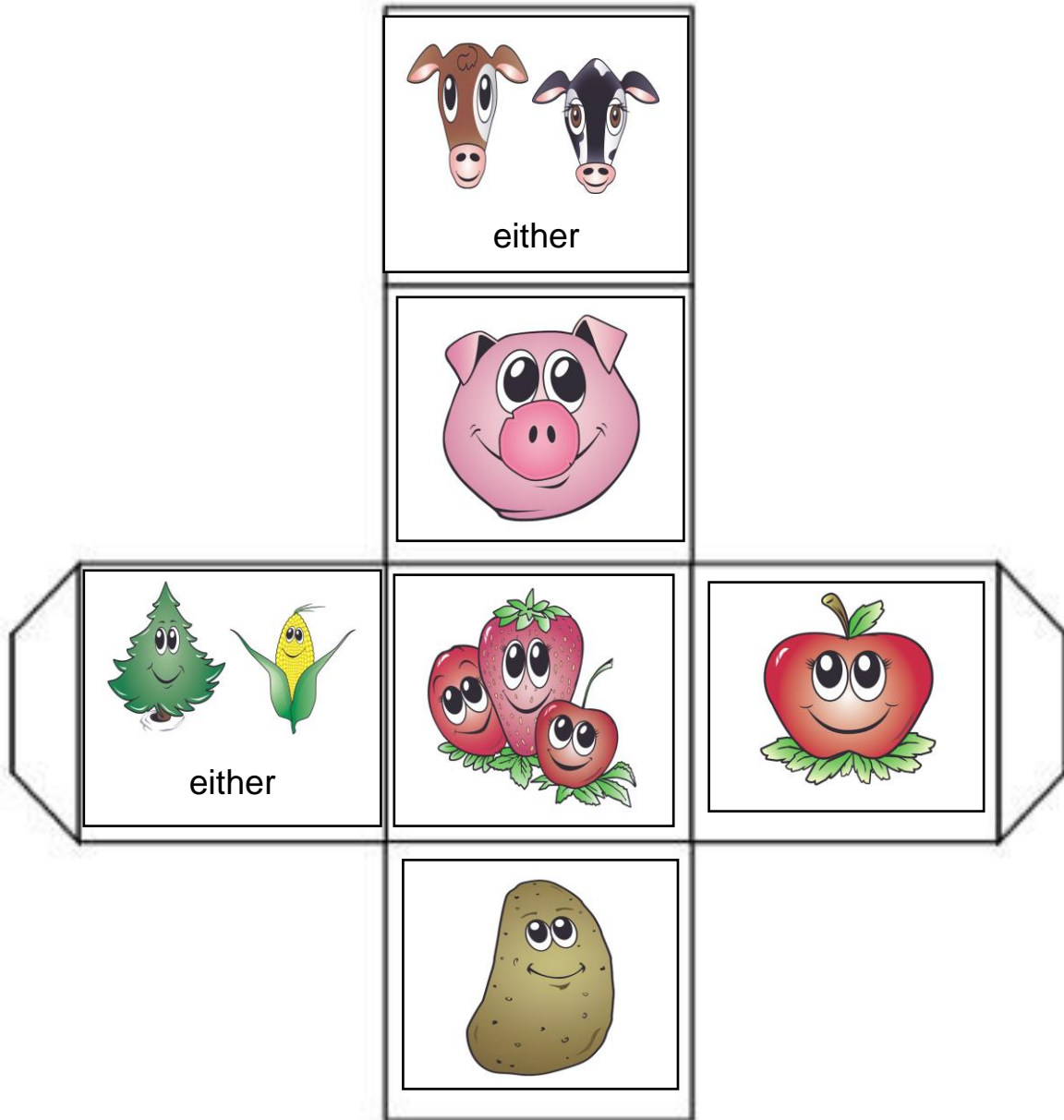
Fun Faces of Wisconsin Agriculture Bingo Game

1. Cut out the cubes to make the Number Cube and the Character Cube. Fold, tape and they are ready to use!
2. You can use the bingo game cards that are ready to use (2-7) or you can have students cut out the characters and make their own bingo card using the blank bingo card template.
3. Roll the character cube. Note that two sides have two characters so they get a bonus character on these.
4. Roll the number cube to see what line they are looking at.
5. They will put markers on all the characters that were rolled on the line that was rolled.
6. You can have fun making up your own bingo games- traditional, all corners, blackout and more!

Cut out the outline of the cube and then fold and tape to make the line cube.

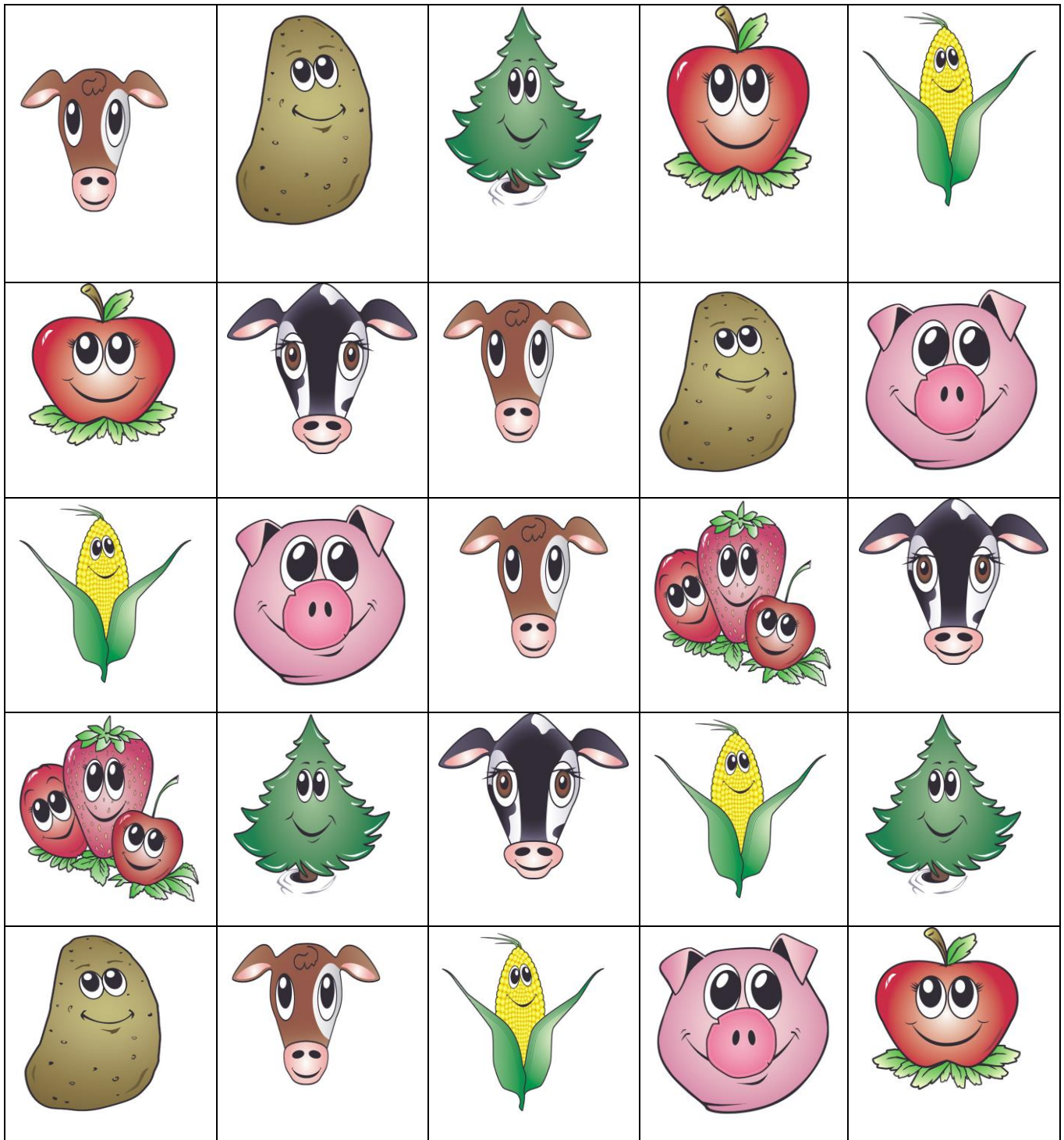


Cut out the outline of the cube and then
fold and tape to make the character
cube.


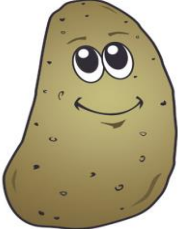
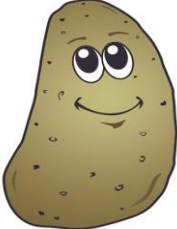








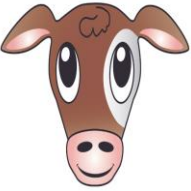










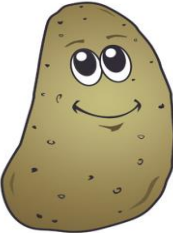





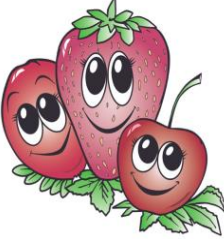

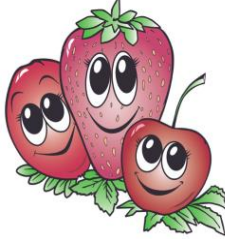











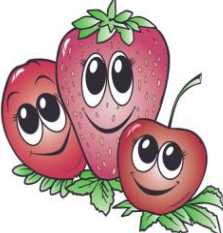


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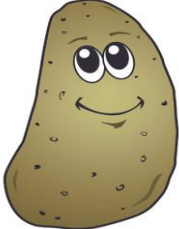







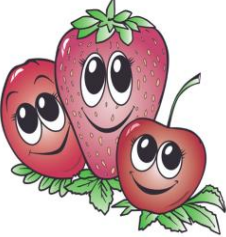



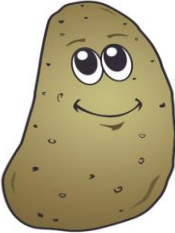



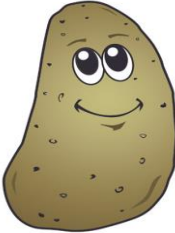





You can cut out the Fun Faces characters from the other Bingo sheet and arrange them in any order to play the game.


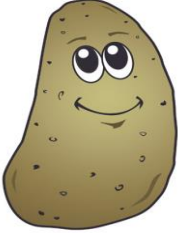



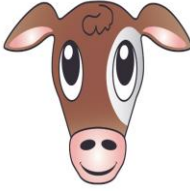

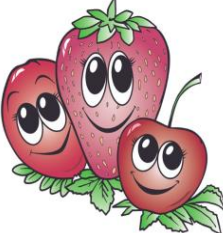
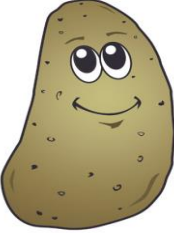




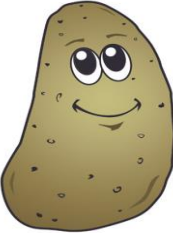





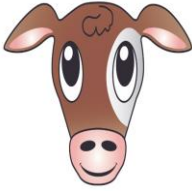
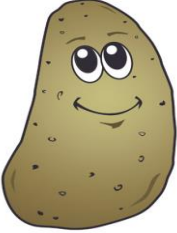


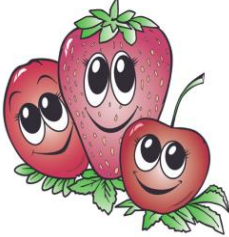


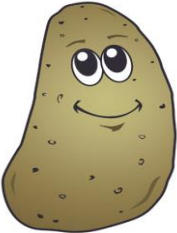

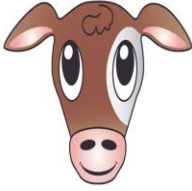
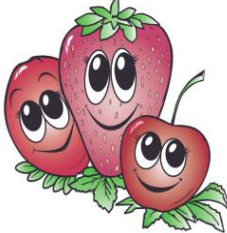
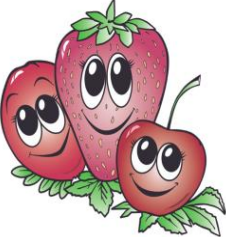




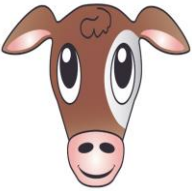




Students can cut these out to make their own bingo cards using the blank card template.









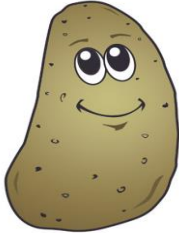


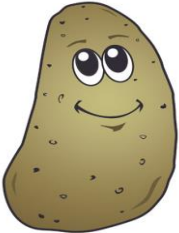




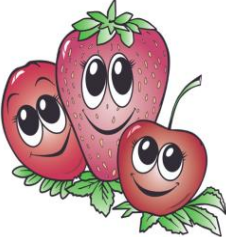





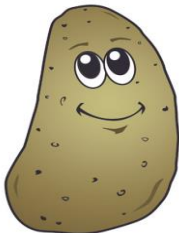

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The Apple Chain

Students can learn about the stages of apple growth by cutting out the images and making a chain to learn about how apples are grown and pollinated.

Materials:

- 2 red paper plates
- Hole punch
- Stapler and staples
- Construction paper (to make your own images) or use the ones provided
- Tape
- Scissors
- Pieces of yarn about 6-8" in length

Directions:

1. Have the students make the following or cut the provided images of a seed, tree, apple blossom, bee and apple.
2. Punch a hole on each side of each image.
3. Staple the paper plates together but leave about 1/3 of it open. Punch a hole by the opening so that a section of yarn can be attached.
4. You will make a chain tying the piece of yarn on one hole and then connecting to the next item with the other end. Starting close to the paper plate, the order of the images on the chain will be
 - a. Apple
 - b. Bee
 - c. Apple blossom
 - d. Tree
 - e. Seed
5. Tuck all the items into the paper plates.
6. As the students pull (gently!) the chain out, you can go through the development of an apple. It starts with the seed, grows into a tree, grows apple blossoms, they are pollinated by bees, and become an apple!

Thank you to Illinois Ag in the Classroom for this project idea!

