A Look at Alabama Agriculture

Capital: Montgomery
Population: 4,871,547
Founded: December 14, 1819 (22nd)
State Bird: Yellowhammer
State Tree: Southern Pine
State Flower: Camellia
Number of Counties: 67
Largest City: Birmingham - 212,237
Number of Farms: 43,000
Average Farm Size: 206 acres
Total Farmland: 9 million acres

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Climate & Soil

- Alabama has a mild climate.
- January temperatures average about 51° F in the southern part of the state, and about 46° F in the north.
- July temperatures average about 80° F throughout the whole state.
- The central and western counties in Alabama are known as the “Black Belt” because of the dark surface colors of many of the soils. Most of the soils of the Black Belt region of the state are used for timber production and pasture.
- Soil is one of Alabama’s most important natural resources. It is vital to agriculture and forestry as well as to urban development, water quality and wildlife habitat.

Crops & Livestock

- Cotton is the State’s largest row crop and is grown in 59 or Alabama’s 67 counties.
- Alabama’s green industry contributes $2.9 billion annually to the state’s economy and employs 43,000 Alabamians.
- Peaches are the state’s leading commercial fruit.
- Half of the peanuts produced in the U.S. are grown within a 100 mile radius of Dothan, AL.
- Alabama farmers primarily raise catfish but also farm tilapia, shrimp and crawfish. Alabama’s catfish industry’s annual economic impact is $158.4 million.
- Alabama is home to 1.2 million head of cattle and this is a $2.5 billion industry.
- Broiler production is Alabama’s top agricultural commodity generating more than $15 billion annually. Poultry production and processing employs close to 90,000 people.

General

- Farmland covers about 25% of the state.
- Two-thirds of Alabama, or 23 million acres is covered in forestland.
- The queen honeybee is the official state agricultural insect.
- Alabama’s top 5 commodities are: Poultry, Cattle and Calves, Greenhouse, Nursery and Sod, Cotton and Soybeans.
A Look at Alaska Agriculture

Climate & Soil
- Alaska’s temperatures vary widely.
- The coastal areas range in temperature from 60.6°F to 28.9°F, while the inland areas average is more extreme from 72°F to -1.5°F. Average January temperatures range from -8°F in Barrow to 37°F in Valdez; average July temperatures range from 44°F in Barrow to 72°F in Fairbanks.
- Alaska has 318 different soil types.
- Permafrost is more than 2,000 feet deep on Alaska’s North Slope.
- The state soil is Tanana, found in the Fairbanks area.
- An estimated 15 million acres of soil in Alaska is suitable for farming.

Crops & Livestock
- Summer days of nearly constant daylight allow some crops to be nurtured to enormous size.
- Jumbo crops include a world-record 19 lb. carrot, a 76 lb. rutabaga, and a 127 lb. cabbage!
- Barley was planted on 4,100 acres in 2008, with production for grain at about 99,000 bushels.
- Hay is planted on the most Alaska acreage: 18,000 acres.
- Greenhouse and nursery crops are the fastest-growing segment of Alaska’s agricultural industry.
- In 2007, Alaska accounted for over 62 percent of the volume of the commercial seafood harvested in the United States.
- Alaskans rely on the sale of cattle, pigs, sheep, reindeer, milk, wool, antlers and velvet, bison, yak and elk.
- Alaska is the largest state (365 million acres), but fewer than 1 million acres are farmed.

General
- Alaska’s oil production is 14% of the total U.S. production.
- Alaska is one-fifth the size of the contiguous U.S.; 488 times larger than the state of Rhode Island.
- 90% of Alaska is owned by the U.S. Government.
- The Tongass National Forest, at 16.9 million acres, is the largest national forest.
- The state fish of Alaska is the King Salmon. The state animal of Alaska is the moose.
- Alaska is divided into boroughs, instead of counties or parishes. There are 16 organized boroughs and 246 recognized tribal governments.
- Total cash receipts from farm marketing in 2008: nearly $31.2 million.
- Other world record vegetables:
  - 39 pound turnip
  - 106 pound kale
  - 65 pound cantaloupe
  - 97 pound kohlrabi
  - 63 pound celery
- Alaska boasts the northernmost (Point Barrow), the easternmost (Pochnoi Point on Semisopochnoi Island in the Aleutians), and the westernmost (Amatignak Island in the Aleutians) points in the United States.
- Alaska has an estimated 100,000 glaciers.
- Of the 20 highest peaks in the United States, 17 are in Alaska. Mount McKinley, the highest peak in North America, is 20,320 ft. above sea level. Denali, the Indian name for the peak, means “The Great One.”

Capital: Juneau
Population: 698,473
Founded: January 3, 1959 (49th)
State Bird: Willow ptarmigan
State Tree: Sitka spruce
State Flower: Forget-me-not
Counties: 16 Boroughs and 11 Geographical Census Areas
Largest City: Anchorage - 273,700
Nickname: The Last Frontier
Number of Farms: 680
Average Farm Size: 1,294 acres
Total Farmland: 880,000 acres
www.agclassroom.org/ak
Revised 7/2010
A Look at Arizona Agriculture

Climate & Soil

- The southern half of the state is mainly desert and is good for year round crop growth in irrigated areas. Arizona is on the western end of the Rocky Mountain chain and the northern half of the state is very mountainous. Vegetables and milk from cows are the main agricultural commodities in this region. State elevation ranges from 70 ft. to 12,633 ft.

- With Arizona’s diverse topography, the temperature average for southern Arizona, including the Phoenix metropolitan area, is lows of 45°F in the winter to over 100°F in the summer. In the northern portion of the state, the temperature fluctuates from 27°F to 90°F. The highest temperature recorded was 127°F. The lowest temperature recorded was -40°F.

- A major climate feature of the Southwest is the North American monsoon (a distinct seasonal change in wind direction of at least 120°). Arizona receives a majority of it’s rainfall during this late summer period. On average, there are 197 clear, sunny days with an average rainfall of 13.6” a year giving Arizona a very low humidity.

- Most Arizona soils have very low levels of organic matter, usually less than 1% by weight.

- Our top soils around the state average only about one-half inch.

- Most of the state’s farming occurs in the alluvial basins of the Colorado, Salt, Verde and Agua Fria rivers. Massive irrigation projects with dams for water storage in lakes and reservoirs provide a large portion of the water for farming. Arizona has one of the most efficient irrigation networks in the world.

Crops & Livestock

- The top agricultural crop commodities in Arizona are lettuce, cotton and hay. Lettuce production represents 17% of the state’s total farm receipts. Yuma, Arizona is the winter lettuce capitol of the world. Cotton produced 394,500 bales representing 2.8% of total farm receipts for the state. Hay was 5% of farm receipts.

- Arizona grows enough cotton each year to make more than one pair of jeans for every person in the United States.

- The top agricultural crop exports are vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay, cotton, and cottonseed.

- Arizona ranks 2nd nationally in it’s production of cantaloupe & honeydew melons, head & leaf lettuce, spinach, broccoli, cauliflower and lemons.

- Arizona alfalfa yield led the nation at 8.4 tons per acre, compared to 3.3 tons nationally.

- Cattle & calves and dairy goods are Arizona’s most valuable farm products, with cattle & calves representing 21% of total farm receipts and dairy products 18%.

- There are approximately 880,000 head of cattle & calves producing 721 million pounds of beef annually.

- There are 196,000 milk cows in the state with a yearly milk production of 24,429 pounds per cow.

- Arizona has over 115,000 hogs, and 130,000 head of sheep and lambs.

- The state has, on average, 1,600,000 laying hens which produce over 5.8 billion eggs a year.

General

- Agriculture is a $10.3 billion industry for the state of Arizona.

- Arizona’s land ownership is 55% federal and state, 27% Native American, and 18% private.

- The state has the largest contiguous stand of Ponderosa pine forest in the world.

- The state’s land grant university is the University of Arizona in Tucson. http://cals.arizona.edu
A Look at Arkansas Agriculture

Capital: Little Rock
Population: 2,889,450
Founded: June 15, 1836 (27th)
State Bird: Mockingbird
State Tree: Pine Tree
State Flower: Apple Blossom
Number of Counties: 75
Largest City: Little Rock - 191,930
Nickname: The Natural State
Number of Farms: 49,300
Average Farm Size: 281 acres
Total Farmland: 13.8 million acres

Climate & Soil
- Average monthly temperatures range from a high of 93° to a low of 26°.
- Average rainfall is between 44 and 54 inches annually.
- Arkansas has six regional land types: Ozark Mountains, Arkansas River Valley, Ouachita Mountains, West Gulf Coastal Plain, Mississippi Alluvial Plain and Crowley's Ridge.
- Stuttgart Soil is the state soil of Arkansas.
- Arkansas' growing season ranges from 180 days in the northwest to 240 days in the southeast.

Crops & Livestock
- Agriculture is Arkansas' largest industry, accounting for nearly $16 Billion of Arkansas' economy.
- The poultry industry accounts for just over 35% of the total value of Arkansas agriculture.
- Arkansas is the largest producer of rice in the U.S.
- Soybeans account for 25% of the total value of Arkansas crops.
- Two-thirds of the corn grown in Arkansas is fed to the poultry industry.
- There are 1.9 million head of beef cattle in Arkansas.
- Arkansas farmers produce around 1.2 billion broiler chickens annually.
- Arkansas has 10 commodities that rank in the top 10 nationally:
  - #1 in Rice
  - #2 in Broilers
  - #3 in Cotton
  - #3 in Cottonseed
  - #3 in Catfish
  - #4 in Turkeys
  - #8 in Grain Sorghum
  - #8 in Eggs
  - #10 in Soybeans
  - #10 in Pecans

General
- Arkansas has 52,075 square miles of land, or 33.3 million acres.
- Forests cover more than 56% of Arkansas' landscape.
- Arkansas is home to the world's only diamond producing site open to the public.
- Arkansas is also home to:
  - Wal-Mart, the largest food retailer in the world
  - Tyson Foods, one of the largest poultry producers in the U.S.
  - Riceland Foods, the largest rice miller and marketer in the world
  - Anderson Fish Farms, the largest producer of baitfish in the world

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Revised 7/2010
Climate & Soil

- California’s moderate, Mediterranean climate, coupled with the state’s fertile soil and diverse land resources, allows year round production of many commodities. Some of those with year-round crop seasons include lemons, artichokes, avocados, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, mushrooms, potatoes, spinach and squash.
- The San Joaquin series is the state soil.
- California is home to more than 2,000 soils, located in the state's unique blend of valleys, foothills, mountains, coastal areas and deserts.

Crops & Livestock

- California produces more than 400 crops. Of those, the following are commercially produced only in California: almonds, artichokes, dates, figs, kiwifruit, olives, persimmons, pistachios, pomegranates, prunes, raisins and walnuts.
- California grows more than half of the nation’s fruits, vegetables and nuts from just three percent of the nation’s farmland.
- California leads the nation in milk production with more than 1,781,000 dairy cows.
- Primary livestock production includes: cattle and calves, beef cow operations, dairy cows, hens and pullets, broilers, turkeys, hogs and pigs, sheep and lambs. Dairy, meat and milk goats.
- Over 5 billion eggs are produced each year by 14.5 million hens and pullets of laying age.
- Bee colonies, of which there are over 310,000 in the state, are included in the category of livestock. They are used both for pollination of at least 90 different crops, valued at $11.7 billion.

General

- California is the nation’s top agricultural state, and has been for more than 50 years
- There are 76,700 farms and ranches in California.
- The state’s average farm size is 331 acres.
- More than 97 percent of California farms are family farms or partnerships.
- The state’s two leading commodities in cash receipts are milk ($6.07 billion) and grapes ($5.58 billion).
- The top 10 commodities include: milk and cream, almonds, all grapes, cattle and calves, lettuce, strawberries, all tomatoes, pistachios, walnuts, oranges.
- California’s Secretary of Agriculture is Karen Ross.

Economy

- California exports approximately 25% of its agricultural production by volume, accounting for over $20.4 billion in value.
- California is the largest food and agricultural economy in the nation.
- Agriculture provides more than 3 million jobs in California.
- California’s farms and ranches received approximately $46 billion for their output in 2016.
A Look at Colorado Agriculture

Capital: Denver
Population: 5,607,154
Founded: August 1, 1876 (38th)
State Bird: Lark bunting
State Tree: Blue Spruce
State Flower: Rocky Mountain Columbine
Number of Counties: 64
Largest City: Denver - 693,060
Nickname: The Centennial State
Number of Farms: 33,800
Average Farm Size: 938 acres
Total Farmland: 31.7 million acres

Climate & Soil
- Colorado’s climate is generally dry and sunny. It is a semi-arid state averaging 15” of precipitation.
- Colorado has dry winters, wetter springs and summer, highly changeable weather, often windy and the occasional monstrous thunderstorms with damaging hail.
- Because of the difference in altitude found in the state there is a large range of temperatures.
- The soils in the eastern plains regions and the valley of the western mountains are the most fertile in the nation.
- Colorado’s State soil is “Seitz soil” that consists of very deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils that were formed from igneous, sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Seitz soils are found on mountains, mainly in southwestern and central Colorado.
- Colorado’s warm days and cool nights help lock in sweetness in fruits such as peaches and melons.

Crops & Livestock
- Colorado ranks first nationally in production of proso millet. This annual grass is grown as a grain crop and is used for bird and livestock feed.
- Colorado’s production of sunflowers ranks fourth in the nation.
- The San Luis Valley is the largest and highest alpine valley in the world capable of producing crops. Elevation in the valley ranges from 7,400 to 8,000 feet.
- Colorado produces more than 100 million points of pinto bean each year, ranking ninth nationally in dry bean production.
- Colorado’s leading vegetable crops are potatoes, cabbage, and onions.
- Colorado’s leading fruit crops are peaches and apples.
- Cattle and Calves is Colorado’s number one agricultural commodity with 2.8 million head of cattle in the state.
- Colorado’s sheep and lamb totals rank third in the nation and Colorado wool production ranks fourth.
- In 2016, Colorado’s 155,000 milk cows produced more than 456 million gallons of milk.
- There are 4.6 million layers in Colorado producing more than 1.3 billion eggs each year.
- There are over 40 aquaculture producers (or fish farmers) in this state.
- There are 32,000 bee colonies in Colorado producing nearly 1.5 million pounds of honey every year.
- Sugarbeet production in Colorado totaled 927,000 tons in 2016, ranking Colorado ninth nationally.
- Colorado’s grape growing regions range in elevation from 4,000 to 7,000 feed and are among the highest vineyards in the world.

General
- Nearly half of the state’s total land area is used for production agriculture.
- There are more than 170,000 jobs in Colorado related to agribusiness, contributing more than $40 billion annually to Colorado’s economy.
- Colorado exports nearly $2 billion in products. Canada, Mexico, Japan, Korea, and China receive the largest share of Colorado food products.
**Climate & Soil**

- Connecticut’s weather is relatively mild.
- Year round average temperature range is from 17º F to 85º F.
- The relatively mild climate allows for a long growing season with the first killing frost generally in mid-October and the last in mid-April.
- The growing season is fairly long, with the first killing frost generally in mid-October and the last in mid-April.
- Despite Connecticut’s small size, there is some variety in climate, with temperatures in the northern hills as much as 10° lower than those in the central valley year-round.
- The state has moderate rainfall, with an equal distribution of precipitation among the four seasons.
- Connecticut soils are glaciated, formed by glacial processes.
- The state soil is Windsor, soils consisting of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable solids formed in glacial meltwater sediments. These soils are important for the production of fruit and vegetable crops, silage corn and ornamental shrubs and trees.
- The richest soils in Connecticut are along the Connecticut River in the Connecticut River valley.

**Crops & Livestock**

- Nursery and Greenhouse products are the top crops in Connecticut accounting for 45% of farm receipts. Greenhouse and nursery products include ornamental shrubs, flowers, bedding plants, hanging plants, young plants, Christmas trees, sod and greenhouse vegetables.
- Top crop items include: Fruit crops (primarily apples and peaches), vegetables, tobacco, forage: hay, haylage, grass silage and green crop; and corn for silage.
- A listing of farm-raised livestock in the order of importance to the Connecticut economy is dairy cows, chickens, horses, beef, sheep, dairy and meat goats, as well as hogs.
- More than 70,000 acres of shellfish farms are now under cultivation in Connecticut’s coastal waters accounting for $30 million plus in farm-gate sales annually. These shellfish farms harvest 450,000 bushels of hard clams and 200,000 bushels of oysters annually.
- Connecticut’s most valuable livestock products are dairy products (milk), cheese, chicken eggs and aquaculture products.
- Connecticut has 750 beekeepers reporting 6000 bee colonies. These bee colonies enhance the pollination of Connecticut’s specialty crops. In addition, Connecticut has 9 semi-commercial beekeepers providing colonies to the orchards in the state. In 2013 orchard producers had to rely on out of state beekeepers to provide colonies for pollination.
- Niche markets exist for camelids: alpacas and llamas, broilers, buffalo (bison), turkeys and farm produced pheasants.
- Niche markets also exist for specialty crops, organic vegetables, pick your own (vegetables and fruits), goat milk, raw milk, maple syrup, tag and cut your own Christmas trees, and value added products such as jams, jellies, pickles and sauces.

**General**

- Connecticut’s top agricultural commodities in 2012 were: greenhouse – nursery, dairy products, aquaculture, chicken eggs, fruits, vegetables, tobacco and cattle and calves.
- Connecticut agriculture adds 4.6 billion dollars to the state economy annually.
- 60% of the land area in Connecticut is in farmland, open space and forest: an important natural resource base and enhancement to the environment.

Capital: Hartford  
Population: 3,590,000  
Founded: January 9, 1788 (5th)  
State Bird: Robin  
State Tree: White Oak  
State Flower: Mountain Laurel  
Number of Counties: 8  
Largest City: Bridgeport - 136,405  
Nickname: The Constitution State  
Number of Farms: 5,977  
Average Farm Size: 73 acres  
Total Farmland: 436,406 acres  

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Revised 5/2014
A Look at Delaware Agriculture

Capital: Dover
Population: 885,122
Founded: December 7, 1787 (1st)
State Bird: Blue Hen Chicken
State Tree: American Holly
State Flower: Peach Blossom
Number of Counties: 3
Largest City: Wilmington - 72,826
Nickname: The First State
Number of Farms: 2,500
Average Farm Size: 200 acres
Total Farmland: 510,253 acres

Climate & Soil
- Delaware has a humid climate with hot summers and mild winters.
- State average temp in the summer is 76°F, and in the winter 35°F.
- The average of amount precipitation is 45 inches (including rain, melted snow and other forms of moisture).
- Delaware is protected from the cold winds of winter due to the mountains in Pennsylvania.
- The state soil is called Greenwich.
- The Greenwich series consists of very deep, well drained soils, high in silt. Greenwich is categorized as a Prime Farmland Soil, which means it is one of the most productive soils in the state in agriculture and forestry, in addition to being one of the best suited soils to construction. The soil profile is a brown loam topsoil, 10 inches thick (plow layer); a yellowish brown and strong brown loam subsoil.
- Patches of gravel and course red sand and silt cover some of the rocky Piedmont of Northern Delaware.
- A region just south of the Piedmont is made up of a mixture of clay and loam soils.

Crops & Livestock
- Corn is Delaware’s number one crop, it is grown on 2/5 of the cultivated land; soybeans are second.
- Apples are Delaware’s leading fruit crop.
- Broilers are Delaware’s most valuable farm product.
- Livestock and related products account for 70% of Delaware’s farm income.
- Southwestern Delaware raises the most pigs.

General
- The top 5 agricultural commodities in 2008 were: broiler/meat chickens, corn, soybeans, wheat, and dairy products.
- The value of farm sales topped $1 billion dollars in 2008.

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A Look at Florida Agriculture

Climate & Soil
- The climate of Florida is very mild.
- The temperatures across the state average in the low 80’s with moderate humidity.
- The growing season ranges from 100-200 days or longer.
- Florida has the highest average precipitation of any state. Central Florida is known as the lightning capital of the United States.
- Myakka fine sand soil is unique to Florida. This soil is recognized as the state soil because it occurs in 1.5 million acres of flatwoods, making it the single most extensive soil in the state.

Crops & Livestock
- Florida produces 65% of the annual US production of citrus. About 95% of commercial orange production in the state is destined for processing, mostly as orange juice.
- Greenhouse and nursery products are Florida’s top leading crops financially yielding $1.79 billion.
- Florida ranks 2nd in US production of fresh vegetables and provides 80% of the fresh vegetables consumed in the US during January, February, and March each year.
- Florida ranks 4th in the Southeast and 12th nationally in the production of beef calves.
- Florida is consistently ranked in the top 12 states in fresh seafood production.
- The top 5 agricultural commodities in 2008 were: greenhouse/nursery products, oranges, tomatoes, dairy products, and sugarcane.
- Florida Thoroughbred industry has produced 41 North American champions. 18 breeders cup winners and a Triple Crown-winner.

General
- Florida ranks 9th nationally for total agricultural sales in the United States.
- 10 million acres used for farmland.
- The second largest industry in the state is agriculture. Tourism is the largest industry within the state.
Climate & Soil

- A humid subtropical climate with mild winters and hot moist summers is characteristic of most of Georgia. This, combined with a variety of soil types from the coast to the mountains, makes it an ideal place to produce a diverse variety of crops and livestock.

- Monthly average temperatures range from a high of 92.2°F to a low of 32.6°F.

- The average annual rainfall varies from 40” in central Georgia to more than 75” in northeast Georgia.

- Geographically, Georgia can be divided into eight soil provinces or major land resource areas. They are Southern Appalachian, Sand Mountain, Blue Ridge, Southern Coastal Plain, Black Lands, Southern Piedmont, Sand Hill, and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods.

- Georgia is the leading kaolin clay-producing state in the U.S. Georgia is also a leader in the production of marble, barite, and bauxite.

Crops & Livestock

- Georgia produces almost half of the peanuts produced in the U.S. each year. Their value was more than $401 million in 2009.

- Georgia was the first colony to produce cotton commercially, first planting it near Savannah in 1734. Georgia ranks third nationally in cotton production. Its value was more than $700 million in 2009.

- Although Georgia is called the Peach State, it actually ranks third in United States peach production behind California and South Carolina. In 2009, the Georgia peach crop sales totaled $60 million.

- In 1986, Georgia passed legislation giving Vidalia onions, known by many as the sweetest onion in the world, legal status and defining the 20-county production area. The Vidalia onion was named Georgia’s official state vegetable in 1990.

- Vegetable production has increased significantly in Georgia. Georgia’s top five vegetables are onions, watermelon, tomatoes, sweet corn and bell peppers.

- Georgia leads the nation in broilers and value of egg production. In 2009, broilers were valued at $4 billion dollars and eggs at more than $570 million dollars.

- Beef cattle are raised in all of the counties in Georgia.

General

- One of out of seven Georgians works in agriculture, forestry or a related sector.

- Agriculture contributes more than $67 billion, or about 12%, annually to Georgia’s $787 billion dollar economic output.

- More than 65% of Georgia is in forestland. Forestry is a $16.7 billion per year industry in Georgia.

- Georgia’s top ten commodities in order of their rank are broilers, cotton, eggs, timber, peanuts, horses, beef, greenhouse products for ornamental horticulture, dairy, and container plants from nurseries.

- Georgia ranks first in the U.S. in the production of peanuts, pecans, rye, eggs and broilers.

- Coca-Cola was invented in May 1886 by Dr. John S. Pemberton in Atlanta, Georgia.

- Plains is the home of Jimmy Carter, the 39th President and a Nobel Peace Prize Winner in 2002.

- Georgia was the first state to charter a state university, The University of Georgia, was founded in 1785.
A Look at Hawaii Agriculture

Capital: Honolulu
Population: 1,295,178
Statehood: August 21, 1959 (50th)
State Bird: Nene (Hawaiian goose)
State Tree: Kukui
State Flower: Yellow hibiscus
Number of Counties: 5
Largest City: Honolulu - 371,657
Nickname: Aloha State
Number of Farms: 7,500
Average Farm Size: 149 acres
Total Farmland: 1.1 million acres

Climate & Soil
• Cool trade winds keep the climate of Hawaii mild all year.
• State average temp in July is 77°F, and in January 71°F.
• The average of amount precipitation is 400" in the mountains to less than 10" in the lowlands.
• Snow sometimes covers the highest points on the islands of Hawaii and Maui.
• The soil is very rich due to heavy rainfall.

Crops & Livestock
• Greenhouse and nursery products are the top commodities in the state. They account for almost a million dollars annually.
• Hawaii ranks sixth nationally for the sale of tree nuts.
• The island of Hawaii has several large cattle ranches. Cattle and calves are the fifth most important commodity in the state.
• The other top commodities in the state in 2008 were: sugarcane, macadamia nuts, and coffee.
• On the island of Oahu, dairy and egg farms are a major source of farm income.
• Pineapple is an important crop for the island of Maui.
• The islands of Maui and Kauai also raise cattle and hogs.

General
• Farmland accounts for 27% of Hawaii’s total land useage.
• The Alphabet for the native Hawaiian language only has 12 letters A E H I K L M N O P U W.
• Hawaii has 152 certified organic farm operations.
• The average age of a farm operator in Hawaii is 59 years old.
• Hawaii ranks 42nd nationally for total agricultural sales within the United States.

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Revised 7/2010
Climate & Soil

- Southern Idaho typically receives 12” of rain each year and Northern Idaho typically receives 25”.
- The climate is influenced by Pacific weather patterns, which help moderate temperature extremes.
- The Northern part of Idaho averages 22°F in January and 85°F in July. The Southern part of Idaho averages 21°F in January and 90°F in July.
- There are 50 Soil Conservation Districts in Idaho.

Crops & Livestock

- Idaho is known for its seed industry producing 80-85% of the sweet corn seed produced in the world; also a leading supplier for alfalfa, field and garden beans; Kentucky Bluegrass seed; and carrot, onion, turnip, lettuce seeds.
- First grapes grown in Idaho date back to 1864 and Idaho now has over 1,600 acres with 50 wineries.
- Idaho is ranked in the top ten in the nation for 26 different crops and livestock.
- Idaho grows 70% of the hybrid temperate sweet corn seed produced in the world.
- Idaho ranks first nationally for potato production with 34 percent of the US total.
- Idaho ranks 4th in the nation for milk production.
- Idaho ranks 1st in the nation for production of food sized trout with 46 percent.
- For alfalfa, hay, hops, mint, and sugar beets, Idaho is number two in production for the nation. For fresh prunes and plums, Idaho is number three in production for the nation.

General

- There are over 24,300 farms in Idaho, with over 183 different commodities produced. Idaho has two time zones – Northern Idaho (dry land farming) is in the Pacific Time Zone. Southern and Eastern Idaho are in the Mountain Time Zone.
- Idaho has a very extensive system of dams, reservoirs, canals and drainage ditches allowing water to be used many times in many different ways. There are 3.2 million acres of irrigated land within the state.
- Idaho covers an area of 82,751 square miles or 52.8 million acres.
- The McDonald French Fry was developed by Idaho Agriculture Leader J. R. Simplot who developed the dehydrated shoestring potato that could be quickly frozen.
- Idaho ranks 21st nationally for agricultural production within the United States.
A Look at Illinois Agriculture

Capital: Springfield
Population: 12,910,409
Founded: December 3, 1818 (21st)
State Bird: Cardinal
State Tree: White Oak
State Flower: Violet
Number of Counties: 102
Largest City: Chicago - 2,896,016
Nickname: Land of Lincoln
Number of Farms: 75,087
Average Farm Size: 358 acres
Total Farmland: 26.7 million acres

Climate & Soil
• The climate of Illinois is good for crop growth.
• Hot summers help plants grow and cold winters help soil replenish itself.
• Southern Illinois typically receives 40” of rain each year and Northern Illinois typically receives 34”.
• Winds from the Gulf of Mexico bring most of the rain and snow to Illinois.
• The Northern part of Illinois averages 25°F in January and 75°F in July. The Southern part of Illinois averages 36°F in January and 79°F in July.
• The average depth of top soil in Illinois is 12.6”.
• Illinois has some of the richest and most productive soil in the world.
• “Drummer” soil series has been designated the official state soil.
• Illinois has approximately 1,500 different soil types.

Crops & Livestock
• Corn and soybeans are the top Illinois crops. Corn and Soybeans combined account for over $13 billion dollars in farm sales.
• Most corn is used for livestock feed, but can also be used for ethanol (a fuel additive), plastics, foods, and much more.
• Illinois produces enough corn each year to fill a train of box cars stretching more than 7,600 miles from here to Hong Kong.
• Most soybeans are used for livestock feed but can also be used for soybean oil, medicines, soy ink, paints, cosmetics, and much more.
• Illinois ranks #2 in the U.S. for both corn and soybeans.
• Illinois leads in the production of pumpkins and horseradish, both of which are specialty crops.
• There are 1,300,000 cattle, 4,650,000 pigs, 69,000 sheep and 200,000 horses in Illinois.
• Illinois dairy cattle produce over 1.8 million pounds of milk each year.
• Illinois poultry producers produce over 1.4 million eggs each year.

General
• Each Illinois farmer feeds 156 people.
• In Illinois, 30.8 million acres of land is used for agricultural purposes. 3.3 million acres are urban and built up land. 1.9 million acres are rural transportation and governmental lands.
• Illinois ranks 7th nationally for agricultural sales in the United States.

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Revised 6/2015
A Look at Indiana Agriculture

Capital: Indianapolis
Population: 6,691,878
Founded: December 11, 1816 (19th)
State Bird: Cardinal
State Tree: Tulip tree
State Flower: Peony
Number of Counties: 92
Largest City: Indianapolis - 872,680
Nickname: Hoosier State
Number of Farms: 56,649
Average Farm Size: 264 acres
Total Farmland: 15 million acres

Climate & Soil
- Indiana’s growing season ranges from 160 to 190 days.
- The state’s average annual rainfall ranges from 36” in the north to 46” in the south.
- Indiana’s normal temperature ranges from 70 to 80° F in the summer and 25 to 35° F in the winter.
- Altitude varies from a high of 1,257 feet above sea level in east central Wayne County to a low of 320 feet in southwestern Posey County.
- The flat areas of Miami soils are used mainly for corn, soybeans, or winter wheat.
- The steeper areas are used as pasture, hayland, or woodland.
- There are 794,994 acres of Miami soils in Indiana.
- Indiana is nationally ranked for agricultural production because of the highly productive Miami soils along with other prime farmland soils in the State.

Crops & Livestock
- Indiana ranks 5th nationally in the production of corn; producing 982.8 million bushels in 2018.
- Indiana ranks 5th in the production of soybeans with 346.32 million bushels produced in 2018.
- Indiana ranks 5th in the production of hogs with 4.2 million hogs.
- Indiana is the 2nd largest producer of popcorn in the nation producing more than 20% of the U.S. popcorn supply.
- No. 1 in commercial duck production, wood office furniture and wood kitchen cabinet manufacturing No. 2 in popcorn production, ice cream production, chickens and total eggs produced.
- No. 3 in spearmint, tomatoes (all) and cropland planted with a cover crop.
- No. 4 in pumpkins, peppermint and turkeys raised.
- No. 5 in watermelon production.

General
- Agriculture contributes an estimated $31.2 billion to Indiana’s economy.
- Indiana is the eighth largest agricultural exporter in the nation, exporting just over $4.6 billion in 2017.
- The value of unprocessed agricultural commodities sold was $11.1 billion in 2017.
- The average age of an Indiana farmer is 55.5 years old.
- Indiana farmers planted 936,000 acres of cover crops in 2017, which is the third highest in the nation.
- Indiana is the tenth largest farming state in the nation.
- Eight major interstate highways cross the state and provide easy one-day access to 80% of the U.S. population.
Iowa Agriculture

Capital: Des Moines
Population: 3,156,145
Founded: December 28, 1846 (29th)
State Bird: Eastern Goldfinch
State Tree: Oak
State Flower: Wild Rose
Number of Counties: 99
Largest City: Des Moines - 216,853
Nickname: The Hawkeye State
Number of Farms: 86,000
Average Farm Size: 356 acres
Total Farmland: 30.6 million acres

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Climate & Soil

• Iowa temperature averages 20°F in January and 74°F in July.
• Iowa’s average precipitation is 35”, with January being the driest month and June is the wettest. Snowfall accumulation averages 32”.
• Iowa is ranked 3rd for generating wind energy and generates enough to power nearly 2 billion homes. In 2018, wind accounted for approximately 34% of the in-state energy production.
• The Iowa state soil is a series called “Tama.” Most of Iowa’s soil parent material is Loess or Glacial Till.
• Iowa has at least 11,000 different soils.
• Iowa has some of the richest and most productive soil in the world.

Crops & Livestock

• Iowa ranks 1st in the US in corn production and 2nd in soybean production. Iowa ranks 1st in total grain storage capacity, holding 3.6 billion bushels!
• The average corn yield is 196 bushels per acre. Iowa farmers harvested 12.8 million acres of corn (2.5 billion bushels) in 2018. Iowa corn crop values $8.78 billion.
• The average soybean yield is 57 bushels per acre. Iowa harvested 9.91 million acres of soybeans (564.8 million bushels) in 2018, which valued $4.8 billion.
• In 2018 Iowa produced 2 million bushels of oats, and ranks 8th nationally.
• 21% of Iowa grown corn is consumed by livestock.
• Iowa leads the nation in hog and egg production, is 2nd in commercial red meat production (7.7 billion pounds), and 3rd in milk goats (32,000 head).
• There are 23.5 million hogs (31% of the nation’s hogs) in Iowa. That’s over 7 hogs per person in the state!
• Iowa has 58 million egg laying hens that produced 16.2 billion eggs in 2018. That means chickens outnumber people 17:1! Iowa produces enough eggs to feed every American one egg per day for 47 days.
• Iowa recorded 4 million cattle in January 2019, and is ranked 8th in the nation for cattle production.
• Iowa started the year of 2019 with 220,000 dairy cows. The dairy industry produced 5.26 billion pounds of milk in 2018. The average milk produced per cow was 23,945 pounds!
• Iowa produced 296 million pounds of cheese in 2018, and ranks 8th in cheese production.
• There are 153,000 sheep in Iowa, and 103,000 of those are raised specifically for breeding programs.
• 140,000 sheep were shorn in 2018, producing 760,000 pounds of fleece.
• In 2018, 11.9 million turkeys were produced in Iowa which ranks 7th nationally in turkey production. Many of these turkeys went to supply Subway restaurants.

General

• Iowa has 55,875 square miles of land. Over 85% of Iowa’s land is used for agriculture.
• Iowa has the capacity to produce 4.5 billion gallons of ethanol with 44 refineries, but produced just shy of that max with 4.35 billion gallons in 2018. This is a new record for the state, and why Iowa ranks 1st in ethanol production.
• Iowa ranks 3rd in number of farms.
• Iowa ranks 2nd in cash receipts – in 2017 it amounted to $26.6 billion.
• Iowa ranks 2nd in total agricultural exports. Iowa farmers exported $10.3 billion worth of agricultural products in 2017.
A Look at Kansas Agriculture

Capital: Topeka
Population: 2,818,747
Founded: January 29, 1861 (34th)
State Bird: Meadowlark
State Tree: Cottonwood
State Flower: Sunflower
Number of Counties: 105
Largest City: Wichita - 344,284
Nickname: The Sunflower State
Number of Farms: 65,500
Average Farm Size: 707 acres
Total Farmland: 46 million acres

Climate & Soil
- Average Yearly Precipitation: 25.52 inches
- Average January Temperature: 28.7 degrees
- Average July Temperature: 79.6 degrees
- Average Yearly Rain in Western Kansas: 17 inches
- Average Yearly Rain in Eastern Kansas: 42 inches
- Average Topsoil Depth: 7-16 inches
- Number of Soil Series: 390 (A series is defined as a group of soils that have similar horizons and properties.)
- State Soil: Harney Silt Loam.

Crops & Livestock
- In 2009, Kansas ranked first in sorghum grain produced, 2nd in wheat flour milled, all wheat produced and cropland. As of Jan. 1, 2010, Kansas ranked third in cattle and calves on farms and feedlot with 8,370,000. The state also ranked third in sunflowers produced, fifth in hay production, seventh in corn grain and ninth in soybean production.
- In 2009, approximately 9.3 million acres of wheat were planted in Kansas. The state harvested 8.8 million acres.
- In 2009, approximately 4.1 million acres of corn were planted in Kansas. Approximately 4 million acres were harvested.
- Kansas’ dairy cattle produced 2.4 billion pounds of milk in 2009.
- As of Dec. 1, 2009, there were 1.8 million head of hogs in Kansas.

General
- The average Kansas farmer is 57 years old.
- Approximately 88% of the state’s land is under agricultural production.

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Revised 2/2012
A Look at Kentucky Agriculture

Capital: Frankfort
Population: 4,914,113
Founded: June 1, 1792 (15th)
State Bird: Cardinal
State Tree: Tulip Tree
State Flower: Goldenrod
Number of Counties: 120
Largest City: Louisville: 1,307,647
Nickname: Bluegrass State
Number of Farms: 85,300
Average Farm Size: 164 acres
Total Farmland: 13.9 million acres

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Climate & Soil
• The state of Kentucky has a moderate climate, characterized by warm, yet moist conditions. Summers are usually warm, and winters cool.
• Monthly average temperatures range from a high of 87.6° F to a low of 23.1° F.
• Kentucky’s weather patterns are influenced by the Gulf of Mexico, especially during summer.
• Much of Kentucky’s average 46” of precipitation a year falls in spring, the rainiest season. From south to north, precipitation decreases.
• Southern Kentucky receives the highest average precipitation, about 50” a year, while the north averages only 40”.
• Kentucky is located in a path several storm systems follow. Storms happen year-round; however most storms occur between March and September.
• The Crider soils are extensive, making up about 500,000 acres in Kentucky and occurring in 35 counties in the state.
• The Crider series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils on uplands.
• The Crider series was established in Caldwell County, Kentucky, in 1957. It is named after a community in the county.
• Crider soils are highly productive. Corn, small grain, soybeans, tobacco, and hay are the main crops grown in this soil.

Crops & Livestock
• Lexington is the world’s largest burley tobacco market. Annually, Kentucky produces 262,500,000 pounds of burley tobacco.
• Union county is the top producing county of both corn and soybeans in the state.
• Kentucky ranks 1st in the production of non-alfalfa hay.
• Livestock and livestock products account for about half of Kentucky’s farm income.
• Kentucky ranks 1st in both the thoroughbred horse breeding industry and in the value of sales at $1 billion.
• The top agricultural commodities in 2008 were: horses & mules, broiler/meat chickens, corn, cattle & calves, and soybeans.

General
• Farmland covers 54%, of the total acreage in the state.
• Kentucky is in the top five nationally for having the highest number of farms within a state.
A Look at Louisiana Agriculture

Climate & Soil
- Climate is humid, subtropical.
- The average annual precipitation ranges from 48” in the northwestern part of the state to 70” in the southeastern part of the state.
- January is the coldest month with temperatures ranging from 32°F to 55°F.
- July is the warmest month with temperature ranging from 73°F to 93°F.
- Louisiana is divided into 5 natural regions based on differences in relief, soil, and vegetation: Mississippi Floodplain, Terraces, Marsh, Red River Valley and the Hills.
- Elevation ranges from approximately 4 feet below sea level in New Orleans to 535 feet above sea level on Driskell Mountain in Bienville Parish.

Crops & Livestock
- More than 40% of the U.S. grain exports move through Louisiana ports.
- Poultry is the largest animal industry in the state; in 2000, 1.1 billion pounds of broilers and 35.7 million dozen eggs were produced.
- Louisiana ranks #1 in the nation in the production of crawfish, shrimp, alligators, menhaden, and oysters.
- The commercial fishing industry produces 25% of all seafood in the U.S. and includes shrimp, menhaden (pogy), crabs, and several species of finfish.
- Forestry is the #1 agriculture industry in Louisiana (13.9 million acres of forests).
- The other top crops in Louisiana are rice, corn, sugarcane, soybeans, and cattle and calves.
- Ranked 3rd nationally for rice production.
- Louisiana is the sole source of the Tabasco pepper, a popular condiment known around the world and for perique tobacco, which is used as flavoring with other tobaccos.

General
- The top three industries in Louisiana are the petrochemical industry, agriculture and tourism.
- Louisiana is the 3rd largest producer of petroleum and the 2nd largest producer of natural gas in the United States.
- Louisiana has the greatest concentration of crude oil refineries, natural processing plants and petrochemical products facilities in the Western Hemisphere.
- Louisiana has the longest coastline of any state – 15,000 miles.
- Louisiana has 5,000 miles of navigable waterways.
- Louisiana is home to 41% of the nation’s wetlands.
- The Mississippi River, which ends its journey in Louisiana by emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, drains at least 31 states. It is the Mississippi River that has formed much of the state.
A Look at Maine Agriculture

Capital: Augusta
Population: 1,329,000
Founded: March 15, 1820 (23rd)
State Bird: Chickadee
State Tree: White Pine
State Flower: White Pine Cone and Tassel

Number of Counties: 16
Largest City: Portland - 66,363
Nickname: Pine Tree State
Number of Farms: 8,100
Average Size of Farms: 166 acres
Total Farmland: 1.3 million acres
Maine Farms (leased): 1,328 acres

Climate & Soil
• Maine’s weather is characterized by rapidly changing conditions. The normal daily mean temperature ranges from 38.8°F in northern Maine to 45.4°F in southern Maine.
• The average number of days in which the temperature reaches 90°F or above ranges from one in northern Maine to five in southern Maine, while the average number of days in which the temperature is 32°F or below ranges from 187 days in northern Maine to 156 days in southern Maine.
• The cumulative annual precipitation is 45.4", the growing season is about 135 days.
• The soils of most of central and northern Maine are characterized as glacial till. The soils of this region are somewhat acidic but treated with lime they are highly productive for farming.
• Much of the soil in southern and central Maine are lake and ocean bottom soils which are free of stones and are excellent for farming.

Crops & Livestock
• Maine leads the world in production of wild blueberries.
• Maine is 2nd in the nation in the production of maple syrup and Maine’s Somerset County produces more maple syrup than any other county in the country.
• Maine ranks 8th in the nation among producers of fall potatoes.
• Many Maine farmers are producing fresh fruit and vegetable crops and value-added agricultural products for direct sale to consumers.
• Maine boasts a vibrant and diverse organic farming community and many Maine farmers are involved in sustainable agricultural production.
• Maine’s top agricultural commodities include potatoes, dairy, wild blueberries, greenhouse/fresh produce and brown eggs.
• Sheep, goats, hogs, equine and poultry have always been important on Maine farms; new livestock ventures such as elk and deer herds, as well as camelids (llama and alpaca) and ratities (emu) are becoming more common on Maine farms.

Aquaculture
• With over 5,300 miles of coastline and cool, clean waters, Maine has ideal conditions for growing animals and plants in the water.
• Maine water farmers grow salmon, trout, baitfish, halibut, oyster, scallops, mussels, clams, aquarium ornamentals, kelp and other aquatic plants.
• Maine has 187 marine grow-out farms, 6 marine hatcheries, and 18 freshwater hatcheries.
• Maine water farmers grow products in both salt and fresh water.
• Maine has more freshwater than any other state east of the Mississippi.

General
• Natural resource and agricultural tourism is highly important to Maine’s economy.
A Look at Maryland Agriculture

Capital: Annapolis
Population: 5,296,000
Founded: April 28, 1788 (7th)
State Bird: Baltimore Oriole
State Tree: White Oak
State Flower: Back Eyed Susan
Number of Counties: 23
Largest City: Baltimore - 651,000
Nickname: Little America
Number of Farms: 12,850
Average Farm Size: 160 acres
Total Farmland: 2 million acres

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Climate & Soil
• The mean annual air temperature is 45°F-48°F, mean annual precipitation 35”-50” and frost free period 160-250 days.
• Sassafras series consisting of very deep, fine-loamy, siliceous, semiactive, well drained, moderately permeable soils formed in sandy marine and old alluvial sediments of the Coastal Plain.
• These soils are categorized as prime farmland and best suited to construction, onsite effluent disposal, and recreational development.

Crops & Livestock
• 40% of Maryland’s land is in agriculture – over 2 million acres.
• Extensive research and work is done by farmers to implement best management practices that protect our land while providing the food and fiber products necessary for our existence.
• Known as “America in Miniature”, Maryland agriculture is as diverse as that of the nation.
• As the state has grown in population, traditional dairy, grain and livestock production, while still active, have given way to products more directly related to consumers.
• Poultry, nursery and turf production, seafood, dairy, corn, soybeans, racing and pleasure horse industries now dominate Maryland agriculture.

General
• Maryland agriculture is the state’s largest commercial industry.
• The Maryland agricultural industry contributes more than $17 billion in revenue annually.
• Agriculture employs 350,000 Marylanders.
  14% of the state’s workforce are involved in Maryland’s food and fiber sector:
  50% wholesaling & retailing
  20% farm production
  15% marketing & processing
  12% agribusiness 3% farm supply
A Look at Massachusetts Agriculture

**Climate & Soil**
- The climate varies greatly between the eastern sea coast and the western mountains.
- Massachusetts has cold winters and mild summers.
- The eastern part of Massachusetts is a coastal plain with marsh, beach and ponds whose weather is modified by the Atlantic ocean and trade winds.
- The middle part of Massachusetts is rolling hills and lakes.
- The western part of Massachusetts includes part of the Appalachian Mountains and is affected by sub-Arctic and northern Atlantic winds.
- The highest temperature of record is 107°F on August 2, 1975, at New Bedford (coast) and Chester (middle). The lowest of record was -35°F on January 12, 1981, again at Chester.
- The average annual temperature ranges from about 46 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in the western division to 49 in the central, and to around 50 in the Coastal division.
- Massachusetts is one of the few areas not to have a dry or rainy season, but precipitation year round.
- Average precipitation is 40 to 50 inches, about 25 to 30 inches fall over eastern parts and 60 to 80 inches in the western part.
- Massachusetts soil varies and is classified as Paxton, with very deep, well-drained soil on glacial till uplands in the western part and types to sandy and mucky, loamy coarse sand and peat in the eastern parts.

**Crops & Livestock**
- The top five agriculture outputs in Massachusetts are greenhouse & nursery products, cranberries, produce, aquaculture and dairy.
- Greenhouse and nursery products are 28% of agriculture outputs with over 1,000 commercial greenhouses.
- Cranberries are the second highest agriculture output (20%) with over 400 growers in the Commonwealth. 70% are family farms with bogs of 20 acres or less.
- The produce sector is third in the state, and has an annual market value of $96 million with nearly 1,600 producers, 40% growing vegetables and 60% growing fruit.
- Aquaculture is the fourth largest agriculture output. Farms produced primarily oysters and quahogs on 1,000 acres of intertidal and sub-tidal land.
- There are 151 remaining dairy farms, which is the fifth highest agriculture output.
- Grapes is a growing agriculture industry Massachusetts and has two viticultural appellations in the mild climate of southeastern Massachusetts.
- Oyster farms operate hatcheries on the coast of Massachusetts growing oysters.

**General**
- Massachusetts farmers harvest from both the land and sea.
- Massachusetts ranks #1 in the percentage of farms offering Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) programs.
- Massachusetts is the third most densely populated state in the country and among the top three states for farmland value at $12,000 per acre.
- 80% of Massachusetts farms are family owned.
- New Bedford, Massachusetts is the leading fishing port in the US (seafood value).
- Approximately half of Massachusetts is forest land.
- Cranberries were first used by Native Americans in Massachusetts as early as 1550 for medicine, food and clothing dye.
Climate & Soil

• Michigan has many microclimates which support the growth of over 300 commodities on a commercial basis, making the state the second most agriculturally diverse state in the nation.

• Michigan has nearly 10 million acres of farmland with 2.3 million acres of those acres enrolled in some form of conservation program through the Natural Resource Conservation Service.

• The Kalkaska Series of soil, which cover over 750,000 acres in both the upper and lower peninsulas and 29 of 83 counties was named the state soil on December 4, 1990.

• The soil series supports the growth of hardwood timber trees like sugar maple, yellow birch and Christmas trees.

Crops & Livestock

• Michigan is the national leader in the production of tart cherries, having grown 158 million pounds, or 63% of the U.S. total in 2015.

• Michigan also ranks 1st nationally for the production of pickling cucumbers, dry beans (black, cranberry, navy, small red), hostas, Easter Lilies, begonias, geraniums, petunias, blueberries and Niagara grapes.

• Michigan is 2nd nationally for asparagus, carrots, celery, snap beans, squash and asparagus.

• Michigan ranks 3rd in the nation in apple production with about 1 billion pounds in 2015.

• Michigan harvested 159,000 acres of vegetables in 2012 with a farm gate value of $463 million.

• In 2015, Michigan led the nation in the value of sales for 14 crops including Impatiens (flats and hanging baskets), Begonia hanging baskets, Geraniums (hanging baskets and potted plants), Potted Easter Lilies, and Petunias(baskets, flats and pots).

• Approximately 428,000 dairy cows produced more than 11.2 billion pounds of milk each year. Michigan ranks 5th nationally in milk production.

• Egg production in 2015 totaled 3.84 billion eggs form 15 million laying hens.

• There were more than 1.12 million cattle in the state in 2014 and 1.2 million hogs, 76,000 sheep and 11,300 dairy goats.

General

• Production agriculture, food processing and related businesses employ 923,000 Michiganders nearly 22% of the state’s workforce.

• Agriculture is Michigan’s second largest industry, generating $101.2 billion annually to the state’s economy.

• Michigan exports about one-third of its agricultural commodities each year, generating nearly $3.2 billion annually.
A Look at Minnesota Agriculture

Capital: St. Paul
Population: 5.52 million
Founded: May 11, 1858 (32nd)
State Bird: Common Loon
State Tree: Norway Pine
State Flower: Pink and White Lady Slipper
Number of Counties: 87
Largest City: Minneapolis - 413,650
Nickname: Land of 10,000 Lakes
Number of Farms: 73,300
Average Farm Size: 353 acres
Total Farmland: 26 million acres

Climate & Soil
• In Minnesota, the average temperature ranges from 0°F – 74°F, with extremes reaching -20°F and the lower 100s°F.
• Minnesota’s growing season varies depending on where you are in the state: 100 days in the north to 150 days in the south.
• The average annual precipitation in Minnesota ranges from about 30” in the southeast to less than 20” in the northwest.
• In Minnesota, the number of annual frost free days range from 96 in the north to 163 in the south.
• Minnesota is home to three of North America’s ecological region’s; Laurentian Mixed Forest, Eastern Broadleaf Forest and Prairie Parkland.
• The Minnesota state soil is “Lester”.
• Each of the world’s soils is classified to one of the 12 soil orders. This classification is based primarily on soil properties. Minnesota has soils that are classified in 7 of the 12 soil orders.

Crops & Livestock
• Corn and soybeans are the state’s top producing crops. Nationally, Minnesota ranks fourth in soybean and corn production.
• Minnesota has 20 ethanol plants and three biodiesel plants. Total projected ethanol production for 2017 is 1.1 billion gallons. The state currently has a 10% mandate for ethanol blend and 10% for biodiesel. By 2018, state law mandates the blending of 20 percent biodiesel into the fuel supply. Minnesota also has the most E85 stations in the nation.
• Minnesota leads the nation in producing sugarbeets, turkeys, sweet corn and green peas. The state is number two in wild rice and hogs, number three in oats and number four in field corn.
• Minnesota is unique in the production of wild rice, with both cultivated paddy wild rice and traditional Native American hand harvested wild rice.
• Minnesota leads the nation in turkey production. The state is also a major producer of hogs, milk cows and mink pelts.
• Hogs are Minnesota’s top-producing livestock commodity.
• Other livestock raised in Minnesota include bison, elk and ostriches. Minnesota raises over 3,000 bison on nearly 100 farms.

General
• Minnesota has 73,300 farms totaling 26 million acres and about half (51%) of the total land area.
• Minnesota has 86,943 square miles of land.
• The Agriculture and Food Industry is the 2nd largest employer in Minnesota.
• Two-thirds of all agricultural jobs are off-farm, in processing, distribution, supply and service sectors.
• Minnesota is the 4th largest agricultural exporting state in the U.S. with China, Canada, Mexico and Japan being the state’s largest export consumers.
• Mississippi River: Starts in Minnesota. 680 miles of its 2,552 total miles flow through Minnesota. The Mississippi transports 66% of all grain exported from the United States.
A Look at Mississippi Agriculture

Capital: Jackson
Population: 2,938,618
Founded: December 10, 1817 (20th)
State Bird: Mockingbird
State Flower: Magnolia
State Tree: Magnolia
Number of Counties: 82
Largest City: Jackson - 184,256
Nickname: Magnolia State
Number of Farms: 42,000
Average Farm Size: 273 acres
Total Farmland: 11.4 million acres

Climate & Soil
- Mississippi is warm and moist with long summers and short winters.
- The average temperature for July 81° F and the average January temperature is 46° F.
- The average precipitation is about 50” in the northwest and about 65” in the southeast.
- Most of the fertile earth is silt that is deposited by floodwaters of the Mississippi River.

Crops & Livestock
- Broiler (meat) chicken and soybeans are Mississippi’s most valuable agricultural products.
- Cotton is grown in the northwest part of the state, and the northeast part grows the majority of the cotton.
- Cattle farms are common in all parts of Mississippi except the Mississippi Delta.
- Mississippi ranks fourth nationally for the production of rice. The crop was valued at $178 million dollars in 2009.

General
- Mississippi ranks fifth nationally for poultry and poultry products. It’s approximate value in 2009 was $384 million dollars.
- Livestock and crops each provide about half of the state’s total farm income.
- Aquaculture, or fish farming, is also an important part of the state’s agricultural production.

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Revised 7/2010
Climate & Soil
• Missouri has approximately 700 types of soil
• There is not an official state soil type, but menfro is proposed for this honor
• Menfro soil has a dark brown silt loam surface layer with brown silt loam substance
• Daniel Boone is buried in menfro soil
• Soils North of the Missouri River are glacial till and loess
• Soils South of the Missouri River are loess and residuum
• It takes 100 to 1,000 years to develop 1” of topsoil
• Missouri has a wide range of climate good for both crops and livestock
• The annual average precipitation is 35”
• The annual average temperature in Northern Missouri is 50 degrees
• The annual average temperature in Southern Missouri is 60 degrees
• Spring is tornado season in Missouri

Crops & Livestock
• Missouri dairy cows produced 1,349,000,000 pounds of milk in 2013
• In 2012, Missouri had 3,900,000 head of cattle and 83,000 sheep
• Missouri ranks 2nd in the number of beef cows
• Missouri produces over 7.5 million turkeys
• Missouri ranks 4th in turkey production
• There are over 117,000 horses and ponies in Missouri
• Corn and Soybeans are the top row crops in Missouri
• 54% of Missouri land is used for crops
• Missouri ranks 4th in soybean production and 11th in corn production
• Hay is the most widely produced crop
• The Bootheel region is the most intensively cropped area
• Cotton and rice are predominant in some Southeastern counties
• Missouri produces numerous fruits, vegetables, and specialty crops

General
• Missouri ranks #2 in number of farms
• Missouri had $9.1 billion in value of agricultural products sold
• 17% of Missouri farm operators are under 44 years of age
• Agriculture exports in Missouri exceed $2 billion
• The top 5 exports include: soybeans, live animals, feed grains, cotton, and rice
A Look at Montana Agriculture

Capital: Helena
Population: 967,440
Founded: November 8, 1889 (41st)
State Bird: Western Meadowlark
State Tree: Ponderosa Pine
State Flower: Bitterroot
Number of Counties: 56
Largest City: Billings - 105,845
Nickname: Big Sky Country
Number of Farms: 29,500
Average Farm Size: 2,079
Total Farmland: 61.3 million acres

Climate & Soil

- In western Montana, as compared with the eastern plains area, winters tend to be milder while summers are cooler.
- The growing season is shorter in the west, where some intermountain areas experience only 50 to 100 days without frosts a year.
- Eastern Montana has colder winters, warmer summers, less cloudiness, the heaviest precipitation in late spring and early summer, and considerably higher average wind velocities. Frost-free periods in the east and in the state’s low-lying river valleys range from 120 to 150 days per year.
- Snowfall normally is heaviest in the mountains of the west, with as much as 300” falling in some years. Storms of several types occur in Montana.
- Summer hailstorms may cause severe crop and property damage.
- Land in Conservation or Wetland Reserve Programs: 3.5 million acres.

Crops & Livestock

- In 2009, all field crops harvested in the state of Montana were valued at 1.8 billion dollars.
- Montana ranked second nationally, in 2007, for the production of lentils, dry peas and barley. The same year, the state ranked third for total wheat production.
- January 1, 2009: Cattle and calves: 2, 550,000 head, Sheep and Lambs: 255,000 head
- Montana raises lots of sheep and goats on its rangeland. The state ranks 10th nationally for sheep and goat production and their products, like wool.
- Montana’s most valuable crop is wheat, followed by hay, and then barley.
- Montana ranked second in 2009, nationally, for the production of Safflower and third for Canola. This seeds is used to make healthy cooking oils.
- Montana has many honey producers. The state is ranked fourth nationally for honey production.
- In 2009, Montana livestock were valued at 1.2 billion dollars.

General

- The total land area of the state is 93.1 million acres. Approximately 66% of the total land areas are dedicated to farmland or agriculture.

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Climate & Soil

- Nebraska has a typical Midwestern climate, which means big extremes between the four seasons – hot summers, cold winters, and moderate precipitation.
- The Nebraska State Soil is Holdrege. This soil is ideal for crops, pasture, or rangeland.
- From east to west, Nebraska experiences a 4,584-foot elevation difference.
- Most of Nebraska’s soil was formed from wind-blown silt and clay or loess while soil in north central Nebraska, also known as the Sandhills, was formed from wind-blown sand.
- The average annual precipitation is 30.25” and decreases one inch every 25 miles from east to west across the state.

Crops & Livestock

- Nebraska’s ten leading commodities (in order of value) for 2016 cash receipts are cattle and calves, corn, soybeans, hogs, dairy products, wheat, hay, chicken eggs, dry beans, and sorghum.
- In 2017, Nebraska ranked 1st in commercial red meat production. Cattle outnumber people in Nebraska 4 to 1.
- In 2017, Nebraska ranked 3rd in corn for grain production – 1,683,300,000 pounds.
- Nebraska’s production of corn, livestock, and ethanol is known as “Nebraska’s Golden Triangle.”
- In 2017, Nebraska ranked 4th in soybean production and alfalfa hay production.
- Each year, Nebraska harvests between 55 and 70 million bushels of wheat.
- In 2017, Nebraska ranked 5th in sugar beet production. The sugar beet is a root crop used for sugar production.
- Nebraska has the 6th largest swine herd in the nation.
- In 2017 Nebraska ranked 1st in Great Northern Bean Production and was listed as a top producer of pulses, a group of crops that includes field peas, dry beans, chickpeas, and lentils.
- More than 9.5 million chickens populate Nebraska’s chicken laying farms.
- There are approximately 50,000 bee colonies in Nebraska.

General

- 91% of the state’s total land area is utilized for farms and ranches.
- 1 in 4 jobs in Nebraska are related to agriculture.
- Every dollar in agricultural exports generates $1.28 in economic activities such as transportation, financing, warehousing and production. Nebraska’s $6.58 billion in agricultural exports generates $8 billion in additional economic activity.
- The average age of a Nebraska farmer or rancher is 56.
- Nebraska’s current director of agriculture is Steve Wellman.
A Look at Nevada Agriculture

Capital: Carson City
Population: 2,750,217
Founded: October 31, 1864 (36th)
State Bird: Mountain Bluebird
State Tree: Single Leaf Pinion and the Bristlecone Pine
State Flower: Sagebrush
Number of Counties: 17
Largest City: Las Vegas - 567,641
Nickname: Silver State
Number of Farm: 2,950
Average Farm Size: 1,980 acres
Total Farmland: 5.8 million acres

www.agclassroom.org/nv

Climate & Soil
• Mostly mountainous and desert terrain. Much of Nevada is uninhabited, sagebrush-covered desert.
• In the driest state in the nation, with an average annual rainfall of only about 7”.
• The wettest part of the state receives about 40” of precipitation per year, while the driest spot, less than 4” per year.
• SOIL: Orovada Soil
• MINING: Nevada was made famous by the discovery of the Comstock Lode, the richest known U.S. silver deposit, in 1859.
• Over the years its mines have produced large quantities of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, mercury, tungsten, uranium, manganese, titanium, iron, mercury, opal, barite, molybdenum, magnesite, diatomite, talc, gypsum, dolomite, lime, turquoise, fluor spar, brucite, antimony, perlite, pumice, salt, sulfur oil shale, magnesite, lime, and other minerals.
• Coal and oil are also underground resource.

Crops & Livestock
• Agricultural crops consist mainly of alfalfa hay, sold as cubes and compressed bales, alfalfa seed, potatoes, barley, wheat, rye, oats, vegetables, mint, garlic and onions, and some fruits.
• The state’s leading agricultural industry is range livestock production.
• Cow-calf operations predominate.
• Dairy, sheep and lambs, and hogs are among Nevada’s other livestock enterprises.
• The larger cattle and sheep ranches are in the northern half of the state.
• The greatest number of dairies are in northern Nevada, the largest dairies are in the south.
• Horses and poultry are also raised.

General
• Agriculture is one of Nevada’s most important industries, contributing significantly to the economies of rural communities and the state as a whole.
• Nevada’s total land area amounts to 110,567 square miles. Eighty-five percent of the state is managed by the federal government.
A Look at New Hampshire Agriculture

Climate & Soil

- The growing season averages 120 days throughout most of the state.
- Humid short summers, long cold winters.
- Variation in temperature depending on if you are near the mountains or the ocean.
- January temperature average 12°F to 26°F with July temps average 63°F to 70°F.
- Precipitation averages 40”, although the White Mountains receive about 46”.
- The soil is typically stony and relatively infertile.
- Soils classified as spodosols are common in northern NH, while inceptisols are prevalent in the south.

Crops & Livestock

- The chief commercial crops raised in New Hampshire are greenhouse and nursery crops, vegetables including sweet corn, apples and other fruit. Christmas trees are also grown in NH and the state ranks 14th nationally in Christmas tree sales.
- Hay is the major field crop grown to feed livestock
- An average of 130,000 gallons of maple syrup are produced on 500,000 taps annually in New Hampshire (3 year average). The Granite State makes 4 percent of US maple syrup production.
- Milk and greenhouse/nursery sales account for more than half of the state’s total agricultural cash receipts (approximately $53 million each).
- Livestock raised includes cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry

General

- New Hampshire ranks no. 1 in the US for direct sales as a percentage of all farm sales
- New Hampshire ranks no. 1 in the US for organic sales as a percentage of all farm sales
- New Hampshire ranks no. 3 in the US for women farm operators as a percentage of total farm operators

www.agclassroom.org/nh
Climate & Soil

- The average annual rainfall is 45” per year.
- The average temperature in January is 33° F, and in July it is 74° F.
- In the summer, New Jersey is hot and humid, but the afternoons are often marred by thunderstorms.
- The state soil of New Jersey is the Downer Soil.
- Downer soils occur on 291,319 acres in New Jersey. These soils are dominantly in the 11 counties of southern New Jersey.
- Downer soils are used mostly as woodlands, but some areas are cultivated for high-value vegetable and fruit crops.
- They have medium natural fertility and require fertilization for maximum crop production.
- The Downer series was established in Gloucester County, New Jersey, in 1960.

Crops & Livestock

- The market value of agricultural products sold in the state in 2017 was $1.1 billion dollars.
- New Jersey grows over 100 varieties of fruits and vegetables.
- New Jersey produces four major fruit crops. They are apples, blueberries, cranberries and peaches.
- The state ranked 4th in the nation in total production of cranberries in 2017. The harvest accounted for $16.45 million in agricultural sales.
- New Jersey was ranked 4th in the production of bell peppers in 2017 with 86.8 million pounds harvested.
- New Jersey also ranked 4th in the production of spinach in 2017 with a harvest of 8.8 million pounds.
- New Jersey ranked 6th in the nation in blueberry production growing 43.9 million pounds of berries in 2017.
- Farmers grew 56.3 million pounds of peaches in 2017, 2nd in the nation.
- The state was home to 42,500 horses as of 2007.
- Fish and seafood also are valuable commodities with tons of bluefish, tilefish, flounder, tuna, shellfish and other species harvested annually. The commercial fishing industry landed 123.6 million pounds of seafood with a dock value of $193 million in 2016.
- As of December 2017, New Jersey had 50 licensed wineries and ranked 13th in the nation in wine production.

General

- The Garden State is the most densely populated state in the US.
- New Jersey was the first state to have a state-sponsored produce branding program – Jersey Fresh!
- New Jersey is one of only four states to have the School Breakfast and Lunch programs administered by the state Department of Agriculture.
- New Jersey was the first state to adopt a comprehensive school nutrition policy banning candy, soda and other junk food from schools.
- New Jersey is the only state to hold an annual industry convention that sets policy for the coming year.
A Look at New Mexico Agriculture

Capital: Santa Fe
Population: 2,085,179
Founded: January 6, 1912 (47th)
State Grass: Blue Grama
State Vegetables: Chile and Beans
State Question: Red or Green?
State Flower: Yucca
State Tree: Two Needle Piñon Pine
State Motto: “It Grows as is Goes”
State Bird: Greater Roadrunner
State Cookie: Biscocho/Biscochito
Number of Counties: 33
Largest City: Albuquerque - 557,169
Nickname: Land of Enchantment
Number of Farms: 24,700
Average Farm Size: 1,753 acres
Agricultural land: 43.3 million acres

Climate & Soil
- New Mexico is home to six of the seven life zones in the world. (Life zones refer to groups of plants and animals that grow in certain temperatures and elevations.)
  - Lower Sonoran- below 4,500 ft.
  - Upper Sonoran- between 4,500-8,000 ft.
  - Transition- between 8,000-9,500 ft.
  - Canadian- between 8,500-12,000 ft.
  - Hudsonian- above 11,000 ft.
- Due to its geographic diversity, New Mexico’s annual precipitation varies from 6 inches in the San Juan Basin to over 46 inches in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. However, most New Mexican farms are irrigated because the soil is too dry during the growing season.
- The growing season ranges from 60 days in the North, 110 days in the Rio Grande Corridor, and 190 days in the South.
- Penistaja soils are the state soil of New Mexico and cover more than 1 million acres. In Navajo, “Penistaja” means “forced to sit.” This type of soil is productive for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat.

Crops & Livestock
- Top agricultural products for New Mexico include milk, beef cattle & calves, pecans, hay, sheep, onions, chile, greenhouse/nursery, cotton, corn, wheat, poultry and eggs.
- Farming and ranching have deep roots in New Mexico. About 2500 years ago the Mogollon native people grew corn, squash, and beans. Native Americans, Spanish explorers, and Anglo pioneers all brought unique contributions that are still important to New Mexico agriculture today.
- Beef cattle were introduced into New Mexico in 1598, when Juan de Onate brought 799 cows, steers and bulls to what was then a Mexican colony.
- By grazing cattle on remote lands, ranchers utilize a resource that is too dry, rocky or rugged for growing crops.
- Many ranchers use state trust lands for grazing and the fees they pay help fund the state’s education system.
- 93% of New Mexico’s ranches are family owned and have been handed down through multiple generations.
- New Mexico, along with Texas and Georgia, consistently ranks as one of the top 3 pecan producing states in the nation.
- New Mexico has some of the largest dairy herds in the nation (about 2,193 milking cows per herd) thanks to our large land base.
- NM cows rank amongst the highest producing in the nation in milk productivity (more milk per cow) thanks to excellent climate conditions.
- New Mexico consistently ranks among the top 10 states in the nation in milk production and among the top 5 in cheese production.
- Southwest Cheese LLC, one of the world’s largest manufacturers of American style cheese, is located in the eastern part of NM. They take in about 285 tanker loads of milk per day.
- New Mexico State University (NMSU) leads the nation in chile research with the Chile Pepper Institute.

General
- New Mexico offers the most diverse record of volcanic activity in the nation. The youngest volcanic rocks are roughly 3,800 years old, while the oldest being 25 million years old.
- The Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, built in 1610, is one of the oldest public buildings in America. Santa Fe is also the oldest capital city in the U.S.
- Acoma Pueblo (Sky City), New Mexico, inhabited since 1150, is the oldest continuously inhabited community in the United States.
**Climate & Soil**

- New York has a temperate climate with annual precipitation of 47” per year.
- The temperature ranges between 106°F and -25°F, but the Atlantic Ocean tends to moderate weather extremes in the city.
- State Soil: Honeoye
- The soils in the state fall generally into the groups classified as spodosols. They are acid in reaction and generally light in both color and texture. They are not superior agricultural soils, but because of the proximity of New York's agricultural areas to its heavily populated consuming centers, many of the better soils are intensively cultivated.

**Crops & Livestock**

- **Fruit** - New York's fruit crops were valued at $399 million in 2017.
- Vegetables - The value of vegetables totaled $378 million in 2017. Fresh Market vegetables rank 6th and processing vegetables are 5th among all states. Leading crops in New York are Cabbage, Snap Beans, Green Peas, and Squash.
- Field Crops - New York produces a variety of field crops largely in support of its dairy industry. Hay, corn, and soybeans are the most widely grown crops. New York ranks 4th in corn silage, valued at $423 million. Production of grain corn ranked 22nd with a value of $300 million.
- Dairy - Milk is New York’s leading agricultural product and is produced all across the state. Milk sales account for almost one-half of total agricultural receipts. Production in 2017 was 14.9 billion pounds, with a value of $2.5 billion. New York is the nation’s 3rd leading producer, and Wyoming is the state’s leading county. New York also ranks first nationally in cottage cheese, sour cream, and yogurt production.
- New York ranks fourth for milk and dairy production in the United States.
- Meat - New York livestock producers marketed 289 million pounds of meat animals during 2017, bringing in $191 million in cash receipts. Sales from cattle and calves accounted for $315 million of the total, hogs and pigs returned $24 million, and sheep and lambs provided $4.4 million.
- The state has over 225 thousand ducks. It ranks fifth nationally for the production of duck meat and duck products.
- Eggs made up $89.1 million of the total followed by broilers at $6.57 million. New York ranks 18th among all egg producing states.
- Maple syrup is a very important crop in New York agriculture. New York ranks 2nd in maple production behind Vermont with 760,000 gallons produced, valued at $26.1 million.

**General**

- Agriculture is important to New York State.
- Agricultural production returned almost $4.8 billion revenue and contributed nearly $2.4 billion to the State’s gross domestic product in 2017.
- About 23 percent of the state’s land area is used to produce a very diverse-array of food products.
Climate & Soil

- North Carolina has a broad range of climate conditions due to its three distinct regions: the Appalachian Mountains, the Piedmont, and the Coastal Plains. This topographical variety along with the presence of the Gulf Stream off the coast, gives our state the largest climate variability of any state east of the Mississippi.

- The growing season ranges from 130 days in the northern mountains to 270 days along the coast.

- The eastern 2/5 of North Carolina is characterized as coastal plain and tidewater. Moving west, the next 2/5 of North Carolina, about 200 miles wide, consists of a piedmont plateau. In the west, the land slopes upward from gentle to rugged rolling hills to the high southern Appalachian Mountains containing the Blue Ridge and Great Smokey Mountains.

- There are over 400 different soils in North Carolina. A variety of crops flourish on almost all of the soils in North Carolina if they receive proper management. Cecil soils occur on the largest number of acres of the soils with the type location in North Carolina. They make up 1,601,740 acres in the state. About half of the acreage is cultivated, and the rest is used for pasture or forest. The most common crops are small grains, corn, cotton, and tobacco.

- Monthly average temperatures range from a high of 89 degrees to a low of 30 degrees.

Crops & Livestock

- North Carolina ranks number one nationally in the production of flue-cured tobacco, sweet potatoes, and poultry and egg cash receipts; second in the production of Christmas trees; third in fresh market strawberries; fourth in pumpkins; and fifth in burley tobacco and cucumbers.

- Hogs and pigs, turkeys, broilers, cattle and calves are the main animals raised by North Carolina farmers. North Carolina ranks second in the nation for the production of hogs and turkeys and fourth in the nation for broilers.

General

- Mount Mitchell is the tallest point in North Carolina, rising to 6684 ft.

- North Carolina’s agriculture industry, including food, fiber and forestry, contributes over $84 billion annually to the state’s economy, and employs over 17 percent of the work force.
Climate & Soil

• North Dakota’s climate is described as sub-humid continental, excellent for production of small grains and livestock.

• Annual precipitation ranges from 13” per year in the northwest to more than 20” in the southeast.

• January is the coldest month with average temperatures of 2°F in the northeast to 17°F in the southwest.

• July is the warmest month with average temperatures of 67°F in the northeast to 73°F in the south.

• North Dakota weather can be extreme! The state’s highest temperature reading – 121°F – and all-time low reading – 60°F below zero – were recorded less than six months apart in the same year, 1936!

• North Dakota soil ranges from thick black loam in the Red River Valley, some of the richest agricultural land in the world, to more porous, sandy soils in the west.

• North Dakota farmers are experts in no-tillage and reduced tillage practices that help save the soil.

• The North Dakota State Soil is Williams.

• The motto, “Strength from the Soil,” appears on the state’s coat of arms and governor’s flag.

Crops & Livestock

• North Dakota ranks first in the nation in the production of many crops, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>% of U.S. total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring wheat</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durum</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflowers</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry edible beans</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinto beans</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaxseed</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• North Dakota is also an important producer of sugar beets, potatoes and oats. Specialty crops include canola, lentils, field peas and buckwheat.

• Every time you eat spaghetti, chances are there’s North Dakota durum in it.

• There are 1.7 million head of cattle, 160,000 pigs, 88,000 sheep in North Dakota.

• North Dakota dairy cattle produce 385 million pounds of milk.

• North Dakota produces about 1.2 million turkeys annually.

General

• North Dakota is 68,976 square miles in area with an average of 9.3 people per square mile.

• Farms and ranches occupy more than 39 million acres, almost 90% of North Dakota’s land area.

• North Dakota’s Agriculture Commissioner is Doug Goehring, farmer.
Climate & Soil

- The climate of Ohio is good for crop growth.
- Ohio typically receives 36" of rain each year.
- Most of Ohio’s precipitation is from rainfall and thunderstorms.
- Monthly average temperature range from a high of 85.8°F to a low of 15.5°F.
- Ohio has 4” to 12” topsoil
- Ohio has a great diversity of soils, some of which are very productive.
- The Miamian Soil Series, named after Native Americans in the region, has been nominated as the official state soil.
- Ohio has 400 different soil types.
- Ohio is one of only four states in which over 50% of its land is classified as “prime farmland.”

Crops & Livestock

- Corn and soybeans are the top Ohio crops.
- Ohio leads the U.S. in production of Swiss cheese.
- Ohio has 3,400 beekeepers containing 29,900 bee colonies.
- Other Ohio crops include winter wheat, hay, tomatoes for processing, apples, grapes, poinsettia's, sweet corn, mushrooms, maple syrup and many, many more.
- Ohio harvested over 1 million pounds of tomatoes in 2008. The state is ranked 5th for fresh tomato production and 3rd for processing tomatoes.
- The hills of Ohio's eastern and southern regions are blanketed in hardwood forests. Ohio wood carries an international reputation for its tight pattern and shape. Red and white oak and walnut are primarily exported as the world’s finest logs, lumber, chips, and dimension pieces for use in the veneer, furniture, and paper industries. An estimated 300 to 400 million board feet are harvested each year.
- There are 1,470,000 cattle, 2,000,000 hogs, and 115,000 sheep in Ohio.
- Ohio dairy cattle produce over 5.13 billion pounds of milk each year.
- Ohio poultry produce 7.1 billion, or 592 million dozen eggs per year.
- Ohio ranks 16th in beef production with 15,000 beef farms with 292,000 cows.

General

- Ohio has 40,948 square miles of land.
- Ohio has approximately 800 food processing plants throughout the state.
- Ohio’s agricultural industry contributes $93 billion to the state’s economic growth and employs one-in-seven Ohioans in areas such as wholesaling and retailing, farm production, marketing and processing, and agribusiness.
A Look at Oklahoma Agriculture

Climate & Soil

- Temperatures range from below zero in the winter to over 100°F in the summer. Strong winds make it seem much colder in the winter. Oklahoma is a “plains” state, with no mountains to stop the wind. It is known for its thunderstorms and tornadoes, which usually occur in the spring.

- The southeast part of the state is the wettest, receiving an average of 56” of rain annually.

- The Panhandle is driest, averaging less than 17” of rain annually.

- In the winter, the snowfall ranges from 30” in the Panhandle to occasional snow in the southeast.

- The growing season in Oklahoma ranges from 168 days in the Panhandle to 238 days in the southeast part of the state.

- Oklahoma has 2,500 different types of soil.

- Oklahoma is known for its red soil, which is red because of the iron content.

- Although Oklahoma is often associated with the Dust Bowl, it actually only affected the Oklahoma Panhandle. Drought in the years 1934-37 occurred on grasslands that had been plowed and planted with wheat to meet the demands of World War I. With no grass root system to hold the soil in place, it simply blew away. Conservation measures changed the Oklahoma landscape. Because of the man-made lakes, created as one conservation measure, Oklahoma now has more miles of shoreline than the Atlantic and Gulf coasts combined.

Crops & Livestock

- Winter wheat, hay, sorghum for grain, corn for grain, soybeans, peanuts, and cotton are the top Oklahoma crops.

- Hay is a good crop to grow on land that is rolling and steep. These lands would erode away if they were tilled for row crops. Native grass and alfalfa are the most popular kind of hay to grow.

- Oklahoma ranks 1st in the nation in the production of rye; 2nd in the nation for canola production and beef cows; 3rd in the nation for winter wheat production, meat goats, calf crops, and cattle operations; 5th in the nation for pecan production and cattle and calf production; 6th in the nation for hay and grain sorghum production; and 9th in the nation for peanut production, sunflowers, cotton and cottonseed production, hog production, and cattle on feed.

- In 2015, Oklahoma produced over 136.5 million bushels of winter wheat, harvested over 5.9 million tons of hay, and 13 million pounds of pecans. Oklahoma has 5 million cattle, 4.1 million chickens, 2.1 million hogs, 92,000 meat goats, and 48,000 sheep.

- Oklahoma beef cattle, hogs, sheep, meat goats, and broilers produce 2.63 billion pounds of meat per year.

- Oklahoma poultry produce 702 million eggs per year.

- Oklahoma dairies produce 80.5 million gallons of milk each year.

General

- The name “Oklahoma” comes from two Choctaw words: “okla,” which means “people,” and “humma,” which means “red,” so the state’s name means “red people.”

- Oklahoma has over 44 million acres of land.

- The grocery shopping cart was invented and first used in Oklahoma.

- Oklahoma is a grassland and home to one of the last remaining tall grass prairie preserves, located in Osage county in the northern part of the state.

- Oklahoma ranks 4th in the nation for number of farms.

- Oklahoma agriculture employs 321,454 people.
Climate & Soil

- Oregon’s climate is ideal for the production of numerous crops.
- Oregon has seven distinct growing regions: the Oregon Coast, Willamette Valley, Southwest Oregon, High Desert, Columbia Basin, Northeast Oregon and Southeast Oregon.
- Oregon averages 31” of rainfall, however areas on the Oregon coast average over 90” per year while Eastern and Southern Oregon are much drier. Fourteen of the 36 counties average 15” of rainfall or less.
- Oregon summers are very dry. The state relies heavily on irrigation. Nearly 78% of water usage in Oregon goes for farm irrigation, compared to 40% nationally.
- Oregon has approximately 2,000 different types of soil.
- The depth of Oregon’s topsoil averages about 10”. This varies greatly from the coastal areas, forests, valleys, and Southern and Eastern regions of the state.

Crops & Livestock

- Crops account for 66% of the state’s total sales.
- Cattle and calves, greenhouse and nursery, hay, milk, grass seed, wheat, potatoes, hazelnuts, pears, onions and wine grapes are the leading crops in Oregon.
- Oregon leads the nation in the production of blackberries, hazelnuts, loganberries, black raspberries, ryegrass seed, orchardgrass seed, crimson clover, fescue seed, Boysen and Youngberries, sugarbeets for seed, red clover seed, potted florist azaleas, Christmas trees, and storage onions.
- Oregon ranks #2 in the nation for the production of peppermint, sweet cherries and hops.
- Beef cattle and dairy products are the most important livestock commodities to Oregon and rank as first and fourth on the top commodity list.
- Groundfish, crab, shrimp, tuna, salmon, and oysters are important to the commercial fishing industry in Oregon.
- Livestock and poultry account for 34% of the state’s total sales.
- Specialty livestock such as goats and llamas have increased significantly. One fourth of the llamas in the United States live in Oregon – making it the state with the most llamas overall.

General

- More than 225 different commodities can be found throughout Oregon.
- Oregon exports about 80% of its agricultural products, with nearly 40% leaving the country.
Climate & Soil

• Pennsylvania has climates that are generally known as humid continental. There are distinct seasonal variations and an abundance of rainfall.

• Lowland Pennsylvania has comparatively long summers and mild winters, with growing seasons ranging from six to seven months. Mean annual temperature for the region is 57°F.

• In Upland Pennsylvania, summers are short and winters are comparatively severe. The growing season is confined to a frost-free period of about 130 days. The mean annual temperature is 47°F.

• Rainfall averages 42” a year.

• The best agricultural soils tend to be found in southeastern Pennsylvania.

• In the valleys of Central Pennsylvania, limestone-derived soils predominate which are some of the most productive soils in the state and are used intensively for agriculture.

Crops & Livestock

• Pennsylvania ranks 1st in the nation in producing mushrooms, with annual production of 577 million pounds, or 65 percent, of all mushroom production in the United States.

• Corn, soybeans, winter wheat and oats are all important crops grown in Pennsylvania. Our farmers produce $2.7 billion in total crop sales each year. Thanks to our climate, soil and location to markets, Pennsylvania is one of the leading states in selling produce directly to consumers.

• Pennsylvania ranks within the top five nationally in the growing of fruits like apples, peaches and grapes.

• The sale of livestock products accounts for 69% of Pennsylvania’s farm income.

• Milk production is the leading segment of the agriculture industry, generating roughly $14 billion in overall economic activity. Pennsylvania is the sixth largest milk producing state in the United States.

• Pennsylvania ranks 13th nationally in the total value of livestock, poultry, and their products valued at $4.6 billion in 2012.

General

• Pennsylvania ranks 22nd nationally in agriculture products sold, at $7.4 billion in 2012.
Climate & Soil

- The climate of Rhode Island is very mild because of the warm winds from Narragansett Bay.
- The yearly precipitation in Rhode Island averages about 44”.
- The extreme temperatures averages for Rhode Island are 29° F and 71° F.
- The richest soil in Rhode island is around the Narragansett Bay
- Glocester stony loam is the state’s least fertile soil.

Crops & Livestock

- The top agricultural commodities in the state are greenhouse and nursery products, dairy products, sweet corn, aquaculture (seafood), and apples.
- Farmers grow potatoes mostly in the southeastern region of the state.
- Milk is the second most important source of agricultural income for the state of Rhode Island.
- The annual fish catch for the state is about $85 million.

General

- Farmland covers 10% of the state’s total area.
- Rhode Island is a small state. It ranks 49th out of 50 states in agricultural exports within the United States.
- The state’s top industries are health services, tourism, manufacturing, and agriculture.
Climate & Soil

- The state’s annual average temperature varies from the mid-50s in the mountains to low-60s along the coast.
- During the winter, average temperatures range from the mid-30s in the mountains to low-50s in the Lowcountry.
- During summer, average temperatures range from the upper 60s in the mountains to the mid-70s in the Lowcountry.
- Average annual precipitation is heaviest in northwestern South Carolina, and annual totals vary directly with elevation, soil type, and vegetation:
  - Mountains – 70” to 80” annually
  - Foothills – 60” to 70” annually
  - Piedmont – 45” to 50” annually
  - Midlands – 42” to 47” annually
  - Coastal Plain - 50” to 52” annually
- In general, the Southern Piedmont is a reddish soil that has a high amount of clay near the surface.
- The Carolina Sandhill is a band of deep sandy soil that goes through the middle of the state.

Crops & Livestock

- Broilers (meat chickens) were the top commodity in 2009. They accounted for over 30% of the state’s total agricultural sales.
- South Carolina is home to the only tea farm in North America.
- South Carolina’s top agricultural crops in 2007 were: grains, oilseeds, dry beans and dry peas.
- Forests cover two-thirds of the total land area in South Carolina and they are essential for the state’s economy, environment, and quality of life. Timber is the third largest employer and third highest payroll of South Carolina manufacturing industries.
- Fresh market fruits and vegetables produced in SC include cucumbers, snap beans and tomatoes, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes.
- Specialty crops include exotic mushrooms, gingko and pecans.
- In 2005, South Carolina had 415,000 head of cattle, 315,000 hogs, 213.3 million broilers (meat chickens), 8 million turkeys and 781,960 quail.
- Cattle and calves are raised in every county in the state. Beaufort County has the fewest with 700 head, while Anderson County tops the chart with 42,000 head.

General

- South Carolina total agricultural sales in 2007 were $2.4 billion dollars.
- There are over 12 million acres of forestland throughout South Carolina, with 74% privately owned.
- South Carolina is home to many ag-related festivals, such as the Okra Strut, the World Grits Festival, the Rice Festival, the Chitlin’ Strut, and several festivals featuring peaches, watermelons, shrimp, oysters, and catfish.
A Look at South Dakota Agriculture

Capital: Pierre
Population: 812,383
Founded: November 2, 1889 (40th)
State Bird: Chinese Ring-Necked Pheasant
State Tree: Black Hills spruce
State Flower: Pasque
Number of Counties: 67
Largest City: Sioux Falls - 157,935
Nickname: Mount Rushmore State
Number of Farms: 31,800
Average Farm Size: 1,374 acres
Total Farmland: 44 million acres

www.agclassroom.org/sd

Climate & Soil

- South Dakota receives from 14-25” of rain and from 25-100” in snow across the state.
- Temperatures range from 10°F to 96°F throughout the state.
- The state experiences all four seasons. The summer often has hot days and cool nights while the winter allows for excellent winter sporting activities.
- Topsoil in our state ranges from 10-12” thick in the east to 5-7” thick in the western part of the state. The range is due to climactic differences. Soil scientists have identified over 650 different soil types in South Dakota.
- The South Dakota Legislature made Houdek (pronounced hoo-deck) the official state soil in 1990. Houdek soil is not found in any other state. It was chosen because it, and closely related soils occur on more than two million acres across South Dakota.

Crops & Livestock

- Wheat: South Dakota produces 3 different types of wheat: hard red winter, hard red spring and durum. In an average year, almost 3 million acres are planted to wheat.
- Corn: More than 4 million acres of corn are planted in South Dakota in an average year. It is grown primarily east of the Missouri River, mainly in the southeast. It is our most frequently irrigated crop. We harvest over 400 million bushels each year. Ethanol plants, which process the corn into ethanol fuel and distillers grain, are prevalent across our state.
- Soybeans: South Dakota grown soybeans are processed into meal and oil at our locally owned processing plant in Volga, SD. Nearly 4 million acres are planted to beans, producing 100 million bushels annually. South Dakota State University is a leader in the development of varieties that are suitable to our growing conditions.
- Sunflowers: Two types of sunflowers are grown in South Dakota—oilseed and confectionery. The confectionery variety is used for human consumption and birdseed. The state ranks 2nd in sunflower seed and oil production in the United States.
- Other crops: South Dakota is also a leading producer of a variety of small grains including oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, sorghum and alfalfa.
- Beef: In South Dakota there are approximately 17,000 ranchers and cattlemen that produce 3.7 million head of cattle—we have more cattle than people! In South Dakota, the cattle industry is a family business with nearly all of the cattle businesses having been in the same families for more than 25 years.
- Pork: South Dakota’s pork farmers raise 1.4 million hogs per year. John Morrell & Co. alone handles over 17,000 hogs a day. South Dakota’s pork industry provides nearly 6,900 jobs in our state.

General

- Agriculture is the state’s leading industry. It has a $21 billion impact on the state’s economy.
- The state encompasses 77,123 square miles. It is 380 miles from east to west and 245 miles from north to south. South Dakota is 16th in size among the 50 states.
- South Dakota ranks in the top 10 in the production of 25 agricultural commodities.

Revised 7/2013
Climate & Soil
- The climate of Tennessee is good for crop growth.
- Tennessee typically receives 50” of rain each year.
- Winds from the Gulf of Mexico bring most of the rain and snow to Tennessee.
- Tennessee averages 40°F in winter and 78°F in summer. West Tennessee averages 5” of snow while northeastern Tennessee gets 16”.
- Tennessee has 3 regional land types:
  - West: row crop land
  - Middle: fertile rolling land
  - East: hilly to mountainous
- The Tennessee state rock is Limestone.
- Tennessee is home to Milan No-till Field Day, the largest field day devoted to conservation tillage.

Crops & Livestock
- Nursery products, soybeans, and corn are the top Tennessee crops.
- Tobacco plants grow five to seven feet tall.
- Cotton is harvested using a picker or stripper.
- Tennessee has more species of trees than any other state.
- Tennessee ranks #2 in the U.S. for hardwood and #3 for tobacco production.
- Tennessee’s top agricultural commodities are cattle and calves, broilers (meat chickens), soybeans, corn, and greenhouse/nursery products.
- There are 2,040,000 cattle, 131,400 goats, 2,808,000 chickens and 210,000 horses in Tennessee.
- Tennessee dairy cattle produce over 909 million pounds of milk each year.
- Tennessee farmers produce 323 million eggs per year.

General
- Tennessee has 42,244 square miles of land. (27 million acres)
- In Tennessee, 80 percent of the land is used for agricultural purposes including forestry.

www.agclassroom.org/tn
A Look at Texas Agriculture

Capital: Austin  
Population: 24,782,000  
Founded: December 29, 1845 (28th)  
State Bird: Mockingbird  
State Tree: Pecan  
State Flower: Bluebonnet  
Number of Counties: 254  
Largest City: Houston - 2.3 million  
Nickname: Lone Star State  
Number of Farms: 247,500  
Average Farm Size: 527 acres  
Total Farmland: 130 million acres  

www.agclassroom.org/tx

Climate & Soil

- Texas enjoys a long growing season with planting beginning in February in the southern part of the state; April and May in the north.

- It becomes very hot during the months of June, July, & August. The Central Plains being the hottest in the state, with temperatures sometimes as high 114-120°F.

- The four different regions of Texas vary in average annual rainfall, decreasing from east to west.
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Average Annual Rainfall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Plains</td>
<td>30-55”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Plains</td>
<td>20-30”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Plains</td>
<td>15-20”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountains &amp; Basins</td>
<td>0-16”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Texas diverse weather is due to the vast amount of land and two air masses that meet, Rocky Mountain, Canadian cold air mass and the Gulf of Mexico's warm, moist air.

- Texas has approximately 1,100 different soils within its borders.

- The Texas state soil is Houston Black Clay.

Crops & Livestock

- Cotton, one of Texas top 10 commodities, was growing wild in the 16th century. Cotton is now a major cash crop of Texas. Texas ranks first in the U.S. for cotton production.

- The top five crops raised in Texas are:
  
  - Cotton
  - Greenhouse & Nursery
  - Corn
  - Wheat
  - Hay

- There were 4,474,000 bales of cotton produced in 2008.

- Texas was the leading state in cattle operations and cattle & calves for 2008. There were 149,000 cattle operations and a total of 13,800,000 head of cattle/calves.

- There were 960,000 sheep and lambs in Texas in the year 2008. They produced 4.2 million pounds of wool, which put Texas first in wool production.

- Texas is #1 in the nation in:
  
  - Cattle
  - Cotton
  - Sheep & goats
  - Wool & mohair
  - Hay production.

General

- Agriculture is the second largest industry in the state, generating $80 billion for the economy annually.

- Texas has 266,807 sq. miles of land or 172 million acres.

- Big Spring, TX - named for one the states largest natural springs.

- Texas was an independent nation from 1836-1845.

- Before 1836, Texas was a part of Mexico.

- The Alamo in San Antonio is known as the “Cradle of Texas Liberty”.

Revised 7/2010
Climate & Soil

- Utah is the rooftop of the U.S. The average elevation of the tallest peaks in each of Utah’s counties is 11,222 feet above sea level—higher than the same average in any other state.
- The growing season ranges from 60 days in Northern Utah to 190 days in the southern part of the state.
- Due to its geographic diversity, annual precipitation varies greatly. The average annual precipitation is approximately 12”. Utah is the second driest state in the nation.
- Irrigation of the rich but arid land has long been crucial to agricultural development. Utah’s agriculture is dependent upon numerous reservoirs and vast reclamation projects.
- Lake Bonneville was Utah’s Ice Age Lake. The water formed a huge lake that spread over the flat land of the Great Basin. It covered much of Utah, spreading through canyons and mountain valleys.
- After the recession of Lake Bonneville, the mountain streams flowed down to the lake, carrying loads of sediment. These sediments formed wide areas of loose soil, gravel, and sand, and are now some of the best soil and gravel deposits in the state. These soils are located along the Wasatch Front.
- Average topsoil depth ranges from 1” in the southern part of the state to 12” in the northern part.

Crops & Livestock

- Utah grows barley, wheat, dry edible beans, onions, and corn. Crop production accounts for 23%, or $414 million, in farm cash receipts.
- Utah is well-known for its homegrown sweet corn and tomatoes that are sold across the state at local farmers markets.
- Nationally, Utah ranks 2nd in tart cherries, 3rd in apricots, 8th in sweet cherries, and 15th in peaches.
- Thirty-eight percent of Utah’s farm cash receipts, $662 million, comes from meat sales (beef, hog, and sheep).
- Seventy-six percent of the state’s farm cash receipts, $1.32 billion, comes from the combined total of all livestock and livestock products (including sheep, wool, cattle, milk, eggs, hogs, and other products).
- Utah relies heavily on grazing allotments on public land (Bureau of Land Management) to support its range cattle industry.
- Nationally, Utah ranks 2nd in wool, 5th in sheep, and 11th in trout production.
- Nationally, Utah ranks 5th in safflower, 9th in other spring wheat, and 11th in alfalfa hay.

General

- The Great Salt Lake encompasses 1,060,000 acres; Utah is the top producer of brine shrimp.
- Utah produced $1.74 billion in cash receipts for crops, livestock, and produce in 2017.
- Utah encompasses 84,916 square miles; 65 percent of that land is owned by the federal government for national parks, military facilities, mining, public land and other entities.
**Climate & Soil**

- Vermont, like most of New England, has changeable weather and four distinct seasons. Although it is a year-round vacation destination, thousands of visitors arrive in autumn to see the fall foliage, which usually peaks some time between the end of September and mid October.

- Spring comes late in Vermont. Generally, by May or June warm weather has arrived, and summers are generally mild and dry. The temperature range is 51-82°F. July is the hottest month, with a few days in the 90s.

- Vermont averages about 44” of precipitation per year. Precipitation is generally well-distributed throughout the year, but Vermont has experienced spring flooding and moderate drought over the last four years.

- Winters are quite cold with a range of 0 to 30°F though the weather varies from place to place. Burlington and southern Vermont have somewhat milder temperatures. The annual snowfall averages 55”-65”.

- Much of Vermont’s terrain is very hilly and some of it can be quite rocky. This is one of the reasons Vermont is ideal for raising livestock of all kinds from cows and sheep to llamas and goats.

- Vermont has a wide variety of soils ranging with its most fertile land near Lake Champlain on Vermont’s western border and in the Connecticut River Valley which makes up much of Vermont’s Eastern border. Though hilly, much of Vermont’s land is excellent for raising hay. Vermont is the largest hay producing state in New England.

- In 1985 the Vermont Legislature designated the Tunbridge Soil Series as the official State Soil.

- Vermont’s soil was formed in loamy glacial till and it has good potential for agriculture and forestry.

**Crops & Livestock**

- Vermont produces a wide variety of crops including: apples, honey, corn, hay, greenhouse & nursery products, Christmas trees, maple syrup, fruits and vegetables, dairy products, eggs and fiber products.

- Dairy represents about 72% of Vermont’s total agricultural economy.

- Vermont is the biggest producer of maple syrup in the United States producing about 36% of the nation’s total output.

- When people think of Vermont, they often think of black and white Holstein cows that give milk. The truth is, you can find most of the world’s major cow breeds in Vermont as well as beef cattle sheep, llamas, alpacas, goats, chickens, turkeys and other rare poultry breeds, and even emus!

- Vermont is world famous for being the home of the Morgan horse breed.

**General**

- Vermont's population is just over 602,000 which ranks it 48th in the nation.

- Vermont’s highest peak is Mount Mansfield at 4,393 feet.

- Vermont is called the Green Mountain state because of the Green Mountain ridge which runs down the center of the state. Vermont is also the home of three other mountain ranges including the Appalachian, the Hoosac, and the Taconic.

- Vermont covers 9,615 square miles making it one of the smallest states in the country.

- Inventor John Deere who made the plow that allowed the soils of the Great Plains to be tilled by settlers moving westward, was originally from Vermont.

www.agclassroom.org/vt
A Look at Virginia Agriculture

Capital: Richmond
Population: 8,400,000
Founded: June 25, 1788 (10th)
State Bird: Cardinal
State Flower: American Dogwood
State Tree: Flowering Dogwood
Number of Counties: 95
Largest City: Virginia Beach- 437,994
Largest County: Fairfax - 1,138,652
Nickname: Old Dominion
Number of Farms: 44,000
Average Farm Size: 181 acres
Total Farmland: 8.1 million acres

www.agclassroom.org/va

Climate & Soil

- The average high temperature in Virginia is 69.5°F, while the average low is 48°F. The average annual rainfall is 43.3".

- Virginia is organized into 5 different regions, which vary widely by climate, soil, and topography. From east to west the regions are Coastal Plain, Piedmont, Blue Ridge Mountain, Valley and Ridge, and Appalachian Plateau.

- Winters in the western part of the state can be bitterly cold while other parts of the state have longer growing seasons and temperatures that rarely drop below 0°F.

- Similarly, annual rainfall totals can vary from 33" in the Shenandoah Valley to more than 60" in the mountains of southwestern Virginia.

- Pamunkey soil is the state soil of Virginia. Pamunkey soils were first identified on a farm near Jamestown, Virginia which is known as the oldest tilled farm in the United States.

- The soil in the Coastal Plain region has the highest concentration of sand. West of Virginia fall line the soils are clay based, with the Valley and Ridge and Appalachian Plateau regions having darker clay because of the higher mineral content.

Crops & Livestock

- Virginia's agricultural production is one of the most diverse in the nation due to its varying geography and climate.

- The top agricultural commodities in Virginia include broilers, cattle, dairy, soybeans and turkeys.

- Many Virginia commodities and products rank in the top 15 nationally. These commodities include: leaf tobacco, fresh market tomatoes, apples, grapes, peanuts, cotton, turkeys, and broilers.

- Virginia's equine industry has an annual impact of over 1 billion dollars. Famed Triple Crown winner Secretariat was born in Doswell, VA.

- The cultivation of tobacco as a cash crop was a major contributing factor to the success of Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in the new world.

General

- Agriculture is Virginia's largest industry by far! The industry has an economic impact of over $70 billion annually and provides nearly 334,000 jobs in the Commonwealth. The industries of agriculture and forestry together have a total economic impact of $91 billion. Every job in agriculture and forestry supports 1.7 jobs elsewhere in the Virginia economy.

- The top export market for Virginia agriculture is China.

- Nearly 90 percent of Virginia farms are owned and operated by individuals or families.

- Virginia has nearly 44,000 farms, the average size of which is 181 acres. Farms cover 32 percent of Virginia's total land area.
A Look at Washington Agriculture

Capital: Olympia
Population: 7,797,095
Founded: November 11, 1889 (42nd)
State Bird: Willow Goldfinch
State Tree: Western Hemlock
State Flower: Coast Rhododendron
Number of Counties: 39
Largest City: Seattle - 767,000
Nickname: Evergreen State
Number of Farms: 35,700
Average Farm Size: 412 acres
Total Farmland: 14.7 million acres

Climate & Soil
- Washington has several different climate zones which is a reason this state produces such a wide variety of crops.
- The westerly winds from the Pacific Ocean place this area in the Maritime climate zone and help to keep the western side of the state cool during the summer and warmer in the winter. Rainfall in the lowlands averages 40” each year.
- Washington has a rain forest in the Olympic Mountains where more than 140” of precipitation falls annually.
- The Cascade Mountains divide the state and prevent much of the coastal moisture from getting to the east side of the state. The world record for the most snowfall in one season (1140”) occurred on Mt. Baker in the WA Cascades in the winter of 1998-99.
- Much of Eastern Washington is in the Steppe climate zone. It has hot summers and cold winters. Because of the rain shadow of the Cascade Mountains, average rainfall is only 10-20”. There is also a Desert climate zone in central Washington where rainfall is less than 10” per year.
- Much of Eastern Washington is known as ‘channeled scablands”. About 40 times, between 12 and 18,000 years ago, the Continental glaciers receded and caused ice dams on the Clark Fork River at the Idaho/Montana border to break. This flushed the land with water from Lake Missoula. These flows have been estimated at 10 times the combined flows of all the rivers in the world and raged to the Pacific Ocean in less than 48 hours. These floods scraped the land down to bedrock. Giant boulders imbedded in ice were carried as far as the Willamette Valley, south of Portland, Oregon.
- Receding glaciers across the state scraped topsoil and created huge valleys and many rivers and streams. Tons of fertile soil washed down from mountains and settled into the fertile flood plains.
- The soils from the Palouse region in SE Washington were built up from fine materials carried by the wind, creating giant soil dunes with extremely deep, fertile topsoil.

Crops & Livestock
- Washington ranks 12th in the nation in terms of total agricultural cash receipts, but is second only to California in the diversity of crops grown (about 230 different ones).
- Washington’s highest dollar crop is apples. This state produces 65% of all the apples in the nation at a farmgate value of $2.19 billion.
- Milk is the second most valuable agricultural commodity, followed by wheat, potatoes, and cattle and calves.
- Washington leads the nation in the production of several crops: 85% of red raspberries for processing, 73% of all hops, 68% of the nation’s supply of spearmint oil, 71% of sweet cherries, 46% of concord grapes, 49% of pears, 25% of all peppermint oil, and 70% of all wrinkled seed peas.
- Other crops grown include: barley, alfalfa hay, corn, lentils, onions, wine grapes, apricots, peaches, canola, garbanzo beans, blueberries, aquaculture, forest products, and many varieties of vegetable seed.
- Washington also produces oysters, mussels, clams, geoducks, and trout.

General
- Central Washington is a desert, yet is considered the most productive agricultural land in the state, all because of irrigation. Grand Coulee dam was built in 1941 for irrigation purposes, with the sale of hydro-electric power as the means to pay for the project. The first half of the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project has made the desert bloom over half a million acres.
A Look at
West Virginia Agriculture

Capital: Charleston
Population: 1,819,777
Founded: June 20, 1863 (35th)
State Bird: Cardinal
State Tree: Sugar Maple
State Flower: Rhododendron
Number of Counties: 55
Largest City: Charleston - 50,381
Nickname: Mountain State
Number of Farms: 23,200
Average Farm Size: 157 acres
Total Farmland: 3.7 million acres

Climate & Soil
• West Virginia gets approximately 4” of rain each month.
• The average temperature in January is 34°F.
• The average temperature in July is 72°F.
• West Virginia is known for shallow, clayey, and acidic soil.
• River flood plains provide blacker more fertile soils and limestone bedrock helps neutralize soil acidity.

Crops & Livestock
• The state ranks 10th for apple production, 12th for trout production, 14th for turkey production, 15th for peach production within the United States.
• Hay, grown to feed the state’s livestock, is the #1 crop, providing 2% of West Virginia’s total agricultural receipts.
• Other major crops of West Virginia are apples, corn for grain, soybeans and tobacco.
• Peaches and wheat are also grown in the state.
• Broilers (young chickens) are the state’s #1 agricultural commodity, generating about 31% of West Virginia’s total agricultural receipts.
• Beef cattle and calves produce about 21% of the state’s total agricultural receipts.
• Chicken eggs, dairy products, and turkeys are other major livestock products produced by the State of West Virginia.
• Sheep and lambs, hogs, farm chickens, honey, farm-raised fish, and wool are also produced in West Virginia.

General
• Approximately 95 percent of West Virginia farms are family-owned; the highest in the U.S.
• The state is the third most-forested state within the nation. Total forested area is 12 million acres.
• In terms of revenue generated West Virginia’s top five agricultural products are broilers (young chickens), cattle and calves, hay, dairy products, and turkeys.
A Look at Wisconsin Agriculture

Capital: Madison
Population: 5,686,986
Founded: May 29, 1848 (30th)
State Bird: Robin
State Tree: Sugar Maple
State Flower: Wood Violet
Number of Counties: 72
Largest City: Milwaukee
Nickname: America's Dairyland
Number of Farms: 68,500
Average Farm Size: 209 acres
Total Farmland: 14.3 million acres

www.agclassroom.org/wi

Climate & Soil
- Warm summers help Wisconsin plants grow and cold winters help the soil replenish itself.
- Average annual rainfall in Wisconsin is 34.49 inches.
- The state average high temperature is 29°F in January and 80°F in July.
- Wisconsin’s fertile upland soils are well suited for alfalfa production, helping to feed our 1.26 million dairy cows.
- Glaciers during the last two million years determined the topography and soils except for the 13,360 square miles in southwestern Wisconsin.
- Glaciers created a rolling terrain with nearly 15,000 lakes and several areas of marshes and swamps.
- Wisconsin’s state soil is Antigo Silt Loam.

Crops & Livestock
- Wisconsin leads the nation in production of snap beans, cranberries, cheese, mink pelts, corn for silage, and dry whey for humans.
- Each year, Wisconsin growers harvest more than 1.8 million Christmas trees
- In the turf industry, there are 399 golf courses in Wisconsin adding $1.2 billion to the economy.
- Cranberries are now grown in 20 counties throughout central and northern Wisconsin.
- A mechanical cherry shaker can harvest 60 to 100 trees in an hour.
- Wisconsin chicken farms produce 1.7 billion eggs.
- Wisconsin’s nearly 1,200 licensed cheesemakers produce over 600 types, styles and varieties of cheese – nearly double the number of any other state.
- State mink producers produce 1.0 million pelts each year – tops in the nation.
- Wisconsin ranks #1 in dairy goats with 47,000 head.
- The dairy industry fuels the state’s economy at more than $82,500 per minute.
- Wisconsin leads the nation in both the number and diversity of dairy farms. Our 8,163 dairy farms include rotational grazing operations, organic producers, and conventional dairy operations of all sizes.
- The state ranks third in the nation in potato production harvesting potatoes on 67,000 acres in 2017.

General
- The state’s top agricultural export markets include Canada, Mexico and China.
- Wisconsin leads the nation in the export of bovine semen, ginseng roots, and prepared/preserved cranberries and sweet corn.
- Wisconsin’s agriculture industry generates $88.3 billion in economic activity annually.
- Over 99% of Wisconsin’s farms are family-owned.
- More than 413,500 Wisconsin citizens or 11.9% of our workforce, rely directly on agriculture for their jobs.
- Sales from food processing industrial sales total $67.8 billion.
- On-farm production contributes 153,900 jobs and processing contributes 259,600 jobs.
- Wisconsin boasts many apple orchards producing 49.0 million pounds of apples in 2017.
A Look at Wyoming Agriculture

Capital: Cheyenne
Population: 544,270
Founded: July 10, 1890 (44th)
State Bird: Meadowlark
State Tree: Plains Cottonwood
State Flower: Indian Paintbrush
Number of Counties: 23
Largest City: Cheyenne - 55,641
Nickname: Cowboy State
Number of Farms: 11,000
Average Farm Size: 2,726 acres
Total Farmland: 30.2 million acres

Climate & Soil

- Wyoming has the second highest mean elevation in the United States at 6,700 feet above sea level. The highest point of elevation is Gannett Peak at 13,804 feet in Fremont and Sublette counties, and the lowest level, 3,125 feet, is on the Belle Fourche River in Crook County.
- The climate of any area in Wyoming is largely determined by its latitude, altitude, proximity to oceans and its local topography. Annual precipitation is 15.45”. Temperature can vary from below 20°F in the winter to above 90°F in the summer, however the average temperature is 45.6°F for Wyoming.
- The growing season ranges from 140 days in the eastern side (lower elevation) of the state to 60 days in the higher elevation (central and western) part of the state.
- The Great Plains meet the Rocky Mountains in Wyoming. The state is a great plateau broken by a number of important mountain ranges. The majority of Wyoming’s land surface is mountainous. The natural vegetation in the grasslands and mountains makes Wyoming a favorable place for livestock production.
- As a “headwaters” state, Wyoming provides water to streams and rivers that span the U.S. The continental divide cuts through Wyoming from the northwest to the south central border. Rivers east of the divide drain into the Missouri River Basin and eventually the Atlantic Ocean.

Crops & Livestock

- Wyoming grows hay, barley, wheat, dry edible beans, sugar beets and corn. Hay is the leading crop in Wyoming in terms of value of production - $65 million in 2008. Barley had the next highest crop value in 2008, at $32 million followed by wheat at $31 million followed by corn for grain at $28 million.
- Wyoming ranks 8th nationwide in barley production, 20th in Hay, and 33rd in wheat production.
- The cattle industry is by far the largest component of Wyoming agriculture. Cattle led the way in 2008 in terms of value of production at $599 million dollars.
- Wyoming sheep producers produced 3,124,299 pounds of wool in 2007. Wyoming is ranked 4th in lambs and sheep. Wyoming inventory of sheep and lambs was 411,952 head. Ewes one year old and older was 258,096 in 2008.
- Livestock inventories for Hogs and pigs in 2007 was107,180, Horses and ponies at 80,476, and colonies of bees were 45,633.

General

- Wyoming’s economic well-being revolves around three industries- minerals, agriculture and tourism.
- Historically, agriculture has been an important part of Wyoming’s economy. It is also an essential part of Wyoming’s culture and lifestyle. The main agricultural commodities produced in Wyoming include beef, hay, sugar beets, grain (wheat and barley), and wool. More than 91% of land in Wyoming is classified as rural.
- Wyoming is the 9th largest state in the U.S., it covers 97,914 square miles. Forty-two percent of the land is owned by the federal government.