

LEARNING FIELDS VOCABULARY LIST

Corn:

Corn: A plant that produces large grains, or kernels, set in rows on a cob. Its many varieties produce numerous products, highly valued for both human and livestock consumption.

Hybrid: The offspring of two animals or plants of different breeds varieties, species, or groups, especially as produced through human manipulation for specific genetic characteristics

Teosinte: Corn comes from this wild grass plant.

Yield: The amount of a certain crop that is produced on a farm.

Corn Belt: This is a region in the Midwest, especially Iowa, Indiana, and Illinois that is excellent in producing a large amount of corn.

Bushel: A unit of measurement usually equal to 35 liters or 9.5 gallons!

Dent Corn: This type of corn is used for animal feed, for making corn syrup, and for everything from fuel to biodegradable plastics.

Sweet Corn: It is picked when it is immature, and is enjoyed as a vegetable, rather than being left to dry and consumed as a grain.

Popcorn: Grains with a hard, moisture resistant shells surrounding dense pocket of starch and will pop when heated

Flint: It is distinguished by a hard outer shell and kernels with a range of colors from white to red.

Dairy:

Dairy: 1. Milk, or products relating to milk; 2. A business where milk and cream are kept, and products from milk such as cheese and butter are made.

Dairy farm: A farm that is devoted chiefly to the production of milk.

Milking parlor: The building on the farm where a cow is milked.

Cattle: Large, 4-legged animals that may or may not be tamed; includes cows, buffalo, and kudus, and other animals like these.

Calf: Baby cattle.

Bull: Male cattle.

Cow: Female cattle.

Dairy cow: A farm animal that is female and produces milk to drink.

Heifer: A young cow at least one year old that has not had a calf yet.

Udder: The part of the body on a cow that stores milk.

Buttermilk: The liquid left behind after making cream into butter.

Agricultural Processor: A place where raw ingredients are transformed into food, or food into other forms of food. A creamery is an example of a milk processor. At a creamery, milk is made into other dairy products like butter and cheese.

Creamery: A place where milk & cream are processed, and where cheese & butter are produced.

Milking Machine (aka “milker”): Something that is used to remove the milk from the cow’s udder.

Hay:

Bale: A large bundle of raw or finished material bound tightly together with cord, and sometimes wrapped; examples: a bale of hay or a bale of cotton

Baler: A machine that bales hay

Hay: A grass that has been cut, dried and stored for animal feed

Livestock: Useful animals raised or kept on a farm

Mower: A machine used to cut grass

Native: The place where something came into being, or a person was born. (I was born in Iowa, so I am a native Iowan. Alfalfa is native to central Asia; that is where it was first found to be growing.)

Windrow: A long line of cut hay laid out in the sun to dry

Soybeans:

Soybean: A widely cultivated plant of the pea family which produces edible seeds.

Nodule: A small lump on the root of a plant.

Soybean Seed Pod: Soybeans grow in pods similar to peas, the plant can produce 60-80 pods.

Soybean Seed: Two or four pea-size beans grow in each soybean pod.

History of Iowa Crops:

Ioway: Native American tribe residing in Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri.

Pioneer: A person who is among the first to explore or settle a new country or area.

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Iowa Farm Facts:

Acre: A common measure of area, 1 acre equals 4,840 square yards. 1 acre is the size of a football field.

Livestock:

Ioway: Native American tribe residing in Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri.

Travois: A type of sled formerly used by Native American to carry goods, consisting of two joined poles dragged by a horse or a dog.

Livestock: Useful animals raised or kept on a farm.

Oxen: Large cattle that have been trained to work as draft animals.

Power:

Harvest: The process or period of gathering in crops.

Ioway: Native American tribe residing in Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri.

Pioneer: A person who is among the first to explore or settle a new country or area.

Oxen: A large trained animal used as a draft animal.

Draft Power: The act of drawing or pulling a load.

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Bushel: A unit of size used in dry measurements equal to 4 pecks or about 35 liters.

Tractor: A powerful motor vehicle with large rear wheels, used on farms for hauling equipment.

People:

Acre: A common measure of area, 1 acre equals 4,840 square yards. 1 acre is the size of a football field.

Cultivate: Prepare and use land for crops or gardening.

Cash crop: Any crop that is considered easily marketable; for example wheat or cotton.

Industrial Revolution: A period of major progress that took place during the late 1700s and early 1800s. During this time many new machines were created.