Dear Educator,

Thank you for checking out the **Yolo County Agriculture Educational Kit**. We are proud to offer educators the tools to engage their students with museum and library resources in the classroom. We hope that these kits spark creatively among teachers and students.

This kit focuses on learning about our local community as an agricultural resource. The items included illustrate the long history of agricultural production and ingenuity in Yolo County and California. The handouts featuring the “top crops” of Yolo County include information about rice, wheat and tomatoes, along with guided questions to spark discussion around where does our food come from? what do we know about our environment and how do we connect with it? what is necessary for plants to grow? Familiarizing students with past and present agricultural practices, while encouraging students to explore with creating their own gardens is the goal of this kit.

These kits were developed with the intention of being adaptable to various grades and reading levels and can be utilized for Kindergarten through 6th grades. We would love your feedback and ask that you complete a survey by visiting [https://forms.gle/zGW998RQ9HKyzhcS8](https://forms.gle/zGW998RQ9HKyzhcS8) or scanning the QR code at the top of this page, so we can improve the experience of your students and continue to develop educational kits to meet your needs as a teacher.

If you would like to schedule a field trip to the Gibson House and Property please contact Jenna Harris, Education Manager at [jharris@yoloarts.org](mailto:jharris@yoloarts.org) or call (530) 309-6464. More information is available at [https://yoloarts.org/fieldtrips/](https://yoloarts.org/fieldtrips/) and [https://yolocountylibrary.org/research/yolo-county-historical-collection/](https://yolocountylibrary.org/research/yolo-county-historical-collection/).

Respectfully,

Iulia Bodeanu

Museum Curator
Yolo County Historical Collection

Yolo County Historical Collection
226 Buckeye Street
Woodland, CA 95695
(530) 666-8147
iulia.bodeanu@yolocounty.org
Yolo County Agriculture Recommended Book List

*John Deere, That’s Who*! By Tracy Nelson Maurer

*Working Animals, Farming* by Claudia Martin

*Working on a Farm* by Katie Marsico

*Earth Cycles, Plant Life Cycles* by Sally Morgan

*Right This Very Minute, a Table-to-Farm Book about Food and Farming* by Lisl H. Detlefsen

*Yolo County, Land of Changing Patterns* by Joann L. Larkey and Shipley Walters
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Yolo County Agriculture Education Kit

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Page 36-38 Yolo County’s “Top Crops” Info Sheet (Rice, Wheat, Tomatoes)
Page 39 Art and Agriculture Still Life Art Activity
Historic Photographs of Yolo County Agriculture and Farm Workers

Guiding Questions for Educators

Take some time and look at all of the reproduced photographs in this kit. After looking at the photographs discuss:

1. Name some of the agricultural crops that you see in the photographs.
2. What do you notice about the farm workers in the photographs; i.e. clothing, gender, jobs that they are doing, ethnicity, etc.?
3. What kind of equipment and technology is being used by the farm workers?

Select two photographs and compare them:

1. What do these photographs have in common?
2. What differences do you see between the photographs?

Look at the photograph of Yolo County’s Exhibit at the CA State Fair (1919):

1. What kinds of agricultural products do you see in the photograph?
2. Discuss ideas about why the County would choose to have these items on display at their booth.

More advanced discussion topics:

Do you think farming techniques have changed over time? Why do you think it has, or has not, changed over time? Can you use any of the photographs to illustrate your point?

Have a discussion around the panoramic photograph of the Filipino asparagus cutters. What do the students notice about the workers and the working conditions? This photograph could be used as part of a lesson on the Immigration Act of 1924 and the United Farmworker’s Movement.
D24-001. Acc. # Unknown.

Unidentified child standing next to a basket full of hop cones with hop trellises in the background on Loudal Ranch, Elkhorn District. 1919. Photograph.
O01-034. Acc. #2003-01
Andy Danzero and two other men harvesting and drying peaches at Andy Danzero Ranch, Winters. c. 1950s. Photograph (cropped). F01-007A. Acc. #1993-17

Three unknown men operating a walnut hulling machine, Winters. c. 1930s. Photograph (cropped). H01-002. Acc. #1993-17
Best harvester and mule team on Robert Button Ranch, Buckeye District, c. 1894. Photograph.
F01-003. Acc. #1993-11

Diesel tractor and 6 bottom plow. 1920s. Photograph
A01-011. Eddy Collection. Acc. #1986-04

Wheat harvester in a wheat field. c. 1970s. Photograph.
E01-010A. Daily Democrat Collection. Acc. #1985-02

G01-013C. Acc. #1993-18

Group of men and women posed in the LaRue almond packing shed, Davis. c. 1900. Photograph. A01-177. Eddy Collection. Acc. #1986-04

Women picking hops in a field by the Sacramento River in the Monument Bend District. c. 1900. Photograph. O01-041. Donation #D03-51

Farm workers picking hops at Boyer Camp. 1917. Photograph A01-093. River Garden Farms Collection. Acc. #1987-01
Yolo County Exhibit at the California State Fair.
1919. Photograph.
B07-021. Eddy Collection. Acc. #1986-04
Group of Filipino asparagus cutters standing in a field on the Merwin Farm (Holland Tract) Clarksburg.
1934. Panoramic Photograph.
OSP 19. Acc. #1993-19
Guiding Questions for Educators

Look through the entire newspaper.

1. What do you notice about the newspaper?
2. What are the articles about?
3. What is being advertised in the newspaper? What isn’t being advertised in the newspaper?

Read the article “The Greased Plow” on page 8:

1. What will the new “greased plow” allow farmers to do that they couldn’t before?
2. What substance is being used to “grease” the plow? Why can’t regular grease for the lubricant?
3. According to the article, how many years have plows and other tools be drug “through the soil”?

Read the front page article “Where Are the People Who Put the 8 Big Tomatoes . . . ?”

1. What was the total cost of tomato production, per acre, according to the Yolo County Farm Advisor in 1976?
2. Name some of the tomatoes varieties that were being viewed at the Merwin fields.
3. Why are the tomatoes rotting in the fields? What does this tell us about the farming and the farming industry?

Have the students break into small groups read small sections of “The Farmers Lot” (by Leland Ruth, Exec. V.P. for the Agricultural Council of CA) on page 4.

1. Have the groups discuss their section of the article:
   - What was your section of the article about?
   - Was there a specific crop, or agricultural product being discussed?
   - Are there words in the article that you do not know? Discuss in your group to try to figure out the meaning.
   - Did your section of the article help you to understand the farming industry better? Why or why not?

More advanced discussion topic:

Read the two articles on page 8 titled “American Report on Life on a Soviet Farm” and “New Soviet order for 1976 U.S. Wheat.” Do either of these articles show bias or a specific point-of-view? Why might Russia be the focus of two articles in this newspaper?
IN THE ITTY BITTY CAN —
Where Are the People Who Put the 8 Big Tomatoes . . .

Seven loads of tomatoes, rotting in the sun. Rejected by the canneries. One by one, those seven consecutive loads of rejects came from the Hartranft-Haner farms. Sandy Haner estimated that the farm has lost one third of its tomato crop this way and the harvest has still two to four weeks to run. If it doesn’t rain again the remainder of the crop should come through in good shape, says Sandy.

A comprehensive tomato production cost study was completed that spring for Yolo County by Farm Advisor Mel Zobel. Certain assumptions had to be made at that time, of course. A summary was as follows: Cost of good bed preparation per acre, $41.21. Planting, $43.92. Growing costs, $67.37. Misc. operational and growing costs, $67.26. Management and taxes, $60. Harvest costs, $40.94. Investment costs, $287.82. Total, $1,135.55 per acre, based on 25 tons per acre from 260 acres of machine harvested tomatoes. It was assumed that there was an uninterrupted harvest with no quota situation, a good planting schedule and no labor problems. The canneries were paying $44.54 per ton.

Despite losses like the above throughout the tomato country, the tomato growers turned out this week for a tomato variety field meeting at the S. H. Morse farm near Yolo, Calif. There were four replications of 18 varieties in the yield portion of the trial. There were 63 different lots in the observation. There were tomato superlative, round, hybrid, long and pear shapes. Some were early. Some were late. Of greatest interest was the UC 82-line, varieties which should receive good publicity. Other lots worth noting were 94 CUC-96-23, 98, 934, 621, 924, 027, 031, 003, 039, 037 and 009. A tentative meeting also was set for the Sutton ranch at Winters on September 9, as another variety.

The king is dead... long live the king... in the top producing tomato counties in the world.

(Photos by Lynn Halpin)
CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 39TH ANNUAL GRAPE FESTIVAL!

More and More Vintners Are Harvesting Their Fruit with the

CHISHOLM-RYDER GRAPE HARVESTER

601 GRAPE HARVESTERS
In Operation During '75 Season

You Saw It in Santa Rosa . . . You Saw It in Tulare!
See It at Chisholm - Ryder Dealerships in
Bakersfield and Fresno

Chisholm - Ryder Joins in Welcoming You to the
39th ANNUAL LODI GRAPE FESTIVAL

AND THE NATIONAL WINE SHOW!

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, 1976
SEPT. 9, 10, 11, 12
The Record Attendance of 84,245 Was Set in 1969.
What Will This Year's Attendance Be?

WELCOME TO THE WINE COUNTRY!

ANIMATED MANNIKINS . . . MURALS DEPICTING CALIFORNIA'S HISTORY . . . GRAPE MURLAS DEALING WITH THE PAST

Congratulations to the 39th Annual Grape Festival

VISIT THE WINE EXHIBIT BUILDING OPEN FROM MID-MORNING UNTIL NIGHT

Lodi District Vintners' Association

NEAL OVEROE, President

CUCOMONGA VINEYARD CO.

1013 Eighth Street CUCOMONGA, CALIF.

Lodi Vintners

1750 East Woodbridge Road AFRAMO 209-368-3538

THE FELICE WINEERY, INC.

ACAMPO

9590 E. WOODBRIDGE ROAD AFRAMO 209-369-5641

MIKE FELICE, President

BARENGO VINEYARDS

PURCHASED THIS WEEK BY IRA KINDBERG OF SAN JOSE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

ACAMPO 209-369-2746

MIKE MCKEE, Manager

LOD I

GUILD WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES

CENTRAL CELLARS—North Myrtle and East Filbert Road

RUBY MOSER, Manager

BEAR CREEK CELLARS—Fort Road

MR. RIO CELLARS—Woodbridge Road

WINNERS: Hospitality Ceiling Room and Plant Tours Daily 10-5

Call 209-369-5151 for reservations or items in the Winemaker House.

Reservations Must Be Made 8 Days In Advance, upon-appointment Only!

* RIO VISTA WINERY

825 EAST GEORGIA

WOODBRIDGE 209-369-1096

WAYNE DODD . KENNETH KURPP

MARTI LAMOOG, FESTIVAL QUEEN

The 39th annual Grape Festival and National Wine Show will be held at 1111 September 9, 10, 11 and 12. Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Home of the Festival this year is the

FESTIVAL USA.

This harvest celebration will be climaxed by the Sunday afternoon parade, Queen Mary. As a part of the festivities, the annual Wine Show will be held in downtown Lodi.

The National Wine Queen will ride on the Victoria Float.

A total of 60 grapes varieties are listed in the premium book this year, including the Best are the Flame Tokay, a table grape, with 95% of the world supply grown within ten miles of the grape festival grounds.

Free grape stomp and grape-eating contests are two new events scheduled for the festival and Wine Show.

STATE AND NATIONAL WINE MURALS

This year's theme is "FESTIVAL U.S.A."

Free Wine Tasting

Visit the Wine Exhibit Building Open from mid-morning until night

CUCOMONGA VINEYARD CO.

1013 Eighth Street CUCOMONGA, CALIF.

Lodi Vintners

1750 East Woodbridge Road ACAMPO 209-368-3538

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Home of the Festival this year is

226 Buckeye Street Woodland, CA 95695 | archives@yolocounty.org | 530-666-8010

Farm Bureau Collection, Box 2. Acc. #1995-26
CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 39TH ANNUAL GRAPE FESTIVAL!

More and More Vintners Are Harvesting Their Fruit with THE CHISHOLM-RYDER GRAPE HARVESTER

CONGRATULATIONS

601 GRAPE HARVESTERS
In Operation During '75 Season

You Saw it in Santa Rosa . . . . You Saw It in Tulare! See It at Chisholm - Ryder Dealerships in Bakersfield and Fresno

The CHISHOLM-RYDER mechanical grape harvester brings the sunshine to the heartland. Farm Operators from Tulare and you saw it again at the Fourth Annual Tulare Farm Show. You saw it again at the Grapes United Harvesting Show in Tulare. Yes, the leader in the mechanical grape harvesting industry. Chisholm-Ryder has revolutionized the vine and grape juice industries.

Chisholm-Ryder grape harvesters are available from dealerships in Fresno and Bakersfield, at Growers Supply in Fresno and Kern County Equipment Co. in Bakersfield. Graham, Burlington, and Dumas are the three leading companies in the industry.

The Chisholm-Ryder juice grape harvesters may be obtained from dealerships in Fresno and Bakersfield, at Growers Supply and Dumas in Bakersfield. Meanwhile, Chisholm-Ryder juice grape harvesters and vintners in the field met in winery buildings to the 39th Annual Grape Show in Lodi, Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12.

CUCAMONGA VINEYARD CO.
1003 FIGHTING STREET
CUCAMONGA, CALIF.

LODI VINTNERS
1750 EAST WOODBRIDGE ROAD
ACAMPO
209-369-5330

THE FELICE WINEERY, INC.
(Formerly Chertocks and the Mantorials Vintners)
9950 E. WOODBRIDGE ROAD
ACAMPO
209-369-3561

BARENGO VINEYARDS
PURCHASED THIS WEEK BY IRA KIRKORIAN OF SAN JOSE
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
ACAMPO
209-369-3746
MIKE McCREE, Manager

B. E. Gerzanser, Mgr.

LODI GUILD WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES
825 EAST GEORGIA
WOODBRIDGE
209-369-1096

* RIO VISTA WINERY
825 EAST GEORGIA
WOODBRIDGE
209-369-1096

On Behalf of the Lodi District Vintners Association and Grape Growers Everywhere . . .

Chisholm - Ryder Joins in Welcoming You to the 39th ANNUAL LODI GRAPE FESTIVAL AND THE NATIONAL WINE SHOW!

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WOODBRIDGE
209-369-1096

MART LANDISDEN, FESTIVAL QUEEN

209-369-1096
University of California scientists are working on new techniques to make their own fertilizer.

Dr. Raymond L. Valentine explained his research project to a group of scientists at a recent meeting in San Francisco. He is applying principles of genetic engineering to the production of nitrogen-fixing organisms in the future.

In his presentation, Dr. Valentine discussed the potential for developing small, localized fertilizer plants that could be placed on farms or near other locations where fertilizer is needed.

"Our goal is to develop a system where we can grow bacteria that can fix nitrogen from the air," Dr. Valentine said. "This would allow farmers to produce their own fertilizer on-site, reducing the need for the large, centralized factories that currently exist.

In addition, Dr. Valentine said that the bacteria could be engineered to produce other beneficial substances, such as antibiotics or pesticides.

"The potential applications for this technology are vast," Dr. Valentine said. "We envision a future where farmers can produce their own fertilizer and other valuable products using genetically modified bacteria.

More information on Dr. Valentine's research can be found in the latest issue of the Journal of Agricultural Science.
**The Greased Plop**

Monday - Fiberglass young Americans ended two months of observing and working on Soviet farms with respect for some of the workers they met but doubts about the efficiency of Soviet agriculture.

They cited oversupplies of labor, machinery that broke down and huge farms that were difficult to manage. Soviet farmers, traditionally a weak link in the nation's economy, last year produced a decade-low grain harvest of 160 million tons.

The visit was the first Soviet-American student exchange to stress actual work on the farms of a host country. "Organized by the national 4-H Foundation in Washington and the Soviet Agriculture Ministry, the Americans worked in Byelorussia, a republic in the extreme west of the Soviet Union where 15,000 agricultural specialists spent the summer living and working with farm families in the South, the Ukraine, the Caucasus, and North Dakota and Minnesota."

**FB OPPOSES**

Proposition 2, the 1976 farm labor initiative, was rejected by 53.9 percent of the voters. It was backed by 46.1 percent. Expenditures on the measure were $1.5 million.

**Record Almond Crop**

Friday, August 6, marked the first delivery to the California Almond Growers Exchange for 1976. Since Almond Research Station first delivered in 1934, the Exchange has received 110 million pounds of almonds. The record crop of 212 million pounds was delivered Tuesday by R. L. Griffith, of Williams. Made delivery to the Exchange's Almond receiving station.

Expenditure Manager Roger Bade, California Almond Growers Exchange, said the first delivery of the 1976 season, "showing that our inventory of raw and preharvested almonds is low. Demand for almonds in 1976 was great enough to completely wipe out the large carry-over that existed throughout the almond industry in 1974."

**New Soviet Order for 1976 U.S. Wheat**

Washington, D.C. - Soviet officials ordered 275,000 metric tons of American 1976 crop wheat valued at $345.6 million, the Agriculture Department said.

Spokesmen said the 20 million bushel purchase will be shipped after Oct. 1, bringing the Soviet Union's grain orders for the 1976-77 season to 1.5 billion bushels.

**Life on a Soviet Farm**

Byelorussia, a republic in the extreme west of the Soviet Union where 15,000 agricultural specialists spent the summer living and working with farm families in the South, the Ukraine, the Caucasus, and North Dakota and Minnesota. The Exchange announced an opening of export and domestic prices to buyers at $80 cents per bag for select Cherry Run on July 30.

Although a record crop is expected that could produce another carry-over similar to the one experienced in 1974, Bade, Griffith explained that this carry-over would be welcomed. "Next year we are already working hard to catch up with requirements that have accumulated after our 1975 inventory was depleted. Demand for almonds is increasing and some carry-over is required to allow a continuity of supply to customers. This is much more desirable than an interruption in supplies each year just before the new season replenishes the inventory."
Farm Bureau Monthly
Primary Sources

What is the Farm Bureau?

"Yolo County Farm Bureau is a non-governmental, non-profit, voluntary membership, California corporation whose purpose is to protect and promote agricultural interests in Yolo County and to find solutions to problems of the farm, the farm home, and the rural community. Farm Bureau is California's largest farm organization, made up of 58 county Farm Bureaus currently. Together, they represent approximately 78,000 agricultural, associate, and collegiate members in 56 counties."

History of the Yolo County Farm Bureau: https://www.yolofarmbureau.org/p/about/147

What is 4-H?

In the late 1800's, researchers discovered adults in the farming community did not readily accept new agricultural developments on university campuses, but found that young people were open to new thinking and would experiment with new ideas and share their experiences with adults. In this way, rural youth programs introduced new agriculture technology to communities. The idea of practical and "hands-on" learning came from the desire to connect public school education to country life. Building community clubs to help solve agricultural challenges was a first step toward youth learning more about the industries in their community. A. B. Graham started a youth program in Clark County, Ohio, in 1902, which is considered the birth of 4-H in the United States. Jessie Field Shambaugh developed the clover pin with an H on each leaf in 1910, and by 1912 they were called 4-H clubs. The passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 created the Cooperative Extension System at USDA and nationalized 4-H. By 1924, 4-H clubs were formed and the clover emblem was adopted. Today, 4-H kids complete hands-on projects in areas like health, science, agriculture and civic engagement in a positive environment where they receive guidance from adult mentors and are encouraged to take on proactive leadership roles."

More information about 4-H: https://4-h.org/


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>import</td>
<td>verb—bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>noun—a commodity, article, or service brought in from abroad for sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>export</td>
<td>verb—send (goods or services) to another country for sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>noun—a commodity, article, or service sold abroad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The World War (World War I)</td>
<td>also known as the First World War or the Great War, was a global war originating in Europe that lasted from July 28, 1914 to November 11, 1918.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Extension Service</td>
<td>Agricultural extension is the application of scientific research and new knowledge to agricultural practices through farmer education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consumer</td>
<td>a person who purchases goods and services for personal use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Harvester</td>
<td>A harvesting machine that efficiently combines three separate harvesting operations—reaping, threshing, and winnowing—into a single process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stimulus</td>
<td>a thing that rouses activity or energy in someone or something; a spur or incentive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Guiding Questions for Educators

Look at the covers of the three Farm Bureau Monthly publications.

1. What do you notice about the covers? Images? Dates? Cost of the publication?

Farm Bureau Monthly, February 1931

1. Read (either the students or the teacher) the article titled “The California Wheat Industry.”
   - Which states are named in the article?
   - Which countries are named in the article?
   - Which country imports more wheat than any other country?
   - What are the four factors that effect wheat prices?
   - Which country is named as a “potential source of a large supply [of wheat]?” Why?
   - Why might farmers in Yolo County be interested in reading this article?

Farm Bureau Monthly, November 1930

1. Examine the advertisements on page 27.
   - What are the businesses in these advertisements selling? Which advertisements mention farming and farmers? Why would advertisers mention farming specifically?

2. Have the class break into 5 groups. Each group will read about a designated Club from page 26: Madison 4-H Club, Plainfield 4-H, Capay Valley 4-H, Willow Oak Park 4-H Club, Zamora 4-H Club.
   - Have the students talk, in their small groups, about what they just read.
     a. What were the club’s activities? Where are these clubs located in Yolo County?
     b. Were there any words that they didn’t understand?
     c. Did they recognize any of the last names of the members?
     d. Are any of the students involved in clubs?
     e. Do they notice any similarities or differences between their clubs and these 4-H clubs from 1930?
   - Have the groups share with each other. Either between two groups or as a whole-class discussion.

More advanced discussion topic:

After reading “The California Wheat Industry” article, what connections can you make between the growing, importing, and exporting of food during the 1930s and today? What was happening politically and economically in the 1930s that could influence and effect food production? What is happening today?
The Greatest Hereford Show ever held West of the Rockies. Fifth annual Christmas Livestock Show and Rodeo, Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards. Pretty Ennid Zambone and Virginia Townsend coaxing this prize-winning Baldwin Ranch Hereford heifer to be present. Of course, she'll be there with about 500 other Herefords from all over the United States.
November, 1930

4-H CLUB
DEPARTMENT
TO MAKE THE BEST BETTER

By W. G. WATERHOUSE

A UNIQUE 4-H CLUB

On the eastern side of Kern County across the Sierra from Bakersfield, a group of progressive people are reclaiming a desert.

Known as the Indian Wells Valley, this district has in the past presented to the pioneer all of the grim problems involved in conquering an arid waste. Things are better now. Electric power is available, and pumps are more reliable. Where income warrants, electric stoves, refrigerators and other household helps are going in.

More important than anything else, perhaps, is the discovery that alfalfa hay, which commands a premium on the Los Angeles market, can be produced here, and this type of farming is the basis of most of the development.

As a consequence of the improved conditions, farmers have begun to think in terms of community welfare, and to see what can be done to make their lives more interesting.

Last January a Farm Center was organized at the chief town, Inyokern, and a little later a Chamber of Commerce was formed. These organizations cooperate in the sponsorship of the local 4-H Club.

Since the club leader, H. A. Coppock, is also a teacher in the Inyokern school, and also because the youth of the Valley goes there to attend classes, the club membership was recruited at that place. Inyokern, as the name indicates, lies near the line between Kern and Inyo counties and is also near the San Bernardino County line. And so it happens that the president of the club, Burton Smith, lives in San Bernardino County; the vice-president, Henry Schutte, sleeps in Inyo County, and the secretary, Eleanor McConnell "comes to breakfast" in Kern. However, she claims to live in the Los Angeles city limits, although 145 miles from the City Hall, since her father is employed on that city's aqueduct and their home is on city property.

The rest of the club, which has nine members, are also divided among the three counties. A club tour here is a real undertaking. If one were to get into an automobile to make the rounds of the projects, the speedometer would register over 100 miles of desert and mountain road before the trip was completed. The members have figured out an easier way of seeing each others' projects. This fall they will all be brought together as the central feature of the Indian Wells Valley Fair. Not content with this, the club members are to be active in the construction of their community's exhibit at the Kern County Fair late in September.

Mr. Coppock has brought his club together several times this summer despite the school vacation and the handicap of distance, for meetings filled with business and fun.

On several occasions the club has rallied as one to combat the introduction into their loved community of that disagreeable pest, the puncture vine. With hoes flying and breath coming in "short pants," for it grows warm here, they have cleared away the weed from the school yard, the community hall, and wherever else it reared its doomed head. This alfalfa community, especially since it receives a substantial premium for its clean hay, is grateful to these boys and girls.

A word about the members and their projects: President Burton Smith raises watermelons and we guess he is a popular lad these days. This summer he is also running the pump which takes fresh water 13 miles from the Valley to the West End Chemical Company plant at Searles Lake. During school days he drives fourteen and a half miles to high school at Inyokern from his home in the San Bernardino County mountains.

Henry Schutte, the vice-president, raises goats at his desert home. He has twelve miles to go to school, and has missed but one day in three years, due to a heavy fall of snow during a storm last winter.

The secretary, Eleanor McConnell (for this club is co-educational), chose turkeys for her project. Jack Hawkins keeps a record on his calf; Hazel Carr raises rabbits; James and Tom Earp are future poultrymen; Frances Carlson has turkeys; and Dorothy Hawkins, chickens.

The enthusiasm for club work and for the community welfare that these youngsters has shown augurs well for the future leadership of that section. May their tribe increase!

THE NEW 4-H CLUB YEAR IS NOW UNDER WAY

Are you a 4-H Club member? Do you have a boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 21 who lives in the country and who should be in 4-H Club work? Now is the time to investigate 4-H Club work in your district. Get in touch with your local volunteer club leader or write to the county farm advisor and they will tell you all about 4-H Club work. Join now so that you will have the benefits of the entire four-fold 4-H Club program.
Bowels
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MADISON 4-H CLUB
The Madison Clothing Club called a special meeting September 30, inviting all boys and girls of the section interested in forming a livestock group as part of the Madison 4-H activities. Twelve boys and girls signed cards for the livestock work, several others were interested.

During the evening’s business the Madison girls’ club voted to accept the livestock boys and girls into their organization. Gertrude Coleman, Madison President, was in charge of the meeting. Mrs. Stites, local leader, spoke of plans for the County Achievement Night. C. Coleman has volunteered to take over the leadership of the livestock work in the new group.

Those signing cards were as follows: Robert Hayes, Gilbert Adams, Alfred Meyers, G. E. Hintt, Weldon Stites, Harold Mezger, Richard Buse, Darrell Cadenasso, Alfred Hayes, Frances Mezger, Jackson Hayes, Billy Hayes.

PLAINFIELD 4-H
The regular meeting of the Plainfield club for October was held Friday evening, October 10. The business of the evening included a charter discussion, laying plans for the Junior Livestock and Baby Beef Show and planning a program for fall activities. Plans for the November meeting include a talk by Prof. Gilmore and special music and games. December, a parent’s and Christmas night being planned, Laverne Oeste, president of the club, presided over the meeting.

CAPAY VALLEY 4-H
Members of the Yolo County 4-H Clubs who were to exhibit at the Junior Livestock and Baby Beef Show in San Francisco were guests of the Capay 4-H Club at their October meeting. A regular business meeting was held under the direction of Marguerite Taylor, club president. Club convention reports were given to the club by Madeleine Taylor, Cache Flesher, Marguerite Taylor and Laverne Oeste.

George Carter, Plainfield 4-H member, reported on the activities of the 4-H Clubs at the California State Fair. Those representing the group going to San Francisco included George Carter, Eugene Chiles, Austin Chiles and Laverne Oeste. Each of the above spoke about the animals which they were taking to the Junior livestock show.

Mr. Garfield Winter, acting local leader, spoke to the club members on general club activities.

WILLOW OAK PARK 4-H CLUB
A regular business meeting of the Willow Oak Park 4-H Club was held Friday, October 17 prior to the Center meeting. Club convention reports by Orval Blann and Jacqueline Hardy were given. Mrs. Gladys Agnes reported to the Club on the returns from the dance given for the benefit of the Club. The Club now has $91.00 in the savings account and $15.00 in a checking account.

A committee consisting of the Club officers and local adult leaders were appointed to score the Club for their charter application.

ZAMORA 4-H CLUB
Prior to the Center meeting at Zamora, 4-H Club met in the basement of the hall. A short business meeting was held at which new officers were elected as follows: President, Azelle Didion; Vice-President, Margaret Steinfeldt and Secretary, Forrest Wild. Following the election those who were leaving the Club because they were moving away gave speeches and the Club gave them all a cheer. Tom Mezger, retiring president, who has moved, then turned the meeting over to the new president. Those who are leaving the Zamora Club are Tom Mezger, Glen Landrus, Laurence Landrus, William Landrus, Warden Hunt and William Hunt.

SAN FRANCISCO SHOW
A carload of fat stock owned by Yolo County boys and girls went to the Junior Livestock and Baby Beef show, which was held at the Union Stock Yards in South San Francisco. The following were the entries made by Yolo County 4-H exhibitors:
November, 1930

Southdown, pen of three—Russel Bell.
Suffolk lambs—Russel Bell.
Suffolk lambs—Leland Bell.
Ramouillet lambs (3)—Russel Bell.
Ramouillet pen of three—Russel Bell.
Corriedale lambs—Russel Bell.
Durco-Jersey barrow—Leland Bell.
Durco-Jersey, pen of three—Leland Bell.
Hampshire barrow—Leland Bell.
Grade or crossbred (2)—Leland Bell.
Grade or crossbred, pen of three—Leland Bell.

4-H CLUB PROGRAM
Friday, Nov. 7—Madison 4-H Club.
Saturday, Nov. 8—County Club Council.
Friday, Nov. 14—Plainfield 4-H Club.
Saturday, Nov. 15—Capay Valley 4-H Club.
Tuesday, Nov. 18—Spring Lake 4-H Club.
Friday, Nov. 21—Willow Oak Park 4-H Club.
Friday, Nov. 28—Zamora 4-H Club.
Date not set—Dunnigan 4-H Club.

CENTER NOTES
(Continued from page 7)
Director Cleland appointed the following nominating committee at the conclusion of the meeting: L. J. Holmes, H. Reamer, G. Olson. Refreshments were part of the evening’s success.

George Wilson, past president of the Yolo County Farm Bureau, presented arguments pro and con on the amendments which are to be voted upon at the coming election. He spoke in particular upon those affecting agriculture. Mr. Lester Holmes of Clarkburg substantiated many of Wilson’s remarks.

A regular business meeting was held under Director Fourness’ direction. Reports and announcements concluded the evening’s program.

The Home Department of the Madison Farm Center under Mrs. White, the home department chairman, presented an interesting program to the Center at their October meeting. Musical numbers and community singing were part of the program. Mr. Ed Leake furnished a cornet solo.

The speaker obtained for the occasion was Mrs. F. P. Wray of Davis, who spoke on “Responsibility of a Citizen.”

Director Snyder held a business meeting preceding the home department portion of the program. Snyder appointed the following fire truck committee to meet with the Fire Commis-
NATIONAL ORANGE SHOW, SAN BERNARDINO
FEBRUARY 19th to MARCH 1st
CALIFORNIA'S GREATEST MID-WINTER EVENT
The California Wheat Industry

By E. W. BRAUN, Agricultural Extension Service

The California wheat industry is directly affected by the world wheat situation. At one time California exported large amounts of wheat so that the price of wheat at San Francisco was on an export-price basis. Now California imports wheat in quantity, thus placing the San Francisco price on an import-price basis.

In 1899 California was the second largest wheat-producing State in the Union, with an average production of about 60,000,000 bushels. Shortly thereafter production began to decline and continued downward until 1913, when it reached a low point of 4.2 million bushels. Since then the trend has been upward; during the past five years production has averaged 13.5 million bushels annually.

The present production, however, supplies less than one-half of the wheat requirements of this State. During the four-year period 1926-1929 California imported an average of 162 million bushels annually in the form of grain and flour. The Pacific Northwest is the principal source of these imports, furnishing 50 per cent of the total. The Idaho region furnishes 37 per cent and is gaining in importance. The remaining 13 per cent comes from other States.

California is the nearest market for Pacific Northwest export wheat and flour. Approximately 20 per cent of the flour exports from the Pacific Northwest come to California. Other United States ports and the Orient offer an outlet for 26 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively. With wheat as grain the situation is somewhat different. California takes 1.5 million bushels, and approximately 26 million bushels is shipped to Europe. The remainder goes to other countries, principally Japan. In Europe, particularly in Great Britain, it comes in direct competition with wheat from many parts of the world. Australian wheat is the same in nature as that of the Pacific Coast. The two are therefore direct competitors.

The price of wheat at San Francisco has followed a widely fluctuating course during the past twenty years. The average price for the five years just preceding the war was $1.62 a hundred. During the war, when prices in general were high, the price of wheat rose to $3.67; it fell precipitously in 1920-21 and 1921-22 to $2.04 a hundred. In 1924-25 it again went very high, averaging $2.90 a hundred for the season. Since that time it has, except for minor rises, fallen steadily. The average for the last five years is $2.11 a hundred; the average for the last two years is $2.11 a hundred.

There is a tendency for California wheat prices to fluctuate with wheat prices in eastern markets. This is due in part to the fact that all primary markets have a tendency to move in the same direction and in part to the fact that Idaho shipments are directed eastward as well as westward. Also, California draws some wheat from as far east as the Mississippi Valley. This price relation is not as close, however, as the relation between the San Francisco price and the Portland price, which in turn is closely related to the price at English markets.

Variations in the price of wheat from year to year at San Francisco are closely related to the year-to-year price changes at Portland, and to those in Liverpool and London. This is due to the fact that the Pacific Northwest ships wheat and flour to California and to Europe throughout the year. The price of California wheat at San Francisco tends to be above the Port-

(Continued on page 30)
FOUR-H CLUB DEPARTMENT

The following meeting schedule has been adopted by the County Club Council and will be the official meeting time of the various clubs:

First Tuesday, Zamora 4-H Club, February 3.
First Thursday, Zamora 4-H Club, February 5.
First Friday, Madison 4-H Club, February 6.
First Friday, Dunigan 4-H Club, February 6.
Second Tuesday, Capay Valley 4-H Club, February 10.
Second Thursday, Yolo 4-H Club, February 12.
Second Friday, Plainfield 4-H Club, February 13.
Second Friday, Spring Lake 4-H Club, February 13.
Second Friday, Winters Clothing Club, February 13.
Second Saturday, Madison Clothing Club, February 14.
Second Saturday, Willow Oak Park Clothing Club, February 14.
Third Friday, Willow Oak Park 4-H Club, February 20.
Fourth Friday, Winters Clothing Club, February 27.
Every Tuesday, Dunigan Clothing Club.

COUNTY CLUB COUNCIL

Reference has been made often recently in connection with 4-H Club work of the organization known as the County Club Council. Every organization of any size usually has a governing body or group of people who determine the policies of that organization. Governing 4-H Club work in a way is the function of the County Club Council.

The Council is made up of 4-H Club leaders from the various clubs in the county. 4-H committee members who have been appointed by the Farm Center directors and members of the agricultural extension staff of the county who sit upon this Council in an advisory capacity. In short the County Club Council is related to 4-H Club work in somewhat the same manner as the board of directors of the county Farm Bureau are related to their farm centers.

The Council has adopted a plan of meeting every two months during the year. They have their duly elected officers which for the year 1931 are: D. F. Snyder, chairman; Mrs. Leland Bliss, vice-chairman and Mrs. Ralph Blinn, secretary.

At the January meeting of the County Club Council several items of importance were acted upon and in brief are as follows:

The leaders passed a resolution requesting the Yolo County Farm Bureau board of directors to form a 4-H club department within the county organization. The purpose of the recommendation being for a closer relationship between the two organizations and representation of the Council chairman on the County Board.

Another item of interest is that the 4-H Clothing Clubs will be offered an opportunity to exhibit at the annual livestock show their clothing work. The date for this county function has been set for Saturday, May 9.

One of the functions of the Council is that a portion of the meetings are set aside for leadership training. This usually is done in two groups. The Clothing Club leaders, meeting with Miss Liles and the livestock group meeting as a committee to consider the problems in connection with the livestock club.

This organization of club leaders and committees has grown gradually during the past few years and at present the County Club Council is one of the most active groups within the Farm Bureau organization. The 4-H Club leaders are proud of their organization, however, are open for any and all suggestions for the good of club work.

THE CALIFORNIA WHEAT INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 3)

The combined harvester, which greatly reduces the cost of harvesting, is coming into extensive use and is a stimulus to increased wheat acreage, particularly in those areas which are now not profitable for growing wheat but which may be made profitable by the use of modern machinery.

During the immediate future the trend of wheat production in Europe, with its consequent effect upon the world wheat price, will very largely determine the price that may be expected for California wheat. The year-to-year outlook for California will be given in annual outlook reports.
HAPPY NEW YEAR

Robert Roll, 4-H Club member of Woodland, Yolo County, and his Grand Champion Heavy Beef at the Junior Livestock and Dairy Show in March of 1954 in San Francisco. This animal, which weighed 1100 pounds, was purchased for $1,000 at the Beef and Dairy Show for the Washington Market. Robert started in 4-H Club work in Yolo County more than 2 years ago and is now a veteran of 4-H Club work, and completed four years of Suisun County high school agricultural work, and is now back in 4-H Club work.

JANUARY, 1955

PRICE 10c
FARMERS’ PICNIC

(Organization of Farm Bureau)

AT YOLO

Saturday, All Day, March 7th, 1914

PROGRAM

MORNING

10:00—Music—Winters brass band—20 pieces
10:30—Meeting called to order by J. E. Scarlett of Yolo—Election of Temporary Chairman and Secretary.
10:40—“The Reason” M. H. Stitt, of Guinda.
Outline of work and adoption of Farm bureau constitution; conducted by Prof. B. H. Crocherson, of Washington, D. C.
11:15—“How to Judge a Dairy Cow,” Demonstration with a live cow on the stage, by Dean Van Norman, of the University Farm School, who is also President National Dairymen’s Association.
11:45—Address, Judge Peter J. Shields, Superior Court, Sacramento.
Recess until 1:30 P. M. Old fashioned picnic. Bring your baskets. Hot coffee, cream and sugar will be served by the ladies of Yolo. (A chicken dinner will be served those who do not bring lunch, for a small fee.)

AFTERNOON

1:00—Music by the band.
1:30—Address, Prof, Crocherson; U. S. Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.; “The Duty of the Farm Adviser.”
2:00—Election of officers of Yolo County Farm Bureau.
2:15—Address, Chas., W. Shaw, University of California, Berkeley.
2:45—Address, “Yolo County’s Highway Problem” by Chas. F. Stern, Member California Highway Commission.
Every arrangement is being made for the comfort of guests while at Yolo. There will be good music, good speaking and a general good time for every person who attends.
Bring your basket, well filled; bring the family and tell your neighbor about it.

LET’S ALL GO

To Yolo, Saturday, March 7th, All Day, 1914
**START YOU OWN GARDEN - LETTUCE**

**LEVEL**
K-6

---

**MATERIALS**
- Three to six packets of lettuce seeds of various varieties
- Potting soil
- Planting containers
- Gardening gloves
- Spray bottle or small watering can

**OBJECTIVE**
Learn about the growth cycle of plants and how to create your own indoor garden.

**VOCABULARY**
- Seed varieties
- Potting soil
- Plant
- Harvest

---

**STEP 1**
Select what type of lettuce varieties you would like to grow. Look for quick-maturing varieties, such as ‘Tom Thumb’ or ‘Black Seeded Simpson’. See the attached list of lettuce varieties.

**STEP 2**
Select a space for your lettuce garden. Locate a window that provides the most sunlight possible. Generally windows facing the south receive the most sunlight followed by those facing west. Optimally, choose a location that received 8 or more hours of sunlight.

**STEP 3**
Once your site is selected, have fill containers with moistened potting soil. Either small individual pots or trays can be used. Plant the seeds as directed. Most lettuce seeds should be planted about 1 inch apart and just barely covered with soil. Laying a ruler across the surface of the soil to measure the distance evenly. Gently moisten the soil with water.

**STEP 4**
Continue to water your seeds. Track the growth of your plants using the attached Lettuce Growth Chart. If you want to add another element, you can try growing the plants in different locations.

**STEP 5**
Once the leaves on the greens are a few inches tall, it’s time to start harvesting. Remember that you won’t be growing full heads of lettuce. Harvest a few leaves at a time from each plant and then let them grow again. Using scissors simply cut the greens 1 inch above the soil line, leaving a few larger leaves in the center to keep plants healthy. Lettuce will grow back to yield another harvest in a couple of weeks. After a few harvests the plant stems may get thick and the leaves may remain small. This indicates it’s time to compost the potting mix and roots, and start over.

**PLANT MORE!**
- Check out https://kidsgardening.org/lesson-plans/ for more gardening activities.

---

Share your finished projects on Facebook or Instagram and be sure to tag @YoloArts!
# LETTUCE VARIETIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lettuce</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tom Thumb</td>
<td>Small cabbage-like heads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Seeded Simpson</td>
<td>A leaf lettuce with large, upright heads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romaine</td>
<td>Deep green, long leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisphead</td>
<td>Green leaves on the outside, white and crisp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterhead</td>
<td>Large, soft, and tender leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leafy, frilly</td>
<td>Crispy leaf and broad, found as green and red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frilly mix</td>
<td>leaf varieties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# GROWTH CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lettuce</th>
<th>Expected Growth Rate</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 3</th>
<th>Week 4</th>
<th>Week 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romaine</td>
<td>28 days baby, 55 full size</td>
<td>Grow lights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Windowsill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# KWL CHART

**What do you know?**
- Lettuce is good for you
- Common lettuce types include romaine, and butterhead
- Spinach is not a type of lettuce, but is great in salads and good for you

**What do you want to know?**
- How long does it take to grow lettuce?
- Why is lettuce good for you?

**What did you learn?**

Share your finished projects on Facebook or Instagram and be sure to tag @YoloArts!
Rice in the Valley

Rice production and consumption has grown steadily since the early 1900s.

The first commercial rice crop was cultivated in Butte County in 1912. In 1915, the first successful experimental rice crop of six acres was harvested by Dickson Stephens on the Oakdale Ranch along Cache Creek, in what is now Esparto. Rice seemed to thrive in the dense and clay-like soil of Yolo County.

The Japanese rice variety, with its short grain, high yield and grain uniformity, grew particularly well in the climate of Yolo County. Due to the hot and dry spring and summer, rice could be grown from April until October.

The primary challenge for rice farmers at the beginning of the 20th century was insufficient irrigation systems. Rice crops must be submerged in water to grow effectively, so establishing irrigation channels became a top priority for many farmers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Acreage devoted to rice cultivation</th>
<th>Bushels of rice produced</th>
<th>Average price per bushel produced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>$1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>6,100</td>
<td>293,000</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>2,268,000</td>
<td>$1.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>53,000</td>
<td>3,263,000</td>
<td>$1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>5,600,000</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>106,220</td>
<td>7,011,000</td>
<td>$1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>142,000</td>
<td>7,881,000</td>
<td>$2.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>162,000</td>
<td>9,720,000</td>
<td>$1.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Rice has opened up a new industry for lands which had been deemed unfit for anything but wheat, on account of the clay soil conditions."

---

"Rice in the Valley"
**Wheat in the Valley**

Rice production and consumption has grown steadily since the early 1890s.

Many pioneers came to California in 1850 in search of gold, but they found something much more precious, wheat!

Pioneers who came from the Midwest knew about farming and found that California's nutrient rich soil and temperate climate made it perfect for growing wheat, barley and corn. Lacking sophisticated implements they created implements from wood, steel and horsepower to plow, seed and harvest their fields. The region's soil and climate made it ideal for dry farming, meaning it did not require irrigation.

In 1890 wheat became Yolo County’s top crop. The use of irrigation increased the yield of the crop. With the invention and implementation of steam engines to harvest, wheat became the number one export in the region.

In 1893, because of competition from Midwest farmers, and the high cost of transportation, the California wheat market crashed and wheat farmers went bankrupt. Farmers had to turn to planting other crops, such as fruit to survive.

Wheat is still grown in Yolo County today, but not to the level that it was grown and harvested in the late 1800s.
TOMATOES

Fun Facts

Tomato Genetics Stock Center at UCD Davis has more than 2,750 genetic varieties of tomatoes.

Each man, woman and child in America consumes almost 80 pounds of tomatoes each year.

California is the largest producer of tomatoes, with 9 out of 10 tomatoes coming from the golden state.

Tomato season is July through September and harvesters run 24 hrs a day.

Tomatoes in the Valley

Automation in the 1950s revolutionized tomato harvesting and food production in Yolo County.

From hand picking to machine harvesting, advances in agriculture during the 1950's were the result of farmers and scientists working together to create more abundant and efficient ways to grow crops.

On major challenge to tomato harvesting is the tomato plant itself. Tomatoes were delicate and did not ripen uniformly so it was necessary to send farm laborers into the fields to hand pick tomatoes as they ripened. One of the first steps toward mechanized harvesting was developing a tomato that ripened over a short period of time and was adaptable for machine harvesting by having a thick skin. Jack Hanna, a plat geneticist at UC Davis developed a variety of tomato which more hearty and could be machine harvested.

Mechanization was part of the United State's ability to be competitive in the agriculture market. Mechanization also fueled the tomato industry as processing and canning plants expanded in the central valley and ketchup became a style of the American diet.
Students will understand the importance of close observation in drawing, color theory, and basic watercolor painting techniques.

**OBJECTIVE**

Extend the lesson by having the students draw the environment around their still life composition after Step 2. The environment should be outlined and painted as directed in Step 3.

**MATERIALS**

- Watercolor Papers
- Pencils
- Extra Fine Tip Sharpies
- Watercolor Palettes
- Paint Brushes
- Cups for Water
- Color Wheel (optional)

**VOCABULARY**

- Composition | Foreground | Middleground
- Background | Color | Line | Contour
- Primary Colors | Secondary Colors | Tertiary Colors

**ADAPTATIONS**

- Watercolor Papers
- Pencils
- Extra Fine Tip Sharpies
- Watercolor Palettes
- Paint Brushes
- Cups for Water
- Color Wheel (optional)

**STEP 1**

As a class, work together to create two still life compositions with the faux produce provided. Discuss the compositions created. Which fruits or vegetables are more prominent? What shapes make up the different objects, how would you draw them? What colors are needed to paint this composition? If mixing colors, discuss primary, secondary, and tertiary colors.

**STEP 2**

Give students 3 sheets of scrap paper, set a timer for 2-3 minutes, and instruct students to remain quiet for focus, keep their eyes on the still life composition, not to look at their paper, and to draw their still life using one continuous line. Prompt students to pay close attention to each objects unique physical attributes as they draw and to go slowly. Once students have practiced their blind contour drawings a few times, set a timer for 5-10 minutes and have students do one more on their sheet of Watercolor Paper.

**STEP 3**

Have students outline their drawing with sharpie. Next, have students paint their drawing. This is a great time to recall any earlier discussions about color theory.

**STEP 4**

As a class, have students share their paintings. Have students reflect on their compositions - Which areas did they enjoy drawing/painting? Which areas did they find challenging? What might they do differently in the future?

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Yolo Arts YCHC
Yolo County Historical Collection

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