



2024-2025 CALENDAR

*How are science and agriculture related?
Look inside to find out!*



Photos by Illinois Farm Bureau® photographers



AWESOME AG QUESTION:

Can an egg from the grocery store hatch a baby chick?

AUGUST 2024

Illinois
AGRICULTURE
in the ClassroomSM

Scan to answer
the question
and learn more!



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1 The term poultry refers to chickens, turkeys, ducks, ostriches, emus, quail, pheasants, geese, or pigeons raised for meat or eggs.	2 All poultry are oviparous which means their young hatch out of an egg.	3
4	5 Each hen lays approximately one egg a day, or about 300 in a year!	6 The outer covering of the egg is called the shell. It is composed mostly of calcium carbonate and protects the rest of the egg.	7 The color of the egg shell is determined by the breed of chicken laying the egg. The color of the yolk depends on the hen's diet.	8 Chickens need grit, which is a mixture of angular, hard crushed rock, in their diet to help them digest their food and to produce eggs.	9 Only eggs that are fertilized by a rooster will hatch. The eggs we buy from the store to eat are not fertilized.	10
11	12 As a chicken embryo develops in a fertilized egg, the yolk provides nourishment, and the albumen cushions the embryo.	13 Baby chickens, quails, and pheasants are called chicks; baby turkeys are called poults; and baby ducks are called ducklings.	14 An incubator is a box which maintains a constant temperature and is used to hatch eggs.	15 Candling is the process of using light to look at the inside of an egg to determine the stage of development.	16 Chicks do not need to eat for the first 24-48 hours of their life, because they absorb the yolk inside their egg just before hatching, which sustains them!	17
18	19 Egg yolks have 6 grams of high-quality protein and naturally contain Vitamin D.	20 Vaccines, paints, shampoos, and animal feed are a few examples of egg by-products.	21 You can tell if an egg is fresh or stale by dropping it in water. A fresh egg will sink, but a stale one will float.	22 For short periods of time, chickens can run up to 9 miles per hour and domestic turkeys can run up to 20 miles per hour!	23 Chickens are not completely flightless. They can get airborne enough to make it over a fence or into a tree.	24
25	26 The top 5 egg producing states are Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, California, and Pennsylvania.	27 Illinois has over 5 million chickens that produce nearly 128 million dozen eggs each year!	28 Chicken is the #1 protein consumed in the United States.	29 The average American eats 91 pounds of chicken and about 250 eggs per year.	30 If all the chickens on earth were evenly distributed among all the people on earth, each person would have at least 3 chickens.	31



AWESOME AG QUESTION:
Can flowers talk to pollinators?

SEPTEMBER 2024

Illinois
AGRICULTURE
in the ClassroomSM

Scan to answer
the question
and learn more!



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2 A pollinator is anything (typically insects) that helps carry pollen from flower to flower.	3 Pollination is a necessary process for all flowering plants to produce seeds and fruits.	4 Pollinators play a critical role in food production. Without pollination, fruits and vegetables would not grow on plants.	5 One out of every three bites of food you eat exists because of pollinators!	6 Pollination involves two main flower parts: pollen, produced in the male part of the flower; and the ovule (egg), produced in the female part of the flower.	7
8	9 Bees and other pollinators are attracted to flowers because of their colorful petals.	10 Different colors of flowers attract different pollinators. Bees like blue, purple, and yellow flowers; while birds prefer red flowers.	11 Pollinators visit flowers to drink their nectar, which is food for them. While they are there, the sticky pollen gets caught on their bodies.	12 When the pollinator visits a different flower, the pollen from the last flower gets dropped off onto the new one, which fertilizes the flower.	13 When the flower is fertilized, it allows a fruit or seed to be produced.	14
15	16 Honey bee colonies are typically made up of one reproductive queen, non-reproductive female worker bees, and male drone bees.	17 The queen bee can live up to five years. Her main job is to lay eggs.	18 On average, the queen bee lays 1,000 to 2,000 eggs per day - and potentially more than a million eggs in her lifetime!	19 All worker bees are female and have assigned jobs, such as cleaning, caring for the young, and guarding the hive.	20 Honey bee hives typically consist of 30,000 to 80,000 workers in summer months.	21
22	23 More than 1,200 agricultural crops rely on pollinators.	24 Pollinators help produce \$18 billion worth of food each year.	25 There are over 4,000 types of bees in the United States. Honey bees are America's primary commercial pollinator.	26 Pollinator habitats have been decreasing across the world in recent years due to development of land. This means fewer pollinators to help produce our food.	27 You can help create new pollinator habitats by planting wildflowers or building bee hotels!	28
29	30 National Pollinator Week is celebrated each year in June. You can celebrate next year during the week of June 23 - 29, 2025!					



AWESOME AG QUESTION:
How are pumpkins harvested?

OCTOBER 2024



Scan to answer
the question
and learn more!



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 Pumpkins are members of the gourd family, which includes cucumber, honeydew melons, cantaloupe, watermelons, and zucchini.	2 Pumpkins are native to Central America and Mexico but now grow on all continents except Antarctica.	3 Pumpkins are angiosperms, which is the scientific name for plants with flowers.	4 Most pumpkin varieties are orange in color. The orange color is a clue that they are full of the antioxidant beta-carotene.	5
6	7 Depending on the variety, pumpkins can range in size from less than one pound to more than 2,000 pounds!	8 Pumpkins are classified as a fruit because they are a part of the plant that contains seeds.	9 Another name for pumpkin seeds is "pepitas." They contain protein and iron and can be roasted as a snack.	10 Pumpkins are good for your body. The filling is rich in vitamin A and potassium.	11 Most pumpkins are grown for processing into canned pumpkin and canned pie mix.	12
13	14 Processing pumpkins are more elongated than carving pumpkins and have a peach-toned color.	15 Pumpkins grown to be used as jack-o'-lanterns are much bigger and a darker color than processing pumpkins.	16 Pumpkins grow on vines that can grow up to 30 feet long!	17 It takes 110-120 days for a pumpkin vine to produce mature pumpkins.	18 Ornamental pumpkins (pumpkins used for jack-o'-lanterns and decorations) are picked by hand to avoid bruising and damage.	19
20	21 Processing pumpkins are harvested in the fall with a machine that moves them into rows, while another elevates them into trucks.	22 The name pumpkin originated from "pepon," the Greek word for "large melon."	23 Native Americans taught the Pilgrims their method of planting corn, beans, and pumpkins together, which they called the "Three Sisters."	24 Morton, Illinois, where 85% of the world's canned pumpkin is processed, is considered the Pumpkin Capital of the World.	25 The Libby's canned pumpkin factory in Morton, Illinois, can turn a truckload of pumpkins into processed canned pumpkin in as little as two hours!	26
27	28 The largest pumpkin pie ever baked weighed 3,699 pounds and was 20 feet in diameter! It took over 1,200 cans of pumpkin to make.	29 In 2023, a Minnesota farmer broke the record for heaviest pumpkin grown in the United States with a pumpkin weighing 2,749 pounds.	30 Each pumpkin contains about 500 seeds.	31 Trevor Hunt holds the world record for most pumpkins carved in an hour. He carved 109 pumpkins, or just 33 seconds per pumpkin.		



AWESOME AG QUESTION:
Do cows make ice cream?

NOVEMBER 2024



Scan to answer
the question
and learn more!



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1 Dairy refers to the food group containing milk and milk products including ice cream, sour cream, butter, yogurt, cheese, buttermilk, and cream cheese.	2
3 	4 Milk provides your body with calcium, which is needed for healthy bones and teeth. It also provides us with protein, vitamin D, and carbohydrates.	5 Milk has every nutrient your body needs to live and is the best recovery drink after a workout.	6 Female dairy cattle who have not yet had a calf are called heifers. A heifer is called a cow after she gives birth to her first calf.	7 All female cows must have a calf to produce milk.	8 Male dairy cattle are called bulls and do not produce milk.	9
10 	11 The gestation (pregnancy) period for cows is nine months. A newborn calf weighs 80-100 pounds at birth.	12 For the first six months, calves drink their mother's milk and eat grass.	13 Dairy farms are routinely inspected to ensure the cows are safe and healthy and their environment is clean and sanitary.	14 Dairy cows drink 30-50 gallons of water per day. That is about an entire bathtub full of water!	15 The average dairy cow produces 8 gallons of milk per day. That is more than 2,300 gallons, or 19,825 pounds of milk each year!	16
17 	18 Dairy cows eat hay, silage, and grain. Silage is fermented corn, wheat, or hay with the stalks and leaves.	19 Dairy cattle are called ruminants because they have four compartments in their stomach. This allows them to digest tough food like grasses.	20 A dairy cow spends 8 hours a day chewing her cud. That's like spending an entire school day chewing!	21 A cow turns grass into milk within 2-3 days of digestion.	22 Each year, U.S. dairy farmers provide milk to make more than 1 billion gallons of ice cream and 7 billion pounds of cheese!	23
24 	25 Illinois has about 79,000 dairy cows that produce close to 2 billion pounds of milk a year.	26 The dairy industry supplies jobs to over 11,600 Illinois residents.	27 97% of all U.S. dairy farms are family-owned and operated.	28 The average American consumes almost 25 gallons of milk a year!	29 25 gallons of milk can make 9 gallons of ice cream, 25 pounds of cheese, or 11 pounds of butter.	30



AWESOME AG QUESTION:
Why do pigs live in barns?

DECEMBER 2024



Scan to answer
the question
and learn more!



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2 The pig dates back 40 million years. Fossils indicate that wild pig-like animals roamed forests and swamps in Europe and Asia.	3 Pigs were domesticated in China around 4900 BC. By 1500 BC, they were being raised in Europe.	4 There are over 180 species of pigs worldwide. The most popular breed of pig in North America is the Yorkshire, which is a white pig with pointy ears.	5 Pork is the food product that comes from pigs. Some examples are bacon, ham, ribs, and pork chops.	6 Pork is packed full of nutrients like iron, thiamin, niacin, zinc, and B-vitamins that all help our bodies function and stay healthy.	7
8	9 Pigs are given a nutritionally balanced diet consisting of corn, soybeans, vitamins, and minerals to keep them healthy and help them grow.	10 As pigs grow, they can eat up to nine pounds of feed per day.	11 Most pigs are raised indoors to keep them safe from extreme weather conditions, predators, and harmful diseases.	12 Hog manure is often spread on fields as fertilizer because it is a great source of nitrogen that plants need to grow.	13 Pig by-products are used for over 500 different items, including many medicines like insulin.	14
15	16 Insulin is made from pigs' adrenal glands and helps people with diabetes lower their blood sugar.	17 In Illinois, there are around 2,153 pig farms that raise more than 5.25 million pigs.	18 Illinois ranks fourth in pork production in the United States.	19 Illinois pig farmers produce 2.1 billion pounds of pork each year. That's more than 6 billion pork chops!	20 The pork industry supplies over 57,000 jobs in Illinois. This includes pork production, feed and equipment suppliers, transporters, and processors.	21
22	23 Americans consume 318 million pounds of ham in the holiday season!	24 Pork accounts for 40% of all meat consumed worldwide, making it the most consumed animal protein.	25 There are currently about 2 billion pigs on Earth that live on every continent except Antarctica.	26 Adult pigs can run up to 11 miles per hour!	27 Pigs have an excellent sense of smell. The tip of their snout is connected to muscles that give it strength to root in the ground and find food.	28
29	30 Pigs cannot sweat! That's why you often see them "wallowing" in mud puddles – to cool off. This is also why they often live inside climate-controlled barns.	31 The average full-grown pig weighs around 300 pounds. The heaviest pig ever recorded was named Big Bill, who weighed 2,552 pounds!				



AWESOME AG QUESTION:

My dog doesn't wear shoes,
so why do horses?

JANUARY 2025



Scan to answer
the question
and learn more!



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1 Horses belong to the Equus family. The term Equus comes from the ancient Greek word meaning quickness.	2 There are more than 300 different breeds of horses and ponies!	3 Horses are ungulates – mammals with hooves.	4
5	6 Horses' hooves need to be trimmed every 6-8 weeks and are trimmed by professionals called farriers.	7 Horses only breathe through their noses and not through their mouths like humans.	8 The average lifespan of a horse is 20-25 years, although they can live for up to 30 years.	9 The scientific name for the study of horses is called "hippology."	10 Horses are pregnant for almost a full year!	11
12	13 A baby horse is called a foal. When a foal is born, its legs are almost their full adult length.	14 Baby foals can weigh up to 150 pounds at birth.	15 Foals can stand within two hours of being born.	16 Foals are often born with no teeth, but they get their first teeth within the first eight days.	17 Modern day equines are classified into four groups based on their size: miniatures, ponies, light weights, and heavy weights, or draft horses.	18
19	20 Horses have strong teeth, sharp ears, keen eyes, and a good sense of smell.	21 Horses are herbivores, which mean they only eat vegetation, preferably grass and hay.	22 Horses have lived on Earth for more than 50 million years, evolving from much smaller creatures. They were first domesticated between 4000 and 3000 B.C.	23 Horses and mules were the only means of power on a farm until the tractor was developed in the early 1900s.	24 The term "horsepower," coined by engineer James Watt, compares the amount of work done by an engine to the work of 1 horse in 8 hours.	25
26	27 The oldest known horse was born in England in 1760. His name was Old Billy and he lived to be 62 years old!	28 The most expensive horse ever sold was a Thoroughbred racehorse named Fusaichi Pegasus, who was purchased in 2000 for \$70 million.	29 Today, horses are used on cattle ranches for rounding up herds of cattle. They are also used by the police, in competitions and racing, and for therapy and recreation.	30 Horseback riding is proven to have therapeutic benefits to humans with physical and mental illnesses and aid people with disabilities.	31 In Illinois, 645,000 acres of land are used for horse-related purposes.	



AWESOME AG QUESTION:
Why do cattle chew their cud?

FEBRUARY 2025



Scan to answer
the question
and learn more!

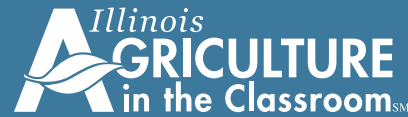


SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1
2	3 Cattle are a part of the bovine (Bovidae) family, which also includes sheep, goats, bison, and antelopes.	4 There are many breeds of cattle. The most popular breed is Angus, which is solid black in color and known for its high quality of meat.	5 Male cattle used for breeding are called bulls and male cattle used for meat are called steers.	6 Beef is the meat that comes from beef cattle. Hamburger, steak, and brisket are examples of beef.	7 Ground beef is the most popular form of beef. This is what is used to make hamburgers.	8
9	10 One serving of beef is 3 ounces and provides more than half of your required protein for the day.	11 Cattle can eat up to 40 pounds of food a day which includes grass, hay, corn, and silage!	12 Silage is fermented corn, wheat, or hay with the stalks and leaves, that is chopped and fed to cattle.	13 Cattle are ruminants. They have four-compartment stomachs that help them digest very tough food like grass.	14 After chewing and swallowing grass, they regurgitate and re-chew the partially digested food. This is called "chewing the cud."	15
16	17 While they are out grazing, cattle help scatter seeds, trim wild grass, and aerate the soil with their hooves.	18 Beef cattle have cloven, or split, hooves.	19 Beef cattle only sleep about 4 hours a day!	20 A 1200-pound beef animal will produce approximately 500 pounds of meat.	21 The U.S. supplies 19% of the world's beef supply with 10% of the world's cattle.	22
23	24 In 2020, there were close to 1.4 million cattle and calves on Illinois farms.	25 The top 2 leading counties in Illinois for beef production are Adams and JoDaviess.	26 We use every part of a steer after harvest. While 40% of the average weight of a steer is edible meat, the rest is used for by-products.	27 By-products are all products, except for beef, that come from beef cattle. Paints, plastics, soaps, insulation, and medicines are some examples.	28 One cowhide can produce 11 basketballs, 144 baseballs, or 20 footballs.	



AWESOME AG QUESTION:
How is bread made?

MARCH 2025



Scan to answer
the question
and learn more!



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1
2	3 Wheat is the most harvested crop in the world.	4 Wheat is a member of the grass family and produces a dry, edible seed known as a kernel which is used mostly for human consumption.	5 Thousands of varieties of wheat fall into six classes: hard red winter, hard red spring, soft red winter, hard white, soft white, and durum.	6 Most of the wheat grown in Illinois is soft red winter wheat, which is used to make cereals, cakes, cookies, and pretzels.	7 Wheat flour contains a protein substance called gluten. Wheat flour is great for baking since the gluten makes the dough elastic.	8
9	10 Wheat is planted by a drill that digs tiny furrows just deep enough to plant the wheat seed.	11 A kernel of wheat, sometimes called the wheat berry, is the seed from which the wheat plant grows.	12 Wheat produces only one cotyledon, or seed leaf, so it is classified as a monocotyledon.	13 Wheat plants grow many leaves and send up 3-12 stems called tillers. A spike develops at the top of each tiller and matures into a wheat head.	14 A spike is the head of a wheat plant and contains between 50 and 75 kernels.	15
16	17 The wheat plant below the spiked head is called straw after harvest.	18 Depending on the variety of wheat, the kernels can be white, yellow, red, or purple.	19 Cultivated wheat originated in the "cradle of civilization" in the Tigris and Euphrates River Valley, near what is now Iraq.	20 Swiss lake dwellers ground wheat kernels, mixed the flour with water, and baked the first flatbreads as early as 7000-6000 B.C.	21 Nearly 50% of the U.S. wheat crop is sold and exported to about 60 nations around the world.	22
23	24 Illinois ranks 10th in the nation in wheat production.	25 About 83% of the wheat produced in Illinois is grown in the southern half of the state, where there is a longer growing season.	26 In 2022, Illinois harvested 560,000 acres of wheat.	27 About 95% of the wheat produced is common wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) also known as bread wheat.	28 One bushel of wheat can make about 90 one-pound loaves of whole-wheat bread!	29
30	One bushel of wheat can make 5,000 cookies!	31				



AWESOME AG QUESTION:
How are new apple trees made?

APRIL 2025



Scan to answer
the question
and learn more!



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 Apples are a part of the rose family, which also includes plants like pears, plums, almonds, and roses.	2 The science of growing apples is called "pomology."	3 Apple trees can live for more than 100 years.	4 Apples are considered a nutritional powerhouse because they contain a variety of vitamins and nutrients.	5
6	7 Apples contain Vitamins A, C, B6, and B12, along with thiamin and niacin. These are vitamins and nutrients that help our bodies function.	8 Don't peel your apple! Two-thirds of the fiber in an apple and many antioxidants are found in the peel. Antioxidants help reduce cell damage.	9 A medium sized apple has 5 grams of fiber, which is 20% of the recommended daily allowance.	10 It takes anywhere from four to ten years for an apple tree to produce its first apple.	11 Most apple trees are grown by grafting or budding onto existing rootstocks.	12
13	14 Budding and grafting are beneficial for creating new apple varieties. New varieties create new tastes, colors, and resistance to diseases.	15 The blossoms on apple trees need to be pollinated for fruit development. Many apple growers place beehives in their orchards to promote pollination.	16 Early each season, apple trees must undergo a "thinning" process where you pick off most of the small fruits to leave about one apple every six inches.	17 Archeologists have found evidence that humans have enjoyed apples since at least 6500 B.C.	18 The apple tree originated from central Asia, near the Caspian and Black Seas. In 1620, the pilgrims brought apples to the United States.	19
20	21 In 1666 Sir Isaac Newton saw an apple fall from a tree. This made him think about gravity and in 1687 he published the Universal Law of Gravity.	22 On August 21, 2007, the GoldRush apple was officially made Illinois' State Fruit. The GoldRush apple is a hybrid sweet-tart yellow apple.	23 It took scientists 30 years to create the perfect Honeycrisp apple.	24 On average, there are 240 million bushels of apples grown in the U.S. each year. That's about 30 billion apples!	25 There are over 2,500 varieties of apples grown in the United States, and over 7,500 grown around the world.	26
27	28 The largest apple ever picked from a tree was grown by Chisato Iwasaki in Hirosaki City, Japan. It weighed 4 pounds 1 ounce!	29 The oldest producing apple tree on record was 219 years old.	30 The average person eats 65 apples per year!			



AWESOME AG QUESTION:
How did corn get in my Cheetos?

MAY 2025



Scan to answer
the question
and learn more!



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1 Corn is a grain, not a vegetable, and is part of the grass family.	2 There are several types of corn. The most common types are field corn, sweet corn, and popcorn.	3
4	5 Dent corn, or field corn, is higher in starch and lower in sugar than sweet corn. Sweet corn is the type of corn bought from the market and eaten straight off the cob.	6 Sweet corn is sweeter because the starch turns into sugar.	7 The corn plant is made up of stalks, tassels, husks, ears, leaves, roots, and kernels.	8 A kernel is the seed of the corn plant. One ear of corn averages 800 kernels.	9 Each corn kernel contains four major components: starch, protein, oil, and fiber.	10
11	12 The tassel is the tuft at the top of the corn plant and contains the pollen.	13 Once a corn plant tassels, pollen from the tassel lands on the silk of the ear and travels down to make one kernel of corn.	14 Long, silky threads found at the top of an ear of corn are called silks. There is one silk for each kernel of corn that will develop!	15 Each corn plant produces just one or two ears of corn and is ready to harvest after approximately 120 days of growth.	16 The majority of corn grown in Illinois is field corn, which is used for animal feed, processing, and ethanol production.	17
18	19 Ethanol is a high-performance, locally grown, renewable fuel made from corn. It is biodegradable and does not pollute groundwater.	20 Corn can even be used to make plastic! Corn plastic is biodegradable and more environmentally friendly than petroleum-based plastic.	21 An acre of corn will give off 4,000 gallons of water per day in the form of evaporation.	22 Over half of all the corn grown in the United States is grown in four states: Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, which are all part of the "corn belt."	23 Of the corn grown in Illinois, 39% is exported, 26% is used to make ethanol, 20% is processed, and 9% is used for animal feed.	24
25	26 America's corn farmers are the most productive in the world, growing 20% more corn per acre than any other nation.	27 Illinois produces enough corn each year to fill a train of box cars stretching more than 7,600 miles, or from here to Hong Kong!	28 Corn is called maize by most countries, which comes from the Spanish word 'maiz.'	29 Popcorn is the official Illinois State Snack Food.	30 One bushel of corn will sweeten more than 400 cans of Coca-Cola!	31



AWESOME AG QUESTION:
Are there soybeans in our car?

JUNE/JULY 2025



Scan to answer
the question
and learn more!



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2 The soybean plant is a type of legume. These bushy, green plants grow 3-5 feet tall.	3	4 Soybeans are a great source of protein, essential amino acids, essential vitamins, and minerals.	5	6 Soybeans are good for crop rotation because they leave nitrogen in the soil for the next crop.	7
8	9	10 Soybeans are used for animal and human consumption, as well as consumer and industrial use.	11	12 The soybean is one of the most versatile seeds grown in the world.	13	14
15	16 Soybean plants grow fast in the summer heat and can grow an inch a day!	17	18 Each soybean plant grows 60-80 pods, and each pod has three to four beans inside.	19	20 Soybeans are small round seeds, each with a tiny, brown spot called a hilum.	21
22	23	24 In the fall, the soybean plant turns brown and the leaves drop off before they are harvested.	25	26 After harvest, soybeans are transported by trucks, trains, and barges for export.	27	28
29	30 One bushel of soybeans weighs 60 pounds and can produce 48 pounds of soybean meal.					

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 Henry Ford experimented with soy-based plastics in the production of his cars.	2	3 George Washington Carver invented a process for making paints and stains from soybeans.	4	5
6	7 In the 1920s, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg developed soy milk and meat substitutes from soybeans.	8	9 During the Civil War, soybeans were used in place of coffee beans because coffee was scarce.	10	11 Illinois plants enough soybeans to cover nine million football fields!	12
13	14	15 Decatur, Illinois is the Soybean Capital of the World.	16	17 In 2021, Illinois farmers raised around 672 million bushels of soybeans on over 10 million acres!	18	19
20	21 Illinois livestock farmers use 623,000 tons of soybean meal annually.	22	23 The average American consumes nearly half a cup of soybeans in some form each day.	24	25 One acre of soybeans can produce 82,368 crayons.	26
27	28	29 Today, every Ford vehicle contains 31,251 soybeans in the form of foam and plastic.	30	31 Soy ink is used in over 95 percent of America's daily newspapers.		



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