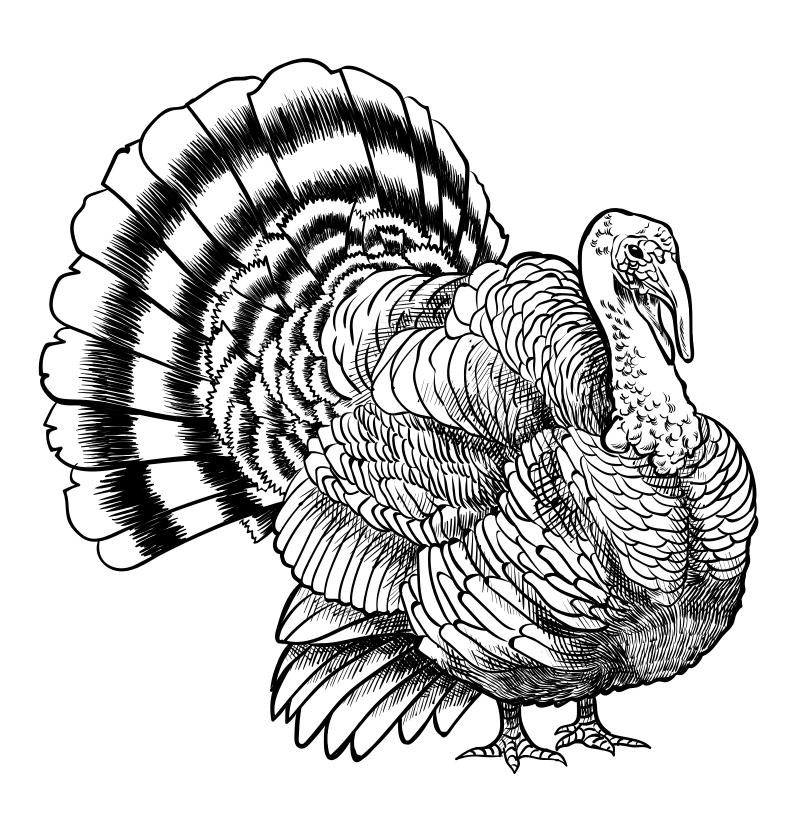


ORIGINS OF YOUR FAVORITE THANKSGIVING FOODS

DICKINSON COLLEGE FARM SUSTAINABLE EARTH EDUCATION PROGRAM

WINTER 2022

Color Me!



Station One: The Three Sisters

Corn, Beans, and Squash

Step One: Read the story of the traditional "three sisters" method of growing

Step Two: Fill out the 'investigation' worksheet on the following page!





Station One: The Three Sisters

Write some characteristics that describe each of the Three
Sisters Crops

| Corn | Beans | Squash |
|------|-------|--------|
| | | |
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Station One: The Three Sisters

1) What does each sister represent in the story?

2) How do the sisters support one another in the story?

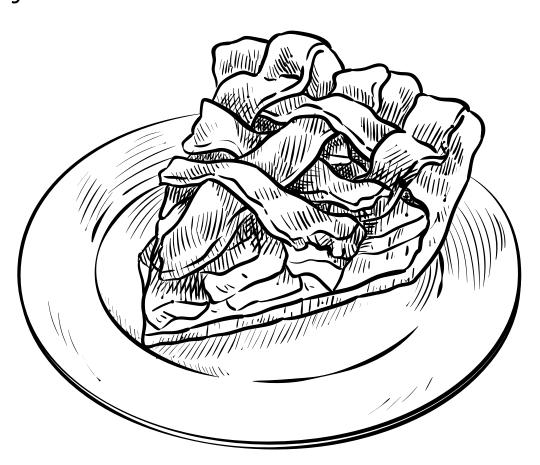
3) How do the three crops work together to grow?



Station Two: Slice of Gratity4e

Along with eating yummy goods, thanksgiving is also a holiday in which many people practice 'giving thanks' to those they are grateful for.

For this activity, you are going to be making a "pie of thanks," in which each slice of pie represents something you are thankful for!

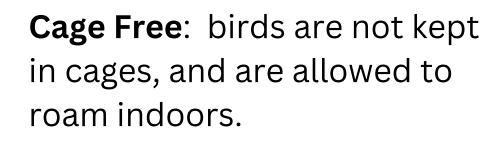


Station Three: Tyrkey

When talking about a thanksgiving meal, there is nothing more essential than the turkey. Every year, the United States alone produces around 220 million turkeys!

When buying a turkey in the supermarket, there are several different terms that you may have seen.

Free Range: birds have access to the outdoors, including grass, for at least part of the day



Station Three: Tyrkey

Question #1:

If you were a turkey, would you rather be 'free range' or 'cage free'? Why?

Question #2:

Do you think its important for turkeys to spend time outdoors? Why or why not?

Activity:

Make a hand turkey!

Following the example at the station, use construction paper and markers to trace your hand and make your own turkey!

Station Fou Carrots

Another common thanksgiving favorite is the carrot. Carrots are **tubers,** or "root vegetables," which means that they grow almost completely underground!

Just like other plants, the life cycle of the carrot begins once **the seed** is planted underground. When it reaches the right temperature and moisture conditions, the seed will begin to **sprout**, sending **roots** downwards and a **shoot** upwards.

Eventually, the shoot grows tall enough that it emerges from the soil, and begins to grow **leaves**. ***(These leaves have a very unique look to them. Look at the carrots on the table. How would you describe the shape of the leaves?)****

Station Fou Carrots

Meanwhile, the roots below begin to grow **longer** and **wider** and become **dark orange**. This is the **carrot** forming.

The leaves are continuing to grow, outwards and upwards. Once the leaves are tall enough, they will begin to produce **stalks** that support **white flowers**.

These white flowers contain the **seeds** of the carrots. Once they have been **pollinated**, the seeds are ready to be harvested, and planted again to create new carrot plants!

Station Four: Carrots

Activity #1:

- Take a piece of construction paper and a baggie (both on the station.)
- Using the story of the life cycle of the seed you just read, place the parts of the carrot's life in order.

Activity #2:

Let's Move It!

Find an open space. Can you create a dance that represents the life cycle of the carrot? (For example, start crouched to be the seed, and then sprout upwards when you have emerged from the soil!)

Station Five: Potatos

Similar to the carrot, potatoes are grown underground.

****Did you know?! In the United States, there are over 200 different varieties of potatoes sold. These include the Yukon gold, the king Edward, and the Laura! If you had a type of potato, what would *you* name it?

Activity:

Today we are going to be creating stamps using potatoes. On the table in front of you are potatoes, paint, brushes and paper. You can use some of the stamps already made, or make your own!
**Tip: potato stamps are great when making wrapping paper!

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