



GRADE 2

Farm to School Lesson

Suggested Month:	March
Topic:	Local Food systems—Alternative Food System: Farmers Markets
Monthly Essential Question:	What is local food?
Content Areas Addressed:	Agriculture, math, literacy.

Standards Addressed:

- Ask and answer such questions as *who, what, where, when, why, and how* to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text. (CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.2.1)
- Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a *grade 2 topic or subject area*. (CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.2.4)
- Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about *grade 2 topics and texts* with peers and adults in small and larger groups. (CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.2.1a, c)
- Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media. (CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.2.2)
- Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify comprehension, gather additional information, or deepen understanding of a topic or issue. (CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.2.3)
- Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently. (CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.2.5)

Key Terms: Local Foods Growing Conditions	Materials Needed: Blank Paper Sampling food	Writing utensils
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Introduction: (5 min) *Introduce essential question—“What is local food? We have discussed where food comes from and how it gets to the grocery store. Today we are going to discuss what it means to buy local food and how we can shop for it. Raise your hand if you have shopped at a farmers market. The fresh foods sold at a farmers market are considered local, that means the farmers grew the food very close by. Because of that, the food at each farmers market is going to be different. A farmers market in Wisconsin is going to have a lot of vegetables and fruits like strawberries and apples, but a farmers market in Florida is going to have vegetables and fruits like oranges and mangos. The reason why there is a difference is because of growing conditions, which considers things like the outside temperature, type of soil, and amount of sunlight. In Wisconsin we have a very short growing season because of the long winters. We can either choose to grow our foods in greenhouses or hoop houses to extend the growing season, or find plants that can mature in a short time. Let’s watch a video to learn more about farmers markets.” (<http://www.nourishlife.org/2011/03/farmers-markets/>)

Development: (20 min) “We are going to start by thinking about a farmers market in Wisconsin. There are both summer and winter farmers markets in Green Bay. Has anyone gone to a winter farmers market? Winter farmers markets in Wisconsin do not have as much fresh, local fruits and vegetables as the summer markets because of the cold weather. Most of the local food at the winter markets has been dried or canned. Those of you who have been to a farmers market, can you share one thing you saw, heard, or experienced? (Pick 5 people to share). Can five people share a fruit or vegetable they have seen at the farmers market in the summer? (Tomatoes, onion, lettuce, asparagus, strawberries, peppers, apples, etc.). Conduct the ‘Trip to the Farmers Market’ activity. Split the class into four groups. Assign each group to a farmers market. Ask students how they think the markets got their names (the four things needed to grow plants) . Tell them that these fruits and vegetables are the produce that they will be selling at their farmers market today. The goal is that each groups want to try to sell the most produce. Start by having each group draw a picture (on a scrap piece of paper) of their farmers market booth and draw their fruits and vegetables in their stand. In order to get people to buy their fruits and vegetables, they are going to give each fruit or vegetable a funny/creative adjective to describe it. “Does anybody know what an adjective is?” So if I was trying to sell an onion I would call them ‘out of this world onions’ or if it were a tomato I would call it a ‘tasty tomato’. Try to come up with an adjective that starts with the same letter as your fruit or vegetable. The farmers market names are a good example of adjectives that start with same letter as noun. Have each group share their fruit or vegetable names. Are any of your fruits or vegetables local to WI? (All of the fruits and vegetables listed are local to WI.) You can also discuss whether the fruits and vegetables that are listed could we found at a winter or summer farmers market. Each market group has one vegetable that could be sold at a winter market. These vegetables grow late in the WI growing season and can be stored for a long period of time. Some fruits and vegetables can be grown in the summer months and canned. The canned produce can then be sold at winter markets. Would we be able to find a pineapple or banana being sold at the farmers markets in Wisconsin? No, because they are not local to the area. Farmers can not grow those fruits and vegetables in the WI climate.

Sampling & Closure: (5 min) *Review essential question. “As we talked about before, not all of the foods can be purchased all year at a farmers market because of the growing conditions and seasons. Many of the foods at the grocery store can come from local farms. Next time you go to the grocery store with your parents, see if you can find the word “local” near the fruits and vegetables. That word means the grocery store bought the food from a farm in Wisconsin. Ask your parents if you can go to the farmers market this summer to explore the wide variety of local foods you can buy.”