Almost 90% of Nevada is managed by the United States Federal Government for all people to use. That is why it is called “public land.”

Most of this public land is considered to be “multiple-use,” meaning its use is shared by many different animals and people. Name as many users of public lands as you can:

___________________________________________________________________________

Many beef cattle and sheep ranchers in Nevada pay a fee to use certain areas of these public lands, which are called “allofments,” to graze their animals. Ranchers must also manage and make “improvements” on their allotments, such as installing windmills to pump water for both livestock and wildlife.

Can you think of ways that animals grazing on public lands can help prevent or reduce wildfires?

___________________________________________________________________________

Name three things ranchers do on public lands that are also of benefit to other users, such as wildlife:

1. _______________________________________________________________________

2. _______________________________________________________________________

3. _______________________________________________________________________


Helping People Help the Land
An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer
Beef and corn are two commodities raised in Nevada.

Did you know . . . the corn we eat is called sweet corn? But did you know that farmers also grow field corn? They use field corn to feed cows, pigs, and other farm animals. Field corn is used to make thousands of products that you and your family uses. Can you guess what products on this page are made with corn?

Did you know . . . that it takes 3,000 cows to supply the National Football League with enough leather for a year’s supply of footballs? Can you guess what objects shown on the page are made from beef or beef by-products?

Did you know . . . alfalfa is supposedly the oldest plant used for livestock feed? Records of its use date back to as early as 1,000 BC in the Middle East. Alfalfa sprouts are used in salads, and the leaves may also be used raw or cooked as a vegetable.

* Some of the products from cattle are shoes, candles, hamburgers, shampoo, film, bandage strips, luggage, steak, marshmallows, gelatin, drugs like insulin and thyroid medication, violin strings, and dog chews.

* Soda, jam, peanut butter, batteries, paper, cosmetics, toothpaste, cleansers, crayons, absorbents, medicines, adhesives and solvents can all have corn as an ingredient in one way or another. Batteries, for example, utilize cornstarch. Dextrins, made from cornstarch, are used in crayons. Oxidized cornstarch is spread over aspirin and super-absorbant cornstarch is found in some disposable diapers.

The crops and livestock raised on Nevada farms contribute to a number of products we use everyday. There are so many products that it’s difficult to list them all. Check out the Web site below to find more:

http://www.nv.nrcs.usda.gov/about/education.html

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**Nevada Facts**

**Capital:** Carson City  
**Population:** 2,565,382 (2007 estimate)  
**Nickname:** Silver State  
**State Bird:** Mountain Bluebird  
**State Flower:** Sagebrush  
**State Animal:** Desert Bighorn Sheep  
**Largest City:** Las Vegas  
**State Tree:** Single Leaf Pinion and Bristlecone Pine  
**Number of Counties:** 17  
**State Soil:** Orovada

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**How well do you know your counties?**

When you unscramble the letters listed below, they spell the names of the counties in Nevada. Look at the Nevada map to help you do this activity.

COLLINN  
RALSMEDAE  
TMUBDOLH  
APRIUK  
HOWESA  
DREALN  
TWEIN NIEP  
GASLUDO  
REALNIM  
ROANGS TYIC  
NERPSIGN  
LIHURHCLC  
KEOL  
YINLO  
EYN  
LARKC  
RTEYOS

Name the county you live in.  
Name two agricultural commodities produced in the county where you live.  
Name a county other than the one where you live.  
Name two agricultural commodities produced in this county.