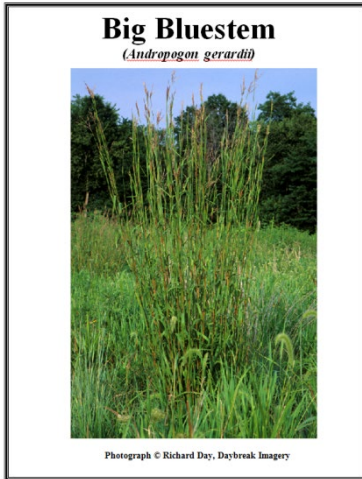
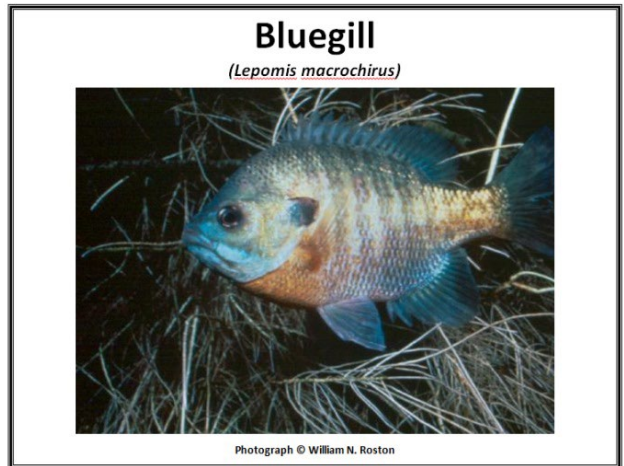


Illinois' State Symbols – Binder Contents Checklist Key

big bluestem photograph



bluegill photograph



Contents Checklist

Illinois' State Symbols
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Contents Checklist
Please make a copy of this list before using it.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Binder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> big bluestem photograph bluegill photograph Contents Checklist Contents Checklist Key Corn Poppin' Facts information sheet dolomite information sheet dolomite photograph dramatic city city logo photograph eastern milkweed information sheet eastern milkweed photograph eastern tiger salamander photograph flourite photograph Goldfish apple photograph ILNR Division of Education press sheet ILNR Landing Zone press sheet Illinois – Illinois state song lyrics Illinois Facts information sheets Illinois State Andrew Society Tartan information sheet Illinois State Andrew Society Tartan photograph Illinois State Flag information sheet Illinois State Flag photograph Illinois State Motto, Slogan, Nickname information sheet Illinois' State Symbols activity book milkweed information sheet milkweed photograph northern cardinal (female) photograph northern cardinal (male) photograph Dallas Renaissance page peaked turtle photograph Pennsylvanian paladin information sheet Pennsylvanian paladin photograph popcorn photograph Pumpkin Pie information sheet pumpkin pie photograph Seal of the State of Illinois information sheet Square Dance information sheet square dancing photograph Seminole Zantea de Illinois activity book press page Sweet Corn information sheet sweet corn photograph Symbol of Illinois postcard The Great Seal of Illinois photograph | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tully monster photograph violet photograph white oak photograph white-tailed deer (female) photograph white-tailed deer (male) photograph white-tailed deer (male) photograph <p>Small Container</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> bluegill replica cardinal plush bird Circle 1 Out the Scope on Soil Presso mare Drawer: Illinois State Soil bookmark ear of popcorn Florida sample Land Use Planning: It All Comes Down To Soil pamphlet mosaic butterfly replica Square Dance Music & Calls CD Square Dance Conference Memorandum DVD state soil sample white oak leaf replica white oak lumber sample white-tailed deer peli piece <p>Large Container</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Monarch Butterfly's Life book Illinois Ag Mag – Apple magazine Meteorologists of a Butterfly puzzle Meteorology Leap Cycle poster <p>*Note: All activity books and worksheets should be copied before use or downloaded at http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/publications</p> <p>Updated July 2022</p> |
|---|---|

Corn Poppin' Facts information sheet

Corn Poppin' Facts

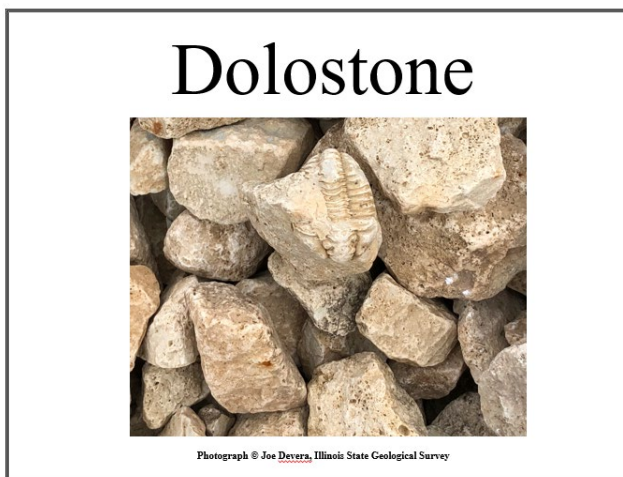
Second and third graders from a Joliet elementary school, along with their teacher, completed a class project attempting to make popcorn the official snack food of the State of Illinois. The General Assembly made that designation official in 2003.

Popcorn pops because water is stored in a small circle of soft starch in each kernel. As the kernel is heated, the water heats, the droplet of moisture turns to steam, and the steam builds up pressure until the kernel finally explodes to many times its original volume.

- ✓ Americans consume 17.3 billion quarts of popped popcorn each year! The average American eats about 68 quarts!
- ✓ While the first breakfast cereal was made by adding sugar and milk to popped popcorn, a shortage of baking flours after World War II forced bread makers to substitute up to 25% of wheat flour with ground popped popcorn. Over the years, popcorn also has been used as an ingredient in pudding, candy, soup, salad and entrees.
- ✓ Popcorn's nutritional value comes from the fact that, like other cereal grains, its primary function is to provide the body with heat and energy.
- ✓ Microwave popcorn is the same as other popcorn except the kernels are usually larger, and the packaging is designed for maximum popability.

Sources: http://www.jgday.org/education/fun_facts.php
<http://www.illinois.gov/facts/symbols.cfm>

dolomite photograph



Dolomite information sheet

Dolomite

Dolomite was named the State Rock of the State of Illinois in 2022. Dolomite is composed of **dolomite**, a mineral that is a compound of calcium, magnesium, carbon and oxygen. Dolomite may have a shiny and sparkling appearance or may look dull. Many dolomites in Illinois were originally limestones in which the calcite mineral was replaced with **dolomite** as magnesium-filled water moved through the rock.

Dolomite is found throughout the state. It is mined in quarries. Dolomite quarries are located mainly in the northern one-fourth, along the western side and in the southern tip of the state where this rock is close to the surface. Dolomite deposits in the remainder of the state are deep underground and would be difficult and expensive to remove.

Dolomite is important to Illinois in many ways. It is used in road construction. It is used in the production of magnesia (MgO), a chemical used in ceramics and metallurgy to remove impurities. Concrete production includes dolomite. Chunks of dolomite are used along stream banks and shores to control erosion. Dolomite removes pollutants from medical and hazardous waste incinerators, coal-fired power plants and other industrial facilities. This rock is used in agriculture to neutralize soil acidity and to provide magnesium and calcium nutrients as fertilizer for plants.

Sources: Kolata, Dennis R., and Cheryl K. Nitz, Editors. 2010. *Geology of Illinois*. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability, Illinois State Geological Survey, Champaign, Illinois. 530 p.

Photograph © Joe Devera, Illinois State Geological Survey

Illinois' State Symbols – Binder Contents Checklist Key

drummer silty clay loam photograph

Drummer Silty Clay Loam



Photograph © 2009, Adele Hodde, Illinois Department of Natural Resources

eastern milksnake photograph

eastern milksnake



Photograph © Dr. Todd Pierson

eastern milksnake information sheet

**eastern
milksnake**
*Lampropeltis
triangulum
triangulum*



The **eastern milksnake** averages 24 to 43 inches in length, has smooth scales, a y or v-shaped mark at the back of the head, large blotches (brown with black borders) on a gray or white back alternating with small blotches (33-46) on the sides and a head about the same width as the neck.

This species is found in the northern one-third of Illinois. The red milksnake (*Lampropeltis triangulum snyderi*), a related subspecies, is found in the southern one-third of Illinois. It averages about 21 to 28 inches in length with a blotch that ends as a collar shape right behind the head and 19-26 larger blotches on the body. The blotches are red or orange in adults. In central Illinois, the ranges of the two subspecies overlap with intergrades between the subspecies showing a combination of elongated or collar blotch patterns and from 21-38 body blotches that can be brown or orange.

This reptile lives in fields, woodlands, rocky hillsides and river bottoms. It hides under logs, rocks and boards. It overwinters in small-mammal burrows. The **eastern milksnake** kills prey by constriction. When disturbed, it will vibrate the tail rapidly, hiss and strike. Mating occurs in the spring. About eight to 20 eggs are deposited by the female in June usually in a rotten log, stump or leaf litter. Eggs stick together. Hatching occurs in August or September. This snake feeds on small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fishes. It was given the name "**milksnake**" because at one time people mistakenly believed that it could milk cows.



eastern tiger salamander photograph

Eastern Tiger Salamander

(*Ambystoma tigrinum*)



Photograph © Michael Redmer

fluorite photograph

Fluorite

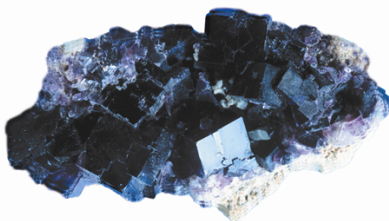


Image Courtesy of the Illinois State Geological Survey
Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability
University of Illinois, Champaign.

GoldRush apple photograph

GoldRush Apple



Photograph © Jules Janick
Department of Horticulture & Landscape Architecture
Purdue University

Illinois' State Symbols – Binder Contents Checklist Key

Illinois State Flag information sheet


Illinois State Flag

Illinois has had two official state flags. The first was officially adopted on July 6, 1915, after a vigorous campaign by Mrs. Ella Park Lawrence, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.). Early in 1912, Mrs. Lawrence began visiting local D.A.R. chapters throughout Illinois seeking cooperation in promoting selection of an official state banner to place in the Continental Memorial Hall in Washington, D.C. A prize of \$25 was offered to the Chapter submitting the best design for the banner and four judges were selected to choose the winner. Thirty-five designs were submitted and the Rockford Chapter entry designed by Miss Lucy Ditzewitz was chosen.

State Senator Raymond D. Meeker introduced the bill which was to legalize the flag. The measure passed both houses of the General Assembly and automatically became a law on July 6, 1915, when Governor Edward F. Dunne failed to affix his signature to the bill. The move to design a new state flag was initiated by Chief Petty Officer Bruce McDaniel of Waverly, then serving in Vietnam. The Illinois flag was one of many state flags which were hung on the walls of his mess hall; its identity was always questioned, so McDaniel requested that the flag carry the state's name.

A bill to amend the original flag act of 1915 was sponsored by Representative Jack Walker of Lansing and was passed by the General Assembly and approved by Governor Richard B. Ogilvie on September 17, 1969. This authorized a new flag to carry the word "Illinois." Governor Ogilvie appointed a committee consisting of the State Historian, the Director of the Illinois Information Service, and the State Records Archivist to develop specifications for the new state flag to ensure uniformity in reproduction of design and color by flag makers.

Mrs. Sanford Hutchison of Greenfield who had previously done extensive research on the official design of the state seal, submitted a flag which contained all the required elements of the design as specified by law, this was accepted by the committee, the Secretary of State and the Governor; on July 1, 1970, it became the official flag of Illinois.



Source: <http://www.illinois.gov/facts/stateflag.cfm>

Illinois State Flag photograph



Illinois State Motto, Slogan, Nickname information sheet

Illinois State Motto

**"State Sovereignty,
National Union"**

Illinois State Slogan

"Land of Lincoln"

The slogan was adopted by the General Assembly in 1955. The State of Illinois has a copyright for the exclusive use of the slogan.

Illinois Nickname


"The Prairie State"

This nickname was given to Illinois by the first settlers to arrive here due to the vast expanses of prairie.

Source: State of Illinois
<http://www.illinois.gov/facts/symbols.cfm>

Illinois' State Symbols activity book promo sheet

**Illinois' State Symbols
Activity Book**



The *Illinois' State Symbols* activity book may be accessed at the following Web page:
<http://www2.illinois.gov/dnr/publications/documents/00000547.pdf>

ILLINOIS Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Division of Education
One Natural Resources Way
Springfield, IL 62702-1271
217-524-4126
Fax 217-782-9552
<http://www2.illinois.gov/dnr/education>
dnrteachkds@illinois.gov

Milkweed photograph



Milkweed



Photograph © Joe Bauer, Illinois Department of Natural Resources

Milkweed information sheet



Milkweed

The plants commonly known as "milkweed" (genus *Asclepias* spp.) in Illinois, were designated the official State Wildflower in 2017. These plants are important nectar sources for pollinators and are vital to the larval stage of the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*). You can learn more about these 19 species at <https://www2.illinois.gov/dnr/education/Pages/WildAboutPlantsMilkweeds.aspx>.

Milkweeds are soft-stemmed plants that die to ground level at the end of each growing season but grow back from the roots the next spring. Most have leaves that are paired on the stem or in whorls of four on the stem, but there are also milkweed plants with leaves alternating on the stem, and those that have so many leaves that it is hard to see a pattern. Most of them have sap that is white and milky. Milkweed plants contain cardiac glycosides. These chemicals are poisonous and affect birds and mammals. However, a few animal species have adapted to eating milkweeds. Monarch larvae feed exclusively on milkweeds of the *Asclepias* and *Amipellimus* genera. The poisons accumulate in the body of the larval monarchs and are retained by the monarch in its transformation to the adult. They make monarchs unpalatable to many predators.

Milkweed flowers develop at the stem tip or in the leaf axils in the upper part of the plant. In some milkweed species the flowers are arranged in a spherical shape, while in other species the flowers droop. Color varies by species, but milkweeds can be found with white, pink, red, orange, green, red-purple and purple-pink flowers. The flowers are often described as having an hourglass shape. Each flower has five petals and five sepals that bend away from the other flower structures. A five-parted cup supports five small horns and hoods. The hoods contain nectar and are arranged around

Illinois' State Symbols – Binder Contents Checklist Key

monarch butterfly photograph

Monarch Butterfly

(Danaus plexippus)



Photograph © Adele Hodde, Illinois Department of Natural Resources

northern cardinal (female) photograph

Northern Cardinal (female)

(Cardinalis cardinalis)



Photograph © 2009, Kathy Andrews, Illinois Department of Natural Resources

northern cardinal (male) photograph

Northern Cardinal (male)

(Cardinalis cardinalis)



Photograph © Adele Hodde, Illinois Department of Natural Resources

Online Resources page



Lesson Plans and Student Activities
Lesson plans, background information, student activities, videos and other resources are part of the teaching units produced by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). Aquatics, birds, wild mammals, trees and invertebrates are the topics currently available. Scan the code or visit the following Web address to access this information:
<http://www.idnr.state.il.us/education/Pages/lessonplans.aspx>

Publications
Activity books and worksheets are included in this state. You should not write on these original copies, but you are welcome to copy them for use with your students. IDNR publications may also be ordered or downloaded. Visit <http://www.dnr.state.il.us/gov/publications/> or scan the code to reach the order form.

Podcasts
Podcasts produced by the IDNR Division of Education are available on the iTunes Store and YouTube Search for IDNR Education. There are lesson demonstrations as well as general information podcasts. The lesson demonstrations can help you preview and set up an activity. Podcasts can be used on your SMARTBoard™. Scan the code or visit the following Web page to view the information:
<http://www.idnr.state.il.us/education/Pages/podcasts.aspx>

SMARTBoard™ Lessons
The IDNR Division of Education has prepared SMARTBoard™ lessons for you. A variety of topics are available. You can find the information at <http://www.idnr.state.il.us/education/Pages/SMARTboardlessons.aspx> or by scanning the code.

painted turtle photograph

Painted Turtle

(Chrysemys picta)



Photograph © Adele Hodde, Illinois Department of Natural Resources

popcorn photograph

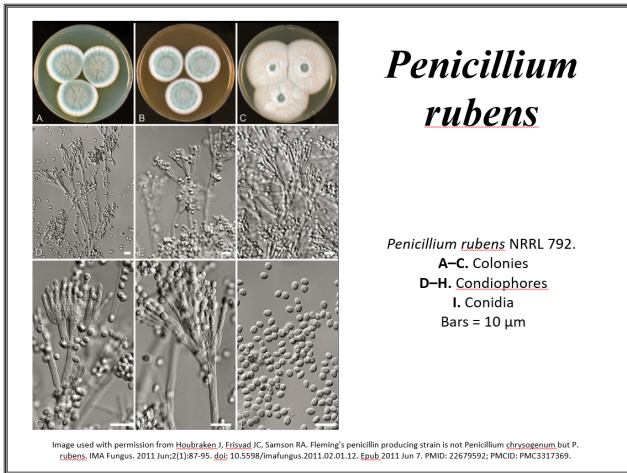
Popcorn



Photograph © 2009, Adele Hodde, Illinois Department of Natural Resources

Illinois' State Symbols – Binder Contents Checklist Key

Penicillium rubens photograph



popcorn photograph



pumpkin pie photograph



Penicillium rubens information sheet

Penicillium rubens

Penicillium rubens is a mold (fungus) that is often found indoors. It grows well in conditions of high humidity. It has a velvety surface. Its spore-bearing filaments are smooth, 200-300 μm in length and are blue or blue-green. Its penicilli (hairy structures) are 8-12 μm long. It exists in several strains, including the Fleming's strain (CBS 205.57 or NRRL 824 or IBT 30142) from which the first penicillin was discovered, and the Wisconsin strain (NRRL1951) obtained from a cantaloupe in Peoria, Illinois, in 1944. This species has four chromosomes.

On May 31, 2021, the Illinois General Assembly approved **Penicillium rubens** as the official State Microbe. The designation serves to honor Peoria and the National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research, whose scientists with the help of local residents in the 1940s discovered a method of mass-producing penicillin. Penicillin is the most widely used antibiotic in the world. The methods were developed in time to provide penicillin to treat Allied soldiers wounded during the invasion of Normandy, France, which began June 6, 1944, and helped to revise pharmaceutical drug production.

The mold strain was found on a cantaloupe at a local store, not far from the laboratory in Peoria. The scientists discovered that when grown in vats with special nutrients, this **Penicillium** mold strain produced more penicillin than the **Penicillium** strain originally discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928.

Work at the Peoria research center continues today, including its curation of the ARS Culture Collection that houses more than 100,000 strains of bacteria and fungi—strain NRRL 1951 among them. ARS's Culture Collection also is the largest, single collection of beneficial microorganisms in the world.

Pumpkin Pie information sheet

Pumpkin Pie

Pumpkin Pie was declared as the State Pie of Illinois by a law enacted in 2015. **Pumpkins** are winter squash of certain species in the genus *Curcubita*. They have smooth, slightly ribbed skin and a deep-yellow to orange color. Other color varieties have been developed, too. Mature **pumpkins** are often cooked and used in a variety of foods. **Pumpkin pie** is a traditional dessert for the fall and winter holidays in the United States and Canada. **Pumpkins** are a warm-weather crop that is usually planted in early July. According to the Illinois Department of Agriculture, 95 percent of the **pumpkin** crop in the United States intended for processing is grown in Illinois. A single company produces 85 percent of the processed **pumpkin** in the United States at their plant in Morton, Illinois.

Seal of the State of Illinois information sheet

Seal of the State of Illinois

The Great Seal: The first seal used in what is now Illinois was that of the Northwest Territory, first used in 1788. The seal of the Illinois Territory followed in 1809.

The three state seals subsequently used in Illinois' history differed from the territorial seals in that the eagle held a banner in its beak with the words of the state motto, "State Sovereignty, National Union." The words "Seal of the State of Illinois" and the date "Aug. 26, 1818," the date that the first Illinois Constitution was signed in Kaskaskia, appeared between the circles.

After Illinois gained statehood in December 1818, the First General Assembly decreed on February 19, 1819, that state officials should procure a permanent State Seal. The seal they decided upon was a duplicate of the Great Seal of the United States. The first Great Seal of Illinois was used until 1839 when it was recut. The new version became the Second Great Seal.

Secretary of State Sharon Tyndale was responsible for creating the seal in use today. In January 1867, he told Senator Allen C. Fuller that the old seal had outlived its usefulness, and a new one was needed. He asked Fuller to sponsor a bill authorizing a new seal. But a controversy arose when the Senate discovered that Tyndale planned to use Fuller's bill to change the wording "State Sovereignty, National Union" to "National Union, State Sovereignty" in light of the Civil War.

The Senate disagreed with Tyndale and amended and passed the bill on March 7, 1867, restoring the original wording. Though Tyndale followed the General Assembly's decree that he not reverse the words of the State Motto, he changed the banner's placement on the seal so that, though "National Union" followed "State Sovereignty," it was much more prominent. Moreover, the word "Sovereignty" was upside down, further decreasing its readability.

The State Seal has been recut more than once since 1866, but Tyndale's design has remained essentially unchanged. The Secretary of State is the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of Illinois. Reproduction or use of the State Seal, or the State Flag, is permissible only in strict accordance with the provisions of Chapter 5 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes.


Source: <http://www.sos.state.il.us/general/sea.html>

Illinois' State Symbols – Binder Contents Checklist Key

Square Dance information sheet

Square Dance


In 1990, Governor James Thompson signed into law a bill designating the Square Dance as the American folk dance of the state. "Square dance" is a term used to describe many individual dances done in a style that traces its origins to Morris dancing in England and French dancing with influences of Irish, Spanish and Scottish dancing thrown in. It was revived in the 1950s and remains a popular pastime.



Source: http://www.museum.state.il.us/kef/ib/symbols/about_#ib01a.html

square dance photograph

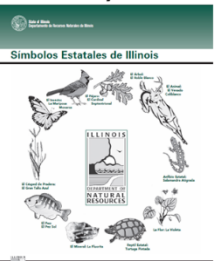
Square Dancing



Photograph © Steve Morse

Símbolos Estatales de Illinois activity book promo sheet

**Símbolos Estatales de Illinois
Activity Book**



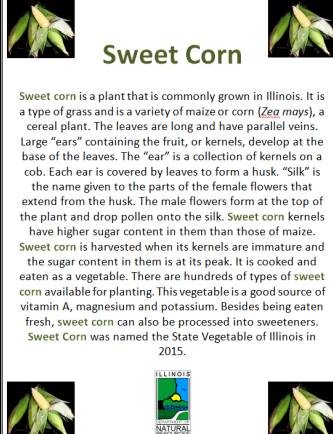
The **Símbolos Estatales de Illinois** activity book may be accessed at the following Web page.
<http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/publications/documents/00000561.pdf>

ILLINOIS Department of Natural Resources
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 One Natural Resources Way
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 217-524-4126
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<http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education>
 dnr.teachkids@illinois.gov

Sweet Corn information sheet


Sweet Corn

Sweet corn is a plant that is commonly grown in Illinois. It is a type of grass and is a variety of maize or corn (*Zea mays*), a cereal plant. The leaves are long and have parallel veins. Large "ears" containing the fruit, or kernels, develop at the base of the leaves. The "ear" is a collection of kernels on a cob. Each ear is covered by leaves to form a husk. "Silk" is the name given to the parts of the female flowers that extend from the husk. The male flowers form at the top of the plant and drop pollen onto the silk. Sweet corn kernels have higher sugar content in them than those of maize. Sweet corn is harvested when its kernels are immature and the sugar content in them is at its peak. It is cooked and eaten as a vegetable. There are hundreds of types of sweet corn available for planting. This vegetable is a good source of vitamin A, magnesium and potassium. Besides being eaten fresh, sweet corn can also be processed into sweeteners. Sweet Corn was named the State Vegetable of Illinois in 2015.



sweet corn photograph


Sweet Corn



Photograph © 2015, Joe Bauer, Illinois Department of Natural Resources

Symbols of Illinois postcard

SYMBOLS OF ILLINOIS
 JESSE WHITE • SECRETARY OF STATE



DO YOU KNOW THESE ILLINOIS FACTS?

- State mineral
- State fish
- State flower
- State animal
- State dance
- State soil
- State bird
- State tree
- State prairie grass
- State insect
- State fossil
- State snack (food)
- State nickname
- Year Illinois became a state

The State Capitol Building is a symbol of the great state of Illinois. Surrounding the Capitol are many magnificent buildings that house state government offices. Explore Illinois history by visiting these and the many other historical sites in Springfield and throughout the state.

Jesse White • Secretary of State

Printed by authority of the State of Illinois, June 2005 — 100M — DOM-16-2

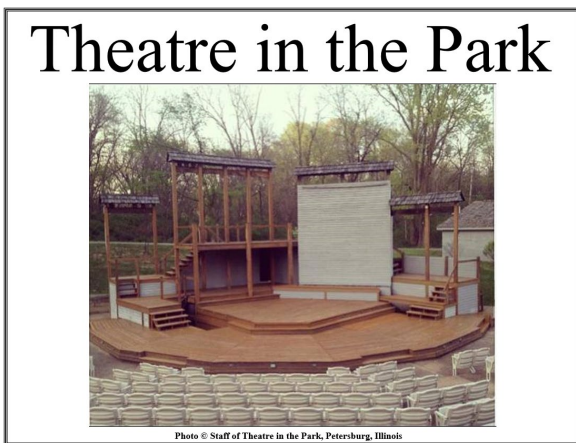
Illinois' State Symbols – Binder Contents Checklist Key

The Great Seal of Illinois photograph



Theatre in the Park photograph

Theatre in the Park information sheet



Theatre in the Park

Illinois State Theatre: The Great American People Show was a nonprofit theatre company that presented plays about American history, especially with a focus on Abraham Lincoln's life. The **theatre** started in 1976 and ran for 20 years in Lincoln's New Salem, near Springfield. In 1995, Illinois designated "The Great American People Show" as the official "state **theatre** of Lincoln and the American Experience." In June 2022, this designation was revised to name "**Theatre in the Park**" at Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site near Petersburg as the official **State Theatre**.

Tully monster photograph

violet photograph

Tully Monster

(Tullimonstrum gregarium)

Image Courtesy of the Illinois State Geological Survey
Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability
University of Illinois, Champaign.

Violet

(Viola spp.)

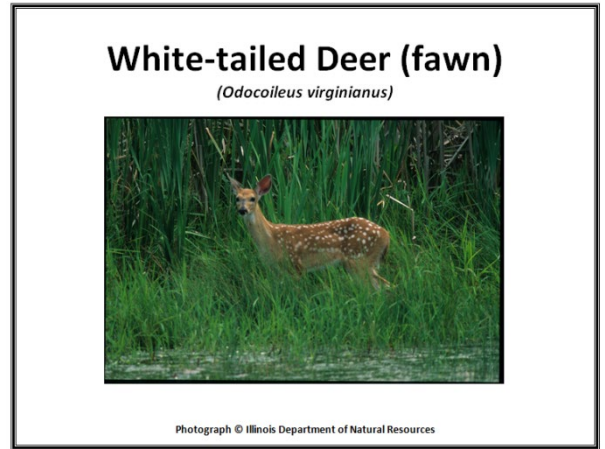
Photograph © Rob Curtis, The Early Birder

Illinois' State Symbols – Binder Contents Checklist Key

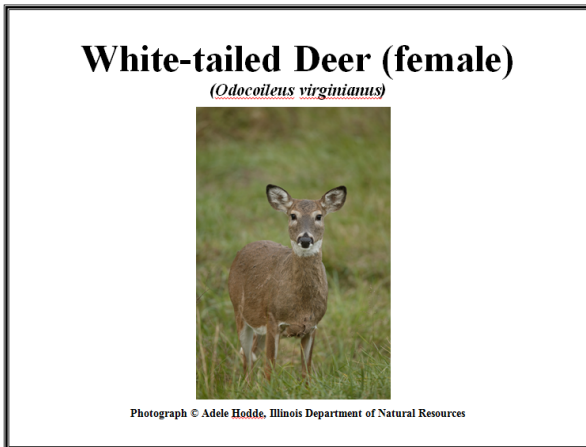
white oak photograph



white-tailed deer (fawn) photograph



white-tailed deer (female) photograph



white-tailed deer (male) photograph



Illinois' State Symbols – Small Container Contents Checklist Key

bluegill replica

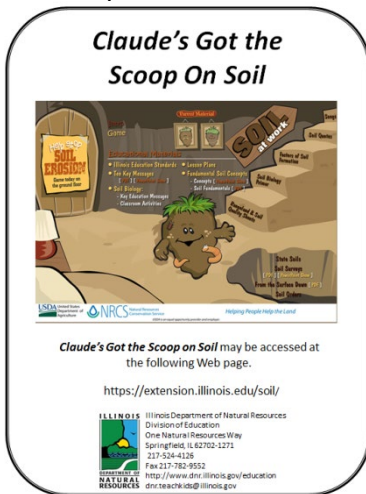


cardinal plush bird

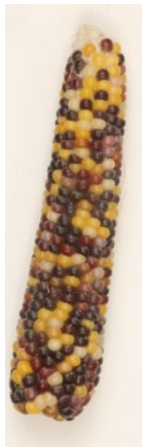


Illinois' State Symbols – Small Container Contents Checklist Key

Claude's Got the Scoop on Soil!
promo sheet



ear of popcorn



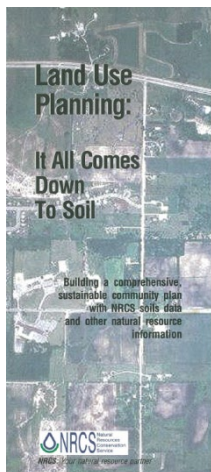
Drummer: Illinois State Soil
bookmark



fluorite sample



Land Use Planning: It All Comes Down to Soil pamphlet



monarch butterfly replica

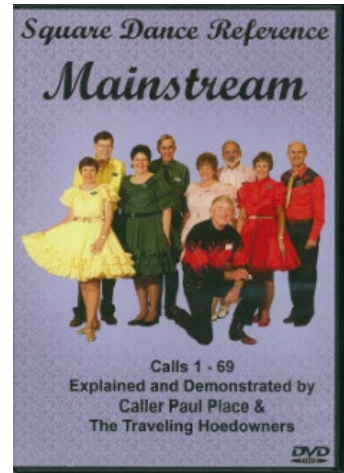


Illinois' State Symbols – Small Container Contents Checklist Key

Square Dance Music & Calls CD



Square Dance Reference Mainstream DVD



state soil sample



white oak leaf replica



white oak lumber sample

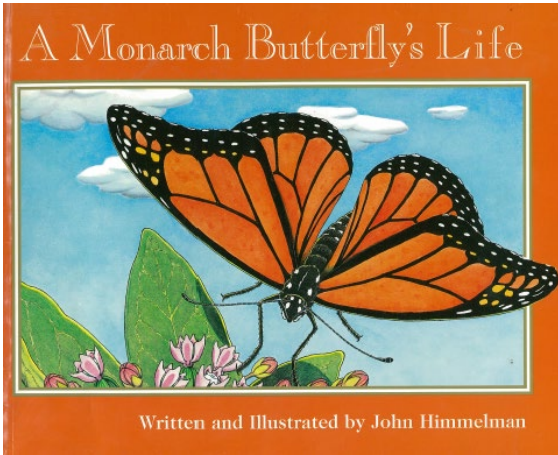


white-tailed deer pelt piece



Illinois' State Symbols – Large Container Contents Checklist Key

A Monarch Butterfly's Life book



Illinois Ag Mag - Apple magazine

Illinois Ag Mag
An agricultural magazine for kids

Apple Production

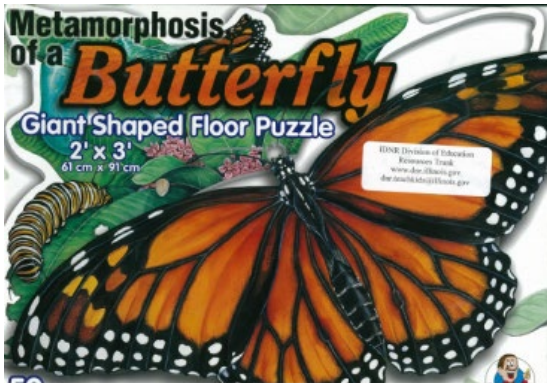
Apples are grown in all fifty states but only thirty-six states, including Illinois, grow apples to sell in large amounts. An estimated 7,500 U.S. apple growers manage orchards covering 346,000 acres, and produce over 5 million tons of apples per year. Most of these apple orchards are in our northern states, such as Washington, Michigan, and New York. Washington state has the best climate in the world to grow apples because of its warm days and cool nights. Of all the apples grown in the United States, half are sold fresh and half are made into apple sauce, apple juice, or dehydrated apple products.

The Legend of Johnny Applesed

The legend states that John Chapman, who was born in Massachusetts in 1774, planted more than 10,000 square miles of orchards. He began in Pennsylvania and while traveling barefoot and using a satchel for a hat, spread the word about the importance of apples in people's diets. He died in 1845 at the age of 71 in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Everyone called him "Johnny Applesed."

Americans eat an average of 16 pounds of apples per year.

Metamorphosis of a Butterfly puzzle



Monarch Life Cycle poster

