

Teaching Appalachia: Mathematics

Student Work

Agriculture in Madison County

Source: Figure
Title: Mad. Ammons

Agribusiness in Madison County
 The population mountain span from Springs Mountain, Kentucky all the way to Mount Kautzville, Maine. All the way along that 2177 mile of measurement range, the land is very diverse. It includes mountains, valleys, rocky and sandy soil, and a lot of water. In some areas, the land is very fertile. In other areas, it is very rocky and sandy. In some areas, the land is very fertile. In other areas, it is very rocky and sandy. In some areas, the land is very fertile. In other areas, it is very rocky and sandy.

While most of my family lived here, they had to grow crops. Most of their crops consisted of corn and beans. Some also included tomatoes and peas. There was much more to it than just the grain. The basic vegetables the family would eat. You hear about people eating "corn and beans." Many old folks, that is what their diets consisted of. Corn and beans. Many families that in all they had to eat and because mainly it was the cheapest food money could buy and you could buy it in bulk so you would have enough to last for quite a while. Now for most families they would plant and grow these things instead of buying them from the local store or stand. Whatever they had during that time, now some with milk and dairy products just during that time. Now some with more than likely you would see most family's milking their own cows and making their own butter and cheese. Along with their own homemade, many families did have goats and cows to get their meat and goats milk and cheese from. So technically not only did families grow their own crops they grew their own meat and dairy products in a sense also. Seeing how the people back during that time made their own crops they grew their own meat and dairy products in a sense also. Seeing how the people back during that time made their own crops they grew their own meat and dairy products in a sense also. Seeing how the people back during that time made their own crops they grew their own meat and dairy products in a sense also.

Machinery Value

Year	Machinery Value
1980	100,000
1985	200,000
1990	400,000
1995	800,000
2000	1,000,000
2005	1,200,000
2010	1,400,000
2012	1,500,000

Livestock Value

Year	Livestock Value
1980	100,000
1985	200,000
1990	400,000
1995	800,000
2000	1,000,000
2005	1,200,000
2010	1,400,000
2012	1,500,000

Amount of Farm Land

Year	Amount of Farm Land (Acres)
1980	100,000
1985	110,000
1990	120,000
1995	130,000
2000	140,000
2005	150,000
2010	160,000
2012	170,000

Farm Value

Year	Farm Value
1980	100,000
1985	200,000
1990	400,000
1995	800,000
2000	1,000,000
2005	1,200,000
2010	1,400,000
2012	1,500,000

...the value of all the farm equipment in Madison county in 1980 was only \$26,841. That not an average to each farm, that is a total value of all the farm equipment all across the county. Although in 1980 there was not a lot of farming equipment. A lot of it was done by hand. Later along down the line, after the civil war the amount of land with hand and the value of everything continued to rise. The amount of land in Madison county used for farming hit a peak of 161,279 acres in 1989. Many crops were farmed, more animals were raised, more equipment was used. In fact, corn had died out and farmers grew tobacco, and more vegetables. They grew crops to have more space than just beans and corn. Farmers had more space and livestock was put on farms to produce. The value of things had more up. Livestock was more at \$2,800,000, machinery value was up to \$10,000,000, the overall value of all the farms across Madison County was more at \$1,000,000,000. Farmers had new kinds of machinery to use on the farms, not everything had to be done down or done by hand, there were tractors and tractors, and all the things that that could be pulled by a tractor. Before around in 2012, the amount of farm land was had dropped all the way back almost to where we had started at 161,279 acres. All across Madison county used for farming. That's not a lot of land to farm, but since have changed more people have moved away or have gone jobs that pay more so the price of crops and livestock have dropped. The price has dropped almost all the way down to where it is impossible to continue farming and live as a farmer. We will have people who farm this area because land is required for us to live, the bigger farms are not used on the open where it is less challenging to farm. But even the amount of farm land has dropped, the value has gone up a great amount of the way to \$16,750,000. That a lot of land has had older buildings and machinery still on the land but not in something else. Also, that small amount of land that is a great amount of livestock that holds a high value due to the demand, that value of the way across the county was \$16,750,000 in 2012. Although times have changed and not as many people farm now, the value of land and livestock has continued to rise.

Looking back through out our past and upon our present day, things has changed significantly, between adjusting to the price of crops, new kinds of machinery, and daily challenges. Now stepping back and taking a look at how this project has affected the throughout all the research and time spent working on it. Most importantly this project has educated me more on the and put in for many many future Farmers Of America activities, the history of farming and agriculture. Farming and agriculture, the way it has especially in Madison County. Most of our history has to do with agriculture because that is what we have known and grew up around. For instance many generations ago

A Walk Through the AT

Geography

A Walk Through the AT

The Appalachian Trail is a 2,190-mile-long hiking trail that runs from Springer Mountain in Georgia to Mount Katahdin in Maine. It is the longest hiking-only trail in the United States. The trail is a mix of rugged mountain terrain, rolling hills, and dense forests. It is a popular destination for hikers of all abilities and is a great way to experience the natural beauty of the Appalachian region.

History

The Appalachian Trail was first conceived in 1913 by Paul W. Allen, a young man from New York City who was inspired by the Appalachian Mountains. He was joined by other hikers and mountaineers, and the trail was officially established in 1916. The trail has since become a national treasure and a symbol of outdoor recreation in the United States.

Trail Conditions

Trail Section	Trail Conditions
Springer Mountain	High
North Carolina	Medium
Virginia	Low
West Virginia	Medium
Ohio	Low
Pennsylvania	Medium
Maryland	Low
Delaware	Low
New Jersey	Low
New York	Low
Connecticut	Low
Massachusetts	Low
Maine	Low

City Populations

City	Population
Springer Mountain	100
North Carolina	200
Virginia	300
West Virginia	400
Ohio	500
Pennsylvania	600
Maryland	700
Delaware	800
New Jersey	900
New York	1000
Connecticut	1100
Massachusetts	1200
Maine	1300

State Highest Peaks in Feet

State	Highest Peak (Feet)
Springer Mountain	4,260
North Carolina	6,686
Virginia	5,715
West Virginia	4,861
Ohio	4,349
Pennsylvania	4,149
Maryland	3,812
Delaware	3,140
New Jersey	2,909
New York	2,655
Connecticut	2,656
Massachusetts	2,361
Maine	2,339

Scale Miles

Industries in Hot Springs 1940 to Present

Travis Davis
Industries in Hot Springs 1940-Present

had a lot of factories that were owned by people from all over. After the war ended, most of them, as well as being a part of the population, had to find their way out of town. The population of Hot Springs dropped from 15,000 in 1940 to 10,000 in 1950. This was due to the fact that many people who had moved to Hot Springs during the war had found other work elsewhere. This was a common trend in many other cities that were affected by the war. The population of Hot Springs started to grow again in the 1950s, but it was not until the 1960s that it really started to boom. This was due to the fact that many of the factories that had closed during the war had been rebuilt and were now producing goods for a variety of markets. This led to a significant increase in the number of jobs available in Hot Springs, and this in turn led to a significant increase in the population. The population of Hot Springs is now over 30,000, and it continues to grow at a steady pace. This is due to the fact that Hot Springs has a strong economy, and it offers a high quality of life. There are many things to do in Hot Springs, and it is a beautiful city with a rich history. The population of Hot Springs is a mix of people from all over the world, and this has helped to create a diverse and vibrant community. Hot Springs is a city that is full of life and opportunity, and it is a city that is worth visiting.

the Springs has a strong reputation for its medical work, as well as public administration. There is a lot of work to do in Hot Springs, and there are many opportunities for people who are looking for a career in these fields. The Springs has a strong reputation for its medical work, and there are many opportunities for people who are looking for a career in this field. There are also many opportunities for people who are looking for a career in public administration. The Springs has a strong reputation for its medical work, and there are many opportunities for people who are looking for a career in this field. There are also many opportunities for people who are looking for a career in public administration.

Manufacturing employment in 2000 (2000)

Manufacturing employment in 2000 (2000)

Public Administration

Professional/Technical

Other non-manufacturing employment

Transportation

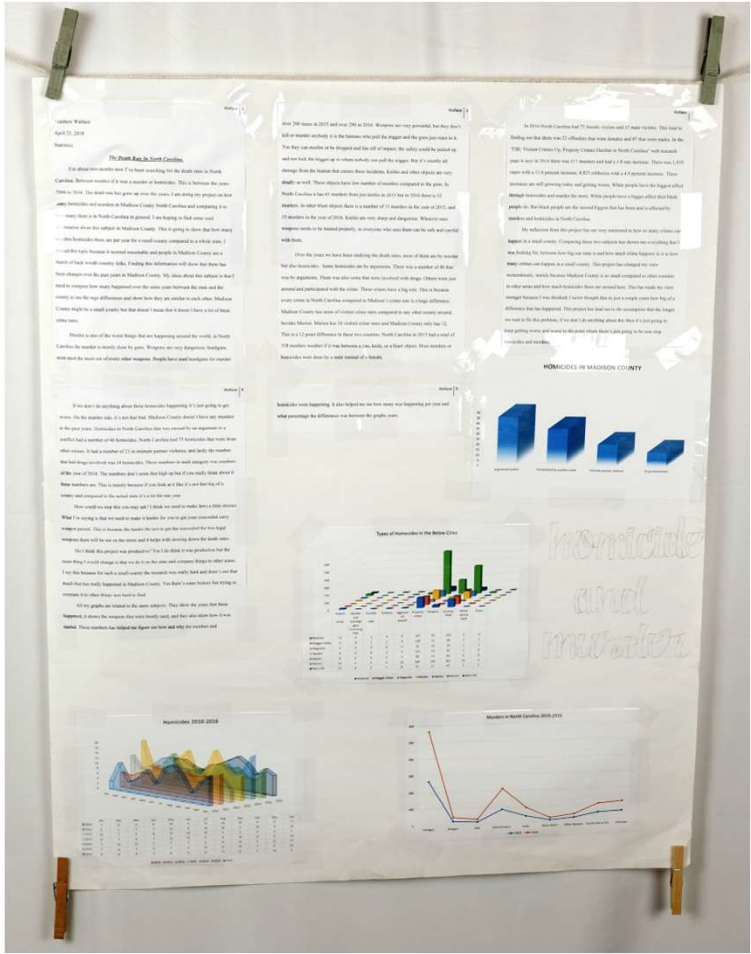
All Education

Medical/Healthcare/Other Prof

The History of Income in Madison County



The Death Rate in North Carolina



North Carolina Opioid and Drug Overdoses

Topic: Overdoses
Level: Honors
Version: 1.0
Date: 2018

North Carolina Opioid and Drug Overdoses

Opioid overdoses have increased in North Carolina, and drug overdoses have increased in other states. Opioids are a class of drugs that are used to relieve pain. They are also used to treat chronic pain. Overdoses occur when a person takes too much of a drug. This can be fatal. Overdoses can also occur when a person takes a drug that is not intended for them. For example, a person who takes a drug that is not intended for them may experience side effects or even die. Overdoses can also occur when a person takes a drug that is not intended for them. For example, a person who takes a drug that is not intended for them may experience side effects or even die. Overdoses can also occur when a person takes a drug that is not intended for them. For example, a person who takes a drug that is not intended for them may experience side effects or even die.

The definition for drugs that are used to relieve pain is a medicine or other substance that has a physiological effect when applied to or absorbed into the body. A wide range of other substances with physiological effects have been used as medicines throughout the world. Drugs are used to prevent, cure, or relieve the signs and symptoms of a disease. This includes the use of drugs to prevent disease, to cure disease, and to relieve the signs and symptoms of a disease. This includes the use of drugs to prevent disease, to cure disease, and to relieve the signs and symptoms of a disease. This includes the use of drugs to prevent disease, to cure disease, and to relieve the signs and symptoms of a disease.

The highest 25 drugs for the top 100 of drug overdoses are shown in the line and scatter plot of Figure 1.1. The x-axis is the year from 2000 to 2016, and the y-axis is the number of overdoses. The line graph shows the number of overdoses for each drug, and the scatter plot shows the number of overdoses for each drug in each year. The line graph shows that the number of overdoses for each drug has generally increased over time. The scatter plot shows that the number of overdoses for each drug has generally increased over time.

Figure 1.1

Drug	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1. Oxycodone	10	12	15	18	22	28	35	45	60	80	100	120	150	180	220	280	350
2. Hydrocodone	8	10	12	15	18	22	28	35	45	60	80	100	120	150	180	220	280
3. Fentanyl	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	22	28	35	45	60	80	100	120	150	180
4. Morphine	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	22	28	35	45	60	80	100	120	150
5. Codeine	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	22	28	35	45	60	80	100	120
6. Oxycodone	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	22	28	35	45	60	80	100
7. Hydrocodone	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	22	28	35	45	60	80
8. Fentanyl	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	22	28	35	45	60	80
9. Morphine	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	22	28	35	45	60	80
10. Codeine	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	22	28	35	45	60	80

Figure 1.2

Figure 1.3

Figure 1.4

Regression Line

Year	Opioids	Drugs
2000	10	5
2001	12	6
2002	15	8
2003	18	10
2004	22	12
2005	28	15
2006	35	18
2007	45	22
2008	60	28
2009	80	35
2010	100	45
2011	120	55
2012	150	65
2013	180	75
2014	220	85
2015	280	100
2016	350	120

Figure 1.5