

CROP IDENTIFICATION



There are four types of crop grown in Finland: rye (*ruis*), barley (*ohra*), oat (*kaura*) and wheat (*vehnä*).

Inside the granary you can find samples of each crop. Can you identify which is which?

Rye is used to make rye bread, which is very popular in Finland. It is also used to make a Finnish Easter-time delicacy called *mämmi*. Rye has a significant amount of fiber in it, further contributing to its healthiness.

Barley is mainly used as animal fodder in Finland. Approximately 80% of all barley is used to feed livestock, with approx. 20% being used to brew beer. Only a very small amount of the crop is used as food.

Oat is used both as fodder and for food, such as porridge, biscuits and bread. Oat grows well even in cold climates, making it ideal for Finnish farming.

Wheat is possibly the oldest crop in the world, with farming possibly having started around 8,000 years ago. However, in Finland, it was not widely cultivated until 20th century. Wheat is used for variety of cooking ingredients, but also for making pasta.

FISH IDENTIFICATION



Inside the Seine Shed you can try identifying Finnish freshwater fish. Below you can find their names in English:

- a) perch (*ahven*)
- b) pike (*hauki*)
- c) ruffe (*kiiski*)
- d) bream (*lahna*)
- e) burbot (*made*)
- f) vendace (*muikku*)
- g) whitefish (*siika*)
- h) roach (*särki*)

FISHING



If you'd like to see live fish up close, you can make your own fishing rod and try your luck at Riuttasjärvi. All you need to make one is a hook, line, a lead sinker, a bobber and a long enough stick.

In most cases you will not need a permission to fish with a fishing rod. Similar to Sweden and Norway, Finland has legal *everymans rights* - you are allowed to fish, travel and camp freely in the wilderness as long as you do not leave any traces of your presence behind. You're even allowed to swim in the lakes!

If you'd like to try swimming, there is a peaceful public beach just a short walk away from the machine shed. Just follow the trail until you come across a changing booth. Remember to bring your own swimsuit, and don't swim too far!

GRAIN PROCESSING



As the name suggests, the grain drying barn was used to dry the harvested crop. However, drying was not the only thing that had to be done to make full use of the crops...

1. After harvesting, rye was tied to a bundle and placed in the upper level of the barn. The building was then heated for 1-3 days with care to ensure the seeds were not damaged by the heat.
2. After the bundles had dried, they were hit against a wall to separate the best grains from the rest of the plant.
3. The bundles were then laid in a line on the floor in pairs, with cobs facing each other. They were then hit with a wooden mallet to separate the remaining grains. The bundles were then flipped and the step was repeated.

This step was simplified with the introduction of the threshing machine. The harvested crop was skewered on spikes at the field and left to dry outdoors. At first, the machine was powered by horses, but at Riuttala they were replaced by the steam engine in 1916.

4. The straws were collected and bundled. They were also considered a valuable resource, and were used as animal fodder, mattress stuffing and for crafts. Straws were also used to make roofs.

5. The grains were then cleaned. The process involved putting the grains into a wooden box and shaking it, which separated unwanted debris from the seeds. This was usually only done for seeds meant to be planted, and later on this step also became machine-assisted.

6. The processed grains were then put into bags and stored in the granary, from where they could be taken to the windmill for grinding.