New Mexico 4-H Cloverbud Project Activities

Cloverbud Projects developed and compiled by Kathy Landers, McKinley County Program Director/4-H/Ag Agent and Elena Bowers, McKinley County Home Economist

Cloverbuds

The goal of the 4-H Cloverbud Program is to promote the healthy development of youth ages 5 to 8, to become capable, competent, caring and contributing citizens.

Clubs provide activity-based education for members. **Activity-based** means a variety of short term experiences for youth that creates a cooperative fun approach to learning.

Cloverbud members are energetic and enthusiastic. They have short attention spans and enjoy getting involved in fast-paced programs that teach lessons through a series of short activities.

Because of the enthusiastic leaders, hands-on activities, and energetic youth, Cloverbud clubs are fun for all.

Projects are:
- Our Animal Friends
- Having Fun with Art
- Shopping Smarts
- Food Fun
- Playing it Safe
- Nature’s Treasures
- Look at me – I’m Growing Up
- Family, Friends and Community
- The Way Things Grow
- Having Fun with Science
- Stomp, Blow, Splash: Soil, Air and Water

These are projects that cloverbud (ages 5 to 8) can enter into the Bi-County Fair. If you have any questions or other suggestions please feel free to contact us at the McKinley County Extension office at (505) 863-3432.
Family, Friends and Community

Family Emergency Poster

What You Will Need:
14 X 22 inch poster board
Markers, color pencils, crayon, etc.
Photos, drawing, cut-outs, and other embellishments

Most families have an emergency plan in place. Share your emergency plan in poster form that can be displayed on the refrigerator or another designated area in the home. Include emergency phone numbers, directions, etc.

Family Flag

Think about your family’s heritage where they came from, their talents, traditions, culture, and design a family flag that would show these special things.

You need:
24 (your choice of color)
• Markers, fabric paint, stamps, or glitter
• Embellishes (pictures, cut-outs, letters, etc.)
• Fabric glue
• 1-14 inch wooden dowel
• 1 piece of cord about 18 inches long (cord is used to hang the flag for display)

1 Cut felt 14 X 24
2 Fold the felt 14 inch side 1 inch and iron.
3 Sew a seam along the open edge.
4 Design your Family Flag.
5 Place the 14 inch dowel through the opening.
6 Tie the cord to each end with a knot (this will keep the rod in place.
7 You are now ready to display.
Family, Friends and Community

Family Tree

Use your own creativity to design a “Family Tree”.

What You Will Need:

- Exhibit your creation on a 14 X 22 poster board
- Markers, pencils, crayons, or color pencils, scissors etc.
- Stickers, embellishments, photos, etc.

1. Draw or Cut out a tree and leaves to place on your poster.
2. Begin at the trunk with your name
3. Continue to the top of the tree with your family generations (your siblings, parents, aunts/uncles, grandparents, etc.)
Fun Food

Trail Mix

What You will Need:
Bowl
Spoon
Snack size zip-lock bags

Ingredients:
Variety of nuts, dried fruit, shredded coconut, toasted oats, rice chex, corn chex, or any other dry cereal, pretzel sticks, popcorn.
1 cup each Chex Cereal, toasted O’s,
½ cup dried fruit
½ cup raisins
½ cup nuts
½ cup M+M’s
Mix all the ingredients in a bowl and pour ½ cup of mixture into snack size zip-lock bags.

Butterscotch Haystacks

Ingredients:
1 2/3 cup butterscotch morsels
3/4 cup creamy peanut butter
1 can (8.5 oz. size) chow mein noodles
3 1/2 cups miniature marshmallows

Directions:
• Line trays with wax paper.
• Microwave morsels in large, uncovered, microwave-safe bowl on medium-high (70%) power for 1 minute; stir. The morsels may retain some of their original shape. If necessary, microwave at additional 10- to 15-second intervals, stirring just until morsels are melted.
• Stir in peanut butter until well blended. Add noodles and marshmallows; toss until all ingredients are coated.
• Drop by rounded tablespoon onto prepared trays. Refrigerate until ready to serve.
Food Fun

Peanut Butter Candy

Materials:
- Dry measures
- Medium bowl
- Measuring spoons
- Small bowls
- Covered container

Ingredients:
- 2/3 cup Smooth or crunchy peanut butter
- 3/4 cup Granola cereal
- 1/3 cup Skim milk powder
- 1 tbsp. Brown sugar, packed
- ½ cup Graham cracker crumbs, chocolate
- Sprinkles for fine coconut, for coating.

- Put the peanut butter into the medium bowl. Add cereal, milk powder, and brown sugar. Mix with your hands.
- Add chocolate chips and mix well. Shape the dough into 1 inch balls.
- Place your choice of coating in small bowl. Roll the balls in the coating. Place in a covered container. Chill.

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Having Fun with Art

Scrap Book

This scrapbook should be a collection of your art work (drawings, colleges, etc.) created with water colors, crayons, markers, etc. The book should be 5 ½ X 8 ½ and contain no more than 10 pages. Make sure to include a caption that explains your picture. You may also use other items to embellish the cover of your book. Have fun and show us your artistic talent.

Pig Finger Puppet

- Copy or Print out the template
- Cut out all the pieces
- Glue around the edges of the bodies and then stack them to make a pocket for your finger.
- Glue the ears to the pig’s head
- Glue wiggle eyes on the face and glue on snout
- Cut a long strip of paper and wrap it around a pencil to make a curly tail.
- Glue tail on pig.
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Having Fun with Art

Musical Instrument

Make a shoebox guitar.

Things You'll Need:

- 2 paper plates
- 1/4 cup of dried beans
- stapler and staples
- markers
- 1 empty oatmeal container
- 1 empty shoe box
- 1 piece of cloth
- 4 heavyweight rubber bands

- Color or decorate an empty shoebox with markers or crayons.
- Once the shoebox is beautifully decorated, stretch three heavyweight rubber bands across the open part of the shoebox, stapling the tips of the rubber bands to the ends of the shoebox.
- Each rubber band should be about 2 inches apart.
- One you are finished stapling the rubber bands, your child will be able to play her shoebox guitar.
- Making a shoebox guitar is a great way to initiate a conversation about how ancient people came up with the idea for the guitar in the first place.
**Having Fun with Science**

**Paper Mache**

**What You Will Need:**
- Round Balloon
- Newspaper
- Paper Mache Paste
- Acrylic Paint
- Paintbrush

**Directions:**

Make sure you cover your work surface well. This can be newspaper laid on top of wax paper, freezer paper, or even on old tablecloth or shower curtain. This is a very messy project! Also, please note, to allow ample drying time, you will need a few days to complete this project!

Blow up and tie the balloon. While you are working on it, you might want to set it on top of a bowl. Completely cover the bowl with plastic wrap so the paper mache hopefully does not stick to it. Tear newspaper into strips about 1- or 2-inches wide and 4- to 6-inches long. You will need a lot of newspaper. Choose one of the paper mache paste recipes here and make it. Follow these step-by-step directions to paper mache your balloon. You should apply 3 or 4 layers. Allow each layer to dry completely before applying the next. You might also need to let one side of the balloon dry before applying paper mache to the other side.

Once the paper mache is dry, paint your balloon to look like a real globe using blue, green, and even white paint. Add as much or as little detail as you like!

**Materials needed to make paper mache:**
- Water & Water

**Instructions:**

To make this paper mache paste, simply mix together 1 part flour to 2 parts water. You will want it to be the consistency of thick glue, but you also want it to be runny and not thick like paste. Add more water or flour as necessary. Mix well to remove any lumps.

A few helpful tips I have read in regards to using this paste are:
- If you live in an area with high humidity, add a few tablespoons of salt to help prevent mold.
- If you don’t like the smell of the glue mixture you can add a few sprinkles of cinnamon or cinnamon to sweeten it up!

You should be able to store this glue in a covered bowl or jar, in the refrigerator, for a few days.
Having Fun with Science

Play Dough

Recipe for Salt Dough
3 cups flour
1 cup salt
1 1/4 cups water
1 tbsp glycerin (from pharmacy or supermarket)

Directions:
For those of us who don’t want to get over a hot stove here’s another simple play dough recipe that becomes more pliable the more your child plays with it! It will keep for about a week in a plastic container or zip lock bag in your fridge.
Mix ingredients and knead until the dough is elastic. Your kids can make their own buttons, brooches, beads, animals, Christmas decorations whatever they can think of. Bake on a tray lined with foil or baking paper in a pre heated over at 150 C (300 F). Thin objects will take about 1 1/2 hours with thicker models taking longer. If the object is beginning to brown, turn down the heat of the oven. Finished objects can be painted with poster paints and varnished.

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Look at Me – I’m Growing Up

Keepsake Box or “Me” Box

Use this box to store anything of value to you – a rock you found in the river, pictures of friends and family – whatever you want.

Materials

• Tissue paper, patterned or in complementary colors
• Sponge brush
• Decoupage glue
• Small box with removable lid
• Three disposable cups
• Craft glue or glue gun (optional)
• Dried or silk flowers (optional)
• Ribbon (optional)
• Metallic-ink pen or permanent marker (optional)

Directions

1. Have your child tear the tissue paper into small pieces.
2. Use the sponge brush to paint a thin layer of decoupage glue on the outside of the box lid.
3. Have your child quickly cover the glue with overlapping tissue pieces. (If your child works slowly, use only a little glue at a time.)
4. When the lid is covered to your child’s satisfaction, balance it on a disposable cup to dry for about an hour.
5. Repeat the process above for the sides of the box.
6. Balance it on two disposable cups to dry for an hour, then flip it over and do the same for the bottom of the box.
7. If you like, decorate the lid by gluing on dried or silk flowers tied with ribbon. You can also use a metallic-ink pen or permanent marker to write a label on the box, such as “Emily’s Treasures” or “Grandma’s Photos.”
Look at Me – I’m Growing Up

Plaster Hand and Footprints

Materials
• Patch plaster or plaster of Paris
• 1 1/4 cups water
• Tin can
• Mixing spoon
• Paper plates
• Picture hook (optional)

Directions
1. To make the plaster mix, stir two cups of patch plaster or plaster of Paris and one and a quarter cups water in a tin can.
2. The mixture should be as thick as pea soup so it can cast without air bubbles.
3. Plaster of Paris dries in about ten to twenty minutes, while patch plaster takes twenty to forty minutes to dry.
4. To make a cast of your child's hand or footprint, pour one inch of plaster mix into a paper plate.
5. Wait two minutes for plaster of Paris, six minutes for patch plaster.
6. Have your child press her hand or foot gently into the plaster.
7. The imprint should not go to the bottom of the plate.
8. Hold for one to two minutes and remove.
9. Let the imprint sit overnight, and then peel the plate from the print.
10. If you like, glue a picture hook to the back and hang the print on your child's wall.
Look at Me – I’m Growing Up

Self Portrait

Materials You’ll Need:

- A Paper Lunch Bag (brown paper)
- Flesh color construction paper
- Hair color construction paper (you may need a variety for classrooms or friends)
- Crayons, Oil Pastels or Markers
- Scissors
- Pencil
- Glue Stick

How to Assemble Your Self Portrait Puppet:

1. The face is in 3 parts, (a) The top of the head to the bottom of the UPPER lip, (b) The top of the bottom lip and teeth to the chin, (c) the ears - one right and one left ear. Draw these parts out on the flesh colored paper using a pencil. If the kids are old enough, they can look in a mirror and try to get more of a likeness to the shape of their face.

2. Cut out these parts and begin to glue them onto the bag. You are using the BACK side of the bag. Starting with the "bottom" of the bag, where it folds over, glue the top of the head here. Then where the the fold of the bottom of the bag ends, glue the chin part onto the bag. Finally, glue the ears onto the top half of the face, on the edges.

3. Draw out the hairstyle you would like to have, cut it out and glue it so it overlaps the ears.

4. Draw on the face, make sure the top part of the face ends at the fold of the bag. Draw in the eyes, nose, lips (bottom lip on chin piece), chin. Then draw in any hair information (hair ornaments or hair lines to show if hair is straight or curly). And, draw in information on the ears. If appropriate, you can draw earrings.

5. Carefully lift up the top of the folded part of the bag and color in what the inside of the mouth looks like - teeth, tongue, darkness

6. Then draw the clothing in the bottom part of the bag

Tip: If you have time and materials, kids can add on arms and hands from behind the bag.

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Nature's Treasures

Bird Feeder

What You will Need:
• Clean 1-liter soda bottle
• Craft knife
• 2 wooden spoons
• small eye screw
• Length of twine for hanging

Instructions

1. Start by drawing a 1/2-inch asterisk on the side of a clean 1-liter soda bottle, about 4 inches from the bottom. Rotate the bottle 90 degrees and draw another asterisk 2 inches from the bottom. Draw a 1-inch-wide circle opposite each asterisk, as shown.
2. Use a craft knife to slit the asterisk lines and cut out the circles (a parent's job). Insert a wooden spoon handle first through each hole and then through the opposite asterisk, as shown.
3. Remove the bottle cap and twist a small eye screw into the top of it for hanging.
4. Finally, fill your feeder with birdseed, recap it, and use a length of twine to hang it from a tree.

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Nature’s Treasures

Cool Recycling Project
Toilet Paper Roll Crafts

Toilet paper rolls can be used as a great material for kid crafts. Using toilet paper rolls for craft is a great recycling idea and the fun part is that your kid can use his or hers imagination to create anything they want. Here are some ideas for you to start with:

Animals
This one is so much fun, your child can create any animal he/she wants using the toilet roll as the base. You can cut pages out of a coloring book or print them off the internet.

Trees
- Use the roll as a base; let your child paint it.
- Cut a tree top from cardboard, your kid can paint and decorate it.
- With scissors make two slits on top of the roll, they should be located one opposite another.
- Slip the tree top onto the tree base.

Flowers
- Cut some cardboard in a shape of flowers and let your kid decorate them.
- For the stem use Popsicle sticks. Once the flower dry make a small cut in the center and insert the stick.
- The toilet roll can be used as a vase.
- Cut a small piece of cardboard and glue it to the bottom of the roll.
- Put the flowers inside the vase.

Nature’s Mobile

These instructions are in your cloverbud book – follow them and make the mobile and then bring to enter at the fair.
Our Animal Friends

Egg Carton Animals

Materials You Will Need:

- Glue
- Scissors
- cotton balls
- black construction paper
- styro-foam egg carton

INSTRUCTIONS

Fold a small piece of black construction paper and cut out an ear shapes (basically just a U). The fact that you folded first will give you two matching ears cut out one of the cups from the Styrofoam egg carton. Next glue two or three cotton balls onto the cup and then glue on the black ears.

OPTIONAL: you can also cut out small black eyes and a triangle nose, but for really young kids, these pieces will be too fussy for them to work with.

**Note – we will accept any animal made out of egg cartons these are just some ideas, we found these on the internet.**
Our Animal Friends

Crocodile Puppet

What You will need:
- two egg cartons for each child
- one sheet of green tissue paper per child to cover the lid of one of their cartons
- craft scissors
- masking tape in pieces on wax paper ready to use
- crayons or water-based markers

What to do:
pre-cut the end two ‘cups’ out of each pair of cartons
leave lids intact
tape cartons shut at the sides so the lids wont pop off when the children place their hands inside down the length of the cartons
save one of the pairs of end cups to be used for the croc’s eyes (the children may later separate them or leave them intact)
tell children that they are going to make a crocodile puppet
encourage them to experiment with the egg cartons (put a hand inside each end where the cups are missing)
place one carton on top of the other so that the cups or ‘teeth’ are touching together
get children to clap hands up and down on top of each other imitating the snapping jaws of a crocodile
when they have the idea, let them decorate the ‘croc’
first, glue the green tissue paper onto the top carton (this makes the croc’s snout)
color the center of the eyes and tape them onto the top
the croc is now ready to use!
Our Animal Friends

Scrapbook of Family Pet & Animal Puzzle

Scrapbook of Family Pet
**note if you don’t have a pet of your own it can be your grandparents pet or maybe your older brother or sisters show animal. Be creative.

This is a simple project the scrapbook should be small and no larger that a 5x7 scrapbook and it can be made out of foam or any other materials. It can have pictures of the pet that were taken with a camera or pictures that you hand drew. All pictures must be label with pet’s name. In the front of the scrapbook write a short story about the pet or something funny that it did.

“This is my brother’s show steer and he makes a mess when he eats, sometimes he turns his feed bucket over and that makes me laugh.”

Animal Puzzle

This is another easy project. In your Animal Friends book there’s a puzzle – please color that puzzle cut in out like the directions say and glue it back together and then you can enter it in the fair.
Playing it Safe
Bicycle Safety Poster

HOW SAFE ARE YOU
Everyone wants to live in a safe and worry-free environment with their families, however most people are closer to a disaster waiting to happen than they think. Safety is about using common sense and taking precautions.

Projects that can be entered in the Bi-County Fair by Cloverbud members who are enrolled in this project include:

- Bicycle Safety Poster
- Paper airplane design
- Play it safe indoor

Bicycle Safety Poster
You Need:  14 x 22 poster board (foam boards, cardboard), color pencils or markers, pictures

Design your poster to show bicycle safety hazards, driving skills, etc. Be creative.
Playing it Safe

Paper Power

What You Will need:
Sturdy or stiff paper 8 ½ X 11
Crayons or markers

Delta

This plane flies fast and straight. It is easy to fold and a great all around flier. Add some up elevator if necessary to produce stable flights.

Orient the template so that the “UP” arrow is at the top of the page. Then flip the paper over so that none of the fold lines are showing.
Playing it Safe

Fold the top left corner down toward you until fold line 1 becomes visible. Crease along the dotted line and repeat with the top right corner.

Fold the left side over again and crease along fold line 2. Repeat with the right side.

Fold the nose down and toward you along fold line 3.

Fold the right half of the plane over the left half along fold line 4 so that the outside edges of the wings line up.

Fold the wings down along fold lines 5 and the winglets up along fold lines 6. Add wing dihedral by tilting the wings up slightly away from the fuselage. The wings will have a slight “V” shape when viewed from the front. You are ready to fly!
Playing it Safe

Build an Emergency Kit

Put together your family Emergency Kit

- Design an emergency contact book or card.
- List all emergency numbers for example 911, parents, grandmother, aunt or other family member include family allergies to food drug, etc. (Place in Zip-Lock bag to keep dry)
- First aid kit (items to include: Q-Tips, Hand Sanitizers, Sterile Gauze, Band-Aids, Burn Jel, Butterfly Bandages, Sting relief Wipes, scissors, Aspirin, Ibuprofen, Small Instant Cold Pack, Eye Wash, Alcohol, Hydrogen Peroxide, etc.)
- Other items to include radio, emergency blanket, flash lights, garbage bags, whistle, leathermen, permanent marker, paper, pencils, pens, tape, etc.
- Water resistant back pack or plastic box no larger than 14 X 10 to store all items. (store in safe place).
Shopping Smart
Money Saving Container

What You Will Need:
Scissors
1- Container w/lid (coffee can, oat meal container, plastic liter bottle or Pringles can).
Construction or tissue paper
Tacky Glue
Markers, pencils, crayon, etc. to draw with.
Added your own creative touches (stickers, buttons, beads, etc.)

1 Place Oatmeal can in upright position measure and cut the paper to cover the exterior leaving ½ inch to overlap.
2 Glue the paper to the canister.
3 Add your own creative touch to personalize your bank.
4 Cut a 1¼ x ¼ inch slit on the center of the lid (this will allow coins to enter).

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Shopping Smart

Stitchin’ Time & Sit Upon

Stitchin’ Time

What You Will Need:
- Drawing paper, cloth, large needle
- Pencil, sewing carbon paper
- Masking tape, cardboard (the size of your picture, and your choice of color (4 ply yarn for stitchin').

1. Draw a picture of a house, or other favorite thing.
2. Put carbon paper under your drawing and lightly trace the lines onto the cloth.
3. Thread your needle. Double the yarn and make a knot at the end.
4. Push the needle through the backside of the cloth. Pull the yarn through until the knot stops it. Stitch in and out of the cloth along the lines.
5. Stretch your cloth picture over cardboard. Tape edges around the back. Stand up to display.

Sit Upon

What You Will Need:
- Scissors, newspapers (about 10)
- Need, thread (heavy)
- 1 yard of denim (old jeans)
- Measuring tape, pencil

2. Face right sides together and pin on three sides.
3. Iron the open end back 5/8 inch
4. Turn inside out and fill with newspapers to desired thickness.
5. Stitch the opening with small whipstitches to the end and tie off with a knot.

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Stomp, Blow and Splash: Soil, Air and Water

Rain Gauge

What You Will Need:
- a clear plastic soda bottle
- a pair of scissors
- a permanent marker with a sharp point
- small stones or aquarium gravel
- water
- ruler

1. Cut off the top part of the bottle (you may want to ask an adult to help).
2. Fill the curved part of the bottom of the bottle with small stones or aquarium gravel. This will weight your rain gauge to keep it from falling over.
3. Pour enough water into the bottle to cover the stones. Use the marker to draw a line at the top surface of the water.
4. Mark a "0" next to the line. This is your baseline.
5. Use the ruler and marker to measure 1", 2", and 3" up the bottle from the baseline. Draw a line at each inch mark and label the lines. (Tip: you may want to empty the water out of the bottle before doing this, so you can lay the bottle on its side to measure.)
6. Use the ruler and marker to measure and mark ½", 1 ½", and 2 ½".
7. If you want to make your rain gauge more accurate, use the ruler and marker to measure and mark ¼", ¾", 1 ¼", 1 ¾", etc. on the bottle.
8. Wait for rain!
9. When the weather forecast predicts rain, or rain starts falling, add water to your rain gauge up to the baseline.
10. Put the rain gauge outside to catch the rainwater.
11. When the rain stops, check to see how many inches of rain fell into your rain gauge!

You may want to make a chart to keep track of how much rain falls in a week or a month. On the chart, list the date it rained and how many inches of rain fell. Add up the rainfall at the end of the week or month.

Important! Be sure the rain gauge is filled to the baseline before you begin collecting.
Stomp, Blow and Splash: Soil, Air and Water

Pin Wheel

You may decorate the pinwheels with tiny stickers or however you want before assembling them.

Parental supervision is recommended due to the straight pins!

What you'll need:
To make 1 pinwheel:
• Colored or Clear Tabbed plastic file folder, letter size
• Ruler
• Thin line marker
• Scissors
• Needle
• Straight Pin
• Unsharpened pencil with eraser or a small size dowel
• Dime

How to make it:
Note: You can make about 8 pinwheels from one folder.
1. If short side of the folder is closed, try popping open the end. Lie the folder out flat.
2. Mark and cut a 4 1/2“ square out of the plastic file folder.
3. Place the dime in the middle of the square. Trace around it.
4. Cut diagonally from one corner towards the opposite corner. Stop cutting when you reach the mark you made from the dime.
5. Repeat for following 3 corners.
6. You now have 4 cut sections.
7. Take the needle and push through the very center of the pinwheel, coming from the back of the pinwheel. (Do not push the needle all the way through, it will hold the points of the pinwheel)
8. Take the right corner of the first section and bend to the middle of the pinwheel. Push over the needle to hold.
9. Take one corner of the NEXT section and bend the right corner to the middle of the pinwheel. Push over the needle to hold.
10. Repeat for other two sections.
Stomp, Blow and Splash: Soil, Air and Water

Pin Wheel

11. Remove from needle, carefully holding the sections together.
12. Push the straight pin through the front of the pinwheel completely through the back.
13. Push the pinwheel into the eraser of the pencil. Let the pinwheel loosen up between the corners and the back. Blow on the pinwheel and watch it spin.

Note: Please watch the children with the straight pins!
New Mexico 4-H Cloverbud Project Activities

Stomp, Blow and Splash: Soil, Air and Water

Homemade Kite

Parts of a Kite
A kite consists of these basic parts:
The Spine: the up-and-down, or vertical stick that you build your kite around.
The Spar: the support stick(s) that are placed crossways or at a slant over the spine. Sometimes they are curved or bowed.
The Frame: the joined spine and spars, usually with a string connecting their ends that form the shape of the kite and make a support for the cover.
The Cover: the paper, plastic, or cloth that covers the frame to make a kite.
The Bridle: one or more strings attached to the spine or spars, which help control the kite in the air.
The Flying Line: the string running from the kites' bridle, where you hold to fly the kite.
The Tail: a long strip of paper or plastic of ribbon that helps to balance the kite in flight. Not all kites need tails.
The Reel: the object you use to wind your flying line, to keep it form getting tangled or flying away.

DIAMOND KITE
Materials:
1. butcher cord or thin garden twine
2. scotch tape or glue
3. 1 sheet of strong paper (40 inches x 40 inches)
4. 2 strong, straight wooden sticks of bamboo or wooden doweling 35 inches and 40 inches
5. markers, paint or crayons to decorate you kite.

Instructions
1. Make a cross with the two sticks, with the shorter stick placed horizontally across the longer stick. Make sure that both sides of the cross piece is equal in width.
2. Tie the two sticks together with the string in such a way as to make sure that they are at right angles to each other. A good way to ensure that the joint is strong to put a dab of glue to stick it in place.

Cloverbuds
The goal of the 4-H Cloverbud Program is to promote the healthy development of youth ages 5 to 8, to become capable, competent, caring and contributing citizens.

Cloverbuds provide activity-based education for members. Activity-based means a variety of short term experiences for youth that creates a cooperative fun approach to learning.

Cloverbud members are energetic and enthusiastic. They have short attention spans and enjoy getting involved in fast-paced programs that teach lessons through a series of short activities.

Because of the enthusiastic leaders, hands-on activities, and energetic youth, Cloverbud clubs are fun for all.
Stomp, Blow and Splash: Soil, Air and Water

Homemade Kite

3. Cut a notch at each end of both sticks. Make it deep enough for the type of string you are using to fit in to. Cut a piece of string long enough to stretch all around the kite frame. Make a loop in the top notch and fasten it by wrapping the string around the stick. Stretch the string through the notch at one end of the cross-piece, and make another loop at the bottom. Stretch the string through the notch at one end of the loop at the bottom. Stretch the string through the notch at the other end of the cross-piece. Finish by wrapping the string a few times around the top of the stick and cutting off what you don’t need. This string frame must be taut, but not so tight as to warp the sticks.

4. Lay the sail material flat and place the stick frame face down on top. Cut around it, leaving about 1 – 1½ inches for a margin. Fold these edges over the string frame and tape or glue it down so that the material is tight.

5. Cut a piece of string about 48 inches long and tie one end to the loop at the other end of the string to the loop at the bottom. Tie another small loop in the string just above the intersection of the two cross pieces. This will be the kite’s bridle, the string to which the flying line is attached.

6. Make a tail by tying a small ribbon roughly every 4 inches along the length of string. Attach the tail to the loop at the bottom of the kite.

7. Decorate!
The Way Things Grow
Terrarium

What You Will Need:
• One 2-liter bottle of soda (with cap)
• Potting Soil
• A handful of small stones or pebbles
• A Marker
• Scissors
• Seeds
• Seedlings (small plants) this is optional if you want to start right out with plants in your terrarium

Here is how you arrange the materials in your bottle from the bottom up:
1. Pebbles
2. Soil
3. Plants

Moss and charcoal are optional if you want to add them.

An Explanation of why you build your terrarium like this.

Why Pebbles? The pebbles at the bottom allow excess water to flow to the bottom of the bottle. This will prevent it from soaking the soil and making it muddy. As the temperature inside the bottle rises from sunlight the water will be drawn up into the bottle. It becomes like the earth with a nice cycle of water flow just like rain. Dew will even collect on the inside top of your bottle then slowly drip down onto the plants like rain.

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Why the Soil? This is the nutrition for the plants. They will absorb the nutrients from the soil with their roots.

Step 1: Draw a line around the bottle about six inches up. You can use a neat little trick to make a nice straight line - rest the marker on the top of an upside down coffee cup then I rotate the 2 liter bottle. It makes a nice straight line.

Cut the bottle along the line with a pair of scissors. You may need to start a small hole in the bottle before you can cut it with the scissors. Please ask a parent or adult to help you with this cutting of the bottle.

Place a handful of stones in the bottom half of the bottle. About 1-2 inches deep should be good.

Place your soil in the bottle fill it to about 1 inch from the top.

Now Plant your seeds! You should plant 6 to 10 seeds and later as they grow you can pluck out some of the weaker ones and leave the 2 or 3 best ones.
The Way Things Grow

Terrarium

Don’t forget to water your terrarium before placing the top on. The soil should be moist but not soaked.

Now Place the top on. It’s recommend you squeeze the top onto the bottom so the top is on the outside.

If you have trouble fitting the two pieces together you can cut a slit about halfway down the bottom half of the bottle—this will help it close up a bit and make it easier to fit the top over it.

Congratulations your terrarium is completed. In a few days your seeds should germinate and in no time you will have a soda bottle terrarium that looks as nice as this one.

Taking Care of Your Soda Bottle Terrarium

There are two important factors you have to consider when it comes to your terrarium: the amount of sunlight it gets and the amount of water that is inside.

Once the plants have sprouted you should make sure it gets sunlight but do not leave it in direct sunlight for the entire day. It is a closed environment and it can get very hot inside.

Water - Look carefully at the soil in the terrarium. It should look moist but not soaked or too dry. Beads of water should form on the top inside near edge and these will drip down the sides and continue to water the soil. If it appears to be too wet you can take the top off and leave it uncovered for a day or two.
The Way Things Grow

Dried Flower Book

Pressing Wax Paper Leaves

Find some brightly colored leaves that are in-between wet/thick and dry/brittle. They're usually the ones with the best fall colors anyway.

Bring them home. Wipe off moisture (if there is any) and lay them flat inside the borders of a large piece of wax paper (wax side face up) with an inch or more of space between your leaves. Lay another piece of wax paper (wax side face down) atop your leaves and paper, making sure to cover all parts of the leaves.

Place an old cloth over your ironing board to protect it, and then place your new “leaf sandwich” over the cloth. Lay a thin dish towel or some other type of fabric over the top of your wax paper to protect your iron and the paper.

Set iron to medium to high, with no steam – you will need your parents help or 4-H leader.

Slowly run iron atop your dish towel, making sure to iron lightly to keep the leaves from moving around before the wax starts to seal them in place.

Once the wax starts to seal, you can use the full weight of the iron to adequately press and seal the wax around all edges of your leaves. Try hitting all spots with the iron, and leaving the iron in place for about 4-5 seconds for each section of the paper.

Lift the rag once done to make sure the wax paper is melted and sealed. The leaves will look much clearer once the wax has melted.

Once the wax has sealed around your leaves, they're preserved. You can cut around the edges (but not too close or you'll break the wax seal) to make your preserved leaves more manageable.

You can put your new wax paper leaves in notebooks or paper projects or as fall craft decorations around the house. Fall is a wonderful season for picking up a new craft or redecorating in rich, beautiful colors.
The Way Things Grow
Dried Flower Book & Making a Sundial

Pressing flowers in wax paper

One of the easiest and most common methods of pressing flowers is to place the flower(s) between a couple of sheets of paper, (wax paper is good for this), to protect the pages of a good heavy book. Big, heavy phone books are pretty good for pressing flowers. Leave at least 1/8" to 1/4" of an inch of paper between pressings, weigh the book down and wait for about two weeks.

You can make whatever type of book to place the pressed flowers or leaves in.

Sundial

To make your own sundial you will need: a large paper cup, a plastic lid, a straw, a watch, a pen and pencil, tape, sand or small stones and a working compass. To begin you want to poke a hole in the side of the cup, about 2 inches down from the top of the cup, with the pencil. The hole needs to be big enough for the straw to fit through. Fill the cup halfway with the sand or stone and put the lid on the top of the cup. Push the straw through the hole in the lid, and also through the hole in the side of the cup. The straw needs to stick out about 2 inches from the lid. Next, tape the other end of the straw to the side of the cup. To use your sundial place the cup in a flat area outdoors where the sun hits for most of the day (putting the sundial in a shaded area will make it impossible to read properly). Point the straw that is sticking out of the cut towards north (you should use the compass for this). Using your watch and a pen, mark where the straw's shadow falls on the cup after the passing of each hour over the course of several hours. If you have marked your sundial properly and it has not been moved from its spot, you will be able to read what time it is the next day when you go out and look at the shadows on your sundial.