

**Jackson County**

**Mini 4-H**

**First Grade**



**Revised 12/21**

## Jackson County Mini 4-H: First Grade

Welcome to Mini 4-H. This program is designed for boys and girls who are in first grade.

This project booklet contains information and exhibit requirements for thirteen different projects. They are: Cake Decorating, Crafts, Foods, Forestry, Garden, Health, Livestock, Models, Reading, Science, Scrapbook, Sewing and Wildlife.

You may complete as many of these projects that you want, then choose one or two of your best and exhibit them at the Jackson County Fair. Mini 4-H'ers who are in first grade may exhibit up to two projects.

Here are some guidelines to remember when preparing your exhibit.

1. Mini 4-H members are not to show livestock of any kind at the fair. Mini members choosing the livestock option must do a poster.
2. Mini 4-H projects will be judged community style or at an open judging. This allows the 4-H'ers to be present during judging to receive information and answer questions from the judges. Attendance is helpful, but not mandatory.
3. Please refer to the "Jackson County 4-H Handbook" for other information.

### Poster Rules

- All posters are to be 14" x 22" poster board.
- All posters need to have a stiff backing.
- All posters need to be covered with a clear plastic.
- All posters should be horizontal.
- Title your poster.

If you have any questions about Mini 4-H, call the Extension Office, (812)358-6101

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## Mini 4-H – Cake Decorating

Welcome to the creative world of cake decorating. Not only is it important for our food to taste good but many times our taste buds begin to work just by seeing a baked good. In Mini Cake Decorating we will discover many of our hidden talents and creative ideas.

**Project Exhibit** – Frost two 2” to 4” sugar cookies, using store bought or homemade frosting and decorate with toppings such as: nuts, raisins, chocolate chips, m+m’s, coconut, or other suitable candies. Do not use premade frosting decorations) Place the decorated cookie on a paper plate and cover with plastic wrap. You do not need to make your cookie.

To begin this project you need an idea. Think about what you like to do and maybe you could decorate your cookies like that. Make a list of the things you like to do, and then think about how you could decorate your cookies. Show your ideas to an adult and then consider the following things before you decide which one to use.

1. Does the idea sound fun to you?
2. Will it teach you something new?
3. Will the idea be easy enough for you to complete?
4. Will you need to purchase additional supplies or equipment before you start the project?

Once you have considered these questions, then it is time to choose the best idea. Next you will need to make a list of supplies and equipment you will need to complete your project. Then check to see which supplies and equipment you already have at home, and which you will need to purchase the next times you go to the store.

Some basic supplies that you will need for all divisions include a metal spatula, prepared or homemade frosting and cookies.

After you have all the supplies you need and are ready to start decorating, the next step is to get together an area of the kitchen where you can work on your project and not be disturbed. Remember to choose a spot where younger or older brothers and sisters can’t accidentally mess up your project. If you have any pets in the house, be sure to keep your supplies out of their reach also.

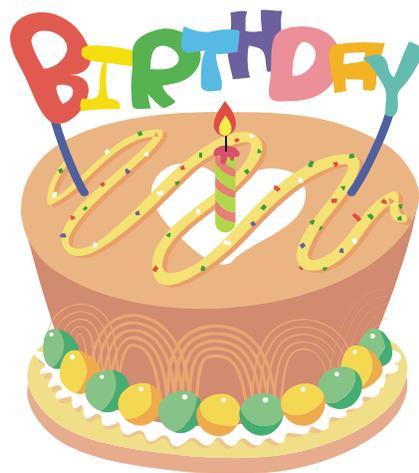
Now that you have the perfect spot, you’re ready to start your project. Start your project when you will have plenty of time to work on it and won’t be interrupted. Set out all your supplies and equipment. Make sure you have an adult around to help you out.

Frosting adds more than just decoration to your cookies. It adds flavor and helps keep the cookies moist and fresh.

To ice your cookies, use a metal spatula. Do the top of the cookies. Apply a thin layer of icing to begin with and let dry. This is called a “crumb coat” because it seals the crumbs so they

do not show up in your decorator icing. After your crumb coat is dry, liberally apply icing making sure you thoroughly cover all the cookie. Get the icing as even and smooth as you can. Next you can decorate with toppings.

After you have decorated your cookies, be sure to store them in a safe place until time to take them to the fair. Do not store them in an airtight container. This can cause condensation that will make your colors bleed. A cake box or similar box usually works best. Just make sure your cookies won't touch the sides or top of the box.



## Mini 4-H – Crafts

Let's have fun with crafts! Everyone enjoys making things. Let's be creative. In the Mini 4-H Crafts project, you may choose from a variety of things to do. You will have an opportunity for individual expressions and choice of articles that will be useful and satisfying.

If you wish, you may do all the crafts listed, just one, or one of your own not listed in this book. Decide which one you like best and that can be the one you enter in the Jackson County Fair.

**Project Exhibit** – Make and exhibit one article from the area of needlework, latch work, candle-making, fine arts, etc. If drawing a picture or making a collage, please mount on 14" x 22" poster board. If making a poster board, please follow the poster guidelines.

### Poster Rules

1. All posters are to be 14" x 22" poster board.
2. All posters need to have a stiff backing.
3. All posters need to be covered with a clear plastic.
4. All posters should be horizontal.
5. Title your poster.



## Mini 4-H – Foods

Cooking and baking are a lot of fun, as you will find out as you work on your Mini 4-H Foods Project. Be sure to follow directions carefully and ask an adult to help when you need it. Have fun and let your family enjoy your new ability.

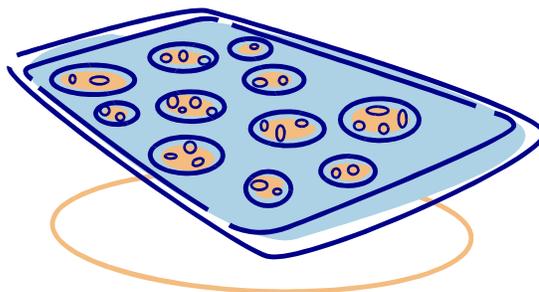
**Project Exhibit** - Three slice and bake cookies or three drop cookies from store-bought ready to prepare mix or from scratch. Place the cookies on a paper plate and cover with plastic wrap.

### *What the Judge Will Be Looking For*

Outside Characteristics –	Color (typical of this kind)
	Uniform shape
	Uniform size
Inside Characteristics –	Moist, neither soggy nor too dry
	Crisp, chewy or soft according to kind
	Tenderness
Flavor -	Well-blended, characteristic of ingredients

### Other Activities to complete:

1. Complete the activities from this manual.
2. Set the table for two meals.
3. Help prepare a dish or snack.



# BEFORE YOU COOK:



- \* WASH YOUR HANDS.
- \* READ THE RECIPE ALL THE WAY THROUGH.
- \* ASK QUESTIONS IF YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND.
- \* CHECK THE LIST OF INGREDIENTS TO BE SURE YOU HAVE EVERYTHING YOU WILL NEED BEFORE YOU START.
- \* PLACE TOGETHER THE INGREDIENTS AND THE EQUIPMENT YOU WILL NEED.
- \* FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.



# AFTER YOU COOK . . .

- \* HAVE FUN EATING.
- \* MAKE SURE BURNERS ARE TURNED OFF.
- \* WASH DISHES AND CLEAN UP THE KITCHEN.
- \* PUT EVERYTHING AWAY.



## TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

You need to know these terms and definitions before you can cook successfully.

### Measurement Abbreviations Used in Recipes:

C = cup                      t or tsp. = teaspoon                      T or Tbsp. = Tablespoon

### Common Terms Used in Recipes:

BAKE - Cook in the oven.

BEAT - Mix fast with beater or spoon.

BLEND - Mix thoroughly so that you cannot tell one ingredient from another.

BOIL - Cook on stove till liquid bubbles.

CHOP - Cut into small pieces with knife or scissors.

EQUIPMENT - The utensils you need to make the recipe.

INGREDIENTS - Food items used in a recipe.

MELT - Change a solid ingredient to a liquid by cooking over low heat.  
Example - butter or chocolate

MIX - Stir ingredients together.

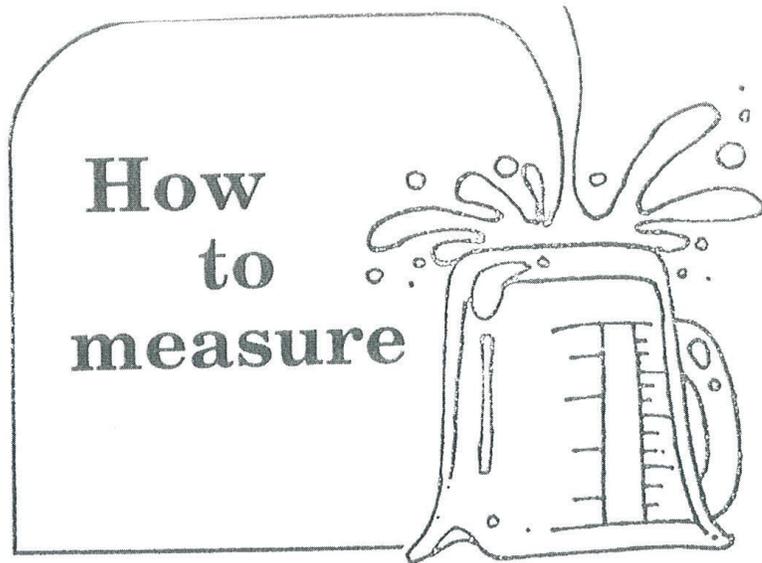
RECIPE - Instructions for making something to eat.

STIR - Mix in a circular motion.

Draw a line to match the cooking term to its definition.

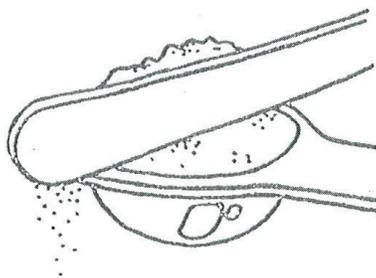
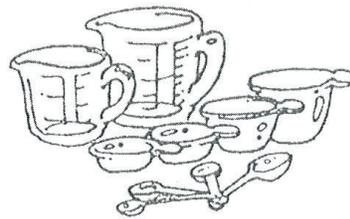
- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Cut into small pieces with knife or scissors                        | A. RECIPE      |
| 2. Mix thoroughly so that you cannot tell one ingredient from another. | B. INGREDIENTS |
| 3. Instruction for making something to eat.                            | C. BLEND       |
| 4. Change a solid ingredient into a liquid using low heat.             | D. CHOP        |
| 5. Food items used in a recipe.  | E. MELT        |

Answers 1. D, 2. C, 3. A, 4. E, 5. B



#### WHAT TO USE:

Standard measuring cups and spoons are the secret of accurate measuring.

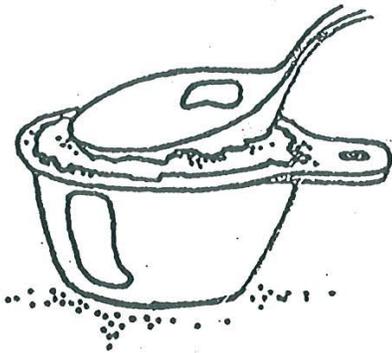


#### MEASURING DRY INGREDIENTS:

Take a heaping measure in a spoon or cup, then level it off with the flat edge of a table knife or spatula.

## MEASURING LIQUIDS:

A liquid measuring cup has a rim above the 1 cup line to prevent spills. Place the cup on a level surface and read from the side. You'll probably have to bend down to do this.

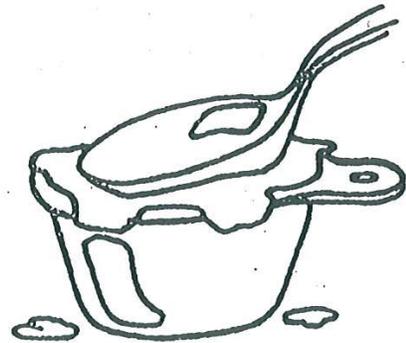
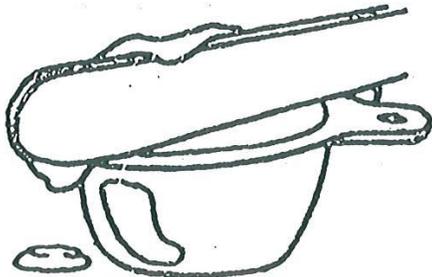


## MEASURING BROWN SUGAR:

Since brown sugar is sticky, you can measure it more accurately by packing it. Fill a dry measuring cup and press down with the back of a spoon to pack firmly.

## MEASURING FATS OR SHORTENING

Fat at room temperature is easier to pack without air pockets.



Fat is leveled off the same way you level dry ingredients.

## HOW TO MEASURE

Answer these true and false statements.

1. \_\_\_\_ Liquid and solid ingredients can be measured accurately in the same cup.
2. \_\_\_\_ White sugar is packed when measuring.
3. \_\_\_\_ Check the accuracy of liquid measurements at eye level.
4. \_\_\_\_ Measurements in a cup should be level full, not heaping.
5. \_\_\_\_ For measurements less than 1/4 cup use measuring spoons.
6. \_\_\_\_ When recipes call for a teaspoon or tablespoon of an ingredient, measure with a spoon used to eat with.
7. \_\_\_\_ The common abbreviations for measurements are C., T., t.

Answers: 1. = F, 2. = F, 3. = F, 4. = T, 5. = T, 6. = F, 7. = T

Here are a few ideas for dishes and snacks. Choose from this list or think of others of your own.

### GRAIN

Cinnamon Toast  
Pizza  
Oatmeal  
Cookies  
Sandwich

### VEGETABLES

Celery sticks  
Carrot Sticks  
Tomato Juice

### FRUITS

Sliced Apples  
Fruit Salad  
Lemonade  
Baked Apple

### MILK

Milk Shake  
Pudding  
Ice Cream Sundae  
Pizza  
Cheese Sandwich

### MEAT

Hot Dogs  
Peanut Butter & Jelly Sandwich  
Fish Sticks  
Pizza  
Tuna Salad

## Mini 4-H – Forestry

Trees grow in yards, in fields, and in forests. You will learn that trees are very useful. While you are in mini 4-H, try to learn about as many different kinds of trees as you can. Trees are one of our most valuable resources and it helps everyone to know about them.

**Project Exhibit** –Mount and identify by labeling 4 leaves on a 14" x 22" horizontal poster.

**We invite you to download and use the Purdue Extension State Mini 4-H Forestry manual for this project as a reference for learning materials and activities.**

<https://extension.purdue.edu/4h/Pages/projects.aspx>

A tree provides many things. It can be a home for birds, squirrels or raccoons. It can provide shade for a person when the sun is bright and hot, and it serves as an umbrella and provides protection to animals when it rains. Its roots hold the soil from eroding away. Its nuts or seeds can provide food for wildlife as well as for man. Its leaves recycle our air and help to keep it clean for us to breathe.

When gathering leaves for your project, identify the tree you take it from (example: white oak, hickory, sassafras, tulip tree, etc.). You may need the help of an adult or a book. There is a small book available at the Extension Office that will help you with this. Make sure you identify the tree and leaf correctly.

To press the leaves, bring them home and place them between sheets of old newspaper and then put weight on them; heavy books work well. Leave them there for 3-5 days until they are dry. Check them every day to make sure they are drying flat and not curling up. When the leaves are dry you are ready for mounting them.

Arrange the leaves on a 14" x 22" horizontal poster. Attach it to the poster when you have it arranged like you want it. Beneath the leaves print the name of the leaves (sassafras, tulip tree, etc.). All posters should be backed with a stiff backing and covered with clear plastic. Give your poster a title.

### Poster Rules

1. All posters are to be 14" x 22" poster board.
2. All posters need to have a stiff backing.
3. All posters need to be covered with a clear plastic.
4. All posters should be horizontal.
5. Title your poster.



## Mini 4-H – Garden

As part of the Mini 4-H Garden project you are now enrolled in an important food project. Your garden, with assistance from an adult, will need to be properly planned and planted in order to produce an abundant supply of crisp, juicy, vegetables of highest quality for the table or for canning and freezing. The experience and knowledge you gain will help you later in life.

**Project Exhibit** - One vegetable and one flower. Follow single vegetable requirements using the list provided for correct number of vegetables to exhibit. Example: You would not exhibit 1 bean but rather 20 pods, or not 1 tomato, rather 5 tomatoes.

There are several pointers you want to keep in mind when assisting with the garden plan and work.

- A. Planning the Garden
  - 1. Location should be open, fertile and clear
  - 2. Plan “blue print” of garden plot before planting
  - 3. Check equipment
  - 4. Order seeds and plants
- B. Planting the Garden
  - 1. Prepare the soil
  - 2. Plant the seed
  - 3. Set out plants
  - 4. Be aware of frost danger
- C. Care of Garden
  - 1. Weed control
  - 2. Watering
  - 3. Thinning
  - 4. Mulching
  - 5. Staking
  - 6. Insect and disease control



## 4-H Single Vegetable

The classes and amounts to be displayed are listed below.

1. Beans 20 pods (green snap)
2. Beans 20 pods (green lima)
3. Beans 20 pods (wax snap)
4. Beets, 5 on plate
5. Broccoli, 1 head
6. Cabbage, 1 head (round)
7. Cabbage, 1 head (flat)
8. Cabbage, 1 head (pointed)
9. Carrots, 5 on plate
10. Corn, 5 ears (white corn)
11. Corn 5 ears (yellow sweet)
12. Cucumbers, 5 on plate (slicing)
13. Cucumbers, 5 on plate (pickling)
14. Egg Plant, 1 on plate
15. Kohlrabi, 5 on plate
16. Muskmelon, 1 on plate (any variety)
17. Okra, 5 on plate
18. Onions, 5 on plate (flat white)
19. Onions, 5 on plate (flat yellow)
20. Onions, 5 on plate (globe white)
21. Onions, 5 on plate (globe yellow)
22. Peppers, 5 on plate (sweet bell)
23. Peppers, 5 on plate (sweet banana)
24. Pumpkins, 1 (any variety)
25. Squashes, 1 (acorn)
26. Squashes, 1 (bush scallop)
27. Squashes, 1 (butternut)
28. Squashes, 1 (Hubbard, blue/green)
29. Squashes, 1 (yellow crookneck and yellow straightneck)
30. Squashes, 1 (Zucchini)
31. Tomatoes, 5 on plate (red)
32. Tomatoes, 5 on plate (yellow)
33. Tomatoes, 5 on plate (Rome type)
34. Tomatoes, 5 on plate (cherry type)
35. Watermelons, 1 (any variety long)
36. Watermelons, 1 (any variety round)

## Mini 4-H – Health

Congratulations on wanting to learn about your health. You will be learning to develop important life skills that are grouped into the four H's in the 4-H clover – Head, Heart, Hands, and Health. Invite a parent or other adult to help you with your project. You are really going to enjoy all the new skills you will be learning.

**Project Exhibit** - Exhibit a 14" x 22" horizontal poster about bicycle safety.

### Poster Rules

1. All posters are to be 14" x 22" poster board.
2. All posters need to have a stiff backing.
3. All posters need to be covered with a clear plastic.
4. All posters should be horizontal.
5. Title your poster.

Learning to be safe while riding your bicycle is important. In this project you will be introduced to the major safety points in bicycle safety. Remember that bicycling is fun for everyone as long as everyone is safe!

(Resources – Bicycle safety flyer included with permission from NHTSA)



## TIPS FOR PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND KIDS

# BICYCLE SAFETY

Bicycling is fun, healthy, and a great family activity.  
But a bicycle isn't a toy; it's a vehicle!

Some bike crashes can cause serious injuries and most are related to the behavior of you (the bicyclist) or the motorist. There are a number of things you can do to prevent a crash, and protect your brain if a crash occurs.

### Safe Riding Tips

Before riding, make sure you, your family, and the bicycles are ready to ride. Be a "Roll Model" for other adults and children.

#### Remember to:

- **Wear a Bicycle Helmet.** Everyone – at every age – should wear bicycle helmets. For more guidance on fitting a helmet, see the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's *Fitting Your Bike Helmet*.
- **Adjust Your Bicycle to Fit.** Stand over your bicycle. There should be 1 to 2 inches between the rider and the top tube (bar) if using a road bike and 3 to 4 inches if using a mountain bike. The seat should be level front to back, and the height should be adjusted to allow a slight bend at the knee when the leg is fully extended. The handlebar height should be level with the seat.
- **Check Your Equipment.** Before riding, inflate tires properly and check that the brakes work.
- **See and Be Seen.** Whether daytime, dawn, dusk, bad weather, or at night, make yourself visible to others. Wear neon, fluorescent or other bright colors when riding, to be most easily seen. Wear something that reflects light, such as reflective tape or markings, or flashing lights. Remember, just because you can see a driver doesn't mean the driver can see you.
- **Control the Bicycle.** Ride with two hands on the handlebars, except when signaling a turn. Place books and other items in a bicycle carrier or backpack.
- **Watch for and Avoid Road Hazards.** Look for hazards such as potholes, broken glass, gravel, puddles, leaves, and dogs. All these hazards can cause a crash.
- **Use Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication.** This includes eye contact with drivers, turn signals, pointing to road hazards for bicyclists behind you, and stating "passing on your left," or "on your left."
- **Avoid Riding at Night.** It's hard for road users to see bicyclists at dusk, dawn, and nighttime. Use reflectors on the front and rear of your bicycle. White lights and red rear reflectors or lights are required by law in all States.



## Rules of the Road – Bicycling on the Road

In all States, bicycles on the roadway are considered vehicles, and bicyclists are the drivers, with the same rights and responsibilities as motorists to follow the rules of the road. When riding, always:

- **Go With the Traffic Flow.** Ride on the right in the same direction as other vehicles. Go with the flow – not against it.
- **Obey All Traffic Laws.** A bicycle is a vehicle and you're the driver. When you ride in the street, obey all traffic signs, signals, and lane markings.
- **Yield to Traffic.** Almost always, drivers on a smaller road must yield (wait) for traffic on a major or larger road. If there is no stop sign or traffic signal and you are coming from a smaller roadway (out of a driveway, from a sidewalk, a bike path, etc.), you must slow down and look to see if the way is clear before proceeding. Yield to pedestrians in a crosswalk.
- **Be Predictable.** Ride in a straight line, not in and out of cars. Signal your moves to others.
- **Stay Alert at All Times.** Use your eyes and ears. Watch out for potholes, cracks, wet leaves, storm grates, railroad tracks, or anything that could make you lose control of your bike. Listen for traffic and avoid dangerous situations; don't use personal electronics when you ride.
- **Look Before Turning.** When turning left or right, always look behind you for a break in traffic, and then signal before making the turn. Watch for left- or right-turning traffic.
- **Watch for Parked Cars.** Ride far enough out from the curb to avoid the unexpected from parked cars (like doors opening, or cars pulling out).

## Where to Ride Safely

- **Use bike lanes or bike paths, if available.**
  - While bicycles are allowed on many roads, riders may feel safer being separated from traffic. A lane or path is a safer choice than riding on a sidewalk.
  - Riding on sidewalks puts you in a place where cars do not look for or expect to see moving traffic.
  - Sidewalk riding puts you at risk for crashes at driveways and intersections.
- **Children younger than 10 years old are not consistently able to make the decisions necessary to safely ride unsupervised in the street.** Therefore, they are safer riding away from traffic.
- **For anyone riding on a sidewalk:**
  - Check the law in your State or jurisdiction to make sure sidewalk riding is allowed.
  - Watch for vehicles coming out of or turning into driveways.
  - Stop at corners of sidewalks and streets to look for cars and to make sure the drivers see you before crossing.
  - Enter a street at a corner and not between parked cars. Alert pedestrians that you are nearby, saying, "Passing on your left," or use a bell or horn.

**ROLL  
MODEL**



U.S. Department of Transportation  
**National Highway Traffic Safety  
Administration**

★★★★★  
**NHTSA**  
[www.nhtsa.gov](http://www.nhtsa.gov)

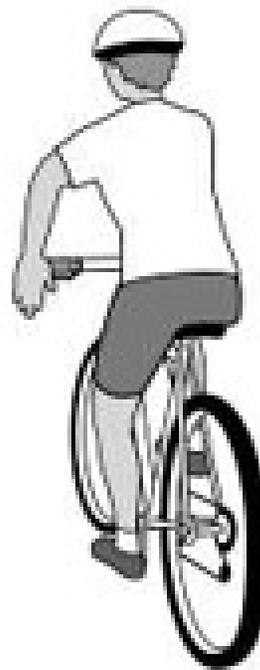
DOT HS 811 557  
January 2013

**For more information  
on bicycle safety, visit  
the NHTSA Web site at:  
[www.nhtsa.gov/Bicycles](http://www.nhtsa.gov/Bicycles).**

*Left Turn*



*Stopping*



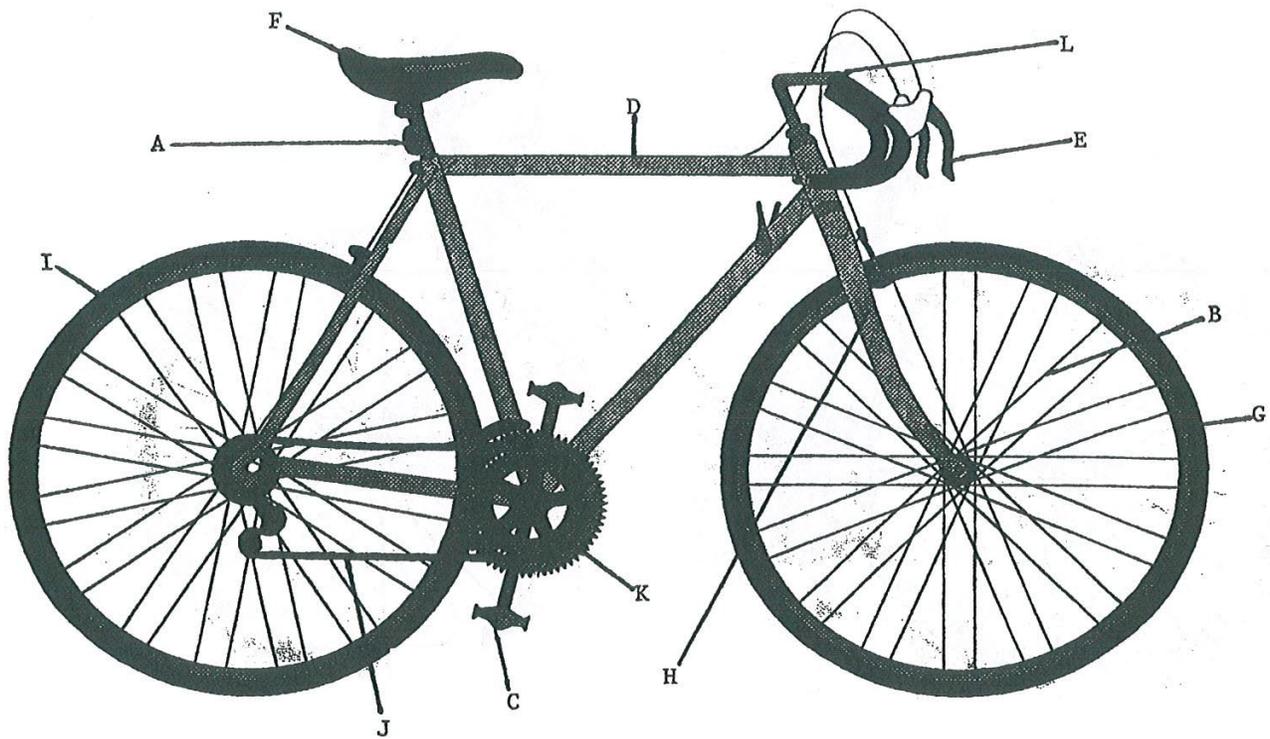
*Right Turn*



*Alternate  
Right Turn*



## Match the Bike Parts to the Letter



\_\_\_\_\_ Frame

\_\_\_\_\_ Saddle

\_\_\_\_\_ Reflector (rear)

\_\_\_\_\_ Tire

\_\_\_\_\_ Spoke

\_\_\_\_\_ Pedal

\_\_\_\_\_ Fork

\_\_\_\_\_ Rim

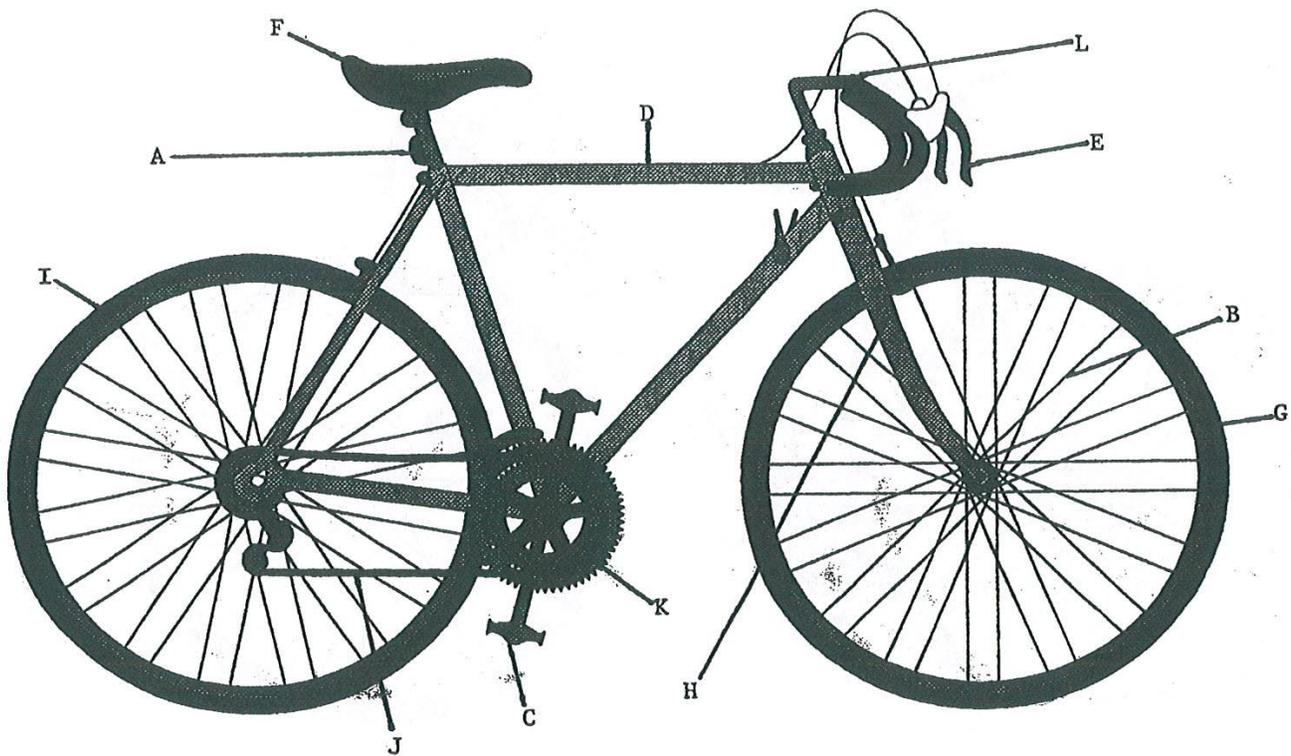
\_\_\_\_\_ Handlebar

\_\_\_\_\_ Chain

\_\_\_\_\_ Brakes

\_\_\_\_\_ Cranks

## Match the Bike Parts to the Letter



  D   Frame

  F   Saddle

  A   Reflector (rear)

  I   Tire

  B   Spoke

  C   Pedal

  H   Fork

  G   Rim

  L   Handlebar

  J   Chain

  E   Brakes

  K   Cranks

## Mini 4-H – Livestock

Livestock plays an important part in our world. Livestock can provide food, clothing, and even be for hobby or enjoyment. Owning and raising livestock develops skills that as a mini 4-H member you will use your entire life. As a Mini 4- H member you will help your mentor or family with raising livestock or you will visit your mentor to learn about livestock. In this project you will learn more about a species of animal you choose.

The Extension office has specific resources for several species available upon request.

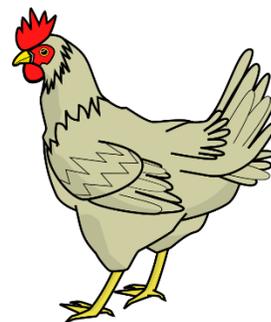
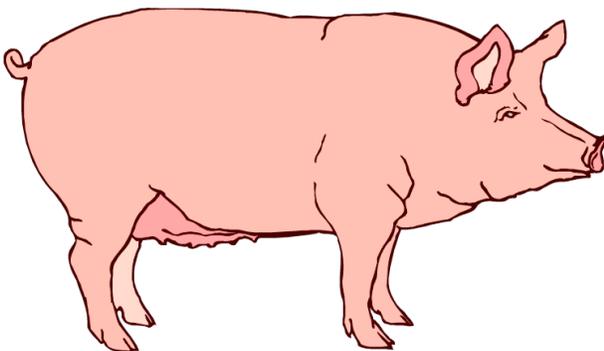
**Project Exhibit** - Exhibit a 14" x 22" horizontal poster that has a picture of a livestock animal. Identify by labeling the animal and label 5 parts on the animal. You may also include a picture of your real animal on your poster as well.

### Poster Rules

1. All posters are to be 14" x 22" poster board.
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3. All posters need to be covered with a clear plastic.
4. All posters should be horizontal.
5. Title your poster.

Animal can be one of the following: Dairy, Dairy Beef, Beef, Sheep, Goat, Swine, Horse & Pony, Rabbit, Poultry, Dog, Cat, etc.

**Parents Please Note:** Mini 4-H Livestock members are not to show live animals in a 4-H Fair event.



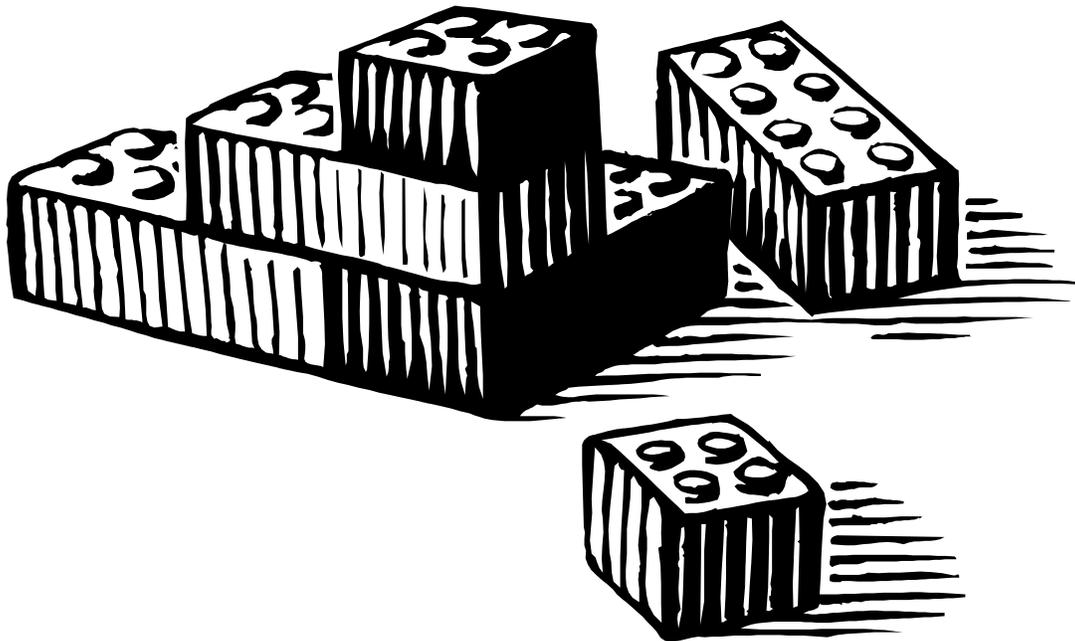
## Mini 4-H – Models

Model building allows you to be creative and learn to follow directions. Once your model is complete you have something you are very proud of!

The Mini 4-H models project allows you to choose either a Lego model or another model kit of your choice. You need to choose your kit based on age appropriateness and size. The variety of model kits is endless! From cars to boats to houses, you are only limited by your imagination.

**Project Exhibit** - One Lego or other model kit no larger than 10" x10"x10"

- Special display stands may be used
- Consider gluing your model together for durability. This also helps prevent possible damage to project while on public display.



## Mini 4-H – Reading

Mini 4-H Reading is to encourage youth to share their love of reading with others. Book selection is your choice! What do you like to read? History? Biographies? Fiction? Mysteries?

**Project Exhibit** - Exhibit a 14" x 22" horizontal poster that tells about the book you liked the most you read this year by drawing scenes and writing sentences to describe the scenes you have drawn. Title your poster using the name of the book.

### Poster Rules

1. All posters are to be 14" x 22" poster board.
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## Mini 4-H – Scrapbooking

The scrapbook project allows you to preserve your memories in an organized and creative way. Memories may include family, 4-H, vacations and even your pets and animals.

**Project Exhibit:** Exhibit – 4 pages (2 pages front and back) in an album at least 8”x10” in size. Judged pages will be those made since the last 4-H fair. Follow the guidelines included in this manual.



Example scrapbook page with journaling and labeling of photo

## General 4-H Scrapbook Requirements

*Scrapbook Album* – each album should:

- A. Have a front and back cover with pages firmly attached between the covers.
- B. Pages must be at least 8"x10" in size. (12"x12" is the most common size and will be easier to work with and find materials for.)
- C. Pages must be acid-free, lignin-free, buffered scrapbook pages.
  - Acid free, pH-balanced chemistry pages will not accelerate the natural deterioration of your photos.
  - Lignin-free pages will maintain their durability and whiteness-non-yellowing.
  - Alkaline reserve (buffering) has a neutralizing effect to protect photos against pollutants from "the outside" (e.g., the environment, acidic greeting cards, etc.)
- D. Polypropylene Page Protectors or covers
  - Made of photo-safe plastic to protect album pages and photographs from finger prints, abrasion and accidental spills. Protectors or covers made of PVC give off chlorine gas that causes the plastic to bond with photographs over time, making it impossible to separate the two!

*Labeling* – each scrapbook album will have a label (attached with a string) with:

- 4-H member's name
- Club name
- Grade
- Page numbers to be judged
- This label listing the page numbers will indicate the pages the 4-H member wishes the judge to review for judging. The page numbers need not be written on the actual album page. Rather, the member should count the first page as Page #1 and proceed onward. You may pick the pages you wish to be judged, always in sets of two to allow continuity of the album.

*Photographs* – photos are the focus of your album and must be included on at least half of your page requirements.

- The photos do not have to have been taken by the participant. If you would like to create an album honoring your grandparents, or maybe a special trip that you have taken with your family, this is acceptable. Just remember, this is your album and your memories.

*Journaling* – journaling is required on every page. Without words, you have pages of photographs and memorabilia, not a book of memories. Our photos and memorabilia are

simply more complete, more meaningful and more fun with detail, emotion, and humor that only words can provide.

- Photo-safe Pigma pens are fade-proof, water-proof and acid-free when used on acid-free paper. These pens cause no damage to photos over time and will be legible for generations to come.
- Label photos with names, dates and places, etc.

*Cropping Techniques* – You may use a variety of cropping techniques and page layouts in your album. Not everything has to be cropped or “artsy,” use a nice balance, keeping in mind that the main focus is preservation of the photo and its story. Too many shapes on a page can be distracting to the eye and take away from the meaning of the photos. Straight cutting of photos using regular scissors or paper cutter. Decorative scissors can be used on colored paper only.

*Decorations* – All decorations (including stickers and die cuts) should be acid-free and lignin-free to maintain the integrity of the page and photos. Once again, remember that these are decorations and should be added only to enhance the photos and journaling and not be the main focus of the page. Simple 2-3 colors of paper, stickers and die cuts can be used, but are not mandatory.

*Page/Photo Layout and Design* – A variety of page layouts will add creativity and interest to your album. Use a nice balance complementing your theme for the page and pictures. Keep in mind the proper placement of your photos. You are telling a story, so use chronology (putting things in order of occurrence), or themes to organize your album.

*Neatness counts* – Exhibit clean and neat pages with clear and neat handwriting. No computer created writing is allowed. Your handwriting is part of your heritage so use it often.

## Mini 4-H – Science

Exploring the world of science is so much fun! The word science comes from a Latin word meaning "to know". By using science, we learn things about our everyday world and even those worlds we can't see. Science is the way we learn about the world around us, sometimes from watching and observing or by doing experiments. In the mini 4-H science project you will explore a few areas of science that you can continue to explore as you move into regular 4-H.

**Project Exhibit** – Weather Science - Exhibit a 14" x 22" horizontal poster showing 3 types of clouds. May draw, use craft materials, etc.

### Weather Science

#### Cloud Formation-

A cloud is water in the air that we can see. Water on the Earth evaporates, which means turns into a gas, and rises high up into the sky. High in the sky the air is colder, this causes the water to condense or get closer together, and it changes from a gas to drops of water or even freezing into ice crystals. The drops of water gather together by the billions and form the clouds we see.

Warm air holds more water than cool air. When the warm, wet air becomes cooled, some of this water condenses out of the air and form droplets or ice crystals. Sometimes you see this as a mist in the air or you may see this in a cold day when you breathe out and you see your own breath. You are making your own small clouds!

#### Types of Clouds -

Did you know that different kinds of clouds have names? There are 10 basic names for cloud formations using five terms.

- Cirrus - high-level above 18,000 feet altitude, wispy clouds
- Alto - mid level 6,500 to 18,000 feet altitude,
- Stratus - low level around 6,500 feet altitude, layered or flat clouds
- Cumulus - clouds that grow vertically and are fluffy or lumpy looking
- Nimbus - clouds that hold precipitation of any kind

You can find a chart with pictures and more info on these clouds from NOAA here -

<https://www.weather.gov/jetstream/cloudchart>

Go outside and see what types of these clouds you see on a few days. List 3 types here -

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_



## Mini 4-H – Sewing

Mini 4- H sewing is an introduction to sewing. By using the combination of art and the science of sewing, you will create projects that give you the skills to learn how to begin your sewing adventure.

**We invite you to download and use the Purdue Extension State Mini 4- H Sewing manual for this project as a reference for the projects and learning materials.**

<https://extension.purdue.edu/4h/Pages/projects.aspx>

**Project Exhibit** - Make and exhibit fleece fringe scarf or the Tic-Tac-Toe Weaving as directed in the State manual and mount on a 14" x 22" horizontal poster.



## Mini 4-H – Wildlife

Learning about wildlife allows you to connect with the world around you. Whether it be native mammals, birds or even pollinators, through this project, you will learn about different kinds of wildlife that live in your own backyard. You will learn to identify different species and make homes or feeders for them as well.

**Project Exhibit** - Make and exhibit one bird house or bird feeder.

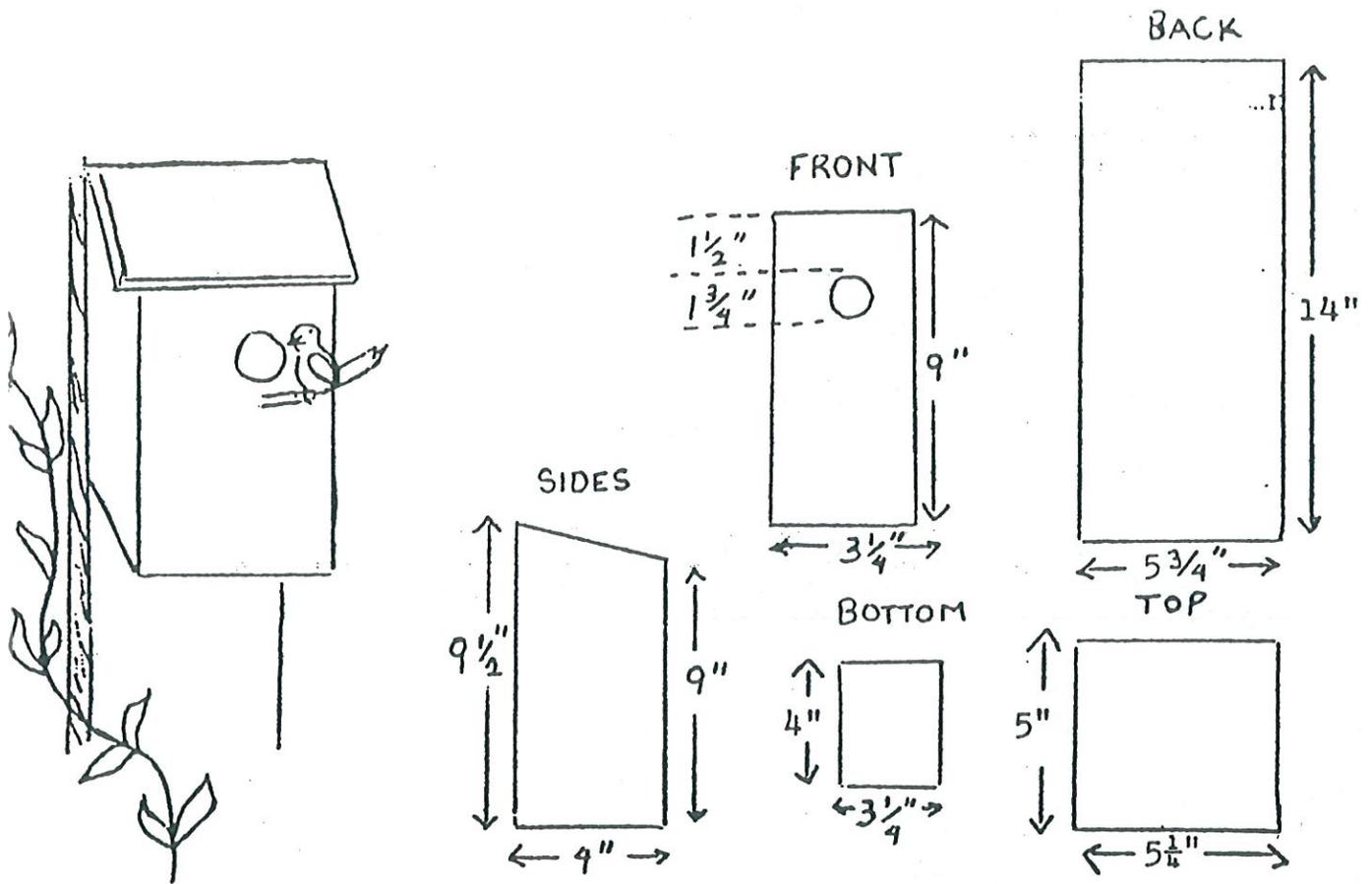
Learning about birds is a great way to explore the wildlife in your backyard. You will feel good and important when you are able to identify different birds or see the birds living in the house you have made for them.

When they are hungry and feeding their families, they will eat from the bird feeder you built. Do you know what kinds of birds visit your bird feeder?

Once you have made your house or feeder, you will want to hang or fasten it in an area that will attract the birds. If houses and feeders are not placed to meet the needs and habits of the birds they will go unused.

The following plans are included for your use or examples. You may find others to use if you wish.





### Standard Bird House

You will need:

- A. Wood pieces as illustrated above.
- B. Galvanized nails or waterproof glue - ask the man at the lumberyard for what size nails you will need.
- C. Hammer
- D. Paint, Stain, or Finish

To construct:

Stand the pieces together and see how they fit. Then nail or glue each piece together very carefully. The back piece will be larger all the way around than the rest of the bird house. Leave an overhang on the top and bottom so you will be able to mount it on a pole or tree. Put in a peg below the entrance hole for the birds to perch on.

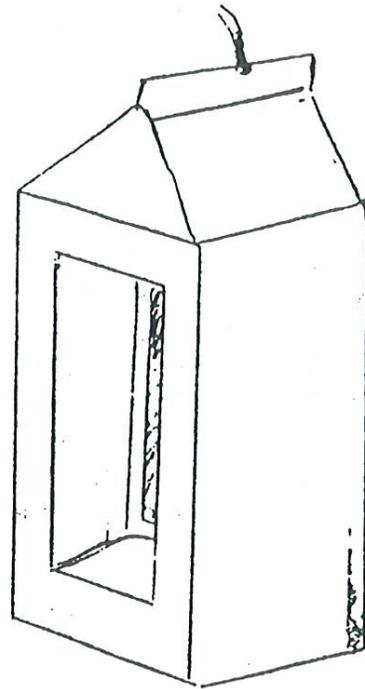
## Milk Carton Bird Feeder

Materials you will need:

- A. One empty half gallon milk carton.
- B. Wire or string to attach carton to tree.
- C. Small block of wood approximately 1" x 2" x (1/2" or 3/4")

Construction:

- A. Cut two opposite sides out of the carton leaving approximately 1" all the way around the cut-out (see illustration). The top should be stapled, glued or taped shut.
- B. Punch 3 or 4 holes in the bottom of the carton with a needle. REMEMBER to punch from the inside out so water can drain out.
- C. Punch a hole in the center bottom and center top. (Do not open top.)
- D. Loop string or wire around wood and draw string or wire up through the holes. Twist wire or tie string in knot directly over hole at top leaving enough to hook around a tree limb or post.
- E. Cover with leaves (dried, green or artificial). These can be glued on with weatherproof glue.
- F. Hook to limb or post. (Hang from a low branch of a tree for easy filling).



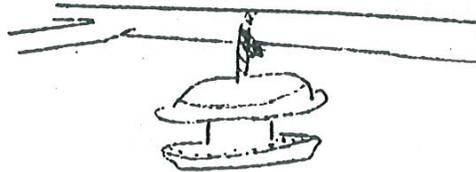
## **Flower Pot Bird Feeder**

Construction: You will need:

- A. Two aluminum pie pans (one for the top and one for the bottom).
- B. One plastic ice cream container.
- C. A few feet of wire or strong cord.
- D. A small block of wood.

Instructions:

- A. Punch a series of fairly large holes all around the base of the bin (ice cream container) so the feed can spill out onto the pie pan base.
- B. Punch a few small holes in the base of one pie pan (the base) with a needle. Punch holes from the inside out! The holes should be large enough so water will drain through the center of the two tins and through the center of the container and lid.
- C. String cord or wire through all four sections of the feeder.
- D. Tie a piece of wood to the bottom of the wire to hold the bird feeder up.
- E. Hang it from a tree branch.



## **Birds Like to Eat!!**

Birds fall into two categories:

- A. Seed eaters like mixed seed such as hemp, millet, kaffir, corn, cracked corn and sunflower seed. You can buy bird seed and sunflower seeds at most of your local garden and discount stores.
- B. Insect eaters like suet. This can be purchased at your local grocery stores.

Some birds will like raisins, currents, bayberries, small pieces of apple and banana, bread crumbs, doughnuts, and cold cereal.

The feeder should be placed near trees or high shrubs, as some birds won't venture into an open area to feed.