



4-H Cabin Fever Friday!

June 26, 2020

4-H is an opportunity to try new activities and learn new skills. If you're looking for an idea to pass the time and want to try something new, check out the projects below. 4-H Cabin Fever Friday will be created weekly with a

variety of projects and skill levels highlighted each week. Please remember the social distancing and Safer at Home guidelines while doing these projects. If you would like to take a picture of you or your family doing one of these 4-H projects, feel free to email it to me at holly.luerssen@wisc.edu, with the subject line: 4-H Cabin Fever Friday Photo and each family will be entered into a drawing at a later date for some special gifts!



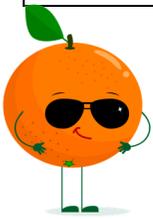
Langlade & Lincoln Counties

Make An Orange Float

Did You Know?

Properties are the characteristics of matter. A blanket may be fuzzy. A helium balloon floats. A rubber band is flexible. These properties are measurable and observable without changing the identity of matter. They are physical properties. Matter can have mass, volume, length, shape, color, taste, and density.

Learn more about properties at : www.sciencekids.co.nz



Supplies...

- Large bowl filled 3/4 the way with water
- An orange

Learning Outcomes...

- Project Skills: Physical properties of an orange
- Life Skill: Reasoning
- Success Indicator: Identifies the buoyant properties of oranges with and with or without a rind in water.

What to do...



1. Gently place the orange on top of the water in your bowl.
2. Does it sink or float?
3. Remove the peel and try it floating it again.
4. What happens?



Challenge

Try it with lemon, a lime, and an apple. What do you observe for each of them? Does peeling make a difference?

Hmmm.....

Does it make sense that the unpeeled orange floats and the peeled orange (which you took material way from) sinks? By peeling the orange you have removed its outer, very porous rind. The rind contains lots of airy pockets giving the fruit buoyancy. The buoyancy is similar to a life jacket used for kayaking or boating. When you remove the outside, the heavier material inside has nothing to help it stay afloat and it sinks.

From Oranges to Orange Juice



Book Nook: Go to your local library and grab this book to read!

Source: Science Fun with Kitchen Chemistry—Ohio State University

Make An Orange Float

Take II

Now let's make an Orange Float, ***The Drink!***

Time: 10-15 minutes

Supplies:

- ◆ Orange Soda
- ◆ Vanilla Ice Cream
- ◆ Tall Glass
- ◆ Ice Cream Scoop
- ◆ A straw and Spoon



Directions:

1. Fill the glass about 1/2 way with the orange soda.
2. Slowly add a scoop of vanilla ice cream.
3. Watch what happens.
4. Enjoy this tasty drink.

Adaptations: Make a purple cow using grape soda. Or another drink using your favorite juice or soda.

Reflect:

What happened when you added the ice cream to the glass?

Why do you think that happened?

Do it again!

Now change the order of how you added the ingredients. Add the ice cream first then the soda. Did things change?

What happened?

Although both glasses have the exact same ingredients, the order you add them makes a big difference. So why does the float foam more when you start with the ice cream in the glass? That's because ice cream has lots of tiny bubbles of air. When you pour soda on top, the carbon dioxide comes out and the drink bubbles up. Ice cream also contains thickeners. As you pour the soda over the ice cream, some of the ice cream melts and the thickeners mix with the soda.

That's why your float gets nice and creamy!

Orange Explosion

Extra Challenge

Supplies:

- * Tall Clear Glasses
- * One white flower for each glass (carnation, daisy, rose or other favorite)
- * Food Coloring

Steps:

1. Fill each glass about 2/3 full with water.
2. Drop in 5-6 drops of food coloring. Larger glasses need an extra drop or two.
3. Mix the water solution.
4. Trim the stem each flower as you place them in a glass. One flower per color.
5. Watch what happens. This may take a few hours to a full day to see the richness of color appear.



Reflect:

What happened during this activity?

How does the color get up to the petals?

What might make the color darker or lighter?

Did you know?

Plants absorb water through their roots. The water travels upward into the leaves and flowers through tissue called xylem.

How does water defy gravity by moving upward? The capillary action pulls water up from the ground. Three actions make this possible: adhesion, cohesion, and transpiration. Research to find out how these actions work in a flower.



Leave your flowers develop overnight. Notice what happens the next morning.

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