



Joey Mob Program Planner

Attendance:

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Attendees / Total

Theme	Science Water and Colour	Meeting		Date	
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Time	Activity	Leader	Equipment Required etc.
0.00	Opening parade:		Flag
0.05	Game: Catch the Balloons		Water, balloons
0.10	Activity: Marbling		As below
0.20	Game: Natural Colours		Nil
0.25	Activity: Magic Colour Breakdowns		Water, blotting paper, tray 4-8 coloured markers, tape.
0.35	Game: Colour Tag		Nil
0.40	Activity: Colour Tones and Sizes		A leafy area
0.50	Game: Circle Squirt		Water and a squirt bottle
0.55	Closing parade:		Flag, Prayer, notes

General Comments

Coming in activity: Crazy Glasses

A spare activity has been added to the program.

Birthdays:

Next week:

Notes:

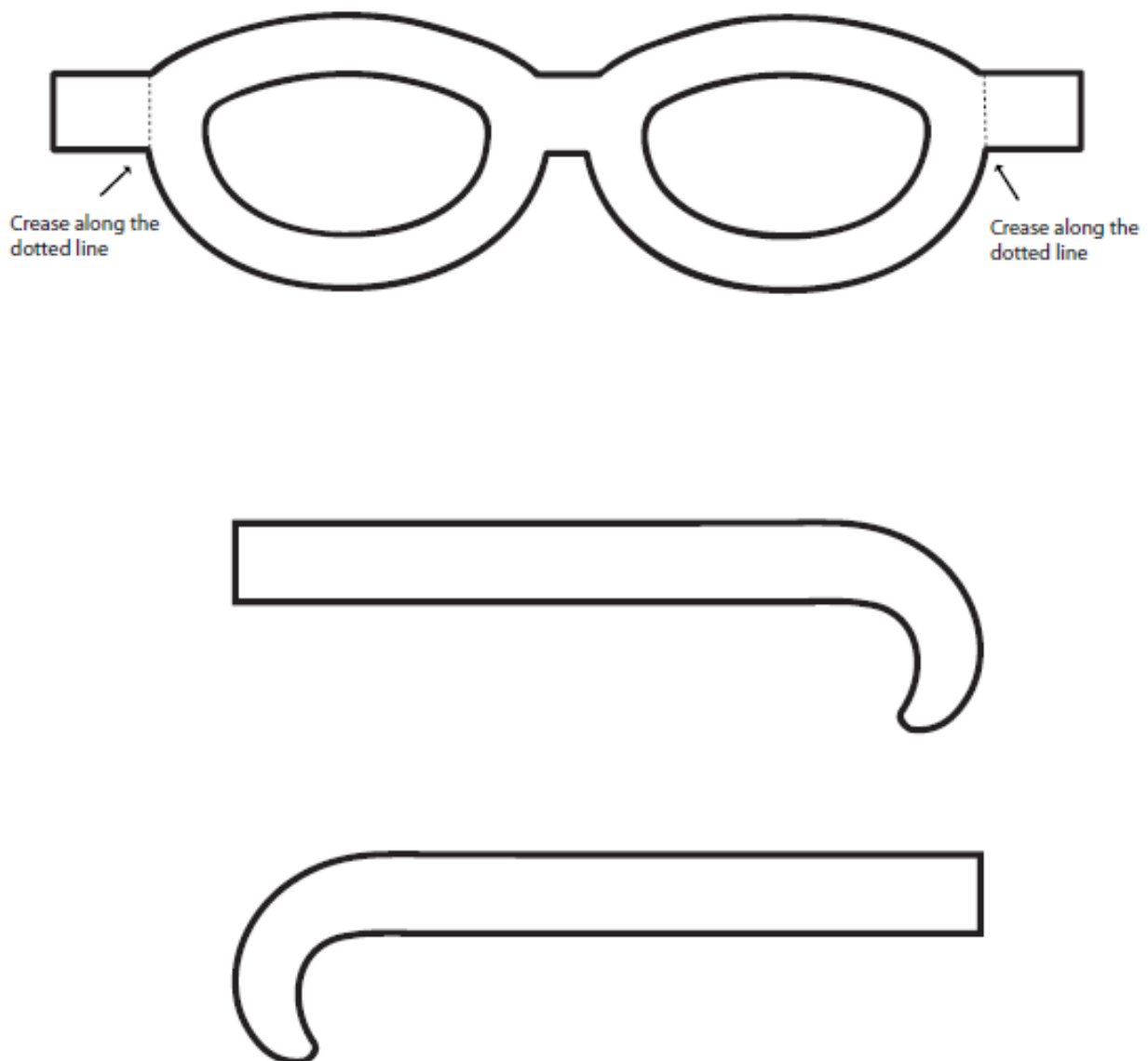
Coming in Activity: Crazy Glasses

Equipment: Several pairs of glasses with different coloured cellophane in them. You can use the pattern below but I have also seen these made with egg cartons, you cut the carton in pairs, so the two egg cups form the glasses and you cut the egg off and put the coloured paper in there.

Method: JSs to try on all the different glasses and talk about how it changes what they see. What does the sky look like? What does the grass look like? Trees? The hall's name?



EYE GLASSES



Game: Catch the balloons

Equipment: 3 or more balloons filled with water. Try putting a balloon inside another balloon and filling the inside balloon with water and then tie it and push it in the balloon and blow it up, these are harder for JSs to handle.

Method: JSs stand in circle (outside) and pass balloons around the circle. Enjoy the anticipation as the JSs await the inevitable bust.

Activity: Marbling

Equipment: Old newspapers, a large tray with deep sides (we used a foil roasting tin), a large jug of cold water, some marbling paint or marbling ink in different colours (you can buy this in craft shops), pieces of paper or card (small enough to fit in the tray) and a pencil or stirrer.

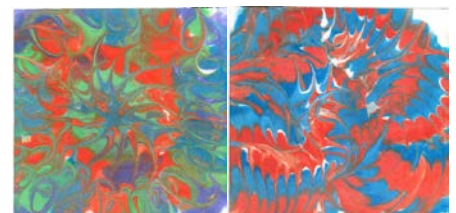
Method: Pour water into the tray until it's 1-2cm deep. Next, add some drops of paint to the water a few at a time. Here we started with blue and added drops of silver, red and yellow. Using the tip of the pencil, move the paint around the tray until all the colours mix round each other in a feathery pattern. Choose a piece of paper which is small enough to fit into the tray. Place your paper into the tray by rolling it down on to the surface of the water. Make sure the paper is completely flat, floating on the water. Don't let the paper go under the water. Next, gently lift the far end of the paper and roll the paper back from the water. You should see all the paint in the tray coming away onto the paper. Leave your marbled paper lying flat on some newspaper until it's completely dry.



An alternative marbling: Shaving Cream Marbling

Equipment: Shaving cream, tray, cardboard or scraper, water paints (water down) or food colouring, tooth picks, 15cm x 15cm pieces of paper,

Method: Layer about 1 inch of Shaving Cream onto a paper dish (or trays). Level it out with a piece of cardboard as a scraper. Use water based paint. (or food colouring also works) Paint directly on top of the shaving cream. Use different compositions like concentric circles, stripes, half-moons, etc. Then using the back of the brush or a pointed stick or tooth pick. Swirl the paint. Do not push it down deep into the shaving cream. The paint will stay on the top. Cut paper small about 15 x 15 cm. Lay paper on top of the design and press down. Pull the paper off. The shaving cream will appear to be all smeared but wait. Use the piece of cardboard to squeeze off the excess shaving cream. Like magic the design stays on the paper. You can reuse the shaving cream until it gets drab. Just mix it in and paint again and again. These are first and sixth prints from 1 layer of shaving cream. You make the prints into personal little journal covers. Students find this to be so much fun. Buy the shaving cream at the dollar store. Clean up is easy too.



Alternatively: A few years ago now??? I went to a Konara where there was a large old painters bucket full of water (I think???? there was Borax in the water) and we used aerosol cans to spray colours onto the top of the water, mixed with a tooth pick until we were happy with the design. Then we could put any object in the water and it would come out marbled. I did a ceramic plant pot, if you pulled the item straight out it would be dry and nothing happened, you had to angle and turn the item to help the paint stick to the pot and then left it to dry. I don't know if anyone has this marbling but I couldn't find anything on the net. If you have please forward me a copy, or if you try it let me know the outcome.

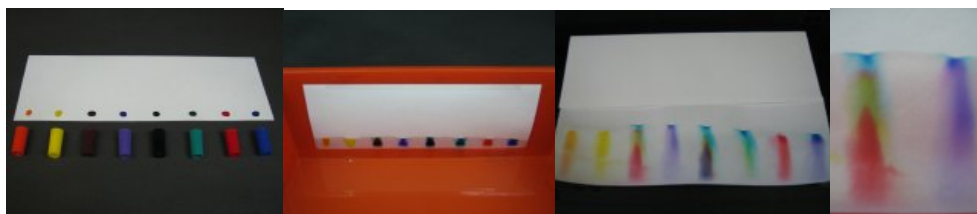
Game: Natural Colours**Equipment:** Nil

Method: All sit in a place where natural surroundings can be seen. First player finds an item and says what it is and its colour e.g. brown leaf. Next player finds another item and cannot say the same two words e.g. white pebble. Each player continues with another item and can say a colour that has been said before but has to be with another item e.g. brown pebble or red leaf.

Activity: Magic Colour Breakdown

Equipment: Water, blotting paper (or kitchen absorbent towel), Tin or tray with an edge, 4-8 coloured markers (felt-tip pens), tape.

Method: Line up your pens and make a dot about 2 cm in from the edge of the blotting paper, tape your blotting paper to the edge of your tray, leave about 2 cm from the bottom edge of the tin.. Slowly pour in some water until it just reaches the bottom of the blotting paper - making sure that the coloured markings (dots) do not dip into the water. Watch to see what happens to all the colours as the water is being absorbed by the blotting paper. Keep an eye on the circles that you coloured to see what happens as the water travels up the blotting paper and reaches your markings.



How many different colours can you see? You may think that your marker is green, but when you see the break down you can actually see the different colours that make up the colour green.

Which colour marker has the most colours in it?

NOTE: Blotting paper works best on this experiment. You can usually find this paper at a stationery shop. *This is also called Chromatography. Chromatography is to separate the components of a mixture or the separation of mixtures.*

Game: Colour Tag**Equipment:** Nil

Method: All in centre of hall. Leader calls a colour. If a Joey Scout has that colour, they call YES and chase those without the colour. Can use hair and eye colour, metals, plastic, big smile, clean teeth, letters in first name etc.

Activity: Colour Tones and Sizes

Equipment: A leafy area.

Method: Small groups or pairs, gather leaves from ground. Sort out into different colours. Further arrange each colour from darkest to lightest. Then choose the largest and smallest and eight others and arrange in order of colour shade. Find a place where there are a lot of pebbles, mark off a certain area for each group. Sort out pebbles into colours as with leaves. Then sort into sizes. Which is the most common? Which is least common? Are there any unusual ones? This exercise helps with observation and learning to make decisions

Game: Circle Squirt

Equipment: A squirt bottle or gun filled with water

Method: JSs are seated in a circle. One JS has the water pistol or squirt bottle and walks around the circle dropping the pistol behind another JS. That JS then picks up the water bottle or water pistol and runs after the first JS attempting to squirt him before he returns to his spot.

Spare Activity: Rainbow Milk

Equipment: Tray, milk, food colouring, dishwashing liquid. Eye dropper.

Method: Fill the tray 2/3 full of milk. Drop one drop of each food colouring in each of the "corners" of the tray. Using the eye dropper, add a drop of dishwashing liquid to each drop of food colouring. Watch the milk turn rainbow colours.

Leader explains that the soap makes the milk move, and that the food colouring allows you to see the action. Milk should continue to make rainbows for at least 15 minutes.