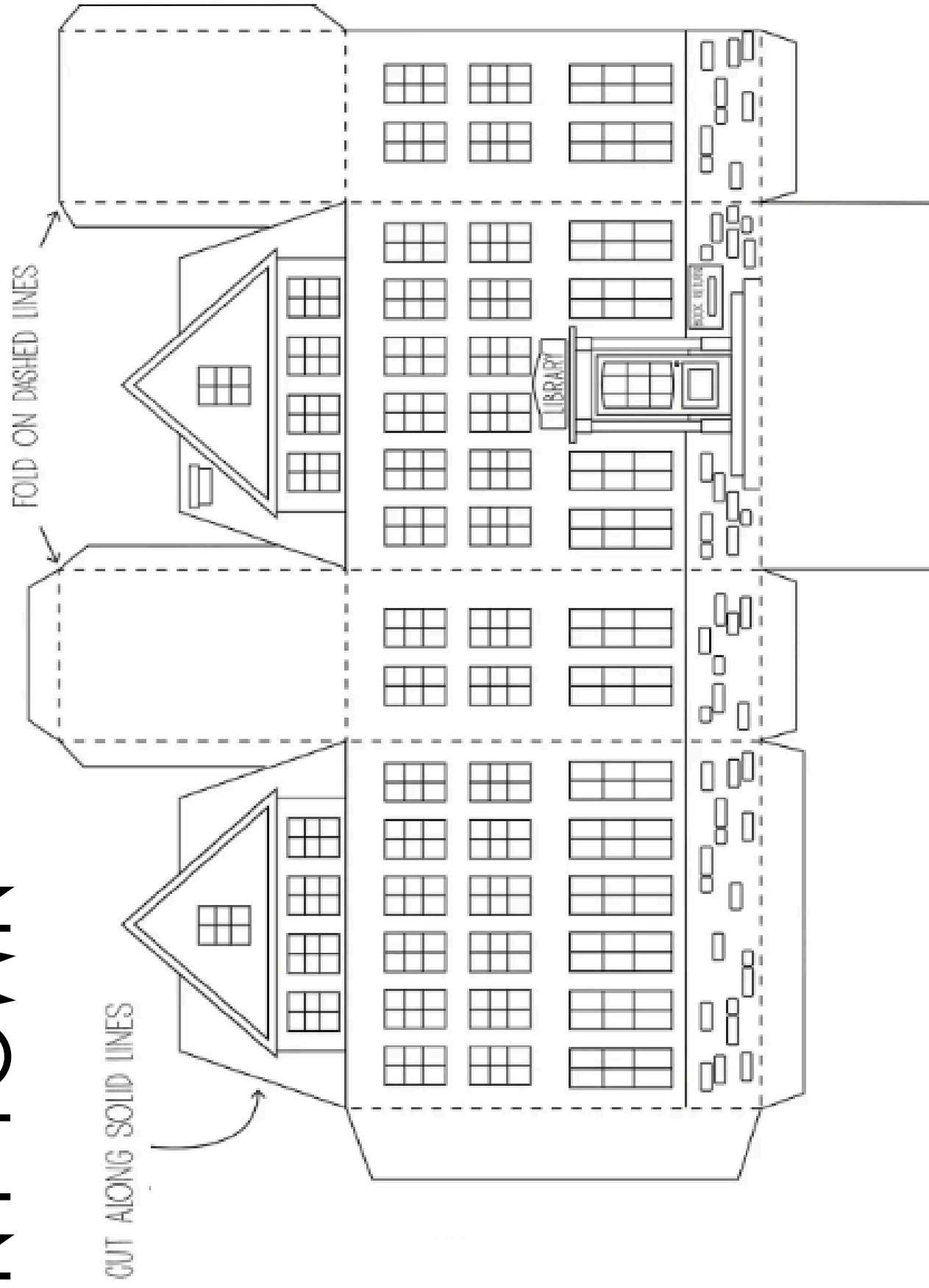




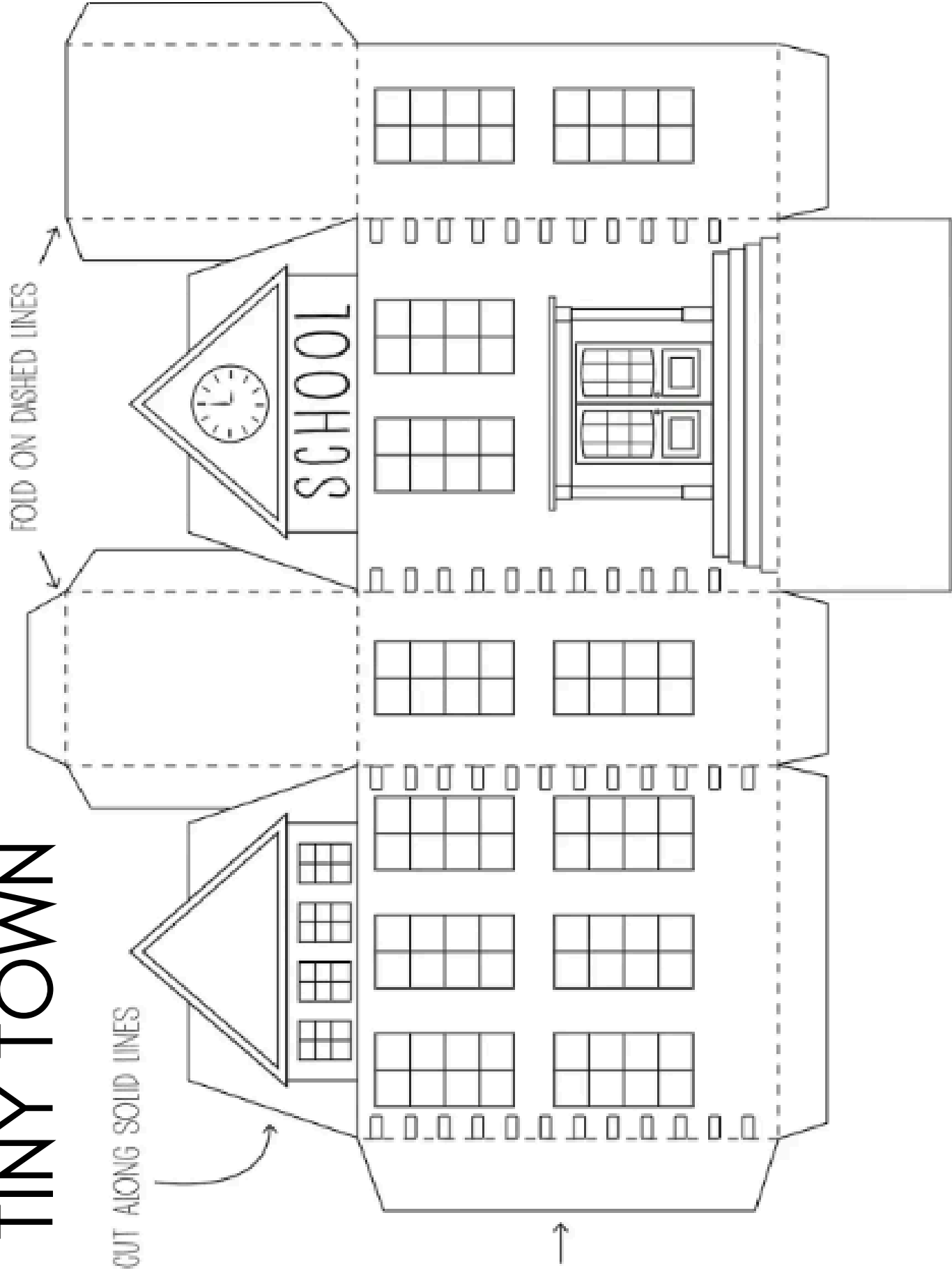
• Tiny Town	2-5
• Pumpkin Houses	6-12
• Scrapbooks	13-18
• Shoes	19-20
• Bracelets	21-22
• Visible Mending	23-27
• Picture Frame	28-29
• Origami	30-41
• Pie Pennants	42
• Decoupage Holders	43
• Collages	44-47
• All Together Now Quilt	48-53
• Zentangle Leaves	54-60
• Window Nature Necklace	61
• Bath Fizzies	62
• Folding Fan	63
• Puzzle	64-65

TINY TOWN



DIRECTIONS: DECORATE YOUR BUILDINGS AND HOUSES. THEN CUT, FOLD, AND GLUE TAPE TOGETHER!

TINY TOWN

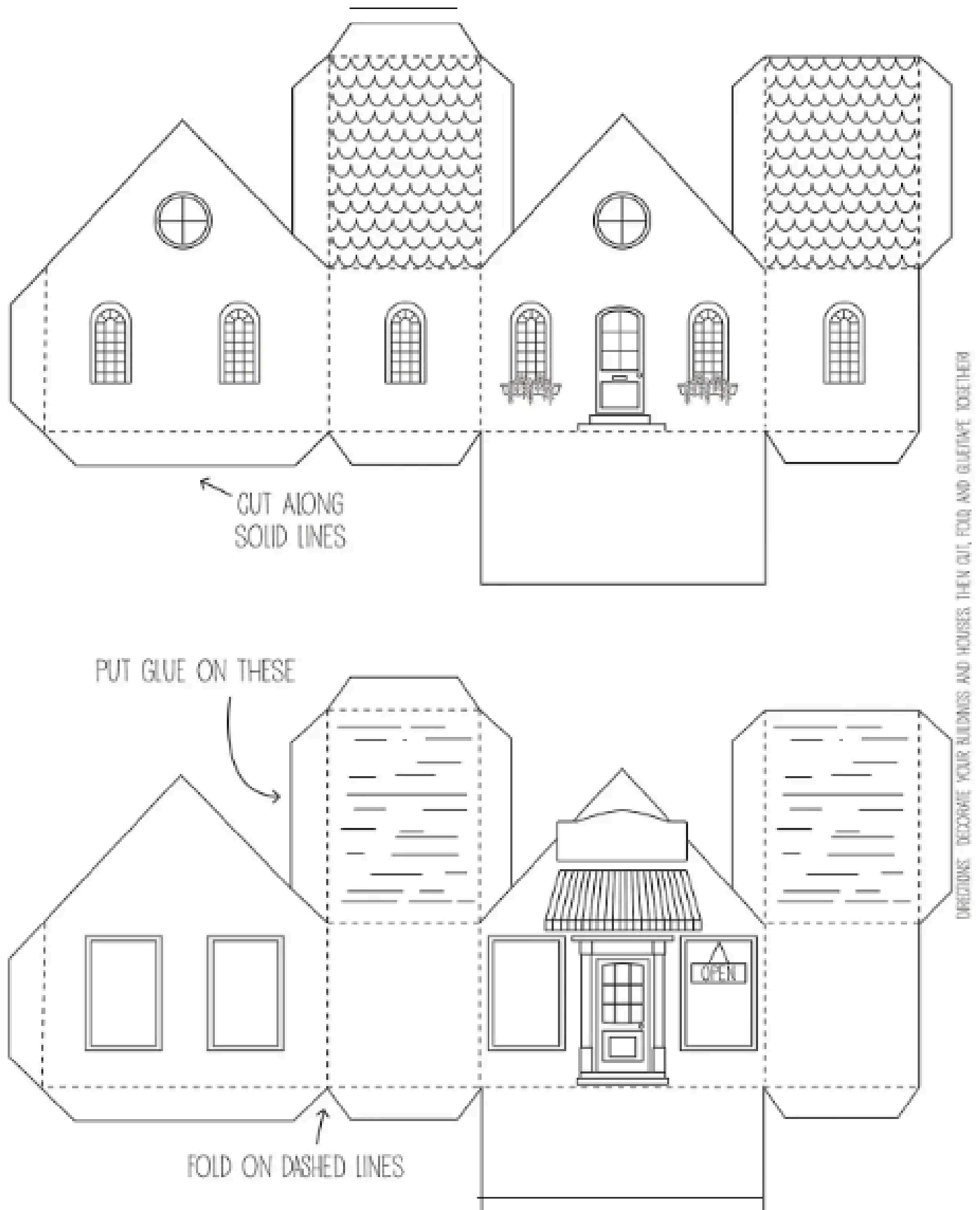


DIRECTIONS: DECORATE YOUR BUILDINGS AND HOUSES THEN CUT, FOLD, AND GLUETAPE TOGETHER!

TINY TOWN



TINY TOWN



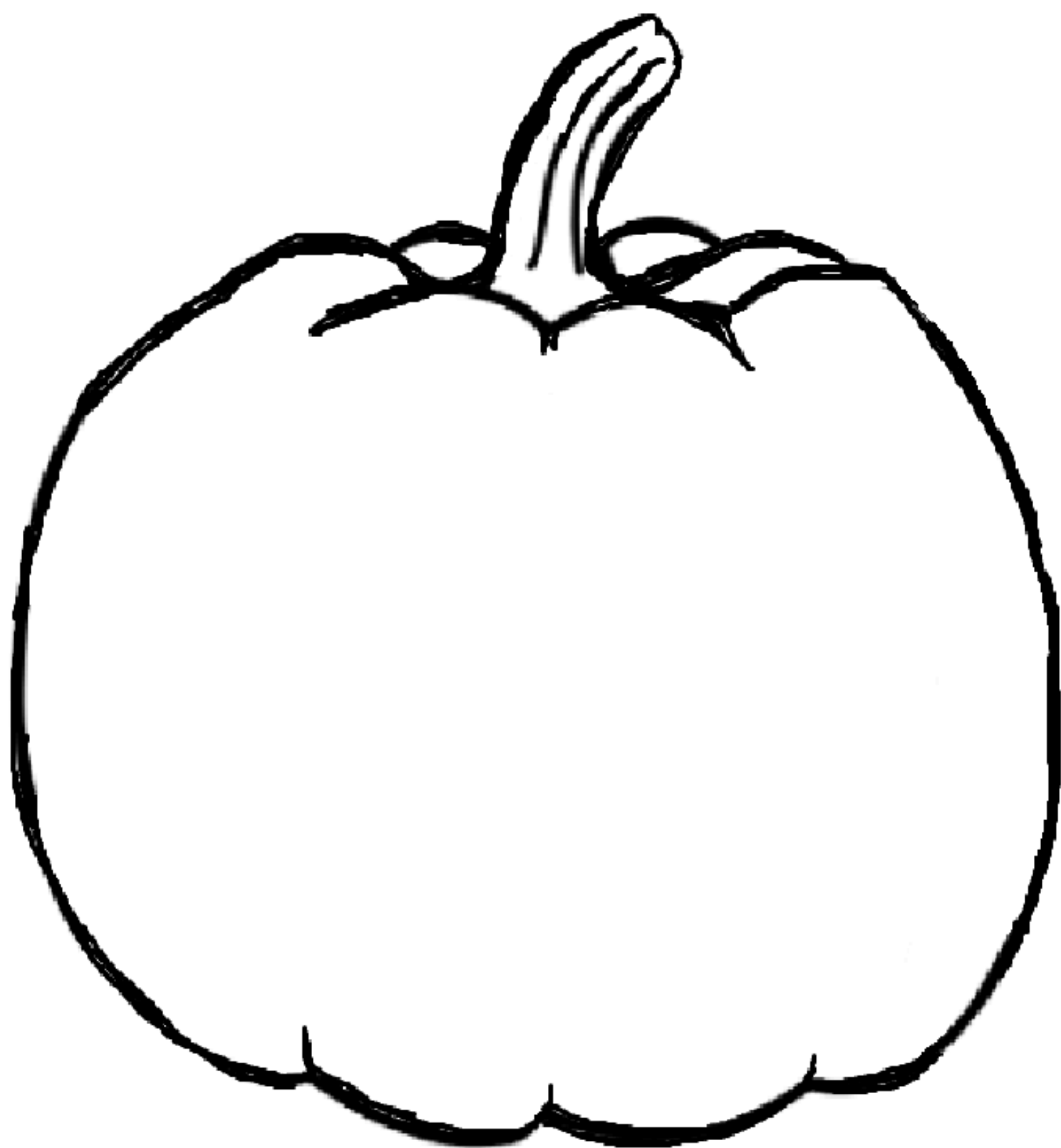
Let's Make a Pumpkin village!

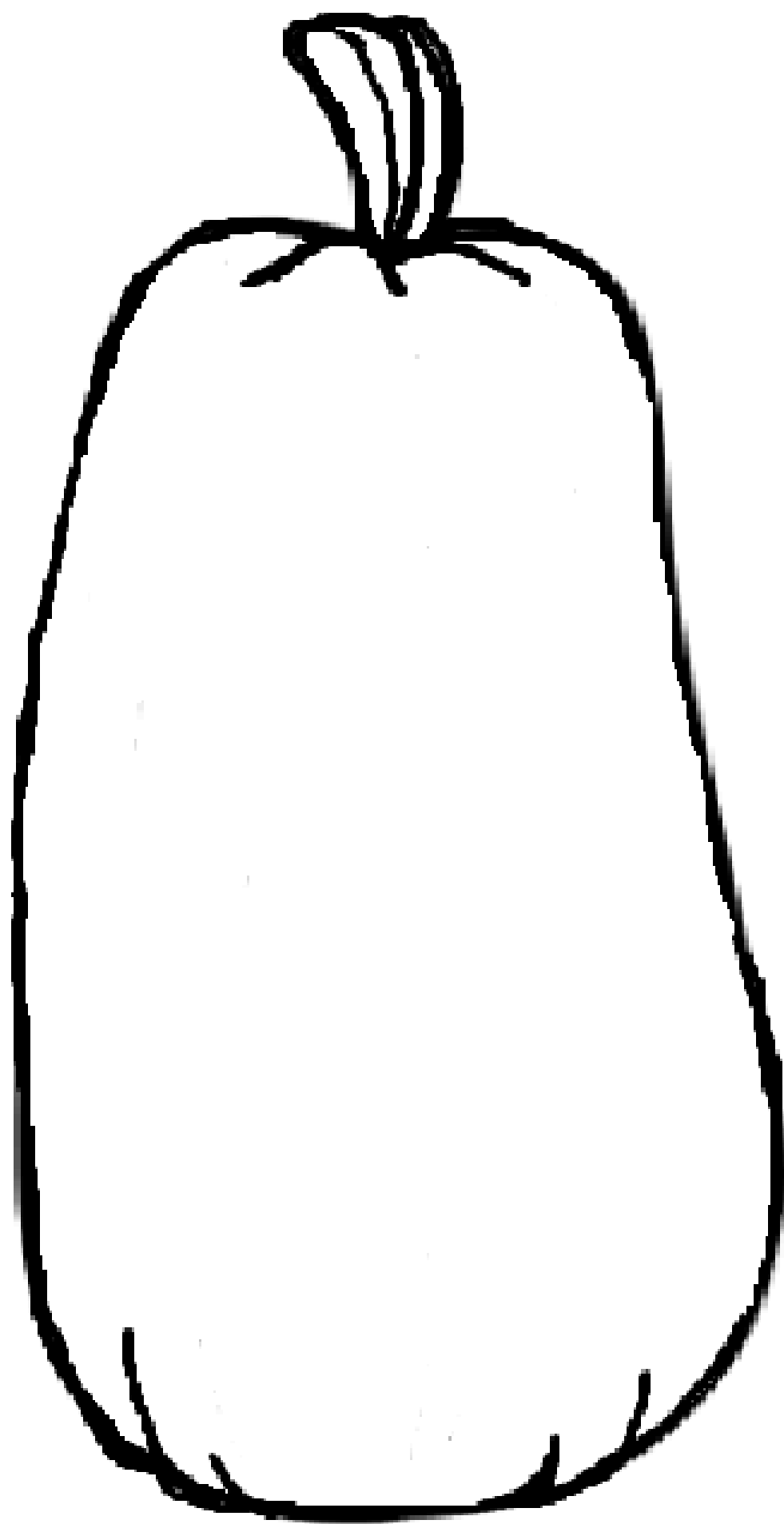


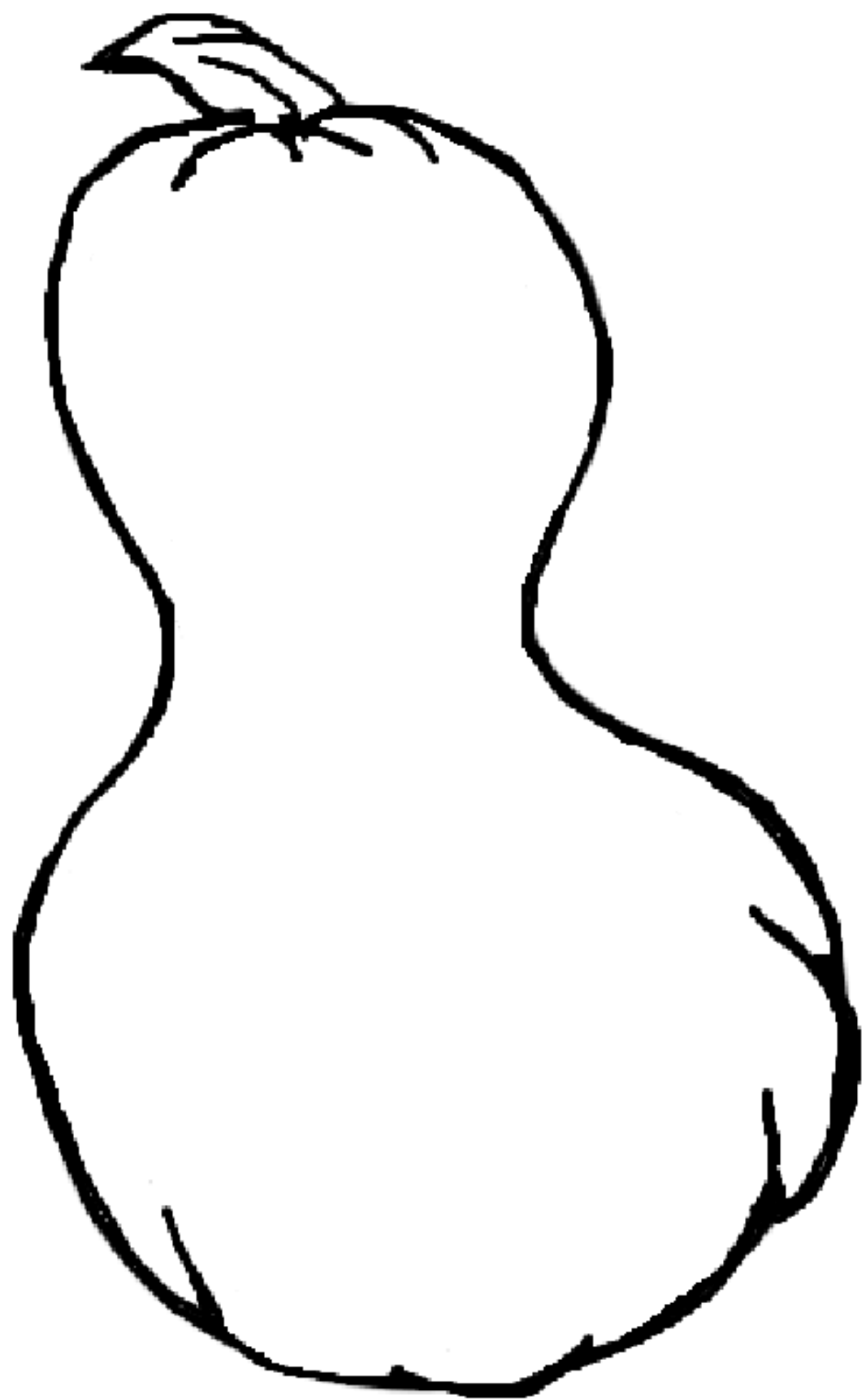
To create a pumpkin village:

1. Choose different pieces to put on your pumpkin house (you don't need to use every piece)
2. Color and cut out your pieces
3. Cut out pumpkin house
4. Glue pieces to pumpkin house
5. Use stand to make pumpkin house stand upright

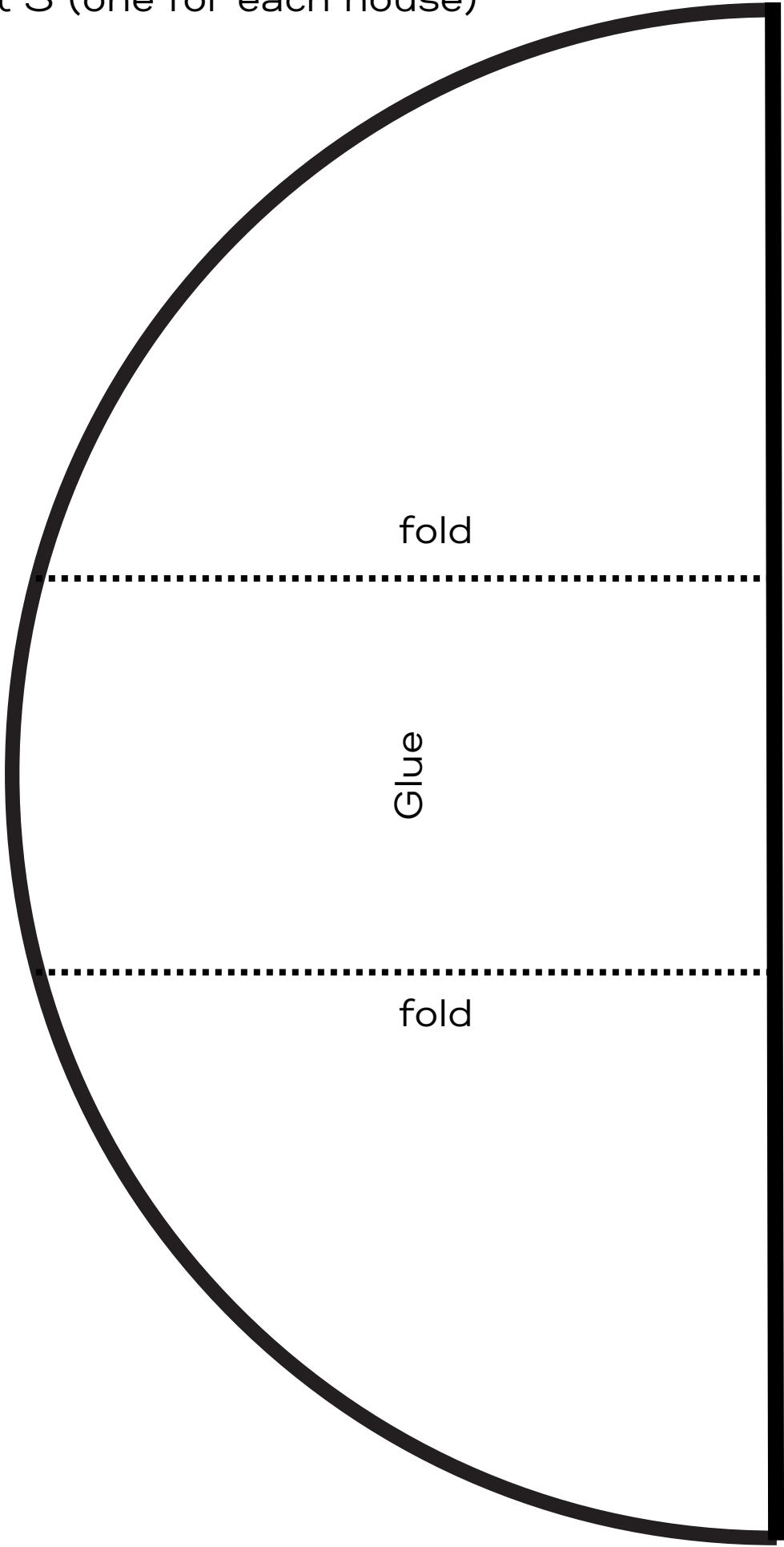


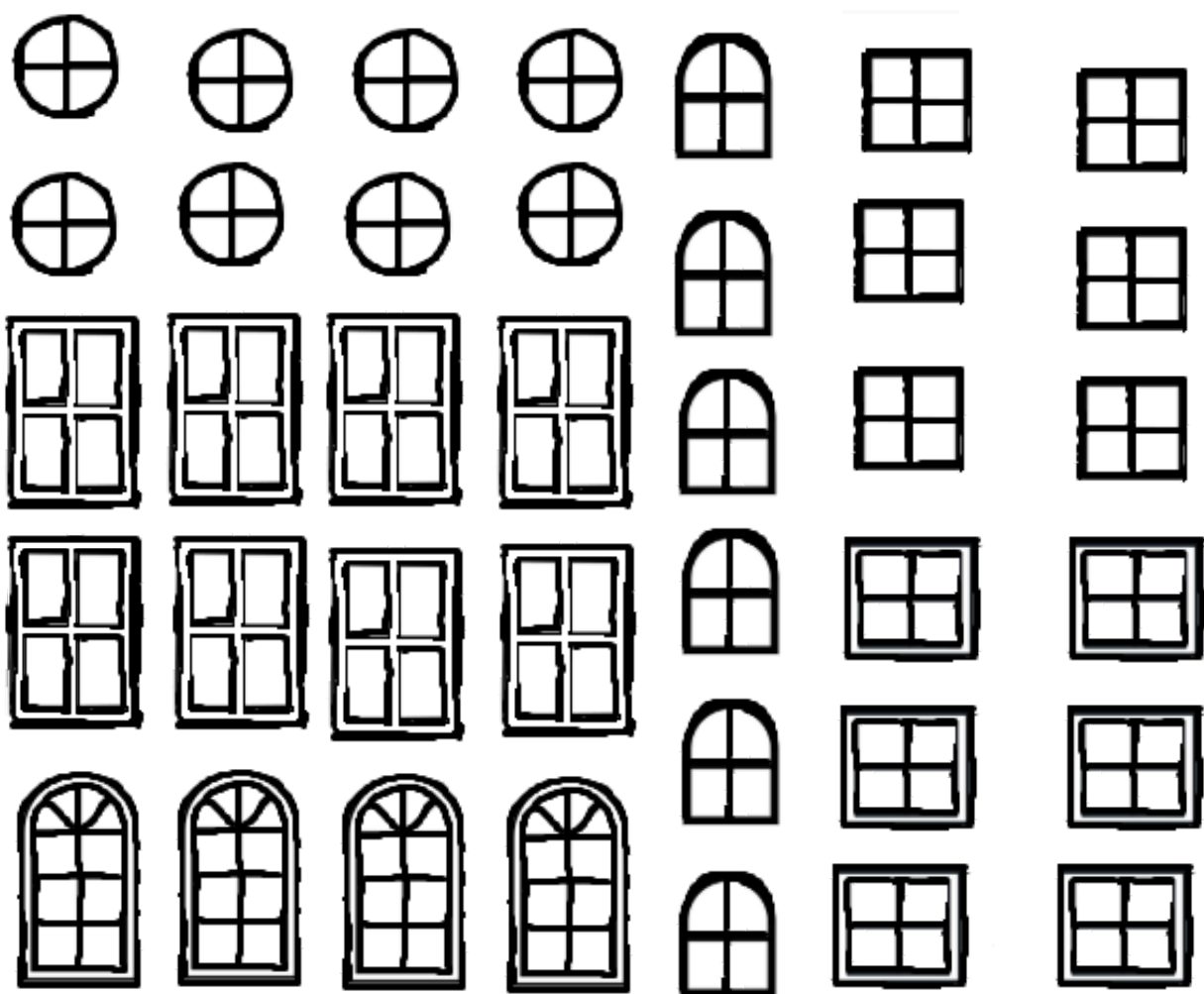
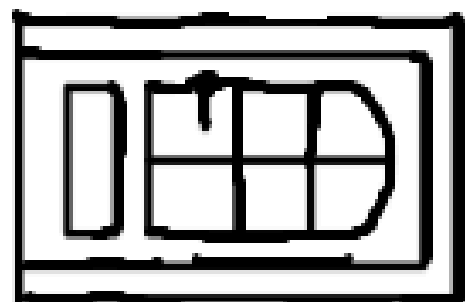
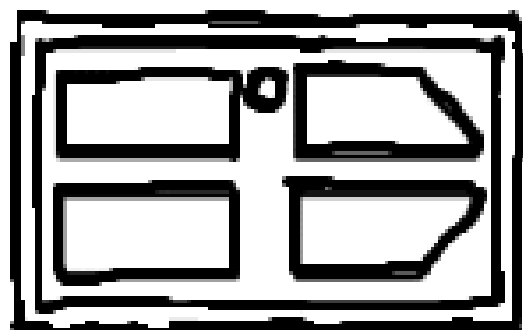
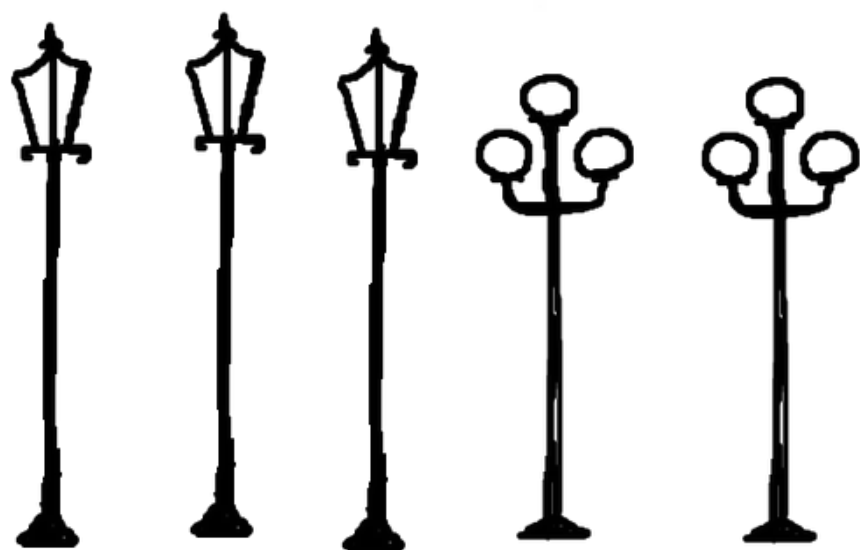
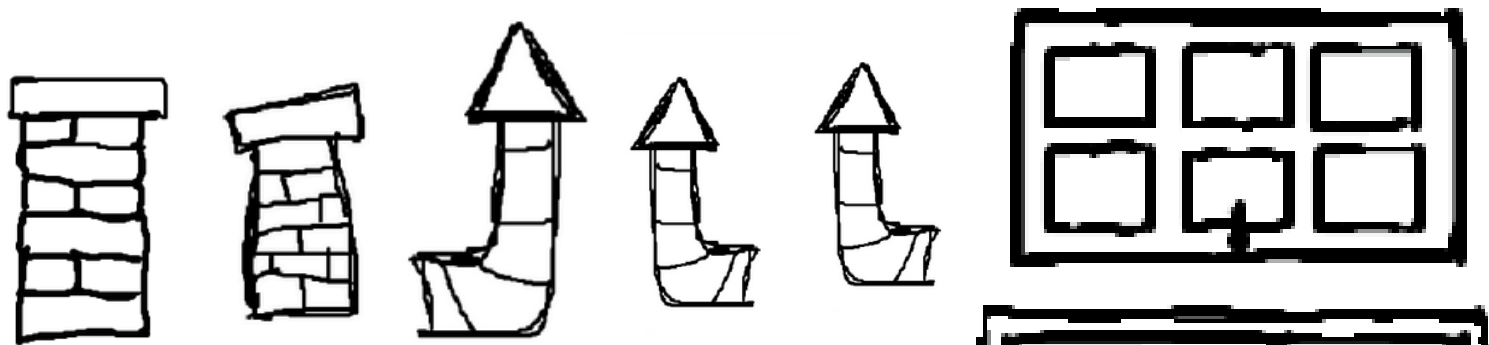


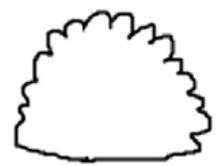
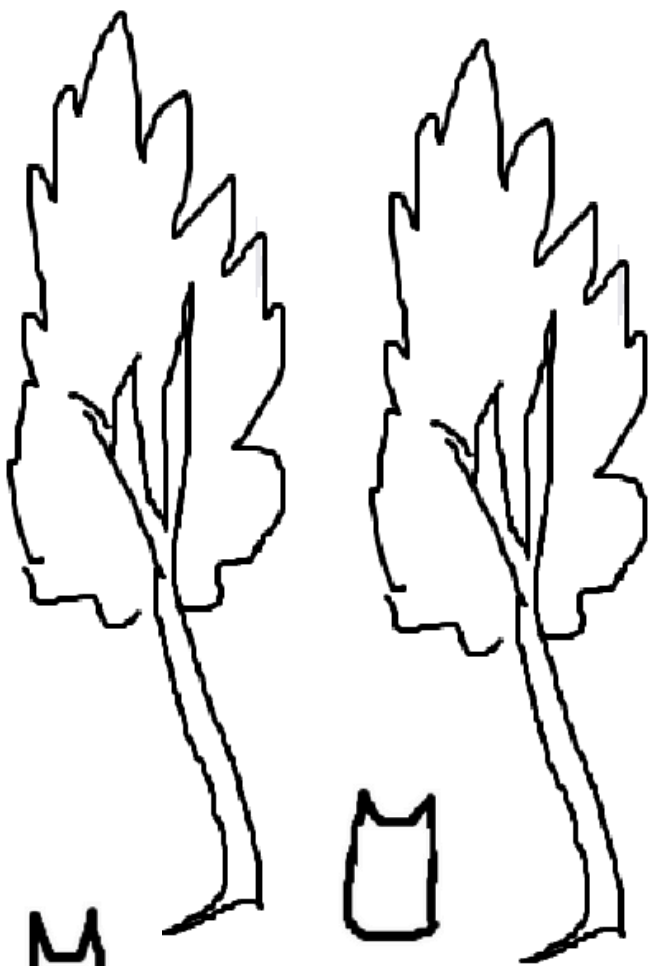




Print 3 (one for each house)









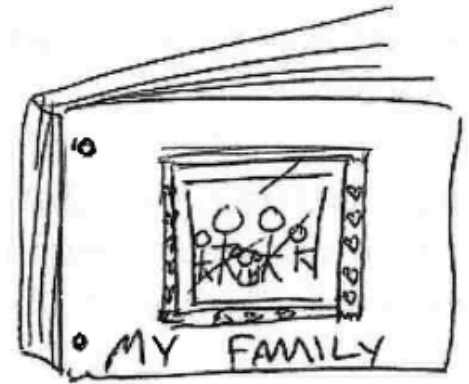
Let's Make a Scrapbook!

Supplies included

- Cardboard (for covers)
- Fasteners
- Stickers
- Interview blanks
- Instruction sheets

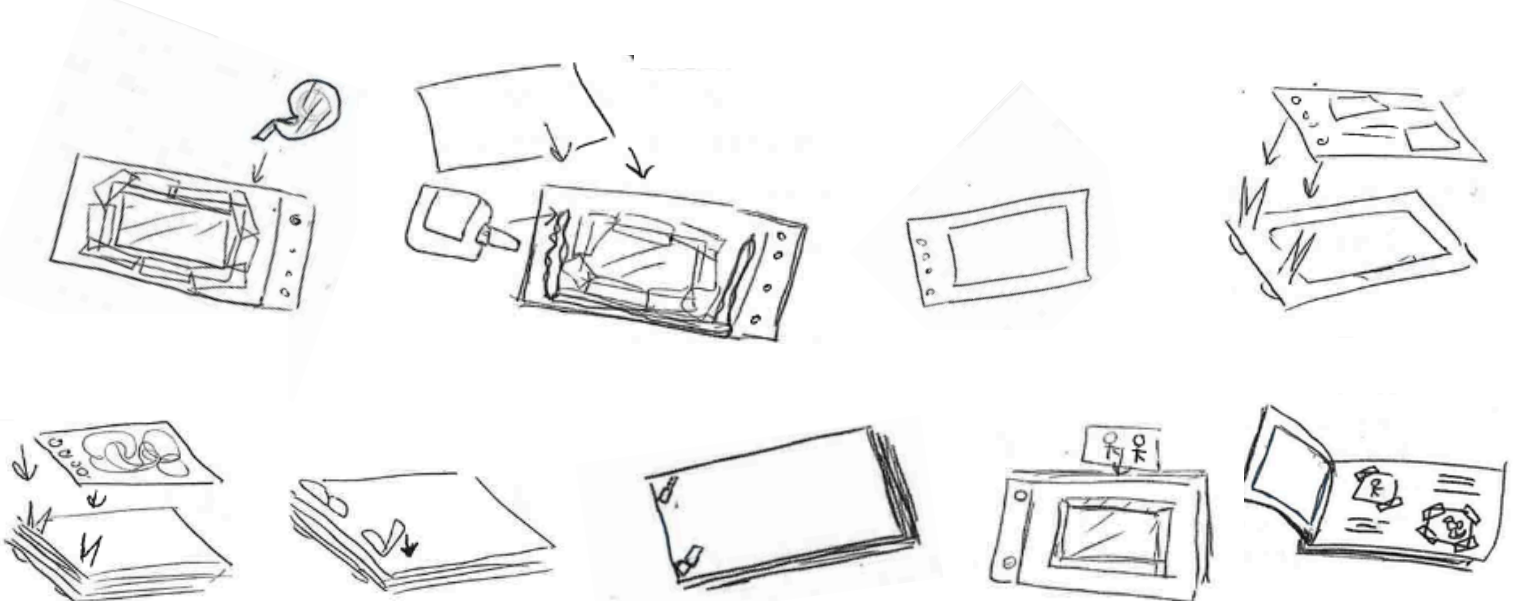
Supplies NOT included

- Glue
- Tape
- Markers
- Family photos
- Scissors



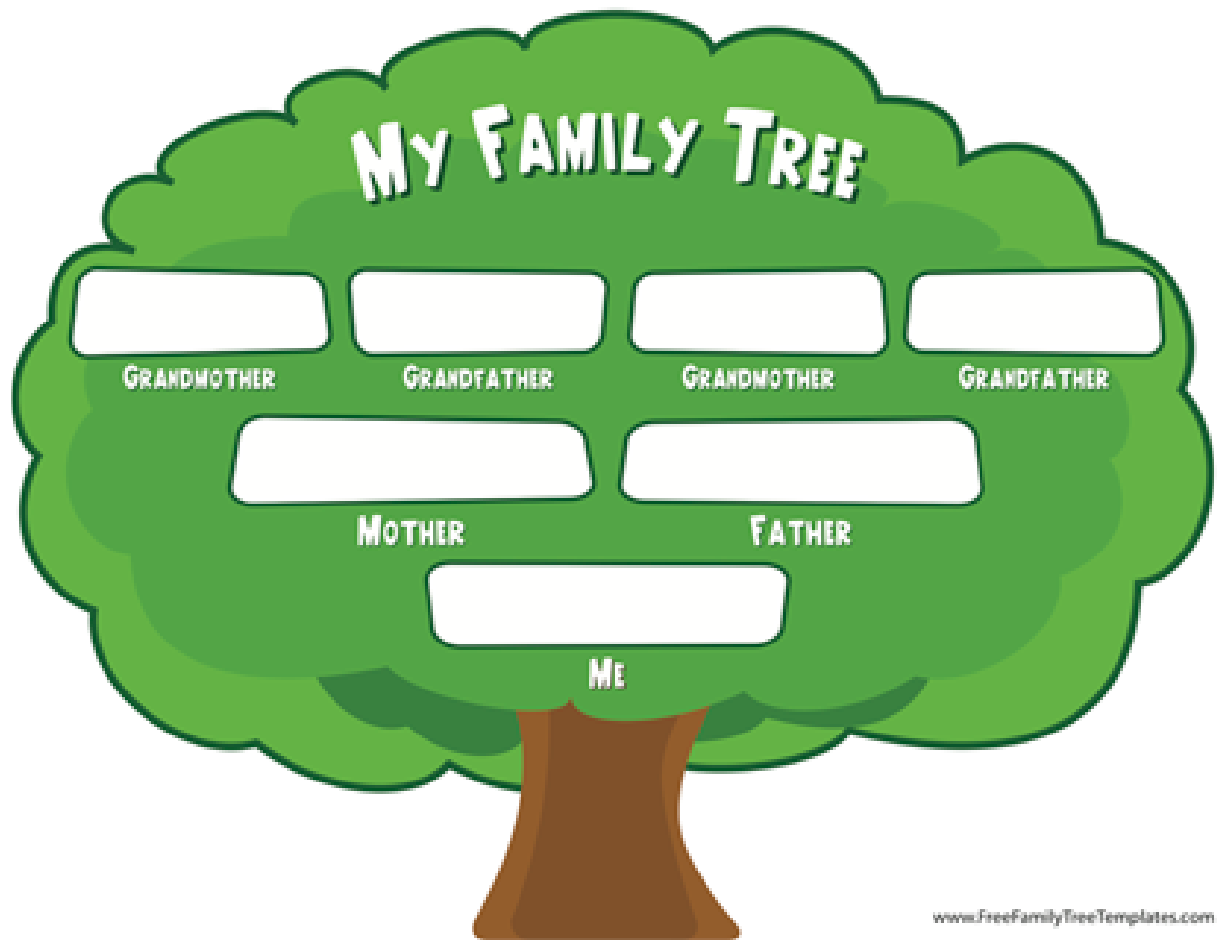
Directions

1. Start by conducting your interviews
2. Fill out the blank pages on both sides
 - You can add photos and stickers to the pages. Be creative!
3. Make your cover
 - you can make a blank cover OR a photo frame cover
4. Put the cover onto your pages with the fasteners.
 - a. Put the shiny side/top on the top of the front cover. Repeat
 - b. Flip over then put all the pages on upside down
 - c. Put the back cover on and fold the ends of the fasteners
5. Enjoy your scrapbook!



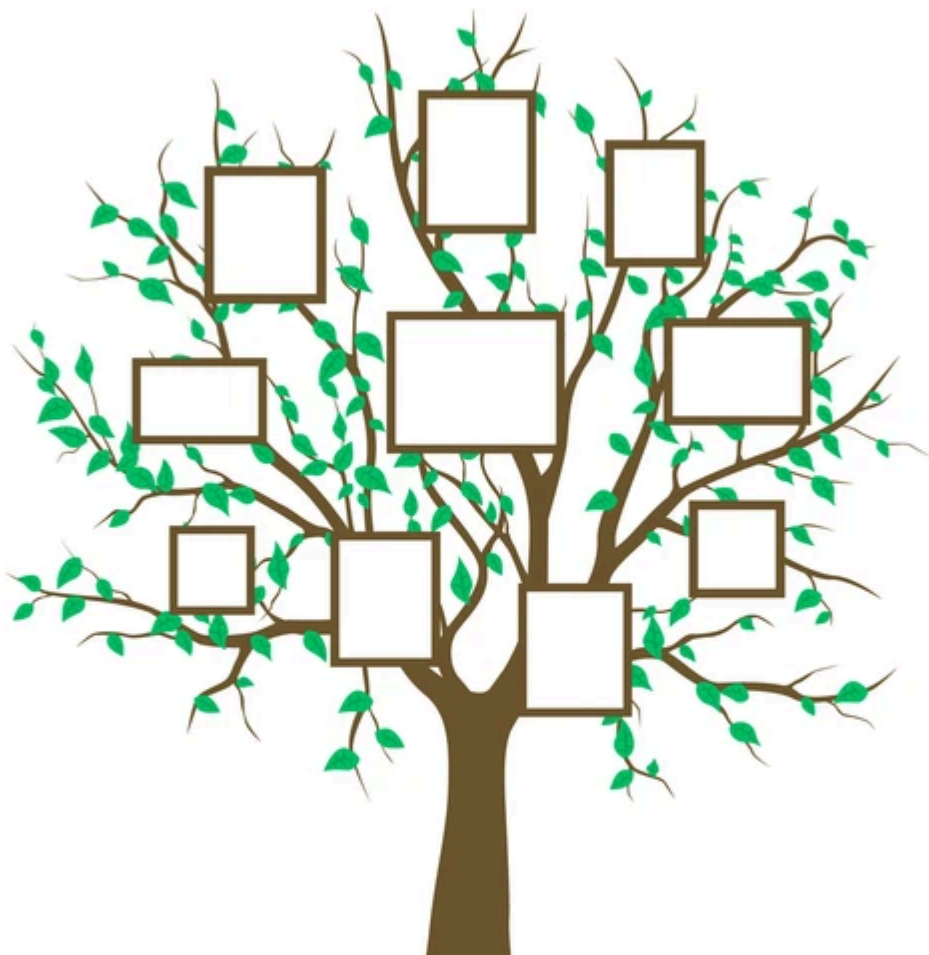
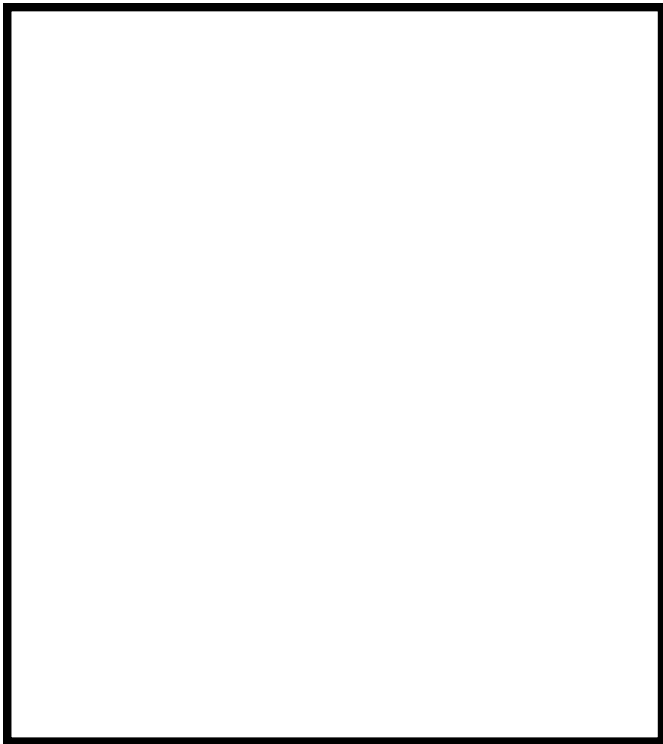
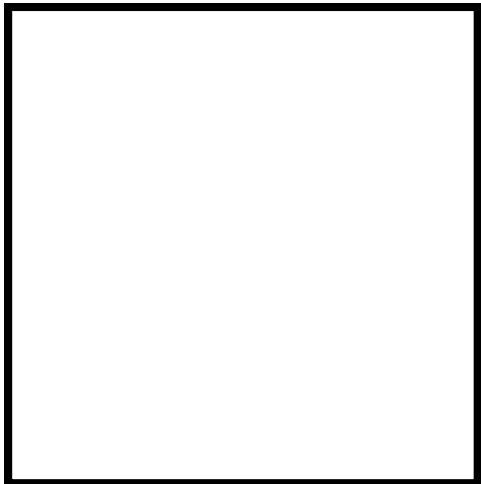
How to conduct a family interview

1. Decide who you are going to interview.
 - What is your relationship to them?
 - It can be a relative, a friend, or anyone you consider family.
2. Will you talk to one person, or will you do a group interview with multiple people at once?
3. How will you connect with them?
 - In person, Phone, Video chat
4. Brainstorm a list of questions to ask. What do you want to learn? Think of questions that will encourage them to tell stories and share memories of the past.
5. Schedule a convenient time to talk with your family member.
 - Consider you may be in different time zones.
6. Send your list of questions to them in advance.
 - If you don't know your relative very well, this can help them prepare answers and open up.
 - Explain your goals and why you want to connect with them.
7. Determine how you will save their answers. It is important to preserve memories for future generations.
 - Use a phone or some sort of recording device. At the very least write down their answers. (Scrapbooks are great for this!)
8. When you talk to them, have your list of questions in front of you.
 - Make sure to record their answers.
9. Ask them if they have any objects or photographs to show you from their past.
 - Do they have any documents, such as a birth certificate, marriage license, or old yearbook?
 - Do you have a family tree?
10. When you are finished, think of another family member to interview.
 - You can ask questions based on answers you receive from each family member.
 - Eventually you can gather information about the entire family!

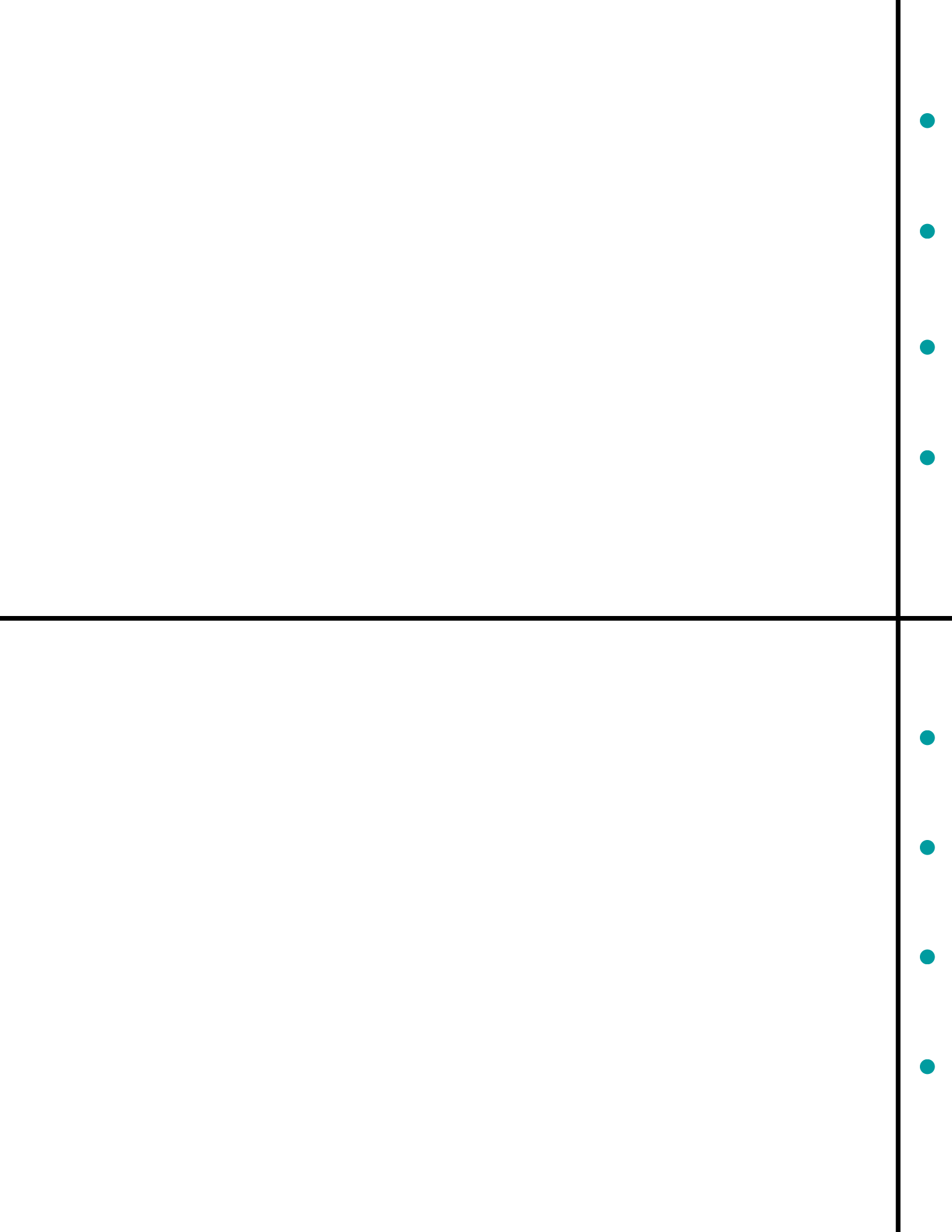


A large empty rectangular box for additional information or a photo.

A large empty rectangular box for additional information or a photo.





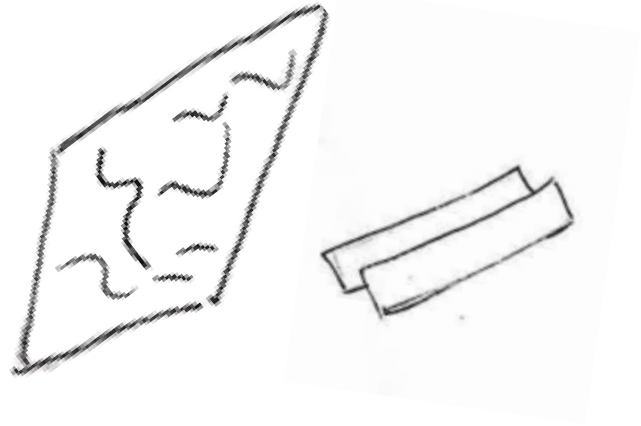




Let's Make Shoes!

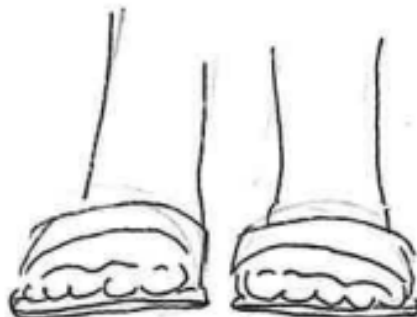
Included in this kit:

- 2 Pieces of pre-cut Felt
- 2 Pieces of Cardboard
- Pencil
- Instructions



Not included:

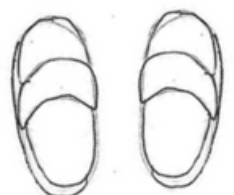
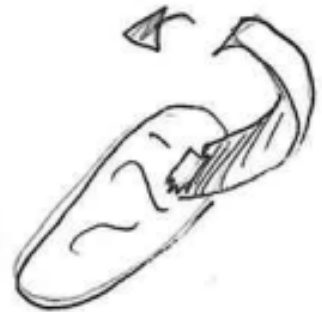
- scissors
- tape
- glue
- another person to help
 - It will be easier to make your shoes if someone else helps you trace your feet!



Instructions:

You will need 4 (four) foot blanks to make these shoes

1. Put one piece of cardboard shiny-side down and trace both feet
2. Use the second piece of cardboard, shiny-side up, and trace both feet
3. Cut out your 4 foot blanks
4. Tape one end of the felt onto the right foot blank, shiny side up. (*Your felt should already be cut 2 inches wide*)
5. Put your foot on the foot blank and wrap the felt around the top of your foot. The other person can help you get it snug.
6. Tape the other side down and check that your foot can slide in and out easily, but that it is not too loose
7. Cover the shiny-side right foot blank in glue, then slide the dull-side right foot blank into the shoe.
8. Repeat with other foot.



Bracelets

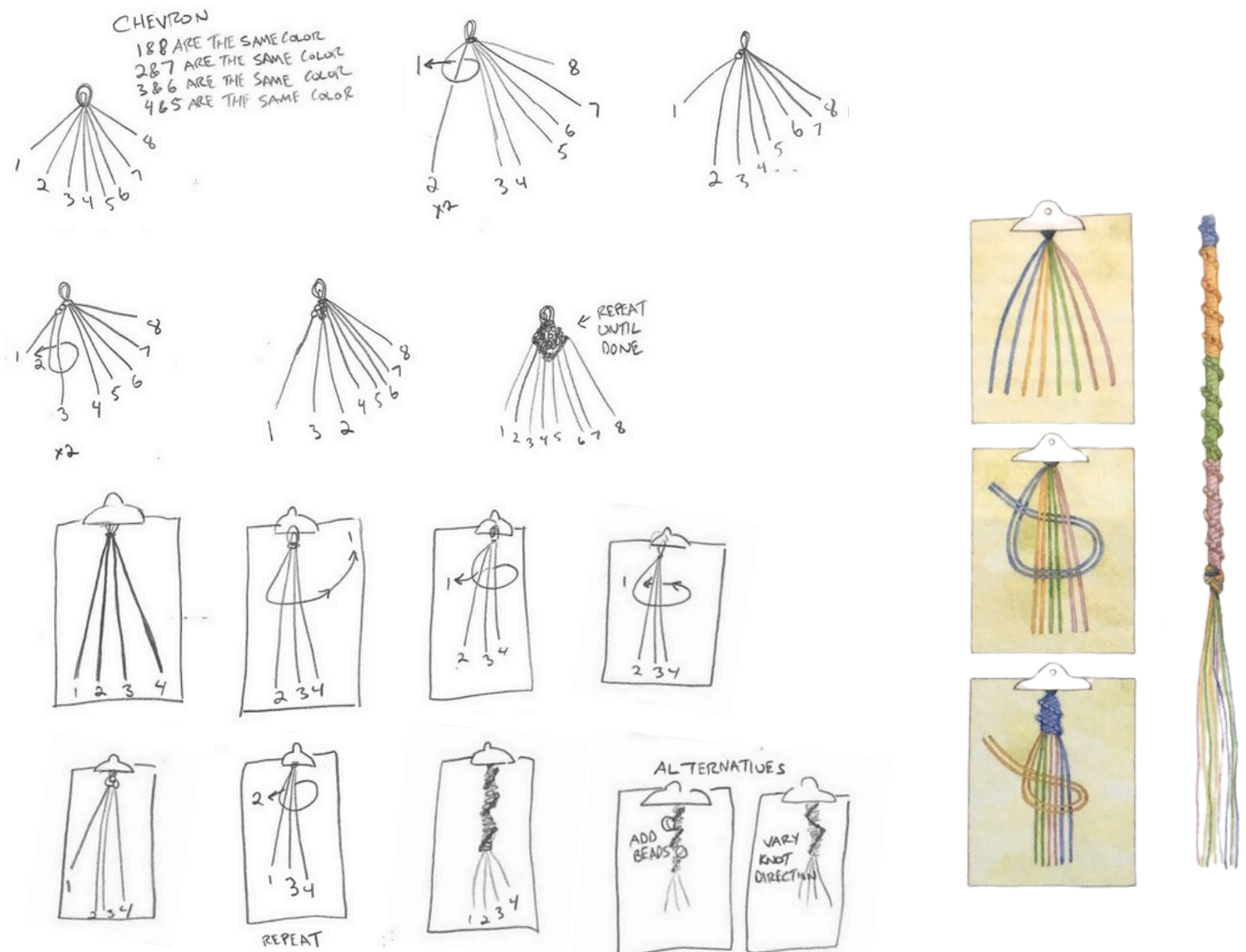
Bracelets are made by many different cultures.
Make some fun bracelets for yourself and your friends



- **In this kit:**
 - Beads, thread, & embroidery floss
- **Not included:**
 - Scissors, tape
- **Optional:**
 - Small needle, clipboard

Notes:

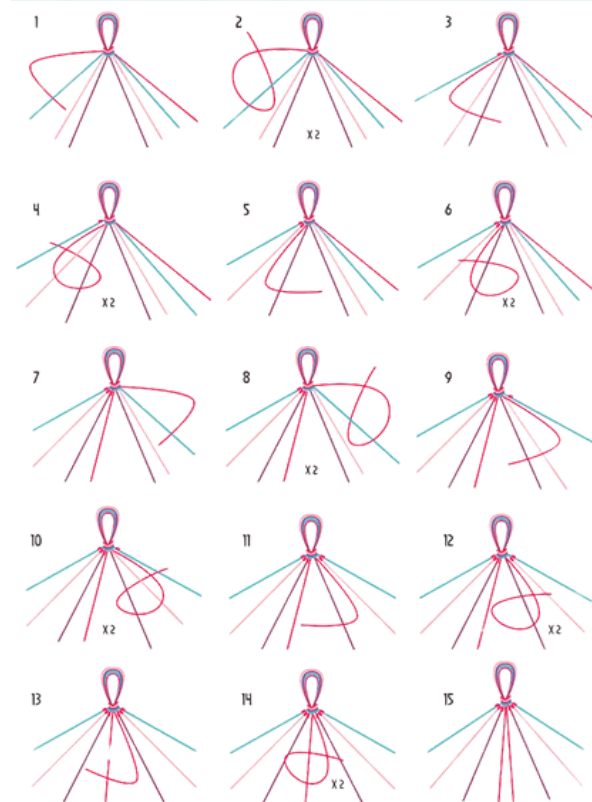
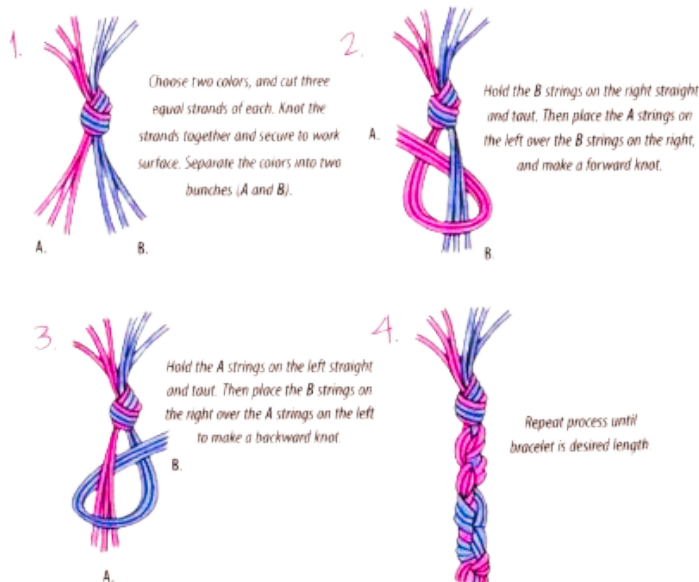
There are many ways to make bracelets, these two patterns use the same knot -a loop knot.
If you want to add a bead, string the bead onto the thread that you are using, then tie your knot.



DOUBLE KNOT BRACELET

DIY CHEVRON FRIENDSHIP BRACELET

WWW.ARTSYFARTSYMAMA.COM

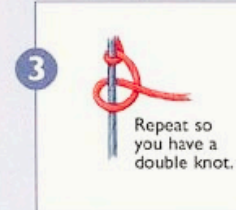
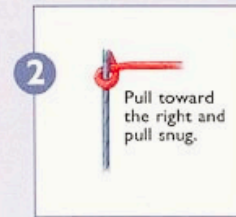
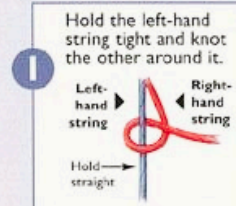
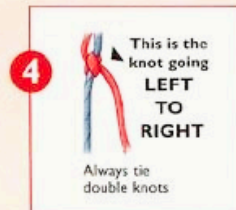
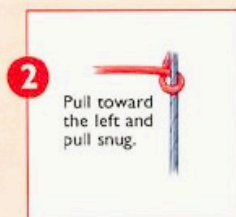
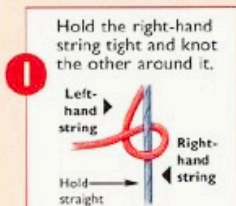


The Basic Knot You've got to learn this first to get started.

Take two different colored strings, tie them together at one end and tape them down.

As they hang side-by-side, call the string on the right, the right-hand string (makes sense, huh?). The other one, call the left-hand string.

The Basic Knot Going the Other Way



1

Start with string 1 and loop it over and then under string 2. Hold string 2 straight (this is important) and pull the knot snug.



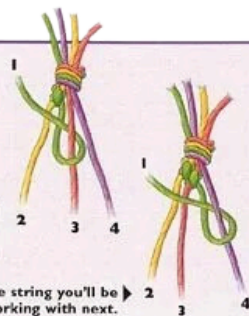
2

Do step 1 a second time so you have a double knot.



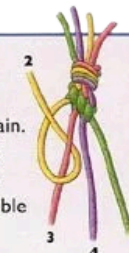
3

Now take string 1 and make double knots around each of the remaining strands (3 and 4). This is the string you'll be working with next.



4

Now do the same thing again. Start with the far left strand 2 and tie double knots, left to right, all the way across the other colors.



5

Keep going until the bracelet is as long as you would like.



6

Gather the strings and tie a knot to secure. Trim the ends to about

6

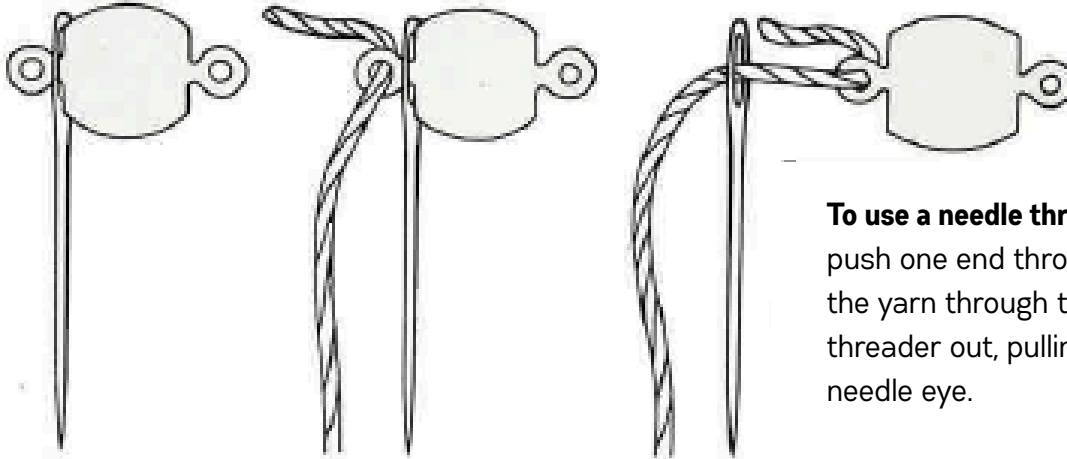
Gather the strings

Visible Mending

There are hundreds of stitches and variations that can be used for mending or visible mending. The following are a few tips and starting stitches (plus one more advanced stitch) Play with stitches to get your desired look on your mended piece of clothing. If you draw a pattern, make sure to use washable ink!

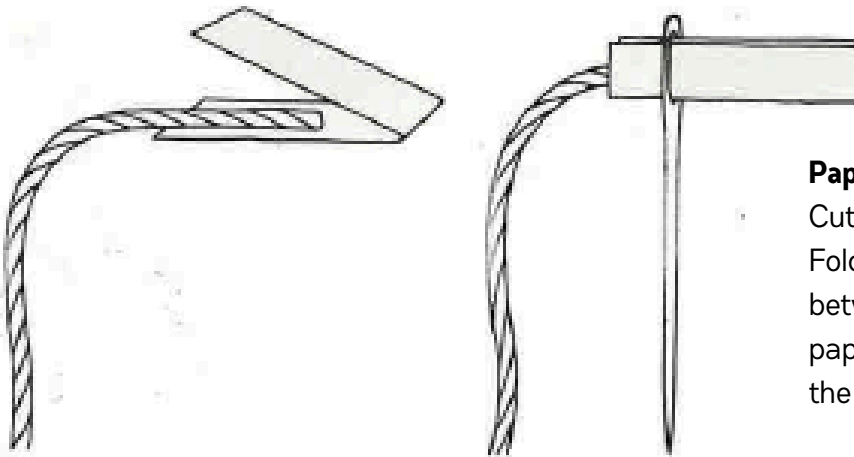
Threading the needle

There are several ways to simplify needle threading. One is to use a **needle threader**, a handy device designed for the purpose. If a threader is not available, try either the **paper strip** or the **looping** method below. Whichever method you choose, be sure that the selected yarn or thread can ride easily through the eye of the needle, but not so easily that it will constantly slip out.



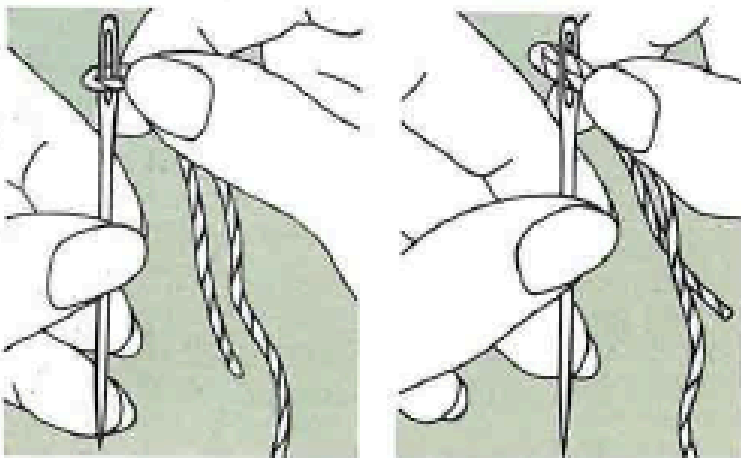
To use a needle threader,

push one end through the needle eye, slip the yarn through the hole and draw the threader out, pulling the yarn through the needle eye.



Paper strip method:

Cut a strip of paper 1/4" wide and 2" long. Fold the strip in half and insert the yarn between the halves as shown. Push the paper strip with the yarn inside it, through the needle eye.



Loop method:

Loop end of yarn over eye of needle and pull it tight. Slip the loop off the needle and force the fold of the yarn through the needle eye.

General embroidery techniques

Working embroidery

Above all else, it takes patience and care to create a successful piece of embroidery. Nothing else will produce the characteristic effects in the stitches that up the design. You should aim for stitches that are executed at just the right tension and a finished result that is neat and even on the wrong (the part no one sees) as well as on the right side. The pointers at the right will help you to reach these goals. Some techniques may seem awkward at first, but they will become easier as practice makes you more proficient.

When you are starting or ending a length of yard, never use a knot; it might show through the finished piece or cause lumps on the right side. This is especially true if your embroidery is to be framed. The adjoining illustrations suggest ways of securing yarn at the beginning and the end. **do not skimp on yarn in either process;** ends can begin to work loose after a few washings!

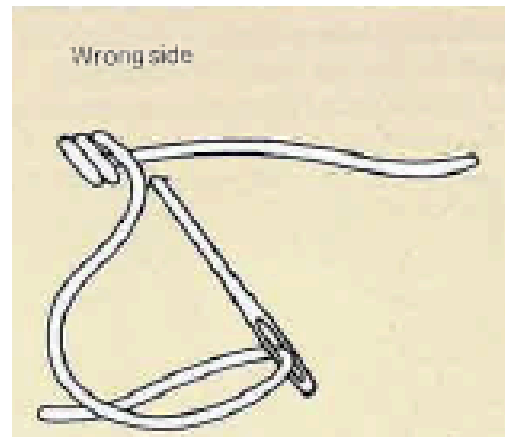
Whether you use an embroidery hoop or a frame, make the most use you can of both hands as you work. You will find the stabbing motion easier to master when your hoop or frame is on a stand—it frees both hands for the push and pull of the needle action.

Before you start to embroider, study your design carefully and notice which of its parts appear to lie on top of other parts. Work first the parts that are lowest (farthest down), then work the elements above these so that the two overlap. This will give your piece subtle realism, and also avoid the possibility of fabric showing between parts.

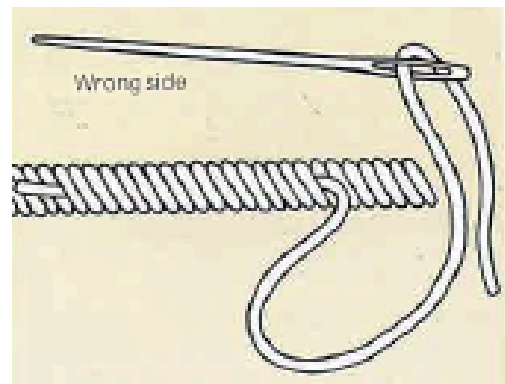
If you are working on one area of the design and would like to move to another in which the same color of yarn is used, it is best to secure the yarn at the first part and start again rather than trail the yarn over a wide space.

Follow the transferred designs lines precisely, remembering that they are merely guides and are not meant to be seen when the embroidery is completed.

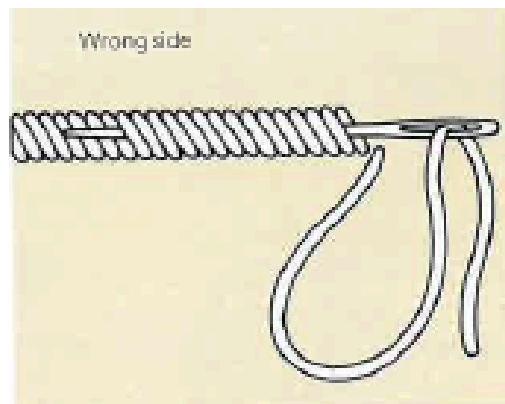
STARTING AND ENDING



To secure yarn at the end of stitching, hold the end of the yarn on the wrong side of the fabric and work stitches over 2" of yarn end.

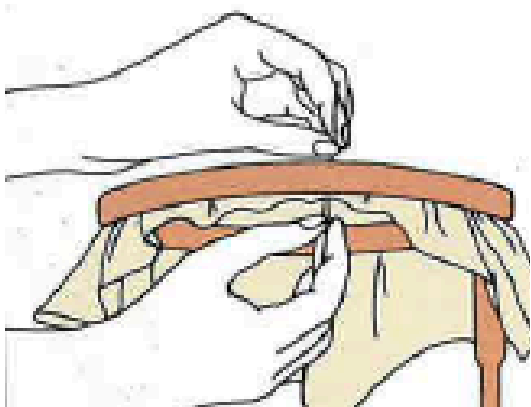


If some embroidery is already worked, simply slide needle under wrong side of laid stitches, securing 2" of yarn end under stitching

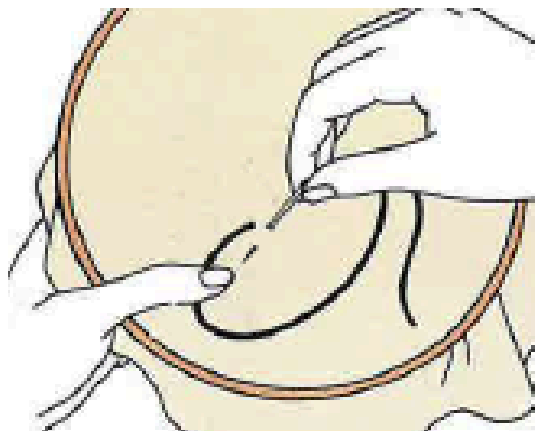


To secure yarn at the end of stitching, slide the needle under 2" of laid stitches on the wrong side then cut the yarn

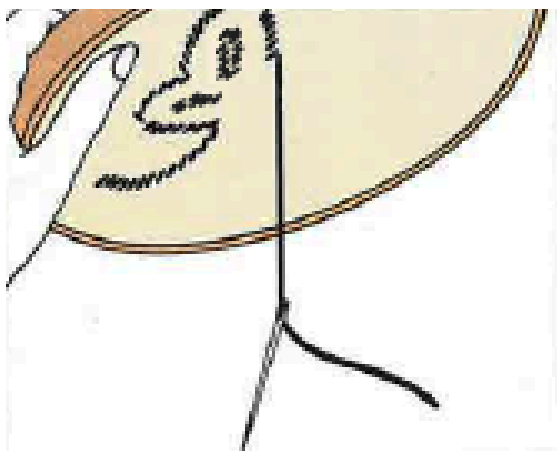
HANDLING NEEDLE



Use stabbing motion whenever possible for and even tension. Push needle straight down and pull yarn through, then bring needle straight up again

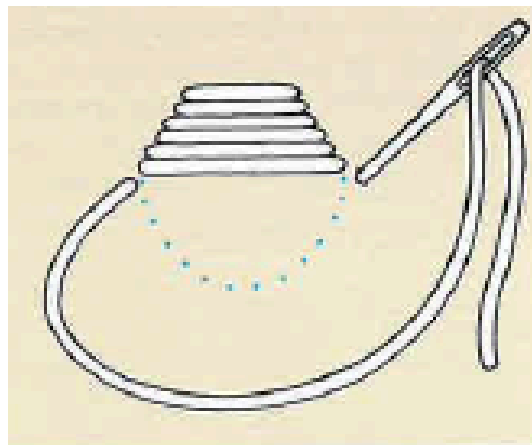


For looped stitches, such as chain stitches, bring needle up before yarn is pulled through, and use free hand to guide yarn around needle

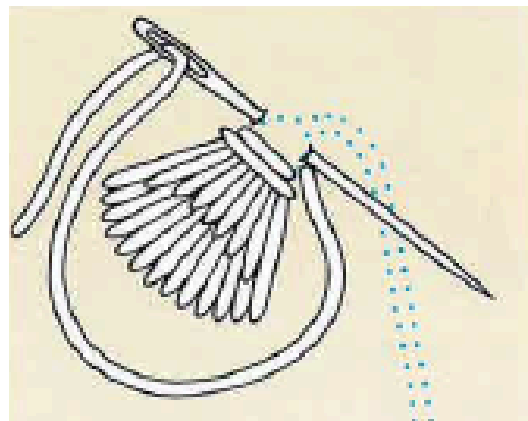


Twisting and eventual tangling often occur with constant needle action. To remedy this, drop needle and let it dangle freely until yarn unwinds

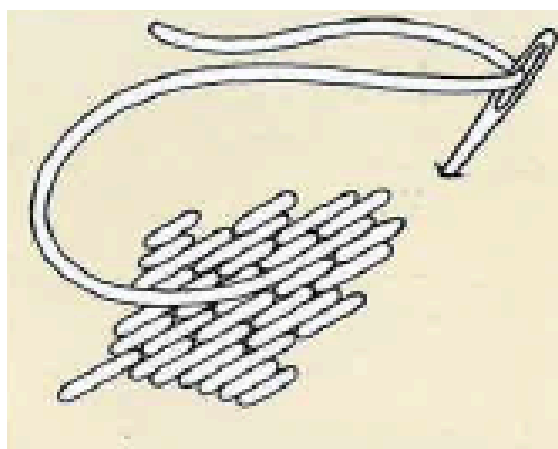
FOLLOWING DESIGN LINES



When following design markings on fabric, insert needle on the outside edge of transferred line so that all markings are completely covered



For greater realism in design, work first the parts that lie lowest, then work the parts that lie above them so that the two overlap slightly



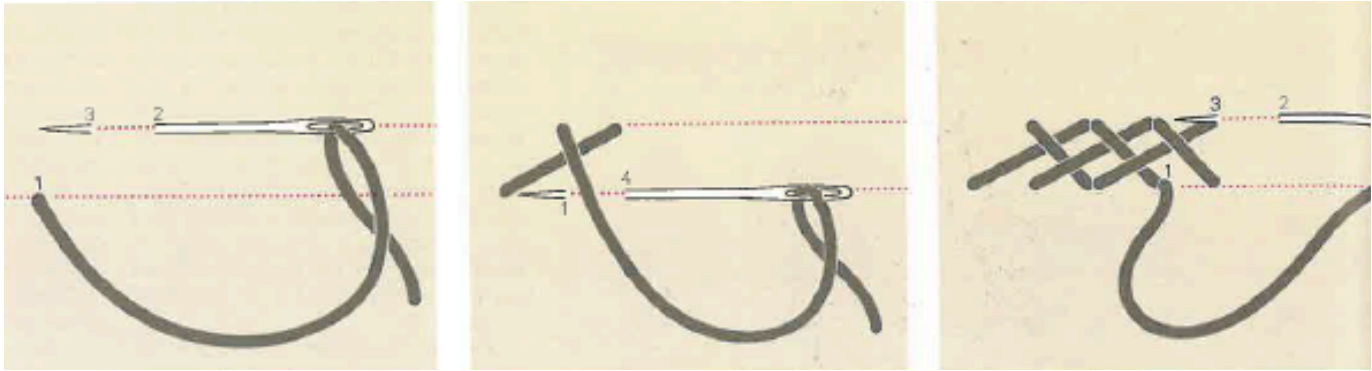
For finer definition of pointed shapes, (such as leaf tip as shown), exaggerate the point by extending stitch past the transferred line

Bonus embroidery and cross stitches

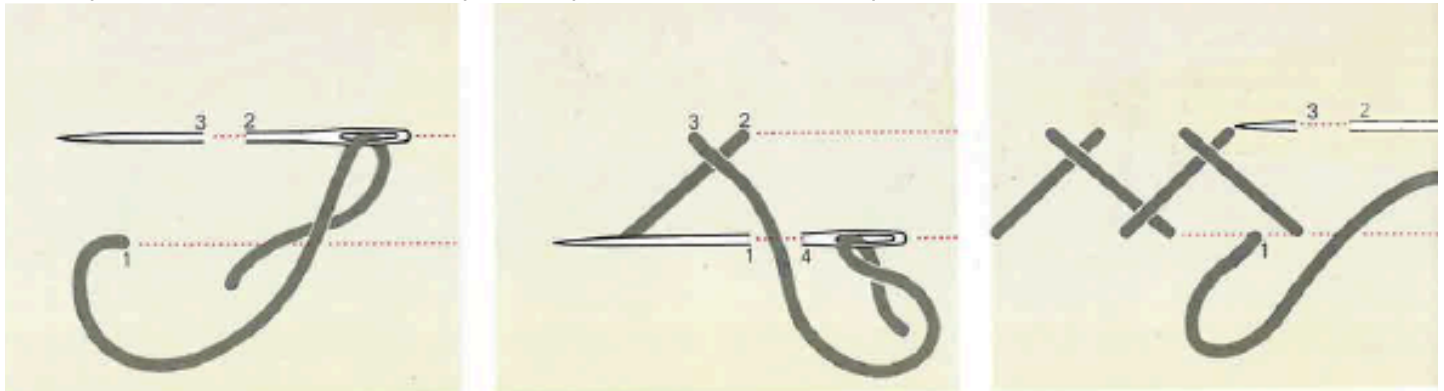
Cross stitches

Long-armed cross stitch gives an almost plaited effect as each cross stitch overlaps the next. The first arm of the cross is longer and has a more extreme slant than the second.

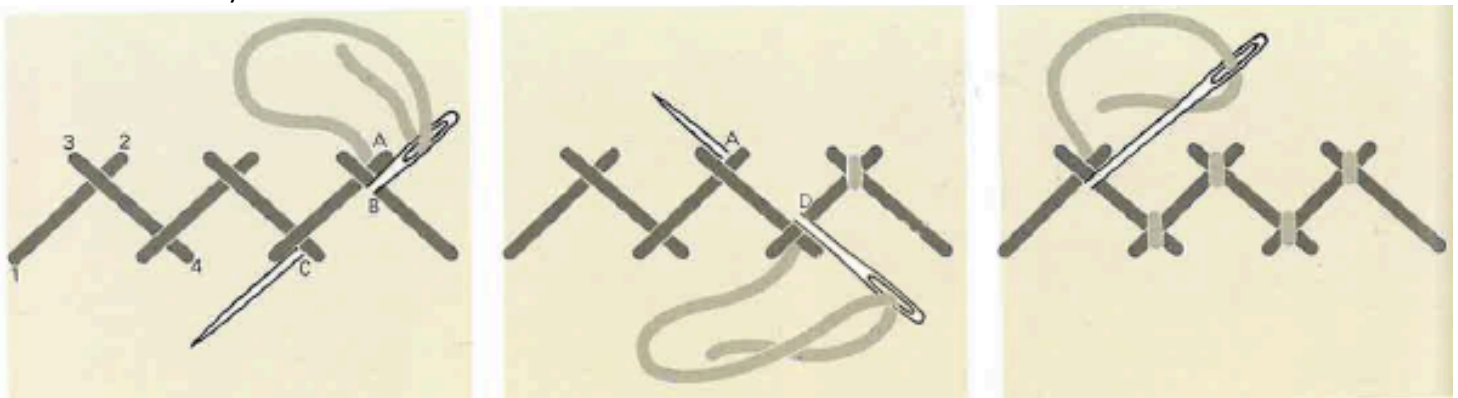
Work stitch from left to right. Bring needle up at 1. Take a long slanting stitch to top right, inserting needle at 2: exit half a step back at 3. Insert needle directly at 4 directly below point 2: then bring needle up at 1 directly below point 3, for start of next stitch. Repeat sequence. Note that each stitch touches the previous one at the top and overlaps it at the bottom.



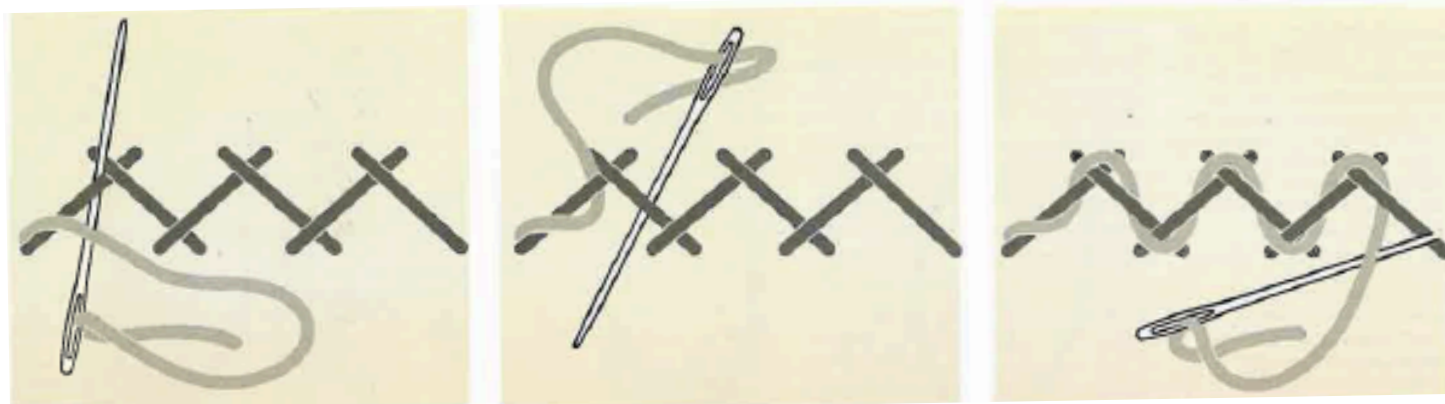
Herringbone stitch is a popular embroidery stitch often used for borders. This basic overlapping stitch (sometimes referred to as a catchstitch when used in sewing) forms a foundation that can be decorated with a second color. Keep the spacing and length of stitches even. Work from left to right. Bring needle up at 1. Take a slanting stitch to the top right, inserting needle at 2. Exit a short distance back at 3; insert needle at 4 to complete stitch. Bring needle up at 1 to start new stitch. Repeat sequence for each subsequent stitch.



Tacked herringbone stitch adds another dimension to the basic herringbone stitch above; each cross of the stitch is tacked down with a small vertical stitch of a contrasting color yarn. Work a row of herringbone stitch first, using the 1 to 4 sequence above. To tack down crosses, work from **right to left**. Bring needle out at A just above top, righthand cross. Insert at B and exit at C below next cross. Insert needle at D; exit at point A for the start of a new sequence. Continue in this way until all crosses are tacked down.

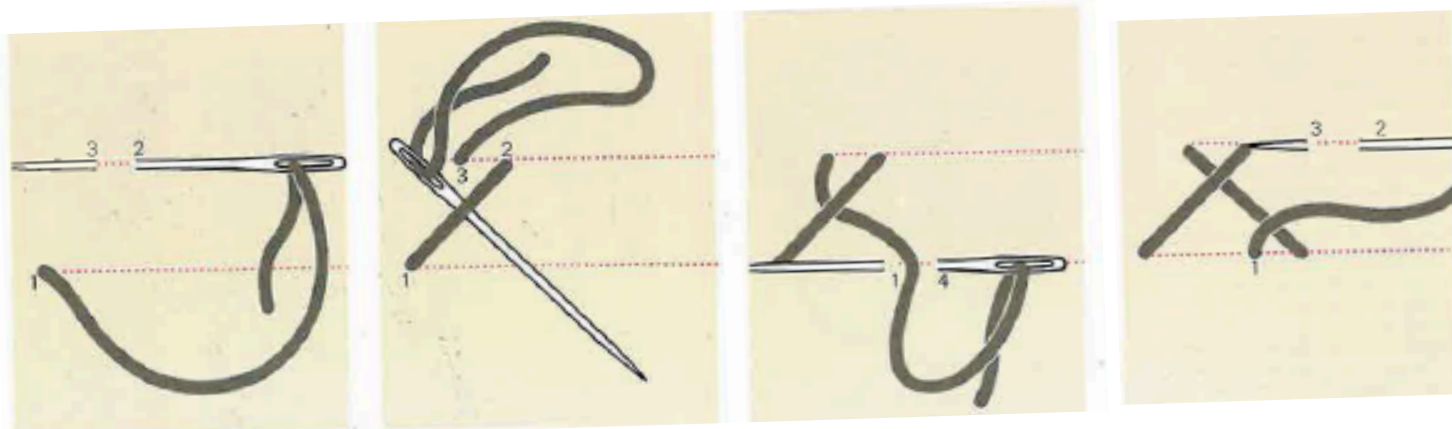


Threaded herringbone stitch is another variation of the basic herringbone stitch. Here, a contrasting color yarn is laced over and under the crosses. The needle does not pierce the fabric, so use a **blunt** needle for the lacing. Start lacing from the left side so that the needle passes under each arm of the cross and over the intersection points as shown. Do not pull lacing too tightly or you will distort the basic herringbone stitch.

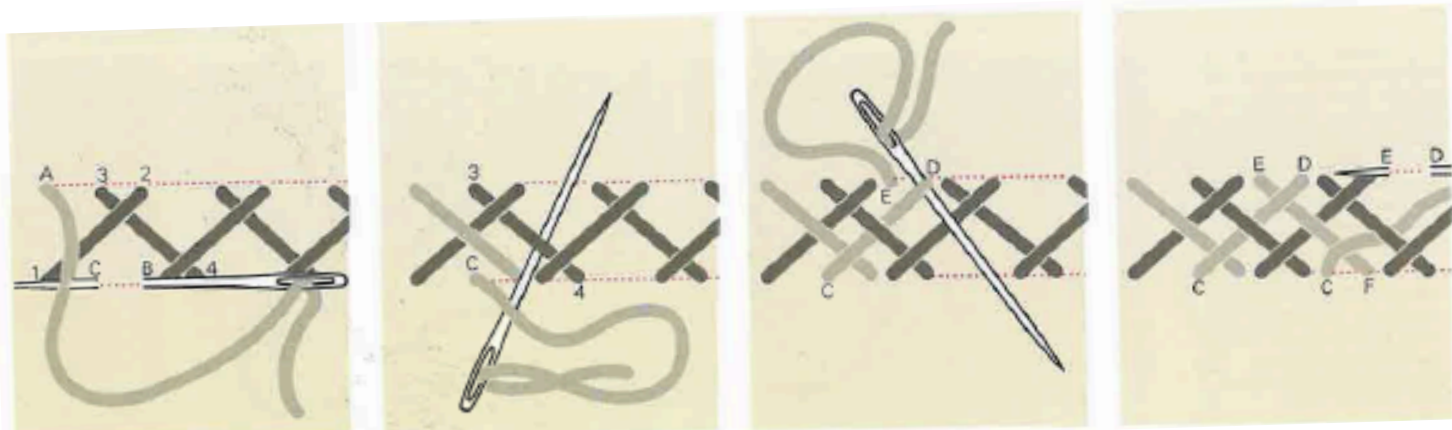


Double herringbone stitch is two rows of herringbone stitches that interlace.

Rows worked in contrasting colors are especially attractive. For each interlaced lock, each row is worked slightly differently from the regular herringbone stitch. Work both rows from left to right. Bring needle up at 1. Take a slanting to top right, inserting needle at 2. Exit a short distance back at 3. Slip needle *under first slanting arm*. Insert at 4 to complete stitch. Repeat sequence, always slipping needle under first slanting arm of each cross.



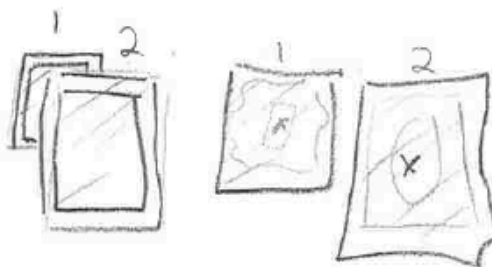
Change to contrasting yarn. To get into position for second herringbone sequence, come out at A directly above point 1, and insert at B directly below point 2, crossing over arm 1-2 in original color. Bring needle out at C directly below point 3, and pass needle under arm 3-4 (original color). Insert needle at D and exit at E. Pass needle under arm C-D; insert at F, passing each time over and under appropriate slanting arms



Let's Make a Picture Frame!

Supplies included:

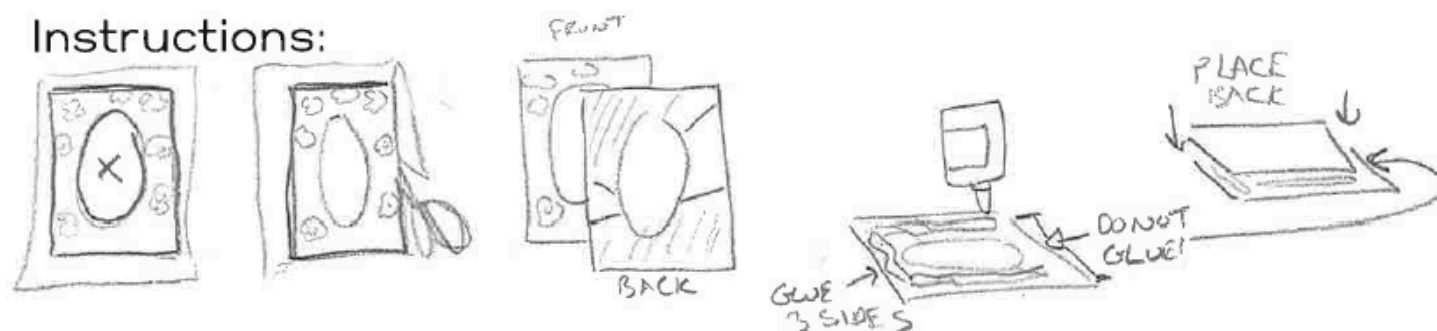
- 2 frames
- 2 frame backs



Not included:

- Scissors
- Glue
- Colored Pencils/crayons/markers

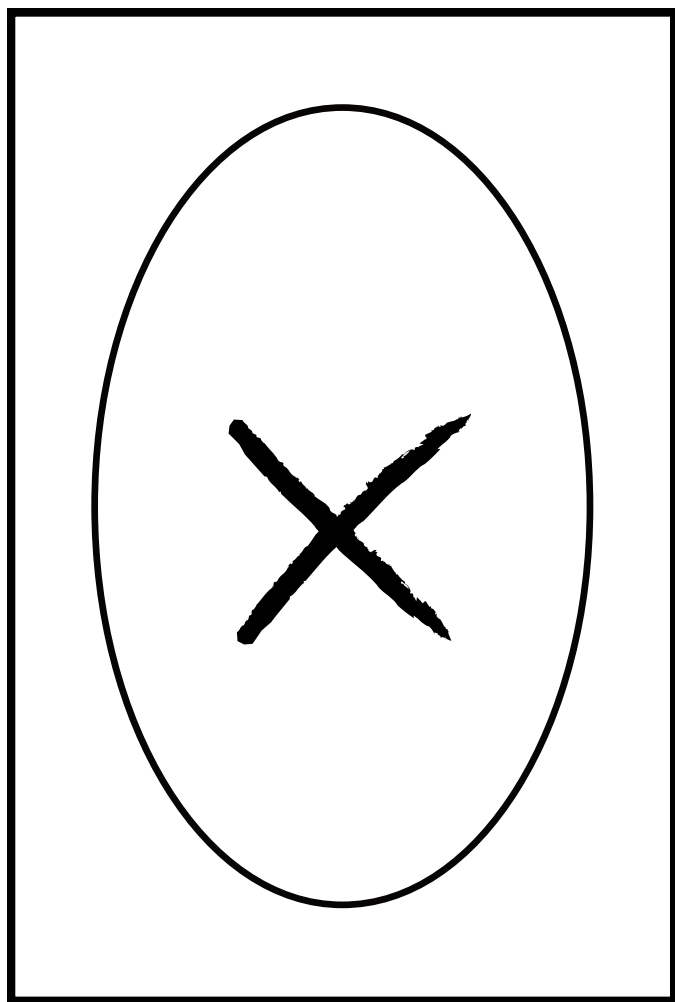
Instructions:



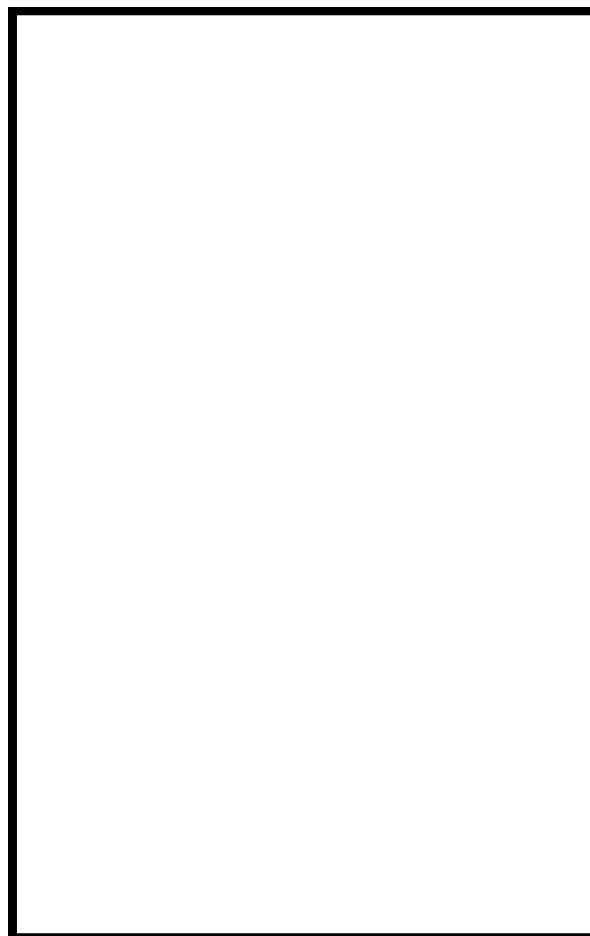
1. Decorate your frame on the cardboard side
2. Cut out around your frame as well as the inside
3. Put a thin layer of glue on the back of your frame, decorated side down, DO NOT GLUE THE TOP SIDE!
4. Place the frame back face up on the glue, leaving the top open
 - a. if you have a cereal box, the box will have the cereal logos facing each other and brown on the outside
5. Wait for it to dry
6. Put a picture inside!



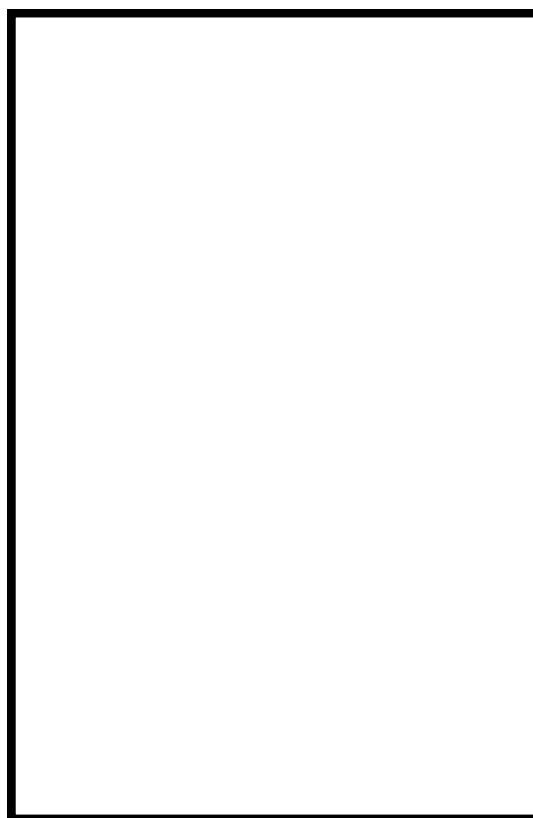
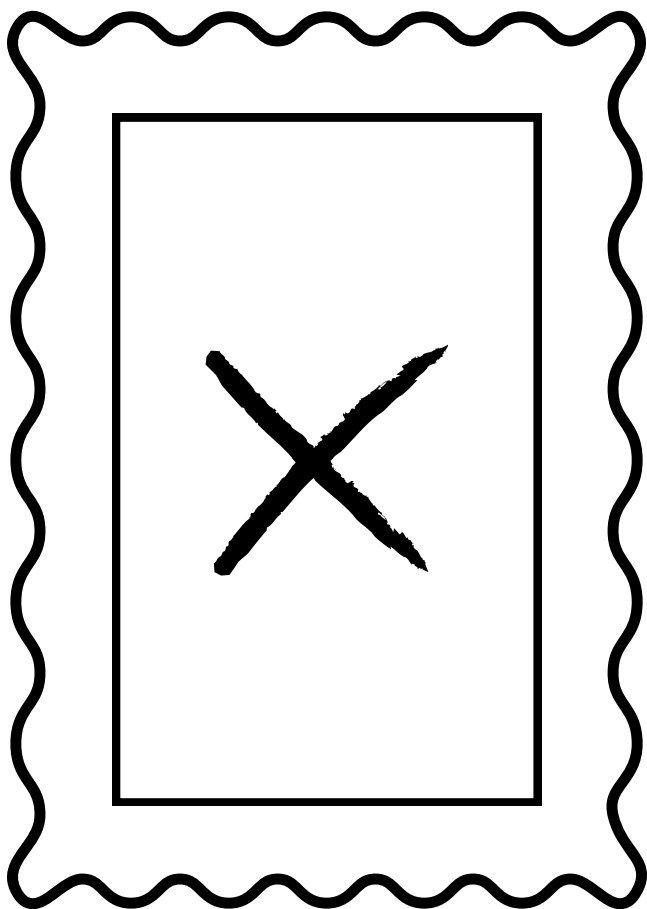
Print out these templates then transfer to
heavier paper or cardboard



Front



Back





Origami Instruction Manual

Included in this kit:

- Instruction manual
- Origami paper
 - 6" X 6"
 - 4" x 4"

Not included:

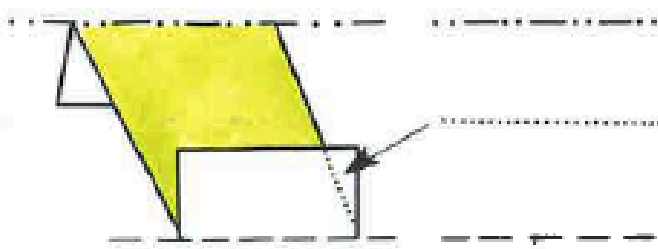
- scissors
- tape
- glue

Use the tools in this kit to make multiple origami creations.

If you run out of origami paper or want to practice, cut any paper into a square.



SYMBOLS



Mountain fold (the fold makes a "mountain")

X-ray vision. Shows where it once was or where it's moving.

Valley fold (the fold makes a valley or "V")



Rotate or
reposition model



Flip over



Blow in here



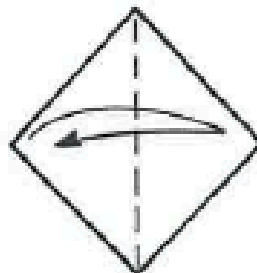
Push or squish



Pull out

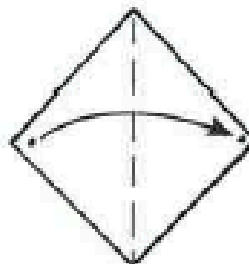
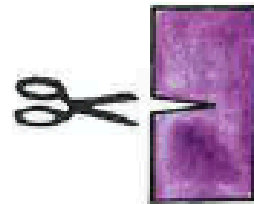


Go inside, get in
between or get
under



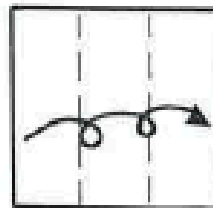
Fold and unfold to
create a crease

Cut here

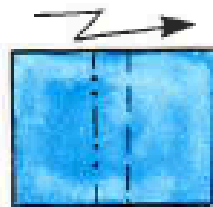


Fold from here to here

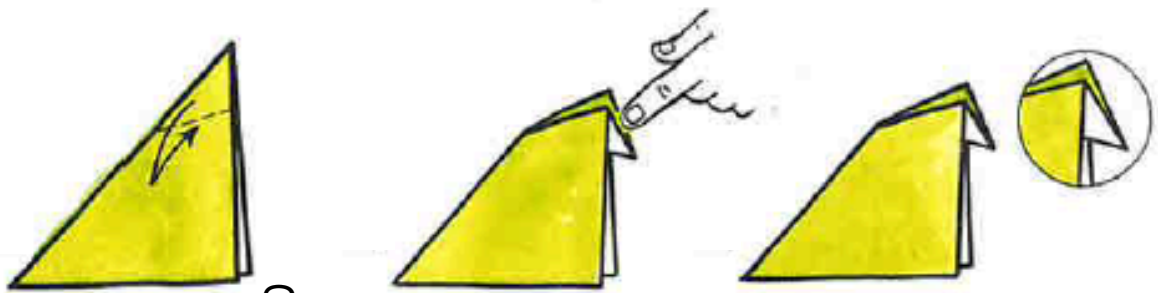
Fold over and over



Stair step or
pleat



INSIDE REVERSE FOLD



1. Start with a shawl base. Crease tip

2. Push tip inside, reversing the fold, and flatten

3. FINISHED

OUTSIDE REVERSE FOLD



1. Start with a shawl base. Fold and unfold

2.

SQUASH TECHNIQUE



1. First, create a valley fold down the center of a shawl base.

2. Fold over while squashing fold down

3. Flatten evenly

SINK TECHNIQUE



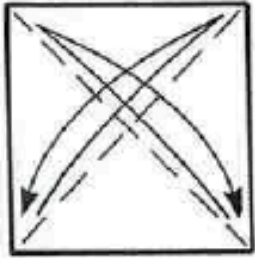
1. Start with a waterbomb base. Crease tip


2. Open model and crease centerfold (square) into mountain fold

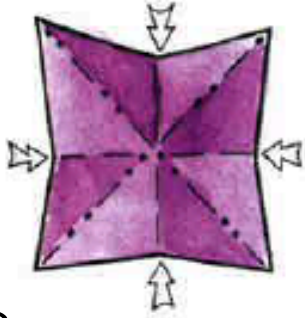
3. Sink center while refolding the waterbomb

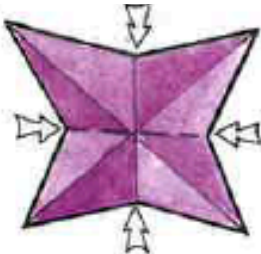
WATERBOMB/BLINTZ BASE

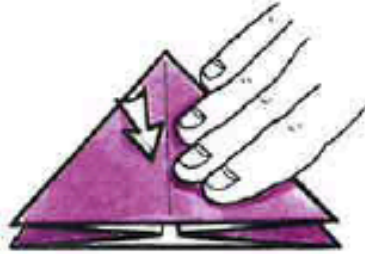
WATERBOMB BASE


- 

1. Fold diagonally, both directions. Flip over
 - 

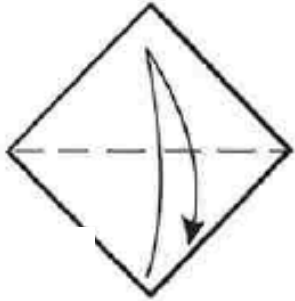
2. Fold in both directions
 - 

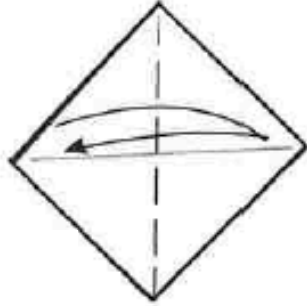
3. Start to collapse
 - 

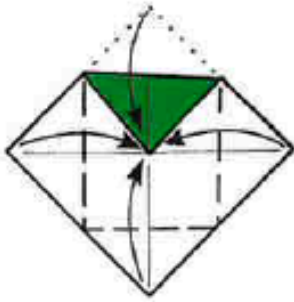
4. Collapse to center
 - 


5. Squash
- 
Complete!

BLINTZ BASE

- 

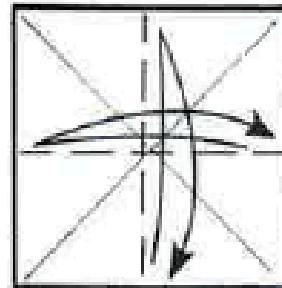
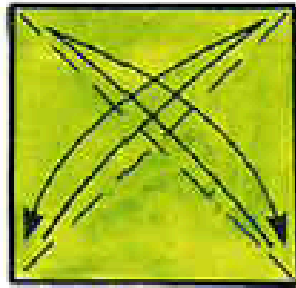
1. Fold in half
 - 

2. Fold in half the other direction
 - 

3. Fold corners to the center
- 
Complete!

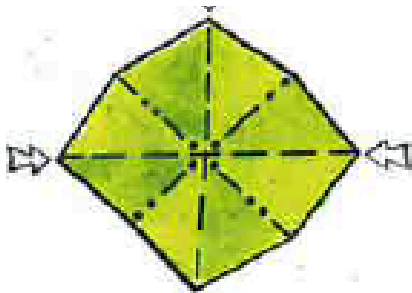
SQUARE & BIRD BASES

SQUARE BASE

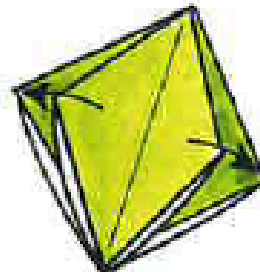


1. Fold diagonally, both directions. Flip over.

2. Fold both directions. Flip over.



3. Start to collapse



4. Collapse to sides



Complete!

BIRD BASE



1. Start with a square base



2. Fold both sides in then back, fold top down and back (as shown)



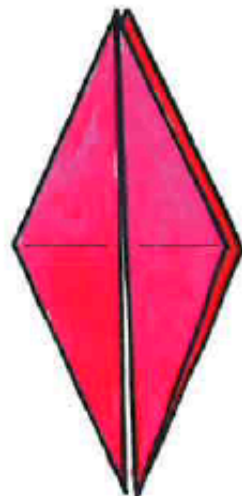
3. Fold front flap up as sides come in



4. and flatten



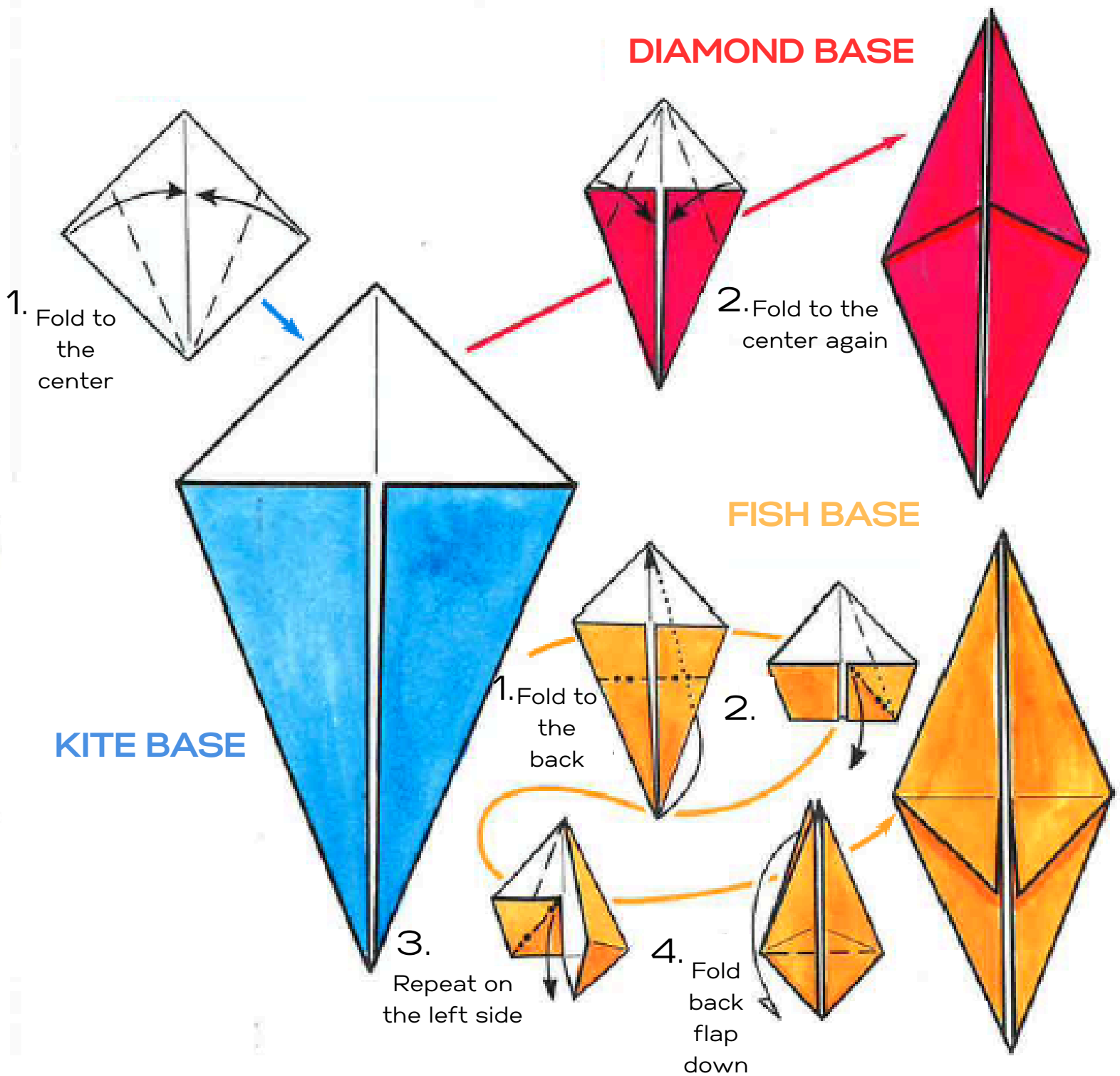
5. Repeat on other side



Complete!

KITE / DIAMOND / FISH BASES

A simple **Kite Base** can be turned into a **Diamond Base** or a **Fish Base**



Basic Rules

Fold in the reverse
--- direction of the dotted
line. This is known as
the 'mountain' fold.

Fold along the dotted line
--- in the direction of the
arrow. This is called the
'valley' fold.

— Cut

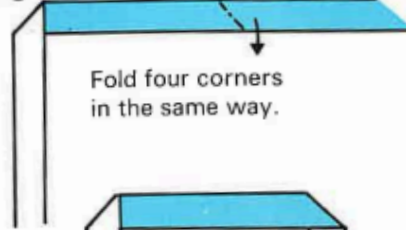
(Wreath at Right)

Prepare two fairly
thick tapes of
different colors.

①

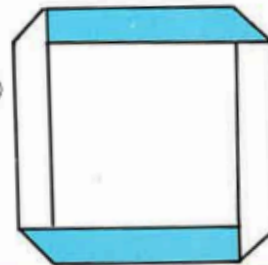


②



Fold four corners
in the same way.

③



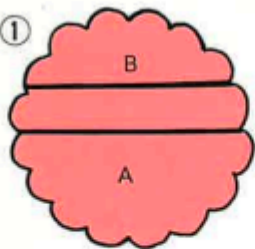
Finished

Arrange with chains,
cranes or other ornaments.

Make two of
this shape and combine
them as shown.

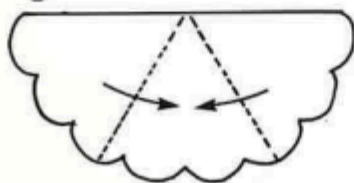
(Angel)

①



Cut lace paper.

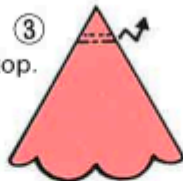
②



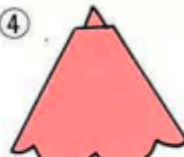
Fold A to divide
in three parts.

③

Fold the top.



④



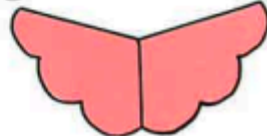
The body is finished.

⑤



Fold B.

⑥

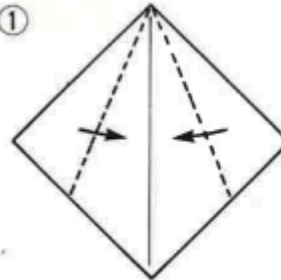


Finished

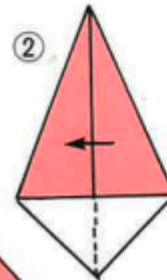
Attach to the back.

(Reindeer)

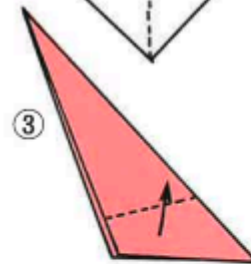
①



②



③



Fold to the outside.

④

Fold inward.



⑤

Open

⑥



Cut only one piece
of paper inside.

⑦

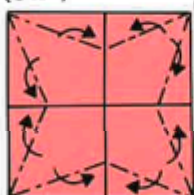


Leaving the surface
cut outside, fold again.

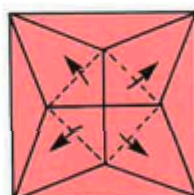
Add antlers.
Finished

(Star)

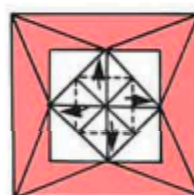
①



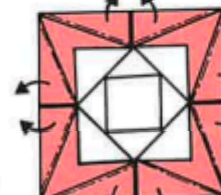
②



③



④



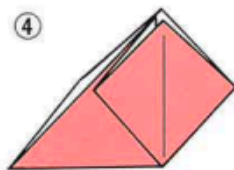
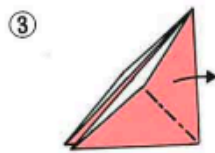
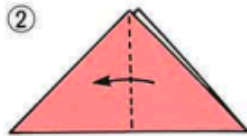
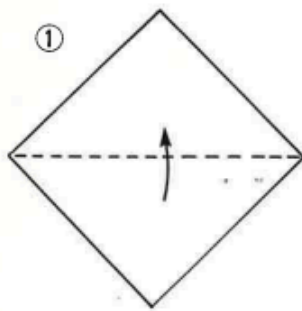
Cut and fold back.



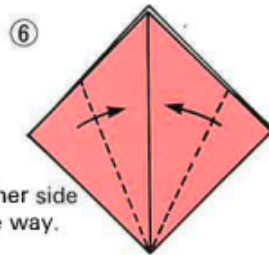
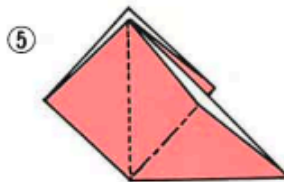
Finished

Follow steps
① to ⑧ on page 2.
Fold inward.

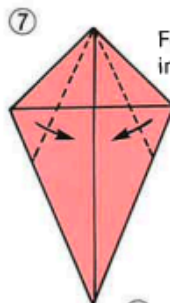
Bells



Turn it over.



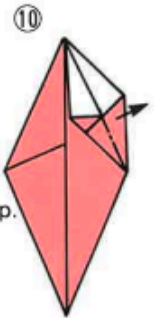
Fold the other side in the same way.



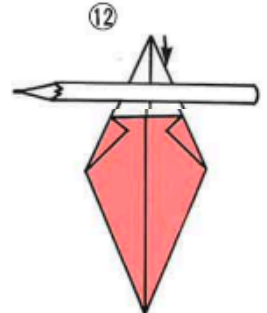
Fold the other side in the same way.



Open the upper triangle and press flap. Do the same on the other side.



Fold inward. Fold the other side in the same way.

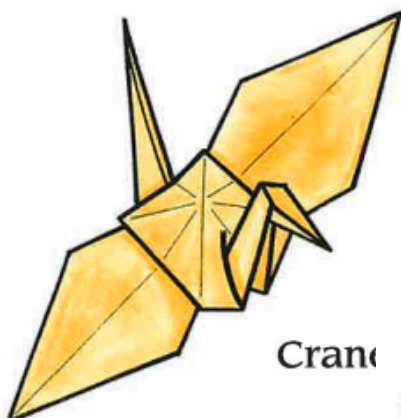


Make the four tops round with a pencil or similar tool.



Finished

The bell is finished by putting fingers inside to make it round. You can also fold it without making the tops round.



Crane



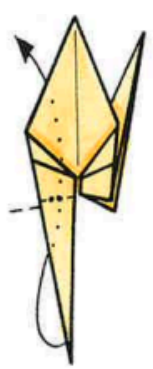
They fold es of a d base.



2. Repeat on other side.



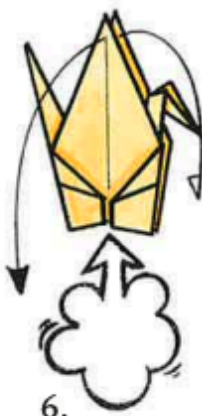
3.



4.



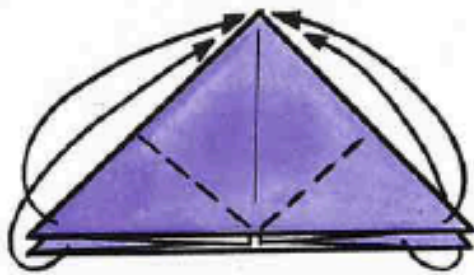
5.



6.



Tulip



1. Valley fold all 4 corners of a waterbomb base up to the top point.



2. Book fold front and back.



3.



4. Slide right corner into flap as shown.



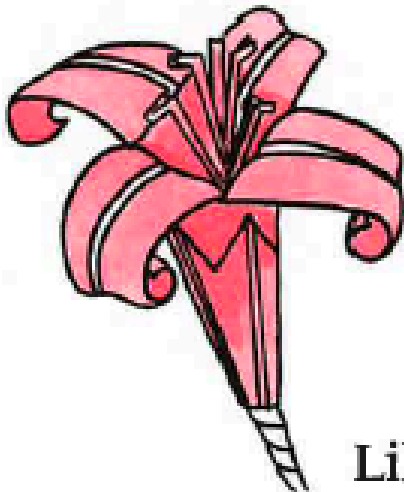
5. Repeat steps 3-4 on other side.



6. Blow air into the bottom. Fold petals down.



Place head on stem



Lily



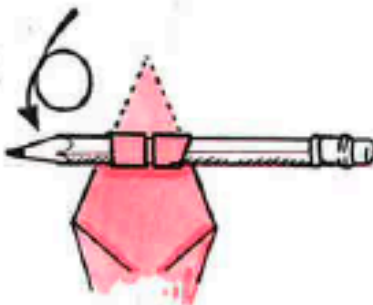
1. Start with a frog base.



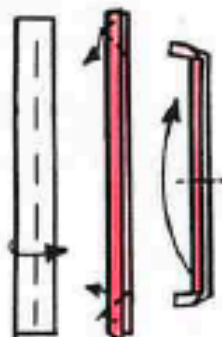
2. Repeat on all 4 sides.



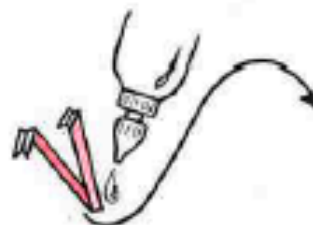
3.



4. Use a pencil to curl.



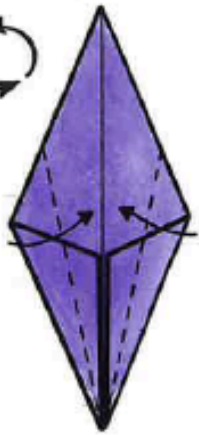
5. Stamens.



Glue stamens in to head



Stem 1



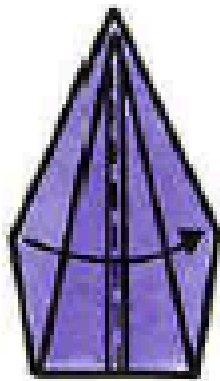
1. Rotate a diamond base



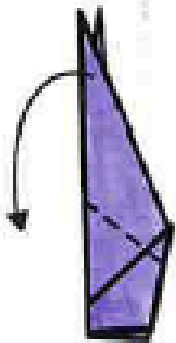
2.



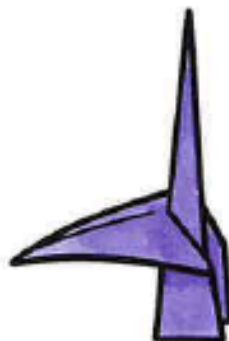
3.



4.



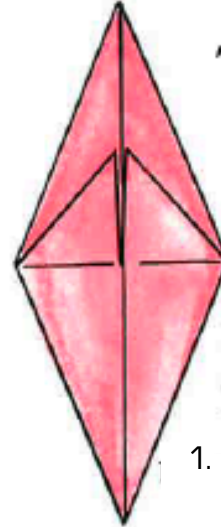
5. Outside reverse fold the outer flap



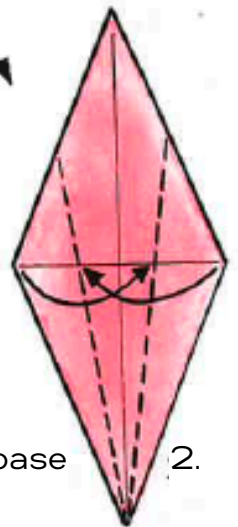
Stem complete!



Stem 2



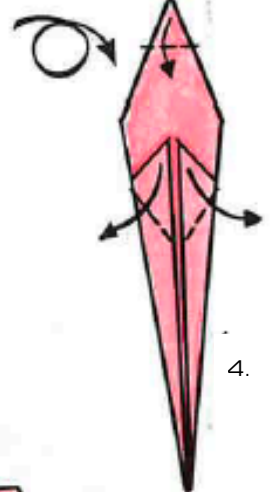
1. Fish base



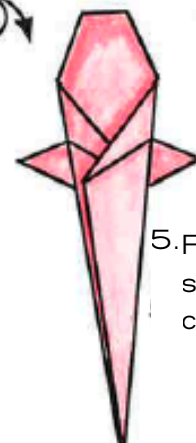
2.



3.

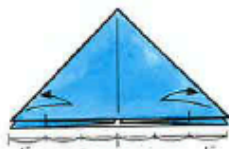


4.



5. Flip over and stem complete!

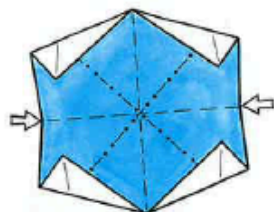
Butterfly



1. Crease waterbomb base at 1" (2.5 cm) marks. Then completely unfold.



2.



3. Re-collapse into a waterbomb.



4.



5.



6.



7.

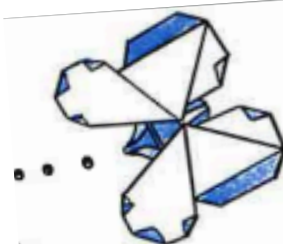


8. Bend flap up and hold.



9. Mountain fold and release.

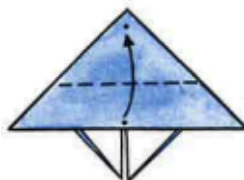
Butterfly



1. Start with a waterbomb base.



2. Repeat steps 1 & 2 on right.



3.



4. Squash left and right.



5.



6.



7.



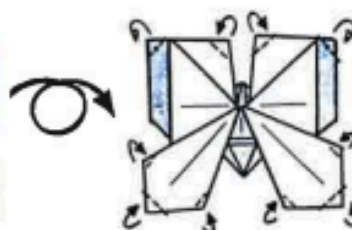
8.



9.



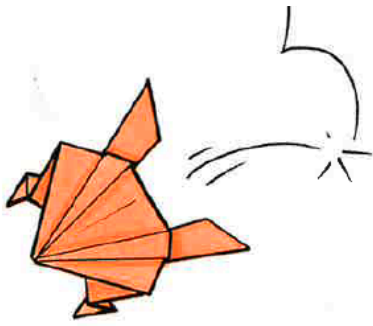
10.



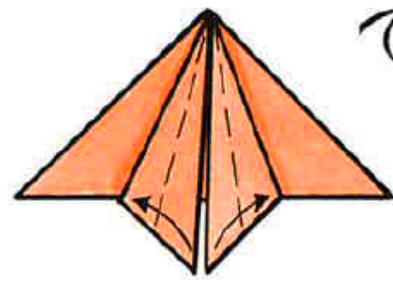
11. Blunt tips.



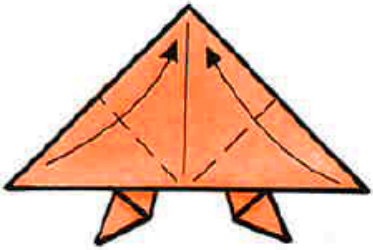
Jumping Frog



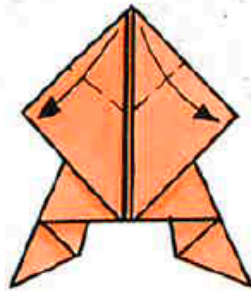
1. Start with a waterbomb base.



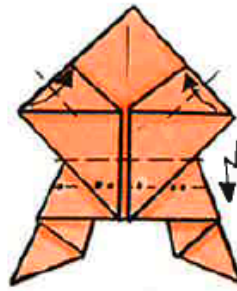
2.



3.



4.



5.

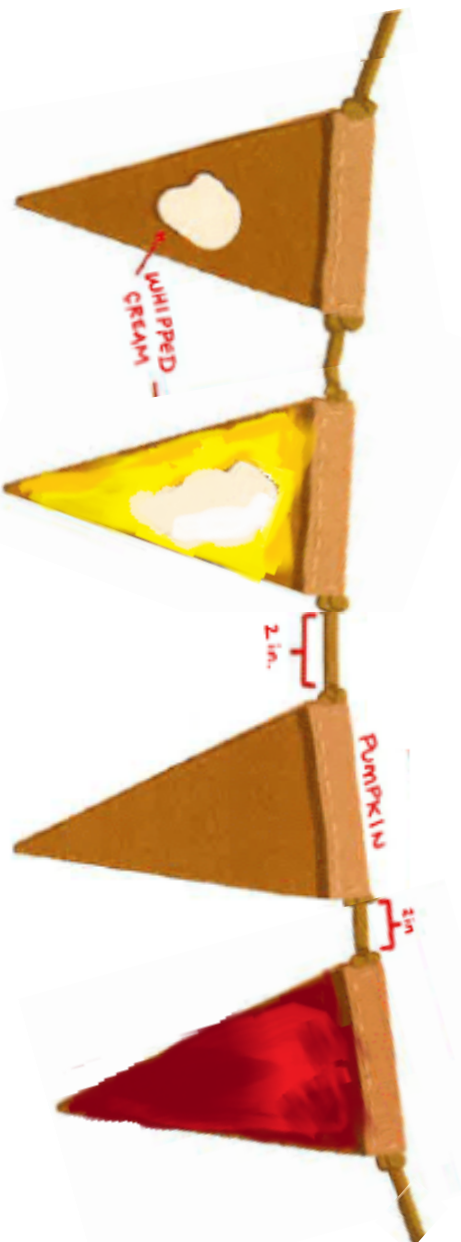


6.

Let's make some pies

Read all steps before you start!

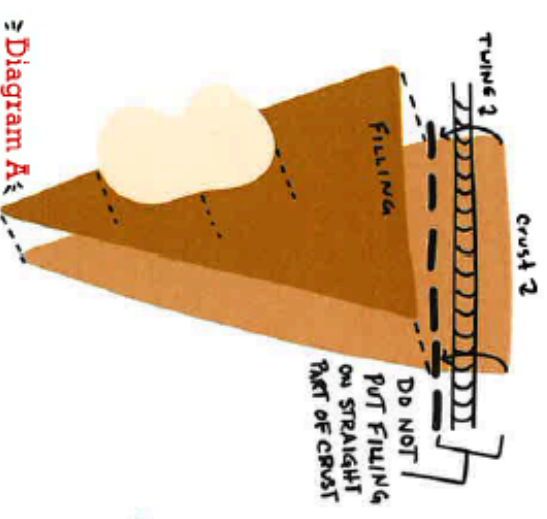
Plan your cuts carefully, the kit has just enough brown for 4 crusts



Kit Includes:

- Needle
- floss
- Felt
- twine
- Paper pattern

1. Use the pattern to cut out your pie pieces. You have enough for 4 pie slices, 2 with dark crust and 2 with light crust.
2. Cut whipped cream pieces.
3. Assemble pie as shown in diagram A.
4. Find the midpoint of your twine, place the twine along the top of the filling for the middle pie piece.
5. Fold the crust edge over (see diagram A) the twine and stitch.
6. Attach the filling to the crust.
7. Tie a knot in the twine on either side of the slice to hold it in place.
8. Do this for each pie slice. If you leave 2 inches between each slice they will be evenly spaced.



Decoupage Holders

Included in your kit:

- 1 can
- Dictionary pages
- pictures
- magazine pages

You will need:

- Glue
- Brushes
- Scissors

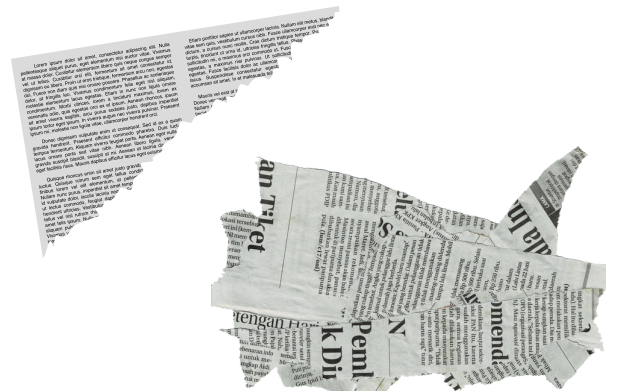
Instructions:

1. Pull any labels off of your can.
2. Cut your pictures or pages to desired size.
3. Blush glue on the can first, then apply your pages.
4. Glue over what you glued down and repeat until the exterior of your can is covered.

Note

Can may have sharp edges!

Be careful!



Let's Make Collages!

Supplies included:

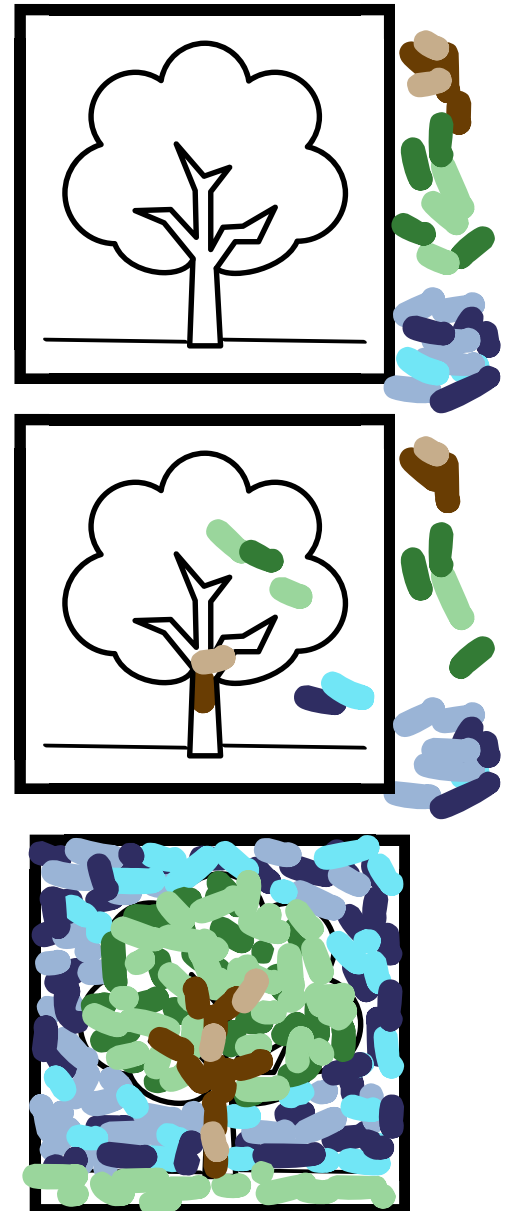
- 2 Templates
- Paper Scraps

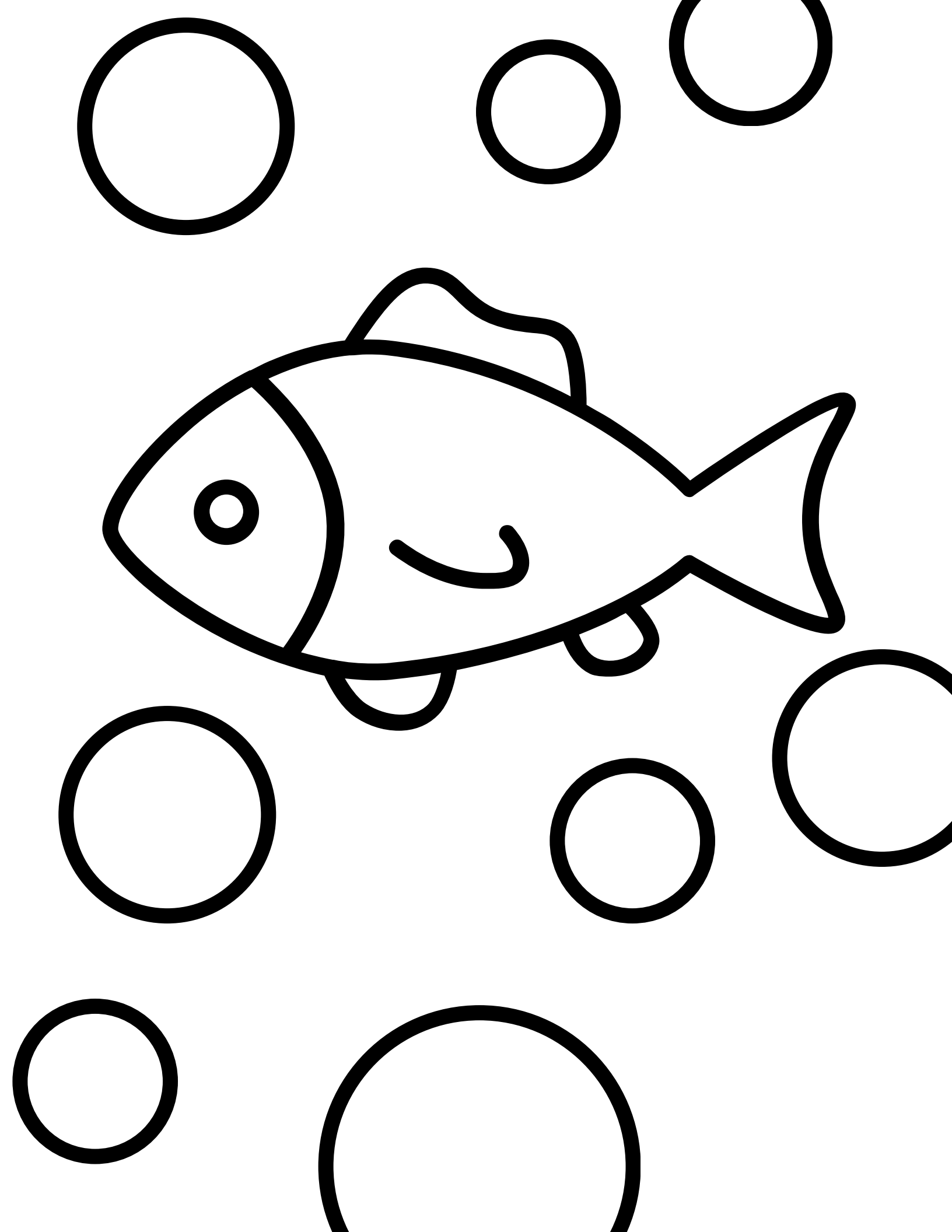
Not included:

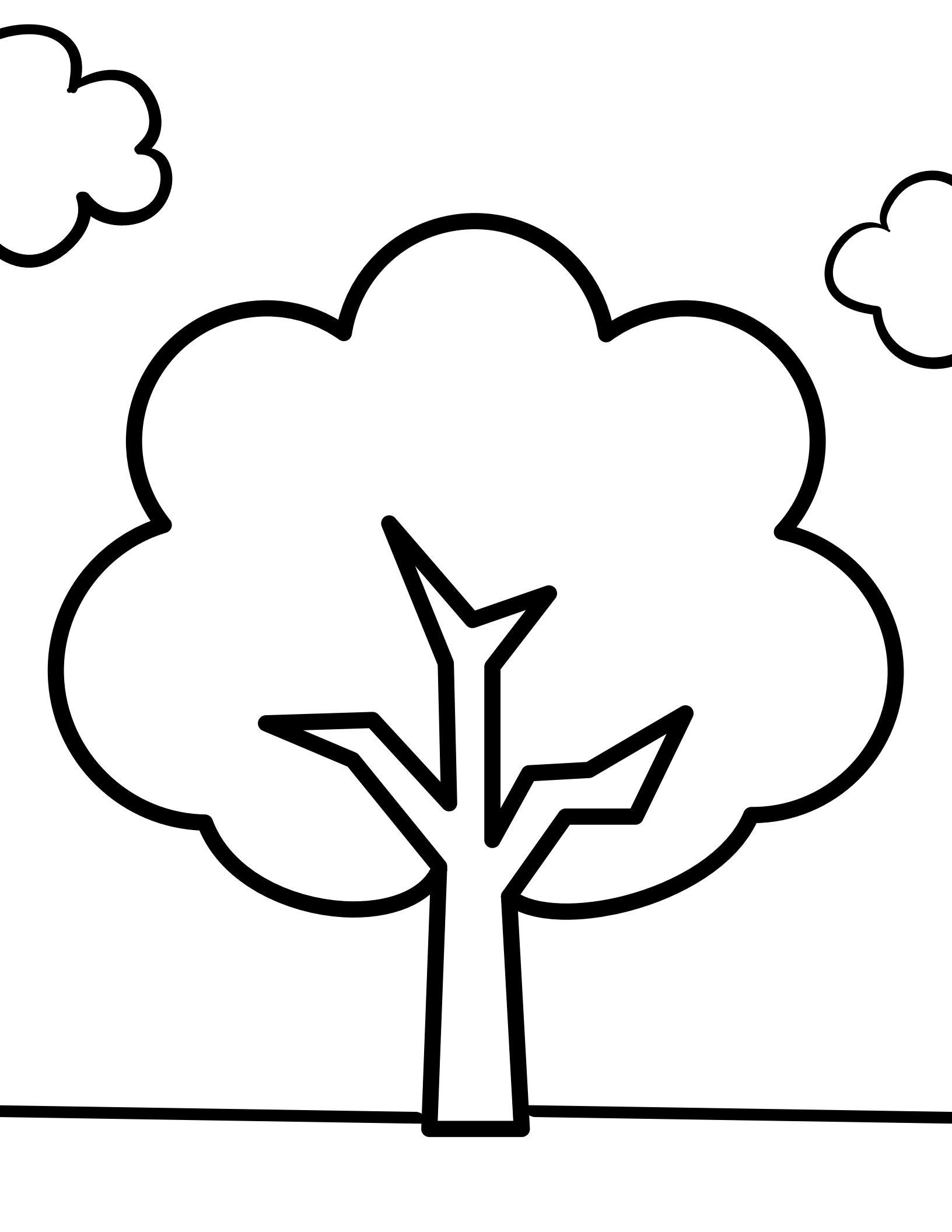
- Glue

Instructions:

1. Choose your template
2. Sort your scraps into different colors
3. Choose a color to start with and glue a few pieces down in each color section
4. Add colors in each section in layers
5. The more you overlap the better the colors will look!





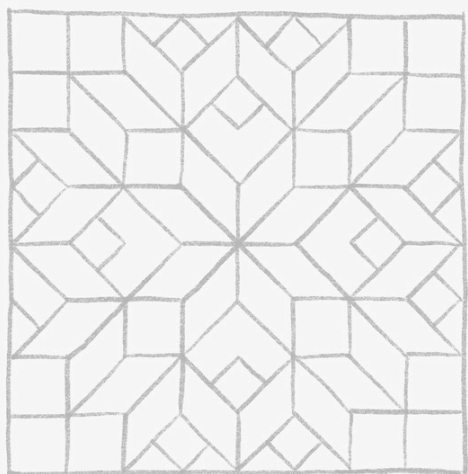




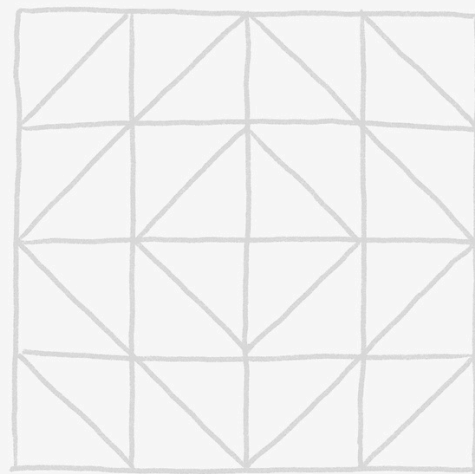
ALL TOGETHER NOW QUILT

Color your quilt square then return it to the library

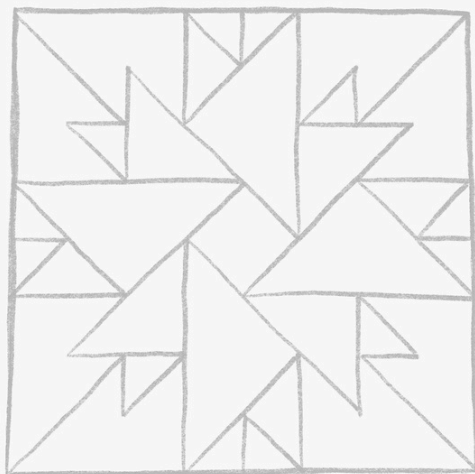
Choose one of the 5 available designs



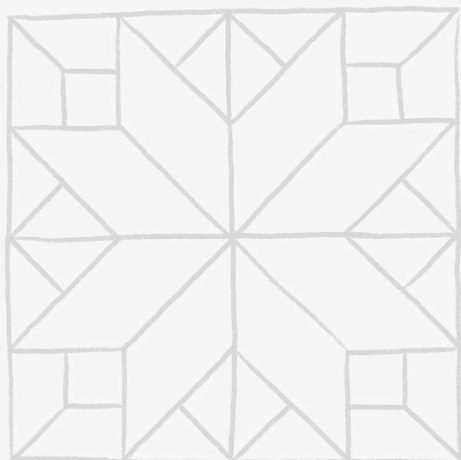
1



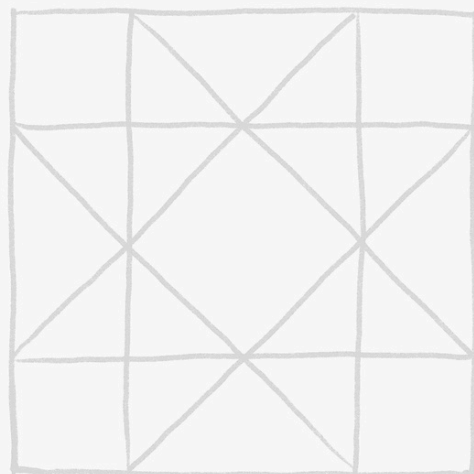
2



3



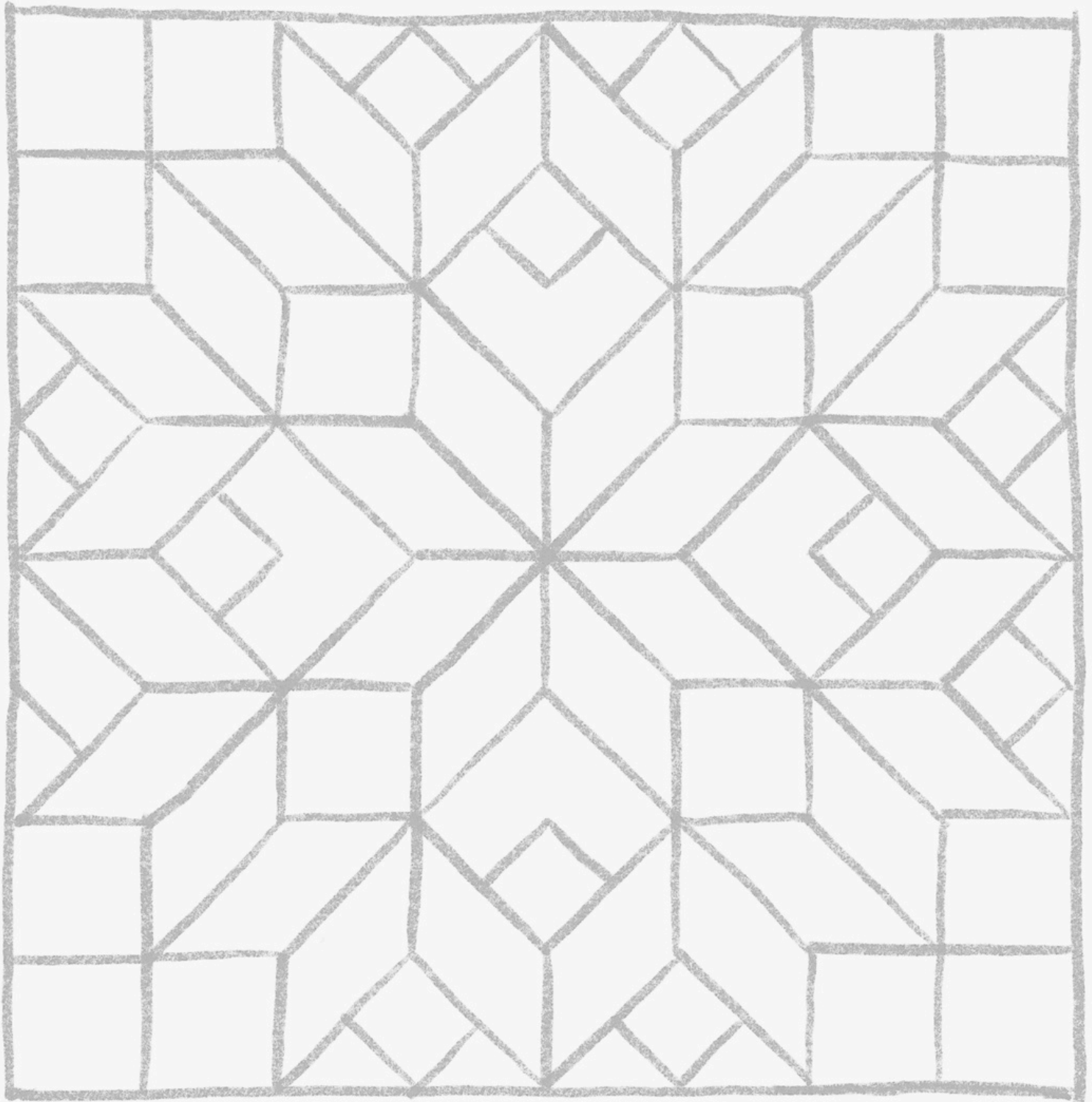
4



5

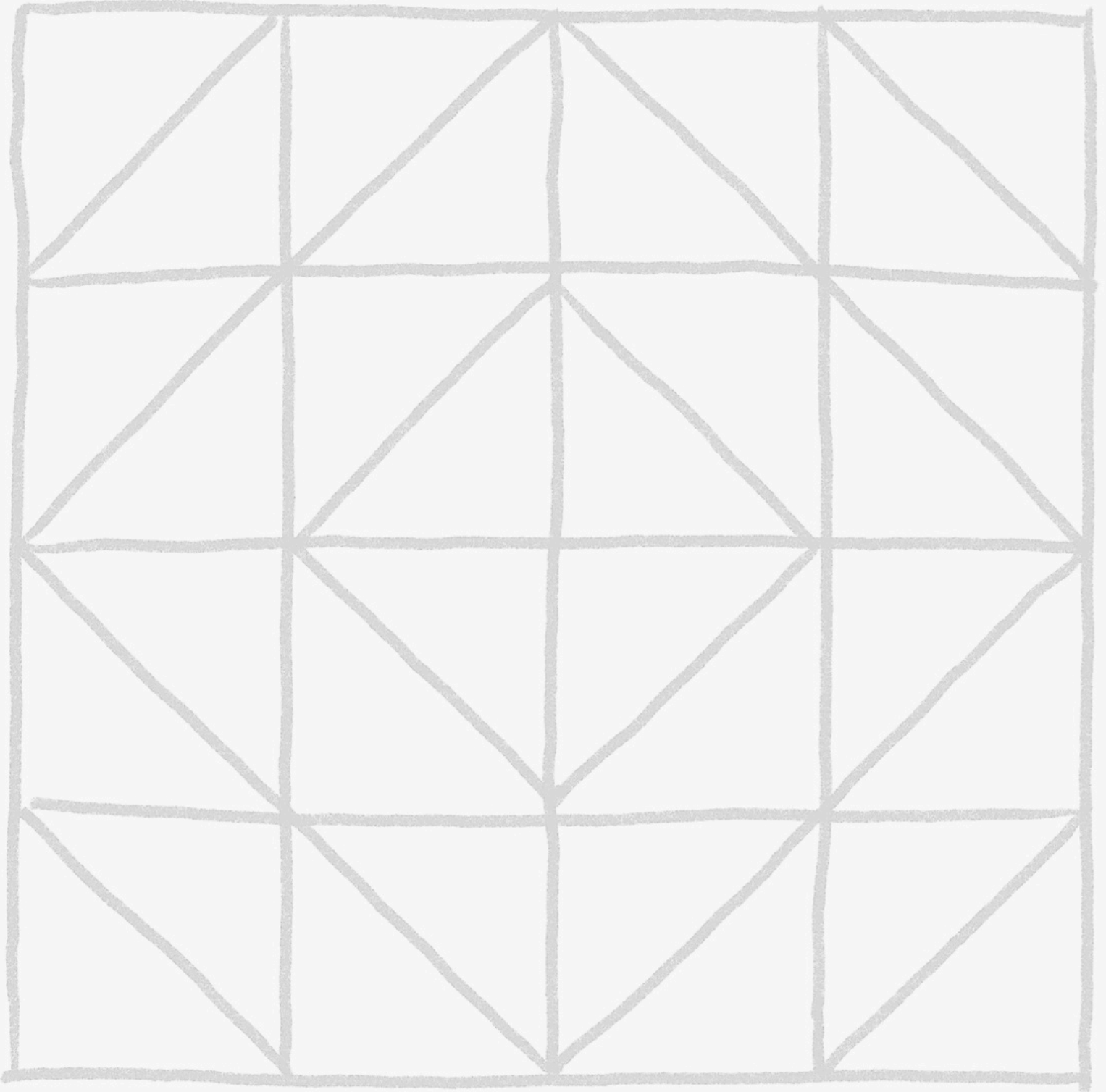
ALL TOGETHER NOW QUILT

Color your quilt square then return it to the library
(with your name and phone number on the back)
to make one big library quilt!



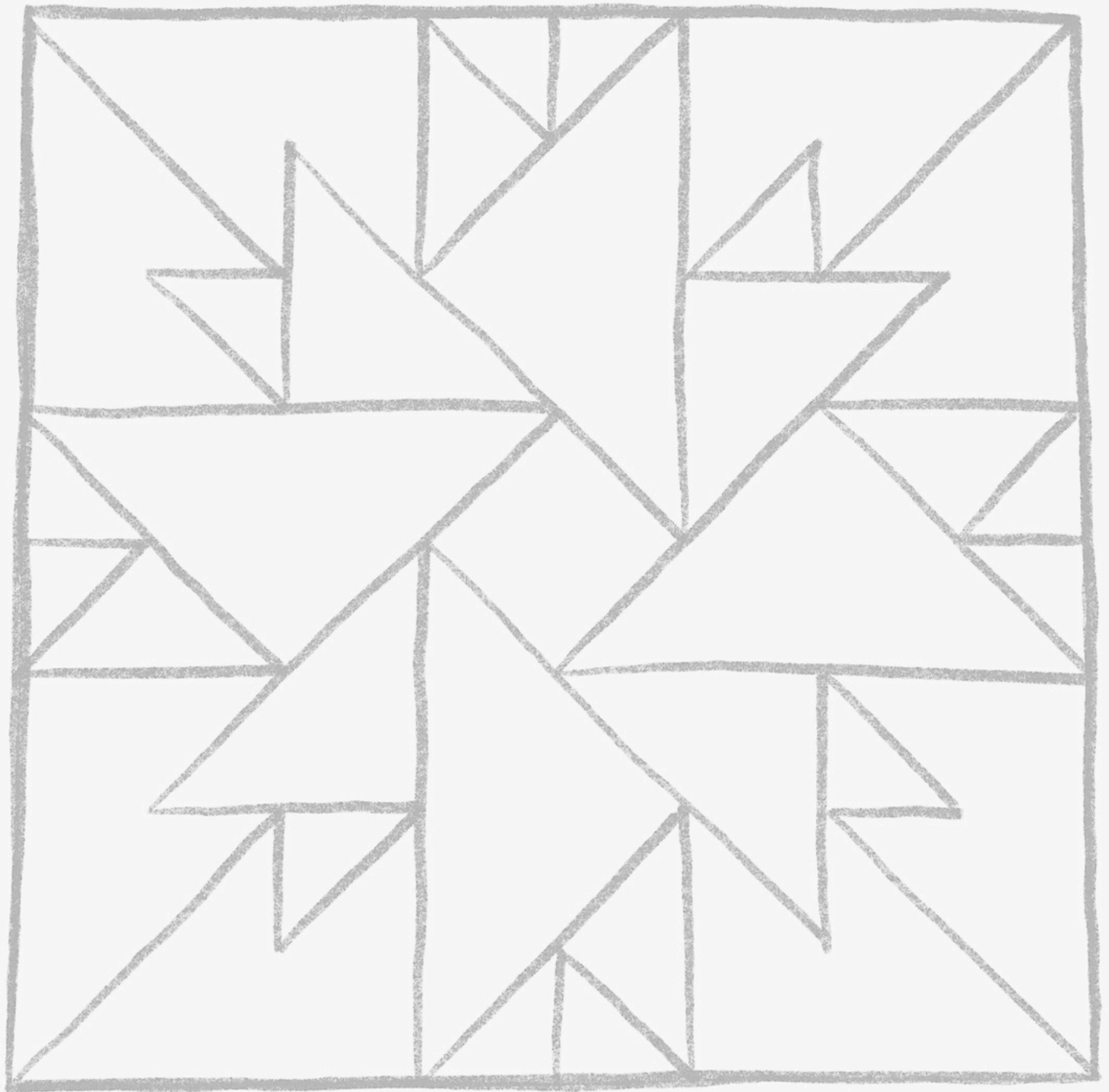
ALL TOGETHER NOW QUILT

Color your quilt square then return it to the library
(with your name and phone number on the back)
to make one big library quilt!



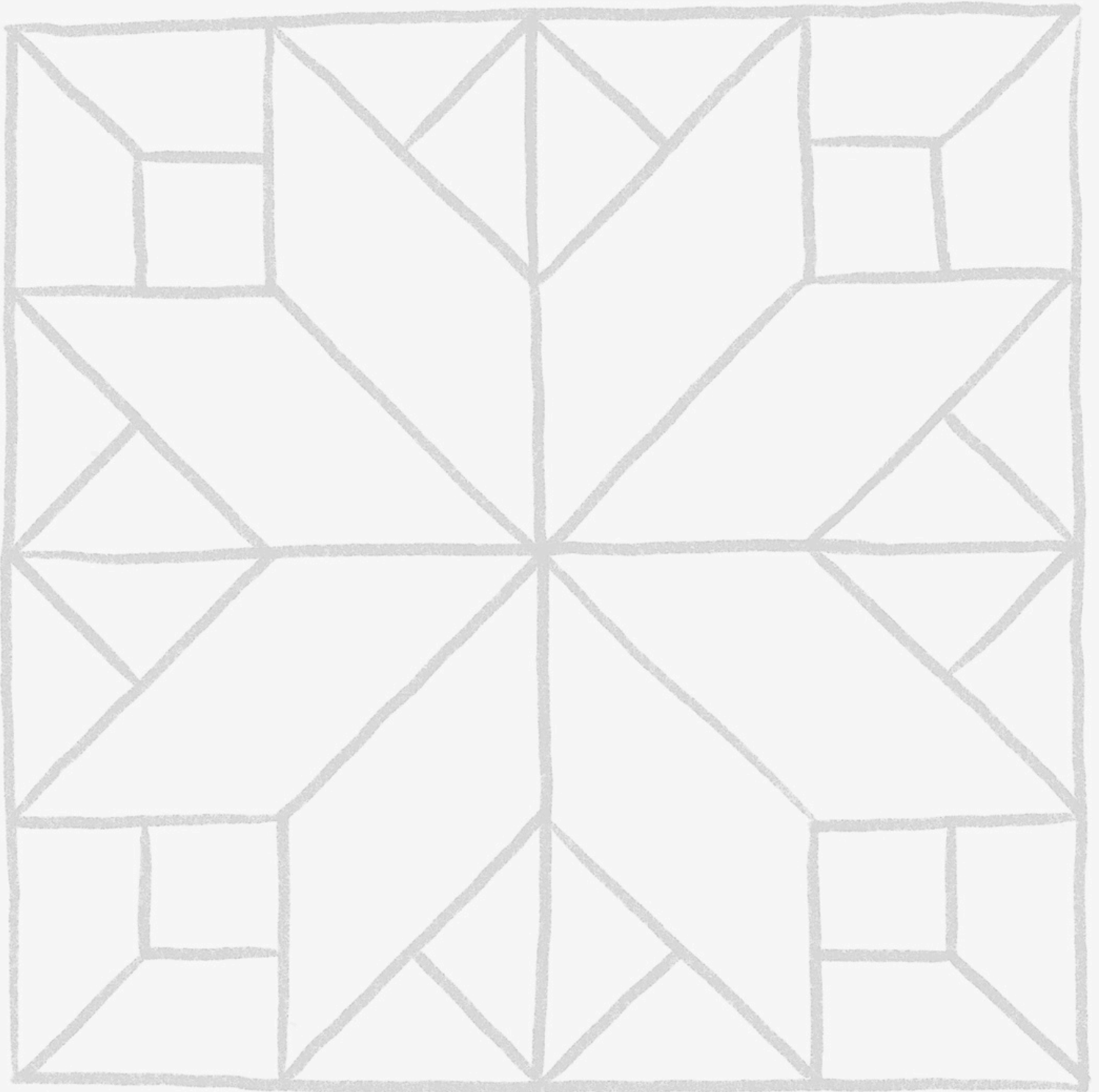
ALL TOGETHER NOW QUILT

Color your quilt square then return it to the library
(with your name and phone number on the back)
to make one big library quilt!



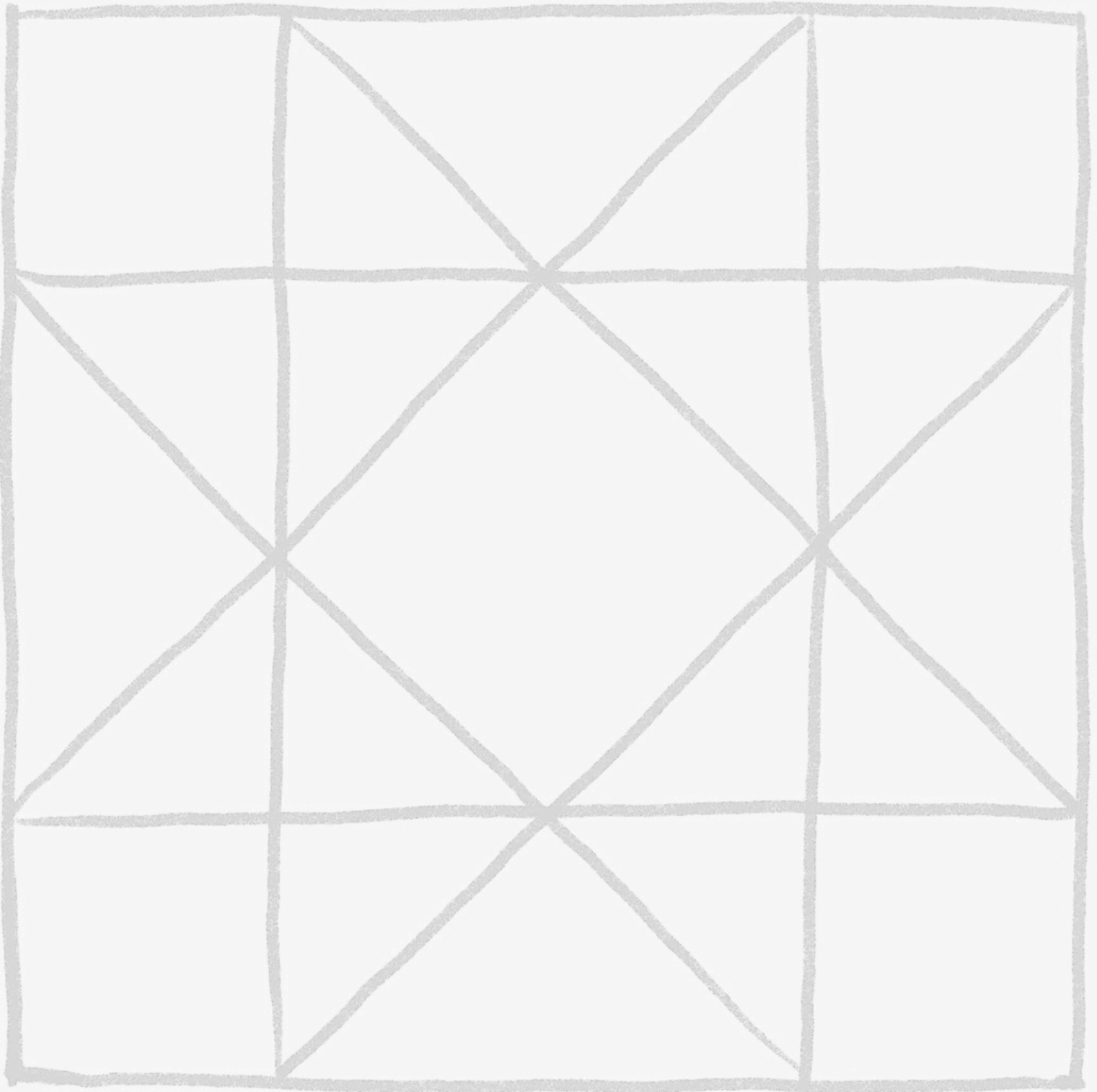
ALL TOGETHER NOW QUILT

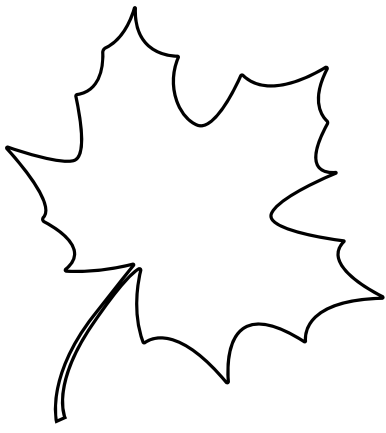
Color your quilt square then return it to the library
(with your name and phone number on the back)
to make one big library quilt!



ALL TOGETHER NOW QUILT

Color your quilt square then return it to the library
(with your name and phone number on the back)
to make one big library quilt!

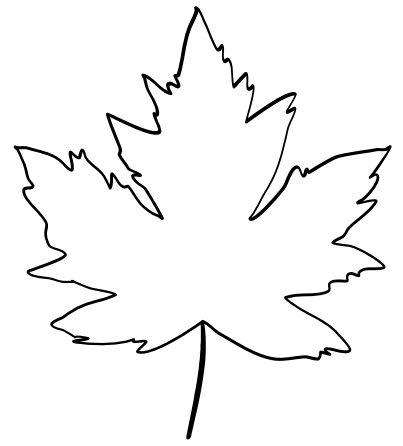




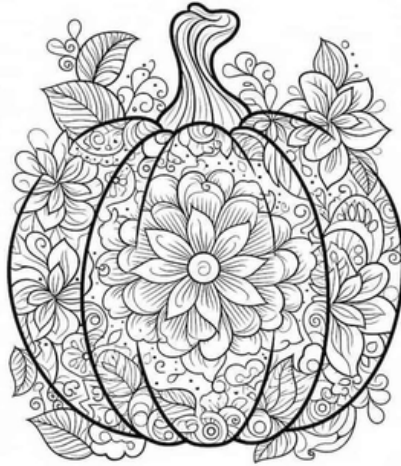
A



B



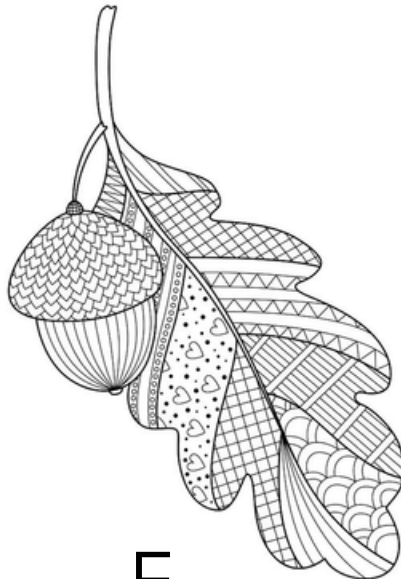
C



D



E

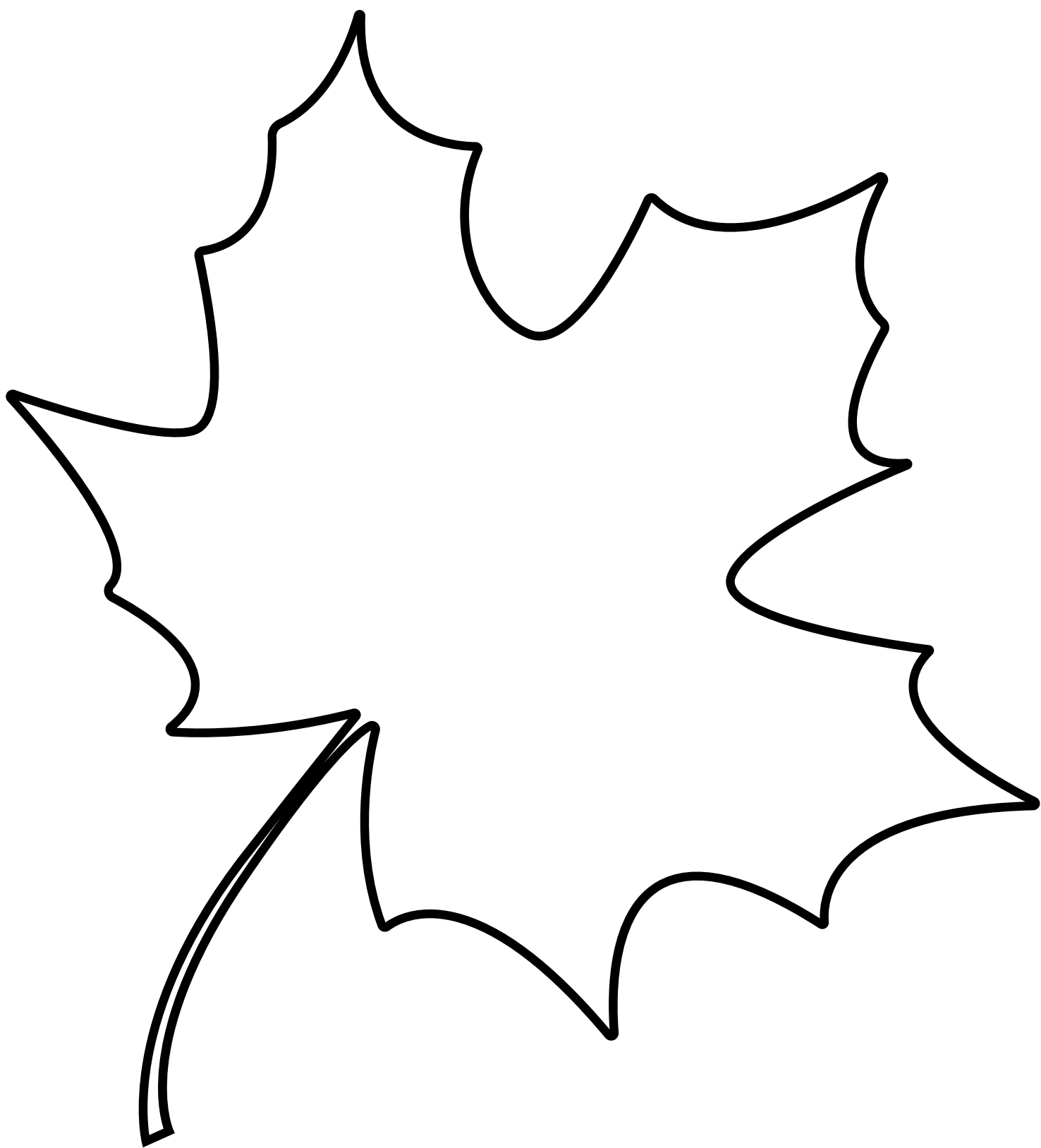


F

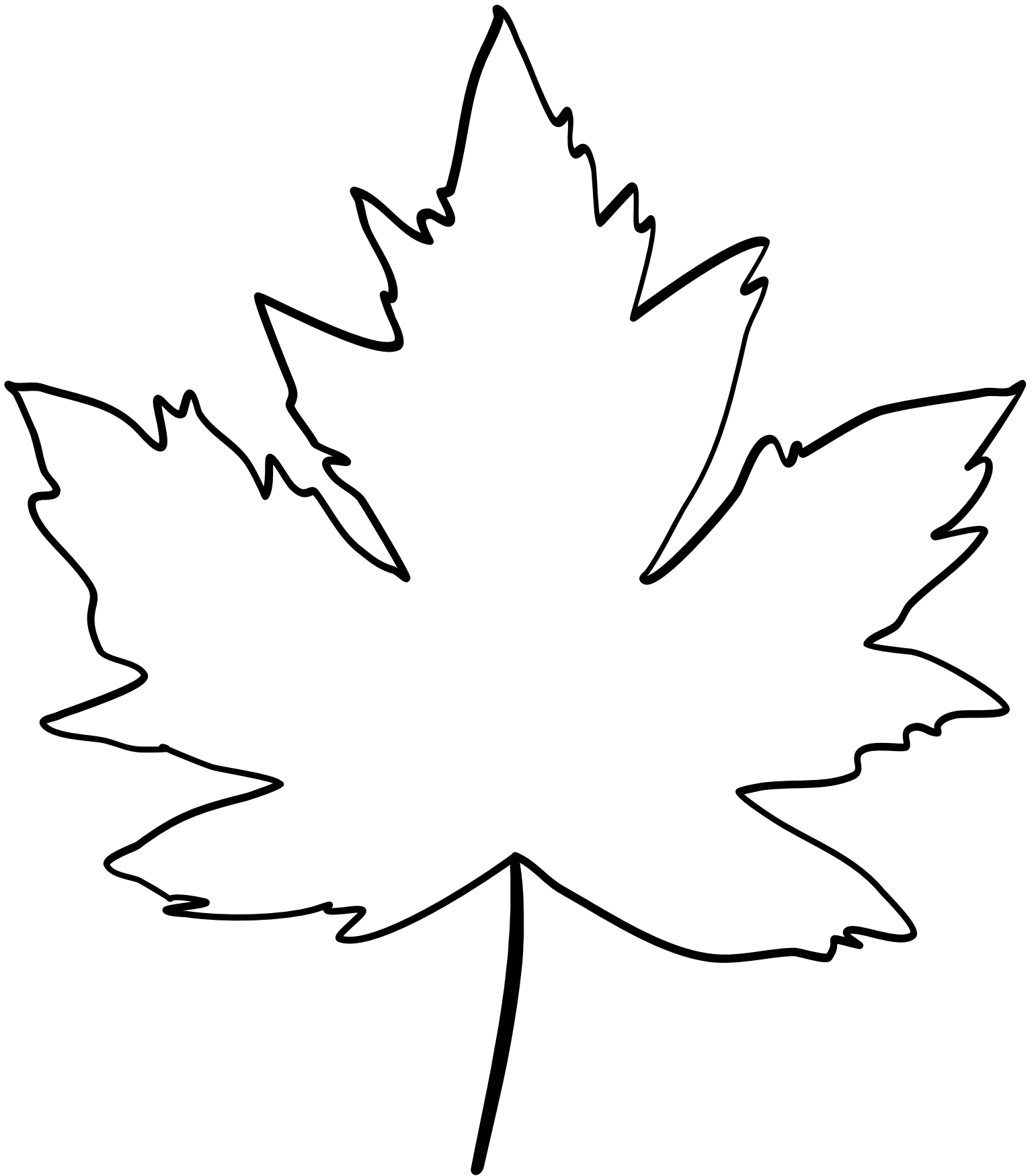


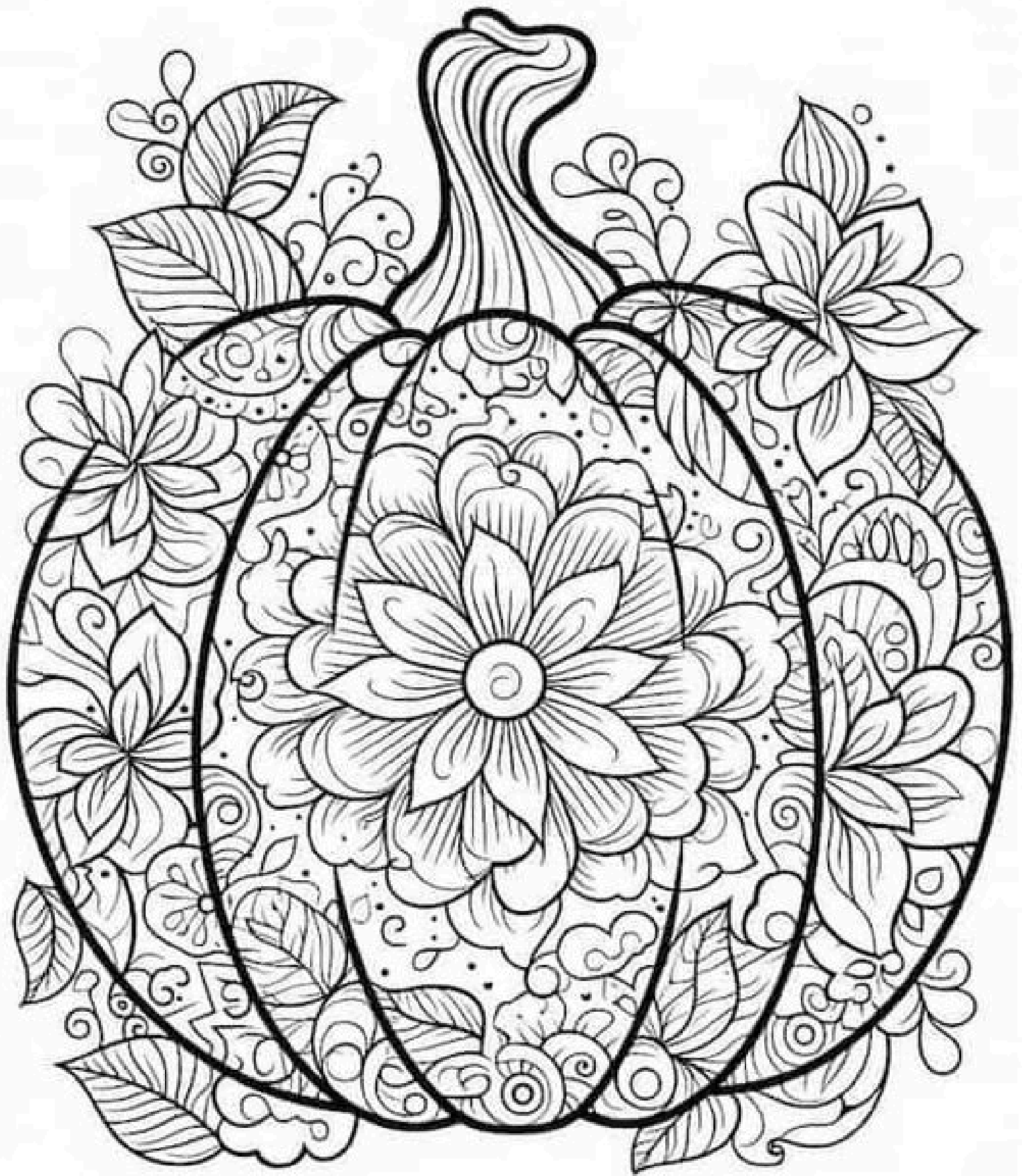
G

Choose your coloring
or zentangle page

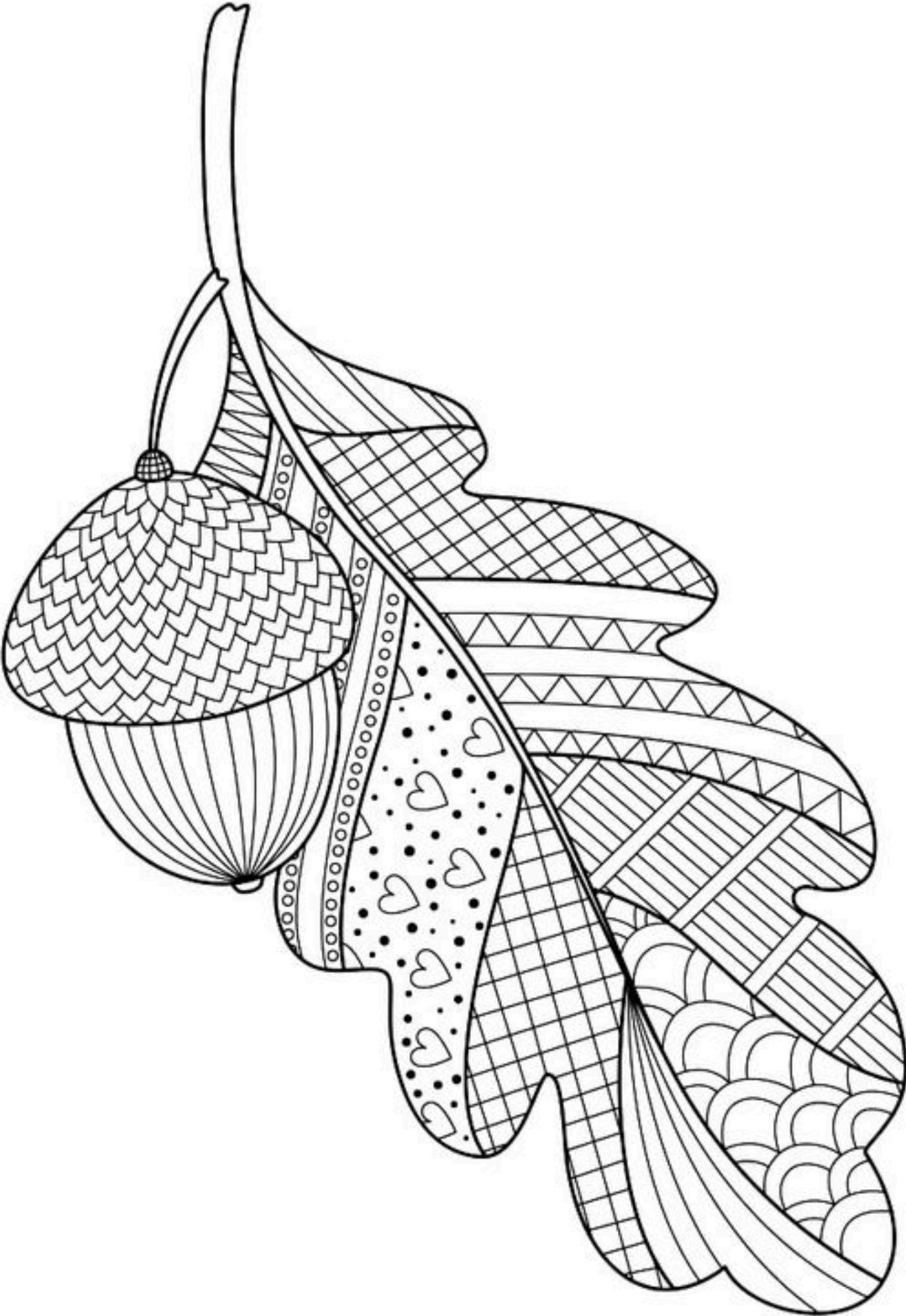












Let's Make a Window Nature Necklace!

Supplies Included:

- Cardboard blanks
- Clear plastic
- String/yarn
- Scrap paper

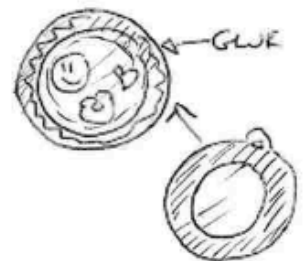
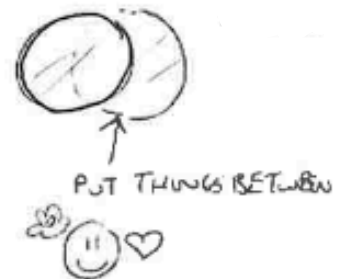
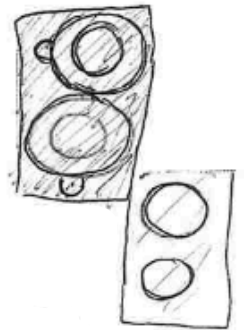
Supplies Not Included:

- Glue
- Scissors
- Decorating supplies
- Hole punch (optional)



Directions:

1. Decorate your cardboard blank on the brown side (not the cereal box side)
2. Cut out the cardboard and the plastic. You should have 2 of each. Make sure to cut out the central hole as well for the cardboard.
 - a. If you are having a hard time with this, fold the cardboard slightly and snip a small hole on the fold. you should then be able to get your scissors in to cut out the inside
3. Cut out small shapes from the scrap paper.
4. Dry fit your small pieces between the plastic.
5. To assemble:
 - a. Put the first piece of cardboard, decorated side down.
 - b. Place the first piece of plastic down.
 - c. Put your shapes and designs in.
 - d. Place the second piece of plastic.
 - e. Now put the glue around the outer edge of the plastic.
 - f. Put the last piece of cardboard, decorated side up, on the stack.
 - g. Smoosh gently.
 - h. Let Dry (You might have to put something heavy on it)
6. When dry, hole punch or carefully use scissors to make the top hole.
7. Put a string or ribbon through the hole to make a necklace.



Let's Make Bath Fizzies!

Supplies Needed:

- 1 cup Baking Soda
- 3/4 cup Corn Starch
- 1/2 cup Epsom Salt
- 1/2 cup Citric Acid
- 1/2 cup Baby Oil or Mineral Oil



Optional:

- Essential Oils
- Food coloring

Instructions:

1. Mix all dry ingredients EXCEPT citric acid
2. If adding essential oils or food coloring, mix wet ingredients in a separate bowl
3. Mix wet into dry, then add citric acid
 - a. Don't worry if it fizzes a little
4. Once well mixed, pack into molds
5. Once packed, flip onto wax paper to dry
6. Let dry for at least 24 hours
7. Drop in a warm bath to enjoy!



Let's Make a Folding Fan!

Supplies included:

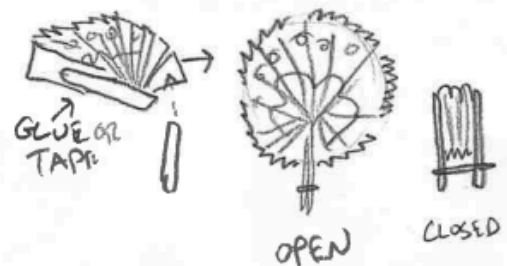
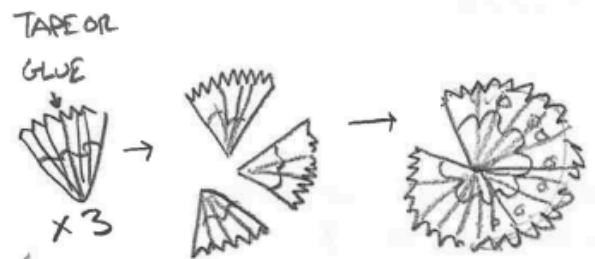
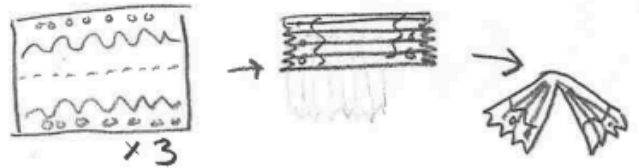
- 3 pieces of white printer paper
- 2 popsicle sticks

Not included:

- Glue/double sided tape
- Colored Pencils/crayons/markers
- ruler

Instructions:

1. Draw your picture on the construction paper
 - a. you will be folding the paper in half so keep that in mind when designing your image.
2. Fold your paper every half inch from one 8 1/2" side to the other 8 1/2" side
3. Fold your accordion in half, you should have 2 little accordions sticking out from the center bend.
4. Glue the three accordions together. The three bends should meet
5. Glue a popsicle stick to one end of the long accordion
6. Glue the other popsicle stick to the other end.
7. Use a rubber band to hold your fan open or closed



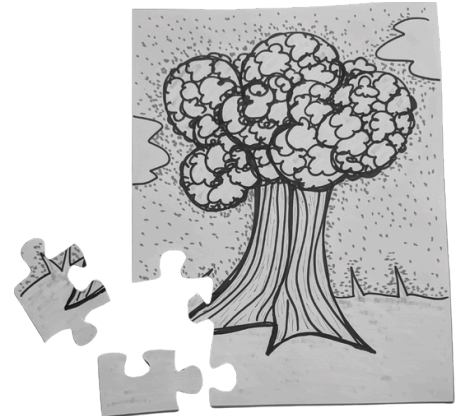
Let's Make a Puzzle!

Supplies included:

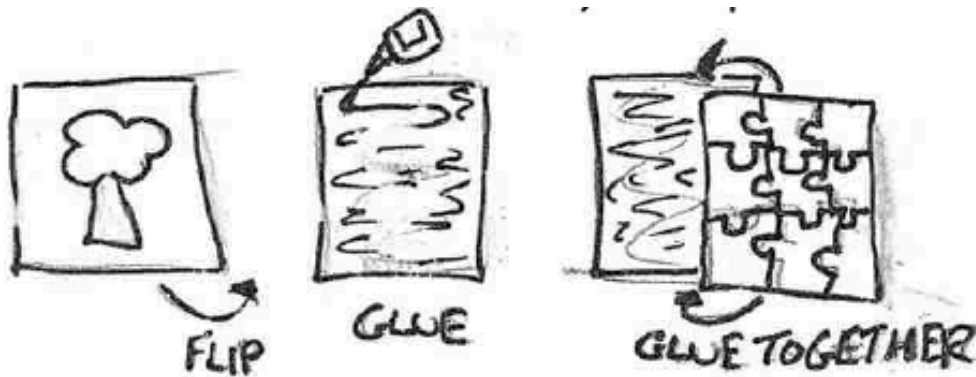
- Puzzle Blank
- Blank Cardstock

Not included:

- Scissors
- Glue
- Colored Pencils/crayons/markers



Instructions:



1. Draw your picture on the blank piece of cardstock
2. Put a thin layer of glue on the back of your picture, picture side down
3. Place the puzzle blank face up on the glue
4. Wait for it to dry
5. Cut out your puzzle

