

5 Boredom Busters

Girl Scouting activities are planned by the girls for the girls. Girls plan service projects, meeting activities, outings, travel trips, and more. The sky is the limit! Below are 5 suggestions for boredom busters for your consideration.

Stargazing

Search the internet for techniques and instructions as well as what to look for. The night sky is constantly changing. Search out history of how the night sky was used as an aid to navigation and how the constellations were named. Draw your own star map. Plan to visit a Planetarium in the future and research which one you want to visit.



Make a Bucket List

Choose the top 100 things you want to do, places you want to visit, or new skills you want to learn, etc. Decide what period of time you want to make the list for 5 years/ 10 years. Keep the list in a journal or make a poster for your room.

Learn Origami

Internet searches will give you plenty of research for learning how to create your own origami art. You can use a piece of printer paper or fancy decorated paper. Make origami art to share with friends and family or make art for your own room.

Make a Photo Book

You can compile pictures from your phone, scanned photos, Facebook posts, Instagram posts, etc. and then find a service online that takes your pictures and the captions you choose to create a hardcover book for you. Picture books make great gifts or help you preserve your memories.



Plan a Dream Trip

One of the best perks for teen girls in Girl Scouting is travel. Troops travel together and sometimes Girl Scout Councils form travel groups. Destinations are another way Teen Girls can travel. Check out opportunities at:

<https://bit.ly/GSTakeATrip>

Think about where you might like to go and put a plan together that includes details about what you would see, where you would stay, and how you would get there. Check out approximate costs and create a trip budget. Plan how you would pitch your idea for a trip to other girls.



Girl Scout Gold Award

Community service is a way of life in Girl Scouting. Girls at all levels identify issues in their corner of the world, plan together how to solve them, and get to work. Along the way girls learn leadership skills and build their skill set for increasingly more difficult and impactful work.

Seniors and Ambassadors, Teen Girls, who earn the Gold Award tackle issues that are dear to them and drive lasting change in their communities and beyond. Think of the Gold Award as a key that can open doors to scholarships, preferred admission tracks for college, and amazing career opportunities.

You can pursue your Girl Scout Gold Award if:

- You're in high school (ninth through twelfth grade, or equivalent)
- You're registered as a Girl Scout Senior or Girl Scout Ambassador
- You have completed two Senior or Ambassador Journeys OR earned the Girl Scout Silver Award and completed a Journey

Girl Scout Gold Award Steps

- Identify an issue
- Investigate your issue thoroughly
- Get help and build your team
- Create a plan
- Present your plan and gather feedback
- Take action
- Educate and inspire



Girl Scout Gold Award presentation process:

All Girl Scout Gold Award candidates must meet with the Girl Scout Gold Award Committee twice during the award process. The first meeting is to present your project proposal for approval. Do not begin your project until you have received approval from the Girl Scout Gold Award Committee. The second meeting is to present your Final Report on the approved project. Contact the Program Specialist - Older Girl at girlawards@gssc-mm.org for more information or questions regarding highest awards.

More details for how to earn the Girl Scout Gold Award are detailed on our council website at:

<https://bit.ly/GSSCMGoldAward>

And Girl Scouts of the USA at:

<https://bit.ly/GSUSAGoldAward>

Don't stop there, search the internet for Girl Scout Gold Award projects from all over the country. When you get a good idea of what is involved in the process, start thinking about a problem you might be passionate about solving. The sky is the limit for Teen Girl Scouts who accept the challenges that come with earning the Girl Scout Gold Award!

Girl Scout History

Congratulations! You have joined a sisterhood like no other and the opportunities open to you as a Teen Girl Scout are endless. Girl Scouting is an organization started over 100 years ago by a true Trailblazer, and throughout our history, girls supported by volunteers have been making their corners of the world a better place. Juliette Gordon Low envisioned an organization that would prepare girls to meet their world with courage, confidence, and character. In 1912, in the midst of the Progressive Era—and at a time when women in the United States couldn't yet vote—this nearly deaf 51-year-old sparked a worldwide movement inspiring girls to embrace, together, their individuality, strength, and intellect.

A Pivotal Part of Women's History, more than 50 million women in America today enjoyed Girl Scouts during their childhood—and that number keeps on growing as Girl Scouts of the USA continues to inspire, challenge, and empower girls everywhere. Girl Scouts is the most respected organization of its kind, and it's the home of such trailblazing women as Venus Williams, Katie Couric, and Karlie Kloss—just a few of the incredible women who are Girl Scout alums! Girl Scouts is also where many female CEOs and astronauts, more than half of our country's female governors, and 60% of today's congresswomen started their journey to success.

Throughout our history, Girl Scouting has adapted to the ever changing needs of Girls, but at the same time our honored traditions stay dear to our hearts. Ceremonies and Special Days fill our Girl Scout year with awesome memories. Here is a list of the standard ceremonies and special days, but girls can always add more.

Ceremonies:

Investiture – Formally welcome new girls into Girl Scouting

Rededication – Existing members rededicate themselves to the Girl Scout Promise and Law

Court of Awards – Girls receive their earned awards and patches

Bridging Ceremony – Girls move to the next age level

Girl Scouts Own – A girl planned program where girls reflect on an experience or topic

Flag Ceremonies – Girl Scouts learn and execute formal Flag Ceremonies

Girl Scout Special Days:

October 31 - Founders Day: Juliette Low's Birthday

February 22 – Thinking Day: Girl Scouts and Girl Guides celebrate our Global Organization

March 12 - Girl Scout Birthday, the celebration of the day Juliette Low made the famous phone call to start the first Girl Scout troop in Savannah, GA, she said: "I've got something for the girls of Savannah, and all America, and all the world, and we're going to start it tonight"

April 22 – Girl Scout Leaders Day, or Volunteers Day

The Girl Scout Birthplace in Savannah Georgia is maintained by Girl Scouts of the USA and is a great destination for Teen Girls. Investigate the birthplace and may destination sites in Savannah on Facebook and here:

<https://bit.ly/JGLBirthplace>

Juliette Low said "The work of today is the history of today and we are its makers", and she created an organization that has empowered girls to make history. The first organization for girls to integrate, the first to accept and embrace girls with special needs, the first to give girls the same outdoor experiences the boys were getting.

Juliette, affectionately known as "Daisy" by her family and close friends, gathered 18 girls in her hometown of Savannah, Georgia, to share what she had learned abroad about a new outdoor and educational program for youth, and with this, the Girl Scout Movement was born. Along with Juliette, these first Girl Scouts blazed trails and redefined what was possible for themselves and for girls everywhere.

Pizza Box Solar Oven

Materials:

- Large cardboard pizza box (most local pizzerias will give you one for free)
- Ruler
- Marker
- Aluminum foil
- X-ACTO knife or similar cutting tool that can cut through cardboard
- Electrical tape
- Black construction paper
- Non-toxic glue (i.e. Elmer's Washable School Glue)
- Thin stick about 10" tall (disposable, wooden chopsticks or a paint stir stick could work well)
- Clear plastic laminate/cling film (i.e. Saran Classic Wrap)

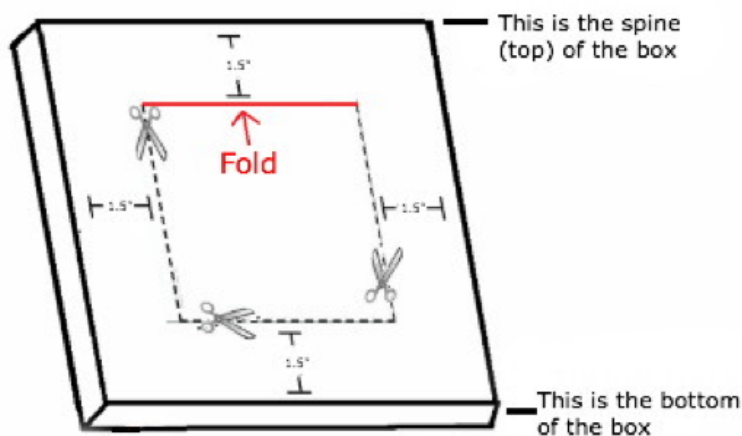


Diagram No. 1

Instructions:

1. Using the diagram above for reference, draw a square on the top center of a cardboard pizza box leaving a 1.5 inch border on all sides. Use an X-CATO knife to cut the three sides of the square.
2. Leave the fourth side near the spine of the box intact (indicated by a solid red line above). After you've cut the three sides of the square, gently fold back the "flap" and form a crease.

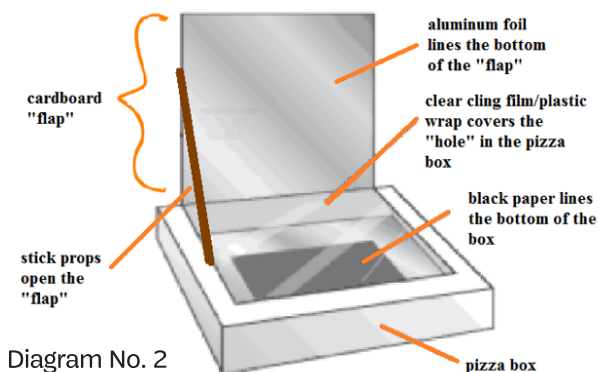
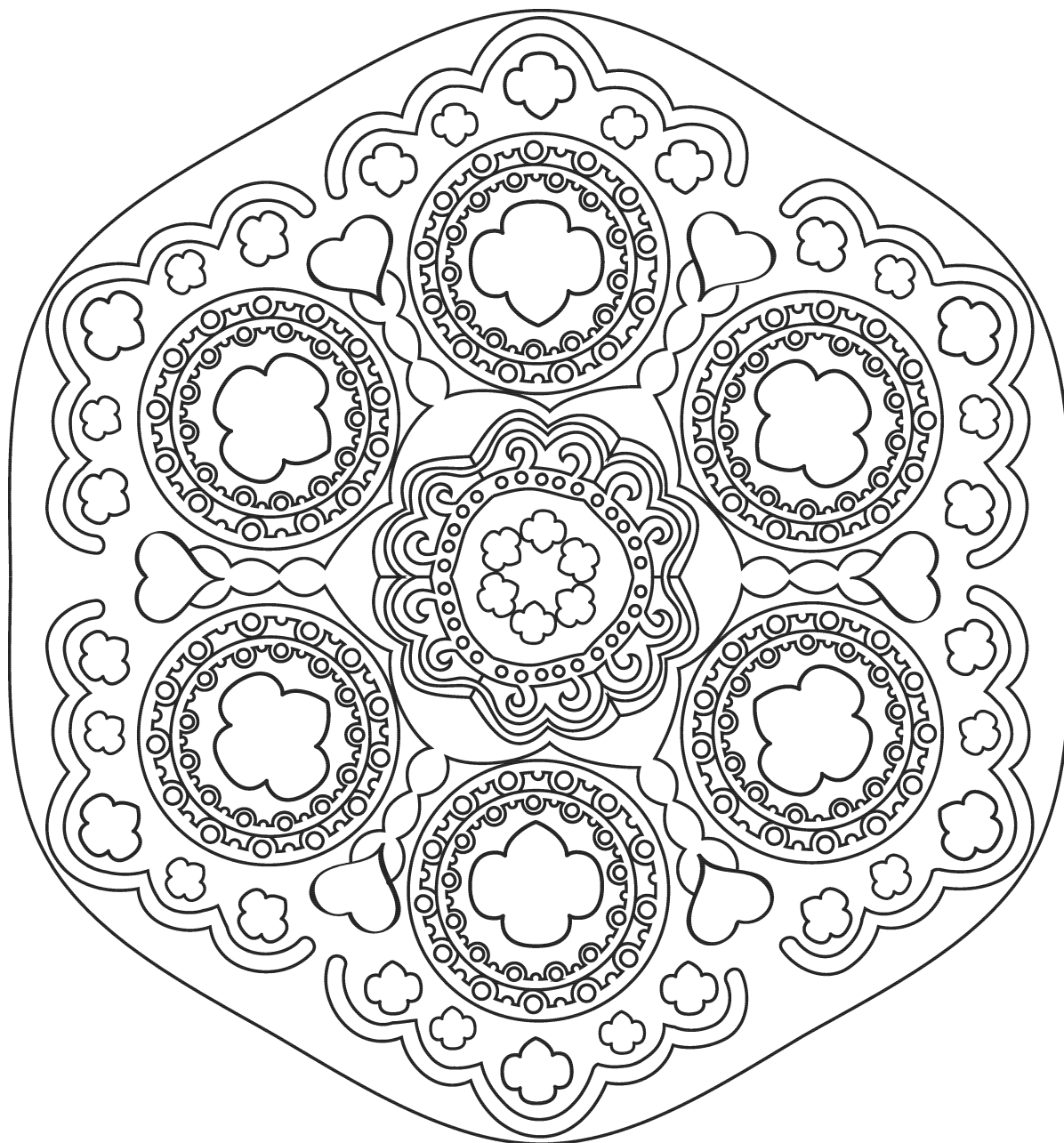


Diagram No. 2

3. Cut a piece of aluminum foil big enough to line the bottom of the cardboard "flap." Line the bottom side of the flap. Make sure to smooth out all the wrinkles and then use non-toxic glue to affix the foil.
4. On the inside of your pizza box, line the bottom with a piece of aluminum foil. Then cover this piece of aluminum foil with black construction paper (reference Diagram No. 2).
5. Prop the "flap" open using a stick or wooden chopsticks.
6. Cut a piece of clear cling/plastic wrap that's bigger than the window in the pizza box made by the "flap." Tape the plastic to the underside of the pizza box using electrical tape. Make sure that you have created a good seal with the plastic to prevent heat from escaping.
7. To cook using your pizza box solar oven, place your food in a small foil tray on top of the black construction paper. Place the solar oven outside in a spot where it gets direct sunlight.

Girl Scouts



Color this picture!

Web Resources

Our Cabana, Mexico

<https://bit.ly/OurCabanaMexico>

Our Chalet, Switzerland

<https://bit.ly/OurChaletSwitzerland>

Pax Lodge, UK

<https://bit.ly/PaxLodgeUK>

Sangam, India

<https://bit.ly/SangramIndia>

Kusafiri, Africa

<https://bit.ly/3bSp595>

Girl Scouts Destinations

<https://bit.ly/GSTakeATrip>



Juliette Gordon Low/Girl Scout History

Birthplace: <https://bit.ly/JGLBirthplace>

History of uniforms: <https://bit.ly/GSUniformHistory>

S'mores: <https://bit.ly/SMoreHistory>

Famous Girl Scouts: <https://bit.ly/FamousGirlScoutAlum>

Our Council

Girl Scouts of South Carolina—Mountains to Midlands: gssc-mm.org

Cathy Novinger Girl Scout Leadership Center: <https://bit.ly/CNGSLC>

Camps: <https://bit.ly/GSSCMMcamp>

Nearby Councils

Girl Scouts of Eastern South Carolina: <https://bit.ly/GSESC>

Girl Scouts Hornet's Nest: <https://bit.ly/GSHornetsNest>

Girl Scouts of Southern Appalachians: <https://bit.ly/GSSouthernAppalachians>

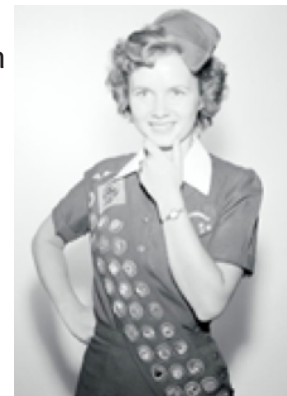
Women You Should Know

Famous Girl Scout Spotlight

Debbie Reynolds (1932-2016)

Reynolds' Girl Scout experience even came in handy the day she met her Singin' in the Rain costar, Gene Kelly. Unaware that she had no real dance experience, Kelly asked her if she could do a time-step, and she happily replied, "Yes, I learned it at Girl Scout camp!" Singin' in the Rain became one of Reynolds' most challenging experiences, but her hard work and dedication earned her instant fame and led to renowned roles in films such as The Unsinkable Molly Brown, How the West Was Won, and Mother.

Later in her acting career, Reynolds was asked by a friend, "When are you going to get over being a Girl Scout?" And her response? "Never. I like being a Girl Scout."



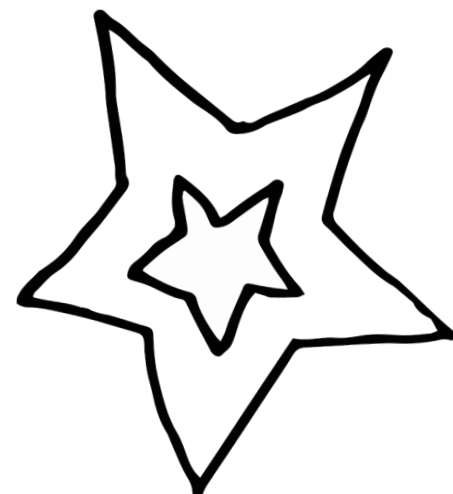
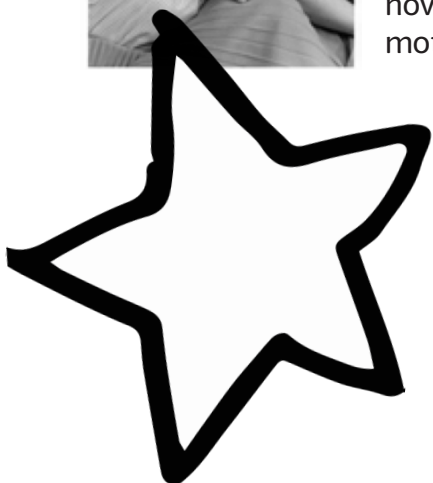
Carrie Fisher (1956-2016)

When she wasn't leading secret missions, befriending Ewoks, or saving the galaxy, Carrie Fisher was a writer and producer, an advocate for mental health and drug abuse awareness, and a force for female empowerment.

Known as the family bookworm, Fisher spent much of her childhood reading classic literature and writing poetry. She was introduced to acting and singing at the age of 15, performing as a debutante in the Broadway revival Irene, alongside her mother. After spending 18 months at London's Central School of Speech and Drama, Fisher was accepted into Sarah Lawrence College, though she didn't graduate due to her taking on the role of Princess Leia Organa in Star Wars.



Her success as the fearless princess (and later general) of the Star Wars saga led Fisher to roles in The Blues Brothers, Hannah and Her Sisters, and When Harry Met Sally. She also never left her love of writing, penning several semi-autobiographical novels and successful screenplays—one of which, These Old Broads, starred her mother along with Elizabeth Taylor, Joan Collins, and Shirley MacLaine.



ACTIVITY

Write Your Own Screenplay!

Adapted from MENSAsforkids.org

LESSON 1: PROLOGUE

If you like to read and you like to watch movies, you've probably thought that you could write a movie yourself. Have you? Be honest! In this lesson, you'll learn the very basics of screenwriting in a nutshell. There is much more to learn, obviously, but this will get you pointed in the right direction.

Before you go any further, the first thing you need to do is look at a real screenplay to get an idea of what they look like. Here are a couple examples to search for on the internet:

- Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet
- "The Lion King," by Irene Mecchi and Jonathan Roberts

Did you notice how the formatting didn't read like a book? Screenplays are written using a specific format. People who write screenplays professionally use specific software, but you don't need it to start writing. All you need is the know-how and a story to tell. Ready?

LESSON 2: ACTION!

STEP 1: The story – First, you need to choose your story. It can be a long chapter book or a shorter picture book you love. It can be a comic strip you like to read. It can be a story you made up. A good story will have strong characters and make you feel something for what's going on. What story are you going to use?

STEP 2: The concept – Next, describe your story's "high concept." This is the term they use in Hollywood to mean what the main idea of your story is. Put it in a "what if" format. For instance, think about the movie Mary Poppins. The "what if" statement would be "What if a nanny with magical powers came to take care of three children and changed their lives forever?" Write your "what if" statement.

STEP 3: The document – Now let's make a title page. Open a document.

- Find the middle of the page, vertically and horizontally. Type the title in bold type.
- Two lines below the title, type "Written by" centered on the line.
- Two lines underneath that, type your name, also centered.
- In the lower right-hand corner, put your name, address, phone number and email address.

STEP 4: The document format – Now you're ready to start your story. Before you begin, you have to format the page.

This is important to do correctly if you want to be taken seriously. However, there are many standards out there for the "right" way to format a script, usually dependent on who the script will be submitted to. For our purposes here, we're going to aim high and use the standards used for the Academy Awards.

Here's what you do:

- Insert a page number in the upper right corner of the header. Make it so that the page number starts on the second page with "2." You don't put a page number on the first page.
- Use the font Courier in 12-point.
- Set the margins as follows:
 - o Top and bottom: 1"
 - o Left margin: 1.5" (you have to leave extra on the left to allow for the hole punching)
 - o Right margin: 1"

LESSON 3: WRITING A SCENE

Step 5: Setting the scene – Now that you’ve got your document formatted, you’re ready to write. You will write in scenes. Scenes are pieces of the whole movie. Each scene has to establish who is in the scene, where it is, when it is and what is happening. What is happening is very important. There needs to be something happening in each scene. At the end of every scene, you should be able to answer the question “So what?” with a response showing why that scene is important to the overall movie.

Step 6: The scene heading – First you need to give the scene heading. This tells where the action is taking place and what time it is, as well as other information the director and actors need to know to make it come out the way you, the writer, envision it.

Type the scene heading left aligned. Left aligned means that the letters start at the far left of the page, just like in this paragraph. Use all capital letters. First, you have to say if the scene is to be shot inside (interior, abbreviated “INT”) or outside (exterior, abbreviated “EXT”). Next, put a hyphen in and give the location. Is the action taking place in a house, at an amusement park, in a library? Here are some examples:

INT. BASEMENT — MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT

EXT. BEACH — EARLY DAWN

EXT. MALL PARKING LOT — LATE AFTERNOON

Step 7: Adding action – You’re ready to write the action now. When we’re writing a screenplay, we use what is called the literary present tense. That means that we write as though whatever is happening in the scene is happening right now. We write in the present tense only and always. The first time you mention a character’s name, put that name all in CAPITALS. Also put anything that makes a sound in caps. That lets script readers easily see who’s there and what’s going on. Here’s an example:

INT. BASEMENT — MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT

Dim light filters through high, narrow windows. Children lie sprawled asleep on filthy mattresses on the bare floor. KAREN DIAMOND, 25, is awake, sitting on the lowest step of the wooden staircase with her face in her hands. FOOTSTEPS are heard from the floor above.

Step 8: Adding characters – Now that you’ve brought your character into the scene, you probably will want the character to speak. There are some rules for that. The character has to be introduced. You introduce the character by indenting his or her name 4.2 inches from the left edge of the paper. Here’s what we’ve got so far:

INT. BASEMENT – MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT

Dim light filters through high, narrow windows. Children lie sprawled asleep on filthy mattresses on the bare floor. KAREN DIAMOND, 25, is awake, sitting on the lowest step of the wooden staircase with her face in her hands. FOOTSTEPS are heard from the floor above.

KAREN

Step 9: Adding dialogue – Now that she’s been introduced, the character can talk! Talking in a movie is called dialogue. Dialogue uses different margins. It should go from 3 inches from the left edge of the paper to 2.5 inches from the right edge. Example:

INT. BASEMENT – MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT

Dim light filters through high, narrow windows. Children lie sprawled asleep on filthy mattresses on the bare floor. KAREN DIAMOND, 25, is awake, sitting on the lowest step of the wooden staircase with her face in her hands. FOOTSTEPS are heard from the floor above.

KAREN

What am I going to do with all these kids? Where are we going to go? How are we going to get out of here alive?

You as the writer may have an idea of how something should be said or some action that needs to be taking place at the same time. This is called a “parenthetical” because you put it in parentheses. Parentheticals have their own margin rules. (So many margin rules!) They are indented 3.7 inches from the left and 5.2 inches from the right, for a total width of 1.5 inches. Don’t center them under the character’s name, even though that looks better. Example:

INT. BASEMENT — MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT

Dim light filters through high, narrow windows. Children lie sprawled asleep on filthy mattresses on the bare floor. KAREN DIAMOND, 25, is awake, sitting on the lowest step of the wooden staircase with her face in her hands. FOOTSTEPS are heard from the floor above.

KAREN

(sighing)

What am I going to do with all these kids? Where are we going to go? How are we going to get out of here alive?

You might want your character to move while he/she is talking. To do that, you put the action in, and then you have to introduce your character all over again. You use this (CONT’D) after the name to show that the dialogue continues through the action. Example:

KAREN

(sighing)

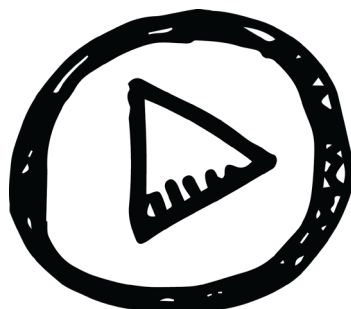
What am I going to do with all these kids? Where are we going to go? How are we going to get out of here alive?

Getting up from the steps, Karen walks over to one of the windows and stares out of it.

KAREN (CONT’D)

There’s got to be a way out of here. This alley has to lead somewhere.

This shows that while she is getting up and looking out of the window, she is still talking.



Step 10: Voiceovers – Sometimes you may want your character to talk in a different way than straight dialogue. Maybe you want the action to continue while the character isn't in the scene, but you can still hear his/her voice. This is called "voiceover" and is abbreviated "V.O." Maybe you want the character to be out of range of the camera, but still participating in the scene. This is called "off-screen" and is abbreviated "O.S."

You show this the same way as you did (CONT'D) by putting an abbreviation to the right of the character's name. Examples:

KAREN (CONT'D)

There's got to be a way out of here. This alley has to lead somewhere.
The children start to stir and Karen walks around, helping them get up.

KAREN (V.O.)

Impossible as it seemed, I knew then that our only hope lay down that dark alley.
The "V.O." shows the director and actor that the audience will hear her voice, but on the screen her lips won't be moving.

Step 11: Keeping the beat – If you want your character to pause between sentences or phrases, type in the word "beat" like you would a regular parenthetical. Example:

KAREN (V.O.)

I knew then that our only hope lay down that dark alley, as impossible as it seemed.
(beat)

And yet I knew deep down that everything to this point had also been impossible.

LESSON 4: MORE TECHNIQUES

Step 12: The montage – You may have a scene that is like a collage of images. In screenwriting, this is called a "montage." To write the order of a montage, you start by typing "MONTAGE" in all caps left aligned. Then you number the scenes in the montage in order. You can use capital letters instead of numbers, too. It doesn't matter. Example:

MONTAGE

- 1) KAREN kneels next to a small girl and gently pulls her hair back into a pony tail.
- 2) Karen stuffs her belongings into a ragged bag and stares around the basement, the children gathered around her.
- 3) Karen uses a broom handle to break the window above her, then lays a shirt across the bottom of the window sill.
- 4) Karen lifts the children one by one through the window.
- 5) When they are all out of the window, Karen looks around again, digs her toe into the crumbling wall, and boosts herself through the jagged opening, cutting her arm.
- 6) Empty basement with light growing brighter.

Step 13: The intercut – Another technique you might need is called “intercut.” Intercutting is when you have two different scenes going on at the same time. Maybe two characters are on the phone with each other, or maybe two totally different action scenes are happening simultaneously. To do this, you establish the scene in both places, then type “INTERCUT” against the left margin. Explain the intercut in all caps, and then type the dialogue or action normally. Example:

EXT. ALLEY & MORNING

KAREN is running down the alley holding two children by the hand while the others follow.

INT. BASEMENT & MORNING

Three MEN stand in the empty basement, looking around at the mattresses and broken window, guns drawn.

INTERCUT BETWEEN KAREN WITH CHILDREN AND MEN

Karen turns off the alleyway onto a busy street and slows to a walk.

The men run up the stairs.

Karen sees a police car and heads towards it.

The men run out of the house and around the back to the alley where they find a sweater dropped by one of the children.

Karen sees the police officer and freezes in fear.

The men run down the alley, looking down cross streets.

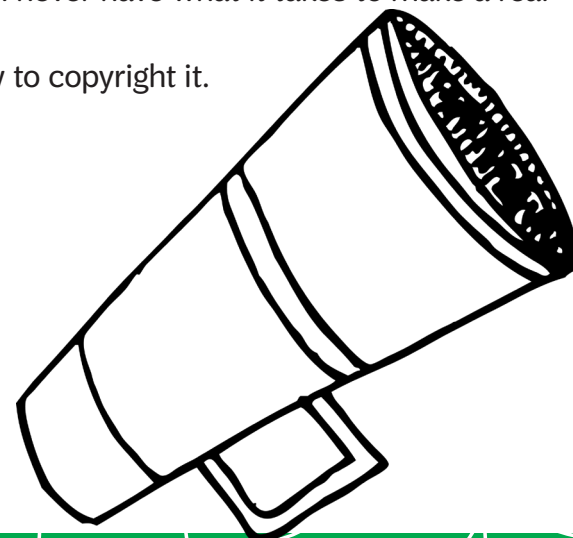
Step 14: Do it right! – It is very important that you use perfect spelling and grammar. Have someone else check it for you. Don’t rely on your computer program’s checker; it is not always accurate. Screenwriting is a serious business. If you want to be taken seriously, you can’t have misspelled words and poorly constructed sentences.

LESSON 5: LEARNING MORE

Step 15: Practice, Practice, Practice! – To practice, you need to do three things: read, watch, and write.

- Read books on screenwriting; see the Extension section for suggestions.
- Next, you need to watch movies carefully. Can you see the intercuts? When you hear dialogue, think about what parentheticals you would use to make it sound like that. When you see a montage, think about how you would write that out.
- Lastly, you need to write. No matter how good your idea is, it will never have what it takes to make a real movie if it’s not turned into a script. Read, watch, write!

If you finish a screenplay, check out copyright.gov to find out how to copyright it.



cadettes 

seniors 

ambassadors 

Sharpie Tie Dye

What you'll need

- Item to dye
- Sharpies
- Rubbing alcohol
- Q-tip
- Mason jar/Wide-mouth cup
- Rubber bands

What you'll do:

1. Secure your item on a jar or cup using rubber bands to give you a good stretch of canvas to work with.
2. Start by drawing a small dot the size of a pea at the middle.
3. Next, draw small dots around the first dot using whatever sharpie colors you like but make sure that they are not mixing or touching with each other.
4. Get your q-tip, dip it in alcohol and start dabbing them repeatedly on the dots that you have drawn.
5. Keep doing it and notice how the Fabric absorbs them while the color expands in a circular shape.
6. Repeat the steps as many as you wish to have on the shirt or where you want to place them. And Your Amazing Sharpie Tie Die T-Shirt is done!



Go on a Mindfulness Safari

You will embark on a safari. Your goal is to notice as much as you can. Look, but don't touch. There's no need to collect the items you find.

Find:

Three types of leaves (even better if you can identify them!)

- A spider web
- Something you didn't expect to see
- A flying insect
- Something yellow

Hear:

- An animal (that is not a bird) making noise
- A bird
- Choose two different surfaces (like grass and concrete) and listen to your feet on each one. Stomp, walk, skip, and run to really hear a difference.

Count:

- Choose a landmark several feet in front of you. Count how many steps it takes you to reach it.
- Stand in one spot and do a slow 360 spin. How many red items do you see? Repeat the activity with all the colors of the rainbow.


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Classic Guacomole

Ingredients

- 4 ripe avocados
- 2 tablespoons lime juice
- 1 tomato, seeded and chopped
- 1 jalapeno, minced
- 1 garlic clove, minced (or 1/8 teaspoon of garlic powder)
- 1/2 small red onion, finely chopped
- 1/2 cup chopped fresh cilantro leaves (or 4 tablespoons of dried cilantro)
- Coarse salt and ground pepper

Directions

1. In a medium bowl, lightly mash avocados.
2. Stir in lime juice, tomato, jalapeno, garlic, red onion, and cilantro.
3. Season with salt and pepper.

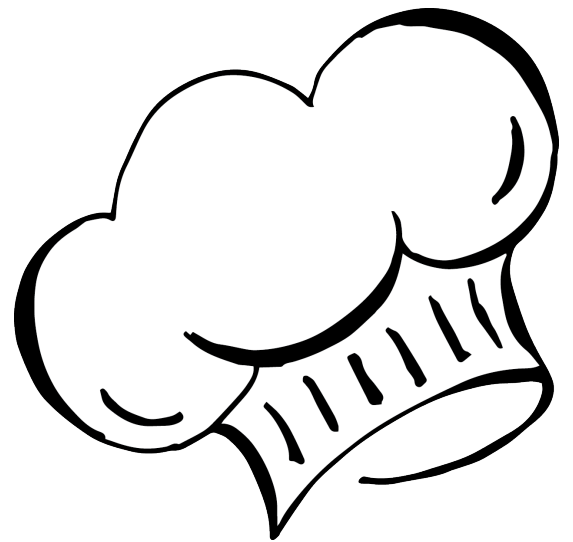
Short-cut Soft Pretzels

Ingredients

- 1 package of Pizza dough
- 1 Egg
- Sea salt
- 1-1/3 cups baking soda
- 1 quart warm water

Directions

1. Preheat oven to 350
2. Create your baking soda bath - mix warm water and baking soda
3. Cut up the pizza dough in small bite-size pieces
4. Dip all the pieces into the baking soda bath
5. Place pieces onto a baking sheet
6. Whisk egg and brush egg onto the dough pieces
7. Sprinkle the dough with salt
8. Bake for 12 minutes - you want the dough to be golden brown
9. Serve alongside your favorite pretzel dip (mustard, cheese, chocolate, marinara)




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I Am One Voice

<https://bit.ly/IAmOneVoice>

Lyrics

I am one voice, I am singing, I am one voice, I am singing,
I am one voice, I am singing, I am not alone.

We are two voices, we are singing, (repeat 2 more times)
we are not alone.

We are three voices, we are singing, (repeat 2 more times)
we are not alone.

We are ten voices, we are singing, (repeat 2 more times)
we are not alone.

We are a hundred voices, we are singing, (repeat 2 more times)
we are not alone.

We are one voice, we are singing, (repeat 2 more times)
we are not alone.

Quarantine Service Project Ideas

Create and give greeting cards/notes of encouragement/appreciation to

- Meals on Wheels – thank you to delivery folks/uplifting for recipients.
- Healthcare providers (deliver to hospitals/nursing homes/etc.)
- Community workers (police/fire/EMT/power)

Humane Society/ASPCA

- Create water bottle dog toys
- Bake dog treats/cookies
- Use old t-shirts/sheets to make dog beds (instructions attached – video link)
- Use old socks to create cat toys

Homeless Shelters

- Use plastic bags to make sleeping mats
- Create blessing bags (personal care items/feminine hygiene/socks)

Neighbors

- Create word puzzles/games online for kids (attach links)
- Create outdoor scavenger hunt
- Video yourself reading a book and send to younger kids
- Offer to wash/brush dogs

Neighborhood

- Take a litter walk – bring a large bag and pick up litter as you stroll (wear gloves)

