

WHAT'S GROWING?



Want to help your campers discover the world of sprouts but don't know where to start?

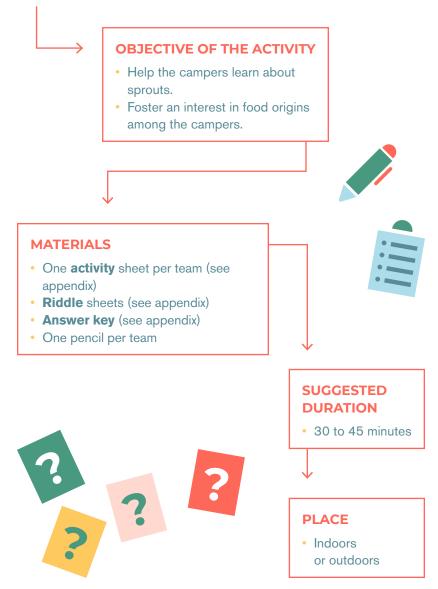
Before your hands dirty, make sure your campers understand what a sprout is and where it comes from.

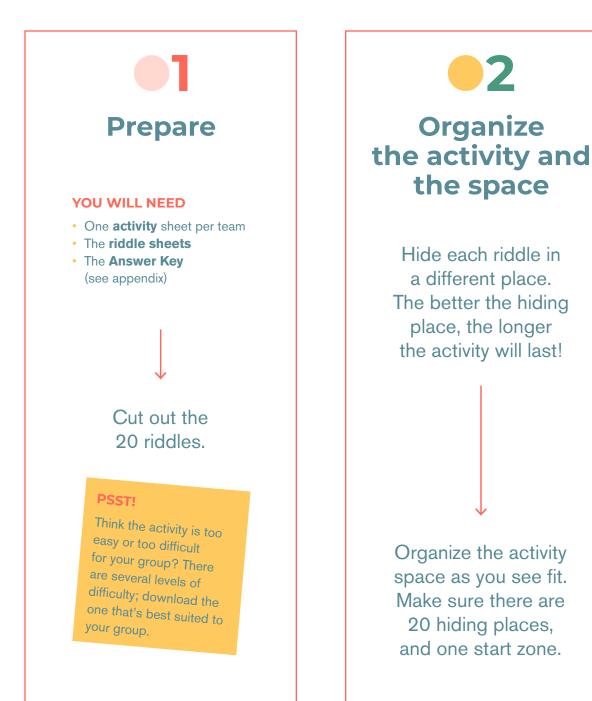
The objective of this activity is to match each seed with its plant and present your campers with a memory challenge.

At the conclusion of the activity, present the "**I have a green thumb**" activity so that your campers can grow their own sprouts.

Why is it interesting to talk about sprouts with your campers?

Sprouts grow fast, and they're easy to grow, alive, crunchy and chock full of vitamins.





13 Introduce the activity Ask your group to form a circle. Ask your campers the following questions to spark the discussion: · Have you ever heard of sprouts? · Have you ever tasted sprouts? Do you think you could grow sprouts? Do you think you could grow them even when it's snowing?



Did you know?

WHAT ARE THE ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS OF GROWING SPROUTS?

Because sprouts are grown locally, they require less transportation, which means less pollution!

What's more, given that it takes time and effort to grow them, you don't want them going to waste! Zero-waste is another argument in favour of the environment.

DID YOU KNOW ...

Astronauts eat sprouts in space? Because they're small and full of vitamins, sprouts are a practical complement to a meal aboard a space station!

WHAT IS A SPROUT?

Sprouts are edible young plants grown from seeds: they're greens that are good to eat!

CAN I USE ANY SEED TO MAKE SPROUTS?

No. For best results, you must use special germinating seeds, which are available at certain grocery stores and at local markets. Garden seeds are not recommended (they easily become mouldy).

WHEN IS THE SPROUT READY TO HARVEST?

When the cotyledons appear on the stem (Stage 2 in the illustration), and before the appearance of actual leaves (which can be bitter).

HOW DO YOU GROW A SPROUT?

The seed is first pushed into the ground and a small amount of water is added. The seed will then open up (germinate) and a stem will sprout from the earth.

WHERE DO SPROUTS COME FROM?

Sprouts come from the germinated seed, which opens into a cotyledon and a small edible stem that "sprouts" from the earth.

(The cotyledon is the first structure that emerges from a seed and resembles a small leaf. See theillustration below.)



PSST!

The earth must be exposed to a light source if you want the seed to germinate.

Remember the magic formula: earth + water + light

HOW ARE SPROUTS HARVESTED?

The stem is carefully cut at the base, near the ground, using scissors. Be careful not to tear off the sprouts. Rinse the stem and the leaves before eating.

HOW ARE SPROUTS EATEN?

On their own, in a salad or a sandwich, in a soup, or to garnish your favourite dish... all options are on the table!





VARIANTES

Level of difficulty

Hide your hints well to increase the level of difficulty. For example, hide the hints very low so that your campers are obliged to bend over, or hide them very high so that they have to jump or climb onto something to read them.

More active still

Add active movements. Ask your campers to find a new way of moving from one hint to the next.



• What are the benefits of growing sprouts at home?



Put the sprouts front and centre in your activity program by visiting the Boutique section of the Power Up portal.

Garden with your campers and continue discovering sprouts through the **I have a green thumb** activity. Explore sprouts with your campers, learn to use the five senses through the **Tasting expert** activity.

Cook the sprouts with your campers. Don't know how to prepare them? View the guide entitled **What is your recipe?**

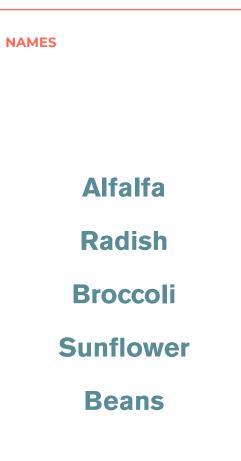






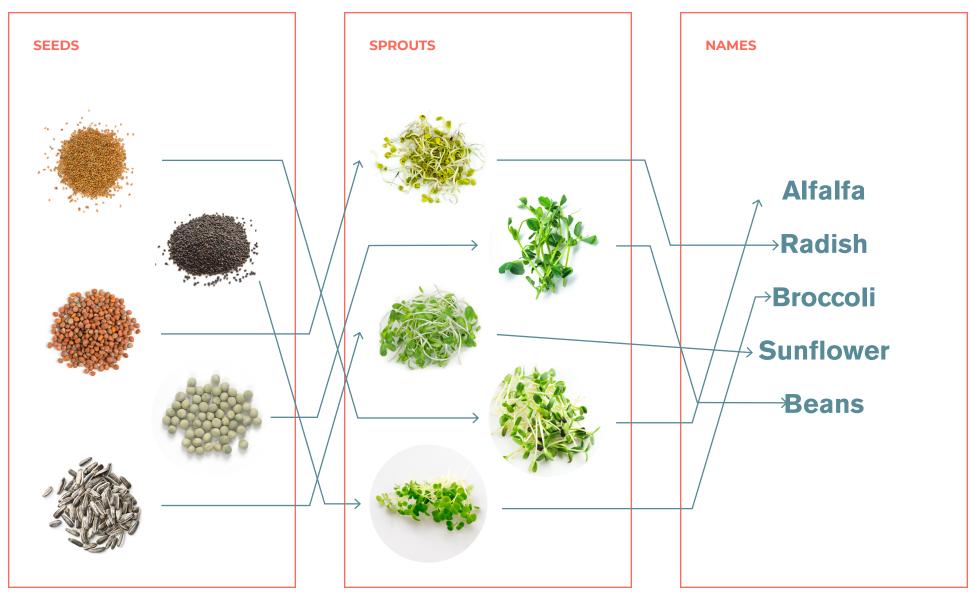














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I have the same name as a vegetable in the cabbage family.





My seed looks like a vegetable, but it's dried.



HINT 03 My scientific name is *Raphanus sativus*.



HINT 04

My flower is well known.





I am a root vegetable that grows in the ground.





I am a small and sweet grain legume.



HINT 07

8

The seed is minuscule and quite dark.



HINT 08 The first syllable in my name is the same as the first syllable in the word for all the letters from A to Z.

The second syllable in my name is the same as the first syllable in the name of a bird of prey.

The third syllable in my name is the same as the name of the fourth note in the musical scale starting with "Do."



HINT 09 I am also known under a different name, derived form the Latin word for "lamp" in honour of my bright seeds.





The seed used to grow this sprout is eaten by people and birds.





It's a trap, run to find another hint!



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I am the 5th seed on your activity sheet, and in French my name sounds like the word for "weight."



Your activity sheet begins with my seed and ends with my sprout.

HINT



The first syllable in my name is also the name for our leading source of natural light.

My second and third syllables form the name of popular garden plants.



HINT 15

I am a green vegetable that you've probably eaten raw or cooked.





MUAHAHAHAHA!!! I'm just here to waste your time!



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A snail slithers up a 10-metre wall. Each day, it slithers up three metres, then slides down two metres at night. How high up the wall, in metres, will it have reached by the fifth day?





The lucky one who comes across this hint must perform 10 jumps.

HINT

I am a sharptasting vegetable with red skin and white flesh.





Did you know that other sprouts are also edible?

They include: Clover, Beet, Cabbage





HINT 1	Broccoli	HINT 11	_
HINT 2	Pea	HINT 12	Pea (pois: sounds like the French word for "weight")
HINT 3	Radish	HINT 13	Match the first seed on the activity sheet with the last sprout (sunflower)
HINT 4	Sunflower	HINT 14	Sunflower
HINT 5	Radish	HINT 15	Broccoli
HINT 6	Pea	HINT 16	_
HINT 7	Broccoli	HINT 17	7 m (Each day the snail advances by 1 m, starts the 5th day at 4 m, and by the end of that day reaches a height of 7 m [before sliding back in the evening].) So, 7 letters = ALFALFA
HINT 8	Alfalfa	HINT 18	_
HINT 9	Alfalfa	HINT 19	Radish
HINT 10	Sunflower	HINT 20	_





n	n	С	h	е	r	r	У	r	n
t	r	р	е	р	р	е	r	ο	а
r	ο	I	а	е	е			С	р
а	С	С	е	v	I	е	u	е	р
Ι	S	е	i	m	m	а	а	m	I
d	r	I	р	r	ο	i	k		е
е	0	е	е	n	р	n	r	е	С
m	а	t	а	t	I	а	S	е	i
r	а	е	С	S	t	u	n	k	r
W	b	b	h	i	k	а	h	k	е

APPLE APRICOT BEAN **CHERRY** CORN KALE KHAKI LEEK LEMON **MEDLAR** NUTS OLIVE PEA PEACH PEAR PEPPER PLUM RICE SALT WATERMELON





S	t	n	а		р	g	g	е	w
С	ο	h	S	i	d	а	r	а	s
С	b	i	k	k	n	u	t	С	t
k	u	а	h	а	а	е	t	r	ο
а	h	С	n	С	r		w	i	I
k	р	а	u	m	а	h	е	w	I
g	b	р	е	m	е	t	а	i	а
i	r	T	T	а	b	а	S	k	h
f	ο	u	t	е	а	е	р	i	S
n		h	С	а	е	р	r	n	р

APPLE BANANA **CUCUMBER** EGGPLANT FIG KALE KHAKI **KIWI** NUT PEA PEACH **PISTACHIOS** RADISH **SHALLOTS** WATERMELON WHEAT



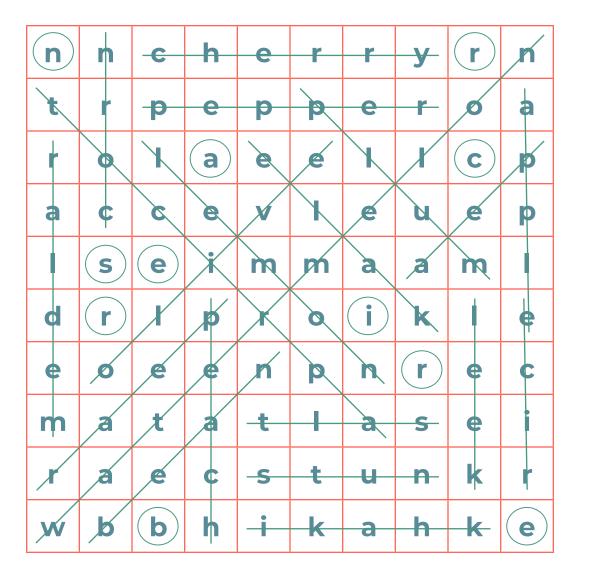


S	r	е	w	0		f	n	u	S
g	е	а	р	r	i	С	0	t	S
i	S	k	р	b	ο	С	r	t	С
f	n	е	ο	0	а	а	u	u	С
е	а	i	I	h	w	n	С	0	i
n	m	i	k	b	С	u	а	р	
n	V	i	е	р	m	i	е	n	r
е	С	r	I	b	m	а	t	i	а
Т	r	r	е	b	r	u	С	r	g
У	n	r	ο	С	i	е	р		а

APRICOT ARTICHOKES BANANA CORN **CUCUMBER** FENNEL FIG GARLIC LIME NUTS OLIVE PEA PEAR **PUMPKIN** RICE **STRAWBERRY SUNFLOWER**







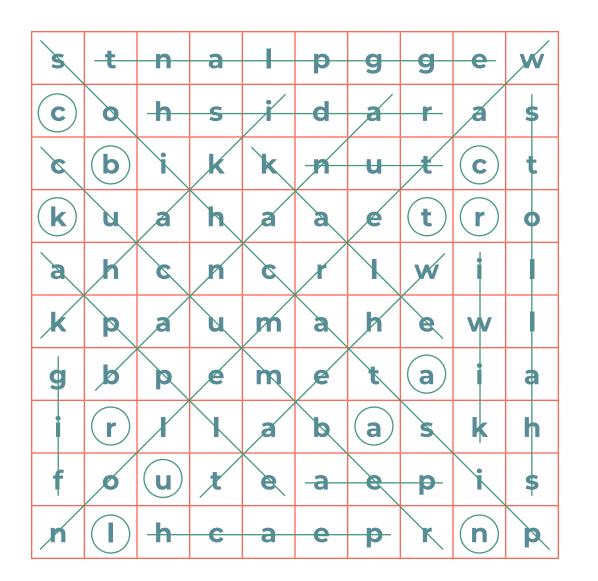
APPLE APRICOT BEAN **CHERRY** CORN KALE KHAKI LEEK **LEMON MEDLAR** NUTS OLIVE PEA PEACH PEAR PEPPER PLUM RICE SALT WATERMELON

cranberries

ANSWER .







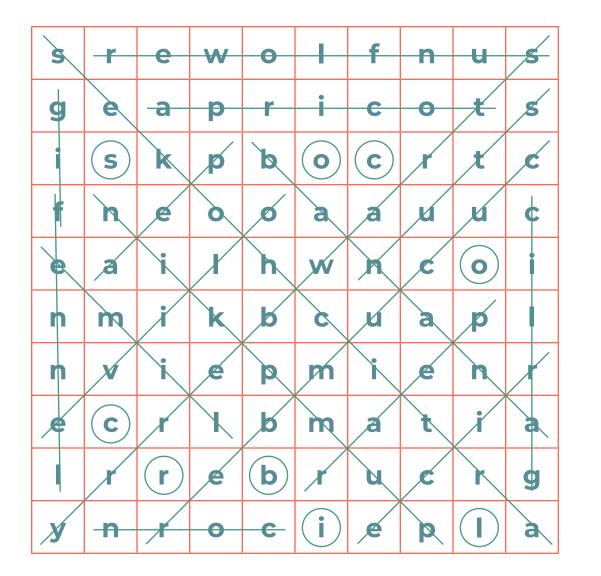
APPLE **BANANA CUCUMBER** EGGPLANT FIG KALE KHAKI **KIWI** NUT PEA PEACH **PISTACHIOS** RADISH **SHALLOTS** WATERMELON WHEAT



ANSWER







APRICOT ARTICHOKES BANANA CORN **CUCUMBER** FENNEL FIG GARLIC LIME NUTS OLIVE PEA PEAR **PUMPKIN** RICE **STRAWBERRY SUNFLOWER**

broccolis

ANSWER