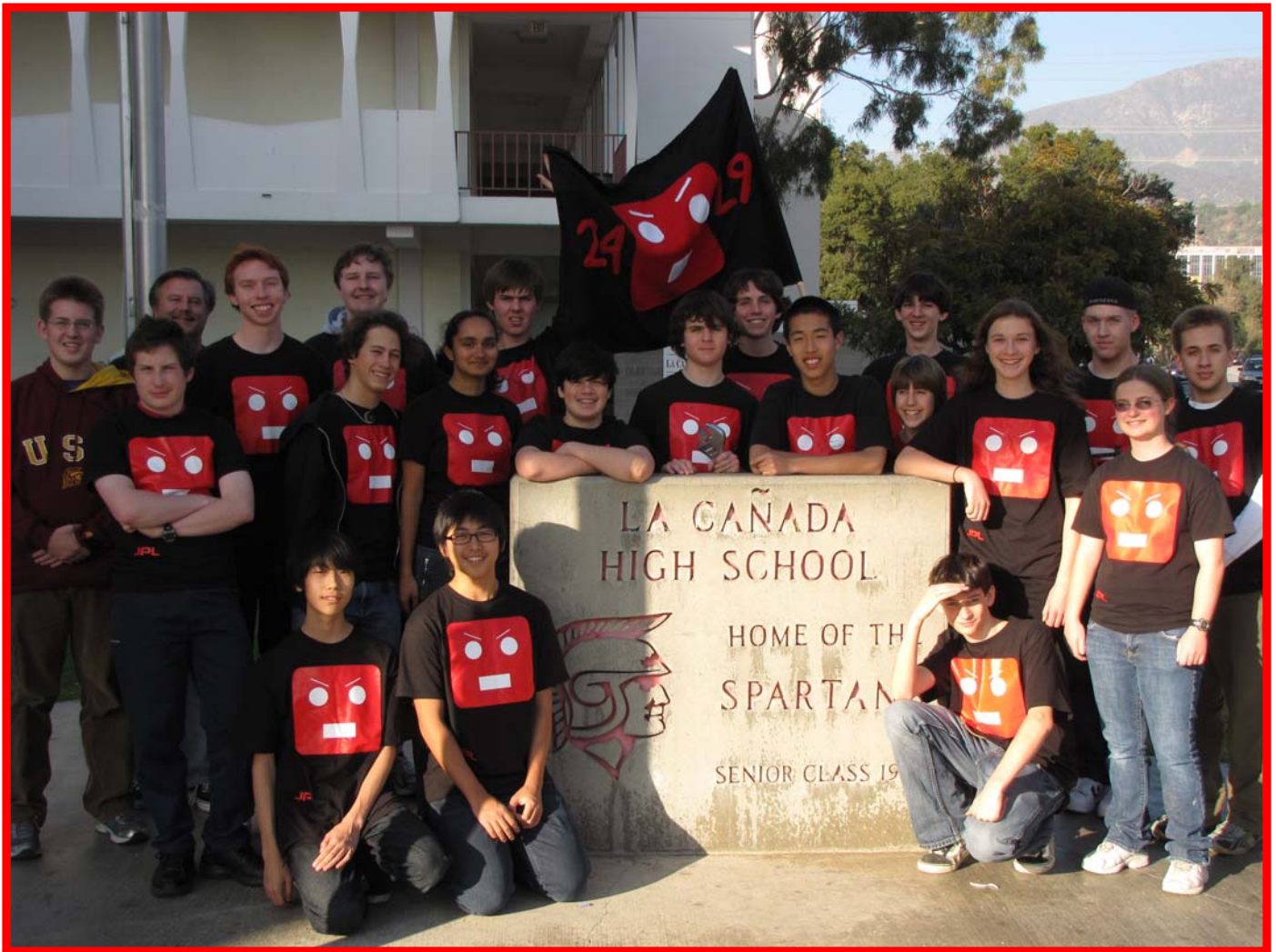


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La Canada High School Engineering Club

FIRST ROBOTICS – TEAM 2429



2nd Annual Haiku Contest

The word "LUNACY" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font. Above the letter 'U' is a small globe icon. Above the letter 'A' is a small globe icon. Above the letter 'C' is a small globe icon. Above the letter 'Y' is a small globe icon.

La Canada High School Haiku Contest

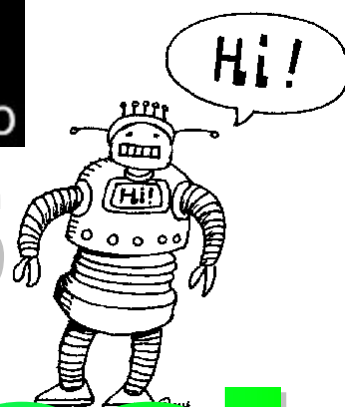
Purpose:

To inform the student community about our La Canada Engineering Club, our invitation to the national competition in Atlanta, and science and technology through a multidisciplinary contest.

Plan:

We will be implementing a school-wide Haiku contest, in which prizes will be awarded to the winners. The contest will initiate the day our club leaves for our competition and will conclude when we return. Posters will be positioned throughout the campus and a student-popular teacher will judge each entry.

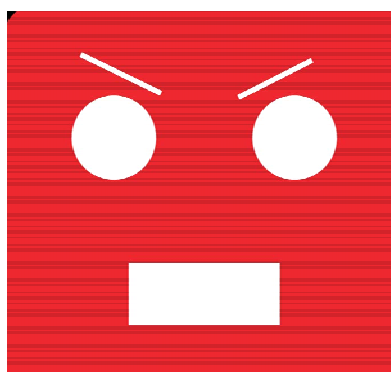
Proposal: To host the first ever Haiku contest at La Canada High School, to increase FIRST Robotics awareness throughout the student body, and promote science and technology through robotics.



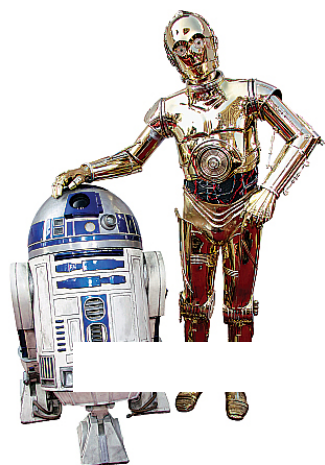
Robotics

Haiku Contest

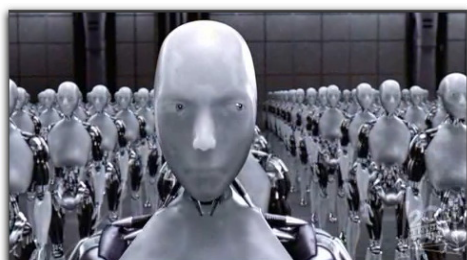
Write best original Robot Themed Haiku and
win grand prize!!!!!!!!!!



Entries must be submitted between Wednesday, April 16th
and Friday, April 25th. All haikus must also include an
illustration.



Judge: Mr. Yoder



How To Write a Haiku (American Style)

Understand the traditional haiku format. American (versus Japanese) Haiku contain three lines. The first line contains five syllables, the second has seven, and the last has five.

Choose a general topic. Haiku usually focus around imagery, namely nature. Haiku do not tell stories and almost never involve people's actions. Haiku simply convey an abstract concept -- usually an emotion or reflective thought.

Choose a season. Since virtually all haiku focus on nature, the season is important for coming up with the imagery. With so few words in the poem, simple phrases like "cherry blossoms" or "falling leaves" can create lush scenes, while reflecting the tone of the verse.

Winter usually connotes burden, cold, sadness, hunger, tranquility or peace. Winter can be invoked with words like "snow," "ice," "dead tree," "leafless," etc.

Summer conjures feelings of warmth, vibrancy, [love](#), anger, temptation and many others. General summer phrases include allusions to the sky, beaches, heat, lust and any form of romance.

Autumn encompasses a very wide range of ideas: decay, belief in the supernatural, jealousy, saying good-bye, loss, regret and mystery to name a few. Falling leaves, shadows and autumn colors are the most common implementations.

Spring, like summer, can incorporate love, but it is usually more a sense of infatuation than lust. Also common are themes such as innocence, youth, passion and fickleness. Anything with blossoms, new plants, silk, warm rains can imply spring. For more information on seasons, go to the link listed below.

Seasons don't have to be the ones listed. Holidays can be seasons of their own. There's a big difference between winter and Christmas, after all.

Add a contrast. Reading most haiku, you'll notice they either present one idea for the first two lines and then switch quite abruptly to something else or do the same with the first line and last two, although this is not as common. Contrasts can be the hardest part. The haiku poet wants a perfect catalyst to spark the right emotional note. It doesn't have to be extremely severe; it can be anything

from one color to another. In English, the contrast is often emphasized by punctuation between the two lines, although this is not necessary.