

# Watercolour Flowers

by Cloe Emerson

You will need:

- an arrangement of flowers for inspiration
- watercolour paper
- watercolour paint
- watercolour paint brushes (variation thick-thin)
- jars for water
- salt
- fine black markers



Step 1: Start with a sheet of watercolour paper approximately 8 x10.

Step 2: Let students know that they have a few options before starting their painting:

Option 1: will paper be vertical or horizontal?

Option 2: will there be a border? If yes, the student should place his or her cardboard frame evenly on top of the sheet of 8 x10 paper and draw a line in pencil around the inside of the frame; then lift up the cardboard frame and set aside. There should be an even border around the sheet.

Step 3: Start with a directed drawing technique where the instructor speaks about each individual flower in detail. Depending on the age of the students, talk about the flowers and their colour, shapes, etc...don't go into too much detail at this moment in time. In this exercise the instructor will not be drawing a mock image for the students. This is important to keep the creativity in each individual child's final painting. While speaking about each of the flowers on hand, start to talk about the colours, colour blocking\* is important in this step, it provides an under layer to the painting which will further be established towards the end of the project.



Step 4: Once the students have finished with the painting portion of this project, while the water colour page is still wet give each student the option to sprinkle salt on their painting, the salt will absorb some of the water and turn some areas even white, the salt gives texture so the painting as well as more detail

Step 5: Continuing with directed drawing. Go into detail about the anatomy of the different flowers, this is where the students are able to use the thin markers to create the final layer of their piece. Drawing in stamen, petals, stems, leaves, etc...

Step 6: This is the final step. Glue the water colour piece to the frame. Once the piece is dry and complete, add a piece of string with glue to the back of the frame to be easily hung.

**\*Colour blocking:** The most efficient way to achieve a good composition and unity in a painting is to initially develop large color areas. Use paint that has been thinned with water. Students may colour block their entire page or just the solid shapes of their subject matter or both. Be sure to layer. With watercolour you use light colours diluted with water, and continue painting using progressively darker shades of colour.



## Continuous Line by Chloe Emerson

You will need:

- marker pens of all different colours (water soluble)
- a ruler
- tape
- an elastic band
- a sheet of white paper (letter size is fine)
- a display of objects; for example, instruments work well for line drawing

\*we use an odd number of objects, the golden rule, to create balance.

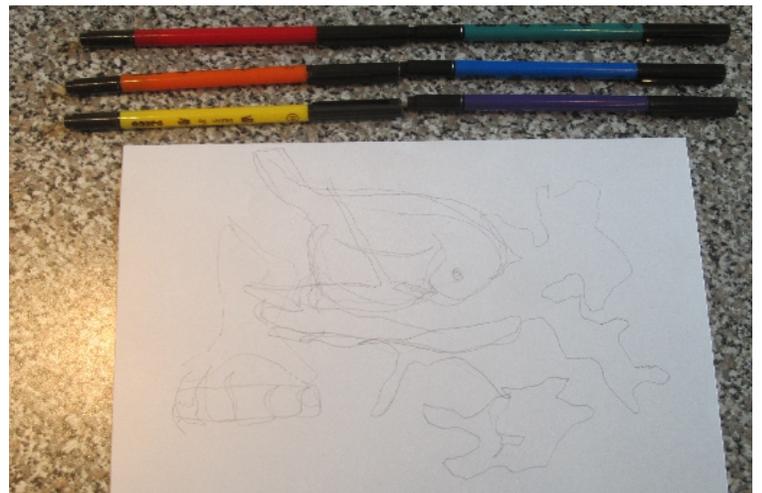
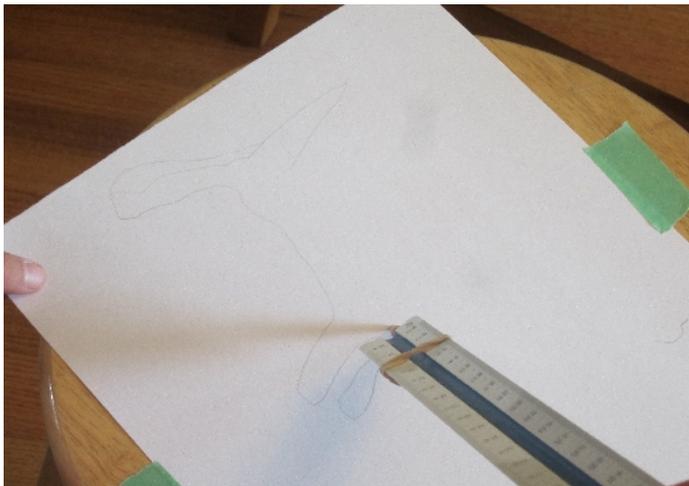


Step 1: Ask the students to bring 3 objects to class that are meaningful to them (They could also bring in pictures of objects.) For example, follow a theme “Highlights of my Summer” or “These are a few of my favourite things...”

Step 2: Tape a letter-size piece of blank white paper to the seat of each student's chair.

Step 3: The students set up their 3 objects in front of them on the desk.

Step 4: Use tape and/or elastic bands to attach a pencil to the back of the ruler.

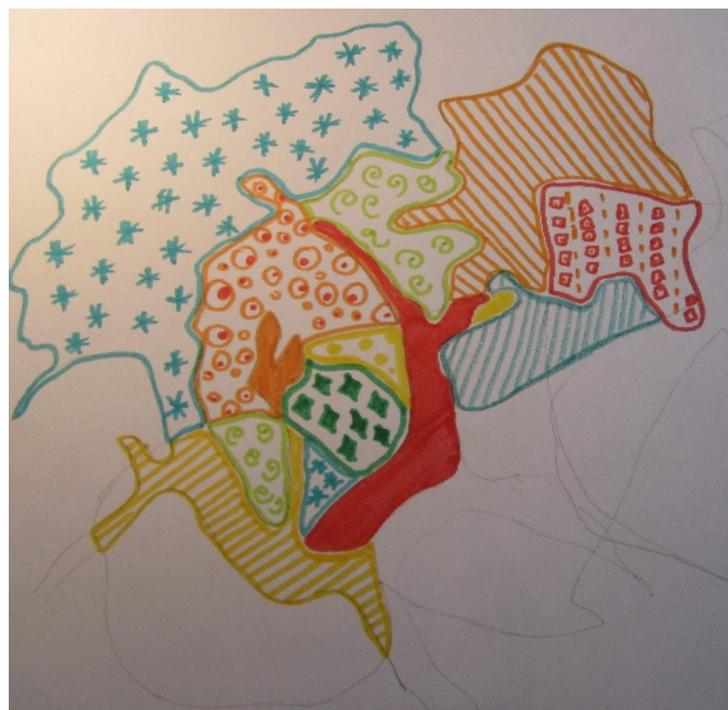
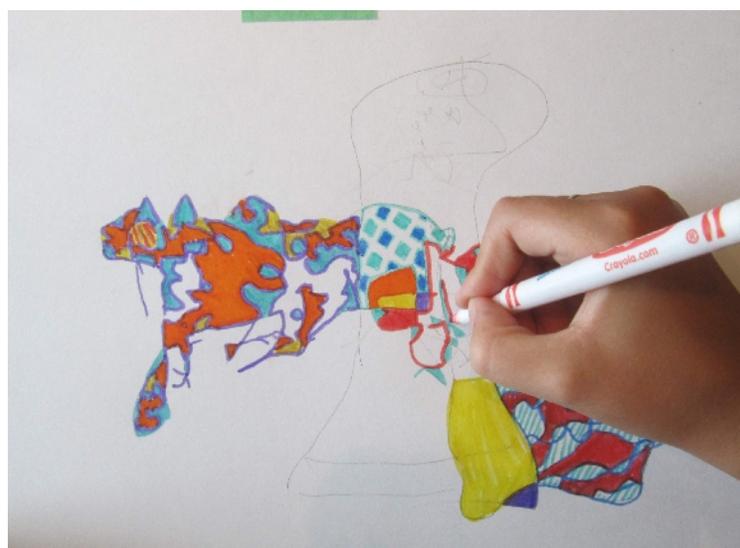
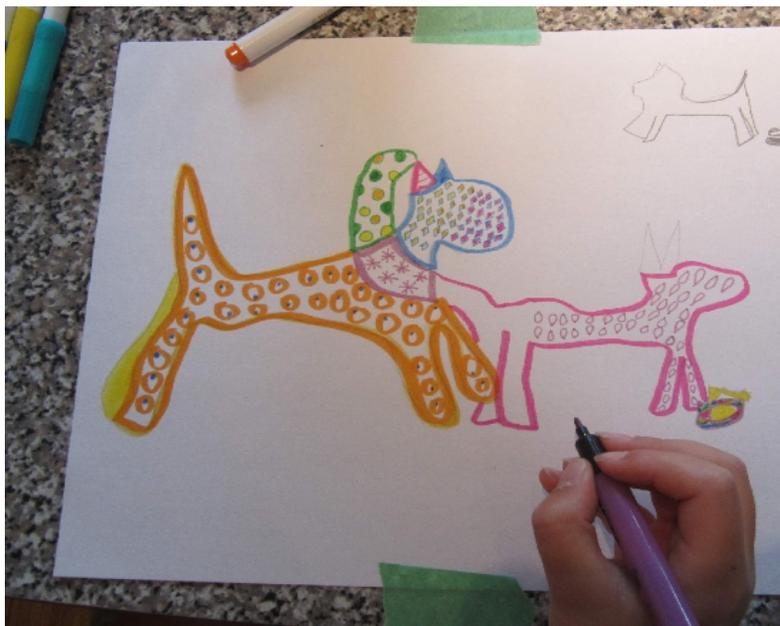


Step 5: Students should be standing up to draw, holding the far end of the long ruler/pencil. Attempt to draw the first image, following the outside lines and curves of the object without lifting the pencil. When the first object is complete, move on to the next object. The images should overlap by a quarter of the last image so that each image partially overlaps.

Step 6: Separate the coloured markers into cool colours and warm colours. You can start by selecting the cool colours and then talking about which warm colours would complement these.

Step 7: Once all three images are drawn, you will notice inside overlapping spaces. Use different patterns and shapes or blocks of colour to fill in the spaces. Use the warm/cool colours and complementary colours to create an interesting piece of abstract art.

Step 8: Students may use water and paint brushes to bleed the edges of selected lines to complete the project.



## Holiday project by Chloe Emerson

You will need:

- cotton balls or tissue paper cut up into squares
- liquid glue
- glue stick
- construction paper cut up into many different sizes
- blank sheet of construction paper, 8 x10 minimum (different shades of blue)
- different coloured construction paper scraps
- scissors

Step 1: Give students cotton or tissue paper scraps, liquid glue, circular construction pieces in a selection of different sizes and coloured construction paper scraps

Step 2: Students cover the circular pieces with glue and then paste on the cotton or tissue paper. Use the coloured construction scraps to cut out eyes, scarves, buttons, arms, etc. In this way, students can piece together a series of snowmen. Put aside and let dry.

Step 3: Each student must decide on which blank coloured blue piece of construction paper they would like to use for their background

Step 4: Work with fingerpaints in this step, create a winter landscape/scene by making snowflakes in white paint in the sky. Also use construction paper cut outs to create trees

Step 5: Finally, have the students use glue stick to apply their snowmen to the page

Each student should end up with a family of snowmen in different sizes and a winter scene of snowflakes layered onto a coloured blue background of their choosing!