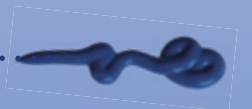


# **PAINT**

**Ideas for Art Series  
Resource for Teachers  
by Sarah Deroles**

ISBN Numbers etc



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# Introduction

## Successful art

Art is used in so many ways in the class room - as part of learning to read, as a follow up to a social studies lesson and of course as an art lesson.

However some children are easily discouraged by art as they may have been frustrated by not having the success they wanted in the past and may believe they do not have the ability to be successful at art. Of course like anything there will be a range of artistic abilities in a class. So that all children have the opportunity to succeed at art there are many techniques in this book that work no matter what the child's artistic ability. They are also fun and demonstrate to all the children the many different effects that paint can create.

The following are what I call successful art techniques ...

- Soap Flake Sculptures
- Fabric Paint Hand Prints
- Painting with Balls
- String Pulls
- Paint Dribbles
- Mirror Painting
- Splatter Pictures
- Pulled Apart
- Glitter Glue
- Paint Runs
- Leaf Prints

## Focus on detail

It has always amazed me the huge difference in artwork that results when particular attention is made to focusing on detail. This is one of the major keys to really great artwork at all ages. It does not mean that the artist tries to create a photo correct image, it means that they have actually stopped to look at and think about what they are painting.



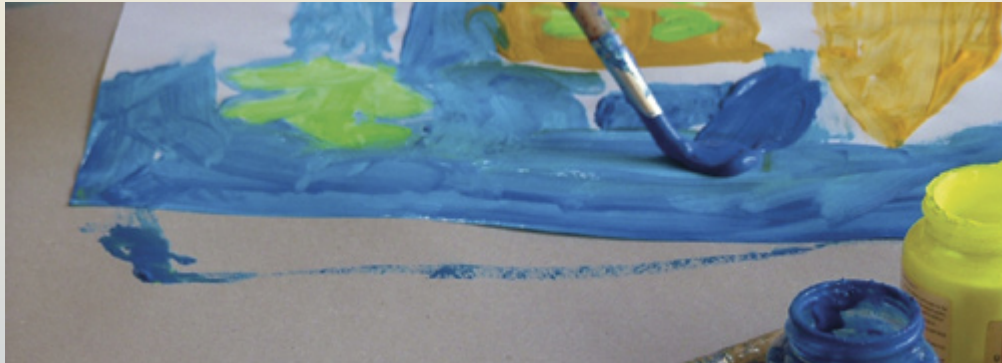
Think of the difference between the symbol that most people draw if just asked to draw a house and what would be drawn if a sketch was made while looking at house and studying the window frame and the shape of the roof and where the door was in comparison to the windows, and even if the house has a chimney.

Focusing the children on what they are about to paint will really enhance the learning and creative outcome.

## Take care

All the techniques described in this book need adult supervision to ensure maximum fun and also safety. Extra care should be taken when younger children are participating, especially if sharp materials and small objects are being used.





## Using paint

Paint, with just different sized brushes and paper, provides huge opportunities for experimenting and different effects. Using a topic based approach will result in many wonderful paintings in the classroom. However this book explores different paint methods - it illustrates many different ways of using paint. This helps the teacher looking for a way to increase interest in art and provide a variety of techniques.

As well as the instant success many of these techniques provide, they also in many cases control the outcomes the children can achieve. Limiting what the children use will introduce a new technique or style they may use in more traditional paintings. The easiest way of doing this is to limit the colours provided or change the usual shape of the paper. Other controls to try are to limit the time available, to paint with the hand not usually used, even not looking at the actual painting while creating it. You will enjoy some of the surprisingly effective 'raw' results. It is also very liberating for the artist as they do not have to create a recognisable image.

## Experimenting

It is important with any new technique that the children have more than one try at it. The first time will show them what to expect and from that experience they can control what happens next time. It also allows the children to experiment without worry of failure. Experimenting is also an essential part of learning about making art and just as important as any resulting artwork.



## Follow Up Art

A lot of work is put into planning a language or social studies lesson. The children learn a lot and are interested in that topic. A great way of rounding off a lesson and using that interest in a creative way is to do some follow up art work. To do that the methods need to suit creating a picture, and as the focus is not usually art then they need to be fairly easy to master.

Of course that may not be necessary in all cases but for general follow up artwork the methods listed here are suitable for creating a picture ...



- Paste and Paint
- Gladwrap Paintings
- Textured Paint
- Scraped Paint
- Straw Painting
- Metallic Paint
- Powder Paint and Glitter
- Cotton Bud Painting
- Wet Paper
- Window Painting
- Fabric Painting

## Art skills

Many of the techniques in this book are great to use in the art program. The techniques that I have listed here are not all difficult but they do enable very creative outcomes. Many also involve revisiting the artwork which is an important part of developing art skills ...

- Paint Tones
- Paint and Wash
- Paint Wash Off
- Watercolour Pencils
- Paint Resist
- PVA Glazed Paint
- Impasto Powder Paint

## Age Levels

Although there are many techniques that are traditionally used by certain age groups, like finger painting in the preschool. I have not tried to categorize any of the techniques by age as in almost all cases all ages can use the technique at some level. Different ages will need different input and will achieve quite different outcomes but as long as the child is not frustrated by the technique then they will gain something from it. So I have left it to the teacher who knows their class the best, to read what is involved in each technique and decide what is suitable for their artists.



# Paint at Home

All of the ideas in this book are very suitable for doing at home. All the materials are easily found at bookshops or stationery outlets. Collecting a few other items will help make painting at home easy and successful, with little or no mess.



A plastic tablecloth with newspaper on top protects surfaces - or take it all outside! Children can wear protective aprons but they often get in the way. Normal clothes that are OK with a few extra colours on them are the easiest - just roll up their sleeves.



Put just a little paint out at a time, it is easy to add more if needed. If only small amounts are used there is very little opportunity for mess. The aim is to use all the paint, once it has gone it is also a good way to bring the painting session to an end.



Water for cleaning brushes is not at all necessary. The water soon becomes very muddy and makes the paints and painting muddy too. Also if it is tipped over it can make a mess. Instead either have lots of brushes for the colours, or let the same brush be used in all colours. A little mixing will happen which adds to the depths of colour on the painting. If the children do not like their colours mixing up you may need to wash the brushes for them from time to time.



A useful thing to have on hand is a wet rag for cleaning hands before children leave the painting area and for any messes.



Also have a place ready to place the finished masterpieces. They can be spread on the table on newspaper, pegged up on the line or held down outside with rocks.



But the most important element for a successful painting session is a parent right there to keep brushes on paper, to keep the paint in one place and to witness the fun!



# Materials

Paint is the most versatile art material around. Paint is also available in a consistency that ranges from almost water to a thick paste. Add in different brushes and sizes of canvas and the potential variety of painting is huge. The methods in this book use materials that are readily available to teachers such as the FAS brand of products that have been used in New Zealand schools for over 30 years.



## Student Acrylic

FAS Student Acrylic is a versatile, high grade, rapid drying and non-toxic acrylic paint with the warm and cool primary colour system for understanding colour. It allows students to develop varied and sophisticated adult painting techniques because it has the body and consistency of an artists' acrylic. The colours are made from lightfast (non-fading) pigments. It is also adhesive which can be useful.



## Poster Paint



FAS Super Tempera is a safe and non-toxic high-grade poster paint. It is water based so it can be diluted with water and washes up easily. No shaking or stirring required, it does not separate or spoil. Dries to an opaque, matte finish. Full range of 45 colours includes metallic, skin tone shades and fluorescent colours that magically glow when displayed under ultra- violet light. NB: Tempera; means temporary water soluble paint. Best suited for non-permanent painting.

## PVA Glue



This glue has so many uses in an art program. As well as for collage, this strong glue mixes well with paints and other materials to create a medium that can be thin or thick, but is always adhesive. This is great as it will hold quite large lumps of material together and objects can also be added to the artwork while the 'paint' is still wet.

## Powder Paint

FAS Powder Paint is a top-grade wash-off opaque tempera paint in powder form. It is easily mixed with water to make an economical paint and it has a long shelf life. It can also be used in other ways as illustrated in this book. Tip: More water in your mix makes it easier to wash out of children's clothes.



## Textile Ink

Fastex Textile Ink is a non-toxic heat setting ink which when properly applied will be colourfast, dry cleanable, washable and suitable for most fabrics. Ideal for creating designs on an item that can be worn or used around the house, takes the artwork to a new and exciting level for children. It is best suited to any fabric that can be ironed at a hot setting.





## Brushes

The variety of brushes available are huge. For children a reasonable sized brush to start with is best, it will hold enough paint to make a satisfying mark. As children get older they will need a range of brush sizes and also types. Soft brushes for watery paints and thicker bristles for paint with texture. If a variety of brushes are available for children to choose from they will be able to experiment with them and choose the type they prefer.

## Surfaces

The type of surface painted on can make a big difference to the type of outcome. Reams of photocopy paper are great for many artworks but cartridge will give a much better result if lots of time is going to be spent on the artwork. But paper is only one option - glass is beautiful to paint on it is so smooth, hessian gives a painting instant texture. There is also found materials that can be used like bark and stones.



## Hands, fingers and feet

This is certainly a method of applying paint that all children should experience. Especially for younger children this is a method where the experience is more important than the result. However even older children can make effective finger paintings. Also a hand and foot print are very effective art symbols that can be used by all ages.

## Objects

Finding many objects for applying paint is a great exercise. Artists have always experimented with applying paint in different ways as many materials can give an effect that cannot easily be made with a brush. A popular example is using rag rolling and sponges to apply paint.

## Bottles

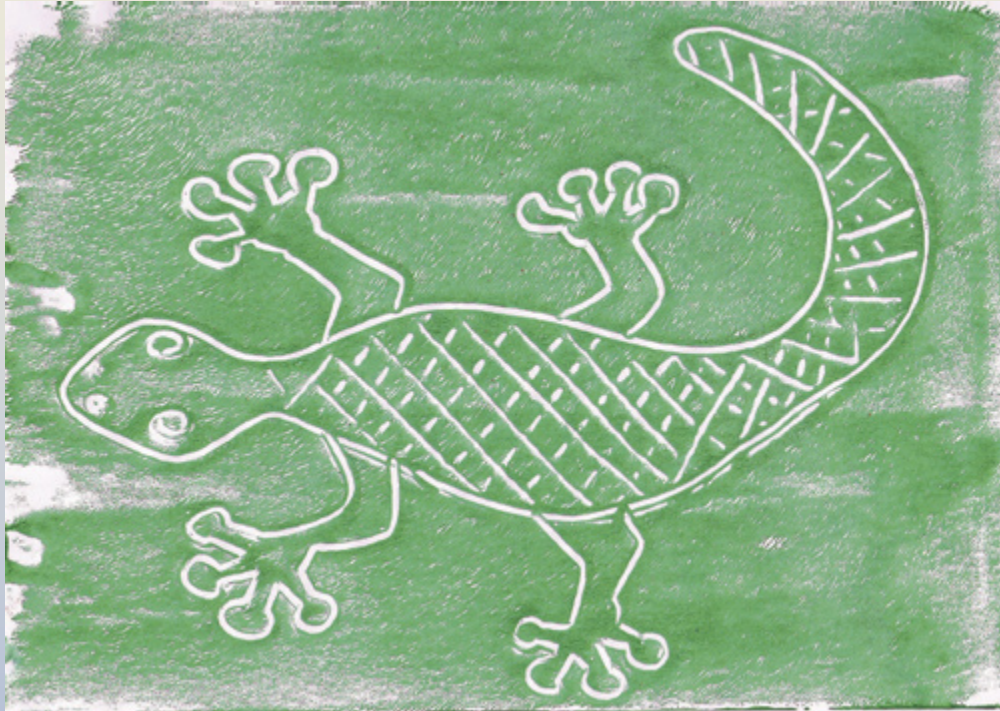
It is worthwhile making sure the art materials have some 'squeeze' bottles for dribbling paint out. As well as making dribble lines these bottles also enable blobs of paint being applied without needing a paintbrush. Another useful bottle is a spray bottle. These are easily recycled from cleaning bottles and can be used to apply runny paint as a spray.



Please note that paint intended for school use has no preservatives in it. If it becomes contaminated with sticks, dirt, anything at all! it will easily breed bacteria so it is best to pour out only the amount of paint that you need and never put brushes etc in the paint bottle.



# Finger / Cotton Buds



## Materials

POWDER PAINT

CELLULOSE PASTE

COTTON BUDS OR FINGERS

## Recommended Paint

FAS POWDER PAINT

FAS CELLULOSE PASTE

Mix the powder paint and paste together to make a thick textured paint that has a lovely smooth feel. Paint on its own can also be used.

Paint the mixture onto a piece of paper (or a plastic surface). Make a design in the paint by moving it around with the cotton buds, cardboard, twigs, toy cars, feathers or fingers.

A print can be taken from this design and both pieces of paper kept or the base piece can be repainted and reworked for a further print.



1. Spread the paint.



2. Move the paint around with the cotton bud.



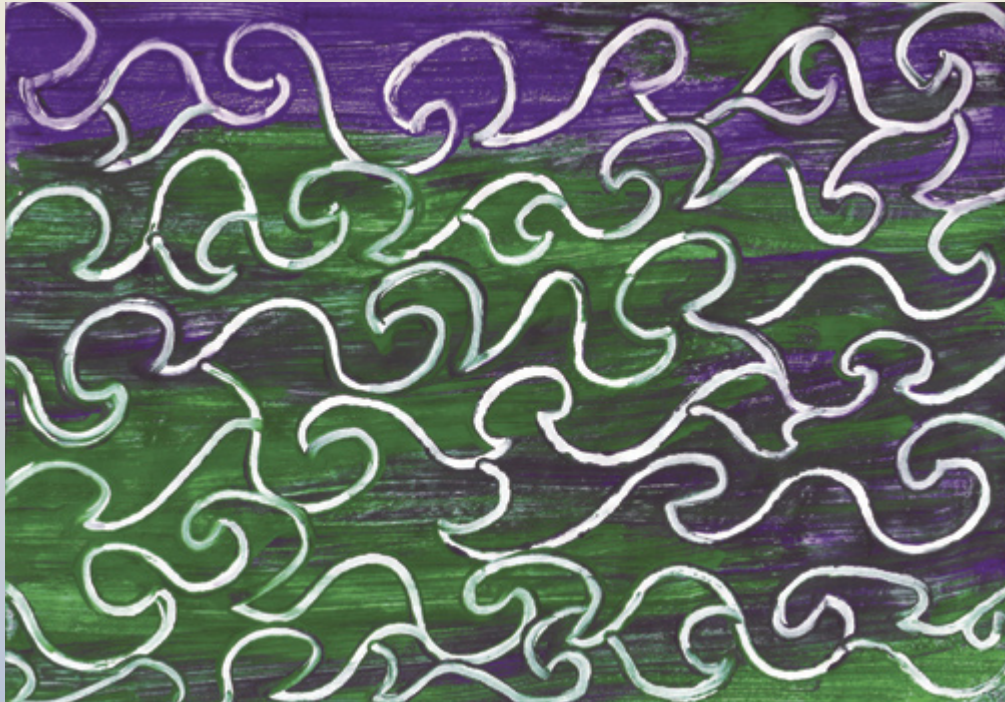
3. Take a print.

## Twin Pictures

Use the finger or cotton bud painting method to create two pictures that are the mirror image of each other. Spread the paint on to one half of a piece of folded paper and draw a face into the paint. Take a print with another piece of paper. Both pictures are kept and displayed together. They can be titled twin, shadow or my secret friend pictures.



# Paste and Paint



## Materials

PAINT

CELLULOSE PASTE

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

FAS SUPER TEMPERA

FAS CELLULOSE PASTE

This is another form of finger painting. Paste is spread over the entire page and while it is still wet, powder paint is smoothed on top of that. The paint can be applied in stripes and a pattern can be scraped through the layers of paint and paste to reveal the colour of paper beneath. Fingers or the end of the paintbrush are easily available scraping tools.

The children could also paint a picture on top of the paste and scrape the details into that.

1. Draw a picture into the paste and paint.



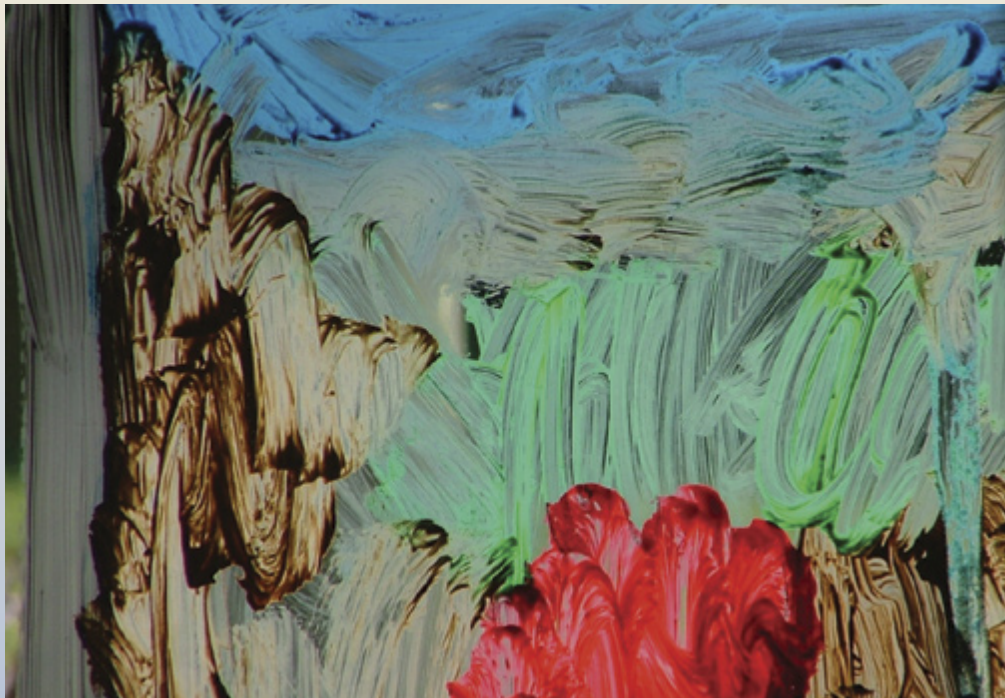
2. Press a clean sheet onto the picture.



3. Peel back to reveal the two images.



# Window Painting



## Materials

POWDER PAINT

WINDOWS

## Recommended Paint

FAS SUPER TEMPERA

FAS POWDER PAINT

Glass is a beautiful surface to paint on. Super tempera or powder paints are the easiest to remove as they flake off easily and also break down in water. Before the children start painting on the windows either paint a frame for them to paint in or mask off the edges of the glass so that paint does not get on the window frames.

1. Start with a frame.



2. Spread the paint.



3. Enjoy the picture from inside and out.



# Impasto Powder Paint



## Materials

POWDER PAINT (DRY)

PVA (WHITE) GLUE

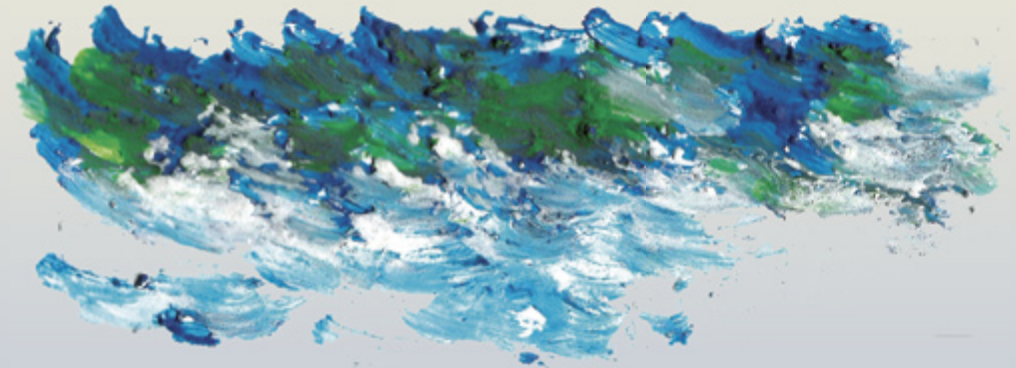
## Recommended Paint

FAS POWDER PAINT

FAS PVA GLUE

Impasto is an Italian word that means very thick painting and finished surface. Usually the domain of expensive paints. PVA glue is an extremely versatile product and can make powder paint into a thick impasto like paint with some properties similar to oil paints. The paint is made by mixing the dry powder paint with the glue. The rough proportions are 2 to 1, two amounts of glue to one amount of powder paint. The resulting paint is suitable for applying with a knife and dries with a great texture, bright colours and a shine. Apply with a palette knife.

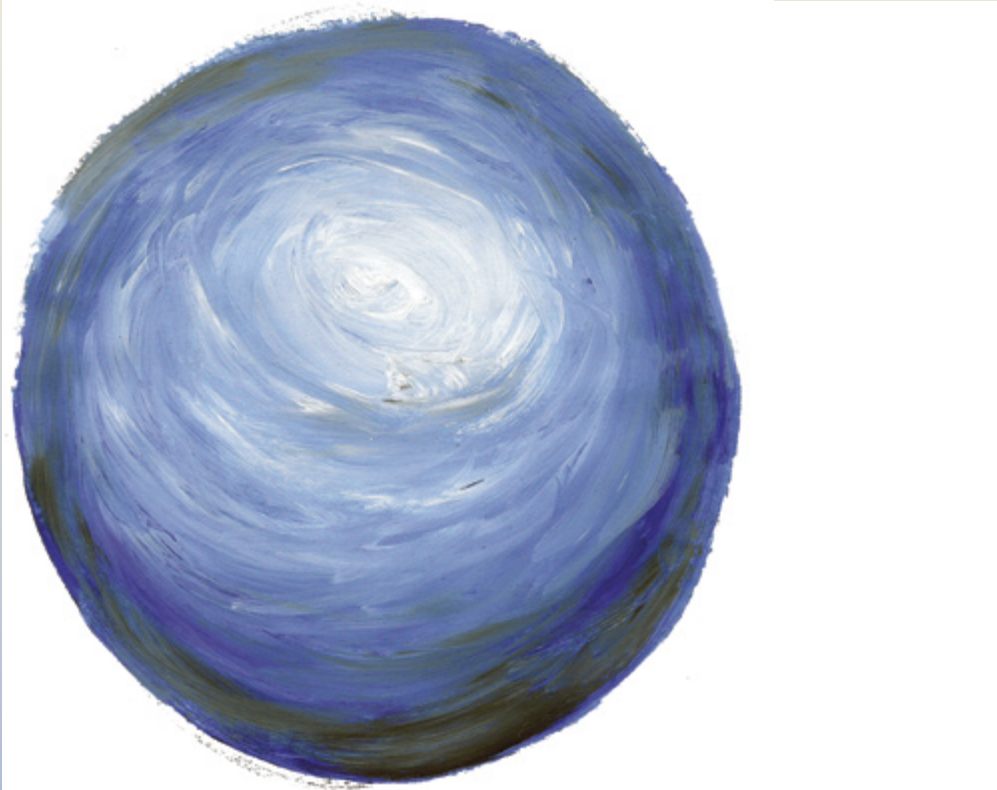
## Landscape



This paint gives such a wonderful texture to the artwork. It does not suit realistic painting as it does not flow off the brush. But the rough texture it gives can create a lively effect of waves, or grass, or leaves.



# Paint Tones



## Materials

BLACK PAINT / WHITE PAINT

ONE OTHER COLOUR PAINT

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

An infinite range of tones can be created by adding black or white to paint. Without prompting, children will often mix black and white in with the colours they are using. However limiting them to just one colour and black or white helps them see the range possible.

Give each student just one brush and no water, this means that they will need to mix their paint on the page as they apply it. Practicing by painting a sphere first will help them concentrate on just the technique.

## Tonal Still Life

This method really suits a still life, when the subject keeps still long enough for all the curves and shadows to be detailed. Also if the subject is simple then the shading will be easier to focus on.

It is easier and still very effective if just one colour and black and white are used for the painting, no matter how many colours the actual object may have. This enables the artists to focus on just the tones of the object.

Suggest to the children that they paint the dark colours first.



# Metallic Paint



## Materials

METALLIC PAINT

ACRYLIC PAINT

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

METALLIC PAINT

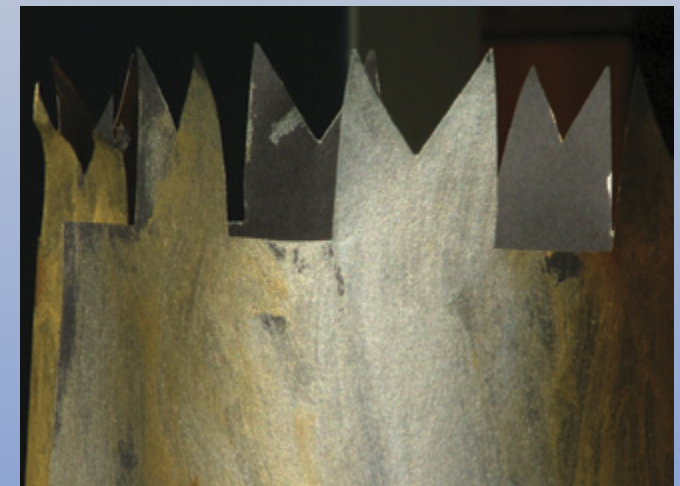
FAS SUPER TEMPERA

METALLIC PAINT

Using special paints like this from time to time gives children's artwork an added interest. The metallic paints can be limited to details added after a painting has been completed. This will help encourage the children to revisit their artwork which is an important part of developing their skills and also contributes to some fabulous artworks.

## Dress up

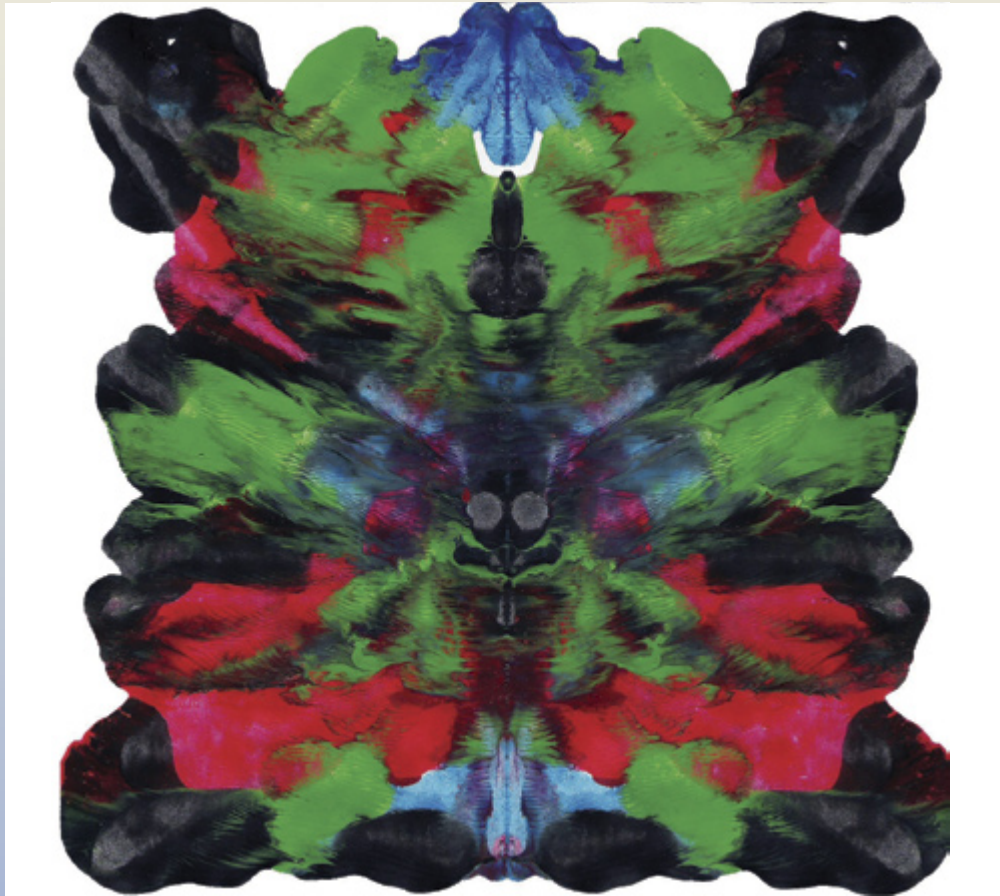
Metallic paint is perfect for any dress-up such as these crowns, or for robots and badges.



FAS Super Tempa Metallic Paint can also be rubbed and buffed. Use a soft cloth, tissue or your finger to polish and shine. The surface must be completely dry first.



# Mirror Picture



## Materials

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC PAINT  
BLACK FELT (OPTIONAL)

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

The piece of paper needs to be folded in half before painting begins. The paint is applied on one side of the folded paper. It can be applied with a brush for a more controlled effect or for a more random 'surprise' effect, dribble the paint out of a squeegee bottle. Fold the paper together again and gently press. When the paper is opened each side of the fold is a mirror image of the other.



1. Dribble on paint.



2. Fold the paper.



3. Open and Wow!

## Symmetrical Creature

Paint half of a creature on one side of a folded piece of paper. This can be quite a challenging itself! Fold the paper in half again and press together to make the complete creature. Make the paint quite thick and don't let it get dry before it is folded. Details can also be added later with a fine brush or pen.

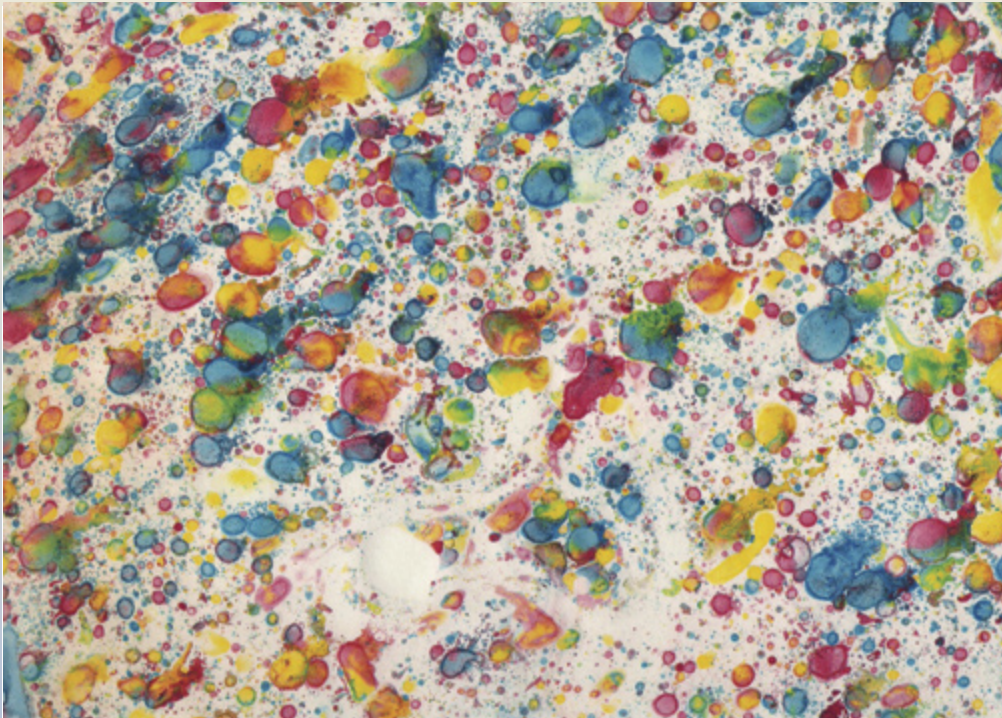


Paint or dribble some letters, made up or real, and then also fold this in half to create the name to go with the symmetrical creature.





# Marbling



## Materials

COOKING OIL

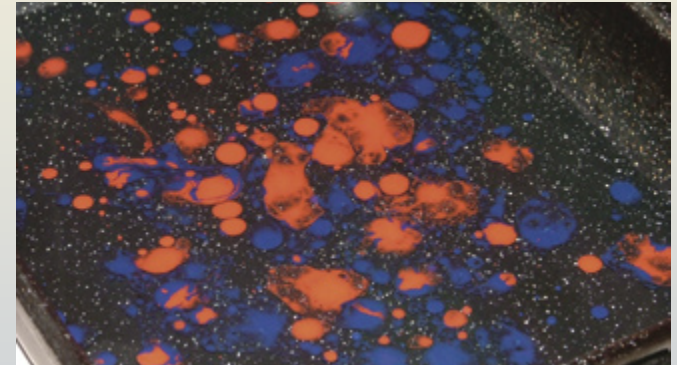
POWDER PAINT

DISH AND WATER

## Recommended Paint

FAS POWDER PAINT

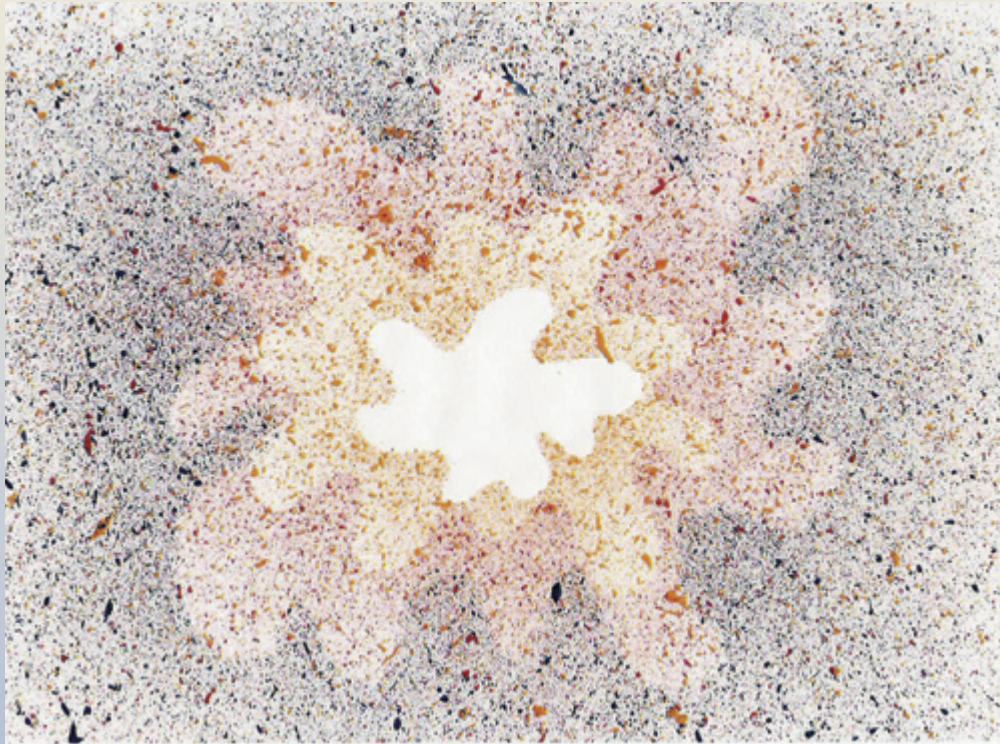
Mix a small amount of cooking oil with some powder paint. A couple of tablespoonfuls of mixture is enough. The proportions of oil to paint can be decided on and adjusted as the marbling takes place. Use a brush to shake drops of mixture onto the surface of the water in the tray. Gently stir the water to mingle the colours. Lay a piece of paper on the surface of the water to pick up the paint. Repeat the last step until the colour is fading, then add some more paint to the surface of the water.



Note that as the cooking oil seeps into all surrounding paper it is a good idea to keep any cooking oil marbling away from other work.



# Splatter Paint



## Materials

OLD TOOTHBRUSHES

PAINT

SHAPES (FOUND OR MADE)

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

FAS SUPER TEMPERA

This activity is lots of fun, just make sure that all splattering is aimed at the paper. Arrange the shapes on the paper. Then dip the brush in some acrylic or super tempera paint and flick the end of the brush with your finger. If you feel that this is too messy you can use a piece of cardboard instead of your fingers. The paint will flick off the brush and splatter onto the uncovered paper. When the paint is dry move the shapes and repeat with a different colour.

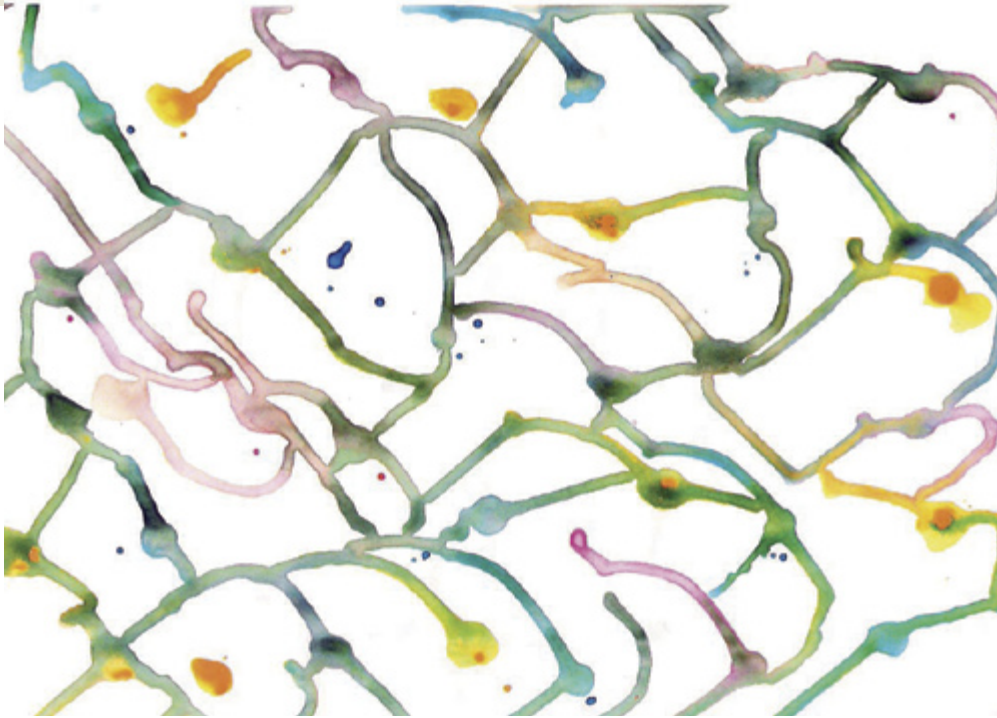
Make sure the children are wearing old or protective clothing and surfaces are covered with newspaper.

## Poster

This method is not great for detail but it is ideal for large format such as a poster or a background. Cut out letters for the splatter poster. Arrange them on the page and splatter away. The letters that have been splattered are also great to use as well.



# Paint Runs



## Materials

WATERY PAINT

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

FAS SUPER TEMPERA

FAS POWDER PAINT

This method creates lovely patterns. The paint is watered down and the very runny paint is dabbed onto some paper. A variety of colours can be used but as the colours all blend with each other not too many are needed. The paper is held up and tilted in all directions so that the paint runs all over the paper. As the paint also runs off the paper, ensure you have newspaper underneath.



1. Dribble the runny paint onto the paper.



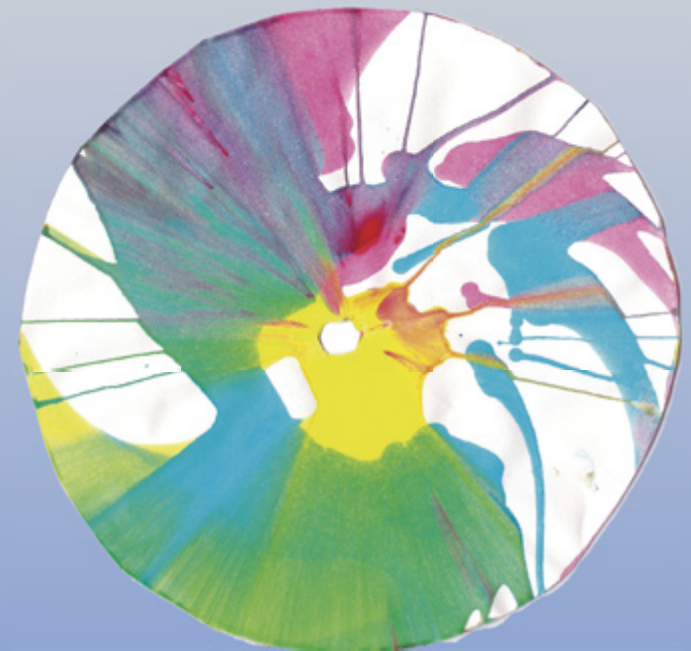
2. Move the paper around.



3. Let the drips run all over the paper.

## Lettuce Spinner

Put a piece of paper cut to size and place it in a lettuce spinner with the watery paint. The children spin to create a lovely pattern.



# Paint Resist



## Materials

ACRYLIC PAINT

OR WATERPROOF INDIAN INK

WATERY PAINT

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

FAS WATERPROOF INDIAN INK

If it is watered down enough, paint can be used in the place of dyes when a transparent effect is needed. The watery paint can be used over any picture made with a waterproof medium, such as acrylic paints, inks or even crayons. The effect is also different from that given by dyes, it has more texture to it.

Paint a picture with acrylic paint or waterproof ink. This will dry waterproof. Brush the very watery paint over the dry picture to add a contrast. Although tempera paints can also be used, acrylic paints give the best colour when watered down.



1. Paint with acrylic paint.



2. Leave the paint to dry.



3. Apply the wash.

## Skyline

A skyline is very effective as a silhouette. The children could draw a skyline from the neighbourhood or make one up. As a class project prepare a piece of paper for each student that has lines on each edge where they should start their skyline. Then when all the pictures are finished they can be joined up to make a continuous picture - very effective.



# Paint and Wash



## Materials

PAINT (BLACK IS THE EASIEST)

FINE BRUSH AND WATER

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

This is a reasonably advanced method, but once mastered it can be used to great effect. Paint the details of the picture with black acrylic paint, using a fine brush. Using black saves decisions on which colours to use and how to blend them. While the paint is still wet use a brush and water to pick up the colour from the black lines and shade with it. This watery colour is the wash.

If the picture is a large and complex one you will need to paint and wash small areas so that the paint doesn't dry before you can shade it.

## Close Up

This method is excellent for painting details. Focusing on just one thing is a very important process that helps children think about what they are creating with their artwork.

A great subject for this close up study is a pair of shoes. They have lots of interesting shapes, but nothing too complex, and are usually very easy to find!



# Paint Wash Off



## Materials

WATERPROOF INDIAN INK

POWDER PAINT

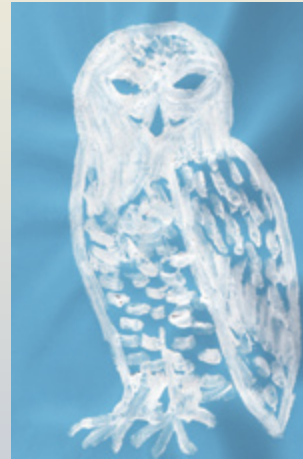
STRONG CARD

## Recommended Paint

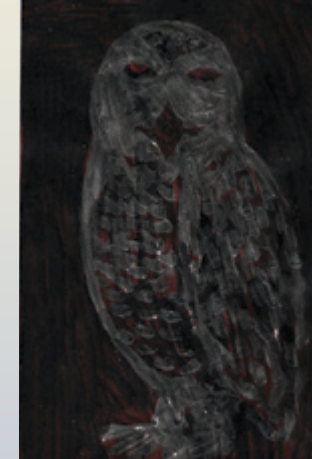
FAS WATERPROOF INDIAN INK

FAS POWDER PAINT

Mix the powder paint up thickly to make a barrier between the ink and the card. The paint is used to make a picture. Everywhere the paint goes will end up the colour of the card. This needs to be left until completely dry and then paint waterproof indian ink over the entire surface. Once again this needs to be left until dry. Once dry, place the card on the bottom of the sink and run water over the ink. This will loosen the paint and as the picture is gently rubbed the paint will wash away leaving the ink and spaces where the paint was.



1. Paint the picture with a thick mixture of powder paint.



2. Cover the dry paint with waterproof indian ink.



3. Gently wet the paint, as it dissolves it will also lift off the ink.

## Night Time

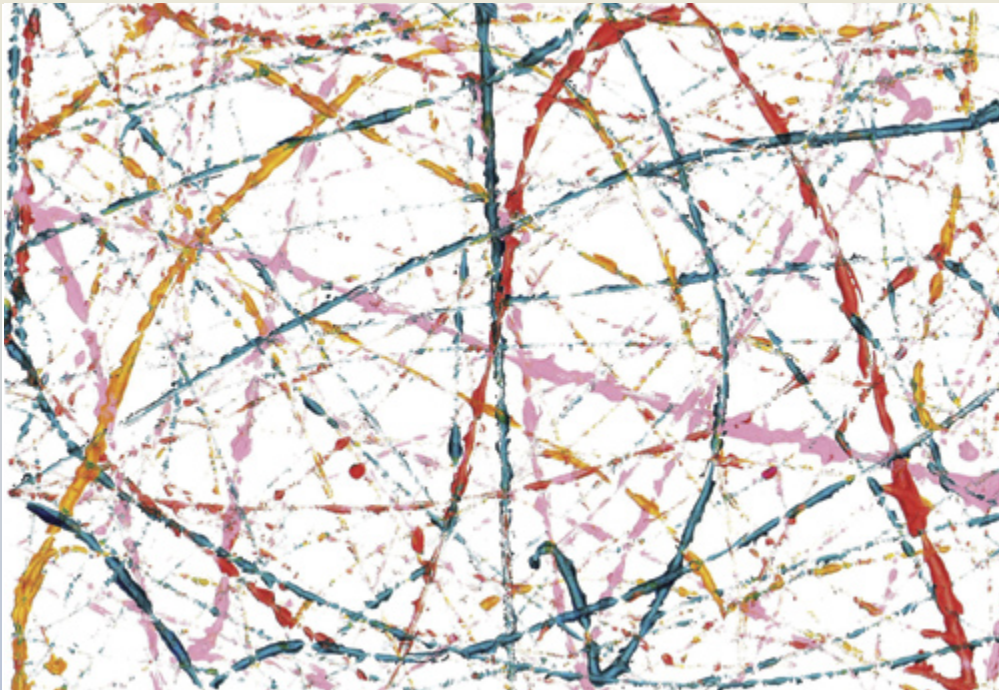
This method really suits a night time scene or creature - it has an almost moonlit effect.



The choice of blue card enhances the night effect. When the paint and ink is washed off some of the paint can be left on so that it adds another colour to the artwork.



# Painting with Balls



## Materials

MARBLES, GOLF BALLS ETC

BOX FOR THE PAPER

PAINT

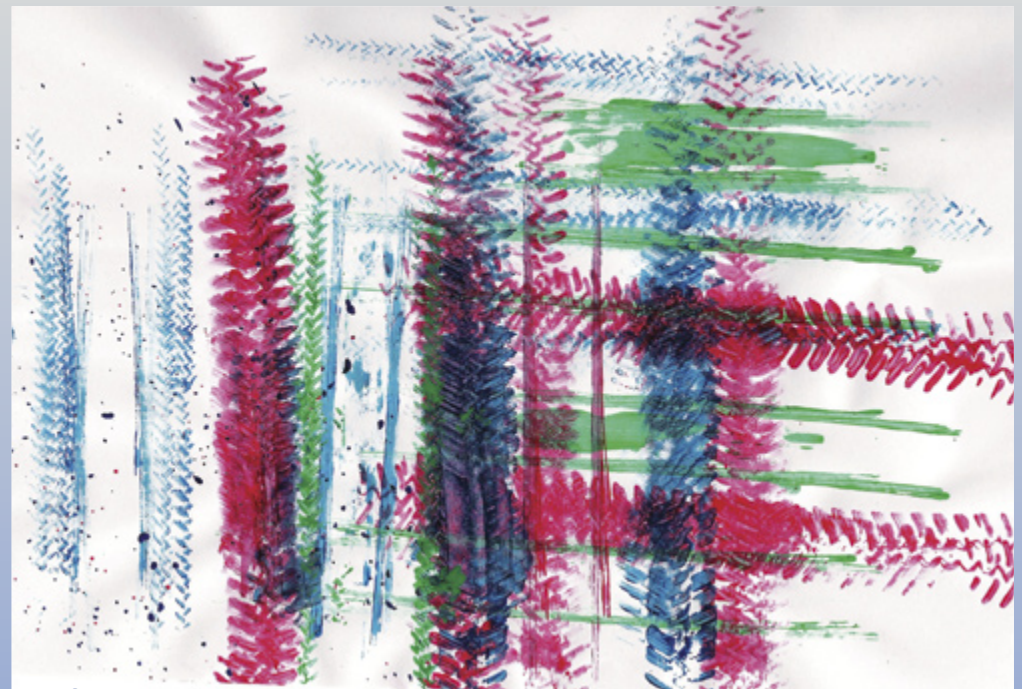
## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

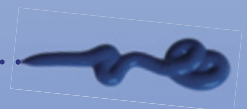
This is a 'great fun' activity. Place some paper in the bottom of the box; it should fit without too much of a gap around the edges. Drip or dab some acrylic paint on the paper for the balls to roll through. The ball will leave a trail of paint where ever it goes.

## With Cars

A similar method is using toy vehicles that are driven in paint and then on paper. Different toy vehicles have a variety of tread patterns too which add to the effect. With this variation on the method there is much more control over where the paint goes.



A fun challenge for older children would be to draw a track first, to try to follow with the painted marbles.



# Palette Paints



## Materials

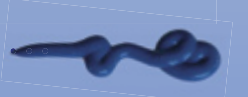
PALETTE PAINTS

BRUSH AND WATER

These are powder paint in a cake form, they last for ages and can give a very bright colour. The colour is picked up by working a little water into the surface of the paint. The watercolour type paint can be used to cover areas with 'flat' colour or used to shade and blend.

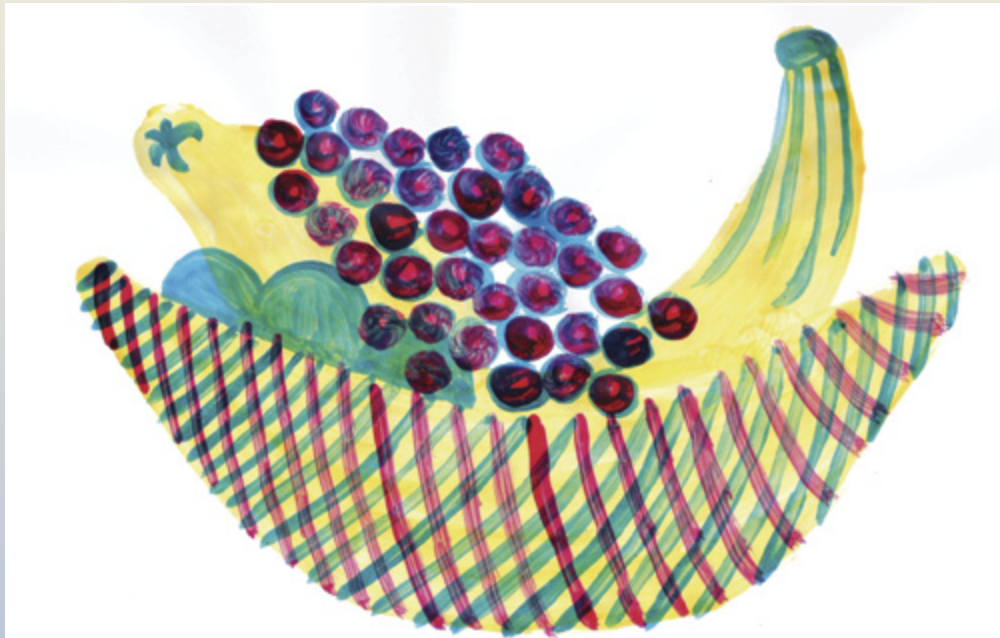
## Pop Art

These paints give a very flat colour which is ideal for a poster effect. To stimulate some great ideas perfect for this technique show the children some examples of 'Pop' artwork by artists such as Roy Leichenstein.





# Glazed Paint



## Materials

PVA (WHITE) GLUE

ACRYLIC PAINT

WATER

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

FAS PVA GLUE

This method creates a glossy transparent paint. Water is added to the acrylic paint to make it transparent, PVA glue is added to make the mixture glossy. The order that the paint, water and glue are mixed is not important. But it is important to add plenty of white glue, otherwise the paint will be dull.

It is most effective if the lighter colours are painted first and if the colours are left to dry between layers. While it is still wet the glaze is opaque and has a pastel colour. It dries bright and transparent.

## Patterned

The children choose or design a pattern such as lines, circles or stars. Using the lightest coloured glaze they paint the element of their pattern all over the paper.



Once this has dried they repeat the element of their pattern with the next colour.



Finally they repeat the element with the darkest colour.



# Plasticwrap Painting



## Materials

PLASTIC WRAP (GLADWRAP)

PAINT

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

This is a very simple and clean method of displaying paintings on windows. The only difficult part is laying the plastic wrap flat. This can be done by wrapping the plastic around a piece of card, remember to leave enough to fold over on top of the painted area. Once the plastic wrap is flat paint acrylic paint onto one half of it with a brush or squeegee bottle. Then fold the other half of the plastic over and press together.

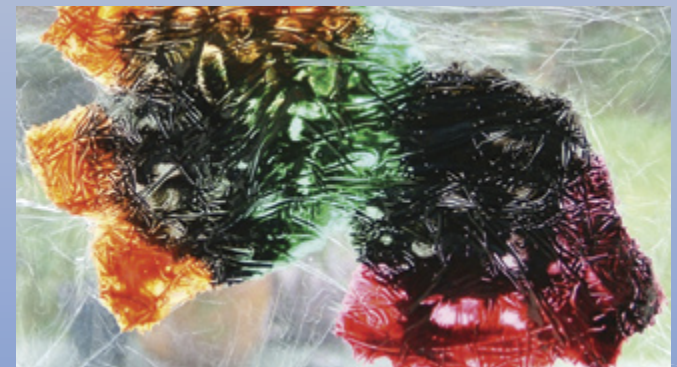
1. Dab the paint onto the plastic wrap. Fold the plastic wrap over to sandwich the paint in between.



2. Squash and push the paint around.



3. This sealed picture can then be pressed onto a window. When you are ready to change the display just peel the plastic wrap off.



# Fabric Painting



## Materials

FABRIC PAINTS OR INKS

PILLOWCASES OR

T-SHIRTS OR

CUSHION COVERS

## Recommended Paint

FAS FASTEX TEXTILE INK

FAS Textile Ink is a non-toxic heat setting ink which when properly applied will be colourfast, dry cleanable, washable and suitable for most fabrics. Ideal for creating designs on an item that can be worn or used around the house. It takes the artwork to a new and exciting level for children. It is best suited to any fabric that can be ironed at a hot setting, iron the design on the opposite side.

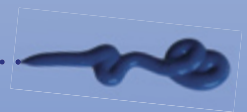
The ink can be applied with a brush, hands, printed on with vegetables or even rolled on. It is better to paint thinly, or use two coats of ink to build up a deeper colour.

Note, do not thin with water, use Fastex extender.

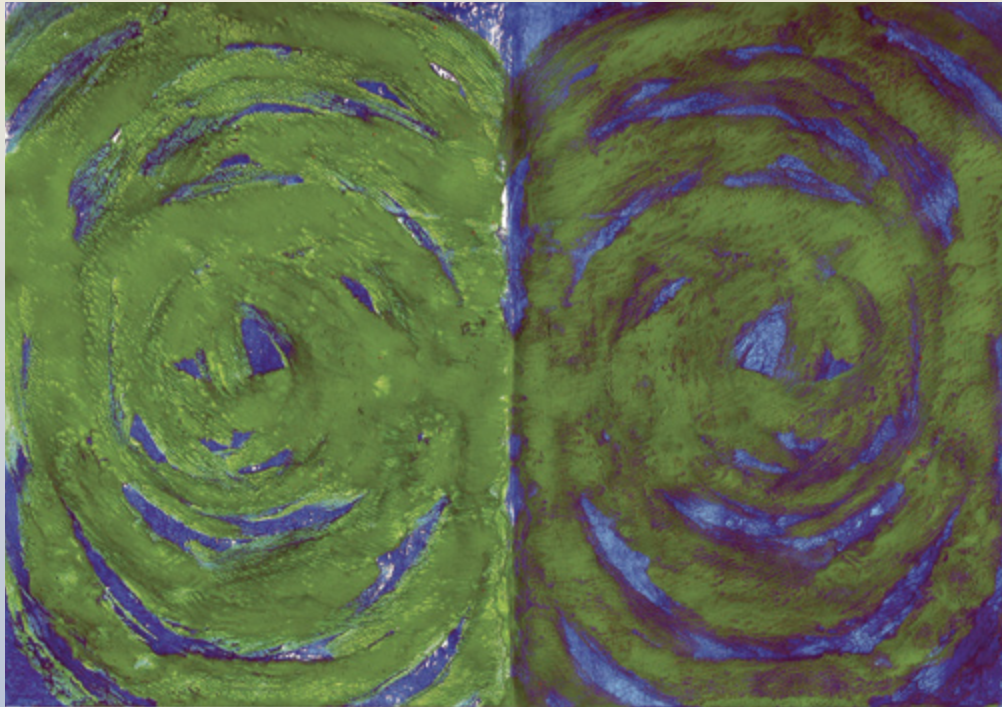
## Hands On

Because fabric moves and stretches it is harder to paint on fabric with a brush than on paper. Hand prints are a very effective design and they are also easier to apply to all fabric surfaces.

Line the T-shirt or pillowcase with newspaper so that the ink does not go through to the other side. Have a wet cloth or two handy for cleaning hands before they leave the painting area. Roll a small amount of FAS Fabric Inks out on a tray. The children press a hand on the paint and then onto the fabric. Use different colours and overlap the prints.



# Pulled Apart Paint



## Materials

THICK PAINT (TWO COLOURS)

TWO PIECES OF PAPER

## Recommended Paint

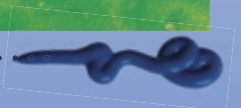
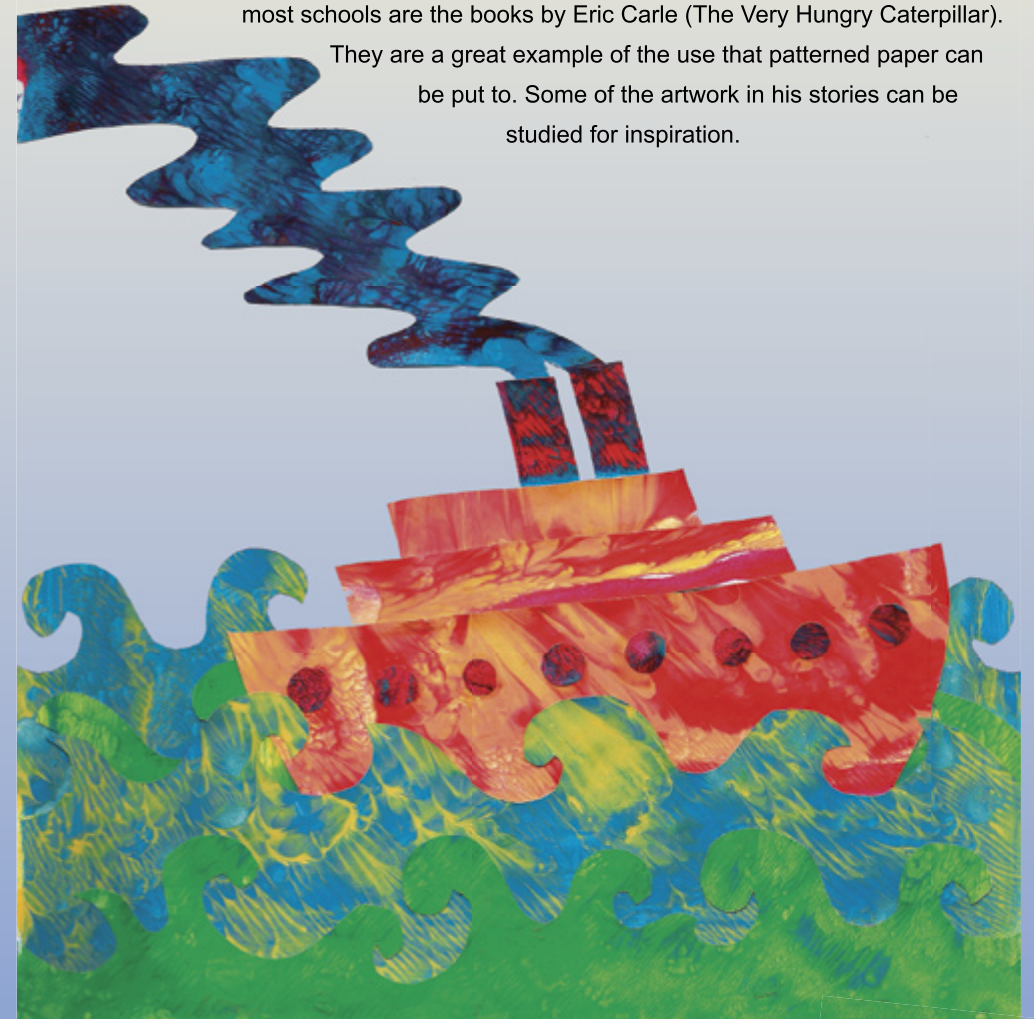
FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

FAS SUPER TEMPERA

This method creates a subtle textured surface. Paint each piece of paper with a reasonably thick layer of acrylic paint. Lay one piece on the other and press together. As you pull the paper apart, the paint forms the fabulous textures.

## Cut Outs

Many childrens books are illustrated using this method. An example found in most schools are the books by Eric Carle (The Very Hungry Caterpillar). They are a great example of the use that patterned paper can be put to. Some of the artwork in his stories can be studied for inspiration.



# Pulled String



## Materials

STRING

PAINT

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

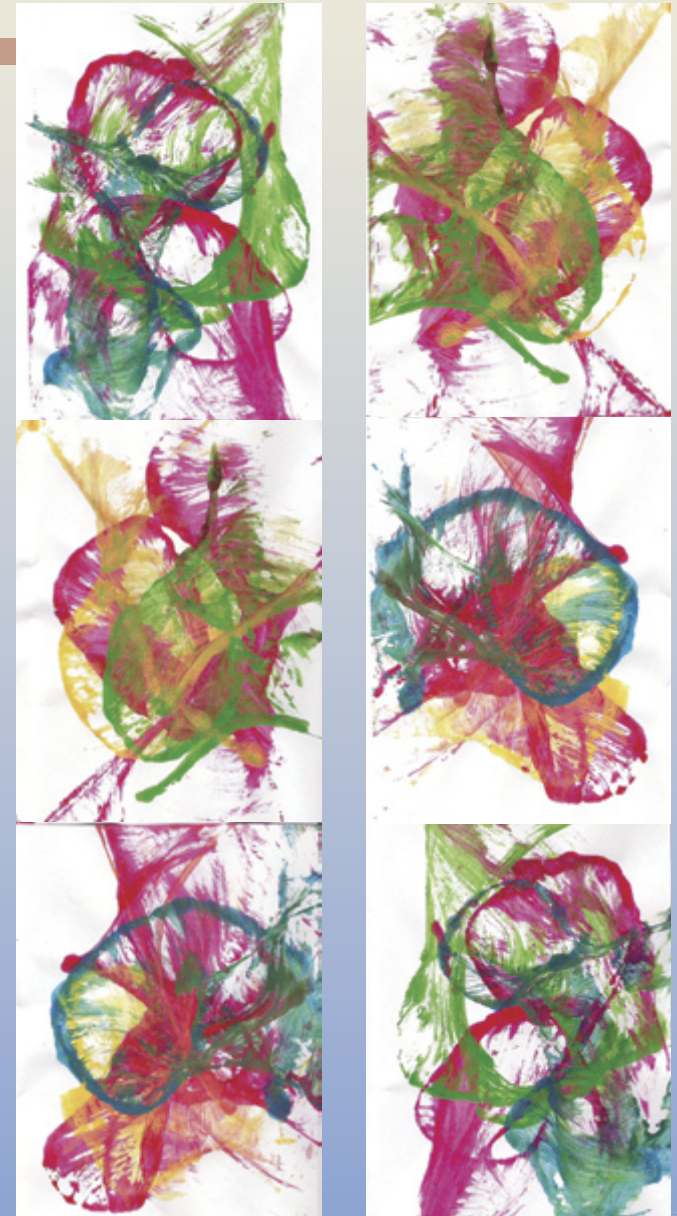
FAS SUPER TEMPERA

This is a very effective and easy activity. Three different colours of paint seem to give the best result. Any more and the colours become too dark and the patterns difficult to see. Fold the paper in half and immerse a length of string in one of the paint colours, use a paint brush to help coat the string. Arrange the string on one side of the paper, leave a bit over the edge of the paper then fold the paper together. With one hand on top of the paper pressing the paper together, pull the string out with the other hand. Repeat the process with another colour and a clean piece of string.

## Pairs

Although this is not an art application it is a great use for this artwork.

Once the string pictures are all dry, cut each pair in half down the fold line. Either display them mixed up for the children to match or play memory with the pairs of pictures.



# Roller Background



## Materials

LINO ROLLER

TRAY (FOR ROLLING PAINT)

PRINTING INK OR PAINT

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

FAS IMPASTO PAINT

FAS BLOCK PRINTING INK

This activity alters the surface of the paper. The rolling provides a framework, a different colour, and a texture to the paper. Load the paint onto a roller and then roll it out onto the paper. More than one colour can be used. This base can now be used as a basis for more artwork or as a background for display.

## Print Base

A roller background is the perfect way to create a print base for many types of printing. The print is given a lot more depth from the texture that is created by the roller, as well as the shape the roller creates if only part of the paper is rolled on.



# Scraped Paint



## Materials

ACRYLIC PAINT

PIECES OF CARD OR PLASTIC

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

This technique is simply scraping away the paint while it is still wet so that the paper shows through. If the painting is done straight onto white paper the effect is subtle as some of the paint soaks straight in to the paper and cannot be scraped away.

To achieve a stronger contrast paint the paper first to seal it and leave to dry before applying the next layer. Paint on the contrasting colours and scrape the patterns before the paint dries. As the first paint layer seals the surface it also makes the top layer dry glossy.

## Sampler

This is a method that really benefits from lots of experimenting. The process of experimentation is a very important art process. Have the children experiment by scraping through paint that is on plain white paper. After they have worked out some scraping methods that make marks that they like they can seal a couple of pieces of paper with a pale colour. Blocks of colour then need to be applied one at a time so that the paint can be scraped away before it dries. The experimenting process would have given the children an understanding of how fast that happens. These look almost like a patchwork quilt when displayed on the wall.



# Leaf Prints



## Materials

LEAVES

BRUSHES OR DABBERS

SCRAP PAPER

PAINT

## Recommended Paint

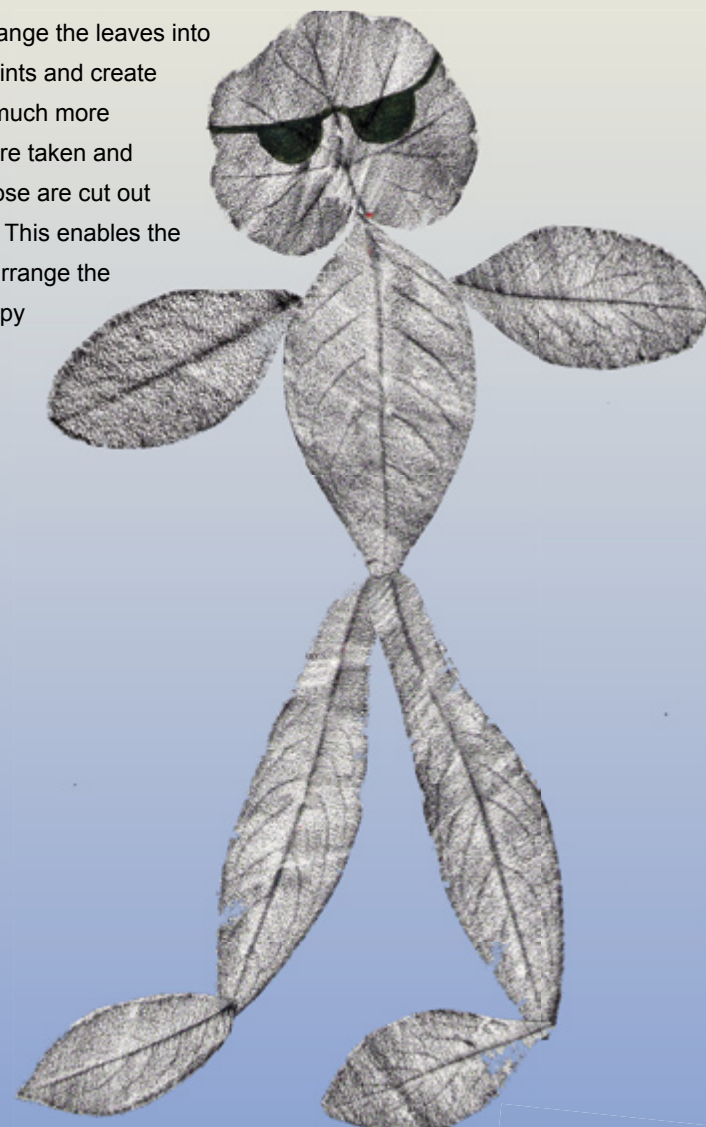
FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

FAS SUPER TEMPERA

This method of taking a print of a leaf shows all the veins and texture of the leaf in detail. Using a brush or a dabber, (scraps of material bunched up and secured with a rubber band) apply paint to one side of a leaf. Place the leaf face down on some paper, place some scrap paper on top and press gently (the scrap paper protects the print from fingerprints).

## Leaf Print Pictures

It is certainly possible to arrange the leaves into pictures as you make the prints and create a picture that way. But it is much more successful if a lot of prints are taken and then the good ones from those are cut out and arranged into a picture. This enables the children to arrange and re-arrange the leaf prints until they are happy with the design.



Never pour paint that has been exposed to leaves or feathers back into the original bottle.



# Dot Painting



## Materials

STRAW OR

COTTON BUDS

PAINT

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

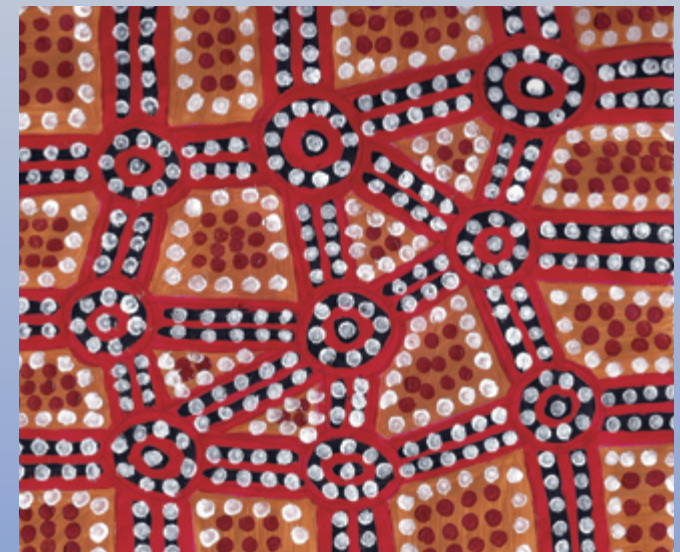
FAS SUPER TEMPERA

FAS POWDER PAINT

This is a novel way of applying paint. The end of a straw or cotton bud is dipped in some paint and then dotted on to the paper to make a picture. Young children can experiment with it. Older children are able to make very detailed pictures with a bit of planning.

## Aboriginal Art

This is a technique that is used to fantastic effect by many indigenous cultures. Looking at some examples of these art works will give the children some great ideas for creating designs. A combination of flat paint and the dots work really well.



# Watercolour Pencils



## Materials

WATERCOLOUR PENCILS

WATER

FINE BRUSH

This product is a very easy way for children of all ages to have success with watercolour.

The pencils are just like soft colouring pencils to use. Any sort of picture can be drawn and the drawing can be quite 'sketchy'. A wet brush is used to turn the pencil marks into paint.

1. Sketch using the watercolour pencils.



2. Brush the pencil marks with water.



3. Once dry, add more detail with a pencil.



# Glitter



## Materials

GLUE

GLITTER

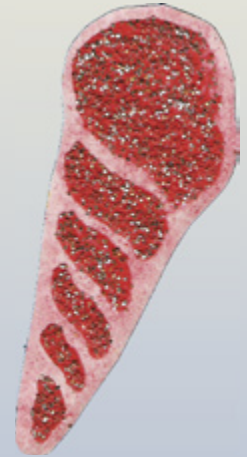
OR FAS GLITTER PAINT

This is an excellent way to handle glitter. With normal ways of using glitter, like sprinkling on to glue or paint, bits of glitter often flake off. With this method the glitter is mixed in with the glue, making a glitter paint. Use different coloured glitters to make different coloured glittered paint.

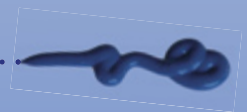
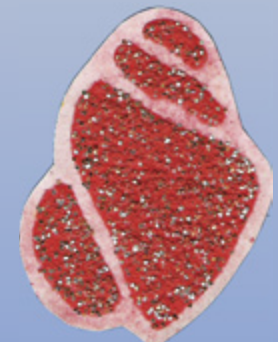
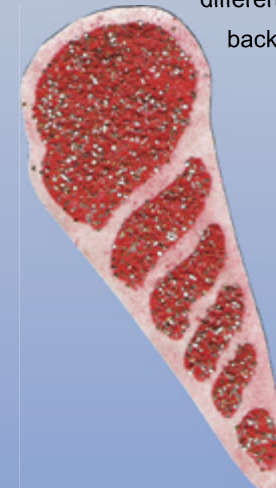
If PVA glue is used the glitter mixture will dry raised and very shiny, but it is harder to apply. Using a squeegee bottle is the best way to apply this mixture.

You can also use FAS Glitter Paint, it is non-toxic, bright shiny glitter in a coloured translucent paint base.

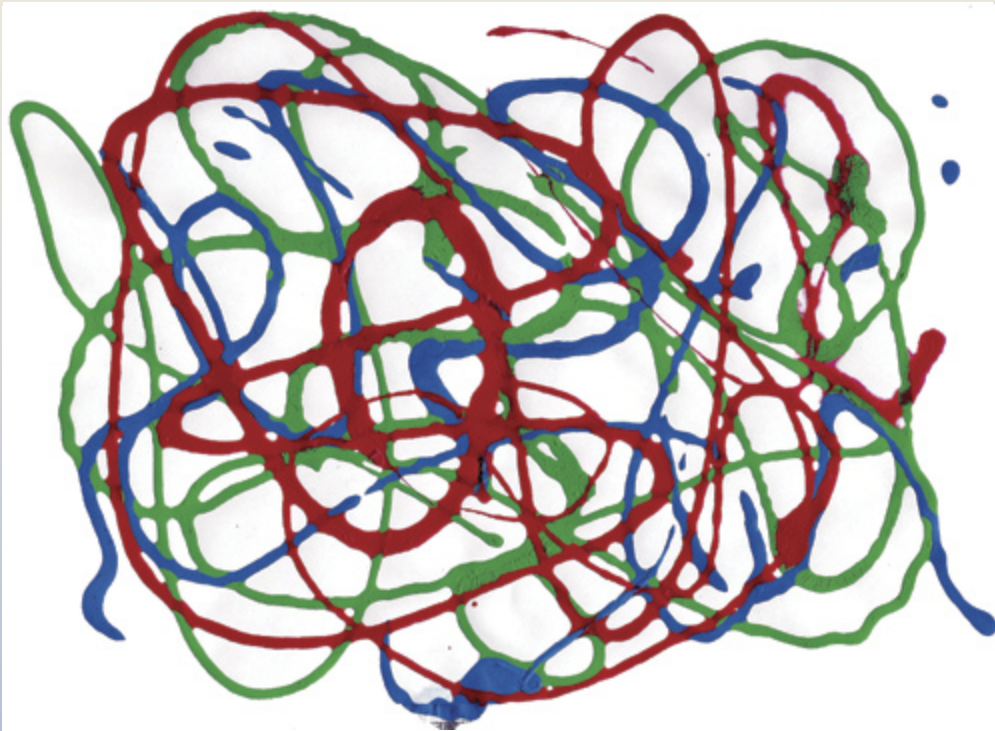
## Powder Paint and Glitter



This is another great way of getting the most out of your glitter. A picture is painted with glue and the glitter sprinkled onto that. By mixing powder paint (dry) with the glitter, less glitter is used and the powder paint also adds a bit of colour. Sprinkle this mixture onto a glue picture, mix up some different colours and add some more glue and a different colour. All the excess is shaken back into the containers.



# Paint Dribbles



## Materials

ACRYLIC PAINT

SQUEEGEE BOTTLES

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

FAS CRAFT PAINT

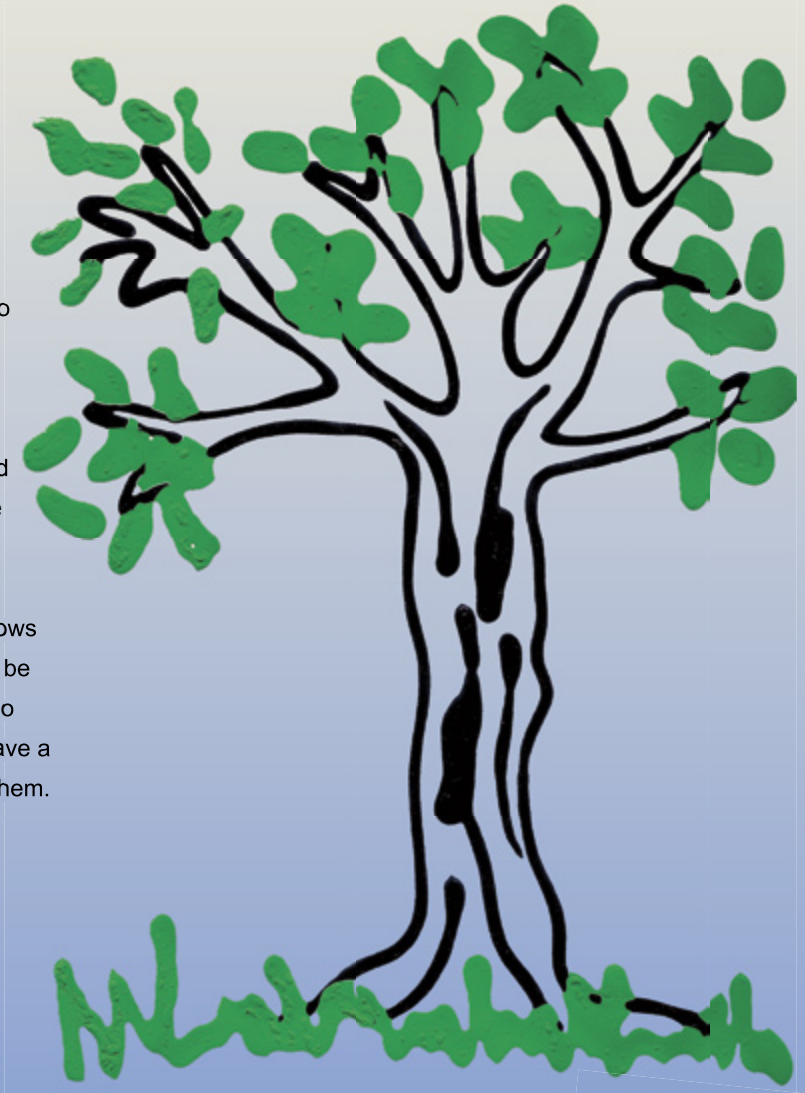
This method is great just as a fun way to experiment with paint. The paint is dribbled, or squeezed, out of the bottle onto the paper. The picture or pattern will need quite a bit of drying time and the acrylic paints will dry raised and shiny.

## Dribble Drawings

This activity can be a bit tricky to get used to, but the results are great fun.

Use the squeegee bottles a bit like a pencil and let the paint dribble out onto the page to make a picture. Use a variety of different colours and dots and dashes to colour the picture in.

The way the paint flows out of the bottle can be a bit unpredictable so the 'drawings' will have a lovely loose feel to them.



# Soap Flake Sculptures



## Materials

SOAP FLAKES (NOT POWDER)

HOT WATER

EGG BEATER

POWDER PAINT

## Recommended Paint

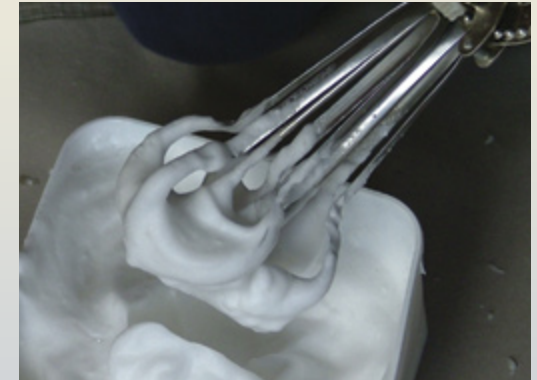
FAS POWDER PAINT

This method is mainly suited for a sensory experience. The texture of the mixture is like a dessert and it is lovely to play with.

Beat soap flakes and hot water together until they become stiff then stir in some powder paint. If more than one colour is wanted divide the mixture up before adding the paint.

Use knives or hands to shape the mixture onto the paper.

1. Beat the hot water and soap flakes.



2. Mix in the powder paint.



3. Spread the mixture onto the paper.



# Painting with Objects



## Materials

PAINT

BALLOONS, TWIGS, FEATHERS

## Recommended Paint

FAS SUPER TEMPERA

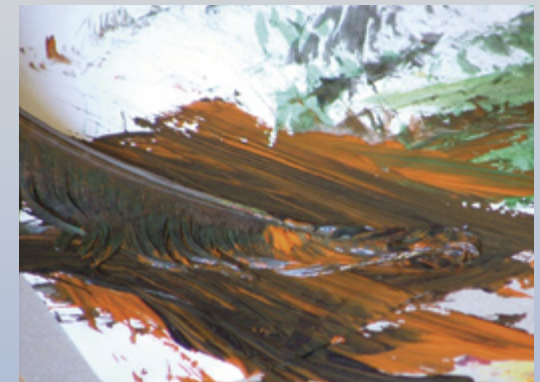
FAS POWDER PAINT

Paint can be applied in so many ways and on to many surfaces. It is worth experimenting with as many materials as you can think of as many of the things you use will give a result that you could never achieve with a brush and paper. There are a few ideas here to get you started. The children will be able to think of many more objects to try painting with.

Never pour paint that has been exposed to leaves or feathers back into the original bottle.



Try sticks or stones or both.



Feathers make some wonderful marks.



All sorts of greenery can be tried.



# Textured Paint



## Materials

PAINT

SAND, SAWDUST, DIRT

## Recommended Paint

FAS STUDENT ACRYLIC

FAS SUPER TEMPERA

FAS POWDER PAINT

This paint is interesting to make and to paint with. Many things can be mixed in with paint; I have already suggested a few, see what the children come up with. Any sort of paint can be used, however if the art work is to be kept, use acrylic paint as it is a great adhesive and will 'hang on' to any added materials.



# Wet Paper Painting



## Materials

POWDER PAINT

WET PAPER

## Recommended Paint

FAS POWDER PAINT

There are many variations of this method. This example involves painting onto wet paper with dry powder paint. To use the paint, wet the paintbrush and then the powder will stick to the brush. As it is painted onto the wet paper it turns into paint.

Wet paper can also be painted on with FAS Student Acrylic or palette paints. They will also bleed and blend in an unpredictable way.

## Rainy Day

On a drizzly day a 'rainy day' picture can also be made by painting a picture with tempera paints and then placing the picture in the rain. Of course if the rain is not too reliable a sprinkler also works.





# Body Painting



## Materials

FACE PAINT

CAMERA

## Recommended Paint

FAS FACE PAINT

Although this is a great fun activity it is also a great way for the children to experience the challenge of painting on a difficult surface. The children do need to be mature enough to be able to keep the paint away from eyes.

Pair the children up and after they have made a design then they can paint each others faces. However faces are not the only surface for painting on. Feet are also great and this may suit younger children.

Never use paint that is not designed for facial application.

## Supporters Face Paint

Children enjoy getting behind a local community or school sports team. For this method the children create a supporters face paint design. The face that the design is drawn on can either be drawn by the children, or it can be a photocopied face template. If the children do draw their own face it is a good idea to photocopy that as well so that it is easier for them to try out lots of designs without having to re-draw the face each time.



Once they are happy with their design they team up to paint their designs on each other. Fingers and brushes can be used. The painting can be quite tricky, as well as being 3 dimensional - a face is also a moving target.





If you suspect that your skin or your models skin may be sensitive, test the paint on the inside of the wrist and wait a few minutes to see if there is a reaction before you begin.





# Display


The process of the artwork is certainly as important as the outcome. However well displayed artwork helps build the children's pride in their work as well as reinforce the learning. Well displayed artwork also makes a classroom look fantastic. Fortunately effective displays need not take a huge amount of time, and in many cases the children can be involved too.

 **Roller Background.** Make a large background with paint and roller. Use two similar colours and apply them at the same time so that they blend and give an added depth to the piece. Attach this to the wall and staple many smaller artworks to it. If the artworks are removed carefully this background can be re-used many times.

 **Cut Out Artwork.** Some artwork covers part of the page with a very detailed and colourful design and the background is either drab or messy. These pieces are the perfect candidates for being cut out and mounted on a coloured background. Mirror pictures are ideal displayed on black paper. Powder paint and glitter pictures are effective if the picture is cut out a few millimeters from the design and mounted on a clean sheet of paper.

 **Books.** As well as displaying artwork on the wall, fantastic classroom books can be made. Then the artwork and the learning from that artwork can be enjoyed for much longer.

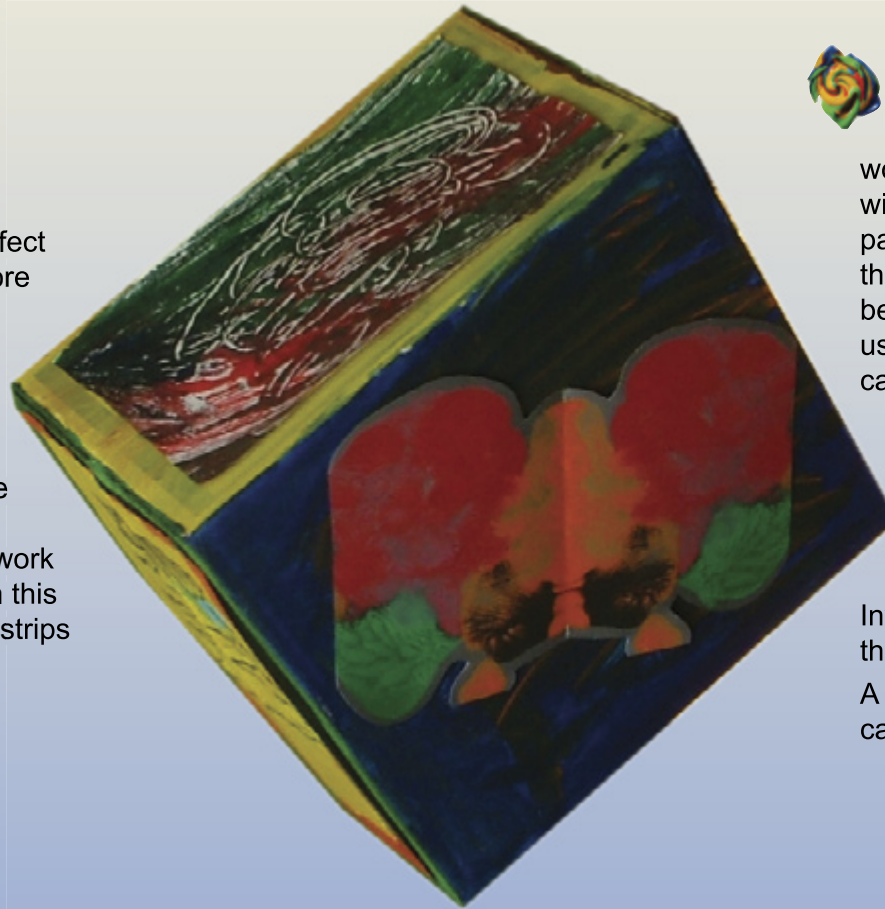
 **Cut Out Shapes.** If the artwork created is an all over pattern with no distinct picture to cut around, any shape can be cut out of the artwork to make an interesting display. If there are enough artworks using the method then some could be used as the background and others could have stars or circles cut out of them and mounted on top. This works best if there is some colour contrast between the background and the shapes.

 **Jigsaw.** This uses a similar concept to the patchwork display method but in this case the artwork is either done on a pre-cut jigsaw shape or it is cut into a jigsaw shape once completed. These are then joined together on the wall. The important thing to remember though is that the jigsaw is just the way of displaying artwork and not the theme for the artwork.





**Raised artwork.** This is a very simple method that can have a lot of impact. I suggest two ways of adding a 3D effect to artwork. One way is to cut out a picture and use a matchbox or a bit of polystyrene to raise it off the background. Another way that suits a long skinny picture is to attach it to the wall in waves so that part of the paper bends away from the wall.



**Patchwork.** With many artworks the effect of many displayed as a mass can be more effective than the individual artworks. For this they need to be displayed as a grid or a long border. Putting up a grid of artworks is probably one of the quickest and easiest methods of display as the class usually use all exactly the same size paper and no trimming or background is required. However as the edges of an artwork is often the messiest, artwork displayed in this method can be improved further with thin strips of coloured paper covering the edges.



**Frames.** This is probably the best way of displaying individual artworks and is certainly worth the effort from time to time. Cutting a window out of paper or card and attaching the paper behind that is most effective. Creating the frame is also something that the class can be involved with. Many techniques that can be used to decorate frames, many types of frames can be used ...

Frames do not have to be square, crazy shaped frames could be cut or even torn into the mount.

The paper could also just be peeled back to display the picture.

Invite inspection by not even displaying all of the picture - just let a peep be seen of it.

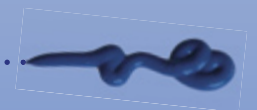
A window frame, bars or crisscross thread for a cage.



**Display space.** Finding new places to display artwork can be useful for many classrooms that are short on display space as well as creating interest in the work displayed.


Box - a large, tidy box can be decorated by the class, suspended from the ceiling and then work can be mounted on the side and bottom of the box.


Tower - use sturdy cardboard to make 3D triangles or squares with no tops or bottoms. Cut slits into the tops to slot them together to make a tower.

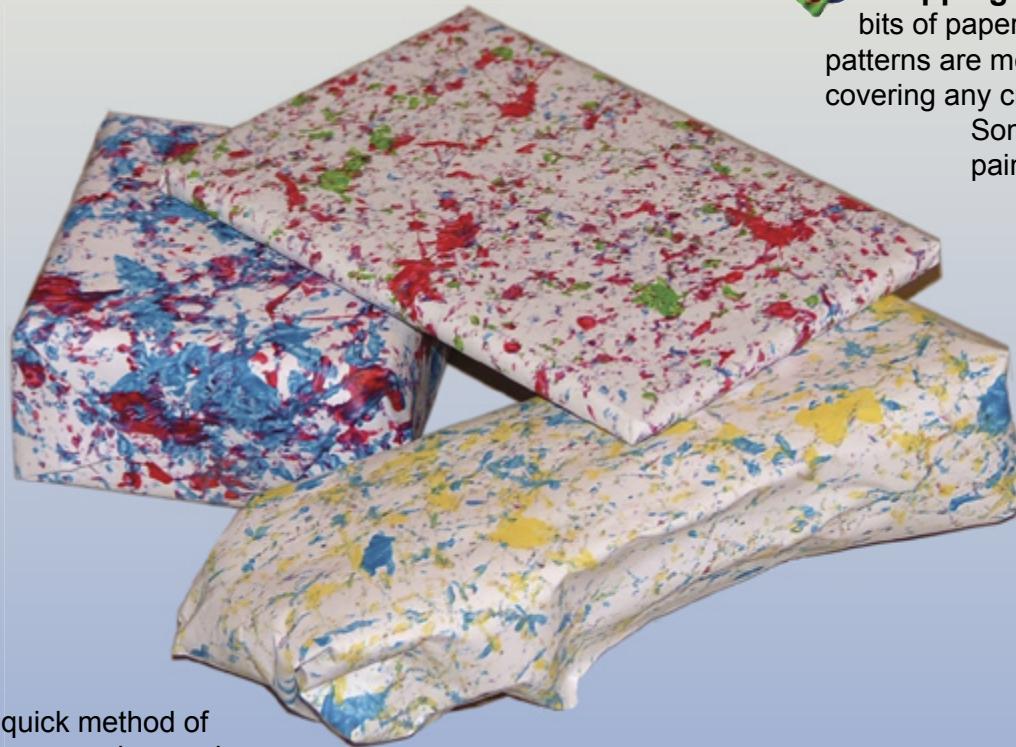



# Using Artworks


It is important for children to realise that artworks are all around them, not just on frames on the wall. The easiest way to introduce that concept is to put their own artwork to work in a variety of uses. This also gives the children buzz seeing their artworks being used and enjoyed, and considered good enough to use instead of commercial alternatives.

 **Cards.** Always one of the best ways of using artwork. Most artwork can be mounted on card and if a little care is taken trimming and mounting the artwork a handmade card will look fantastic.


 **Stationery.** Any quick method of making a small image can be used on a corner of sheets of paper and on the back flap of envelope to make a stationery set. A dab with a balloon, a dribble from a squeegee bottle or a border with a roller are a few ideas to try.




 **Wrapping Paper.** This is a great excuse to cover some big bits of paper. Although any artwork that folds can be used, patterns are more suited as then there is no danger of cutting or covering any critical part of the artwork and upsetting the artist! Some of the ideal techniques are ball painting, dribbled paint, paint runs and splattered paint.

 **Fundraising.** If the children are enthusiastic enough they could also employ their skills to make enough 'useful' artwork for the school fair. The packages for sale could be;

- A sheet of wrapping paper with matching card.
- Greeting card and envelope
- Stationery set
- Christmas decorations


 **Book Covers.** The same methods used to create wrapping paper also make great book covering paper. Just make sure that the paper used is strong enough for the job.





 **Framed.** Use some of the art techniques suited to frames, like scraped paint or dribbled paint, and use it on a pre-cut card or even wooden frame. This can now be used by the children at home to frame their artwork. The artwork can be bluetacked to the back of the frame so that it can be updated from time to time.


 **Seasonal Decorations.** Cut out some suitable shapes from heavy card and the children can paint the shapes or decorate them with patterns. These shapes can be used to decorate the classroom to suit the seasonal celebration.

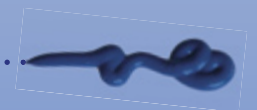


 **News-worthy.** Although it is time consuming to add children's artwork to the newsletter, the pictures that children draw are so much better than images from the computer, and will be more appreciated. It is important though that simple paintings or drawings are selected as any colour detail will be lost. Another way of featuring the children's art is to have regular notices of exhibitions. No extra work is needed, just a notice in the newsletter announcing when a new display has gone up in a classroom.

 **Story time.** Again and again artwork ties in with the rest of the curriculum. Artwork can be used to decorate the paper the story is written on instead of being used to create an illustration. This works well for class displays of stories or poems as the text will need to be large to show up against the artwork. It is also important to make sure that light or watery paints are used so that the text shows up.

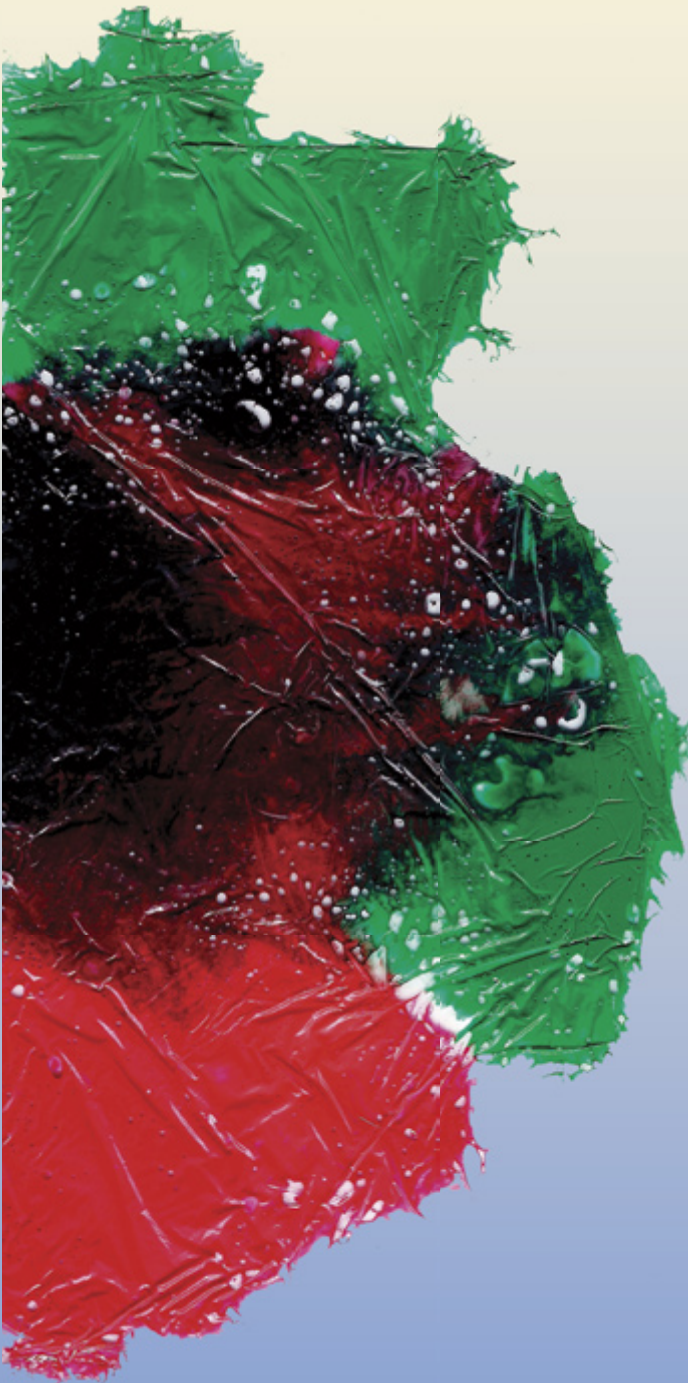
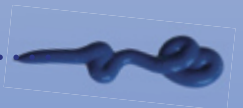
 **Invitation.** There are many events at school where parents are invited to attend an event. Student made posters are often used well for these events. Invitations can also be hand made or decorated. Even if each one is not handmade then a selection of artists could work on the design for a photocopied version.

 **China.** I have not included china or glass paints in the book as they are very much specialty paints. But they are certainly worth considering if the class is showing enthusiasm about making things that they can keep or give away themselves



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Once upon a time, when I was a primary school teacher, I wanted to show teachers how easy it was to use common art materials in exciting ways. So I wrote some books called "Ideas for Art", the pages all had samples of artwork glued on them and were put together in clearfiles. Teachers loved them, so we sold thousands around New Zealand. For years after, even though they were no longer advertised, some teachers still managed to find us and buy the handmade books. Some one else in the education industry, Tony from FAS, also managed to track me down. He convinced me to put the ideas into a format that could be printed. So around family life, work, and the lifestyle block, I worked on the book and have updated and extended the ideas. Photos and step by step pictures replace the samples to show teachers exactly what is needed. We have also been able to add more ideas that could not be included in the sample format. And at last it is done! Now it is your turn to get out those paints, have fun.

