

Color Mixed Flowers



ART

GRADE LEVEL

KINDERGARTEN – FIRST

COMPLETION TIME

- 1 hour session
(2 hours minimum drying time)
- 15 minute session



OBJECTIVES

Students learn:

- Color mixing of primary colors to create secondary colors
- Stamping with paint
- Use of fine motor skills

STANDARDS

- Creative Expression - Students learn processes and skills using a variety of media to communicate
- Mix secondary colors from primary colors and describe the process
- Use texture in two-dimensional and three-dimensional works of art

MATERIALS

FOR STUDENT:

(one per student unless otherwise noted)

- FloraCraft® Make It: Fun® Foam Ball, 1 1/2" diameter
- 8 1/2" x 11" white cardstock or heavy-weight paper
- Wood craft stick
- Paper plate
- Pencil
- Paintbrush
- Thick white craft glue or school glue
- Paint apron

FOR TEACHER:

- FloraCraft® Make It: Fun® Foam Tools – plastic knife
- Washable tempera or acrylic paint in primary colors: Yellow, blue and red
- Thick white craft glue or school glue
- Compass (or bowl that measures 4 3/4" diameter)
- Paper cutter or scissors and ruler
- 1/4" diameter hole punch
- 3/4" wide colorful ribbon, (plan for approx. 1 1/2 yds. per three students' flowers)
- Old newspapers or plastic tablecloth (optional)
- Plastic-lined garbage can
- Paper towels
- Access to sink
- Drying area

TEACHER PREPARATION

(Note: Each student will make one flower on one sheet. They will use stamps made from foam ball-halves to stamp two of the three primary colors. Then they'll each use a paintbrush to mix the colors, making a secondary color that they paint on the other foam ball-half. Since each won't be making all three secondary colors, plan to divide the number of students by three, so that there are the same number of students making each secondary color.)

[1] Use knife to cut one foam ball in half per student. (Set aside other ball-half for each student for later use.)

[2] With remaining foam ball-halves, place cut edges down on table. Insert craft stick into one ball-half to make handle for stamp. Remove, apply glue and re-insert. Repeat to make one stamp per student. Let dry.

[3] To make guideline for stamping, trace around 4 3/4" diameter bowl (or use compass) in center of paper, for each student.

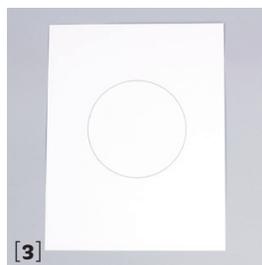
[4] Just before students arrive, set paper (with circle on it), pencil, stamp, one plate and paper towel at each place. Squeeze 2" diameter circle of paint (the color of their outside circle) onto paper plates. (Reminder that there should be all three primary colors represented among all the plates.)



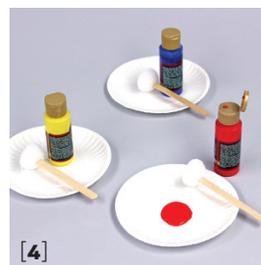
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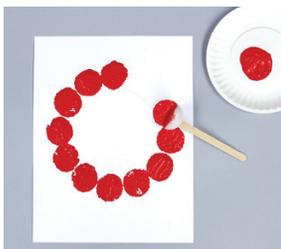
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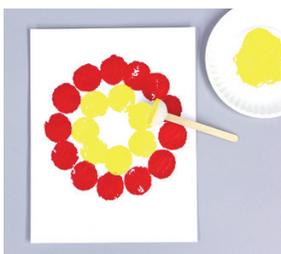
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INSTRUCTIONS

[1] Have students wear aprons and roll up their sleeves. Ask them to write their names on center back of paper. Demonstrate how to set foam stamp into paint and press straight down onto paper, on outside of circle, with stamp edge touching circle. On a scrap piece of paper, purposely slide stamp to show how it ruins the circle and needs to be picked straight up. Then dip back into paint and stamp again with stamp touching first circle and line. Stamp a couple more times, re-applying paint in between each. Have students stamp their outer row.



[2] When all have completed outside row of stamping, have them exchange plates/stamps with one another as you direct. Squeeze more paint onto plates as needed. Demonstrate doing inner circle of stamping, cautioning them not to touch or smear the outside row. Have students stamp inner row.



[3] When all have completed inside row of stamping, have students place papers in drying area, leaving space next to their papers for plates to be added later. Distribute paintbrushes, new foam ball-halves and squeeze small amount of their first-color-paint onto each plate to allow students to mix colors, but first: Demonstrate how to mix two colors with paintbrush, adding a very small amount of the darker color to the lighter color, just a little bit at a time. Then set foam ball-half on dry area of plate, or paper towel. Paint by holding ball-half with one finger on top, painting all around. Then remove finger and lightly dab brush on top, without tipping over ball-half. Have students mix secondary color and paint.



[4] Have students put paintbrushes in sink, discard stamps and set paper plates next to their papers in the drying area. Allow papers and foam ball-halves to completely dry.

NEXT SESSION

[5] Have students pick up their papers and plates with foam ball-halves. Have them apply white glue to flat sides of foam ball-halves and attach to centers of their stamped flowers. Then ask them what colors they are seeing. Have them look at each other's flowers, too, so that they see the other secondary colors that were created. Encourage students who mixed red and blue that they did not do anything wrong if the violet does not look like the purple they are used to seeing. (Paint can have impurities in it that affect the appearance of that combination, in particular.)

[6] If desired, use paper cutter to trim excess off bottoms of papers and punch holes in top corners. String ribbon through papers and tie bows on ends. Hang garlands around room.

MODIFICATIONS

To simplify project:

- Stamp each primary color once, then mix secondary color and paint ball-half to glue in between. Turn three-circle painting into a caterpillar by adding black marker legs, eye and nose, when paint is dry.

To expand project:

- Have each student make all three flowers and string onto their own ribbons.
- Have each student stamp primary colors on guideline circle at positions: 12:00, 8:00 and 4:00. Then halfway between, mix to get secondary colors and stamp. Introduce tertiary or intermediate colors in between primary and secondary colors – explaining that those colors are controlled by the amount of the primary color being added. (Example: More yellow than red creates yellow-orange; More red than yellow creates red-orange.)
- Paint whole small foam balls with primary, secondary and intermediate colors. Use skewer to make holes in them. Then string (in correct color wheel order) onto baker's twine to make necklaces or string onto chenille stem to make color garland.

For multiple ages:

- Work together with older students helping younger ones stamp.
- Create long caterpillars with younger students stamping or painting ball-halves with primary colors while older students mix colors and paint ball halves with secondary and intermediate colors.

ADDITIONAL IDEAS

- Stamp smaller ball-halves on flash cards to make a math domino game.
- Make stamps from leaves when studying leaf shapes in science.
- Research on line for how wall colors are chosen in hospitals and homes based on how they can affect people's emotions and moods.



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TIPS

- Use washable paint if possible. Acrylic paint works fine but it will not wash out of clothes and will have to be washed/peeled off hands.
- Prepare painting area, covering tables if needed. Allow for plenty of space for each student. Have large plastic-lined garbage can ready.
- Have extras of stamps, circle papers, ball-halves, plates and paper towels.
- When demonstrating, go slowly so that students won't rush.
- When stamping inner row, show students how they can turn their papers so that they are always working in front of themselves, and not reaching over and smearing wet paint.
- When trading plates, have students place stamps flat-side down so that they don't roll off plates.
- When mixing paint, if students use too much of the darker primary color so that they are not seeing the secondary color at all, you can use a paper towel to wipe away some of the paint mixture, and squeeze more of the lighter paint onto the plate.

REFERENCES

Mouse Paint by Ellen Stoll Walsh

Color Dance by Ann Jonas

The Very Quiet Cricket and The Very Grouchy Lady Bug by Eric Carle

Children and Their Art: Art Education for Elementary and Middle Schools by Michael Day and Al Hurwitz