



ART BRIDGES: Lesson Plans for Enrichment, Growth and Healing

Echo Line Flowers

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Cheryl Trowbridge
www.teachkidsart.net**

Objectives:

The participants will:

1. Learn about the color wheel and the elements of color to be incorporated into their art
2. Use nature as the inspiration for the art they create

Audience:

This lesson could be used for any age group but was originally planned for school children.

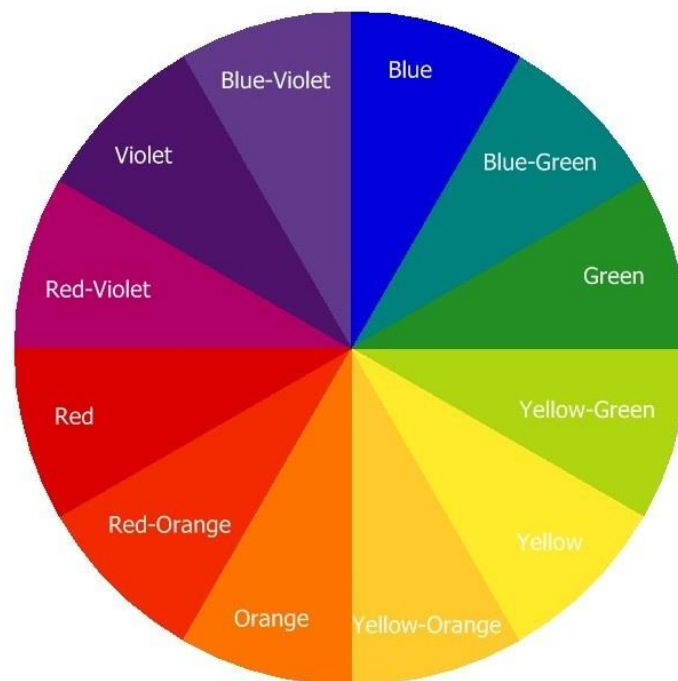
Learning Opportunity:

Color is a very powerful element in creating art. With colors you can set a mood, attract attention or make a statement. Color can energize an image or cool it down. With color you can create an ambiance of tranquility, warmth, playfulness or sadness. Colors can also affect us both mentally and physically. For example, a strong red color has been shown to raise the blood pressure while a blue color

has a calming effect. The artist consciously uses color to create harmony or conflict.

The color wheel is the basic tool for combining colors. The first circular color wheel was designed by Sir Isaac Newton in 1666. The color wheel is designed so that virtually any colors you pick from it will look good together. Today, the most common version of the wheel has twelve colors.

Traditionally there are a number of color combinations that are considered harmonious or pleasing—these are called color harmonies or color chords. They consist of two or more colors with a fixed relation in the color wheel.



The primary colors are red, yellow and blue. Three secondary colors (green, orange and purple) are created by mixing two primary colors. Another six tertiary colors are created by mixing primary and secondary colors. Warm colors are vivid and energetic and advance in space (reds, oranges, yellows). Cool colors give an impression of calm and soothing (purples, blues, and greens). White, black and grey are neutral colors.

Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel are considered to be complementary colors (e.g. red and green). Because of their high contrast, the

combination of these colors creates a vibrant look but must be used carefully so they aren't overwhelming unless that is the intention of the artist. Analogous colors schemes use colors that are next to each other on the color wheel. They usually match well and create serene and comfortable designs. These color combinations are often found in nature and are pleasing to the eye. The trick with using analogous colors is to include some contrast, allowing a dominant color with other secondary colors.

Source: www.tgigercolor.com

Echo Line Flowers



This is a great lesson for teaching about warm and cool colors, patterns, and artists who painted flowers, like Georgia O'Keeffe and Vincent Van Gogh.

Supplies/Materials:

- 9x12" art paper
- Pencils
- Markers, paints and brushes, oil pastels, colors pencils, etc.
- Black sharpies
- Visuals of paintings of flowers and examples of flower shapes

Class Instruction:

1. Show the class some visual references of the art featuring flowers created by Georgia O’Keeffe and Vincent Van Gogh (<http://photobucket.com/images/georgia%20o%27keeffe%20flower> and/or <http://photobucket.com/images/van%20gogh%20flowers>).
2. Next, show the class a variety of flower shapes (daisies, tulips, asters, etc.).
3. On 9x12” paper, draw a flower with a stem and some leaves. Don’t draw too close to the edge of your paper so you’ll have room for your echo lines
4. Next, draw lines that “echo” the shape of your flower. Make these lines about a “pencil width” apart. For younger students, I have them use their finger to measure the space between lines.
5. Trace over your pencil lines with a black “fine point” Sharpie.
6. Erase any pencil lines that are still showing. I like to use the long edge of a Magic Rub eraser to quickly go over the whole paper.
7. Finally, use markers (or other art supplies) to color an alternating pattern of either warm or cool colors. Remind students to color all one direction and fill in all the white spaces.

To see this lesson in its entirety, please visit <http://www.teachkidsart.net/echo-line-flowers/> .

*Special thanks to **Cheryl Trowbridge** for sharing a wealth of information and resources and ideas on her excellent website www.teachkidsart.net ! Cheryl has her art education credentials and has been teaching art to kids for over 20 years. She is inspired by watching children of all ages discover their ability to be creative. Her passion is to make successful art lessons accessible to help share the joy of art with all the kids in our lives. Visit Sheryl’s on-line store <https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Teach-Kids-Art> to purchase a variety of resources for helping kids create art.*

If you have used this activity, we’d love to hear from you! Please send questions or comments through our website www.hildegardcenter.org .

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