



With Support from N.O.A.A.

Integrated Arts Marine Debris Curriculum
Art Lessons PowerPoint



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Art Lessons PowerPoint

Lesson 2 (slides 3-7), Color

Lesson 5 (Slides 8-9), Texture

Lesson 9 (slides 10-14), Line

Lesson 11 (slides 15-25), Mosaic



THE BIG EIGHT
BRAND COLORS
PSYCHOLOGY BEHIND COLORS

THE BIG EIGHT BRAND COLORS

PSYCHOLOGY BEHIND COLORS

RED: Red is the color of fire and blood, so it is associated with energy, war, danger, strength, power, determination as well as passion, desire, and love.



ORANGE: Orange combines the energy of red and the happiness of yellow, it is associated with joy, sunshine, and tropics.



BLACK: Black is associated with power, elegance, formality, death, evil, and mystery.



YELLOW: Yellow is the color of sunshine. It's associated with joy, happiness, intellect, and energy.

WHITE: White is associated with light, goodness, innocence, and purity. It symbolizes safety, purity, and cleanliness. In heraldry, white depicts faith and purity.



GREEN: Green is the color of nature, it symbolizes growth, harmony, freshness, and fertility.



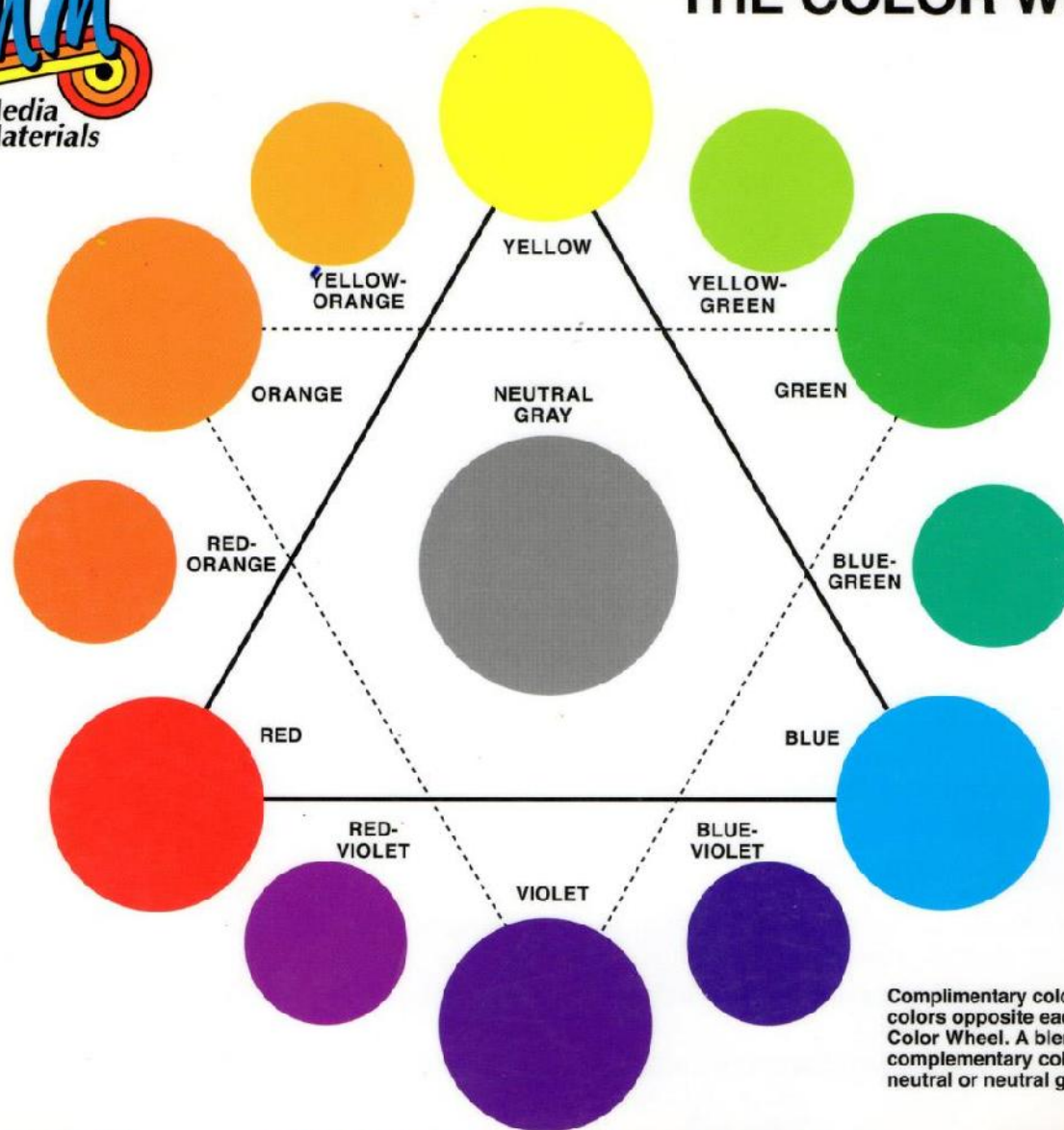
PURPLE: Purple combines the stability of blue and the energy of red. Purple is associated with royalty, it symbolizes power, nobility, luxury, and ambition.



BLUE: Blue is the color of the sky and sea. It is often associated with depth and stability. It symbolizes trust, loyalty, wisdom, confidence, intelligence, faith, truth, and heaven.



THE COLOR WHEEL



Complimentary colors are any two colors opposite each other on the Color Wheel. A blend of any two complementary colors is called a neutral or neutral gray.

PRIMARY COLORS

Red
Yellow
Blue
(Shown by solid line triangle)

SECONDARY COLORS

Orange
Green
Violet
(Shown by broken line triangle)

INTERMEDIATE COLORS

Red-Orange Blue-Green
Yellow-Orange Blue-Violet
Yellow-Green Red-Violet

MIXING PRIMARIES

Magenta
Yellow
Turquoise Blue



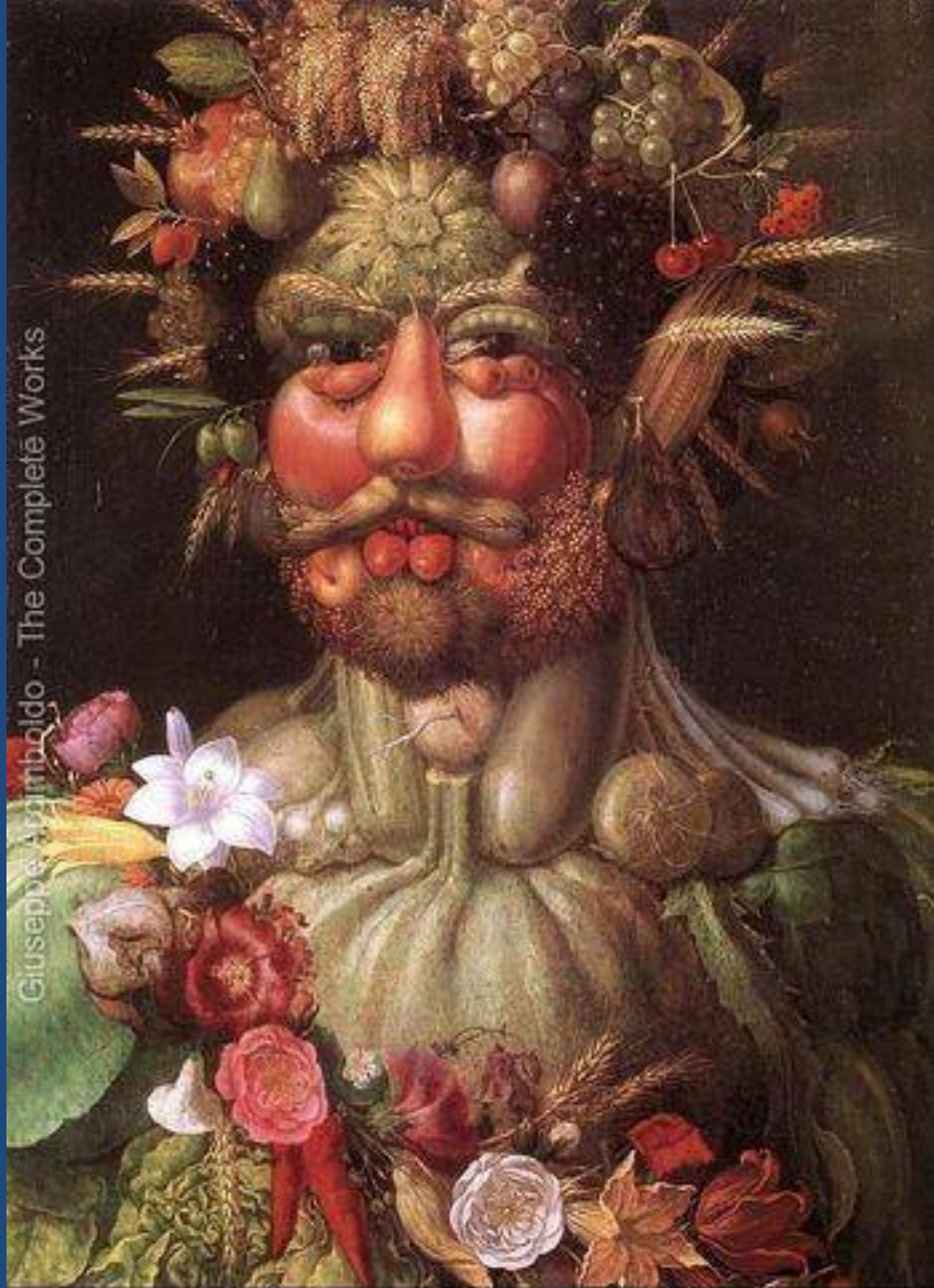
“Sunset Beach” by Washed Ashore



“Tsunami Waves” by Washed Ashore



Giuseppe Arcimboldo - The Complete Works



Giuseppe Arcimboldo - The Complete Works

courtesy of www.giuseppe-arcimboldo.org



WashedAshore.org

This is the debris yard at the Washed Ashore processing facility, where we store thousands of water bottles and other debris that has washed up on beaches.



Washedashore.org

This is the future bell of a jellyfish made of marine debris. To create Washed Ashore Jellyfish, hundreds of water bottles are processed into the shapes and lines needed for the sculptures. Each jelly is created by Washed Ashore volunteers working together.



Look at how many different ways water bottles are used in this sculpture.

Every part of the bottle creates a part of this jellyfish through the process of cutting and stitching parts and stringing bottles together wire.

Can you identify other materials that have been process to create parts of this jelly?



WashedAshore.org

Giant sea anemones are created by stuffing, stringing and cutting water bottles in order to form distinct lines. .



How many ways do you see water bottles used here? Can you find three jellies that used spiral cut bottles? How has processing the bottles changed the type of lines they can create?



Car parts, lids, crates and trays found on the beach were used by Washed Ashore to create a giant salmon. Using the mosaic technique helped to make this possible.





WashedAshore.org

Many Washed Ashore Sculptures use mosaic technique by taking items that are too big to work with and breaking them down into small pieces that can be used to create specific colors, textures, lines, and patterns.

Lots of people can work together to create mosaic art.

Over 600 people made small parts of Nora the Salmon.



All photos courtesy of Washed Ashore



WashedAshore.org

A closeup view shows how individual panels combined to create the scales of the fish.

The colors in the body were repeated on the head and fins to create unity with the design.



WashedAshore.org



This is Nora
The Salmon

Notice the
blending of
color from
all the
different
materials.

We will also
be blending
colors to
create the
skin or our
giant masks.



This mosaic mask was made by a high school student in a Washed Ashore workshop.

Small bits of beach plastics were glued onto a plaster tape mask form. Sand was added for effect.



Photo © 2006 Branislav L. Mantchev

Frieze with Masks Mosaic, House of the Faun in Pompeii, Italy

Mosaic technique has been used for centuries all around the world. What type of expression does this mask seem to have? .



Theatrical masks of Tragedy and Comedy. Mosaic, Roman Mosaic 2nd century
Mosaic technique was used on buildings with stone and glass. Can you tell which one is Comedy and which is Tragedy? Look at their mouth shapes and eyebrow lines.



A turquoise mosaic mask representing Xiuhtecuhtli, the Aztec god of fire, 1400-1521

Notice the way the stone is laid around the eyelids, nose and mouth. Lined up shapes can be used to emphasize an expression or part of the face.



Mixtec mosaic mask, c. 1000 AD , Made with cedar wood with turquoise, malachite, obsidian and other ornamental stones. Notice that the lines of stones follow the outside shapes of the the eyes and mouth. Where do you see repetition of colors and shapes? Notice the symmetrical balance.



5th Century representation of St. Bernard of Clairvaux, Crypt of St Peter's Church, The Vatican.

Slight variations in color can help to show shading and lines in the face. Look at how the entire face is filled in with very small shapes. You will be using the same idea of skin tones and showing a difference in color value from nose to cheeks when you make the giant masks.