

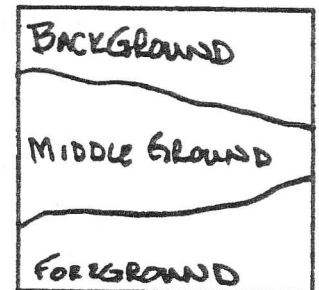
WATERCOLOR SEASCAPES

Second Grade-Set B

- MATERIALS:** Heavy weight water color paper
(18" x 24" or 24" x 36" can be cut for 4 students)
Medium or large paint brushes (#10 pointed tip is best)
Newspaper to cover tables
Water containers (to rinse brushes) - 1 per child
Paper plates (1 per child) - slick surfaced
Roll of commercial paper towels
2 buckets (one filled with clean water, one to pour the yucky water in)
Black sketching crayons
Any cake water color (Prang is one of the better brands for classroom use))

PURPOSE: The students will explore basic water color skills as they learn to achieve distance in their composition.

*Ask: What project did you do last month? (Tissue paper landscapes)
Remember how we talked about background, middle ground and foreground? What do those terms mean in a landscape? Draw a simple diagram on the board to refresh their memory. Have students point out those three areas reminding them that things closer to us are near the bottom of the page!*



PROCEDURE: Make sure that all the children have their own paper plate, paper towel, brush, water colors and rinse water. Explain that they are going to paint seascapes using the same ideas of foreground, middle ground and background that they did with their tissue paper landscapes.

We saw many different seascapes in the portfolio today. Some were calm and soothing, others were more cold and stormy. We are going to paint together for the first part of our seascape. I need good listeners so that we can begin.

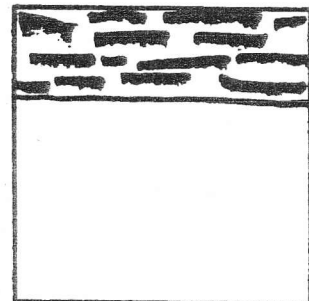
Ask everyone to look up at you (paintbrushes on their desks).

STEP 1: THE SKY - Wet on wet technique

* On the top 1/3 of your paper demonstrate painting a sky. Dip the brush in clean water and paint clean water on the portion that will be sky. Rewet the brush, dip it in one color in the water color tray (purple, for example) and streak onto wet surface in separated areas: Some of the sky will still be white.

* Now, rinse the brush and dip a watery brush into another color (red, for example). The color should be fairly watery. Streak that color into remaining areas of the wet sky. Often, the two colors blend and make a new color where they meet.

* For clouds, tear off a piece of paper towel (or Kleenex), wad it softly and dab at the areas where you want clouds. This lifts off the color and the white paper is exposed in soft cloud-like shapes.



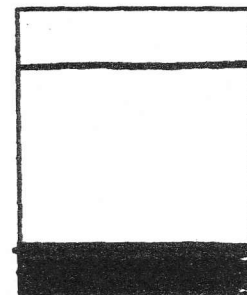
Ask the children to do the same technique on their paper. Encourage usage of different colors. Walk around the room encouraging the children to use a lot of water in their brushes. When they are finished have them look up towards you and put their brushes down on their tables.

STEP 2: THE MIDDLE GROUND (the ocean, in this case) - Dry Brush Technique * Dip the clean brush in water but don't wet the middle ground portion first, keep it dry. In fact, don't use as much water in the brush this time.

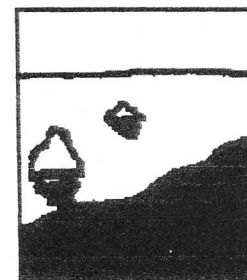
- * Now, after wetting your brush and dipping it into the paint color you choose for water, paint across the paper in a sideways motion with the side of the brush (rather than holding the brush handle at the usual slant using the tip of the brush). This will skim the color across the top of the pebbly surface of the water color paper and give the water a gleaming, glistening look that happens when light shines on it. PIZZAZZ!
- * You'll have to water down your brush and get more paint several times and apply like this for your middle ground. You don't want the brush really wet!
- * Ask the kids what line was formed when the sky colors met the ocean colors (the horizon line).
- * Now, ask the kids to try. Suggest that it will look best if their water is a different color or colors than their sky so it will show up.

STEP 3: THE FOREGROUND

- * Paint watery color to form land shape at the bottom of the paper. Rather than straight across, it will be more interesting if it curves. This foreground can be painted in a normal fashion using watery paint on dry paper. Paint one or two rocks in the water to show distance.



- * If the rocks are painted in the water, you can add some land color and show some reflections by painting the watery color directly below the rocks.
- * Now ask everyone to put their brushes down and listen for your final **"WORDS OF WISDOM"**! (This also allows for some drying time.)



STEP 4: INDIVIDUALITY

- * Now we want our seascape to look special, NOT like everyone else's. This is when the crayon (or marker) comes in handy. You can draw your own PIZZAZZ.
- * *What might you draw in the foreground?* (a person, seal, lighthouse, tree?)



Whatever it is, draw it on top of the land shape and make it big enough to overlap part of the ocean . You can add more on the rocks or land. Pelicans, plants, people, whatever! GO FOR IT!!

Let the kids personalize their own painting by sketching things into the seascape. Remember to remind them that they can show distance by drawing things big in the foreground and smaller in the middle ground. WOW! IT WORKS!

One more thing...

If the land and the ocean were painted too dark originally, you wad a piece of paper towel , dip it in water and rub carefully over the area that needs to be lightened. GOOD LUCK!!