

# Nature

# Art



## Lesson 1: Introduction to Nature Art

### Objective:

Students will learn the concept of nature art and begin using natural materials to create simple artworks.

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### Lesson Outline

#### Objective:

Understand the concept of nature art.

Identify natural materials that can be used in art projects.

#### Review/Do Now:

**Question:** "What are some colors you remember seeing in nature?"

*Allow students 3 minutes to write down their answers.*

#### Hook:

**Activity:** Show examples of famous artworks made using natural materials (e.g., Andy Goldsworthy's work).

*Ask students, "What materials do you think the artist used in these pieces?"*

#### 8 Key Facts:

- Nature art involves creating art using materials found in nature.
- Artists have used natural materials for thousands of years.
- Natural materials include leaves, rocks, flowers, twigs, and more.
- Nature art can be temporary (e.g., arrangements of leaves) or permanent (e.g., paintings with natural pigments).
- Nature art encourages people to connect with the environment.
- Many cultures around the world have traditions of using natural materials in art.
- Nature art can be created in outdoor or indoor settings.
- This form of art often highlights the beauty and uniqueness of natural materials.

**Word Bank:**

**Nature Art:** Art created using natural materials.

**Natural Materials:** Materials that come from nature, like leaves, stones, and flowers.

**Temporary Art:** Art that is not meant to last forever.

**Activity:**

**Name:** Leaf and Bark Rubbings

**Lesson:**

*Discuss how natural materials can be used creatively to make art.*

*Show examples of simple nature art projects, like leaf rubbings.*

**Comprehension Questions:**

What is nature art?

Can you name three natural materials that can be used in art?

Why might an artist choose to use natural materials?

**Exit Ticket:**

“Name one natural material you want to use in your art and explain why.”

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## **Activity: Leaf and Bark Rubbings**

### **Materials List:**

- Leaves (variety of shapes and sizes)
- Small pieces of bark
- White paper
- Crayons or colored pencils
- Masking tape (optional)
- Clipboards or flat surfaces

### **Step-by-Step Instructions:**

#### **Preparation:**

*Collect a variety of leaves and small pieces of bark before the lesson.*

*Distribute leaves, bark, paper, and crayons to each student.*

#### **Introduction (5 minutes):**

*Explain that students will be using leaves and bark to create rubbings on paper.*

*Show examples of finished rubbings to inspire students.*

#### **Demonstration (5 minutes):**

*Demonstrate how to place a leaf under the paper and rub a crayon over it to reveal the leaf's texture.*

*Show how to do the same with bark.*

#### **Student Activity (15 minutes):**

*Allow students to create their own rubbings, experimenting with different leaves and bark.*

*Encourage them to fill their papers with multiple rubbings and explore different textures and colors.*

#### **Class Discussion (5 minutes):**

*After the activity, ask students to share their rubbings and discuss which materials they used.*

*Talk about the different textures and patterns they discovered.*

**Clean-Up (5 minutes):**

*Ensure all materials are collected and any paper scraps are disposed of properly.*

*Have students organize their rubbings for display or to take home.*

**Tips for First-Time Teachers:**

*Tape the leaves or bark to the table to keep them from moving during the rubbing process.*

*Encourage students to press gently but firmly with the crayon for the best results.*

*Remind students that each rubbing will be unique, just like the natural materials they used.*

**Exit Ticket:**

*Ask students to choose one of their rubbings and describe the texture they discovered.*

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