



Printmaking

Nature

What is Printmaking?

- **Printmaking** is a process of making art by transferring an image from one original surface, called a matrix, to another surface like paper or fabric.



MATRIX



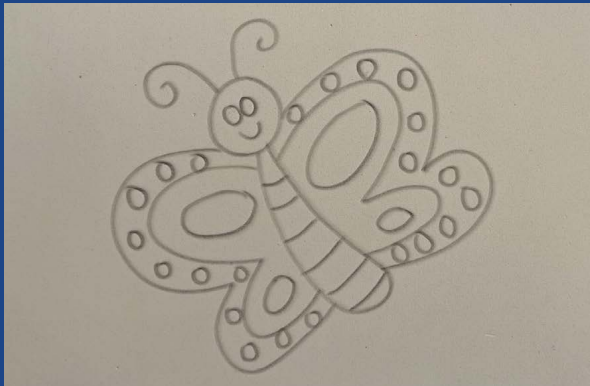
PRINT

What is a matrix?

- A matrix is a template where the original image lives. The matrix can be made of almost any material including wood, glass, or metal.
- Today your image will be created on a foam matrix.



- From this matrix the artist can make many pictures.
- Each picture is called a print and is an original work of art.
- An artist will sign and number each print made from the original matrix. The total number of prints made from one matrix is called an edition.



MATRIX



PRINT #1



PRINT #2



PRINT #3

Footprints

Have you ever stepped in a puddle while wearing a shoe or a boot?

As you walk away, you will leave footprints. The shoe or boot is the matrix and each footprint is an original print created from that matrix.



How are prints made?

- Images are first drawn and carved into a matrix with sharp tools.
- Today we will be using a pencil to do our carving.



- The artist will evenly coat the matrix with ink or paint using a brayer. Then transfer the image from the matrix to the paper or fabric.
- Today we will be using paint for our prints.

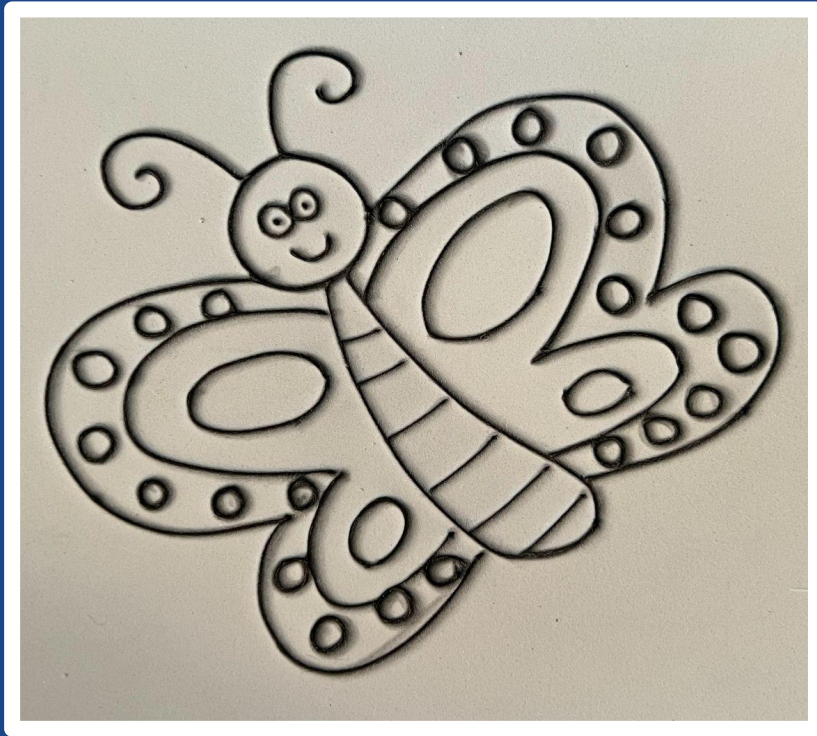


- To create a print, steady even pressure is needed to transfer the print from the matrix onto the paper or fabric.

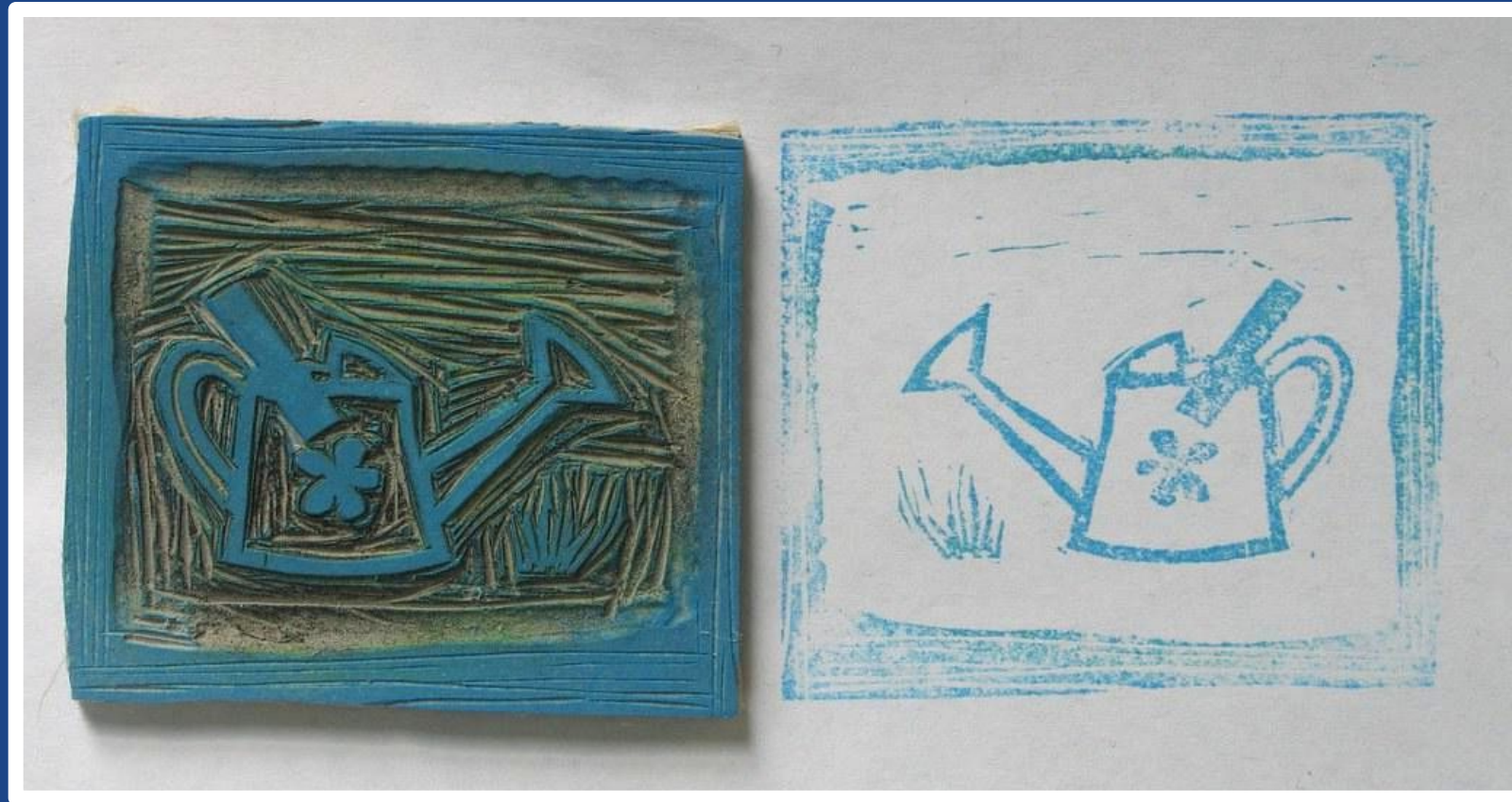


Things to think about when designing
an image for print.

- Think about what areas you want to stand out in your image. The pencil marks on your foam matrix will remain white on your print.



- Look closely at the picture. Prints come out as a mirror image of the original design. Think about how your design will look as a mirror image.



- If you want words on your print the words need to be written backwards and the letters reversed!



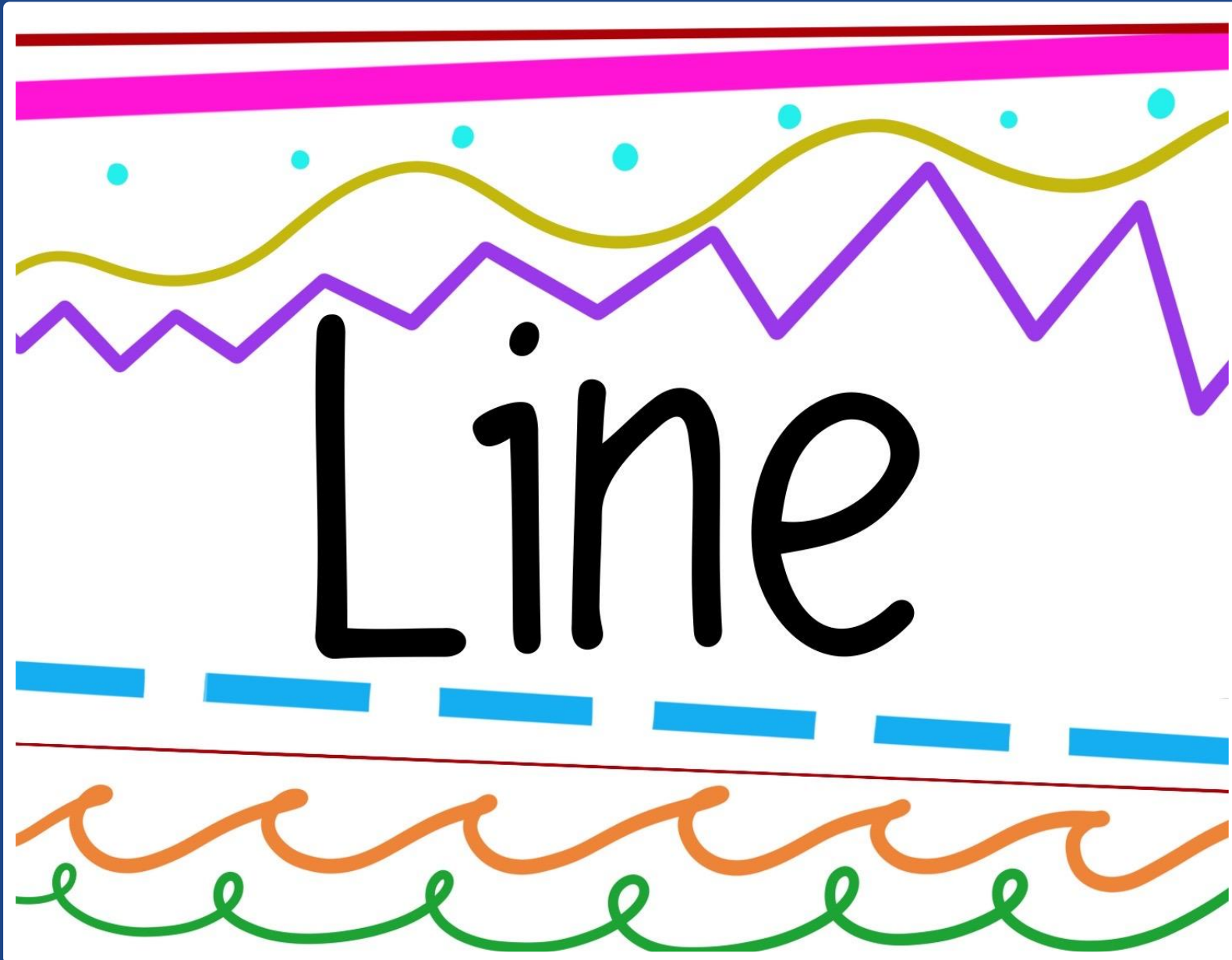
MATRIX



PRINT

Think about using the 7 elements of art in your design.

As we move through the elements, try to find the elements
somewhere in your classroom!



Can be a dot or a mark

Can go in any different direction

Examples:

Short, long, thick, thin, wavy, squiggly, dotted, etc.

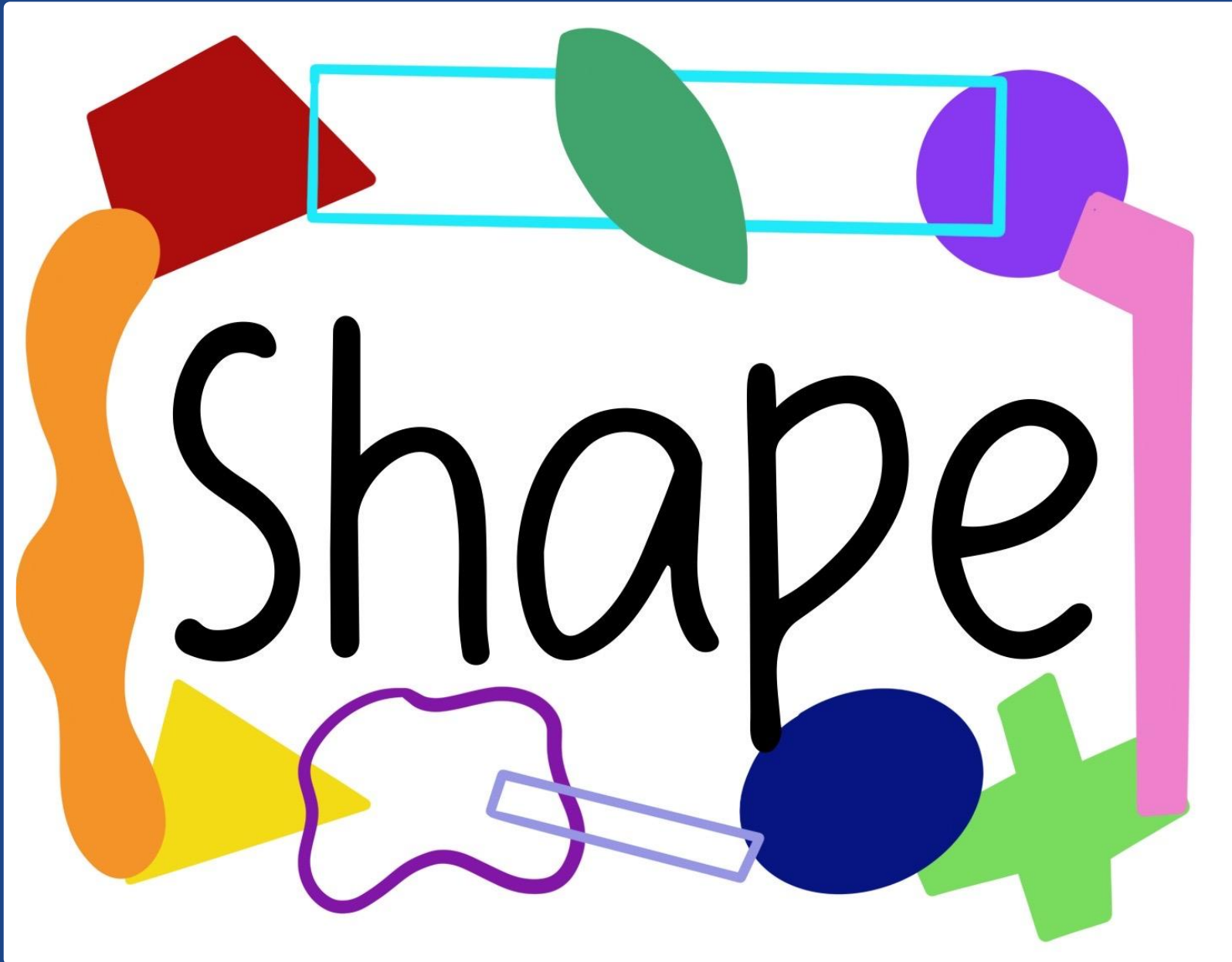


Texture

Texture is the way something feels or looks like it might feel if we could touch it.

Example:

Smooth, bumpy,
rough, hard, soft,
fuzzy, sticky,
prickly, wet



2-dimensional (flat)

Can be:

Organic - found in nature like a cloud, apple, leaf

or

Geometric - uniform measurements like a circle, oval, rectangle, square, triangle, diamond, heart, star



COLOUR

What we see when light reflects off a surface

Has 3 properties:

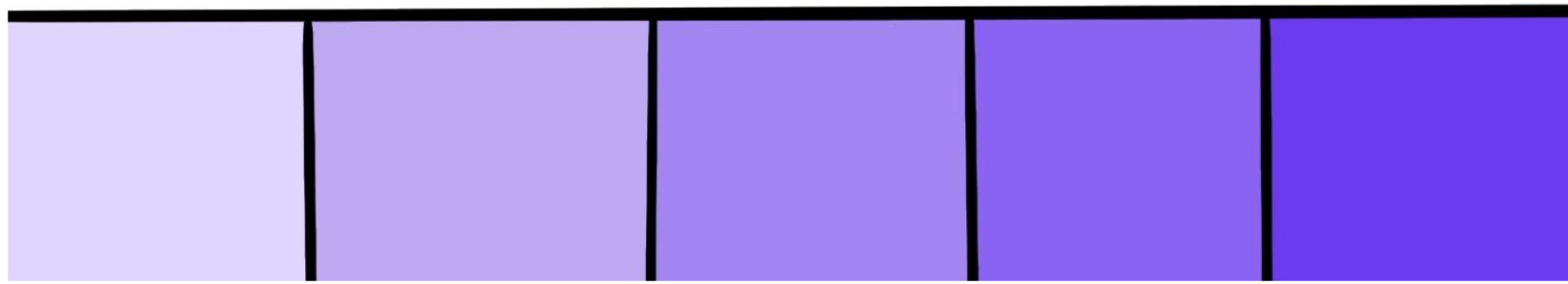
Hue - the family of a colour (red, yellow, blue, etc.)

Value - how dark or light the colour is

Intensity - how bright or dull a colour is



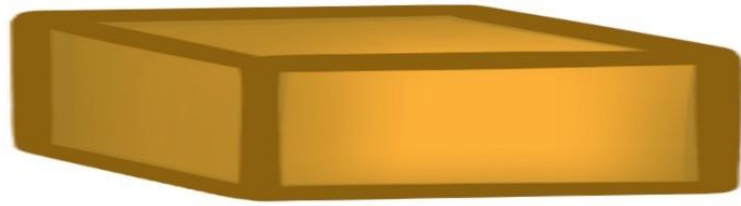
Value



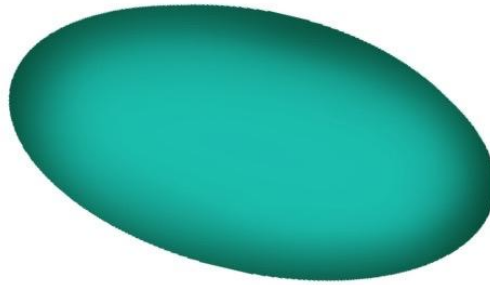
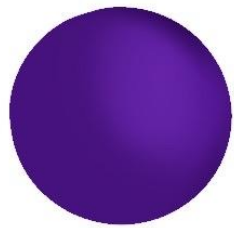
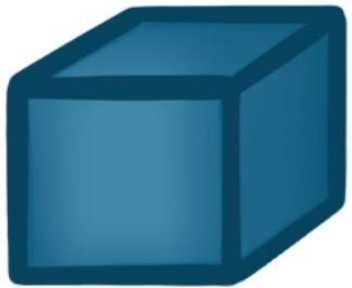
The lightness or darkness of a colour

A shade is created when black is added to a hue (makes it darker)

A tint is created when white is added to a hue (makes it lighter)



Form



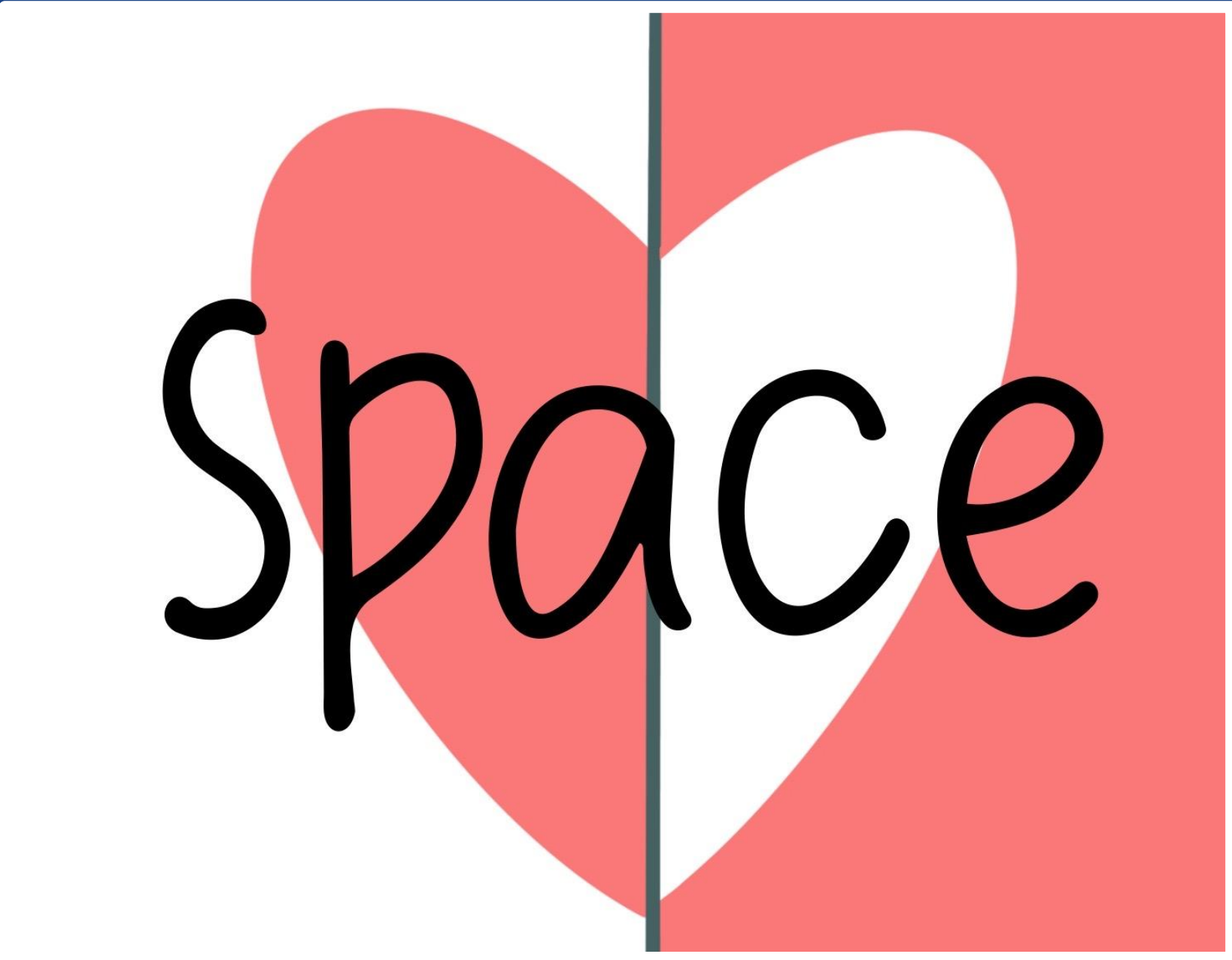
An object that has a length, width and height (like a box)

3-dimensional - can be viewed from any angle/direction/side

Has volume or takes up space

Examples:

Sphere, cube, pyramid, cylinder, rectangular prism, etc.



space

Refers to areas between, around or within objects

Is used to create the illusion of depth/distance

Can be 2-D, 3-D, positive space (refers to where an object is actually placed or positioned) or negative space (the background or the space around the main object)

NATURE

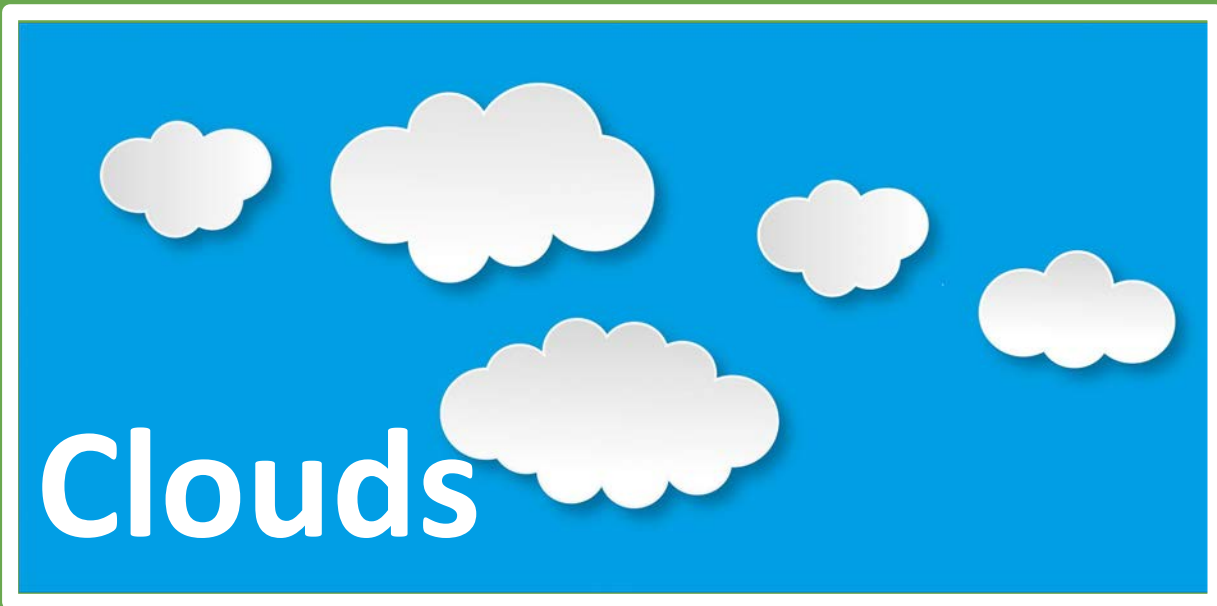


What is nature?

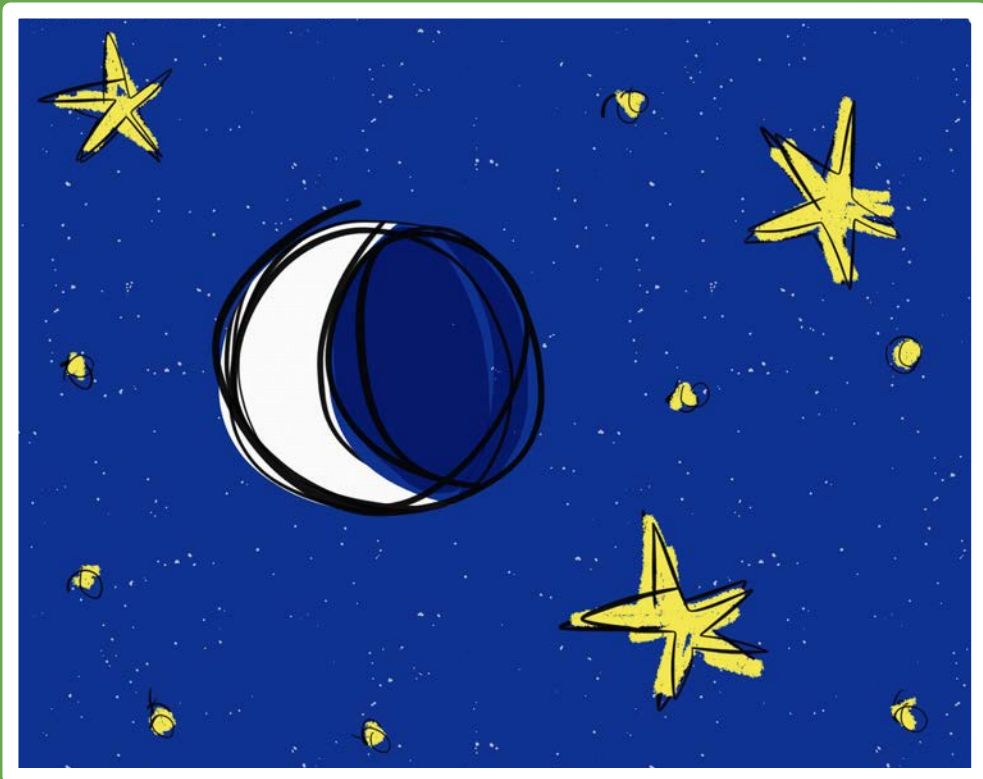
- Nature is all the animals, plants, and other things in the world that are not made by people.
- Let's look at some examples of things that are found in nature.

Trees





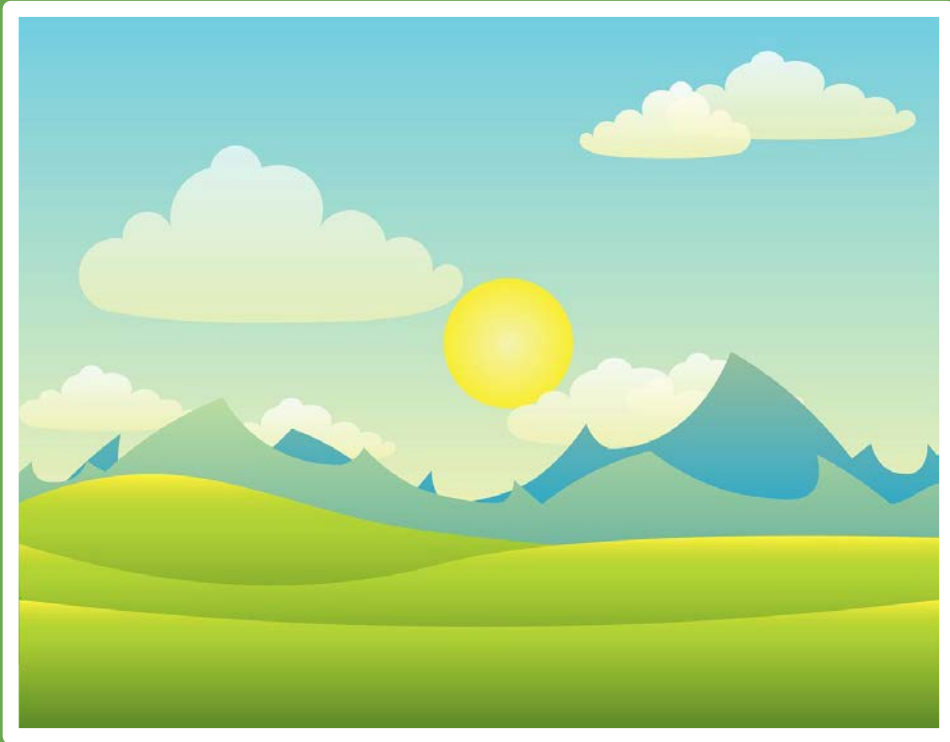
Moon



Stars

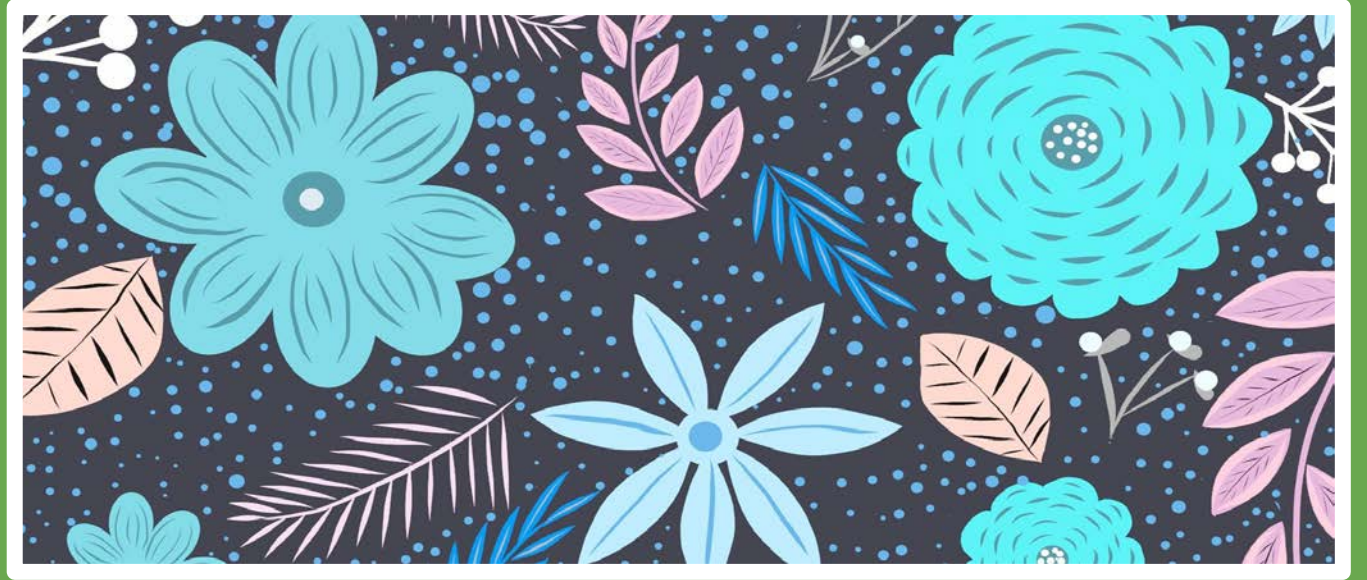
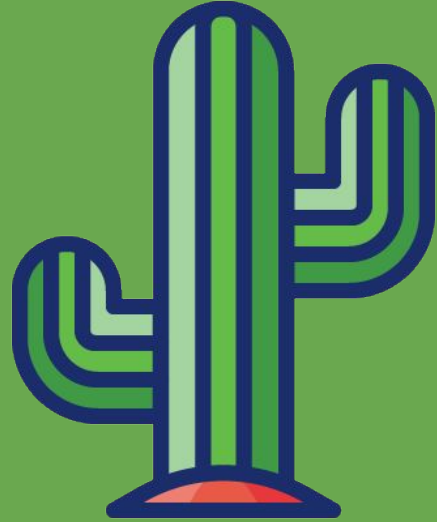


Mountains

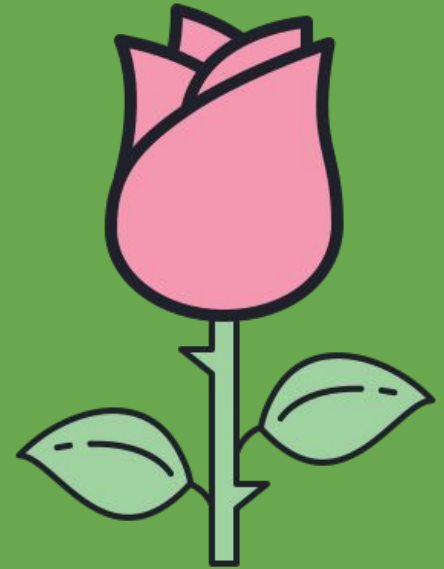


Volcanos

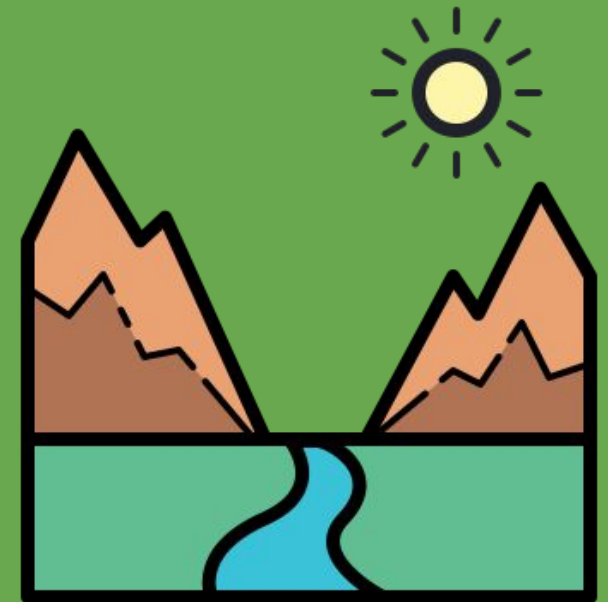
Flowers



Plants



Can you think of some other examples of things you find in nature?



Activity

Let's get
started...

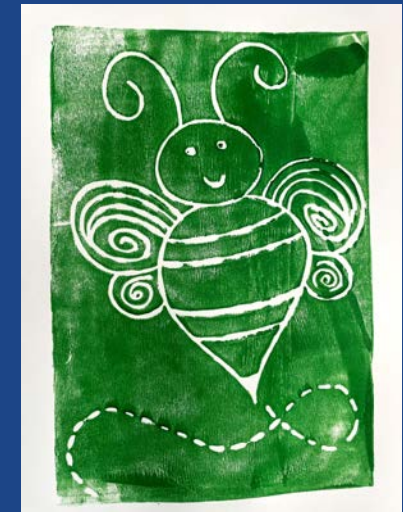


Today you will create 2 matrixes with 3 sets of prints each.

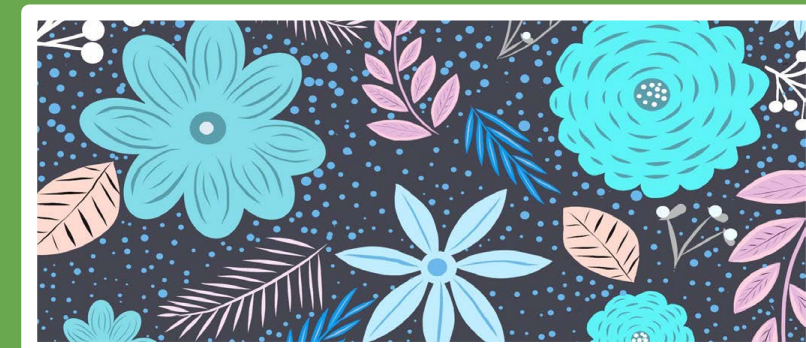
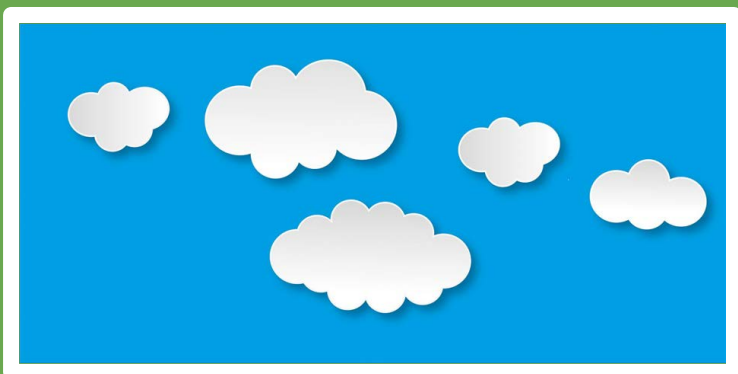
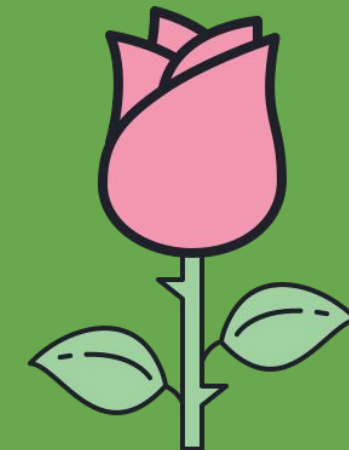
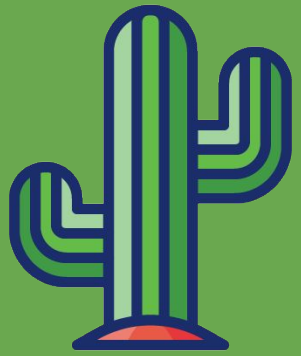
Matrix A



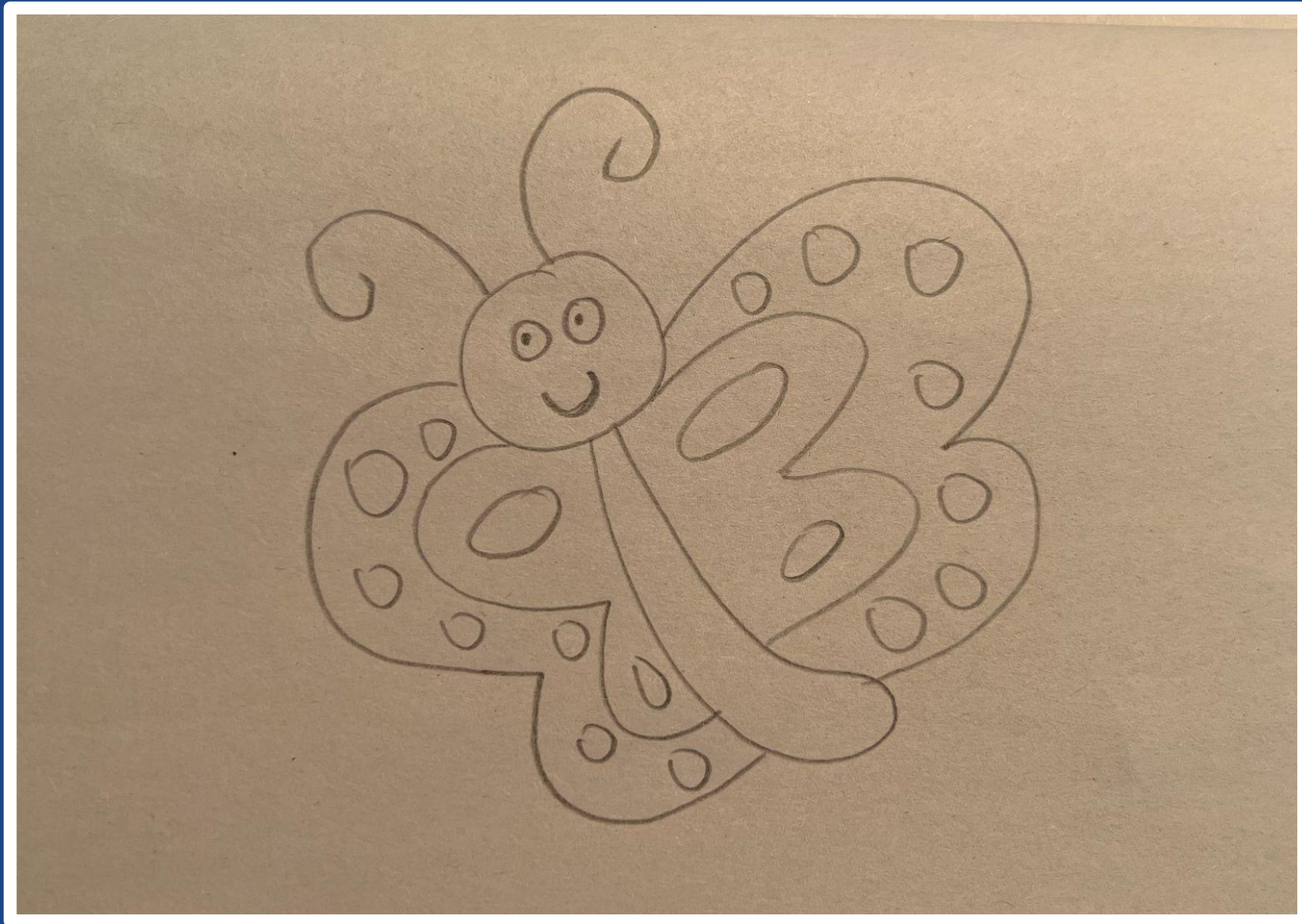
Matrix B



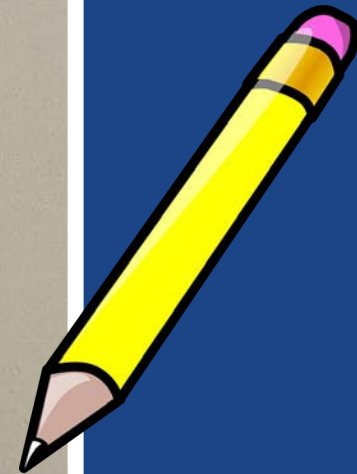
Choose an image for your matrix



Practice drawing your image on your scrap paper.



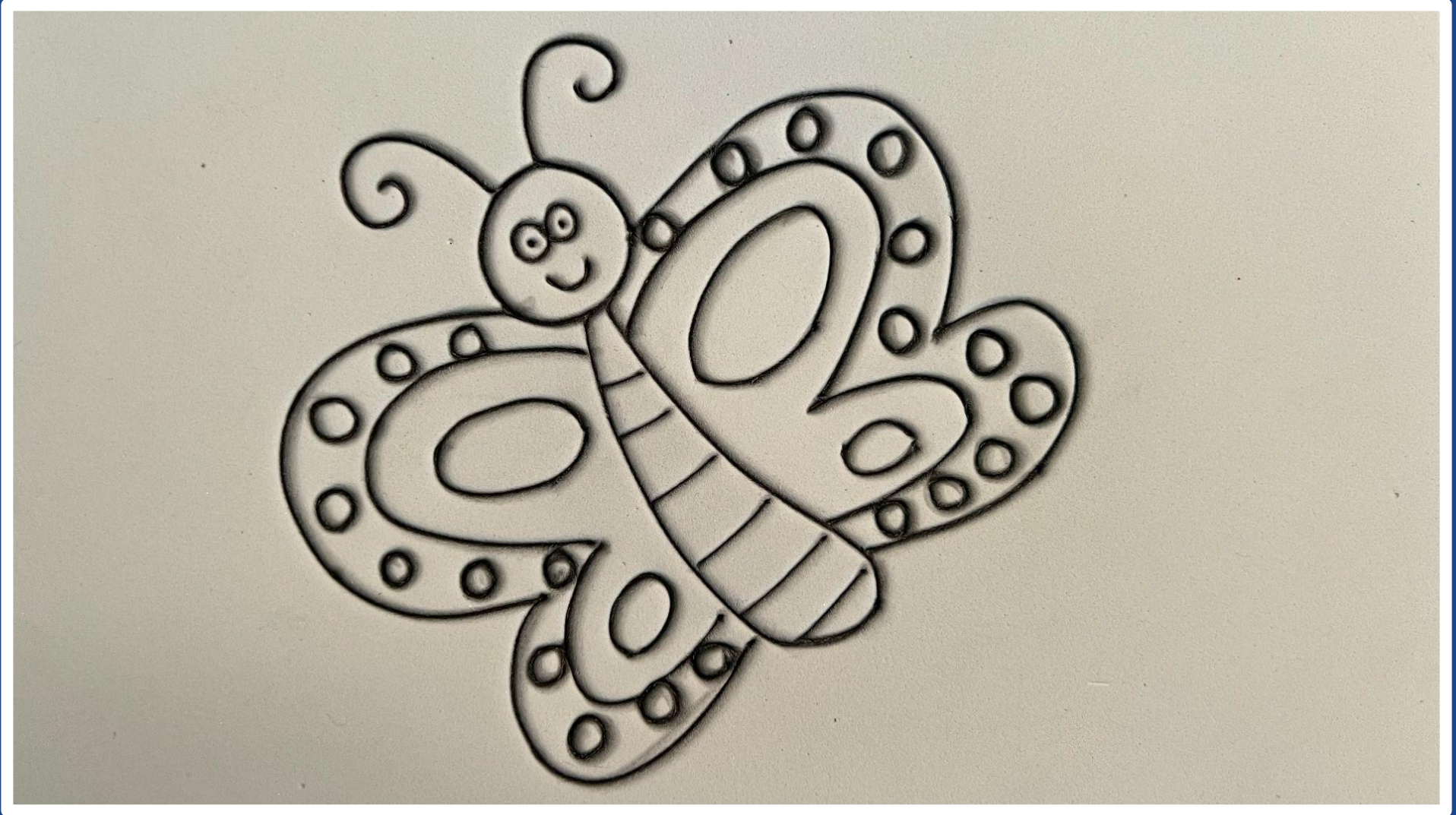
Using a pencil, lightly draw your image on your foam matrix. You can also place your scrap paper over your foam sheet and gently trace the image to create an impression of the image on the foam.



Trace over all of your lines with your pencil using more pressure to create deeper lines.



Ready for paint!



Choose your paint colour.



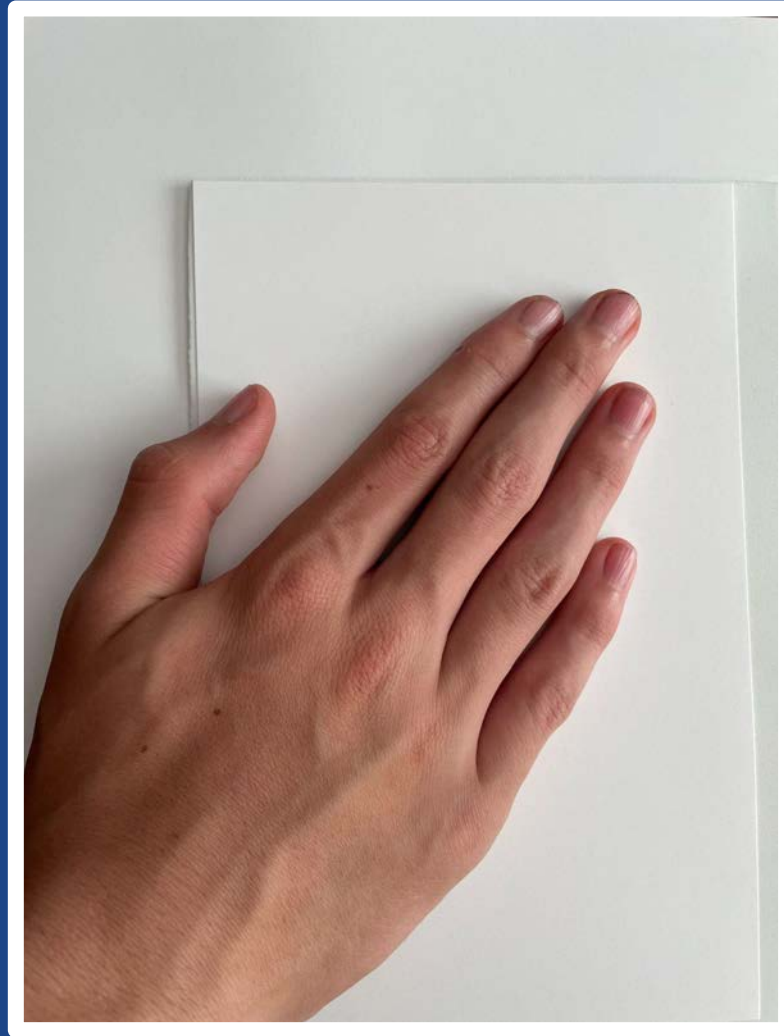
Roll brayer in paint.



Roll paint on to your matrix.



Place the cardstock on your matrix and press evenly on the back of the cardstock.



Carefully peel back the cardstock from the foam matrix to reveal your print.



Put your name and number of your prints in the bottom right hand corner.



Wipe off excess paint from the pencil grooves before making your next print.



What do you need to do differently for your second set of prints?

- Deeper lines?
- Less paint?
- Fewer details?
- Larger designs?

Create a second matrix
(A new paint colour can be used)

Teacher's Pet

Support. Enrich. Inspire.