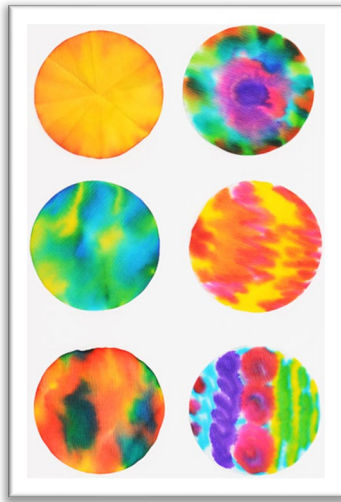


color diffusing



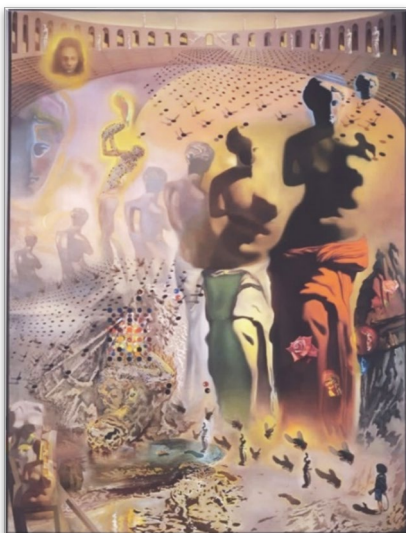
materials needed:

white coffee filters, washable markers, white paper, spray bottle filled with water, glue, scissors, paper (preferably watercolor paper)

how to do it:

1. Lay a coffee filter flat on top of a white piece of paper.
2. Color your coffee filter with washable markers.
3. Using a spray bottled filled with water, lightly wet your coffee filter.
4. Lift the coffee filter and let everything dry. See what new colors you can find in your artwork!
5. Optional: Cut dry coffee filters into irregular shapes. Then glue them to your paper.

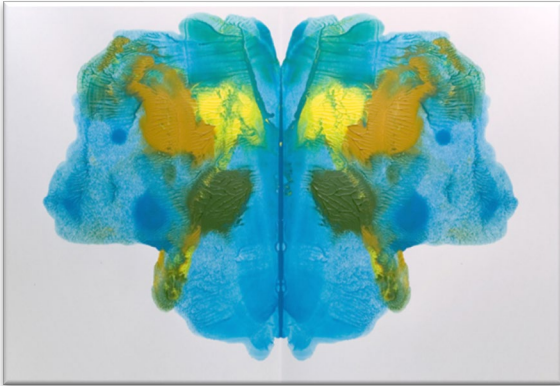
how this art relates to dalí:



As a painter, Dalí was a master of color mixing. In this painting, you can see the dots of pure color he used above the bull's head in the lower left. He also mixed colors to create skin tones, shadows, clothing, and other elements. What new colors did you create on your coffee filters?

The Hallucinogenic Toreador, 1970
Salvador Dalí
Oil on canvas

decalcomania butterfly



materials needed:

12x18" white paper, tempera paint (assorted colors), markers

how to do it:

1. Fold white paper in half.
2. Using assorted blobs of tempera paint, create half of a butterfly on half of the piece of paper. Be careful not to use too much paint.
3. Fold the blank half of the paper on top of the painted half and rub with your hand. Some paint may squish out the sides.
4. Unfold the paper to see your finished butterfly.
5. Once your paint has dried, you can add antennae and other details using a marker.

how this art relates to dalí:



Dalí is recognized as a Surrealist artist. **Surrealists often depicted dreams in their art.** They also used the technique of **decalcomania**, which involves pressing paint between sheets of paper to create an image. Dalí used decalcomania to create the skeleton image below.

Salvador Dalí, *Decalcomania*, 1936, gouache and ink on paper

floral firework print



materials needed:

9x12" paper, tempera or acrylic paint, wide brushes, toilet paper tubes with one end cut into fringe, scissors, paper plates

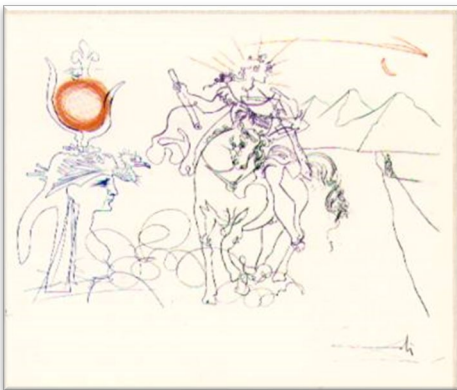
how to do it:

1. Cut the end of a toilet paper tube into fringe about 1" long.
2. Place a small amount of paint on a paper plate. Use one plate and one toilet paper tube for each color of paint you plan to use.
3. Using the fringe end of the toilet paper tube like a stamp, dip into your choice of tempera paint.

Printmaking is an art process that uses a stamp or plate to transfer an image with ink or paint onto paper.

4. Stamp the tube with paint onto paper to create a firework.
5. Repeat until you have an explosion of fireworks!

how this art relates to dalí:



As well as being a painter, sculptor, and designer, Dalí was a printmaker. His *Caesar and Cleopatra* is an etching, another type of print.

Salvador Dalí
Caesar and Cleopatra
 1972
 Etching with color on paper

marker printmaking



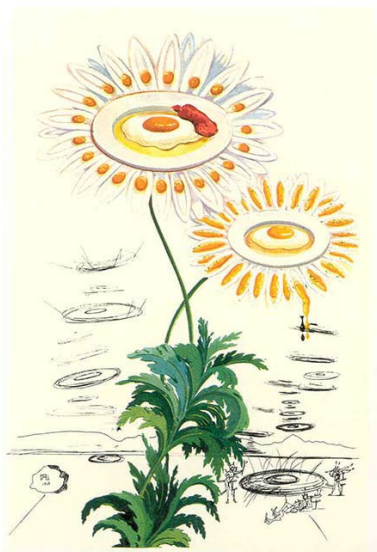
materials needed:

Styrofoam plate, washable markers, white paper, scissors, pencil

how to do it:

1. Cut the middle of your Styrofoam plate into a basic shape: square, triangle, or circle.
2. Use a pencil to draw a design onto the Styrofoam shape. Apply pressure to **engrave** your design onto the shape. **Engraving is a process that involves carving a design into a surface to make an imprint.** Now you have a stamp!
3. Next, color the stamp with washable markers.
4. Flip the stamp facedown and push it onto the paper.
5. Repeat step 3-4 with the same or different colors!

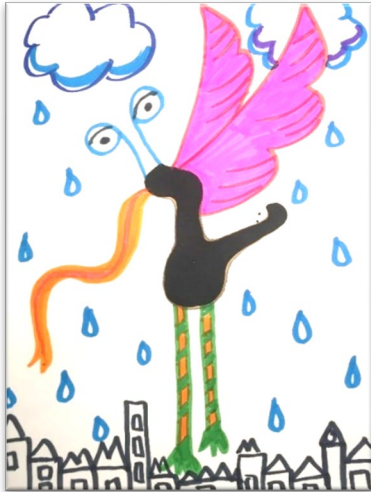
how this art relates to dalí:



Salvador Dalí created many prints in his artistic career. As a **printmaker**, Dalí created copies of art by transferring images from one surface to another. *Marguerite (Chrysanthemum frutescens)* (1968) is a lithograph print with dry point etching. **Etching is the process of engraving, cutting, or carving into a surface.** Although this print is based on the chrysanthemum flower, Dalí has changed the blossoms into a breakfast plate of eggs and sausages, and the petals into fried eggs.

Salvador Dalí
Marguerite (Chrysanthemum frutescens), 1968
Lithograph with dry point etching

oops creature



materials needed:

Drawing paper, liquid paint, markers or colored pencils

how to do it:

1. Use paint or markers to make a splat (drop of ink) on your paper.
2. Begin by using your splat as a part of your **surreal** creature. **Surreal art is often strange, like a dream.** A surreal creature is not one you can see in real life.
3. Using markers, create your own creature using your splat. You are encouraged to consider the environment your creature lives in and draw it too!

how this art relates to dali:



Dalí had an active imagination. He often saw images in the rocks surrounding his hometown of Cadaqués. The melted form in the background of *The Disintegration of the Persistence of Memory* (1952-54) is thought to have been a representation of one of these rock formations and Dalí's self-portrait. The melted clocks were inspired by melted cheese. What do you see in your splat?

Salvador Dalí, *The Disintegration of the Persistence of Memory*, 1952-54, oil on canvas

pattern monsters



materials needed:

Paper, pencil with an eraser, a thin black Sharpie or black marker, color pencils or crayons

how to do it:

1. Begin by drawing the outline of a monster in pencil. Make sure to fill the paper.
2. Trace over the pencil drawing with black marker and begin adding patterns to the monster.
3. Once finished adding patterns to the monster, color inside of the lines. You are encouraged to paint the background as well!

how this art relates to dalí:



Salvador Dalí's painting *The Disintegration of the Persistence of Memory* (1952-54) shows a world altered by the nuclear age. In this work, Dalí uses patterns to communicate part of his story. The rectangular blocks in the pattern represent an "atomic power source." How can you use patterns to tell a story with your monster?

Salvador Dalí, *The Disintegration of the Persistence of Memory*, 1952-54, oil on canvas

pattern sea



materials needed:

white 9x12" drawing paper, thin black Sharpie or black marker, color markers or crayons

how to do it:

1. Starting at the bottom, use the Sharpie or black marker to draw at least 5 levels of waves, varying the shape of your wavy line. Make sure you draw from edge to edge and use the entire width of the paper.
2. Now use your Sharpie or black marker to fill in each wave with a repeating pattern. Be sure to use a different pattern to fill in each wave.
3. Use crayons to color in your waves. Be careful not to make your color too heavy.
4. Add a boat sailing on the wave at the top of the paper by using a Sharpie (marker) and crayons.

how this art relates to dali:



Salvador Dalí's painting *The Disintegration of the Persistence of Memory* (1952-54) shows a world altered by the nuclear age. In this work, Dalí uses patterns to communicate part of his story. The rectangular blocks in the pattern represent an "atomic power source." How can you use patterns to tell a story?

Salvador Dalí, *The Disintegration of the Persistence of Memory*, 1952-54, oil on canvas

positive/negative fruit collage



materials needed:

9x12" white paper, 6x9" sheet of colored construction paper, pencil, markers, glue stick, scissors

how to do it:

1. Use the piece of colored construction paper. Turn the paper vertically (portrait). Use a pencil to draw your piece of fruit along the long edge of the paper. Make sure you draw only half of the fruit along the edge of the construction paper. Don't forget to draw the leaf and the stem!
2. Turn the white paper horizontally (landscape). Glue the cut-out construction paper to one half of the paper so that the cut-out section faces the center of the white paper.
3. Then use the cut-out pieces to complete the other half of your fruit. Align them with the other half of the fruit. Glue them onto the paper.
4. Use the markers to add detail to your fruit.

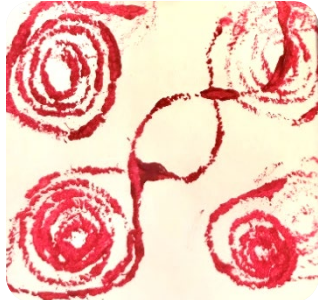
how this art relates to dalí:



Positive shapes are the focal points of a picture, or what the viewer focuses on. **Negative** shapes are the areas surrounding the part of the picture that the viewer sees or focuses on. Dalí was a master at using positive and negative space in his paintings. In *Disappearing Bust of Voltaire* (1941), Dalí's uses color and negative/positive space to create an optical illusion. The black dresses of the two women under the archway create negative space and the shadows of Voltaire's face. The white of their clothing creates positive space for the light areas of his face.

Salvador Dalí, *Disappearing Bust of Voltaire*, 1941, oil on canvas

scrap stamping



materials needed:

white paper, acrylic paint, liquid glue, cardboard, plate, water cup, ruler, scissor, larger paintbrush, craft scraps (paper, yarn, rope, styrofoam, small bubble wrap, etc.)



how to do it:

1. First, cut a 5x5" cardboard square.
2. Pick the first scrap material you would like to use. This material will make the design of your stamp. **Stamping is a type of printmaking, in which a stamp or plate is used to transfer an image onto another surface using ink.**
3. Play around with the design of your stamp. If you choose yarn or paper, form them into creative shapes.
4. Glue the material to your cardboard and let it dry.
5. While your stamp is drying, place acrylic paint onto a plate.
6. Use a wide brush to thoroughly paint the textured side of your stamp.
7. Before the paint dries, hold the stamp downward and stamp it onto the paper.
8. Repeat this process using the same or different colors as much as desired.

how this art relates to dalí:



As well as being a painter, sculptor, and designer, Dalí was a printmaker. In his painting *The Ecumenical Council*, Dalí used an octopus to print texture. Can you find the octopus print?



Salvador Dalí
The Ecumenical Council, 1960
Oil on canvas

Salvador Dalí
The Head of Medusa, 1972
Print with ink on paper

the dot monoprint



materials needed:

Foam plates, assorted tempera paint, 8x11" paper, paint brushes, water cups, paper plates for paint, paper towels

how to do it:

1. Place your foam plate upside down.
2. Using tempera paint and a paintbrush, paint the bottom of your plate. Work quickly so that your paint does not dry.
3. Create an interesting design by using your finger or a dry brush to wipe away paint.
4. Place a 9x12" white paper on the table.
5. Place your plate paint-side down on your paper.
6. Rub the inside of the plate with hard pressure.
7. Once you are confident that you have made a good print, pull the plate off the paper to see your monoprint. **A monoprint is a printmaking technique where each print is one-of-a-kind.** Usually, printmaking is used to make many copies of the same image.

how this art relates to dalí:



Throughout his career, Dalí used printmaking as an artistic technique. He is best known for his lithograph prints and etchings. **Lithography is a printing processes that transfers an image from a smooth surface to another surface using a greasy substance.**

Salvador Dalí
Aries
1967
Lithograph print

tissue paper flower



materials needed:

tissue paper squares (9x9") and pipe cleaners

how to do it:

1. Stack 3 or more squares of tissue paper evenly on top of each other. Make sure the decorative sides are facing upward.
2. Accordion fold the stack of tissue paper until the stack is completely folded.
3. Fold the paper in half. Do not unfold the accordion fold.
4. Place the end of a pipe cleaner on the middle fold. Tightly wrap the pipe cleaner around the fold 2 times.
5. Hold the middle of the tissue paper by the pipe cleaner and gently separate the tissue paper. Manipulate the tissue paper as desired to create a beautiful bloom.

how this art relates to dalí:



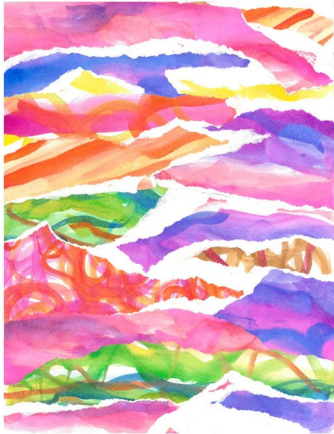
Salvador Dalí is one of the most celebrated artists of all time. In his painting *The Hallucinogenic Toreador* (1969-70), the rose represents life and transformation. What color tissue paper will you use to represent your life?

Salvador Dalí

Detail from *The Hallucinogenic Toreador*, 1969-70

Oil on canvas

watercolor strips landscape



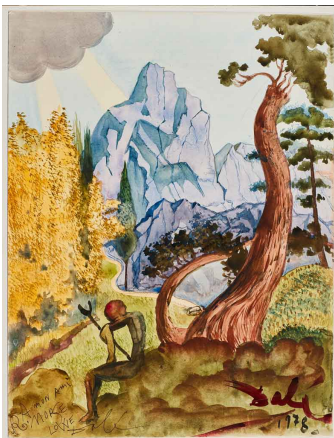
materials needed:

2 white sheets of 8x11" paper, watercolor paint, water cup, scissors, 1 tablespoon salt, straw, glue

how to do it:

1. First, fold the 2 sheets of paper in half vertically. Cut the papers along the fold. Put 2 half-sheets aside and place 2 half-sheets in front of you.
2. Wet your brush and drip watercolor paint onto 2 half-sheets.
3. Use a straw to blow the drops of water around the paper in various directions. **This process is called the blow technique.**
4. Repeat this process with as many colors as desired.
5. Move these paintings to the side and place the other 2 half-sheets of paper in front of you.
6. Quickly paint various areas of one half-sheet of paper.
7. Only on the wet areas, lightly sprinkle enough salt to cover the wet area. Leave some space between the grains of salt, like a donut with sprinkles. **This process is known as the salt technique, and leaves a spotted pattern effect.**
8. Repeat step 7-8 on the last blank half-sheet. Then set the 2 wet sheets with salt to the side.
9. Think about which painting you would like to be your background. Place this painting to the side.
10. After the paintings have dried, rip about 1"-wide strips from the bottom of each sheet (except your background sheet).
11. Arrange the strips on your background sheet and glue!

how this art relates to dalí:



Dalí was a part of the Surrealist art movement. **Surrealist artists often portrayed dreams in their art.** In the watercolor painting *Untitled (Colorado Scene)* (1978), Dalí renders the beautiful landscape of Colorado. How can you use the techniques from this lesson to emphasize certain objects in your artwork?

Salvador Dalí
Untitled (Colorado Scene), 1978
Watercolor on paper

wax paper bubble art



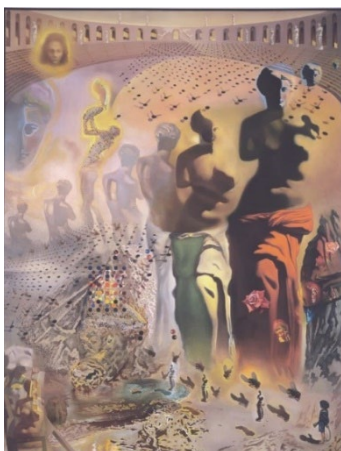
materials needed:

watercolor paper, watercolors, water cup, wax paper, paint brushes, oil pastels, glue stick, circle shapes to trace, sharpies, scissors, glue sticks, paper towel for blending

how to do it:

1. Paint a simple background onto the paper. Remember to fill the whole page.
2. Set the watercolor aside to dry.
3. Tape a sheet of wax paper to the table.
4. Trace a few different size circles onto the wax paper with the Sharpie.
5. Use the pastels to trace around the circles. You can use one color or try a few different colors on each circle.
6. Use a white pastel to add a curved line or two and add some shine to your bubbles.
7. You can use a paper towel to blend and soften the color of the bubbles, or leave them as-is for a bolder look.
8. Cut out the bubbles. Apply glue to the pastel-colored side of the bubble and then glue the bubbles onto your watercolor paper.

how this art relates to dali:



As a painter, Dalí was a master of color. In this painting, you can see dots of pure color at the bottom left. These dots represent the life of the bull. What do the colors of your bubbles represent?

Salvador Dalí
The Hallucinogenic Toreador
 1970
 Oil on canvas

wax resist butterfly painting



materials needed:

9x12" watercolor paper, butterfly templates, crayons, watercolor paint, water cup, brushes, pencils, erasers

how to do it:

1. Using pencil, begin by tracing from templates or sketching a few butterflies, leaves, and vines.
2. Once you are happy with your sketch, trace over your drawing with crayon. Apply pressure, or the watercolor paint will not resist the wax.
3. After tracing your drawing with crayon, begin applying watercolor paint around or on top of the drawing. The watercolor paint will **resist** the crayon.
4. Allow to dry and enjoy.

how this art relates to dali:



Salvador Dalí is known for his creation of **double images**. His *Illustration for Tres Picos* (1955) began as a page from a book with butterfly illustrations. Dalí painted around the printed butterflies to create this colorful Renaissance man in a striped costume. Can you tell which parts of this artwork were the original book illustrations?

Salvador Dalí
Illustration for Tres Picos
 1955
 Watercolor and ink on print