

How To...

Create a Discovery Bottle



1. Choose your bottle carefully – for heavy contents, choose a smaller bottle. Consider the size of the objects being placed in it and the size of the bottle neck.
2. Is water going to be used? Are you adding food colouring?
3. For metal contents, don't use water!
4. Other things you might want to add:
 - a. Oil (baby oil, vegetable oil or mineral oil are all possible)
 - b. Liquid soap
 - c. Glycerine (to slow down movement)
 - d. Glitter
 - e. Hair gel
 - f. Magnets
 - g. Confetti
 - h. Sand
 - i. Googly Eyes
 - j. Feathers
 - k. Natural objects – shells, pebbles, flowers, leaves etc.

How To...

Create Ephemeral Art



1. Look at examples of work by ephemeral artists, e.g. Andy Goldsworthy, and discuss what has been used to create sculptures.
2. Identify natural materials from a choice of objects.
3. Go for a walk around the school grounds collecting items from the ground, e.g. fallen leaves, petals, twigs, cones, acorns, conkers, seeds, etc.
4. Choose an area to create the sculpture
5. Empty the buckets first to review the collection of materials.
6. Make a sculpture, thinking about shapes, colour and textures, etc.
7. Use cameras to record the work in progress in addition to the completed sculpture.
8. The sculptures are temporary and will remain outside.

How To...

Go on a Plant Safari



1. Get an iPad, tablet or camera.
2. Take a walk around the school grounds.
3. Take photos of all the plants that you find.
4. Take a close up photograph of the plant as well as a picture of the plant in the area it was found.
5. Try to identify the plants as you go around.
6. When completed, display the photos of the plants with labels that identify what they are – this could be a digital or printed display.
7. Use a plant ID guide to help with the identification.

<https://naturedetectives.woodlandtrust.org.uk/naturedetectives/activities/2015/09/leaf-id/>

How To...

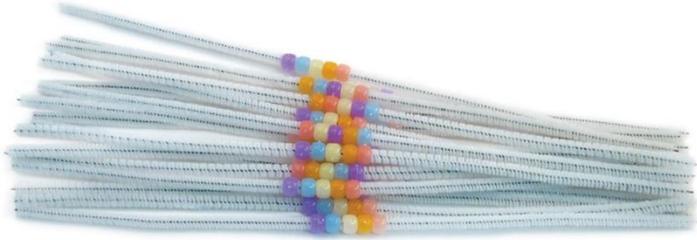
Find Colours in Nature



1. Use the school grounds or another local area.
2. Identify whether what can be seen is mainly natural or made by people.
3. Think about what colours can be seen in the natural objects.
4. Look for the most commonly occurring colours.
5. Are these colours warm or cold colours?
6. Using the paint swatches, identify the different colours, shades, tints and hues that can be found.
7. You could use a tally chart to record all the colours that can be seen.
8. What season is it? Which colours tell us this?
9. Are there any other signs that might indicate the season e.g. cloud cover, puddles, frost, sun?

How To...

Make UV Bead Bracelets



1. Demonstrate how beads change from white to coloured when exposed to UV light.
2. You can use the sun or a UV torch to test and demonstrate this.
3. Thread beads on the pipe-cleaner (or string). This is a good activity for developing fine motor skills.
4. Secure the pipe cleaner into a bracelet shape.
5. Explore UV light in the environment using the beads to indicate the presence of UV rays.

How To...

Make a Rainbow



1. Place your skittles around the edge of a dish or plate (ideally clear or white), try to alternate the colours.
2. Carefully pour (or pipette) water into the middle of the dish, until the base is covered.
3. If the skittles move, just push them back into place quickly.
4. Watch what happens...
5. Explore what patterns you can create by changing the number or pattern of the skittles.

How To...

Make Super Skeleton X-Rays



1. Place your hand (or a doll if you want to do a full skeleton!) onto some black paper.
2. Sprinkle icing sugar or spray white paint (child safe) over the hand to create the negative image.
3. If you are using icing sugar and want to make it stick, cover the black paper in glue first. If not, it can be used over and over again in a provision area.
4. Place or glue cotton buds onto the image to represent the bones.

<http://www.dillydaliart.com/2011/10/negative-art-and-cotton-swab-bones.html>

How To...

Build Sugar Cube Towers



1. Add a few drops of food colouring to some water and pour onto the plate.
2. Add a stack of sugar cubes and observe what happens. The coloured water should move up the stack of cubes and eventually make them collapse.
3. Try adding a small sheet of foil on top of one sugar cube and stack some more on top. Does this stop the water reaching the top cubes?
4. Try the same with some cling film, and some paper or tissue. Which work the best?

<https://www.science-sparks.com/fun-with-sugar-cubes/>