

## Cycle 2, Week 14- Botanical Drawings

### Materials:

- Flower per student or pair of students. Flower and stem to be no longer than 10 inches
- Pencils
- Drawing paper
- Colored pencils
- Whiteboard/dry-erase marker or large paper/marker

1. Give an introduction to the artist Carl Linnaeus and show pictures of his illustrations. Does his work look cartoon-ish or realistic? How can art be important to the study of science? What is important to do when drawing a scientific illustration? (5 minutes)
2. Each student will have a flower lying on the table next to them (one per student, or in pairs). The drawing will be life-size. Show the students how to drag their finger from the flower to their paper to show where the top and bottom of the drawing will be.
3. Measure the size of the flower using your fingers. Lightly draw a circle this size on the paper.
4. Study the flower and petals and draw them in the circle. Carefully look at the curving and overlapping lines.
5. Study the stem. Draw the correct width and add detail and texture.
6. Study the size and placement of leaves. Use your fingers to measure the height or width. Again, pay careful attention to the curving and uneven edges.
7. Look for details to add. Look again at the flower, stem, and leaves and draw *every detail* you see.
8. If time, students begin coloring with colored pencils.

Note: If a student finishes early, they can do a close-up drawing of a section of the leaf or flower. This drawing can be on the same paper, just off to the side of the whole flower drawing.