



# Lesson Plan:

## Make & Take Color Diffusing Dinosaurs

Ages: 4+

Duration: 45 - 60 minutes

Group size: 6 - 24

What happens when color meets water? With Roylco® Color Diffusing Dinosaurs, students find out firsthand. Children color the special paper dinosaur shapes using washable markers, then give them a gentle spray of water to watch magic happen. Colors bloom, blend, and spread across the shapes in surprising ways, turning a simple art activity into a hands-on exploration of color and science.



### Activity:

- 1. Set Up:** Distribute one or more dinosaur shapes to each student. Give them a moment to look at their shapes and choose which dinosaur they'd like to color first.
- 2. Color:** Invite students to color their dinosaur shapes however they like using washable markers. Encourage them to press firmly and cover the shape with color – the more ink on the paper, the more dramatic the diffusion effect will be.
- 3. Spray:** Once students have finished coloring, have them place their dinosaur shapes flat on the work surface (or in a No Mess Tray). Lightly mist the colored surface with the water spray bottle from about 6–8 inches away.
- 4. Observe:** Ask students to watch closely as the water causes the marker colors to spread, blend, and soften. Invite them to observe where colors overlap and mix.
- 5. Dry & Reflect:** Allow the shapes to dry flat before handling. Drying usually takes 10–15 minutes. While shapes dry, students can begin a second dinosaur or record their observations.

### Supplies Needed:

1. Roylco® Color Diffusing Dinosaurs
2. Washable markers (assorted colors)
3. Spray bottle filled with water
4. Paper towels to protect work surfaces
5. *Optional: Roylco® No Mess Tray (contains spray and drips, making cleanup much easier)*

#### Iris's Tip:

If you're working with younger students, consider doing the spraying yourself or in small groups. Place all shapes on Roylco® No Mess Trays or a layer of paper towels before spraying to keep tables clean and dry.



# Discussion Guide:

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### Meet the dinosaurs:

1. **Tyrannosaurus Rex (T. rex):** One of the largest meat-eating dinosaurs ever discovered. T. rex walked on two powerful back legs, had tiny front arms, and massive jaws filled with banana-sized teeth.
2. **Triceratops:** A plant-eater recognized by its three sharp horns and large bony frill around its neck. Triceratops used its horns for defense and may have used its frill to communicate with other dinosaurs.
3. **Brachiosaurus:** A massive plant-eater with an extra-long neck that let it reach treetops other dinosaurs couldn't access. Brachiosaurus was one of the tallest animals to ever walk the Earth.
4. **Stegosaurus:** A plant-eater known for the large bony plates along its back and the spiky tail it used for defense. Scientists still debate whether those plates were for protection, temperature regulation, or display.

### About Color Diffusing:

When we spray water on the marker-colored dinosaur shapes, we're watching a real scientific process happen. Understanding primary and secondary colors and how water carries and blends pigment is watching art and science happen at the same time!

**Diffusion** is the process of something spreading from one place to another. When water touches the ink from your markers, it carries the pigment (color) with it as it moves through the paper. The ink "diffuses" (or spreads) outward from where it was originally placed. When two different colors diffuse and meet in the same spot, they blend together to create a new color!

### Color Diffusing Questions:

1. What are the three primary colors? Can you name them without looking?
2. Before you spray your dinosaur, predict: if your two colors meet and blend, what new color do you think will appear?
3. After spraying, did the colors mix the way you predicted? Were there any surprises? (Encourage students to describe what they observed, not just what they expected.)
4. Why do you think the colors spread when water is added? What is the water doing?
5. When you look at all the finished dinosaurs together, do any two have the same pattern? Why do you think that is?
6. Can you find any secondary colors on your finished dinosaur? Where did they come from?