

No. 54560

Animal Paint Scrapers



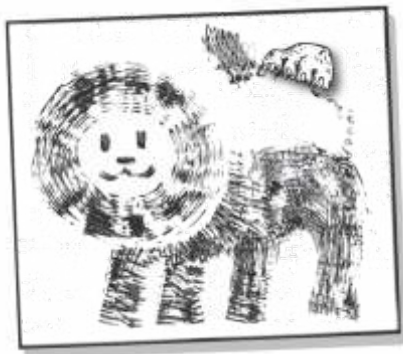
Make tracks and create texture art with our “groovy” Animal Paint Scrapers! We’ve combined the best of paint brushes with paint scrapers. Apply paint to paper with easy-to-clean claws, paws, wings and fins. They are the perfect size for little hands.

Each of the 20 Scrapers are made from lightweight, durable plastic, sealed with a protective coating and printed on one side with colorful, life-like animal graphics. Paint or blot colors onto fingerpainting paper. Drag, swirl and scrape the claws over the paint to create a variety of textured lines that will enhance your students’ visual development.

Curriculum Connections:

- Exercise fine motor skills
- Stimulate visual development
- Experiment with texture and color
- Identify various animal types
- Learn about classification
- Improve logical reasoning with sorting activities
- Integrate mathematics through symmetry and graphing

Experiment with scrapers to make marvelous artwork!



Use large paint brushes or sponges to coat a sheet of paper with paint. Drag the scrapers across the paint. Use different kinds of scrapers to make interesting patterns. Print letters on the paper or create criss-cross patterns. Tip: Have damp paper towels on hand to make clean up easy!

Learn about leaves! Start by examining real leaves. Point out features like veins and the stem. Don’t forget to talk about the leaf’s color. Then, create leaf art! Fold a large sheet of art paper in half. Make sure the corners line up evenly.

Open the paper and lay it vertically so that the crease is pointing up and down. Draw half a large leaf shape on one side of the crease line starting at the top of the crease. Tip: To make a simple leaf shape, draw half a heart on one side, then turn the drawing upside down. Blot the leaf drawing with green



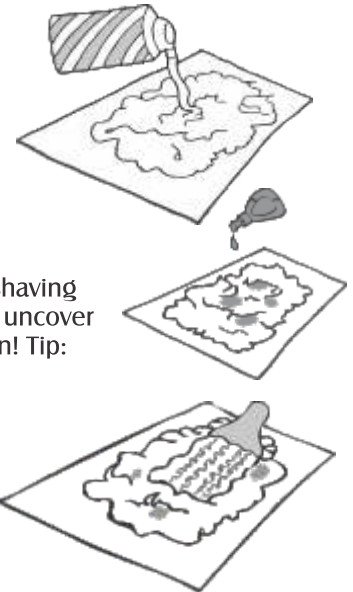
paint. Make sure not to paint over the crease onto the opposite side of the paper! Use the scrapers on the painted part to make leaf veins.

When finished, fold the paper again along the crease line and press down so that the paint transfers to the other half of the folded paper. Open to reveal a symmetrical leaf painting! When dry, practice scissor skills by cutting out the leaf. Try out various other kinds of shapes, such as a butterfly, star or flower



Use shaving cream and paint for a cool art activity! Give each student 2 sheets of construction paper. Place blobs of shaving cream on one sheet and ask students to drop different colors of acrylic paint or food coloring onto the cream.

Use the scrapers to smear and blend the colors. Gently scrape an array of patterns over the paper. Delicately place the second sheet of construction paper on top of the colored shaving cream and press down. Remove the sheet.



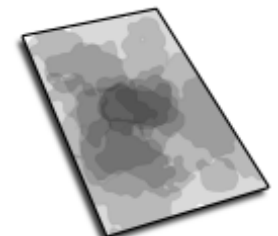
With the backs of the scrapers, scrape off portions of shaving cream from the second paper to uncover a beautifully-textured swirl design! Tip: Children can incorporate the resulting swirl design into an art project.

Outline or draw details on or around the swirl design with a felt-tip marker. Cut out the artwork to make greeting cards, bookmarks or picture frames!

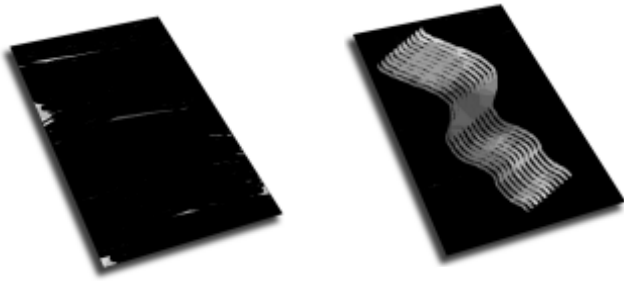
Create snazzy scratch art! Use crayons or pastels to color an entire sheet of art paper with different colors. Explore a range of color groups. Use only primary colors (red, blue and yellow), secondary colors (green, purple and orange), or complementary colors. Tip: Complementary colors are colors that are directly opposite each other on the color wheel.

Make sure the crayon is pressed hard enough into the paper so that the whole sheet is waxy and no white shows through.

Mix dollops of black tempera paint with squirts of dish detergent (a dollop is about 2 tablespoons; a squirt is about the size of a quarter). This will help the paint stick to the crayon wax. Generously brush the black



paint over top of the colored sheet until every part of the sheet is covered. While the paint is still wet, use the Animal Scrapers to scrape nifty patterns onto the art paper, revealing a colorful crayon background underneath! Set aside the artwork to dry overnight.



Use Animal Scrapers in sand play! Sand table activities are a great way to encourage fine motor skills! Ask students to practice dragging their Animal Scrapers over the sand to produce patterns. Try angles, swirls, wavy and zig-zag patterns.

Learn about the categories of animal families featured in our Animal Paint Scrapers set! Introduce children to classification and sorting systems and teach them about the basic animal families. Play a guessing game! Lay out all the Animal Scrapers in a pile and ask students to guess which Scrapers belong to what animal group. Tip: Give students a list of characteristics for each animal group and have them classify the Animal Scrapers according to the clues. Later, once all the Animal Scrapers have been classified, ask students to guess the names of each Animal Scraper. All belong to one of the following animal groups:

• **Mammals:** Mammals are a vast group of animals (including humans!) that are warm-blooded and are vertebrates (they have backbones). Mammals have hair or fur growing from their skin. Most mammals give birth to live young, and female mammals have special mammary glands within their bodies which produce milk for feeding their babies. Mammals can be carnivorous (meat-eaters), herbivorous (veggie-eaters) or omnivorous (both meat-and-veggie eaters). Almost all mammals are land-dwelling, except for bats who fly, and whales and dolphins who swim in the ocean. We've represented mammals with the gorilla, seal, bat, sloth, bear, mole, boar, platypus and leopard scrapers.



• **Reptiles:** Reptiles are unique because of their skin. Their skin is made up of scales or hard plates that protect their bodies. Some reptiles, such as lizards or snakes, look slimy, however, their tough scales are completely waterproof and keep them entirely dry. Reptiles are cold-blooded which means that they cannot regulate their internal temperature, but must rely on the sun to warm up and shade to cool down. Reptiles use their tongues to "smell" the air since they do not have a sophisticated

nasal cavity that allows them to smell like other animals. Most reptiles are carnivorous. Amazingly, reptiles have been around since the dinosaurs almost 300 million years ago! They are often referred to as living fossils. We've represented reptiles with the turtle, crocodile and chameleon scrapers.



• **Birds:** Birds have beaks, wings and feathers and are warm-blooded creatures that fly. There are more than 10,000 types of birds in the world. Birds can be found flying almost anywhere—from the hot tropics to the freezing Antarctic. Their ability to fly is due to their hollow bones and rigid skeleton. Their feathers also keep their bodies lightweight and protected from UV rays, water, and cold atmospheric surroundings. The ostrich and penguin are some of the few birds that do not fly. The first bird—the archaeopteryx—is believed to have come into existence around 150 million years ago. We've represented birds with the owl, duck, bluejay and penguin scrapers.



• **Amphibians:** Amphibians are four-legged creatures whose skin, unlike reptiles', is smooth and scaleless. Amphibians are born in water. They constantly need to be nearby water to survive. However, they can live out of the water for a short while. All amphibians' skin secrete toxins. The toxins can range from deadly to harmless or bitter-tasting to ward off predators. We've represented amphibians with the frog scraper.



• **Molluscs:** Molluscs are soft-bodied creatures with no spines (they are invertebrates). Most molluscs don't have normal bodies that consist of a head and body with four limbs attached. Instead, they are made up of a main "mass" that usually holds the brain and other important organs, a "mantle" or breathing cavity, and an enlarged, muscled "foot" for moving around. Molluscs can either have distinctive outer shells or nothing covering their bodies at all. Their skin is coated with a slimy outer layer that can act as a defense mechanism to help them slip away from predators, or as a way to stick to their surroundings. Although snails, clams and oysters are common molluscs, we've represented molluscs with the octopus.



• **Fish:** Fish are distinctive for their fins which allow them to easily move through their underwater environments. Fish come in a vast range of colors, shapes and sizes. They were the first animals to evolve backbones (they are vertebrates). They "breathe" in water through their gills. Gills are special mechanisms that are able to



separate oxygen molecules from hydrogen molecules in water, providing a way for fish to appear like they are “breathing” water, when they are really breathing in oxygen! Fish are also cold-blooded, and are present in almost any underwater location: shallow, deep, cold and warm. We’ve represented fish with our goldfish scraper.

• **Crustaceans:** Crustaceans are invertebrates (having no backbones) with exoskeletons. Exoskeletons are a hard outer shell that acts as both skin AND skeleton! They have three parts to their bodies—a head, thorax and abdomen. Throughout the course of a crustacean’s lifetime, the hard outer skeletons continuously grow and “molt” or shed away. Crustaceans also have three pairs of mouths! We’ve represented crustaceans with the lobster scraper.



Practice more sorting skills with these classification ideas. Start with simpler classification groups like color or length, then introduce more complex ideas as students develop their logical reasoning.

Since there are various colors to look at in each animal scraper image, instruct children to identify the more dominant color and sort according to that color. Put the scrapers back into one pile and ask students to sort the scrapers by body part type. Sort all hoofs, claws, fins, paws, fingers, feet and wings into groups. Implement math skills and have children measure each of the animal scrapers lengthwise.

Record the lengths then sort into small, medium and large groups. The animal scraper sizes are not to scale with actual animal feet sizes, however, students can research the measurements and make to-scale paintings of the various animal feet.

