

The background of the image is a vibrant, abstract artwork featuring a variety of colors including red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple. It is characterized by numerous small, circular, translucent bubbles of different sizes scattered across the surface, creating a textured and organic feel.

Bubble Prints

Abstract Art Project I of III

Created by Eve Williams Creative Learning & Public Programs Officer
Devonport Regional Gallery



Abstract Art Mark Making Project (Project I of III):

Over the next three weeks we will be exploring different ways of creating marks. As art has evolved artists have explored the boundaries of art making and ways in which art can be created. Mark making describes the different marks we can create in an artwork such as lines, dots, patterns and textures. Marks can also be made by printing onto paper from another surface or by scratching into a surface.

Artists use gesture to express their feeling and emotions in response to something seen or something felt – or gestural qualities can be used to create a purely abstract composition.

From the Tate website: <https://www.tate.org.uk/art/student-resource/exam-help/mark-making#:~:text=Why%20use%20gestural%20qualities%3F,we%20create%20in%20an%20artwork.&text=Artists%20use%20gesture%20to%20express,create%20a%20purely%20abstract%20composition.>

This process aims to get away from creating a representation of some ‘thing’ in our art, to merely creating art through exploring different processes of mark making to create purely abstract works. (Abstract is a term used to describe art that does not represent anything based on external reality or nature.)

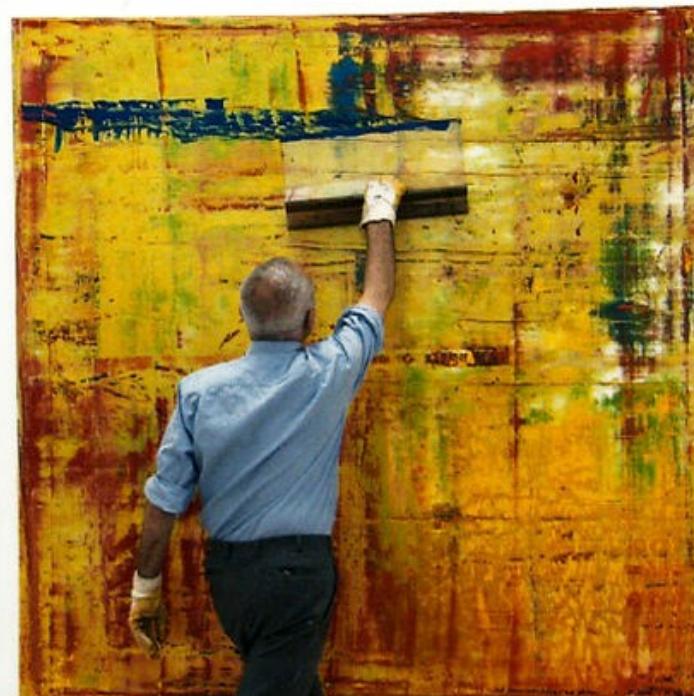
From: https://www.moma.org/learn/moma_learning/glossary/)



Jackson Pollock, Number 1, 1949, A good example of an abstract art work that has been created using a particular method of mark making

Abstract Art Mark Making Project (Project I of III):

After the third project has been completed we will put it all together to create one large work that incorporates all the different mark making techniques we have explored. This large work will be used to create our final piece. Don't forget to keep your work somewhere safe if you would like to contribute it to the upcoming exhibition!



Still from Gerhard Richter, The Painter Without a Brush.

Some inspiration from famous artists...



Helen Frankenthaler, *Mountains and Sea*, 1952



Mark Rothko, *White Centre (Yellow, Pink and Lavender on Rose)*, 1950

Some inspiration from famous artists continued...



Gerhard Richter, *Abstract painting 599*, 1986



Cy Twombly, *Leader and the Swan*, 1962

Examples of some artists different mark making processes to create abstract art...



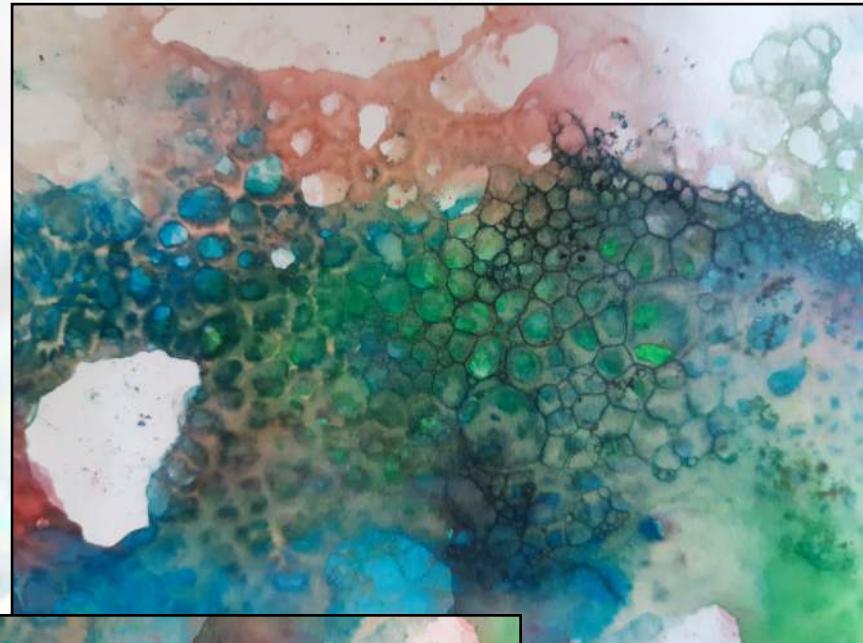
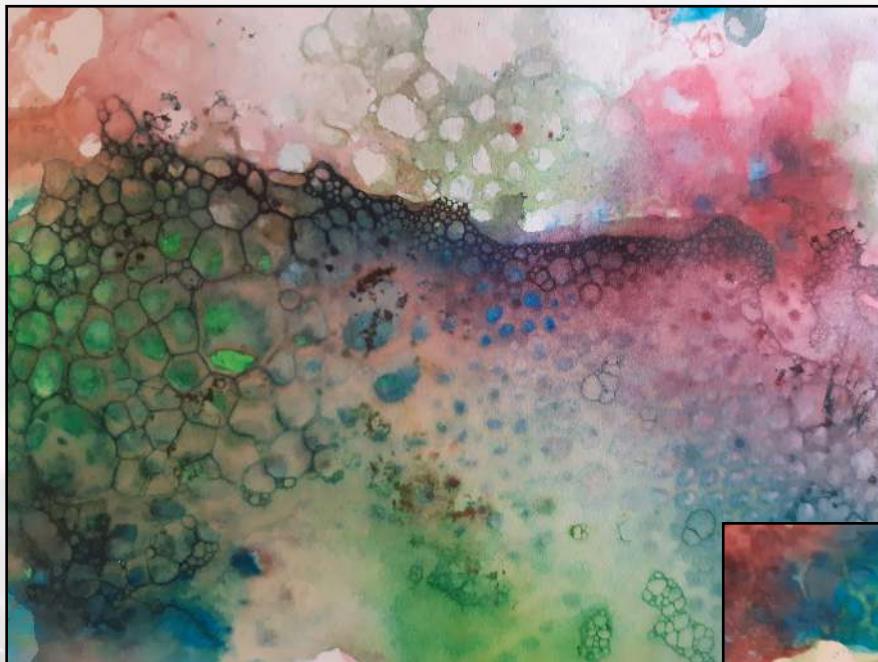
Jackson Pollock lived from 1912-1956 in America. He was a leader in the abstract expressionist art movement with his large gestural drip marks that became known as 'action painting'. To achieve the marks on his canvas Pollock would drip and throw paint from a brush from all angles onto his canvas that he lay on the floor. He would repeat the process over and over again with different colours until he had covered his canvas in expressive marks.

Mark Bradford is an American artist who was born in 1961. He creates works by using materials he finds in his local environment such as street posters, billboard remnants and plywood that he rips up and arranges into abstract expressions of social and political climate.



Task I:

Create colourful abstract bubble prints using food dyes.



You Will Need:

- A couple of large white pieces of paper
- An old sock
- A recycled plastic bottle
- A rubber band
- Different coloured food dyes
- Eyedropper (optional)
- Dishwashing liquid, water and a container



Step 1:

Cut a recycled plastic bottle in half (if needed get an adult to help you!) Keep the top half where the lid goes.



Step 2:

Put your sock over the bottle with the toe end over the cut open end. Fasten with a rubber band, cut off excess material.



Step 3:

Mix up some dishwashing liquid in a wide container (that is wide enough for your bottle to fit into) about 1 part dishwashing liquid to 8 parts water.



Step 4:

Take your dishwashing liquid mixture, sock bottle, different coloured food dyes and large sheet of paper **outside**, this is going to get messy!!!



Step 5:

Dip your sock bottle into the washing up liquid mixture sock end in.

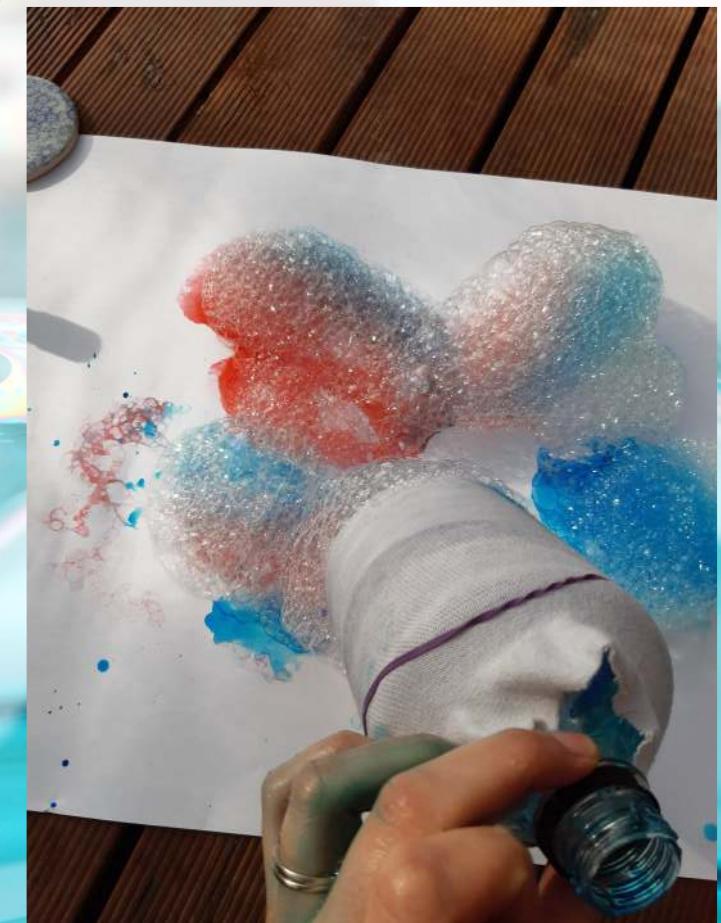
Drop just a couple of tiny spots of food colouring onto the sock end that has just been dipped into the dishwashing mixture (if needed get an adult to help).

***Tip:** Be careful with the food colouring... it stains hands and clothes! Make sure you have a good drop sheet down or are on grass, and make sure to put the lids back on the bottles!... Or wash the deck straight away as I did!*

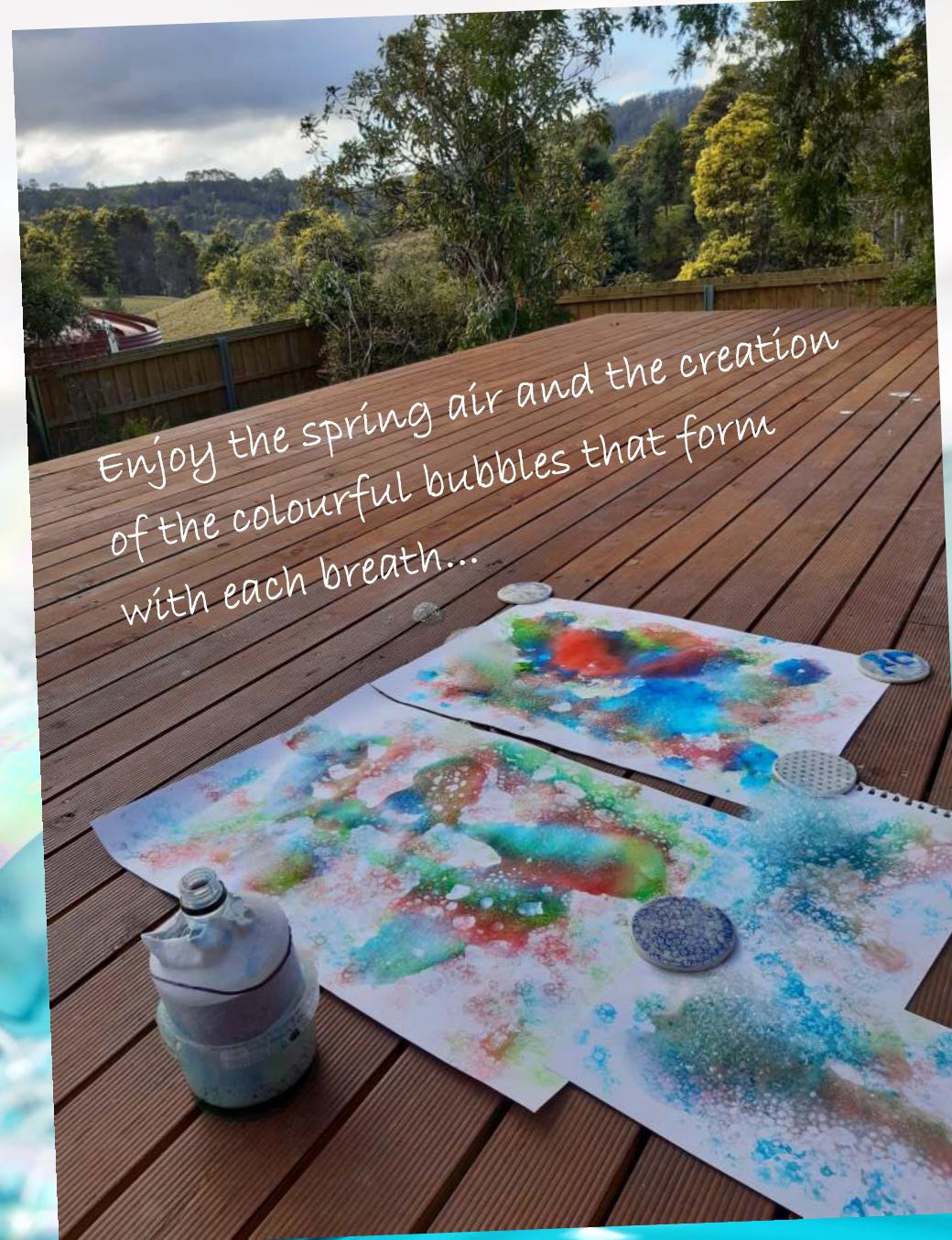
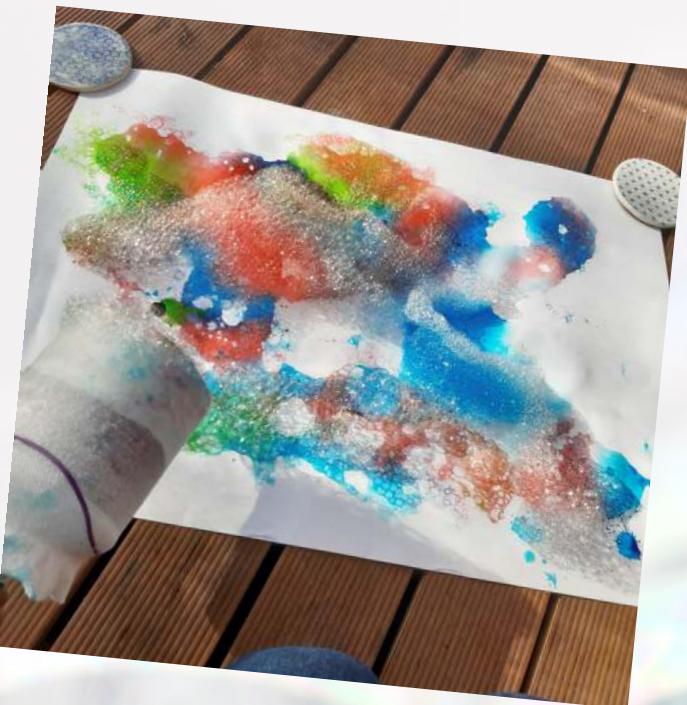


Step 6:

Blow through the plastic sock bottle end while over the page. A large bubble snake should form with the food coloured bubbles. Let them sit on your page and try not to touch them. Move around the page to cover your page in colourful bubble patterns. Repeat the process until you are happy with the result.



The process...



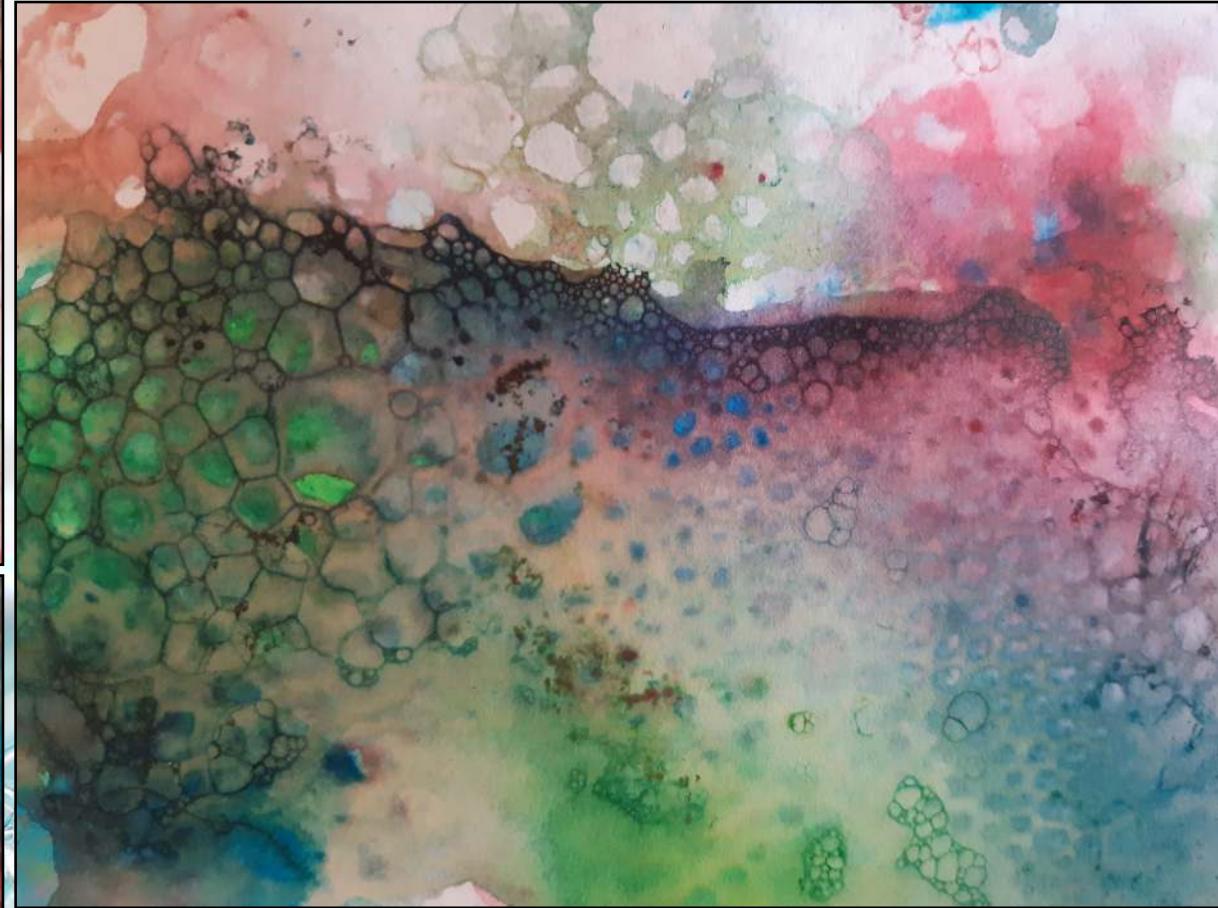
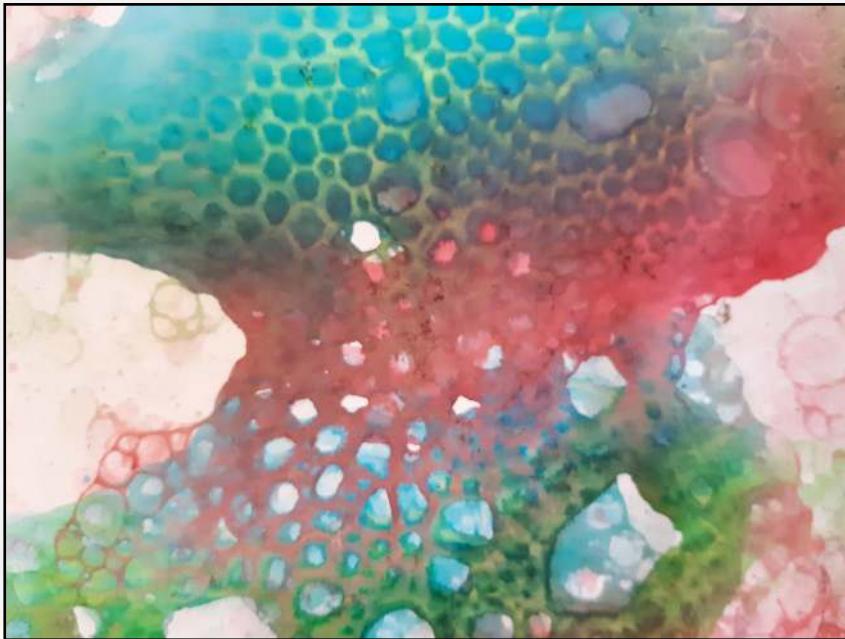
Step 7:

Carefully blow the colourful bubbles off your paper to reveal your colourful abstract bubble prints!



**Keep your Bubble prints and your sock bubble blower
to reuse and add to in the following weeks!**

Bubble print details...



SHARE YOUR CREATIONS!

**Send in pictures of your Bubble Print creations
to:**

ARTGALLERY@DEVONPORT.TAS.GOV.AU

**PS- KEEP YOUR WORK SOMEWHERE SAFE FOR AN UPCOMING "HOME IS
WHERE THE 'ART IS'" EXHIBITION AT THE
DEVONPORT REGIONAL GALLERY!**

**Also, Keep your sock bubble blower and your bubble prints
to reuse and add to in the following weeks!**