



STORY TIME GUIDE

2021

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Pottery Projects

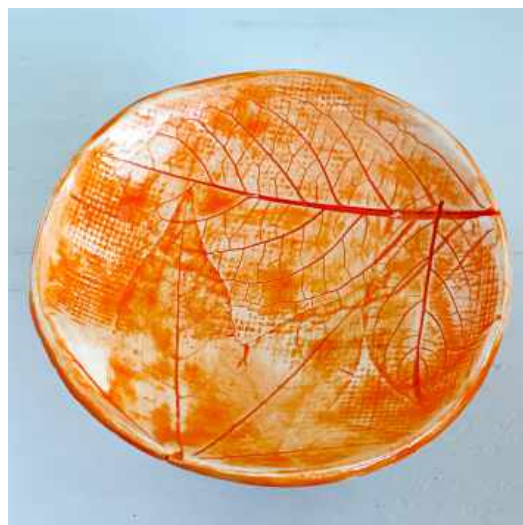
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Clay Projects



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Goodnight Owl by Greg Pizzoli

*Note: This piece can be created as a ornament or hanging piece,
or leave the hole off the top and attach to a nightlight kit.*

SUPPLIES

Low-fire white clay with light grog
Rolling pin or slab roller
Sheetrock board or foam work mat
4" round cookie cutter or circle pattern made from craft foam
Yellow sponge
Texture tools: rubber stamp mats, clay texture mats, burlap, or lace
Wooden skewer
A toothbrush or other scoring tool
Small bottle caps or writer bottle caps
Nonstick cooking spray
Drinking straw
Assorted round brushes
Twine for hanging

GLAZE COLORS

Turquoise, Coral, Lime, Orange, Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, roll out 8"x8" slabs, ¼" thick, and store between craft foam sheets in an airtight container.
2. If using craft foam patterns, cut one 4" craft foam circle for each participant.
3. If using cookie cutters, spray a small section of paper towel or old sponge with cooking spray and wipe down the cookie cutters to apply a very thin layer of cooking spray.
4. Wet the yellow sponges with clean water and squeeze out excess. For younger kids, it is easier to give them a very damp sponge to use to wet their finger for smoothing purposes, rather than giving them a dish of water. Remember that these sponges are not for smoothing out the clay, but only for getting hands wet to smooth any sharp edges.

DIRECTIONS

1. Use the round cookie cutters or the foam patterns to cut two same-size circles from the clay slab.
2. Texture each circle with your choice of texture tools. If using a piece of fabric or mat, lightly rub the mat face down on the clay to apply the texture, then peel back.



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Goodnight Owl by Greg Pizzoli

DIRECTIONS CONT.

3. Decide which circle will be the body of the owl and which one will be the wings. Use the same round cookie cutter or pattern to cut a section from each side of the wing circle.
2. Demonstrate how to score and attach pieces. Score and attach the wings to the circle. Smooth the edges with fingers.
3. Use a bottle cap to stamp eyes into clay.
4. Use a wooden skewer to add lines onto eyes. Drag lines to the center of the circle.
5. Use a wooden skewer to cut out a small triangle for the beak. Score and attach, making sure to slightly overlap with the bottom of the eyes.
6. Roll a small ball for the pupil and flatten it in the palm of your hand. Score and attach to the center of the eye.
7. If making a hanging piece, use a straw to poke a hole near the top of the owl.
8. Use various round brushes to apply 1–2 coats of each color to paint the owl. Do not paint the back of the piece.
9. Fire to Cone 06.
10. Clear glaze and fire to Cone 06.



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The Invisible String by Patrice Karst

Note: With younger children, we have had much better results using a thicker string like paracord instead of yarn. The paracord can be washed out and reused for other projects.

SUPPLIES

Low-fire white clay with light grog
Craft foam for work surface
Rolling pin or slab roller
Craft foam or paper for heart template
Wooden skewer
Yarn or paracord
Paper plates
Yellow sponge
Styrofoam bowls

GLAZE COLORS

Coral, Lime, Purple, Turquoise, Red (for fingerprint heart)

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, roll out 7" square slabs, ¼" thick, and store between craft foam sheets in an airtight container.
2. Prepare heart patterns from craft foam or paper, about 5–6" in diameter. You will need one per participant.
3. Cut 12" pieces of yarn or paracord, one for each color. Pour a quarter-sized amount of each of the line colors on its own paper plate and place one strip of yarn or paracord on each plate. Also place a flat brush with each plate.



DIRECTIONS

1. Place the heart template on the clay and cut out with the wooden skewer. Remind participants that they do not need to cut all the way through the clay on the first pass. It can take 2–3 trips around the pattern to cut all the way through.
2. Remove the excess clay. Smooth the edges of the heart with fingers.
3. Grab a piece of the yarn from the plate. Demonstrate that it is easiest to press the yarn into the paint using the brush and not your fingers. Take a piece of the paint-dipped string and stretch it out, and use it to “stamp” lines across the piece of clay. Each time you place the string, wiggle it lengthwise a bit to transfer the paint onto the piece.
4. Repeat step 3 with each color desired for the stripes. Remember to have string lines run in all directions and not just horizontally.
5. Optional: Have kids press their fingertip into the clay twice to form a heart.
6. Fan the heart to dry the paint a bit before moving on to the next step.
7. Fold the craft foam back to peel up the heart from your work surface. The clay should still be soft and workable at this point, but the underside of the clay can be wiped with a wet yellow sponge to add moisture, if necessary.

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The Invisible String by Patrice Karst

DIRECTIONS CONT.

8. Place the heart inside the Styrofoam bowl and tap on the table to get the clay to sink into the bowl.
9. Before participants leave, make sure to write their name on the outside of the Styrofoam bowl to carve into the underside of the hearts once they are leather-hard.
10. After participants leave, use a small brush to wipe any paint from the strings out of the fingerprint heart. Apply 2 heavy coats of Red inside the heart.
11. The following day, remove the hearts from the Styrofoam bowls and carve the names on the bottom.
12. Fire to Cone 04 or 06.
13. Clear glaze and fire to Cone 06.



The Leaf Thief by Alice Hemming

SUPPLIES

Low-fire white clay with light grog
Rolling pin or slab roller
Craft foam
Fresh or silk leaves for stamping
6"-8" sections of pool noodles for rollers
Burlap scrap larger than 6" circle for each participant
Wooden skewer
Yellow sponge
Styrofoam bowls
Fan brush

GLAZE COLORS

Choice of orange, yellow, or red



SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, roll out 7" square slabs, ¼" thick, and store between craft foam sheets in an airtight tub or container.
2. Cut 6" circles from craft foam. You will need one circle pattern per participant.
3. Find leaves appropriate for stamping. Leaves with prominent veins work best, so fake leaves often work better for this type of project. Fresh leaves should still be green and not dried up. (We used fresh hydrangea leaves.) Test out leaves in scrap slabs of clay ahead of time to make sure they have enough texture.

DIRECTIONS

1. Choose a smaller leaf for imprinting onto the clay. Position the leaf with the underside facing the clay and lightly press the leaf down into the clay. Layer other leaves onto the clay until most of the square is covered with leaves, lightly pressing down each leaf before adding another. Leave some gaps between leaves for the burlap texture.
2. Use the pool noodle as a roller to lightly roll the leaves fully into the clay.
3. Once the leaves are pressed in, cover the clay slab with the piece of burlap and repeat rolling with the pool noodle.
4. Remove the burlap and all of the leaves from the clay.
5. Cut a 6" circle from the clay by tracing around the foam circle pattern with a wooden skewer. Remind participants that they do not need to cut all the way through the clay on the first pass around the circle and to work through the cut a little during each trip around the pattern.
6. Place the circle inside the Styrofoam bowl and tap the bowl on the table to get the clay to sink into the bowl. If the clay seems to be too stiff, the underside of the clay can be lightly misted with water or wiped with a wet yellow sponge to add moisture.



The Leaf Thief by Alice Hemming

DIRECTIONS CONT.

7. Before participants leave, make sure to write their name on the outside of the Styrofoam bowl so the names can be carved into the bowls once they are leather-hard. Also include their choice of color for the antiquing on their bowl. For this project we antiqued the bowl with a single bright color after they were bisque-fired, to retain as much of the leaf details as possible.
8. The following day, remove the clay from the Styrofoam bowls and carve the names on the bottom. Remember to note their color choice for the bowls before throwing out the Styrofoam ones. Allow to dry thoroughly.
9. Fire to Cone 04 or 06.
10. Using a fan brush, paint the bisque bowls with one solid coat of the painter's color choice.
11. With a damp yellow sponge, wipe off a majority of the color, rotating and rinsing the sponge often. Let dry.
12. Clear glaze and fire to Cone 06.



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I Ain't Gonna Paint No More by Karen Beaumont

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Square vase
Pattern printed on clay carbon paper
Ballpoint pen
Contact paper or masking tape
Paper plates
Various round brushes
Liner brush or writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

Red, Bright Orange, Yellow, Lime, Turquoise, Purple, Brown, Light Gray, Tan, Black



SETUP

1. If using the variation with the paintbrush design, before participants arrive, use a ballpoint pen to trace the brush pattern on one side of the vase.
2. Use contact paper or large strips of masking tape to cover the entire side of the vase where the pattern is traced.
3. Pour out colors onto paper plates and add a few drops of water to each color for splattering. It may be helpful to setup a "splatter station or area" that participants go to when it's time for this step. If an outdoor table is available, this is a great option for this step.

DIRECTIONS

1. Use a small round brush to paint squiggles of each bright color on all the sides of the vase that are not masked off. Encourage painters to complete squiggles of the lightest colors first on all sides before moving on to the darker colors.
2. Use medium round brushes or splatter tools to splatter all sides of the vase where the squiggles were painted. For this step, slightly watered-down bright colors will work best. It helps to place the vase upside down to prevent the splatter from getting on the inside of the vase.
3. If adding the paintbrush to the side of the vase, remove the masking to reveal the traced design. Use small round brushes to apply 2 coats of Brown to the handle, Light Gray to the ferrule, and Tan to the bristles. Choose a color for the paint on the brush and the drip and paint two coats on those areas.

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I Ain't Gonna Paint No More by Karen Beaumont

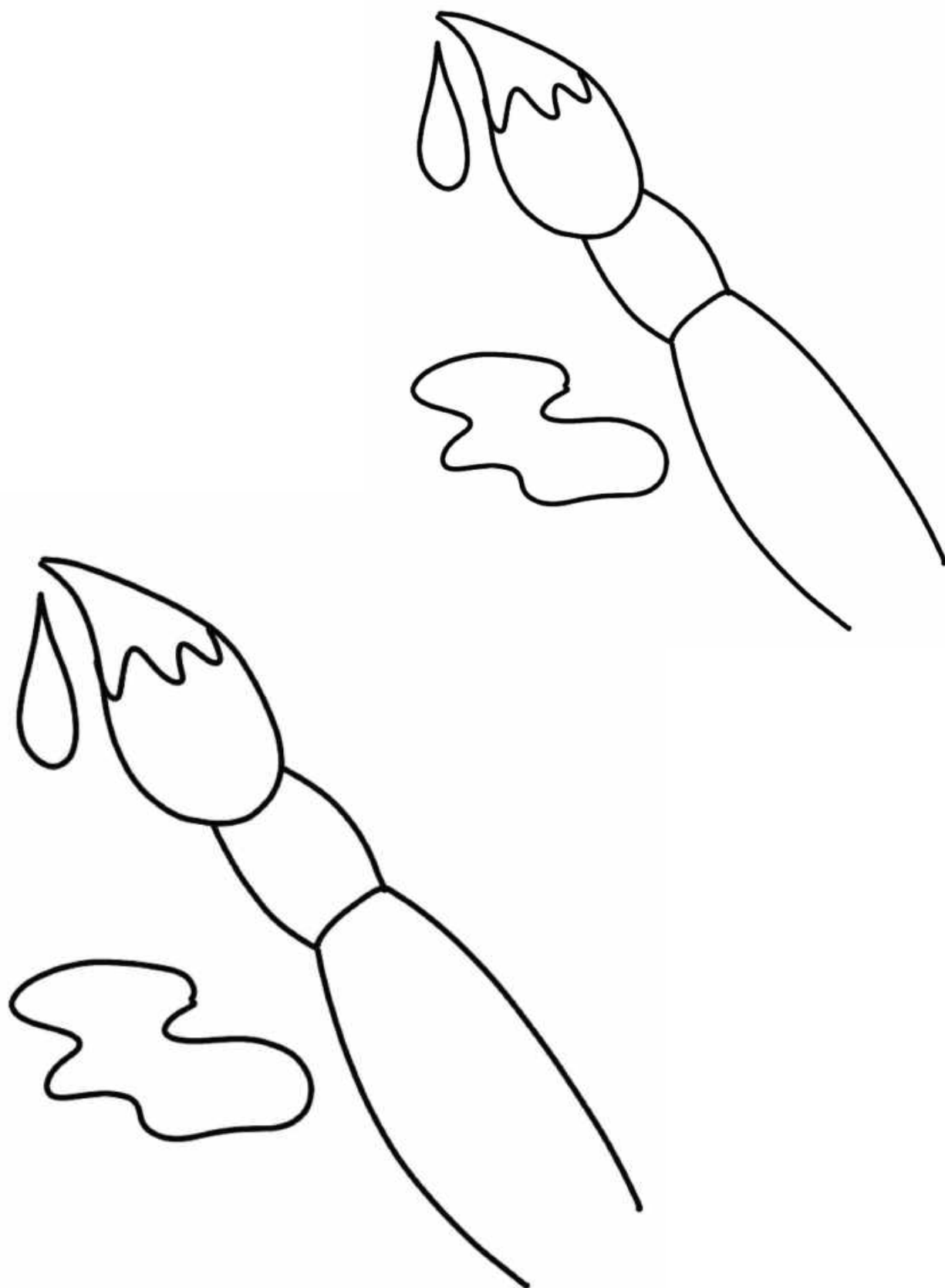
DIRECTIONS CONT.

4. With a medium to large round brush loaded with watered- down bright color, add drips inside the vase one color at a time. Position the brush parallel to the tabletop with the brush portion inside the vase. Angle the handle up just a touch and pull the brush out to scrape the bristles on the edge of the vase to create the drip inside. If enough paint wasn't added to create a drip, this step can be repeated in the same spot to add more color to the same drip. The best way to achieve the rainbow look is to complete all of the drips of one color before moving on to the next color. For this design, 2-3 drips were created on each side of each color before moving on to the next color.
5. After participants have left, outline the paintbrush design with Black using a liner brush or writer bottle.
6. Write the name with a small round brush and the color used on the brush drip.
7. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.





-TEMPLATE-



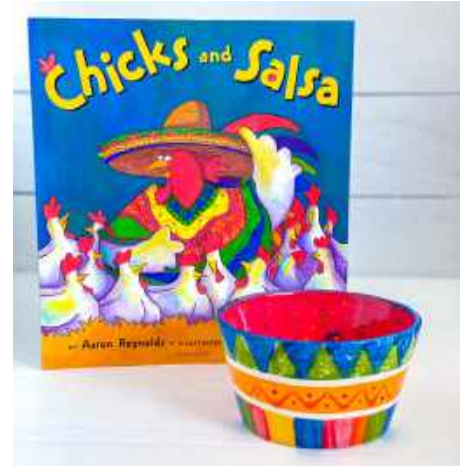
Chicks and Salsa by Aaron Reynolds

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Bowl (straight-sided bowls work best when taping stripes)
¼" masking tape
Compressed sponges
Paper plates
Liner brush or writer bottle
Various brushes

GLAZE COLORS

Royal Blue, Leaf Green, Golden Yellow, Orange, Red



SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, add two masking tape stripes around the middle of each bowl.
2. Cut triangles out of compressed sponges for each participant. Make sure triangles are tall enough to fill the gap of between the top of the bowl and the taped line. Hydrate them and then remove excess water in a paper towel. Pour out a small amount of Royal Blue and Leaf Green onto small paper plates and add a triangle sponge to each plate for kids to share.
3. Cut triangles out of compressed sponges for each participant. Make sure triangles are tall enough to fill the gap of between the top of the bowl and the taped line. Hydrate them and then remove excess water in a paper towel. Pour out a small amount of Royal Blue and Leaf Green onto small paper plates and add a triangle sponge to each plate for kids to share.

DIRECTIONS

1. Dip triangle sponges into Royal Blue and stamp triangles around the top of the bowl. Repeat with Leaf Green to fill in the gaps.
2. Use a small round brush to apply 2 coats of Golden Yellow to the stripe between the two lines of tape.
3. Use a small flat brush to paint stripes of Yellow, Orange, Red, Blue, and Green around the bottom of the bowl.
4. Use a large round or square brush to paint the inside of the bowl with Red.
5. Splatter the inside of the bowl with Blue, Green, Orange, and Yellow using a medium round brush and slightly watered-down color.
6. Use a small brush to add an Orange pattern to the central Yellow stripe.
7. Use the back end of a paintbrush to add Red dots on the Yellow stripe.
8. Peel up masking tape to reveal the masked-off area.
9. Add names to the bottom of each bowl.
10. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

The Duck Who Didn't Like Water by Steve Small

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Square or round salad plate
Pattern printed on clay carbon paper
Contact paper pattern for umbrella and umbrella cover
Paper plates
Round brushes
¾" flat brush or preferred brush for handprints
¾" masking dot
Toothpicks
Large sponge dotter
Writer bottle
Ballpoint pen



GLAZE COLORS

Light Turquoise, Yellow, Turquoise, Light Gray, Lime Green, Orange, Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, trace the umbrella pattern onto the plates using the clay carbon pattern and a ballpoint pen. Make sure to place the umbrella as close as possible to the top of the plate to allow plenty of room for the handprint duck.
2. Cut out the extended umbrella pattern from contact paper and apply to each plate over the traced pattern. Make sure to extend the umbrella "shade" below the edge of the plate.
3. Pour out Light Turquoise onto small paper plates and add a few drops of water to each plate for splattering. It may be helpful to setup a "splatter station or area" that participants go to when it's time for this step. If an outdoor table is available, this is a great option for this step.

DIRECTIONS

1. Use a round brush and slightly watered-down Light Turquoise to splatter the rain. This is easier to do by placing the plate on the ground or a step stool and having painters splatter while standing. Show them how to "sling the paintbrush" while holding on tight to the handle to create splatters that are bigger than small drops. Remind them to only do this slinging motion vertically so that their rain splatters are all vertical and aren't raining sideways. You can even draw an up arrow on their contact paper umbrella to remind them which side of their plate is the top.
2. Use a toothpick to remove the contact paper.
3. Use a flat brush to apply Yellow to the hand and stamp the handprint. Remind parents that if they want their duck to face to the right like the sample they should be painting the left hand with the thumb up to create the neck.
4. Have painters place a ¾" masking dot for the eye of the duck. Make sure it's placed next to the thumb and not overlapping the thumb.

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The Duck Who Didn't Like Water by Steve Small

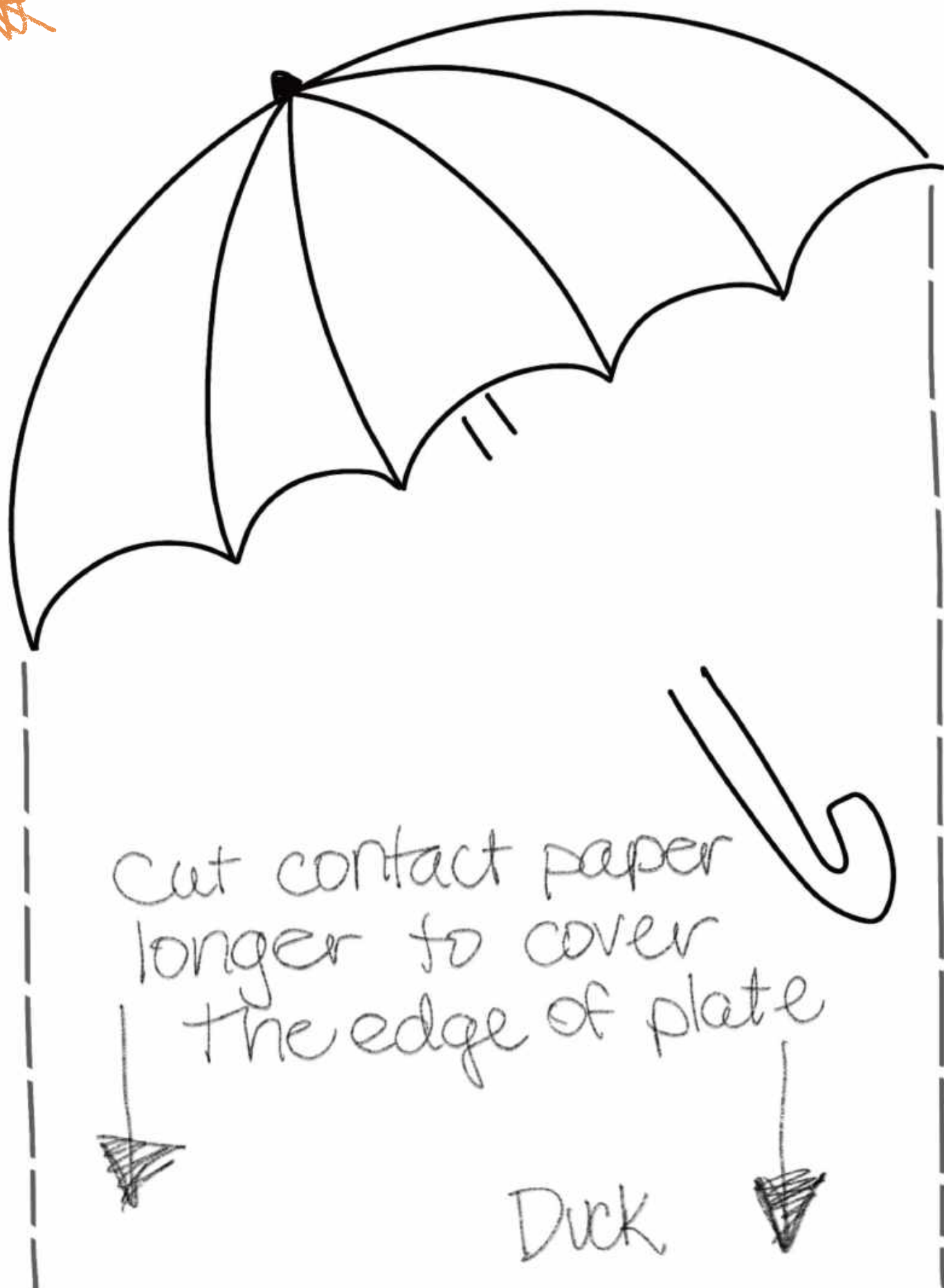
DIRECTIONS CONT.

5. Use the large sponge dotter to create the head of the duck with Yellow. Make sure to paint this circle over the masking dot.
6. Use a small brush to paint the umbrella Turquoise and the umbrella handle Light Gray.
7. Have painters dip their thumb into Lime Green and stamp a thumbprint near the bottom of the plate to create the body of the frog. Repeat this step with an index finger or pinky to create the head of the frog.
8. Use a small round brush to paint a wing on the duck using a heavy coat of Yellow.
9. Dip the stick end of large sponge dotter Black and make a dot in the eye for the pupil.
10. After participants have left, use a writer bottle or liner brush to add a beak and legs with Orange and legs to the frog with Lime Green.
11. Outline the umbrella, duck wing, and frog face with Black using a writer bottle or liner brush.
12. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



The Duck Who Didn't Like Water

-TEMPLATE-



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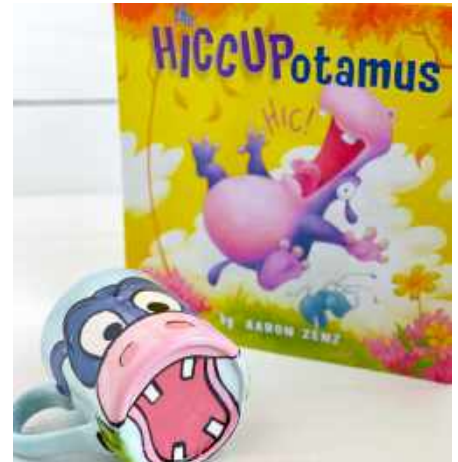
The Hiccupotamus by Aaron Zenz

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Small mug
Pattern printed on clay carbon paper
Ballpoint pen
Compressed sponges
Paper plates
Masking tape or contact paper
Various round brushes
Large sponge dotter (sponge not needed, only stick end)
Liner brush or writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

Lime Green, Leaf Green, Pale Blue or Turquoise, Light Pink, Medium Pink, Purple, Black



SETUP

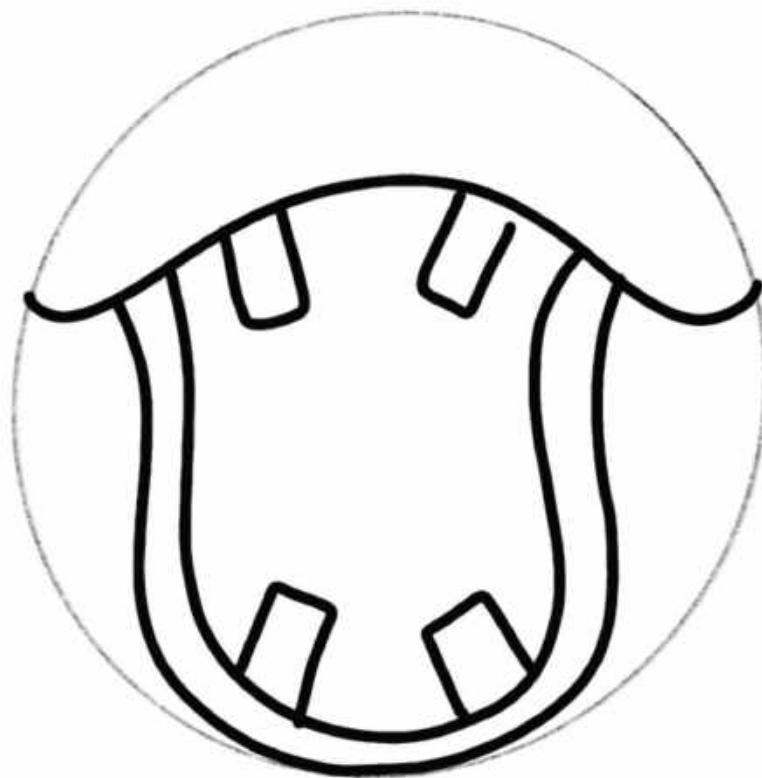
1. Before participants arrive, use a ballpoint pen to trace the hippo pattern on the side of the mug, and also on the bottom if desired.
2. Cut 1-2 leaf shapes out of compressed sponges for each participant. Hydrate them and then remove excess water in a paper towel. Pour out a small amount of Lime Green and Leaf Green onto small paper plates and add a leaf sponge to each plate for kids to share.
3. Cut out small rectangles for teeth from masking tape or contact paper. Apply to bottom of mug. Repeat this step for eyes to mask off white area and keep painters from having to paint around eyes.
4. Water down Pale Blue or Turquoise for the background color.

DIRECTIONS

1. Using a medium round brush, paint the background with 1-2 coats of Pale Blue, working in X strokes on all sides of the mug and handle. Try to stay off the hippo pattern.
2. Using a small round brush, apply 1-2 coats of Light Pink to the nose, and to the edges of the mouth on the bottom of the mug.
3. Using a small round brush, apply 1-2 coats of Medium Pink inside the mouth on the bottom of the mug. Also use paint small ovals for nostrils.
4. Using a small round brush, apply 1-2 coats of Purple to the face.
5. Dip leaf sponges into Lime Green and stamp 2-3 leaves on the back of the mug, making sure to hang off the bottom edge, but don't wrap onto the bottom of the mug. Repeat this step with Leaf Green to fill in the gaps.
6. Using a large round or square brush, paint the inside of the mug Light Pink.
7. Using a medium round brush and slightly watered-down color, splatter the inside of the mug with Medium Pink or other color of choice.
8. Peel up the masking from the teeth and eye areas.
9. Dip the stick end of a large sponge dotter in Black and add dots in the eyes for pupils.
10. After participants have left, use Black with a liner brush or writer bottle to outline each element of the design.
11. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

Hiccupotamus

-TEMPLATE-



The Leaf Thief by Alice Hemming

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Round or square box
Paper plates
¾" flat brush or large round brush
Medium round brushes or toothbrush for splatter
1–2" sponge dotters
Fresh or silk leaves for stamping
Liner brush or writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

Bright Orange, Golden Yellow, Yellow, Orange, Red, Black



SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, pour out glaze colors onto paper plates and add a few drops of water to each color for splattering. It may be helpful to setup a "splatter station or area" that participants go to when it's time for this step. If an outdoor table is available, this is a great option for this step.
2. Find leaves appropriate for stamping. You want leaves with prominent veins on the underside, which is where the color will be applied. Test out leaves ahead of time to make sure they have enough texture. Fresh leaves should still be green and not dried up. (We used fresh hydrangea leaves.)

DIRECTIONS

1. With a large flat or round brush, apply 2–3 coats of Bright Orange to the inside of the box and Golden Yellow to the lid of the box.
2. Using a sponge dotter, apply a generous layer of Yellow to the underside of a leaf and press down on the outside of the box, color side down, then peel up. Repeat with this same leaf and color several times around the outside of the box
3. Repeat step 2 with other leaves using Golden Yellow, both Oranges, and Red starting with the lightest colors first and moving to the darker colors.
4. Once the shine is gone from the inside of the box, use a round brush with watered-down paint to splatter the inside and the lid of the box with Red and Dark Orange.
5. Optional: After participants have left, add names to the top of the box using Black with a liner brush or writer bottle.
6. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

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Let's Find Fred by Steven Lenton

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Party plate
Pattern printed on clay carbon paper
Ballpoint pen
1" masking dots
Small round brushes
Liner brush or writer bottle
Large sponge dotter (only stick end needed)
Sea sponges
Toothpicks

GLAZE COLORS

Red and Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, trace the pattern onto the plates using the clay carbon pattern and a ballpoint pen.
2. Soften sea sponges ahead of time by rinsing in water and removing any excess water by squeezing the sponges in paper towels.

DIRECTIONS

1. Apply 1" masking dots to the panda face over the traced eyes.
2. Using a small round brush, paint the bowtie with 2-3 coats of Red.
3. Using a small round brush, paint the nose and eyebrows with 2 coats of Black.
4. For the eyes, dip the corner of a sea sponge in Black and sponge around the masking dots out to the dotted lines on the pattern. Repeat with a second coat of Black.
5. Repeat step 4 around the edges of the ears.
6. Once the shine is gone, use a toothpick to peel up the masking dots.
7. Dip the stick end of a large sponge dotter into Black and make dots in the eyes for pupils.
8. After participants have left, use Black with a liner brush or writer bottle to add smile, ear details, and outline the bowtie.
9. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



Let's Find Fred

-TEMPLATE-



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There Might Be Lobsters by Carolyn Crimi

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Party plate or coupe salad plate
Lobster pattern printed on plain paper
Lobster pattern printed on clay carbon paper
Ballpoint pen
Paper plates
1" masking dots
Masking tape
Flat brush or sponge dotters
Round brushes
Toothpicks
Large sponge dotter (sponge not needed, only the stick)
Writer bottle



GLAZE COLORS

Red, Speckled Sand (or Light Tan plus Brown), Light Blue, Medium Blue, Royal Blue, White, Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, cut out the separate elements of the lobster from the plain paper pattern: each claw, each "arm," and the oval face shape.
2. Trace the lobster pattern onto the bisque plates using the clay carbon pattern and a pen.
3. Pour out paint colors onto paper plates and add a few drops of water to each color for splattering. It may be helpful to setup a "splatter station or area" that participants go to when it's time for this step. If an outdoor table is available, this is a great option for this step.

DIRECTIONS

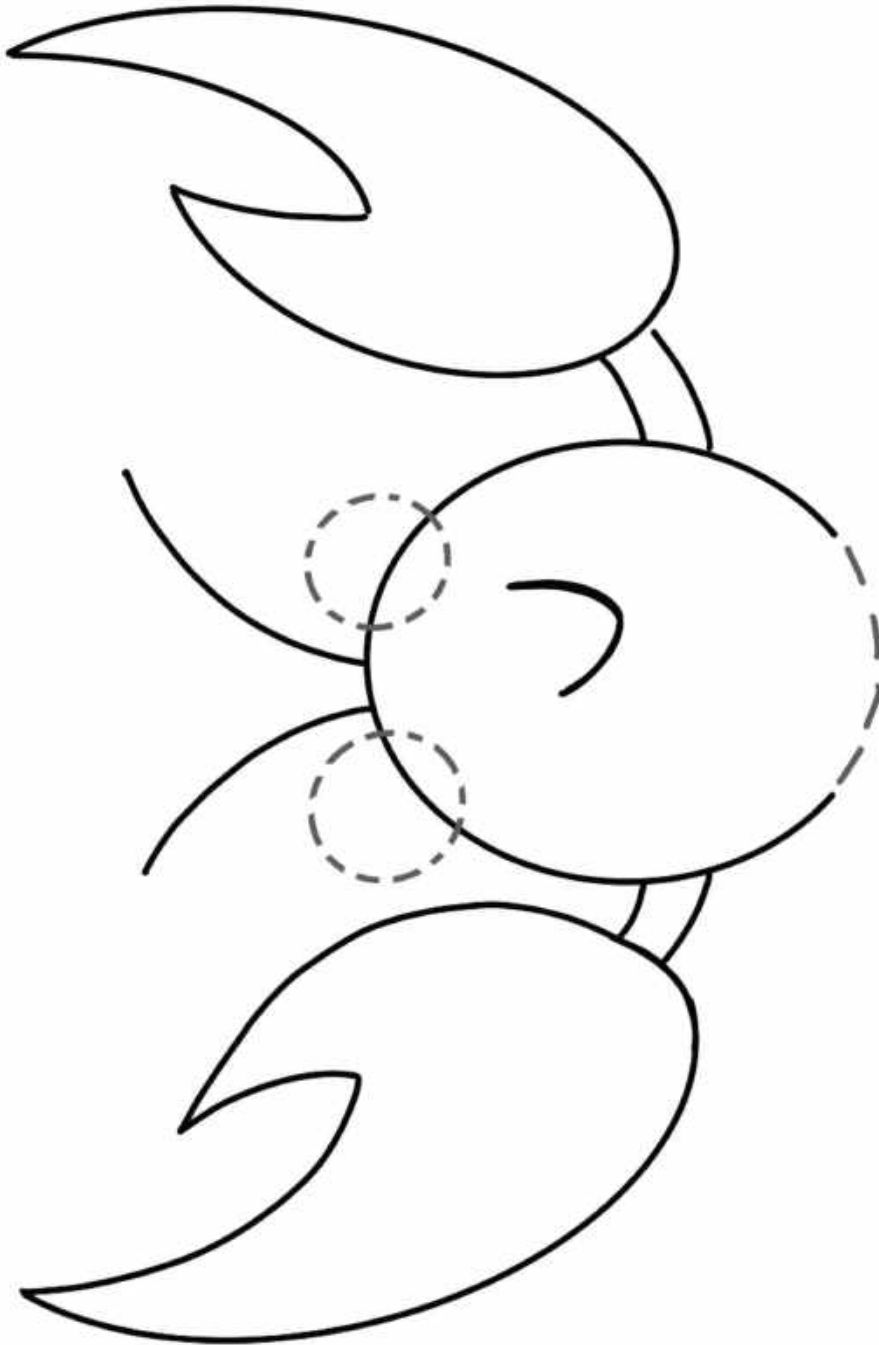
1. Have painters place masking dots onto the eyes of the lobster and a piece of masking tape across the plate near the top to create the line for the top of the sand.
2. Demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece before beginning. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this project and show how heavy the application of paint will need to be for the paper technique to work properly. It is helpful to show how not to do this technique by applying only a thin layer of paint, pressing the paper color side down, and peeling back up to give them an idea of how little paint is transferred to the piece in the process. Encourage them to test it out with scrap paper on a practice tile that can be washed off later.
3. With small kids, sponge dotters tend to work better for the paper technique than a flat brush. Using a sponge dotter, apply a generous layer of Red to a claw paper pattern and press color side down onto the corresponding spot on the plate within the lines of the traced pattern. Repeat with the second claw, then the face. Make sure the face pattern is hanging off the bottom edge of the plate and overlaps both of the masking dots.
4. Repeat step 3 with Red and the arms of the lobster, making sure they overlap both the claws and the face pattern pieces.

There Might Be Lobsters by Carolyn Crimi

DIRECTIONS CONT.

5. With a large flat brush, apply 2-3 coats of Speckled Sand or Light Tan over the background from the edges of the paper pattern up to the masking tape.
6. If Light Tan was used for sand: Use a toothbrush and slightly watered-down Brown to splatter the Light Tan to look like sand.
7. Use a toothpick to remove the paper patterns, masking tape, and masking dots.
8. With a round brush, paint one coat of Light Blue over the top section of the plate above the sand. Use horizontal brushstrokes to create the ocean look.
9. Repeat Step 8 using a smaller round brush and Medium Blue.
10. Use a round brush and slightly watered down White and Royal Blue to splatter the water. Before splattering, place a scrap piece of paper or cardboard over the lower portion of the plate to shield the sand and lobster from the splatter.
11. Dip the stick end of a large sponge dotter in Black and add dots to the eyes for pupils.





LOBSTERS

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Mirabel's Missing Valentine by Janet Lawler

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Square plate
Wavy masking tape or wavy vinyl
Contact paper or vinyl for heart
Paper plates
Toothpicks
Various brushes
Liner brush or writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

Red, 3-4 shades of pinks and corals, White, Black



SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, apply wavy masking tape to the edges of the plate. If wavy masking tape isn't available, a wavy edge can be cut from vinyl or contact paper. If the wavy tape doesn't completely cover the edge of the plate, add another piece of masking tape to cover any exposed plate outside of the wavy tape.
2. Cut out a heart from vinyl or contact paper to fit in the middle of the plate and adhere firmly.
3. Pour out Red onto paper plates.

DIRECTIONS

1. With a large flat or round brush, apply 2-3 coats of red to the entire plate.
2. Once the shine is gone, use a toothpick to peel up the wavy tape and the heart decal.
3. Dip the back end of a paintbrush in White and add dots around the heart on top of the Red.
4. Have painters add fingerprints with their index finger to fill in the heart, starting with the lightest pinks, and moving on to fill in gaps with medium to darker pinks or coral. Allow fingerprints to dry a bit between switching colors. Kids can fan their plates with a clean paper plate to help the prints dry more quickly.
5. After participants have left, add Black lines and name using a liner brush or writer bottle.
6. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

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Peppermint Post by Bruce Hale

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Mug
Sponges
3" masking dot
¾"-1.5" masking dots (depending on size of mug)
2" masking dot
Small round brush
¾" flat brush
Toothpicks
Writer bottle
Liner brush or writer bottle
Optional: Disposable eyeliner brushes

GLAZE COLORS

Pale Blue, Red, Green



DIRECTIONS

1. Apply a 3" masking dot to the front of the mug and various smaller dots around the outside of the mug.
2. Use a flat brush to paint the outside of the mug with 2-3 coats of Pale Blue.
3. Use a flat brush to paint the inside of the mug with 2-3 coats of Red.
4. Once the Pale Blue is dry, use a toothpick to remove the masking dots.
5. Apply a 2" masking dot inside the largest white dot on the front of the mug.
6. Using a small round brush, paint stripes to create peppermint patterns inside the white dots. This is easiest done with an X shape in the smaller dots and just stripes around the remaining masking dot.
7. Paint a small Red line on the edge of the remaining masking dot on the front of the mug to create the smaller-diameter circle that will border the name.
8. Offer to add tiny lines for them after they leave, if desired, or give them a disposable eyeliner brush for the tiny lines.
9. Remove the remaining masking dot.
10. After participants have left, paint the name inside the large peppermint circle with Green using a liner brush or writer bottle.
11. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

STORY TIME GUIDE

2021

The Perfect Birthday Recipe by Katy Hudson

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Coupe salad plate
Cake and candle patterns printed on plain paper
Cake pattern printed on clay carbon paper
Ballpoint pen
Paper plates
Flat brush or sponge dotters
Round brushes or toothbrushes for splatter
Toothpicks
Writer bottle or liner brush

GLAZE COLORS

Coral, Blue, Yellow, Light Mint, Dark Mint, Orange, Black



SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, cut out cake and candle paper patterns from the plain paper pattern.
2. Trace the complete cake pattern onto the plates using the clay carbon pattern and a ballpoint pen.
3. Pour out colors onto paper plates and add a few drops of water to each color for splattering. It may be helpful to setup a "splatter station or area" that participants go to when it's time for this step. If an outdoor table is available, this is a great option for this step.

DIRECTIONS

1. Demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece before beginning. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this project and show how heavy the application of paint will need to be for the paper technique to work properly. It is helpful to show how not to do this technique by applying a thin layer of paint, pressing down the paper, and peeling back up to give them an idea of how little paint is transferred to the piece in the process. Encourage them to test it out with scrap paper on a practice tile that can be washed off later.
2. With small kids, sponge dotters tend to work better for paper technique than a flat brush. Using a sponge dotter, apply a generous layer of Coral to the paper pattern for icing #1 and press color side down onto the corresponding spot on the plate within the lines of the traced pattern. Repeat with icing #2 using Blue paint.
3. Apply a generous layer of Yellow to the middle cake layer (pattern #3) and press color side down in the corresponding spot. Repeat this step with Dark Mint and the bottom cake layer (pattern #4), and then with Light Mint on the top cake layer (pattern #5).
4. Apply generous layers of various colors to the candles and place them in the appropriate spots over the traced pattern, making sure to overlap the bottom edge of the candle with the top edge of the cake layer.
5. Use a round brush or toothbrush and slightly watered-down color, splatter the plate with several of the colors used on the plate.
6. Have painters add "flames" to the candles by dipping their index finger in Orange or Coral and placing a fingerprint approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " above the end of each candle.



The Perfect Birthday Recipe by Katy Hudson

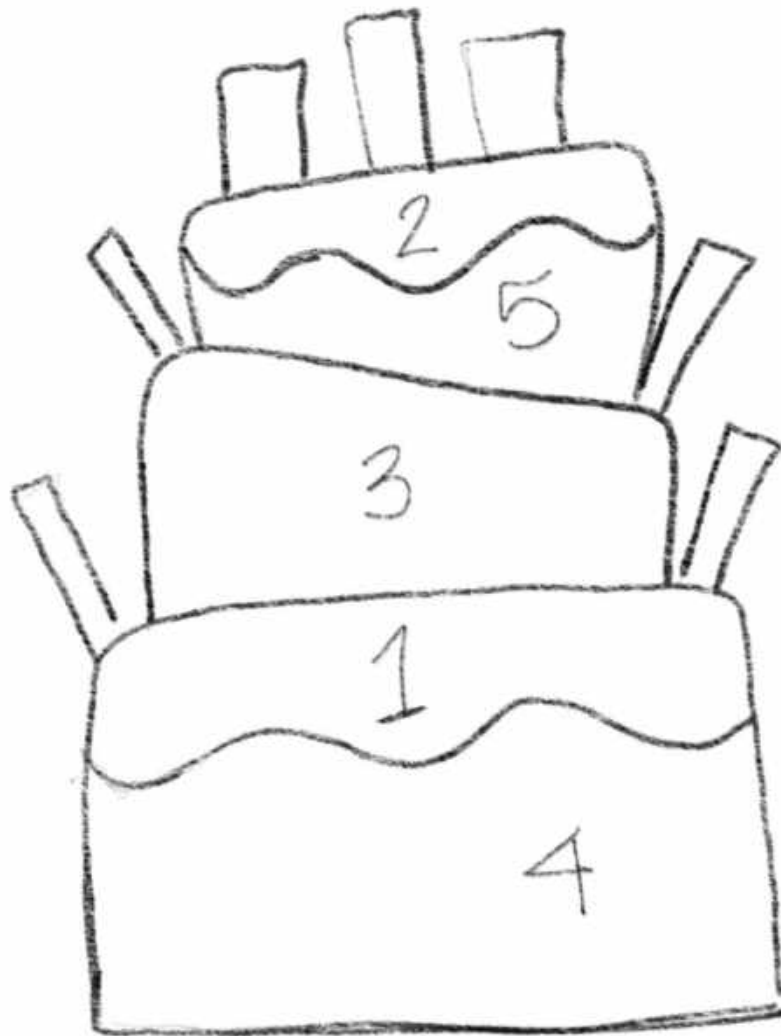
DIRECTIONS CONT.

7. Use a toothpick to remove the paper patterns.
8. Dip the back end of a paintbrush in color to add sprinkles and dots to the cake, using all the colors except for Black. To create the long sprinkles, after dipping the brush handle into the color, apply a dot and then stretch the dot by moving the handle back and forth about ¼". Be sure to dip into color each time before making each sprinkle.
9. After participants have left, using a writer bottle or liner brush to outline design in Black.
10. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



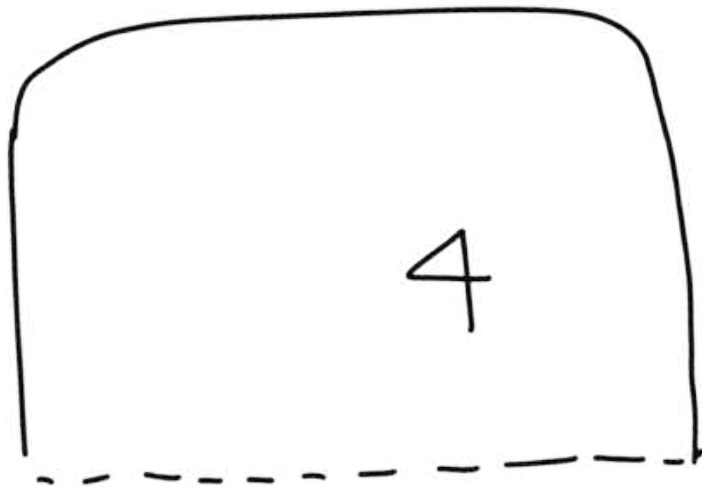
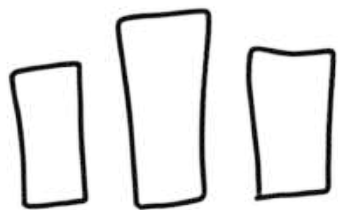
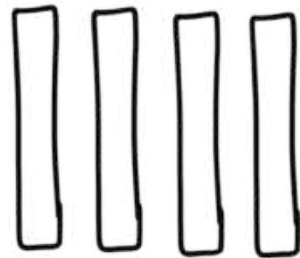
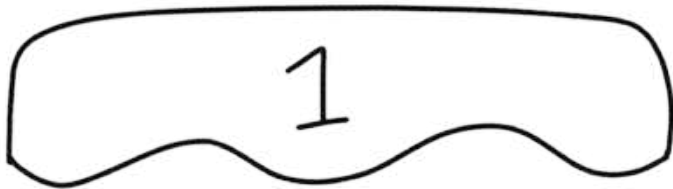
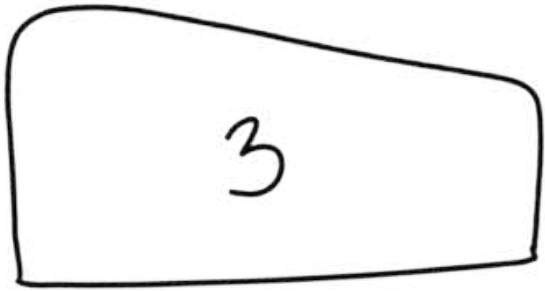
The Perfect Birthday Recipe

-TEMPLATE-



The Perfect Birthday Recipe

-TEMPLATE-



Peter Easter Frog by Erin Dealey

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Egg plate
Wavy, chevron, or plain masking tape
Contact paper cutout for frog face
Masking dots (½"-1")
Various brushes
Liner brush or writer bottle
Toothpicks
Large sponge dotter

GLAZE COLORS

Pastel colors for Easter egg, Leaf Green, Black

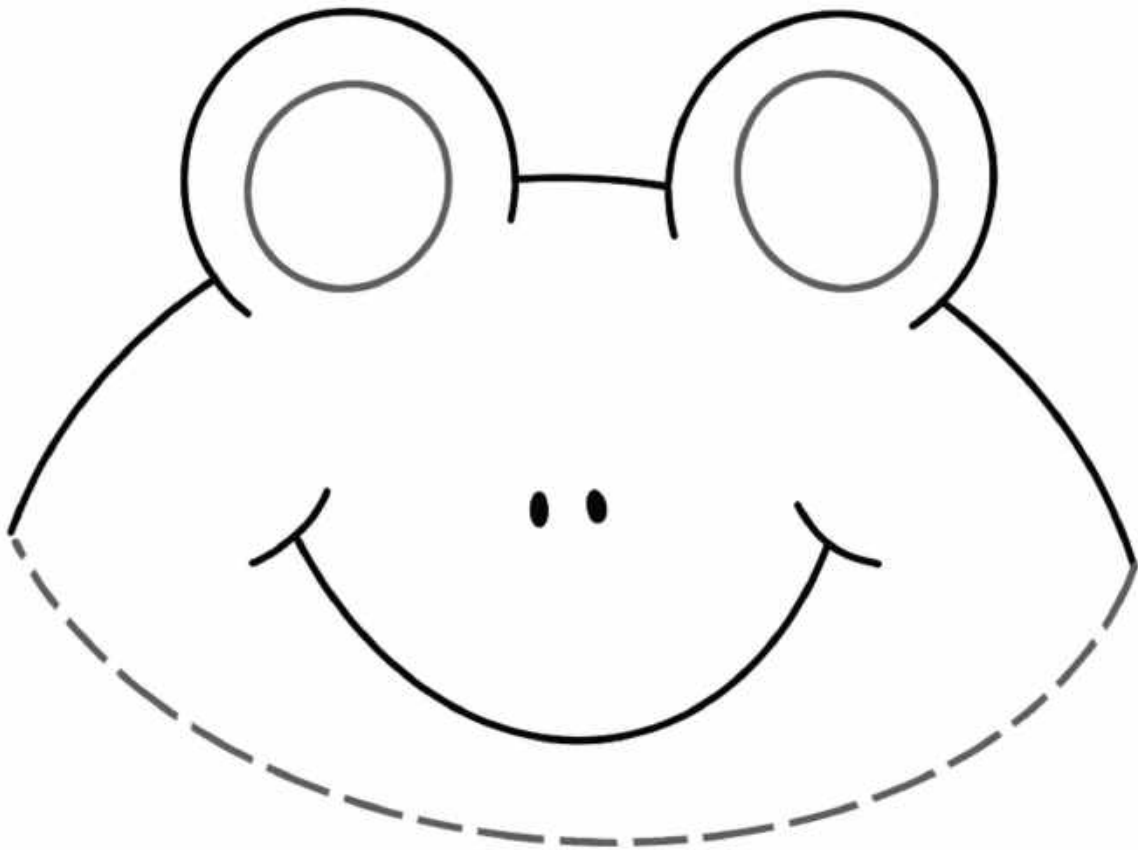
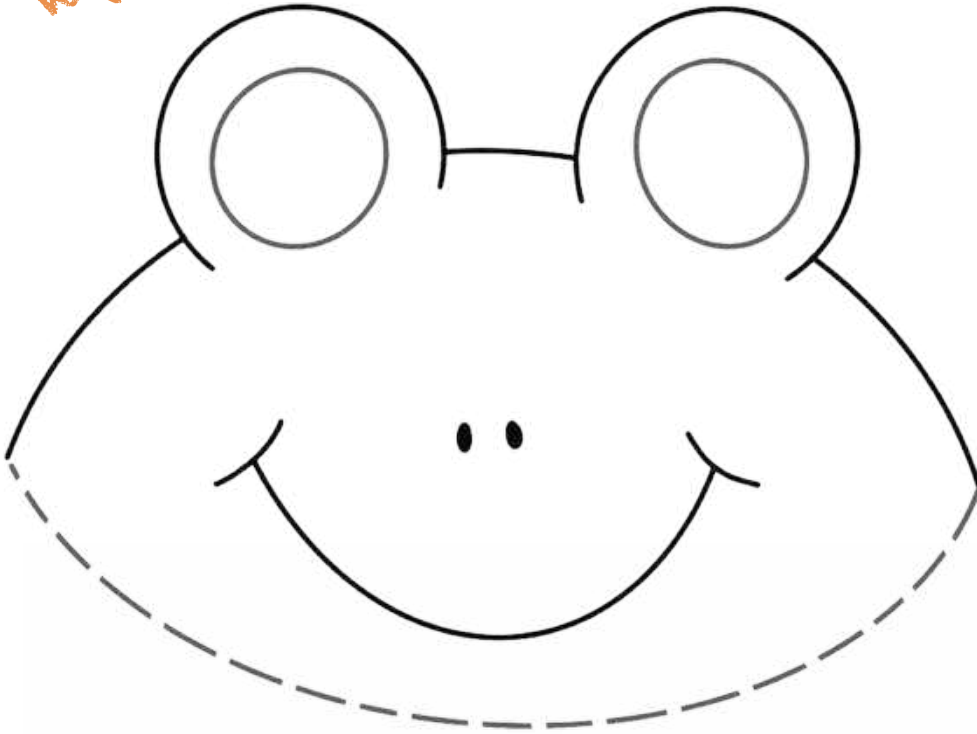


DIRECTIONS

1. Apply frog face cutout to bottom portion of the egg plate.
2. Apply two strips of wavy or straight masking tape above the frog. Add a few masking dots in the open areas. Remember that dots can overlap the frog face and the tape stripes, or hang off the edges of the plate.
3. Use medium round brushes to apply 1 coat of pastel colors for an Easter egg design. Let the previous color to dry before moving on to a new color. Fill all the exposed areas of the plate, making sure to cover the entire edge of the frog face.
4. Using small to medium round brushes with a bit of watered-down paint, splatter the plate with a few of the pastel colors.
5. Once the shine is gone, use a toothpick to peel up wavy tape, masking dots, and frog face.
6. Apply masking dots inside the eyes to cover the white area.
7. Use a medium round brush to apply 2-3 coats of Leaf Green to the frog face.
8. Once the shine is gone, use a toothpick to peel up the masking dots.
9. Dip the stick end of a large sponge dotter in Black and make a dot in each eye for the pupils.
10. After participants have left, add a smile, nose, and outline with Black using a liner brush or writer bottle.
11. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

Peter Easter Frog

-TEMPLATE-



Pick a Pumpkin by Patricia Toht

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Square plate
Contact paper cutout for pumpkin
Paper cutouts (triangles for eyes and nose)
Paper plates
Pipe cleaners
Toothpicks
Various brushes

GLAZE COLORS

Dark Orange, Blue, Medium Purple, White, Yellow, Bright Orange, Brown

SETUP

1. Apply pumpkin contact paper cutout to the bottom portion of the plate.
2. Cut out paper triangles ahead of time. Make sure to have 3–4 triangles per child.
3. Pour Dark Orange onto paper plates and place a pipe cleaner on the plate. These will be used to create the lines on the pumpkin in step 8, so the pipe cleaners can be preshaped into slight curves.

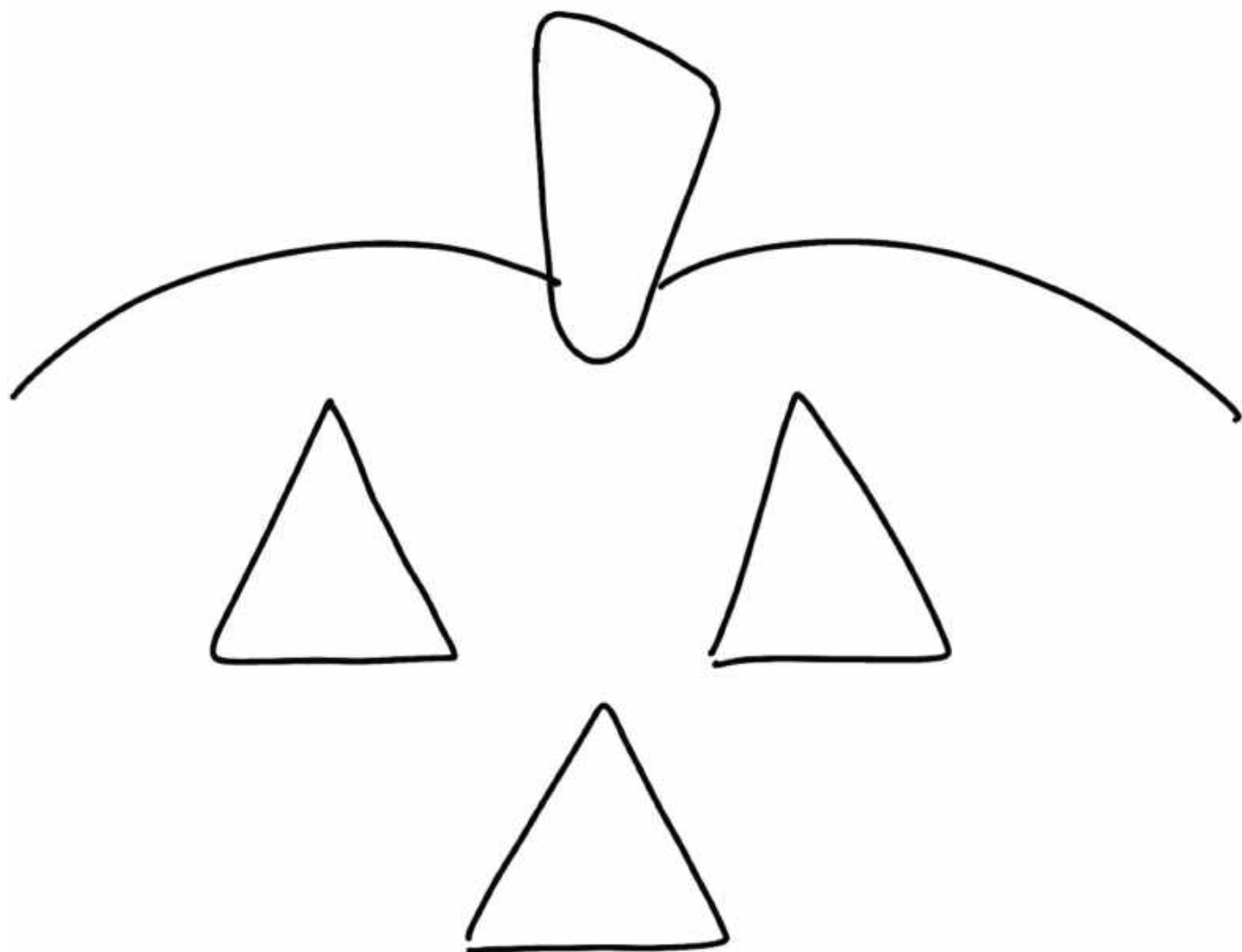
DIRECTIONS

1. Using large round or flat brushes with X-shaped brushstrokes, apply 1 coat of Blue to the top portion of the plate, covering the whole area above the pumpkin.
2. Repeat step 2 using Medium Purple, overlapping the whole area of Blue and making sure to cover the entire edge of the pumpkin.
3. Water down some White and use small to medium round brushes to splatter the plate.
4. While waiting on the color from step 3 to dry, demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece before beginning. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this project and show how heavy the application of paint will need to be for the paper technique to work properly. It is helpful to show how not to do this technique by applying only a thin layer of paint, pressing the paper color side down, and peeling back up to give them an idea of how little paint is transferred to the piece in the process. Encourage them to test it out with one of the triangle patterns on a practice tile that can be washed off later.
5. Once the shine is gone from step 3, use a toothpick to peel up the pumpkin.
6. With small kids, sponge dotters tend to work better than a flat brush for the paper technique. Using a sponge dotter, apply a generous layer of Yellow to a triangle cutout and press color side down onto the plate to make the nose. Repeat this step for the two eyes. It is easiest to place the nose near the edge of the plate then the eyes above the nose.
7. Use medium round brush to apply 2–3 coats of Bright Orange to the pumpkin.
8. Dip a pipe cleaner into Dark Orange and slide it back and forth while keeping the ends of the pipe cleaner clean and free of paint. Use the pipe cleaner to stamp lines onto the pumpkin.
9. Once the shine is gone, use a toothpick to peel up the triangles.
10. Use a small round brush to paint a brown stem at the top of the pumpkin.
11. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



Pick a Pumpkin

-TEMPLATE-



STORY TIME GUIDE

2021

If You Give a Pig a Pancake by Laura Numeroff

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Coupe salad plate
Square and round paper patterns (butter and pancakes)
Flat brush or sponge dotters
Toothpicks
Squeeze bottle with nozzle or sponge
Writer bottle or liner brush

GLAZE COLORS

Pumpkin Brown, Light Yellow, Light Tan, Dark Tan, Blue (or other color for outer plate area), Black

SETUP

1. If desired, cut out paper patterns ahead of time. Since this is a simple project you may want to have kids cut out pancakes and butter with the help of parents.
2. Water down Pumpkin Brown to the consistency of whole milk. Place in squeeze bottles or in small bowls to use with a yellow sponge.

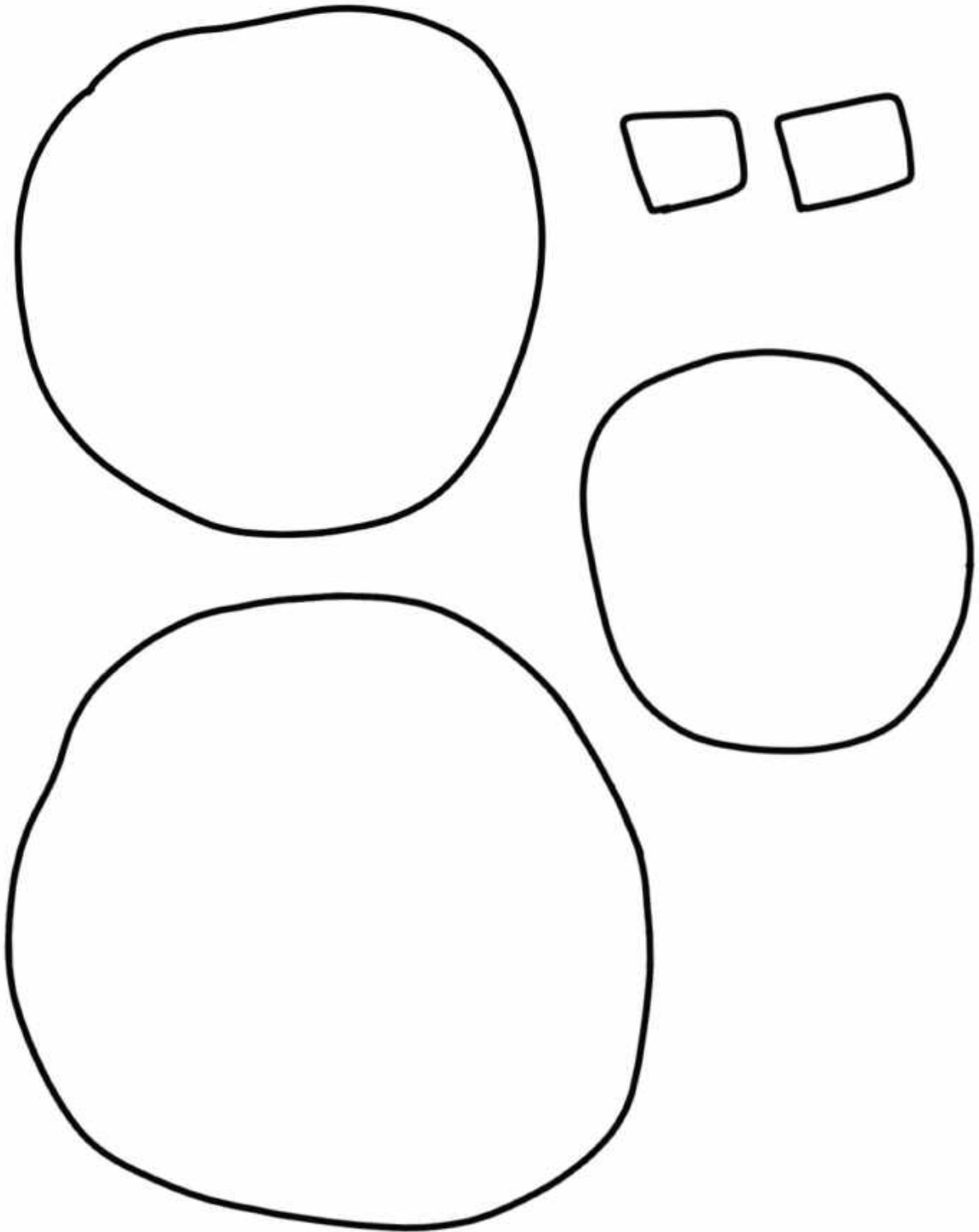
DIRECTIONS

1. Demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece before beginning. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this project and show how heavy the application of paint will need to be for the paper technique to work properly. It is helpful to show how not to do this technique by applying only a thin layer of paint, pressing the paper color side down, and peeling back up to give them an idea of how little paint is transferred to the piece in the process. Encourage them to test it out with scrap paper on a practice tile that can be washed off later.
2. With small kids, sponge dotters tend to work better for the paper technique than a flat brush. Using a sponge dotter, apply a generous layer of Light Yellow to a butter square pattern and press color side down onto the center of the plate. Repeat with the other square, overlapping the first one.
3. Apply a generous layer of Light Tan to the smallest pancake pattern and press paint side down, centering it over the butter squares.
4. Repeat step 3 with Dark Tan and the medium pancake pattern. Press paint side down, off center from the smaller pancake.
5. Repeat step 3 with Light Tan and the largest pancake pattern.
6. With a large flat brush, apply 2–3 coats of Blue or other plate color to the remainder of the plate. Make sure to cover the edges of the paper pancakes.
7. Once step 6 is dry, use a toothpick to remove the paper patterns.
8. Apply pancake syrup to plate using the squeeze bottle with watered-down Pumpkin Brown, or dip a sponge into watered-down color and squeeze a quarter size drop of “syrup” on to the plate. Tilt the plate around to cause the syrup to run off one side of the butter and pancakes. Allow the syrup to dry and soak into the plate.
9. After participants have left, write the name in Black using a writer bottle or liner brush.
10. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



If You Give a Pig a Pancake

-TEMPLATE-



STORY TIME GUIDE

2021

The Pigeon Has to Go to School by Mo Willems

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Square picture frame
Pattern printed on clay carbon paper
Ballpoint pen
Pipe cleaners
½" masking tape
Paper plates
Washable marker
Assorted round brushes
Writer bottle
Liner brush



GLAZE COLORS

Pale Blue, Golden Yellow, Salmon, two shades of the same color for crayon (shown with Purple and Dark Purple), Light Tan, Light Gray, Black, Dark Gray

SETUP

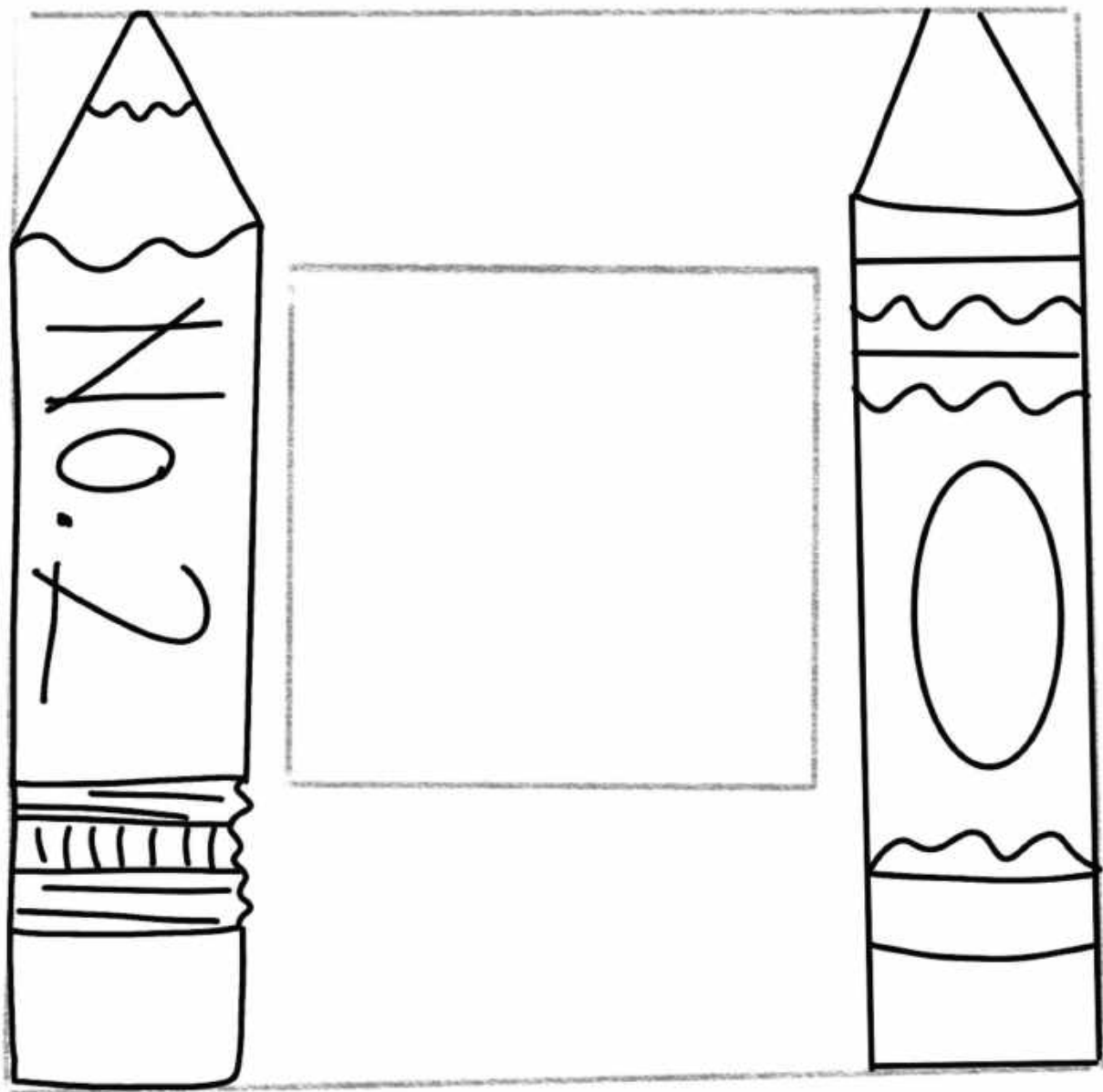
1. Before participants arrive, trace the pattern onto the frames using the clay carbon pattern and a ballpoint pen.
2. Tape off the outside edges of the pencil and crayon using masking tape.
3. Cut pipe cleaners to 6" long. Bend pipe cleaners into a U shape with 1" sections bent to 90 degrees on the end, leaving a 4" section in the middle.
4. Pour Pale Blue onto paper plates and place a pipe cleaner on each plate.

DIRECTIONS

1. Optional: Before participants begin painting, have them use a washable marker to write their name at the top of the frame, filling as much of the space as possible. This will be traced over later to capture their handwriting at this age. They can also write the year below or you can add it later.
2. With a small round brush, paint 2 coats of Golden Yellow on the pencil and Salmon on the pencil eraser.
3. With a small round brush, paint the crayon with 2 coats of the lighter shade of the chosen color.
4. Use a small round brush to paint 2 coats of Light Tan on the top of the pencil and Light Gray on the band above the eraser. Also paint the darker color on the crayon.
5. Remove the masking tape from the frame.
6. Dip the long side of a pipe cleaner into the Pale Blue and stamp the lines on the notebook paper background. If the pipe cleaner isn't long enough, move it back and forth to paint a longer line with it.
7. After participants have left, use Black with a writer bottle or liner brush to outline the pencil and crayon and add the oval to the middle of the crayon.
8. Use a Dark Gray writer bottle to trace over the kids' writing to add names and years to the frames.
9. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

The Pigeon Has to Go to School

-TEMPLATE-



8 Little Planets by Chris Ferrie

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Square tile
Pattern printed and cut out
Scissors
Small containers for each color
Various round brushes
Wide flat brush
Bowls designated for clean water
Paper plates
Washable marker
Scrap paper
Sponge
Toothpicks
Liner brush or writer bottle



GLAZE COLORS

Red, Orange, Yellow, Lime, Dark Mint, Turquoise, Bright Blue, Pink, Dark Blue/Navy, Royal Blue, White, Black

SETUP

1. For each participant, cut out a set of planets and sun patterns and paperclip each set together or place each set in an envelope to keep the set together for each painter.
2. Before participants arrive, water down Red, Orange, Yellow, Lime, Dark Mint, Turquoise, Bright Blue, and Pink in small containers with a ratio of 1 part color to 1 part water. Place a medium round brush with each color.
3. Set out bowls designated for clean water with large round brushes.
4. Pour out White onto paper plates and add a few drops of water for splattering. It may be helpful to setup a "splatter station or area" that participants go to when it's time for this step. If an outdoor table is available, this is a great option for this step.

DIRECTIONS

1. Place the sun pattern in the middle of the tile and arrange the paper planets around it until they are spaced out as desired (they are dry patterns at this point). Remember that several of the planets will hang off the edge. Trace around each planet with the washable marker, move the planet and write the corresponding number of the planet inside the tracing on the tile.
2. For this technique to work best, the painting for each planet will need to extend just beyond the traced lines from step 1. So for the next several steps, you will encourage painters to paint a bit outside the lines.
3. Use a small round brush to paint stripes on two or three of the planets. Blend small stripes together by painting the next stripe while the previous color is still wet. Remember to run all the stripes in the same direction and extend past the lines. Remind painters not to paint in circles, but just a blob of stripes. On the sample pictured, Turquoise, Dark Mint, Pink, and Yellow were used on one planet, and another planet used Dark Mint, Bright Blue, and Royal Blue.
4. Using watered down Red and Orange, apply stripes to another planet. Remember to run all the stripes in the same direction.



8 Little Planets by Chris Ferrie

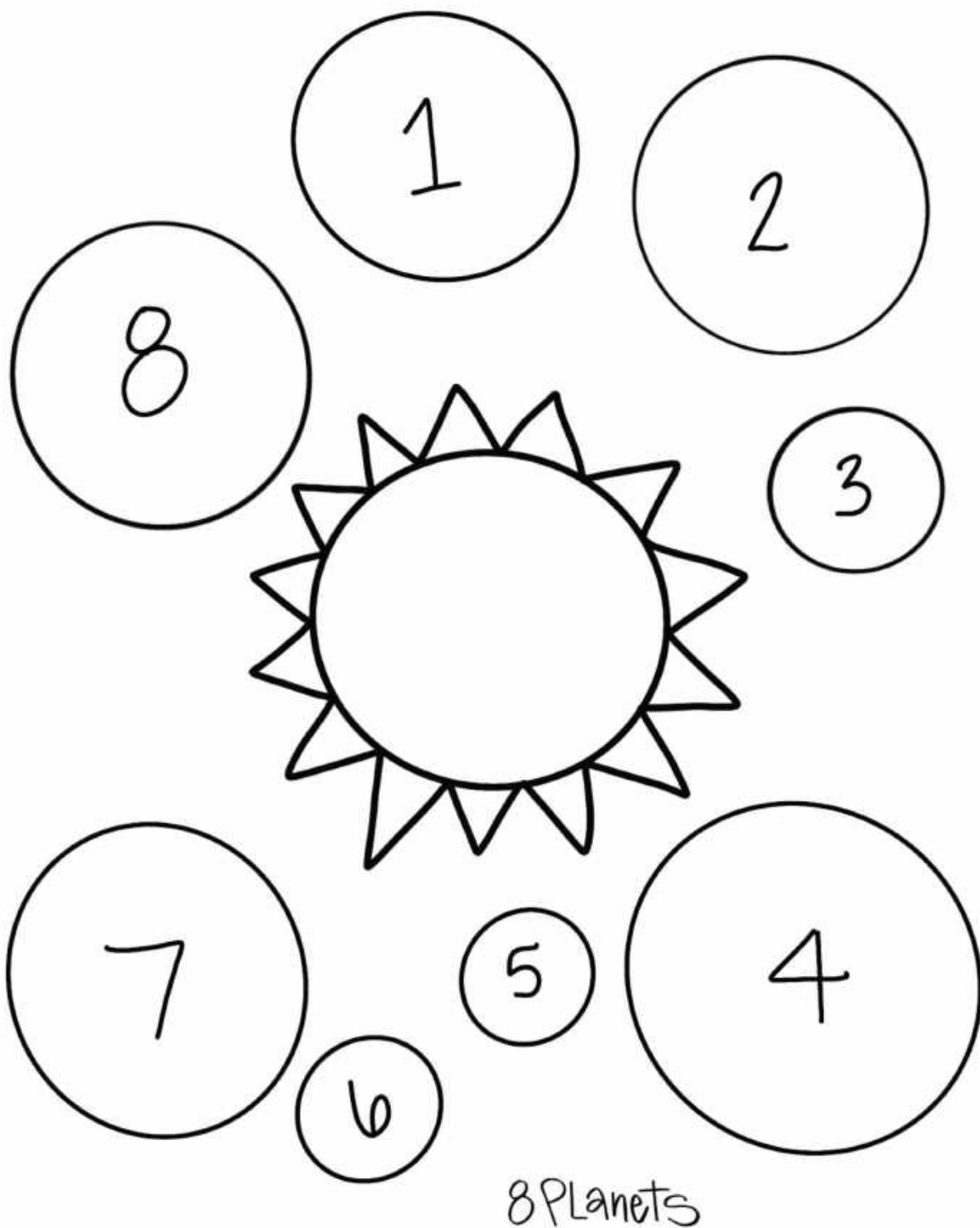
DIRECTIONS CONT.

5. Using watered-down paint, apply small amounts of Bright Blue and Lime Green to Earth and blend slightly.
6. Use a medium round brush to apply small patches of watered-down Yellow to two larger planets. Dip the large round brush in clean water and drop some water on the Yellow. Allow the water to spread out the Yellow and let it sink in for a moment before continuing. Repeat this step using Orange, and then Red. The clean water is key for blending the colors together and achieving the watercolor look.
7. Repeat Step 6 for two other planets starting with Dark Mint, then Turquoise and Bright Blue.
8. Demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece before beginning. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this project and show how heavy the application of paint will need to be for the paper technique to work properly. It is helpful to show how not to do this technique by applying a thin layer of paint, pressing down the paper, and peeling back up to give them an idea of how little paint is transferred to the piece in the process. Encourage them to test it out with scrap paper on a practice tile that can be washed off later.
9. Use a flat brush to apply a generous layer of Yellow to the sun paper pattern and press color side down onto the middle of the tile.
10. Dip paper planet cutouts into clean water and place over painted areas in the corresponding spots drawn earlier. Press down with a damp sponge until all the edges of the paper are smooth and flat. Squeeze out sponge in a paper towel to remove excess moisture before continuing.
11. Sponge 2 coats of Royal Blue over the entire tile.
12. Sponge 1 coat of Dark Blue/Navy over the entire tile.
13. Use a round brush and slightly watered down White to splatter the entire tile to create stars.
14. Use a toothpick to peel up planets and the sun.
15. After participants have left, write their name in the sun with Black and a liner brush or writer bottle.
16. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



8 Little Planets

-TEMPLATE-



The Runaway Pea by Kjartan Poskitt

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Small flowerpot
Compressed sponges
Scissors
Paper plates
Washable marker
Various brushes
Liner brush or writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

Lime Green, Leaf Green, Light Brown, Medium Brown, Medium or Dark Green, Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, cut 1–2 peapod shapes out of compressed sponges for each participant. Also cut 1–2 smaller leaves for each participant. Hydrate them and then remove excess water in a paper towel. Pour out a small amount of Lime Green and Leaf Green onto small paper plates and add a leaf sponge to each plate for kids to share.
2. Draw approximate locations for peapods around the flowerpot with a washable marker.

DIRECTIONS

1. Dip peapod sponge into Lime Green and stamp 2–3 peapods around the flowerpot. Repeat this step to fill in the gaps with 2–3 more peapods in leaf green. Remember not to put them too close together since you will still be adding fingerprints and vines.
2. Use large round or square brush to paint the inside of the flowerpot with Light Brown.
3. Splatter the inside of the flowerpot with Medium Brown using a medium round brush and slightly watered-down Medium Brown.
4. On the Lime Green peapods, use an index finger dipped in Leaf Green or Medium or Dark Green to dot the peas on the pottery.
5. On Leaf Green peapods, use an index finger dipped in Medium or Dark Green to dot the peas on the flowerpot.
6. Dip a leaf sponge in any of the greens and stamp leaves around the peapods and scattered around the rest of the flowerpot.
7. After participants have left, add vines with a liner brush to fill in the gaps on the sides of the flowerpot.
8. Outline the peapods and vines and add faces to the peas with Black using a liner brush or writer bottle.
9. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



STORY TIME GUIDE

2021

Snail Crossing (Pottery)

by Corey R. Tabor

SUPPLIES

Bisque: 6" or 8" square tile
2"-3" bisque circle (Cut out clay circles and bisque-fire them, or use a purchased add-on.)
Small squeeze bottles
Masking tape
6" paper plate
Salad spinner or spin art apparatus (We used an inexpensive IKEA salad spinner.)
Plastic fork
Various brushes
Sea sponge
Snail body pattern traced onto tissue paper
Washable marker (darker colors work best)
Writer bottle



GLAZE COLORS

Blue, Coral, Lime Green, White, Pale Blue, Leaf Green, Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, trace the snail body pattern onto tissue paper with a pencil. Each participant will need their own pattern.
2. Place masking tape across each tile to create the top of the road.
3. Prepare a couple of stations for spin art based on the number of participants. Water down glazes to a buttermilk consistency for the snail shell colors. Pour small amounts of these into squeeze bottles for each station.

DIRECTIONS

1. Place a piece of looped masking tape on the back of the bisque circle and stick the circle to a paper plate. Place the plate/bisque inside the salad spinner basket.
2. Squeeze 4-6 drops of each snail shell color onto the paper plate. To keep the colors vibrant, it's best to use no more than 3 colors plus White. (We used Blue, Coral, and Lime, but other combinations will work.)
3. Turn the salad spinner handle for only 3-5 seconds and allow it to stop spinning before peeking to reveal your spin art. If more color is needed, apply a few more drops and repeat this step.
4. Remove the basket from the salad spinner and use a plastic fork to grab the edge of the plate to lift it out of the basket. Set aside to dry in front of a fan. Make sure to write participants' names on the paper plates.
5. Paint the sky Pale Blue with a large round brush. Use a small round brush to streak in some Blue or White while the Pale Blue is still wet.
6. Use a sea sponge to sponge on the line of greenery using Lime Green above the masking tape.
7. Use a sea sponge to sponge accents on the greenery using Leaf Green. Let dry.

STORY TIME GUIDE

2021

Snail Crossing (Pottery)

by Corey R. Tabor

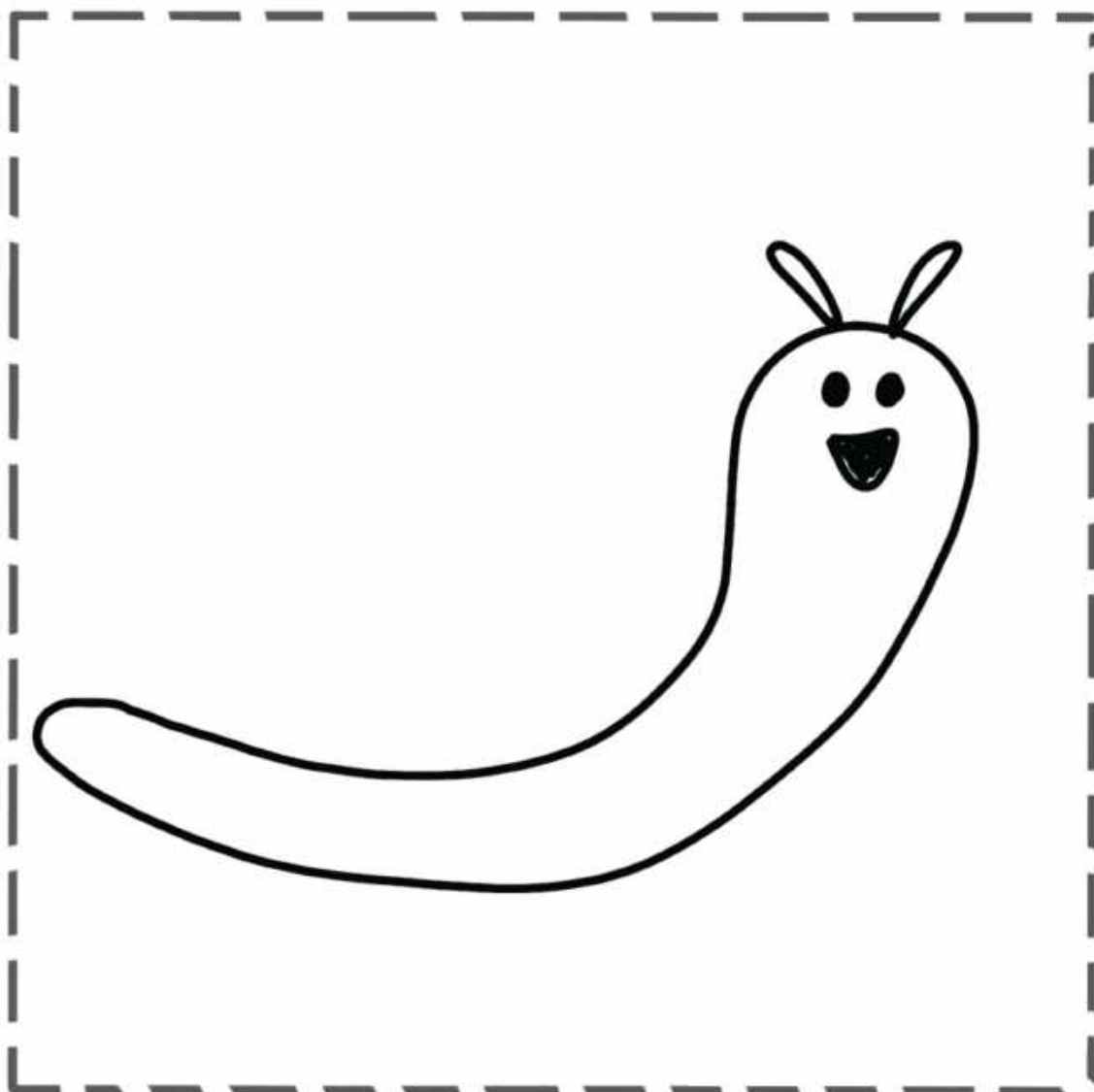
DIRECTIONS CONT.

8. Remove the masking tape from the road.
9. Place the tissue paper snail body tracing onto the tile and trace over the shape using a washable marker. Remind kids to apply some pressure to make sure the marker bleeds through the paper.
10. Use a small round brush to paint the snail body and antenna in the color of choice. (We used Coral.)
11. Dip the back end of a brush in White and dot the eyes onto the snail body.
12. Use a medium brush to apply 2 coats of Black to the road.
13. After participants have left, add white dashes to road with a White writer bottle.
14. Outline the snail body and add Black dots to eyes and mouth with a liner brush or writer bottle.
15. Clear glaze the pieces individually, then stack the snail shell onto the tile once tile is loaded in the kiln.
16. Fire to Cone 06.



Snail Crossing

-TEMPLATE-



A Stack of Alpacas by Matt Cosgrove

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Rectangular plate
Pattern printed on clay carbon paper
Ballpoint pen
Various round brushes
Masking dots: 2", 1½", 1", ¾"
Sponge dotters: 1½", 1¼"
Toothpicks
Writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

Pale Turquoise, Pale Yellow, Golden Yellow, Orange, Pink, Dark Tan, White, Black

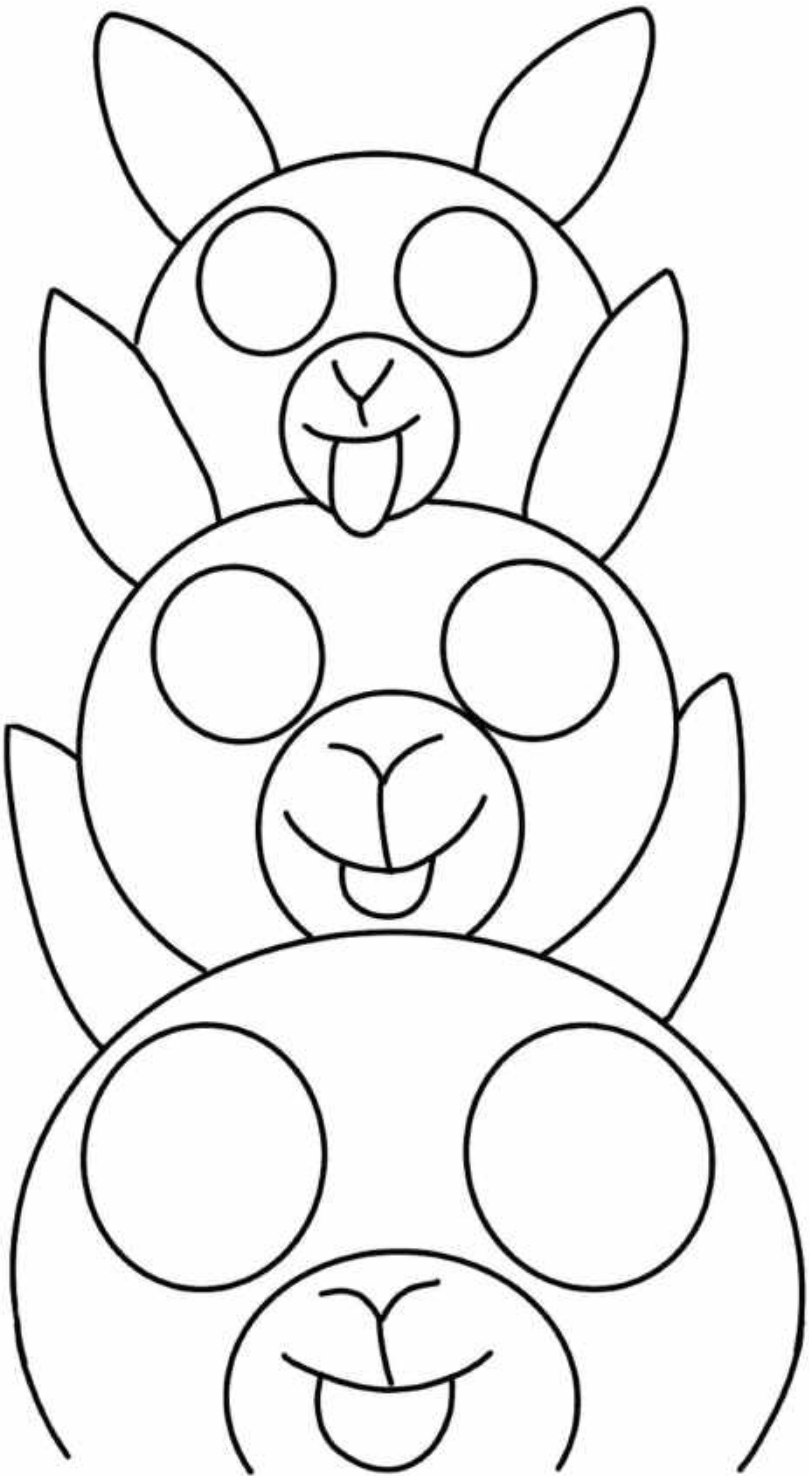
SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, trace the stack of alpacas onto plates using the clay carbon pattern and a ballpoint pen.
2. Prep the masking dots by labeling them with E for eyes or N for nose. Place the correct number of labeled masking dots in envelopes and pass them out once everyone starts on the project. This will help keep them straight and avoid chaos later. The following quantities of dots were used for each plate: one 2", three 1.5", three 1", and two ¾".

DIRECTIONS

1. Place masking dots onto the plate following the traced pattern. Make sure to point out the masking dots with E or N to help guide painters on where they should place the dots. For the bottom alpaca, the nose is a 2" dot and the eyes are 1.5" dots. For the middle alpaca the nose is a 1.5" dot and the eyes are 1" dots. For the top alpaca, the nose is a 1" dot and the eyes are ¾" dots. There is a pattern you can point out: the nose size of the alpaca is the size of the eyes from the alpaca face below that one. Refer to the pattern if needed.
2. Use a large round brush and slightly watered-down Pale Turquoise to paint the background of the plate, making sure to avoid the alpaca faces as much as possible.
3. Use a small round brush to apply 2 coats of color to each of the alpaca faces, covering the masking dots, but staying off the ears if possible. The top face is Pale Yellow, the middle face is Golden Yellow, and the bottom face is Orange.
4. Use a small round brush to paint the middle of each ear with one coat of Pink, then around the Pink with Dark Tan. One coat of Dark Tan is sufficient.
5. Once the face colors have lost their shine, use a toothpick to remove the masking dots.
6. Use a small round brush to apply 1-2 coats of Dark Tan to each nose.
7. Dot eyeballs of the top face with the stick end of large sponge dotter dipped in Black. Repeat this step with the sponge end of a ¾" dotter for the middle face and a 1¼" dotter for the bottom face.
8. Use a small round brush to paint tongues on the alpacas with 2-3 coats of Pink.
9. Once the eyes have dried, use the back end of a large paintbrush to dot the pupils with White.
10. After participants have left, use a writer bottle or liner brush with Black to do the outlines, and add eyelashes if desired.
11. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.





STORY TIME GUIDE

2021

Tiny T. Rex and the Impossible Hug by Jonathan Stutzman

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Rectangular or oblong bowl or dish
Washable marker or ballpoint pen
1" masking dots
Contact paper cutouts (triangles for teeth)
Fresh or silk leaves for stamping
¾" flat brush or large round brush
1–2" sponge dotters
Toothpicks
Liner brush or writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

Dark Mint, Light Mint, Turquoise, Coral, Olive Green, Black



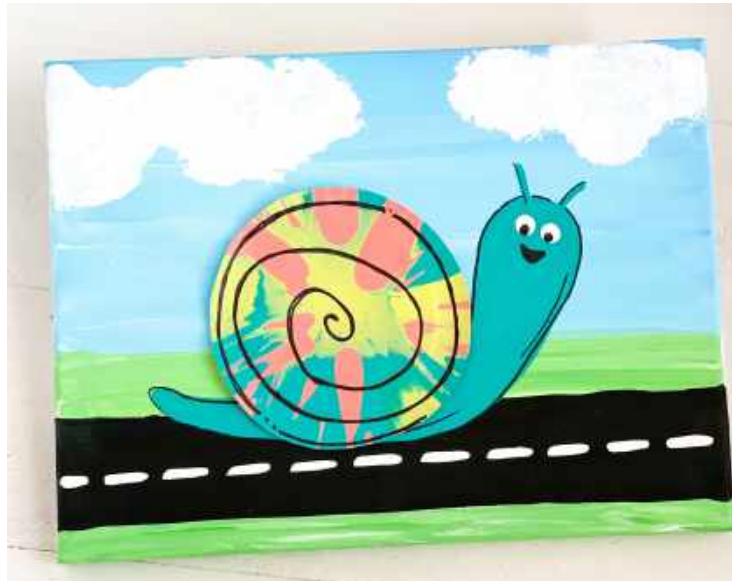
SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, use a washable marker or ballpoint pen to draw the approximate location for the smile and eyes inside the bisque.
2. Find leaves appropriate for stamping. Test out leaves ahead of time to make sure they have enough texture. Paint will be applied to the underside of the leaves to show the veins. Fresh leaves should still be green and not dried up.
3. Cut out triangles for teeth from contact paper. Place two triangles and two masking dots with each bowl as part of setup.

DIRECTIONS

1. Apply masking dots and contact paper teeth to the inside of the bowl. Masking dots can be skipped since the eyes are stamped with black later, but it makes stamping the eyes in the correct location much easier later on in the project (especially with younger kids).
2. Use a large flat or round brush to apply 2–3 coats of Dark Mint inside the bowl for the T-rex face.
3. Using a sponge dotter, apply a generous layer of Light Mint to the underside of a leaf and press color side down on the outside of the bowl, then peel up. Repeat with this same leaf and color several times around the bowl.
4. Repeat step 3 with other leaves and additional colors to layer on leaves with Dark Mint, Turquoise, Coral, and Olive Green.
5. Once the shine is gone, use a toothpick to peel up the masking dots and contact paper teeth.
6. Use a 1" sponge dotter to stamp the eyes with Black. Explain to painters that it's easiest to slightly press the sponge dotter and turn it just a bit to round out the eyeball.
7. After participants have left, add the smile and eyebrows with Black using a liner brush or writer bottle.
8. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

Canvas & Acrylic Projects



STORY TIME GUIDE

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Snail Crossing (Canvas) by Corey R. Tabor

SUPPLIES

Canvas
Pencil
6" paper plate (flat picnic style) or 6" round cardstock
Small squeeze bottles
Salad spinner or spin art apparatus (We used an inexpensive IKEA salad spinner.)
Plastic fork
Various brushes
Craft pompom
Black Sharpie marker or liner brush
E6000 or white glue

ACRYLIC PAINT COLORS

Lime Green, White, Pale Blue, Teal, Salmon, Yellow, Black



SETUP

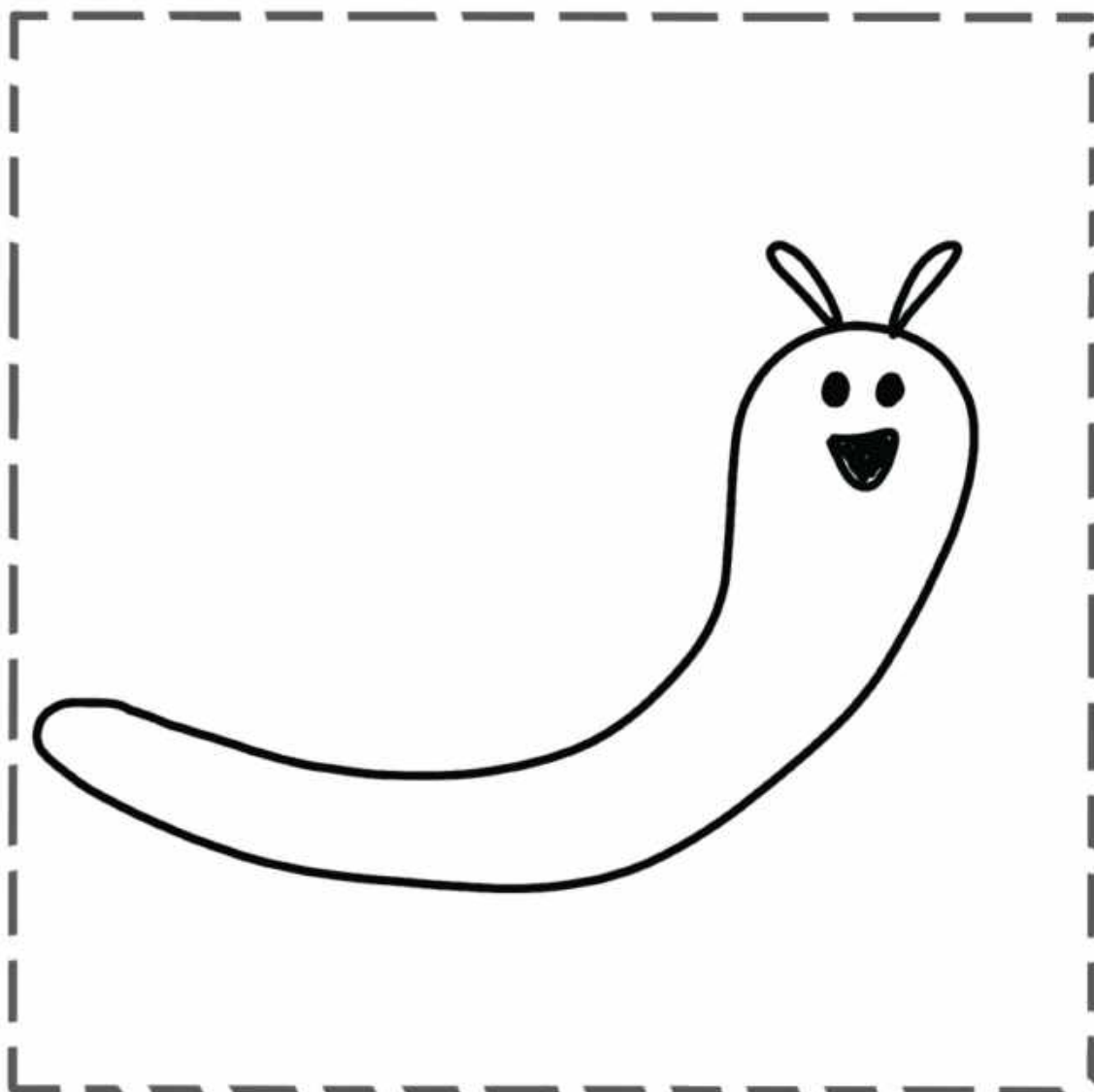
1. Before participants arrive, trace a road and snail body on the canvas with a pencil.
2. Prepare a couple of stations for spin art based on the number of participants. Pour small amounts of snail shell colors into squeeze bottles for each station. You'll want the paint to be the consistency of craft acrylics, so add a bit of water if necessary. (We used Gare Party Acrylics and did not need to add any water.)

DIRECTIONS

1. Place a paper plate or a piece of round cardstock inside the salad spinner basket.
2. Squeeze 4–6 drops of each snail shell color onto the paper plate. To keep the colors vibrant, it's best to use no more than 3 colors. (We used Teal, Salmon, and Yellow, but other combinations will work.)
3. Turn the salad spinner handle for only 3–5 seconds and allow it to stop spinning before peeking to reveal your spin art. If more paint is needed, apply a few more drops and repeat this step.
4. Remove the basket from the salad spinner and use a plastic fork to grab the edge of the plate to lift it out of the basket. Set aside to dry in front of a fan. You may want to have a staff member dry these with a hair dryer, or else the projects can be assembled after the participants leave.
5. Paint the grass area Lime Green with a large round brush. Mix in a few streaks of White to lighten up the grass.
6. Paint the sky Pale Blue with a large round brush. Make sure to paint around the snail body.
7. Paint the Black road with a medium round or flat brush—whatever is available and comfortable for the child. Make sure to paint around the snail body.
8. Dip a craft pompom in White to stamp clouds in the sky.
9. Use a small round brush to paint the snail body and antennae in the color of choice. (We used Teal.)
10. Dip the back end of a paintbrush in White to dot the eyes onto the snail body. Allow to dry before continuing.
11. Once the spin art is dry, trim the edges if needed. Glue onto the snail body with E6000 or equivalent craft glue.
12. Add White dashes to the road with a small brush.
13. Outline the snail body and add black dots to eyes with a Sharpie marker or Black paint and a liner brush.

Snail Crossing

-TEMPLATE-



If You Give a Dog a Donut by Laura Numeroff

SUPPLIES

Canvas, 11"x14" (also works on 12"x16")
White glue
Shaving cream
Disposable bowls
Large flat brushes
Assorted round brushes
Pool noodles (1 large and 1 small)
Cardstock or posterboard
Squeeze bottle
Construction paper and hole punch or paper confetti



ACRYLIC PAINT COLORS

White, various colors for donuts (sample shown with Teal, Hot Pink, Orange, and Yellow), Tan, Brown, Pale Blue

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, mix up puffy paint. There are many recipes online for this type of paint, but for this sample we mixed one part white glue to two parts shaving cream with a bit of White acrylic paint mixed in to start.
2. Separate puffy paint mixture into disposable bowls and add a few drops of acrylic paint. Mix until desired color is achieved. Note that these are only for the icing colors, so 4-5 choices is sufficient for the project. If White icing is desired, add a bit more White paint to the mixture to ensure it stays white upon drying. For best puffy painting results, do not mix up puffy paint until an hour before the project.
3. Use a serrated bread knife to slice sections of pool noodles to use as stamps for the donuts. Cut noodles to a thickness of 3" to make for easier stamping for little hands.
4. Pour out acrylic paints for donut colors (Tan and Brown) on paper plates. Place a pool noodle section with each of plate.
5. If paper confetti isn't available, use a hole punch with construction paper or colored copy paper to create sprinkles.
6. Cut sections of cardstock or posterboard into strips approximately ½" wide by 2" long.

DIRECTIONS

1. Use a large flat brush to paint the canvas Pale Blue.
2. While background is drying, demonstrate stamping the donuts and how to use the puffy paint.

If You Give a Dog a Donut by Laura Numeroff

DIRECTIONS CONT.

3. For best results with the donuts, stamp with the larger pool noodles first. Dip the noodle into Tan or Brown and dab off on the plate to remove excess paint. Stamp a donut shape on the canvas by slightly pressing the noodle paint side down. Turning the stamp just a few degrees while pressed down helps to ensure the donut edges are complete and filled in.
4. Repeat Step 3 with the small pool noodle to fill in some gaps.
5. Use a round brush to paint icing on the donuts using the desired puffy paint colors.
6. Apply paper confetti sprinkles to the donuts while the puffy paint is still wet. For this project, confetti was only sprinkled on a single donut at a time. Do not tilt the project to shake off the excess like you would typically do with glitter projects.
7. For donuts with icing drizzle, slightly water down acrylic paint and add it to a squeeze bottle. It is easiest to allow a staff member or parent to drizzle paint and skip this step for the kiddos.
8. Dip the skinny end of the cardstock strip into acrylic paint and stamp sprinkles onto the background. Use a new piece of cardstock for each color.



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On Account of the Gum by Adam Rex

Note: For a nonfired version, this project can be done with a terracotta pot and acrylic paint instead of bisque and glaze. Regardless of the choice of medium, it is much easier to assemble after participants have left so that the pieces can dry overnight. Before purchasing the glass globe, be sure to test-fit it the chosen flowerpot.

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Small flowerpot with saucer and sphere/ball (optional)
Small glass fishbowl from the dollar store
1½"-2" masking dot (depending on the flowerpot size)
½"-¾" masking dots
Large flat brush
¾"-1½" sponge dotters
Toothpicks
E6000 adhesive

ACRYLIC PAINT COLORS

Turquoise, Light Gray, Red, Lime, Yellow, Purple, White, Black



DIRECTIONS

1. Remind participants that you are working on the flower pots upside down today, so the bottom of the flower pot is actually the top now. Same goes for the saucer.
2. Apply the 1½"-2" masking dot to the front of the flowerpot. Apply various sizes of smaller masking dots all around the outside of the flowerpot. Note: You do not have to apply dots to the saucer.
3. Using a large flat or round brush, apply 2-3 coats of Turquoise to the outside and bottom of the flowerpot. Apply 2-3 coats of Turquoise to all sides of the saucer.
4. Once the shine is gone, use a toothpick to peel up all of the masking dots.
5. Use a small round brush to apply 2 coats of Light Gray inside the large circle on the front of the flowerpot and to the sphere/ball.
6. Use small sponge dotters or the stick end of larger sponge dotters to add dots inside the white dots around the sides of the flowerpot with 1 coat of Red, Lime, Yellow, or Purple. These dots should come close to filling the entire white circle.
7. Dip the back end of a paintbrush in White to add smaller dots around the flowerpot and the outside and bottom of the saucer.
8. After participants have left, use Black with a liner brush or writer bottle to add "25¢" and outline the large circle.
9. Glaze each piece individually. Load the saucer upside down in kiln with the ball sitting on top. Fire to Cone 06.
10. After firing, glue the glass globe to the bottom of the flowerpot (which is now the top since it was painted upside down). Fill with gumballs and use the saucer as a lid for your gumball machine. Don't glue the saucer to the globe—you want to be able to open it to fill with candy or gumballs.

STORY TIME GUIDE

2021

Tree

by Britta Teckentrup

SUPPLIES

Canvas, 11"x14" (also works on 12"x16")
Cotton swabs
Masking tape
Large flat brushes
Assorted round brushes



ACRYLIC PAINT COLORS

Pale Blue, White, Turquoise, Red, Orange, Lime, Yellow, Teal, Blue, Purple, Green, Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, pour out plates of paint for kids to share: two colors per plate with about a nickel-sized amount of each color. For this project we paired Red/Orange, Yellow/Lime, Teal/Purple, and Blue/Green.
2. Group 6–8 cotton swabs together. Tap on the tabletop to ensure the tips of the bunch are all level. Wrap masking tape around the middle to hold them together. You will need 1 bunch of cotton swabs on each plate of acrylic paint. Every 2–4 participants can share a full set of paints.

**Tip: for very young children we taped over one end of cotton swabs to keep them from dipping both ends of the bunch into the paint. This eliminates a bit of the mess and makes it easier for them to grab the bunch if paint isn't on both ends.*

DIRECTIONS

1. With a large flat brush, paint the background Pale Blue using only horizontal brushstrokes. While blue is wet, blend in some White and Turquoise. Let dry.
2. With a flat brush, apply brown paint to the child's hand and place the handprint near the top of the canvas.
3. With a round brush, paint a Brown tree trunk extending below the handprint.
4. With a small round brush, paint green grass along the bottom of the canvas.
5. Dip a taped bunch of cotton swabs, half in one color, then half in the other color on one of the plates, making sure to have the different paint colors touch in the middle of this bunch. Stamp "leaves" onto the branches of your tree, extending the leaves out beyond the handprint, but try not to cover up the handprint too much. Be sure to rotate the stamp as you work, and reload the paint on the cotton swabs every 4–5 stamps of leaves. Make sure that participants reload the paint on the correct side of the swabs.
6. Repeat Step 5 for the other 3 color combos.
7. Dip single cotton swabs into paint colors to stamp flowers on the grass.