

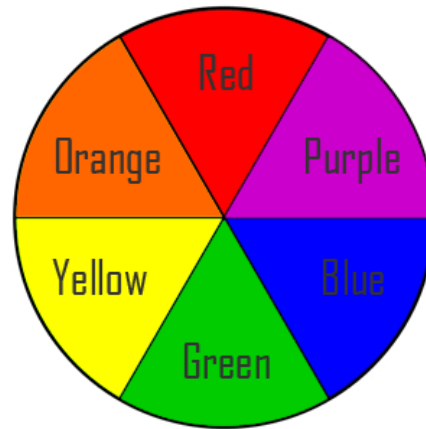
Banham Zoo, Who knew?

Exploring colour and pattern in animal camouflage

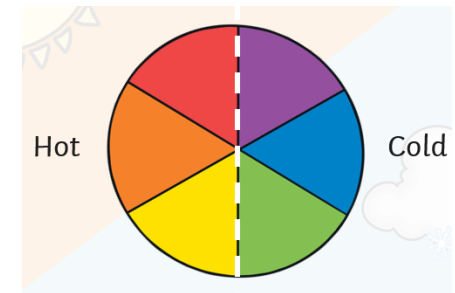
The Colour Wheel

The colour wheel shows us the range of colours, including the **primary colours** (red, yellow and blue) and the **secondary colours** (orange, purple and green).

Secondary colours are made by mixing the primary colours. Red and yellow make orange. Red and blue make purple. Blue and yellow make green.



Within the colour wheel, there are hot and cold colours. These are colours opposite to one another in the wheel. These colours are called **contrasting colours**.



Animal camouflage

Some animals are able to camouflage themselves because of their colour or patterned skin/fur.

Being camouflaged helps them to be hidden and blend into their surroundings.

Some animals, like the zebra, use their black and white stripes to blend in with each other rather than their surroundings. This makes it more difficult for predators to see and hunt individual zebras.



Glossary

Art movement	An art movement is the name given to art works that are similar.
Camouflage	A way of hiding something by covering or colouring it so that it looks like its surroundings.
Contrasting colours	Colours that are opposite to one another on the colour wheel.
Cubism	An art and cultural movement of the 20th century.
Etching	A print-making technique.
Expressionism	An art and cultural movement of the 20th century.
Predator	An animal that naturally preys on (hunts) other animals.

Henry Moore (1898 - 1986)

Henry Moore was a British artist. He is best known for his large sculptures, but he also produced collections of drawings and etchings.

Did you know?

Some of Henry Moore's art works can be seen at the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts at the University of East Anglia (UEA) in Norwich!



These two art works are from Moore's 'Animals In The Zoo' collection of etchings.

He made them in 1981 and they are called 'Zebra' and 'Leopard'.

Etching is a printmaking technique, but Moore would have drawn many sketches of these animals before making them into prints.

Notice how carefully he has recreated the patterns on the animals!

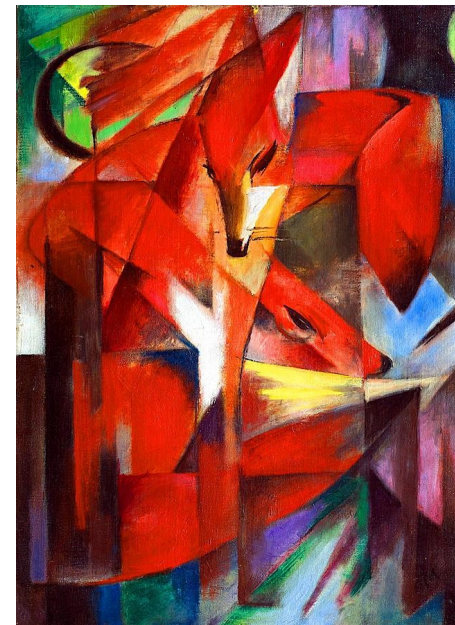
Franz Marc (1880 - 1916)

Franz Marc was a German artist. He was a painter and print-maker, best known for being part of the Expressionism art movement.



Franz Marc was also interested in another art movement called Cubism.

Marc was interested in both Expressionism and Cubism because he was able to create bold, colourful and unusual art works.



'Pigs' (made in 1912) uses contrasting colours and the Cubist style.

'The Fox' (1913) shows Marc's use of contrasting colours as well as his interest in making the animal look almost camouflaged within the background.

Many of his art works create a camouflaged effect.