

Volcanoes

There are several types of volcanoes: Composite Volcanoes - also called stratovolcanoes, are formed by alternating layers of lava and rock fragments; Shield Volcanoes – are broad, gently sloping cones built by layers of lava flows; Cinder Cone Volcanoes are steep, cone-shaped hills formed over a volcano vent. Volcanoes can be active or dormant. Volcanoes that have recent activity are called active volcanoes. These volcanoes have either erupted or have had lava flows in the last 100 or so years. Volcanoes that have not had recent activity are called dormant or sleeping volcanoes. These volcanoes are usually grown over with vegetation.

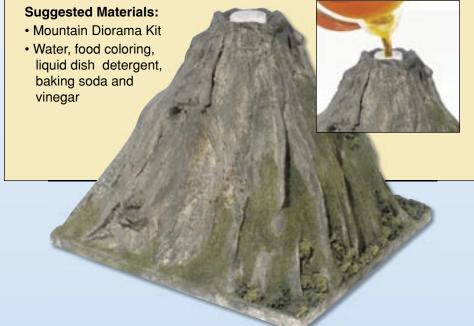


Erupting Volcano

Use the Mountain Diorama Kit to make an erupting volcano. Form your volcano (using newspaper wads and Plaster Cloth) around the volcano tube that's included in the kit. Add 1 teaspoon of baking soda to the tube. In a separate container (use an eyedropper), add 3-4 drops of liquid dish detergent to 1 ounce of vinegar. The dish detergent makes the flow last longer.

Add 6 drops each of red and yellow food coloring to the vinegar mixture to make the lava orange. Pour 1/2 of the vinegar mixture in the volcano tube to create an eruption. When the flow slows down, add the remaining mixture. When finished, empty contents and reuse.

Note: Perform this experiment only with adult supervision.



Rock Making Tip

The Mountain Diorama Kit includes a



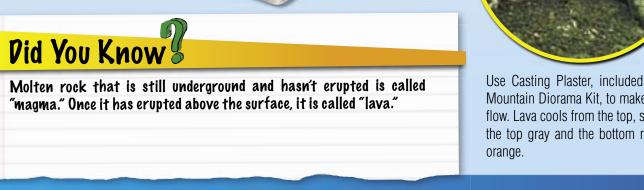
Use Casting Plaster, included in the Mountain Diorama Kit, to make a lava flow. Lava cools from the top, so paint the top gray and the bottom red and



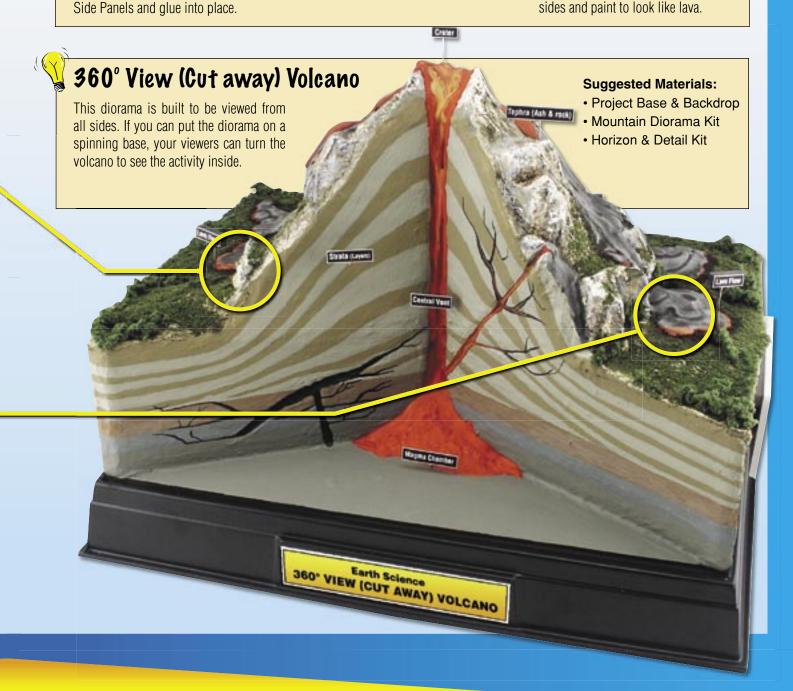
Rock Mold, Casting Plaster and Rock Colors for making and coloring your own rocks.

Lava Flow Technique











Indian Civilizations

There are thousands of Indian tribes and civilizations, to name just a few: North American Indians (Cherokee, Inuit, Osage, Eskimos, Pueblos, etc.) and South American Indians (Mayas, Toltecs and Aztecs), plus hundreds of tribes worldwide. In your research, make notes of important information for your specific tribe or culture and use these to think of unique features for your project: location, food and drink, weapons, enemies,



Indians set up winter camp in protected In spring and summer, the Plains Indians gathered for religious ceremonies and Backdrop as a display.

From November to March, the Plains tribal meetings. In the fall, the men gathered together for a bison hunt which areas with plenty of water, timber, lots of gave them food and hides for the coming food sources and grass for their horses. winter. Make a diorama showing one or all of these seasons using the Project Base &



Suggested Materials:

- Project Base & Backdrop
- · Basic Diorama Kit
- Winter Effects
- Building & Structure Kit
- · Horizon & Detail Kit



Sculpt Artifacts

Pottery was used to gather water, store grains and to preserve seeds. Early pots were only functional. Later Indian pots were beautifully sculpted and decorated, as well as functional. Make your own Indian artifacts with the Sculpting Clay, Sculpting Tool, Project Paints and other materials in the Sculpting Kit.

Frosty Tree Tip



Take a small branch, brush on Sticky Bond and sprinkle with Snow Flakes (included in Winter Effects).

Winter Technique



Use Snow Flakes and Snow Base. included in Winter Effects, to make snowdrifts or a light dusting on your diorama.



Build a Tepee (Tipi)

Tepees were the homes of many Plains Indians and were considered a sacred place to them. Build a tepee with the Project Cloth and Project Sticks, included in the Building & Structure Kit. Show the different parts of the tepee and explain the process of building it. Or, build a diorama using the Basic Diorama Kit as the base, showing an Indian village, with lots of tepees.

Suggested Materials:

• Building & Structure Kit



Pid You Know

Basket Makers were members of an early Native North American culture in the Southwest (as early as 1500 B.C.). They covered baskets with clay and baked them hard to create waterproof containers. To recreate this technique, take a small basket and cover it with the clay from the Sculpting Kit. Let it dry and paint it with an Indian design.





Sculpting, Casting & Molding

Casts can be made of anything that leaves an impression or indentation in soil, sand or other soft surfaces. Mix Casting Plaster and pour it in the impressions, then wait until it dries. Molded shapes can be made with Plaster Cloth, formed over any solid or semi-solid surface, such as a pot, balloon or other shape. Lay plastic over the shape and start adding strips of wet Plaster Cloth. Have fun smoothing the plaster with your fingers.



Be A Super Sleuth

You can cast animal, human or vehicle tracks using Casting Plaster. Go out into the woods and see what kinds of tracks you can find. Cast tire tracks just like they do on crime and mystery shows!







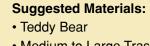
Masks

Plaster Cloth is a versatile product that can be used to make a hard shell or a molded shape of just about anything.



Special Mask Molds

You can make your own mask using your favorite Teddy Bear or doll. Cover the item with a plastic trash bag. Dip Plaster Cloth strips in water and apply over the top. When the plaster dries, remove it and the trash bag. Trim if needed, sand the surface smooth, then paint. Add special touches from the Sculpting Kit: sculpt the bee on the end of the bear's nose, add Fun Fur and Project Paints.



Medium to Large Trash Bag

Plaster Cloth

Sculpting Kit



Note: Never use a trash bag to cover any living thing.





Masquerade Mask

Make a masquerade mask by marking off where the mask will be and applying Plaster Cloth to that area. Trim and sand the mask before painting and decorating. Attach ribbons, a rubber band or a stick to the mask so you can wear it!

Be sure to cover the object with a plastic bag to keep it clean while using Plaster Cloth.

Suggested Materials:

- Mannequin or doll head
- Plastic bag
- Paints and decorations