

ANIMAL SAFARI



It's a jungle in here!

Animals can be found all over The Ringling. Today you and your classmates are going on your own safari to spot animals in works of art!

Each of these squares shows a tiny detail from a larger painting. What kind of animal can you see in each one? Find the title and artist's name for each painting.



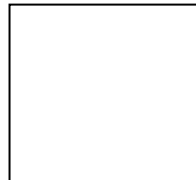
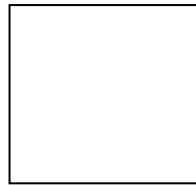




TAKING A LOOK AT TEXTURES

Animals have all kinds of different *textures* – some have smooth shells, while others have rough scales or soft fur.

Draw a picture of 4 different animal textures you have seen today, and write a word to describe each of them.



Detail images (top to bottom): Jan Davdysz. de Heem, *Still Life with Parrots*, c.1645, oil on canvas, Bequest of John Ringling, 1936, SN289; Rosa Bonheur, *Labourages Nivernais (Plowing in Nivernais)*, 1850, oil on canvas, Bequest of John Ringling, 1936, SN433; Sir Joshua Reynolds, *John Manners, Marquis of Granby*, 1766, oil on canvas, Bequest of John Ringling, 1936, SN389; Peter Paul Rubens, *The Triumph of Divine Love*, c.1625, oil on canvas, Museum purchase, 1980, SN977; Rosa Bonheur, *A Family of Deer*, 1865, oil on canvas, Bequest of John Ringling, 1936, SN434



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Sometimes artists draw real animals, and sometimes they draw imaginary ones. One way to imagine a new animal is to think of what you would get if you put parts of different animals together.

Draw an imaginary creature in the frame by combining parts from 4 different animals you have seen here at the museum. Use the head from one animal, the body from another, the legs from a third, and the feet from a fourth.



Did you know that artists sometimes put animals in their pictures to send us a message? Some animals have special meanings and stand for different ideas.

What do you think the following animals might mean when they're included in works of art?

ANIMAL SYMBOLS IN ART

Lion: _____

Horse: _____

Dove: _____

Snake: _____

