



# Art in a Bag

## Introduction

Art experiences begin as soon as your child is able to hold a crayon. At first, your child's artwork will focus on using their senses to explore, instead of creating a finished picture. Contain the mess by putting all your supplies in a bag. This mess art activity is perfect for infants and young children.

## Early Literacy Connection

- **Color:** Color identification
- **Vocabulary:** Encourages talking between caregiver and child
- **Fine Motor Skills:** Art helps with eye-hand coordination and exercises fine motor skills



## Supplies

- Paint
- Tape
- Gallon Sized Bag
- Thick Paper

## Instructions

1. Put drops of paint on the paper. Squirt large drops of paint onto the paper
2. Put the paper in the bag. Gently slide the paper into the bag, careful not to smudge the paint
3. Seal the bag. Close the bag. You can reinforce the seal with tape if you wish. You can even tape the bag to the table or high chair tray to keep it in place
4. Enjoy! Let your child squish the paint around. Talk about the colors that they see and the way the paint feels
5. Removing your Art: When your masterpiece is finished, cut along the edges of the bag to open it. Let your art dry before displaying it

## Additional Information on page 2

Revised 4/2/2020



## Review

Art activities stimulate your child's senses and their brain creating connections and wiring for the brain for future success in learning.

The process of squishing paint is interesting and fun for babies. As babies explore, they learn what happens when they move their hands and arms.

While your child creates their art, use descriptive words like "squishy", to describe how the paint feels and expand your child's vocabulary. The more words a child hears, the easier it is for them to recognize words when they start to read.

Point out the different colors in your child's artwork. Color is one of the first ways your child will make distinctions among the things that they see. Knowing their colors helps your child to define and organize the world they see around them.

Use descriptive language when you talk about colors. For example, you can point to red paint and say "This is red, like a firetruck." This helps your child use color as a means for creative thinking and language.