

Stencil stamping art!



Overall details

Objective	To introduce various native biodiversity in Singapore with a fun and easy activity and the use of recycled materials
Summary	An engaging activity for participants to learn more about Singapore's flora and fauna. Participants can use the template provided as a guide to create a stencil. Participants can use the stencil of their chosen flora or fauna and do a stamping activity on an old tote bag/shirt/pencil case and pouch. Through this activity, participants will learn more about our local biodiversity and also up-cycle an old item that they have.
Duration	1 hour (including drying time)
What you will need:	<p>Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Template to cut out (provided)● Acrylic paint● Paintbrush or sponge● Any cotton material eg. old canvas tote bag, old t-shirt, cotton pencil case or cotton pouch● Black permanent marker <p>Tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Hairdryer (optional)● Scissors (with adult supervision)● Pen knife (optional and with adult supervision)
Remarks	Template can be found on pages 4-6


Activity description

Participants will cut out the outline of their chosen flora or fauna using the template provided as a guide to create a stencil. After cutting the shape out, participants can use the stencil and paint on the fabric of choice using a paintbrush or a sponge. Once the paint is dry, participants can use permanent markers or pens to draw in the details of the animals or plants they have chosen.

The animals and plants present in the activity are given in the table below

Dugong (<i>Dugong dugon</i>)
Dutchman's pipe (<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>)
Malayan ixora (<i>Ixora congesta</i>)
Simpoh lak (<i>Dillenia excelsa</i>)
Sunda pangolin (<i>Manis javanica</i>)

How to conduct the workshop

No.	Suggested Flow	Facilitators Notes
1	Print out the template that is provided on page 3 to page 5.	Print out the templates to the desired size of the stencil.
2	<p>Use a pair of scissors or penknife to cut out the shape of the template to create a stencil.</p> 	<p>Adult supervision is needed due to use of scissors and/or penknife.</p> <p>If needed and the participant is too young, cut out the templates for them.</p>

3

Place the stencil on the chosen fabric and, using a sponge or paintbrush, paint over the stencil.

Encourage the participant to use the colour for each designated animal or plant in order to match the colour of the animal or plant.



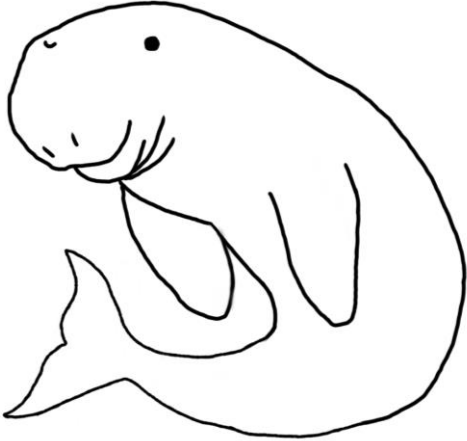

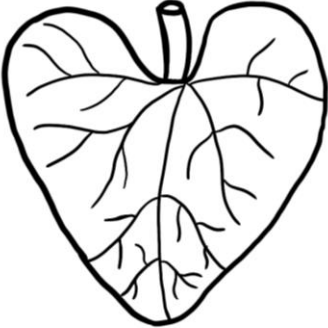



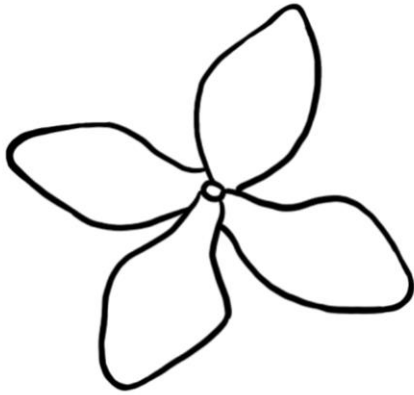
4

Dry the paint using a hairdryer or air dry and use a marker or pen to draw in the details of the animals or plants chosen.

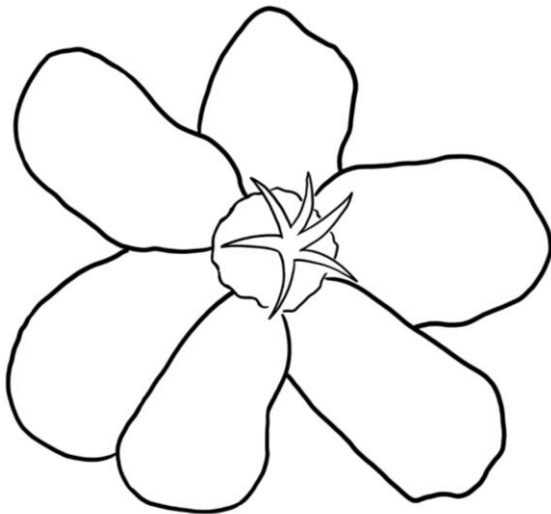


Template:

Template	Completed template
 <p data-bbox="410 940 630 1020">Dugong <i>Dugong dugon</i></p>	
 <p data-bbox="354 1556 630 1633">Dutchman's pipe <i>Aristolochia elegans</i></p>	



Malayan ixora
Ixora congesta

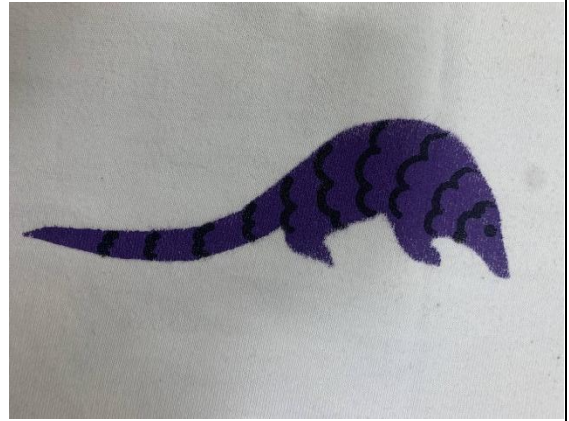


Simpoh lak
Dillenia excelsa






Sunda pangolin
Manis javanica



Background information

The following pages are supplementary information on the topics covered in this workshop. Facilitators are recommended to read them to get a better idea of what the workshops aim to teach participants. Below are more details of the local animals that we have featured in the activity.

Species of animals and plants featured

Native species	Information
<p data-bbox="203 619 527 651"><i>Dugong (Dugong dugon)</i></p>  <p data-bbox="203 934 560 966">Photo Credit: wildsingapore</p>	<p data-bbox="824 619 982 651"><u>Description:</u></p> <ul data-bbox="868 651 1421 987" style="list-style-type: none">- It has a streamlined body with a rounded head.- It's thick and smooth skin is dull brownish-grey in colour and is slightly covered in hair.- It has stiff bristles on its upper lip.- Its thick forelimbs and paddle-like flippers help it to steer while swimming and it also helps it to move along the seabed during feeding. <p data-bbox="824 987 966 1018"><u>Behaviour:</u></p> <ul data-bbox="868 1018 1421 1260" style="list-style-type: none">- It breathes air the same way as the other mammals do and will need to resurface often for oxygen. Hence, its dives usually last less than three minutes.- Its fluked tail helps to propel it forward when swimming. <p data-bbox="824 1260 966 1291"><u>Spotted at:</u></p> <ul data-bbox="868 1291 1421 1554" style="list-style-type: none">- Dugongs have been sighted mainly in the Johor Straits off the northeastern coast of mainland Singapore.- Dugongs can also be spotted in the waters off the Changi coast, off Labrador Beach and around the northeastern islands of Pulau Ubin and Pulau Tekong. <p data-bbox="824 1554 885 1585"><u>Diet:</u></p> <ul data-bbox="868 1585 1421 1659" style="list-style-type: none">- Dugongs feed on marine plants, mainly seagrass.
<p data-bbox="203 1858 714 1890">Dutchman's pipe (<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>)</p>	<p data-bbox="824 1858 982 1890"><u>Description:</u></p>



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Photo credit: NParks Flora&FaunaWeb, Boo Chih Min

- The dutchman's pipe occurs in an alternate leaf arrangement where the leaves are single at each node and borne around the stem in an ascending spiral.
- The dutchman pipe's leaves are either heart-shaped or oval-shaped. The top of its leaves are smooth and hairless while the underside of the leaves are covered in white hairs.
- Its dark red flowers have a pipe-like shape with white streaks. The flowers usually occur singly.
- It is a host plant for the caterpillars of common rose (*Pachliopta aristolochiae*) and common birdwing (*Troides helena cerberus*)

Malayan ixora (*Ixora congesta*)



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Photo credit: NParks Flora&FaunaWeb

Description:

- The malayan ixora can appear as a woody shrub or short understory tree that grows from 2m to 7m tall.
- It has large, thick and leathery leaves which can grow from 12-30cm long and are egg-shaped.
- The older leaves are dark green on the top and light green on the underside while young leaves are a brown colour with obvious veins.
- The flowers first appear a bright yellow and as they mature, turn into a reddish-orange colour with red stalks.
- The flowers are also clustered together in clusters 15-20cm wide.
- The plant produces nectar for insects such as ants and butterflies.

Simpoh lak (*Dillenia excelsa*)



Photo credit: NParks Flora&FaunaWeb, Tee Swee Ping

Description:

- The flowers of the simpoh lak have a deep red centre and are pollinated by carpenter bees as well as small beetles and flies that scramble over the flowers.
- The flower has no scent and produces no nectar.
- It's flowers are large (8-10cm) and are showy, typically with 5 large bright petals.
- The flowers usually bloom in the early morning at around 3am and drop off at the end of the day.

Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*)



Photo credit: NParks Flora&FaunaWeb,

Description:

- The sunda pangolin is the only scaled mammal in the world.
- Its body and tail are covered with brown scales.
- It has long claws on the feet and long and tapered tails.
- It is insectivorous and mainly nocturnal.

Why they are endangered:

- The sunda pangolin is globally threatened with extinction.
- It is the world's most trafficked mammal as it is valued for its meat and scales, which are used in traditional medicine.
- In Singapore, roadkill is the major threat for sunda pangolin.

Behaviour:

- It curls up into an armour ball when they feel threatened and may even release a foul smell to deter its predators.
- The infant can sometimes be seen riding on its mother's tails as she forages for food.

For more information on our native flora and fauna, visit:
<https://www.nparks.gov.sg/florafaunaweb/>

Bibliography

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- Wildsingapore. (Oct 2016). Dugongs on the Shores of Singapore. Retrieved from <http://www.wildsingapore.com/wildfacts/vertebrates/mammals/dugong.htm>