

# Visualize the change you want to see

Let's make anthotypes!



Welcome to our tool's tutorial!



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# Green Artivism

“This tutorial is meant for those young people who are concerned about climate change, want to take action, and express themselves in a creative and **artistic manner**”





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# Let's make Anthotypes!





## Visualize the change you want to see

Let's make **anthotypes**

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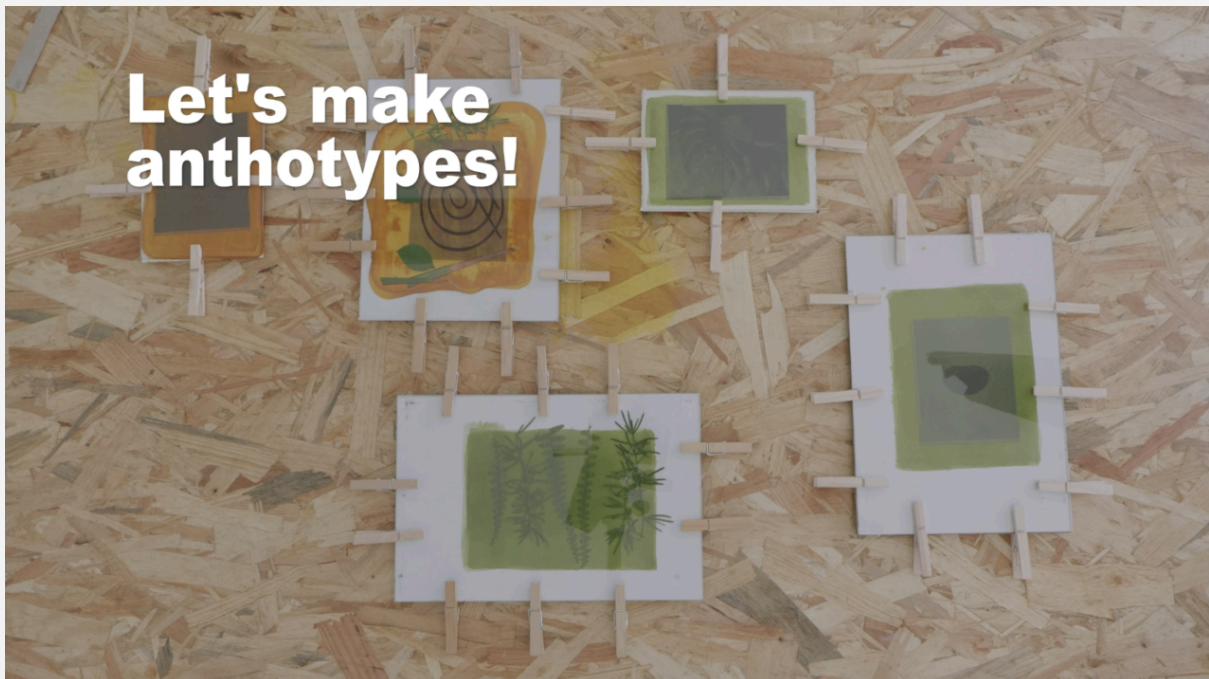
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# Let's make anthotypes

## A short introduction

An anthotype is a primitive photographic procedure that consists of using photosensitive natural pigments to create images.

Different spices, fruits, or plants can be used. For this tutorial, we have chosen turmeric and spinach, which provide pigments that are not polluting and react quickly to sunlight. But you can try others; beetroot is quite colourful!



## What do we go for

We will create images from natural and non-polluting elements. The process will allow us to create compositions and play with materials that will help us realize what is our vision. Then you can use your cell phone to share it. Looking forward to seeing it!

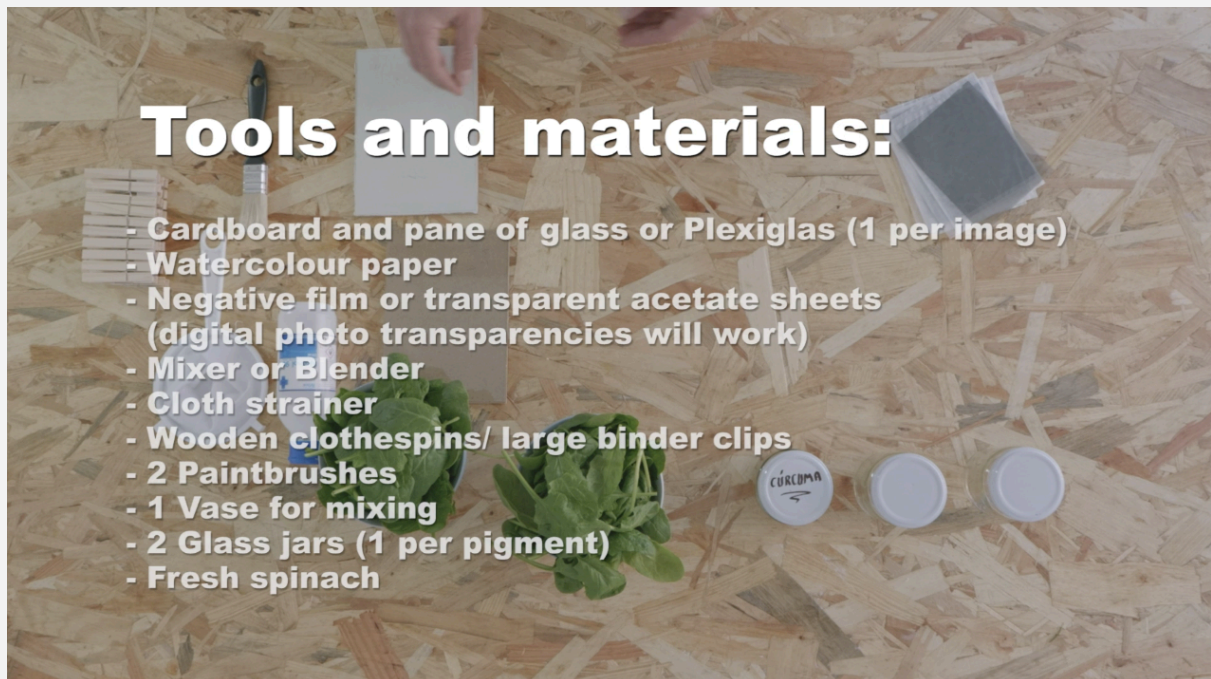


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## How to make anthotypes

This tutorial is also available in video format on GreenArtivism website.

### Tools and material







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## Step 1 – Preparation of the emulsions

We will start by grinding the spinach. Grass or spirulina can be used instead since all of them allow the easy extraction of the chlorophyll, one of the pigments that we are using.



This procedure might be a bit slow. Be patience!





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To crush the spinach could be difficult. In that case, we will add a small squeeze of alcohol, which is the other component of our photosensitive emulsion.







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With the help of the cloth strainer, we will extract all the juice with chlorophyll: our final emulsion!





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If the density of the grind does not allow to strain off the juice, we will add a little more alcohol to the mixture.





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For the turmeric emulsion, we will use 2 tablespoons of powdered spice and alcohol. Add 1 part of powder and 2 parts of alcohol.







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We might need to adjust the proportion since the solution's density may vary due to the alcohol's evaporation.



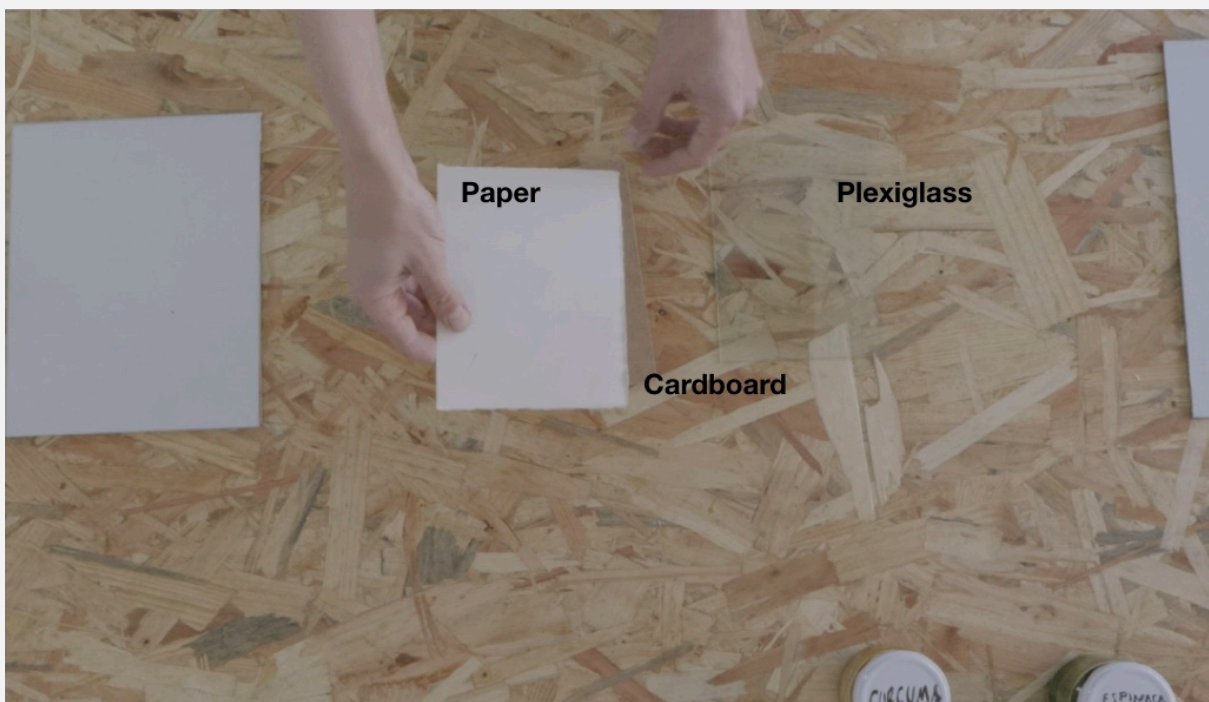




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## Step 2 – Preparation of the negatives

We are ready for the application of pigments to the paper. The thicker (higher grammage) the watercolour paper is, the better will hold the emulsion.

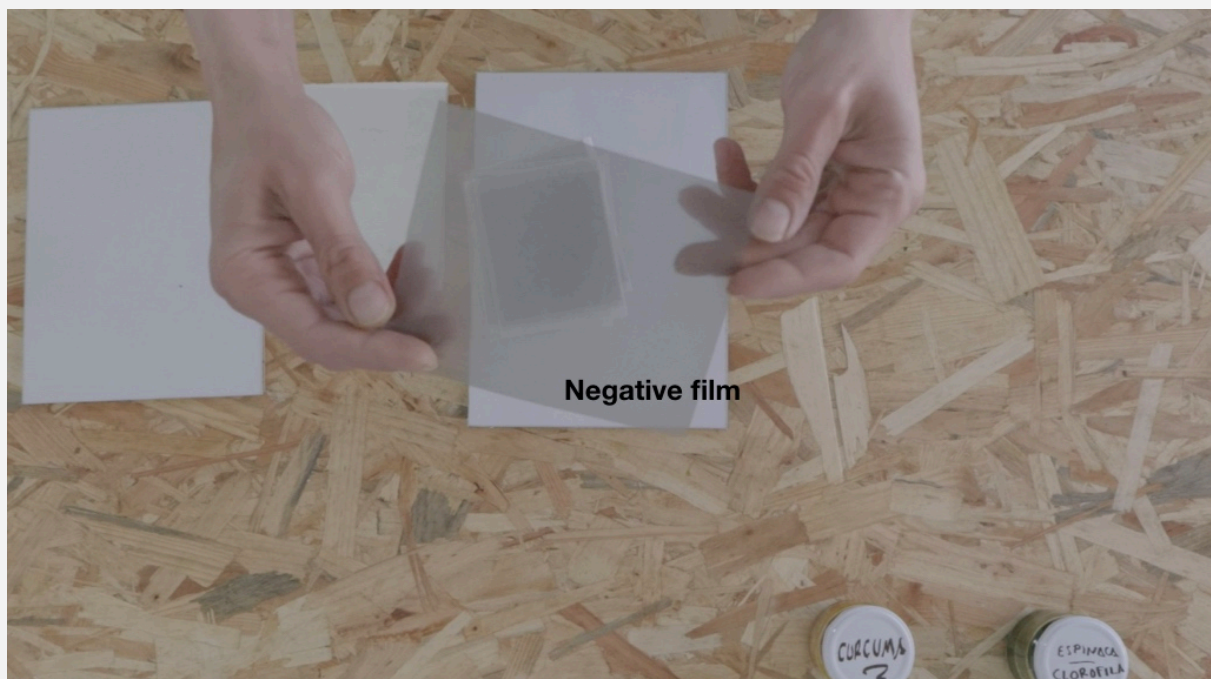
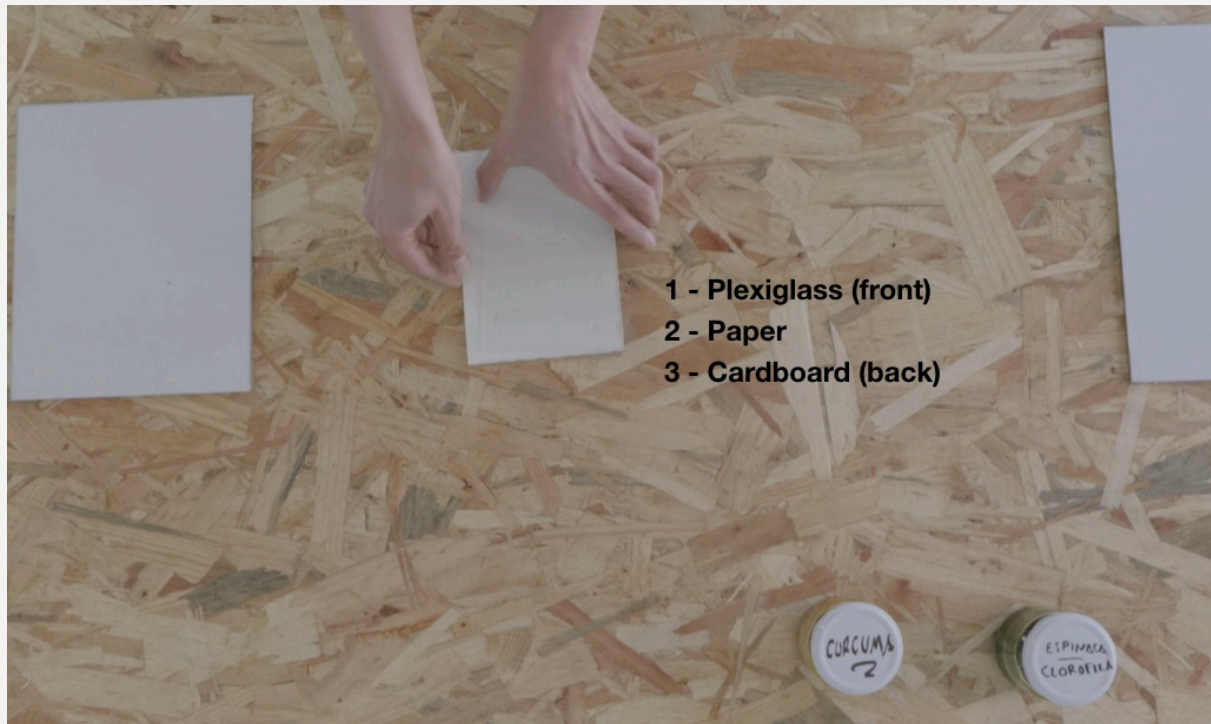




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We can also start preparing our negatives film/transparent acetate sheets.

We can use negative film or transparent acetate sheets. In this tutorial, we are using a large format negative film for our anotype.

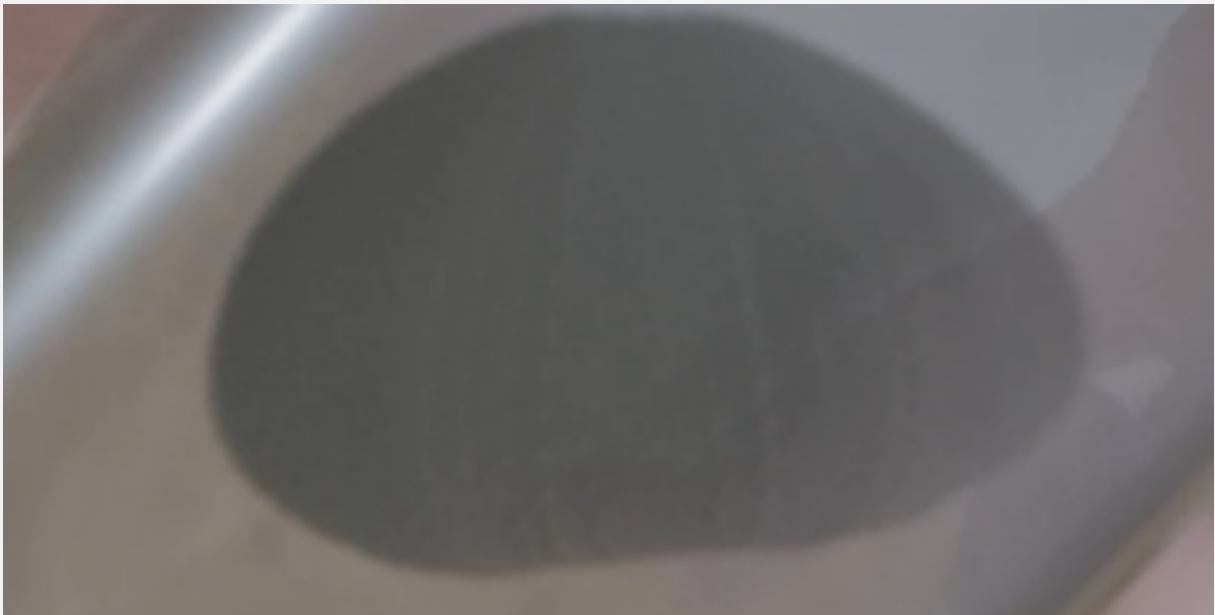






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We could print selected images on the negative film, taking into account that in order to get the final result that we want, in this step we need to use the negative image.





### Step 3 - -Applying the pigments to the watercolour paper

With the help of a paintbrush, we will apply our pigments to the watercolour paper. We paint by making brushstrokes in two directions (left to right, and up and down), trying to cover uniformly the surface with the emulsion.









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When the pigment is completely dry we will apply a second layer, using the same technique (around 30 min from applying 1 layer to the next).



We have repeated this process up to three times (3 layers).





## Step 4 – Composing anthotypes

Once the emulsion is completely dry we can start composing our anthotypes.

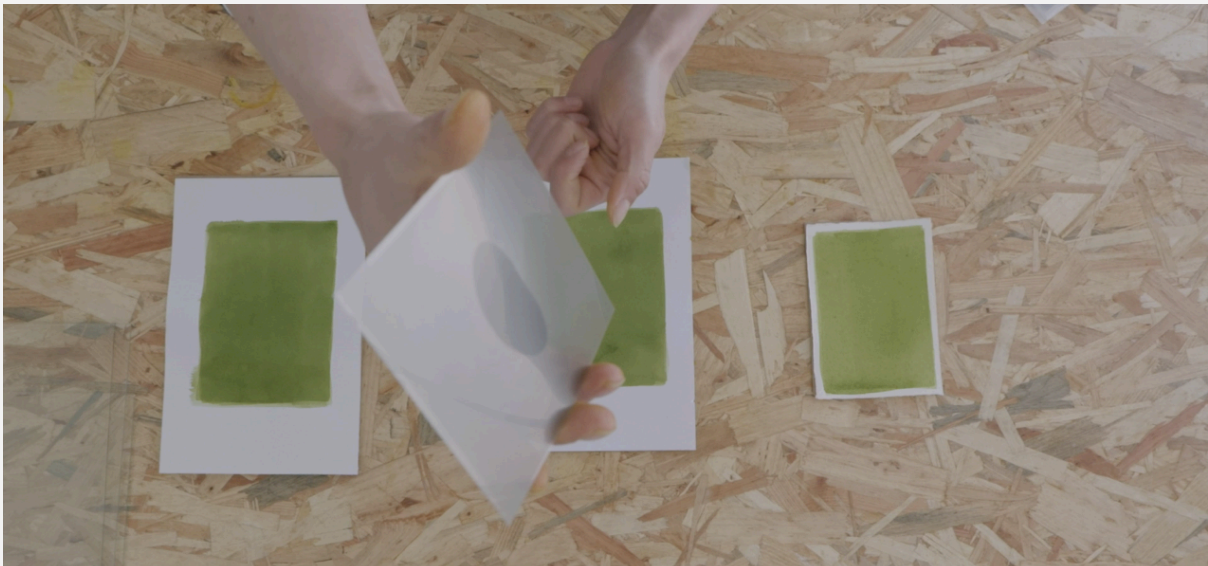
### **The first one. Using printed acetate sheets (or negatives).**

We will put the printed negative or acetate sheets over the watercolour paper with the dried emulsion. The cardboard will work as a base and the pane of glass will cover everything.

We will use the clothespins or binder clips to bring everything together and ensure maximum contact between the surfaces.

We put in order:

1. Pieces of cardboard (back)
2. Tinted watercolour paper
3. Negative film
4. Piece of glass or plexiglass (front)



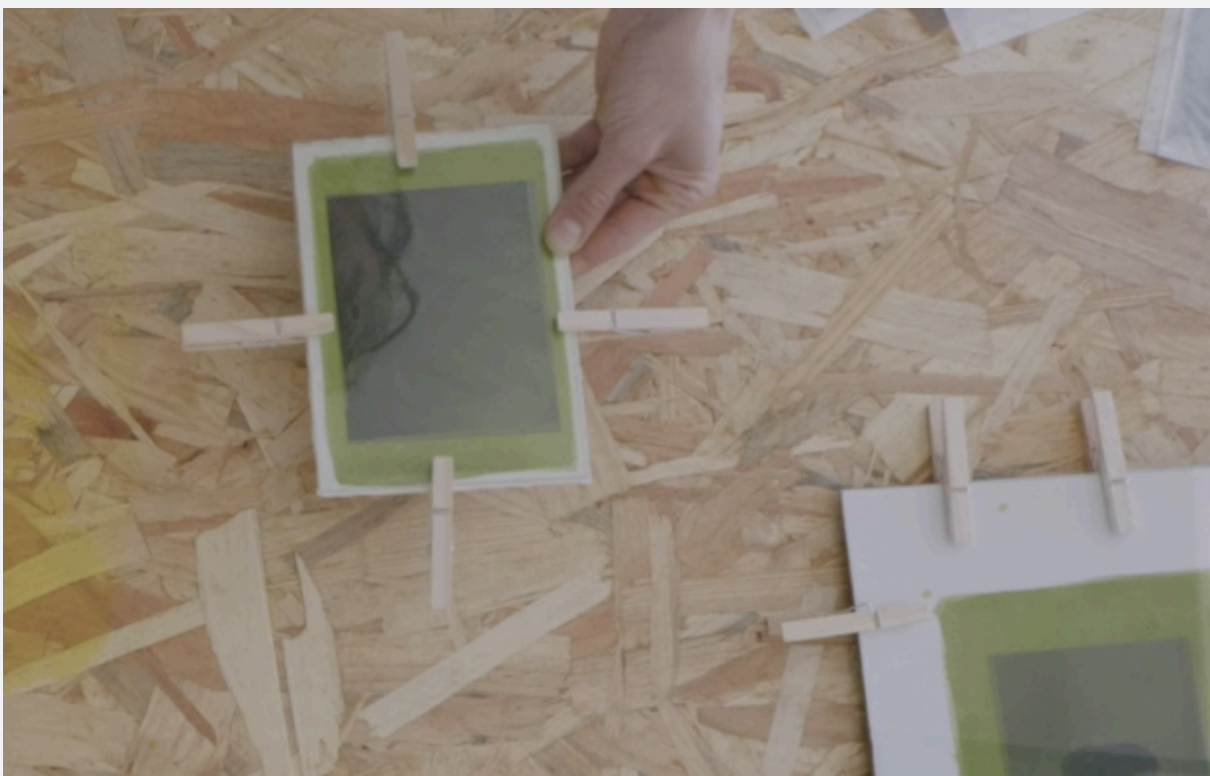






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Preparing the **second composition**.





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### Be creative!

We can use other resources like leaves and flowers that we have previously dried between the pages of a book, so we will get an image of their silhouettes.

Follow this order:

1. Piece of cardboard (back)
2. Tinted watercolour paper
3. Leaves, flowers, etc.
4. Piece of glass or plexiglass (front)







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We can also **make drawings on the acetates** or even use mixed compositions

Follow the order:

1. Piece of cardboard (back)
2. Tinted watercolour paper
3. Leaves, flowers, etc.
4. Negative or acetate sheet painted.
5. Piece of glass or plexiglass (front)









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Our compositions are ready!







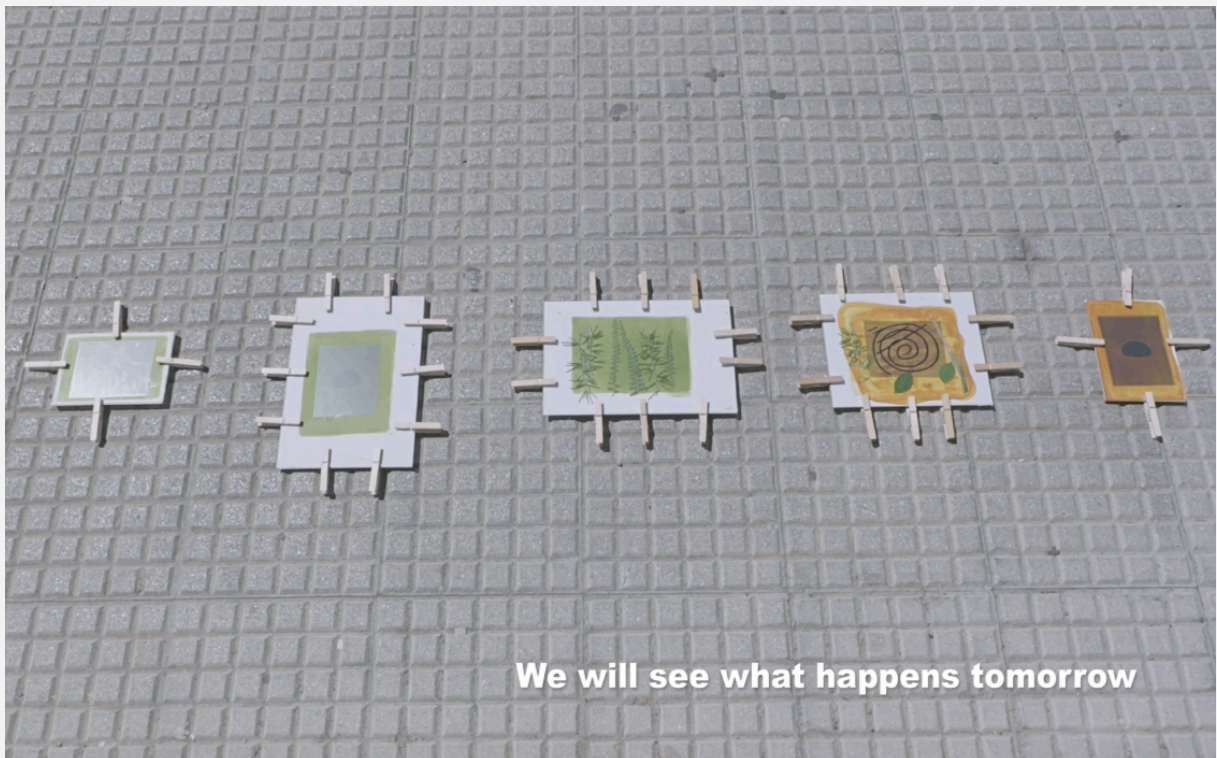
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## Step 5 – Working with the sunlight

The photosensitive emulsions react to sunlight. This process takes a principal part in getting the final images.

We will choose a sunny and flat place to expose our compositions to sunlight.

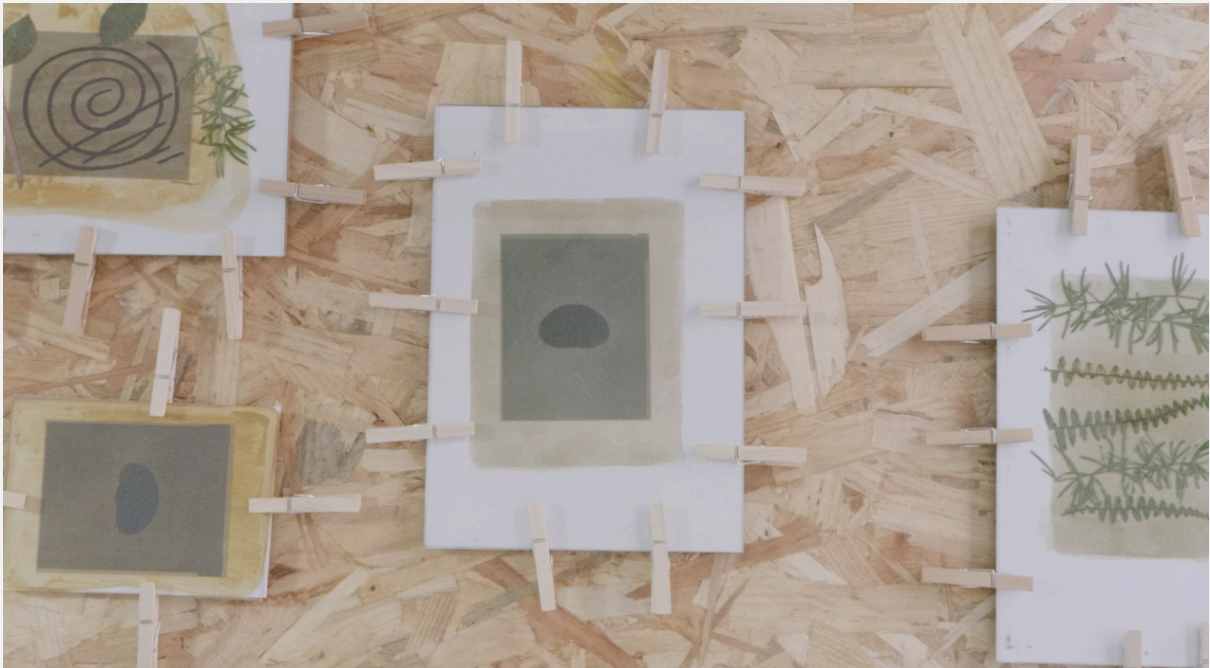
This technique requires a long time of exposure. To ensure a correct result, our anothypes will need about 12 hours under direct sunlight.





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The next day... **is Magic Time!**



We will remove the clothespins, the glasses, and the negatives.

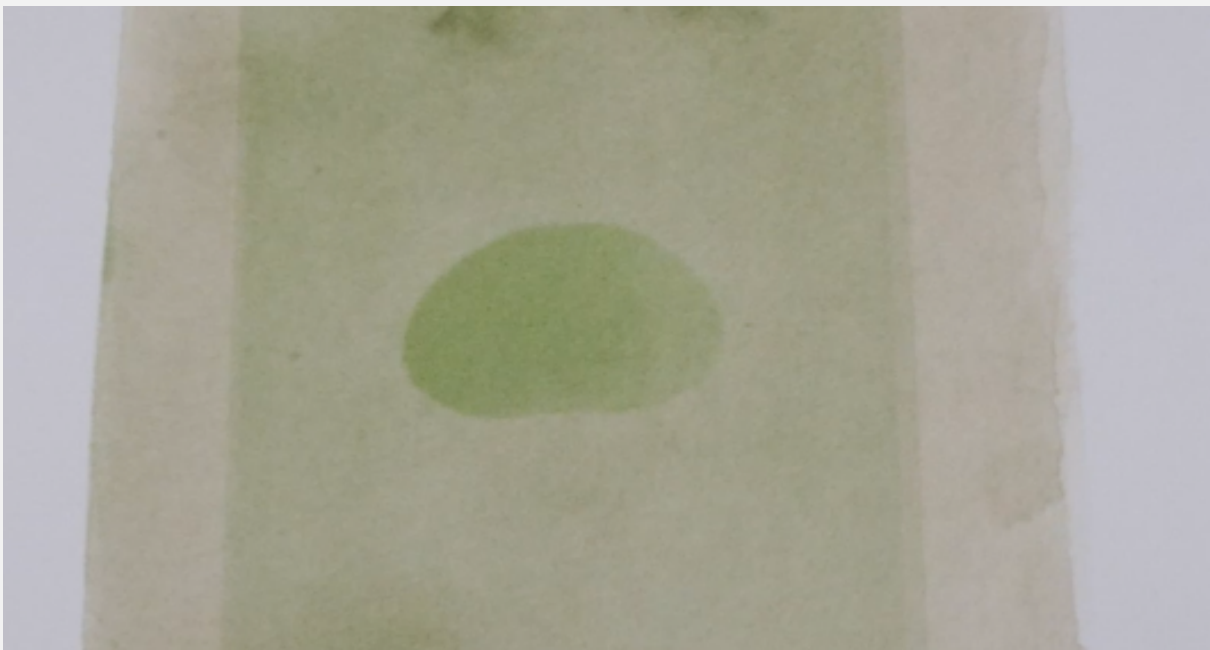
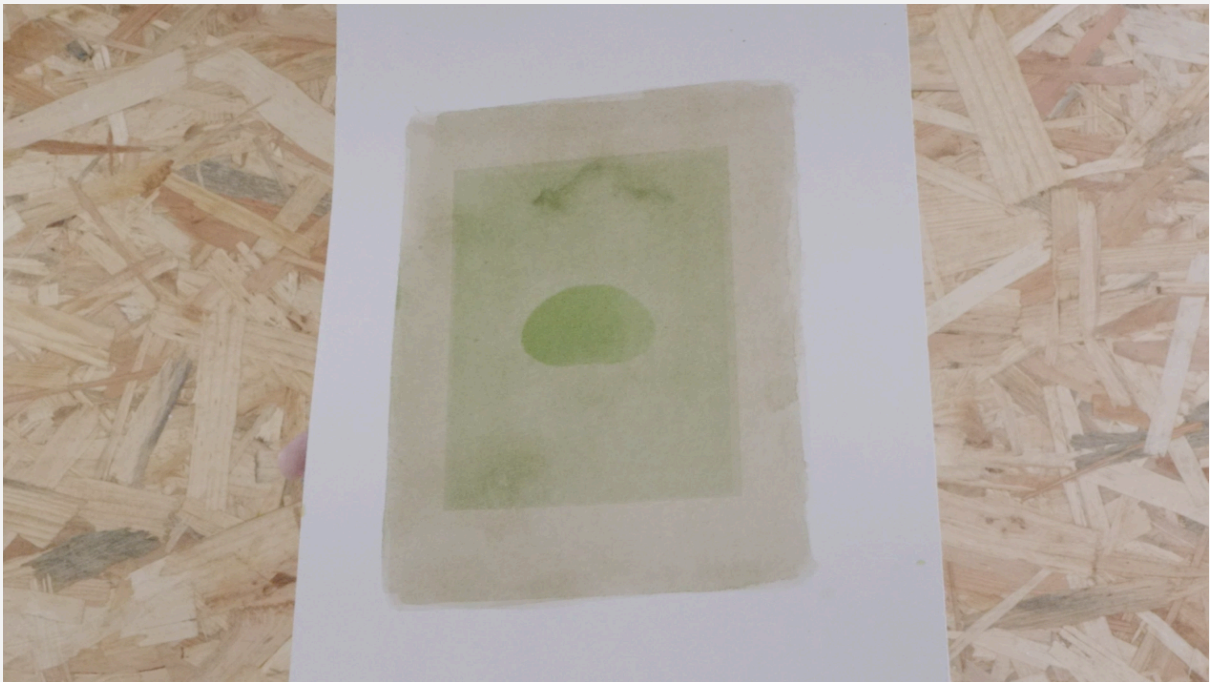






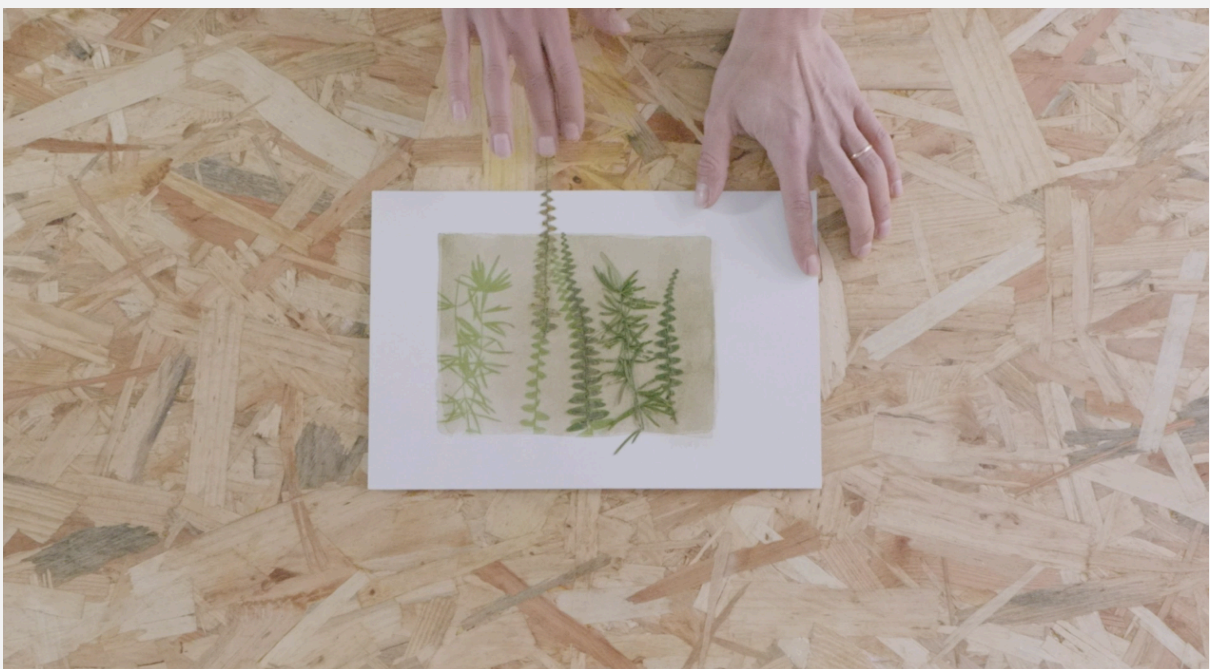
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The tainted paper maintains its colour where the emulsion wasn't directly exposed to the sunlight. Meanwhile, in the exposed areas, the pigments have reacted to the sunlight.





The anotype with chlorophyll shows great detail. It reproduces intermediate tones very well.







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The images with turmeric are equally excellent, although the human eye might perceive different colours in different ways.





Our anthotypes are ready...

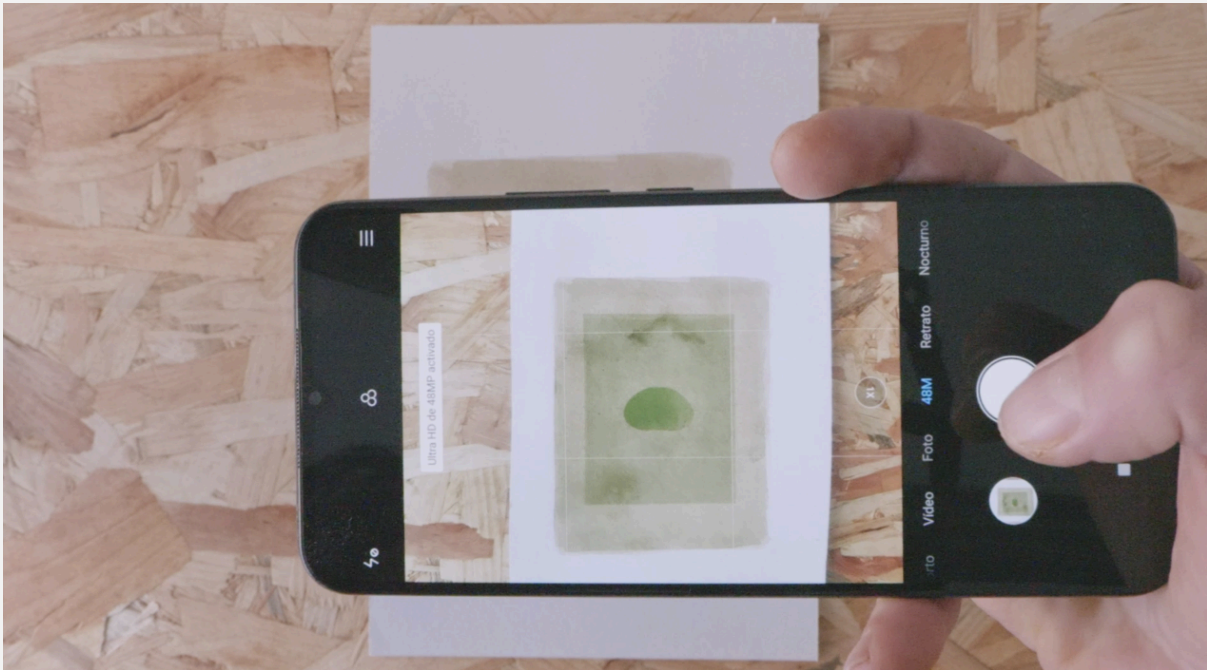






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... To share.



**Congratulations!**

You have reached the **end of this tutorial**



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