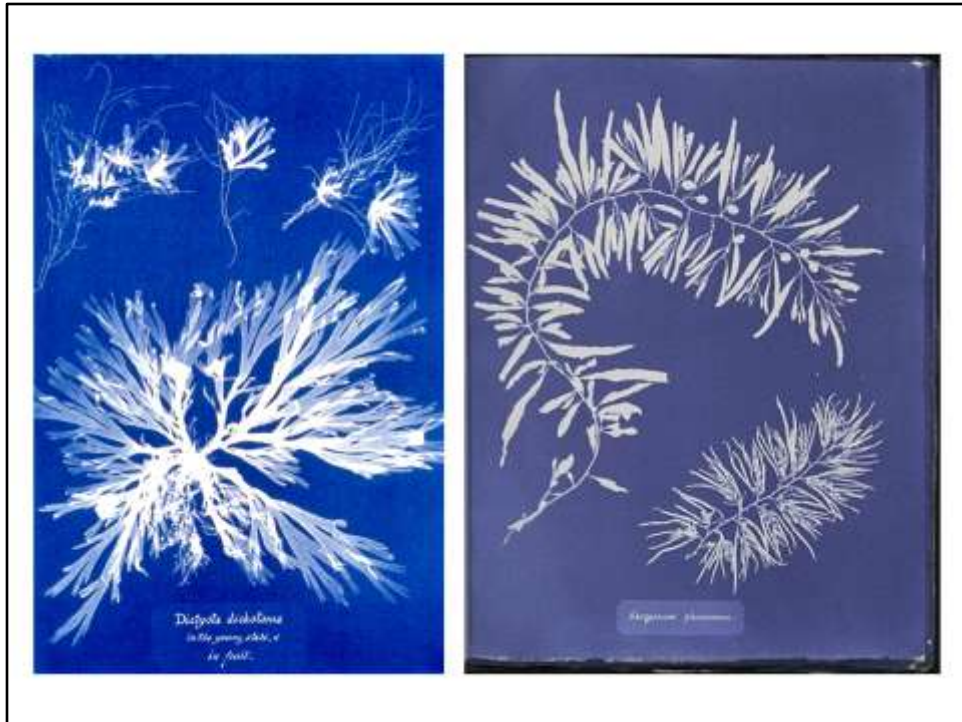


Karl Blossfeldt- Maidenhair Ferns 1920s

Dianthus 1920s

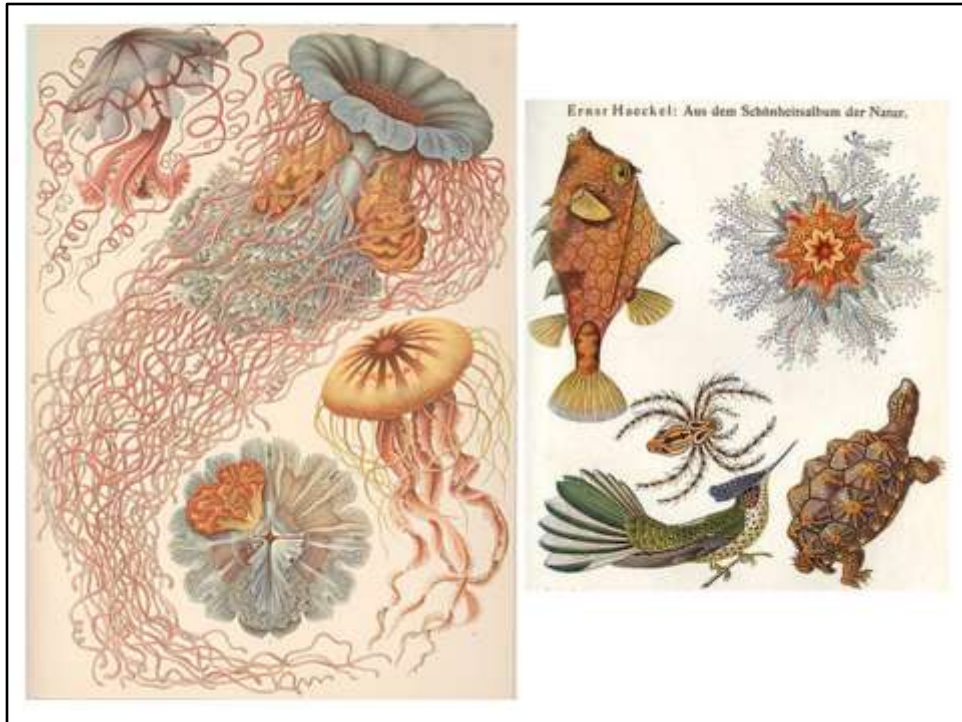
Blossfeldt started systematically documenting plant samples photographically. Some of his photographs appear in Meurer's publications at the turn of the century.

He is best known for his close-up photographs of plants and living things. He was inspired, as was his father, by nature and the way in which plants grow.



Anna Atkins- Cyanotype and Sargassum Plumosum

**Cyanotype** is a [photographic printing process](#) that gives a [cyan-blue](#) print. The process was popular in engineering circles well into the 20th century. The simple and low-cost process enabled them to produce large-scale copies of their work, referred to as [blueprints](#). It was [Anna Atkins](#) who brought this to photography. She created a limited series of cyanotype books that documented ferns and other plant life from her extensive seaweed collection.<sup>[3]</sup> Atkins placed specimens directly onto coated paper, allowing the action of light to create a silhouette effect. By using this [photogram](#) process, Anna Atkins is regarded as the first female photographer.<sup>[4]</sup>

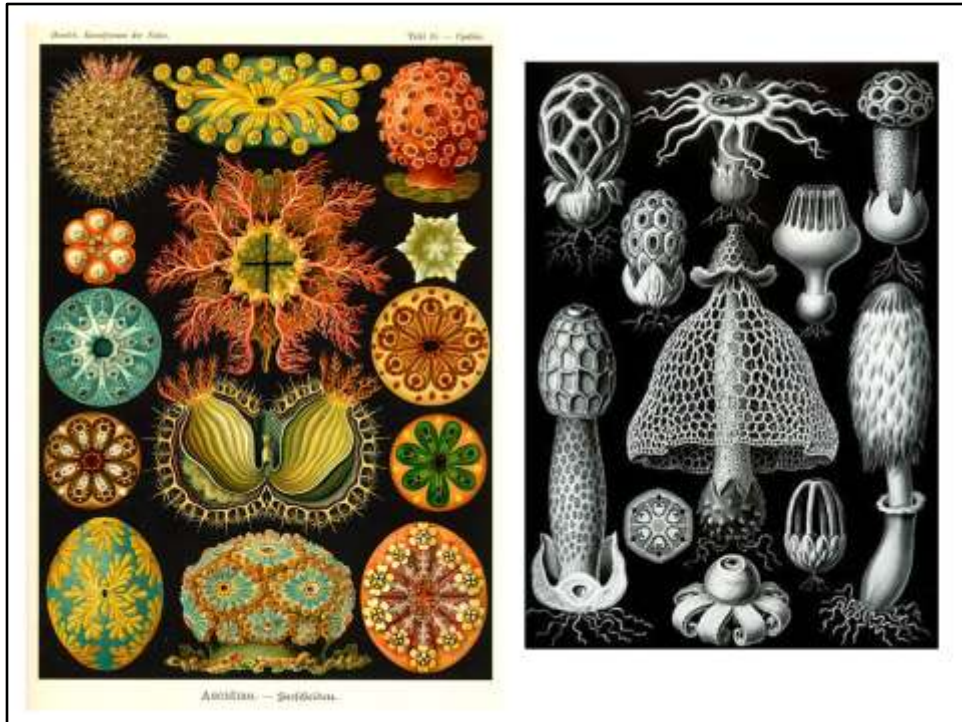


Ernst Haeckel- Discomedusa 1899-1904

Aus Dem Schönheitsalbum Der Nature Illustrations

**Ernst Heinrich Philipp August Haeckel** (February 16, 1834 – August 9, 1919),<sup>[1]</sup> also written **von Haeckel**, was an eminent [German biologist](#), [naturalist](#), [philosopher](#), [physician](#), [professor](#) and [artist](#) who discovered, described and named thousands of new [species](#), mapped a [genealogical](#) tree relating all life forms, and coined many terms in [biology](#), including [anthropogeny](#), [ecology](#), [phylum](#), [phylogeny](#), and the kingdom [Protista](#). Haeckel promoted and popularized [Charles Darwin's](#) work in [Germany](#) and developed the controversial [recapitulation theory](#) ("ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny") claiming that an individual organism's biological development, or [ontogeny](#), parallels and summarizes its species' entire evolutionary development, or [phylogeny](#).

The published artwork of Haeckel includes over 100 detailed, multi-colour illustrations of animals and sea creatures (see: [Kunstformen der Natur](#), "Art Forms of Nature").



Ernst Haeckel- Ascidiae  
Carbonchivegetali



Laura Ellen Bacon- Sketched drawing for sculptural design  
The Nest in the Walnut Tree 2003

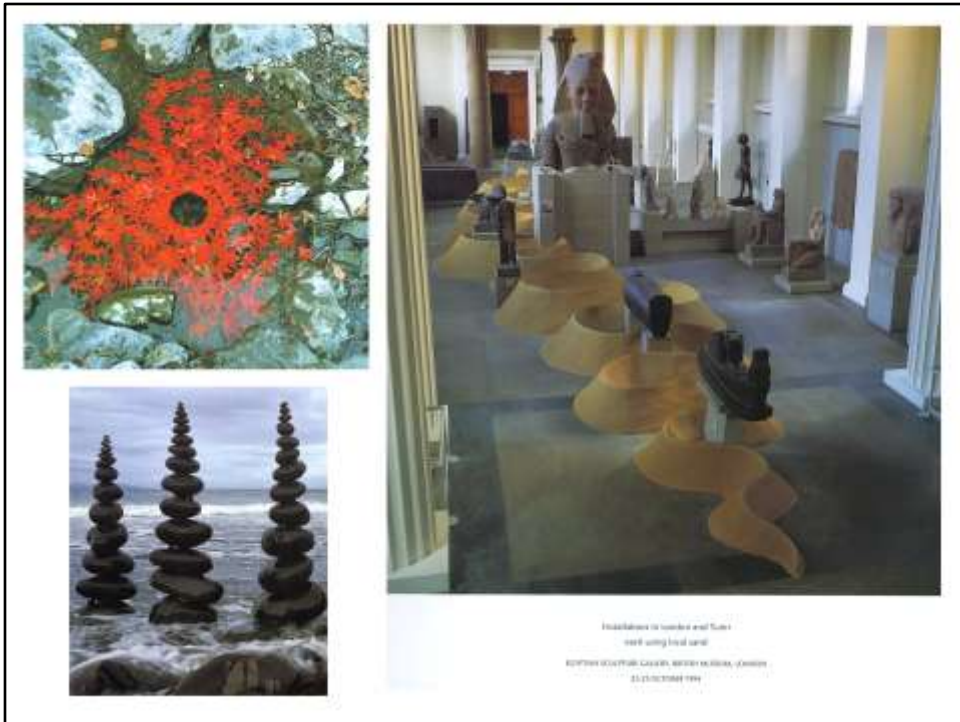


Richard Deacon- Kiss and Tell 1989  
The Giant Oyster 1991



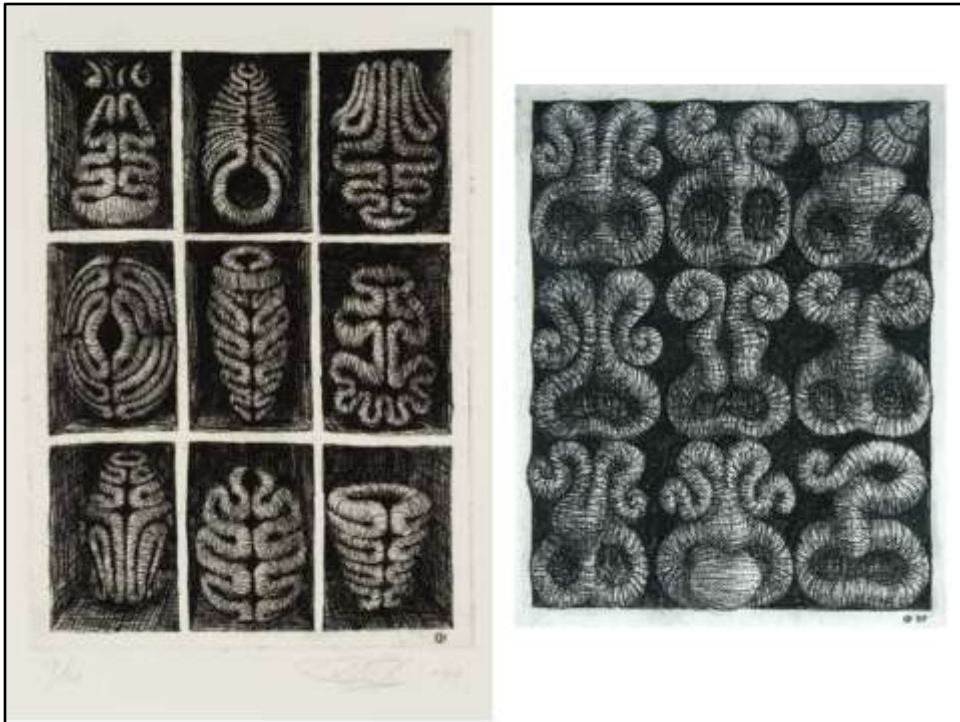
Andy Goldsworthy- The materials used in Andy Goldsworthy's art often include brightly-coloured flowers, icicles, leaves, mud, pinecones, snow, stone, twigs, and thorns. He has been quoted as saying, "I think it's incredibly brave to be working with flowers and leaves and petals. But I have to: I can't edit the materials I work with. My remit is to work with nature as a whole."<sup>1</sup>

Photography plays a crucial role in his art due to its often ephemeral and transient state. According to Goldsworthy, "Each work grows, stays, decays – integral parts of a cycle which the photograph shows at its heights, marking the moment when the work is most alive. There is an intensity about a work at its peak that I hope is expressed in the image. Process and decay are implicit."<sup>18</sup>



Andy Goldsworthy- Floating Maple Leaves  
Balanced Rocks  
Egyptian Sculpture Gallery Installation at British Museum 1994

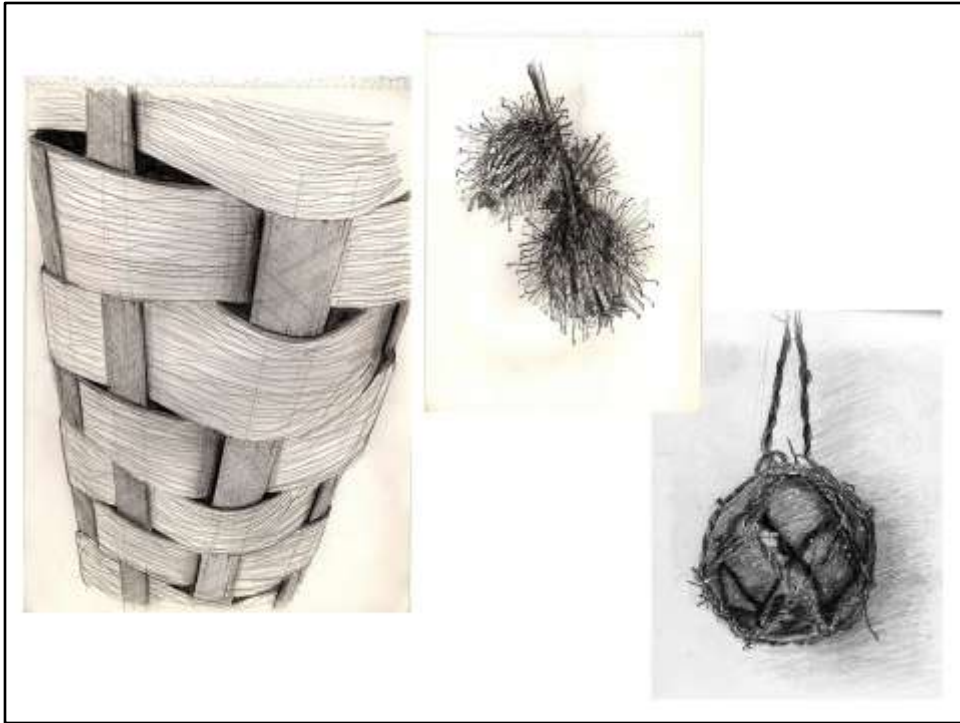




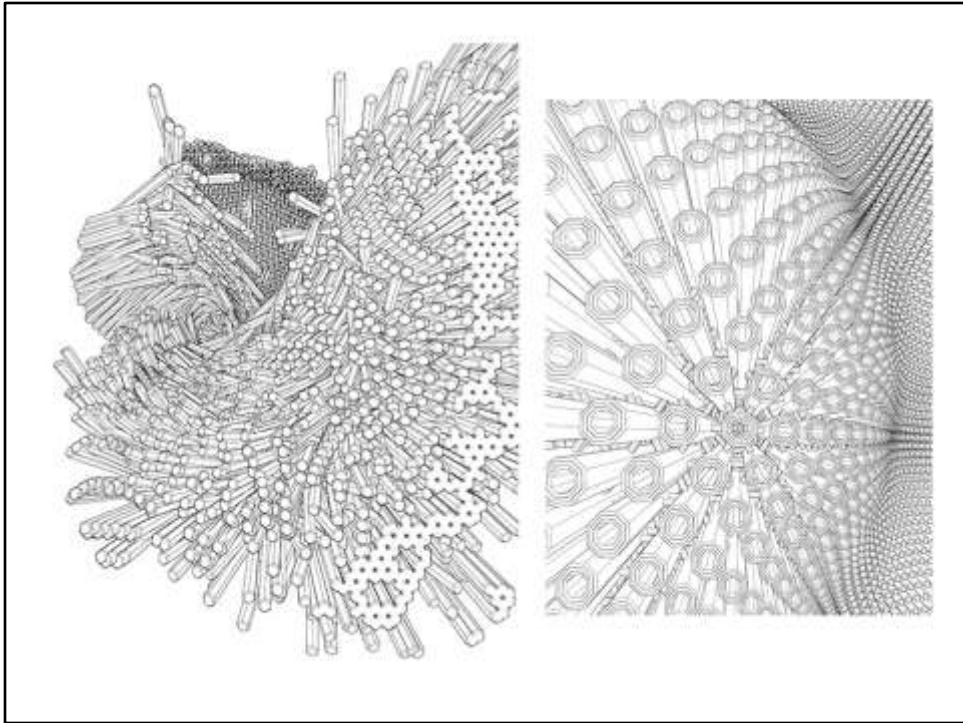
Peter Randall- Page- Various developmental sculptural drawings- 1988 +  
He was a member of the design team for the Education Resource Centre (The Core) at the [Eden Project](#) in Cornwall, influencing the overall design of the building and incorporating an enormous granite sculpture ('Seed') at its heart.<sup>[4]</sup>  
In recent years his work has become increasingly concerned with the underlying principles determining growth and the forms it produces. In his words "geometry is the theme on which nature plays her infinite variations, fundamental mathematical principle become a kind of pattern book from which nature constructs the most complex and sophisticated structures."<sup>[5]</sup>



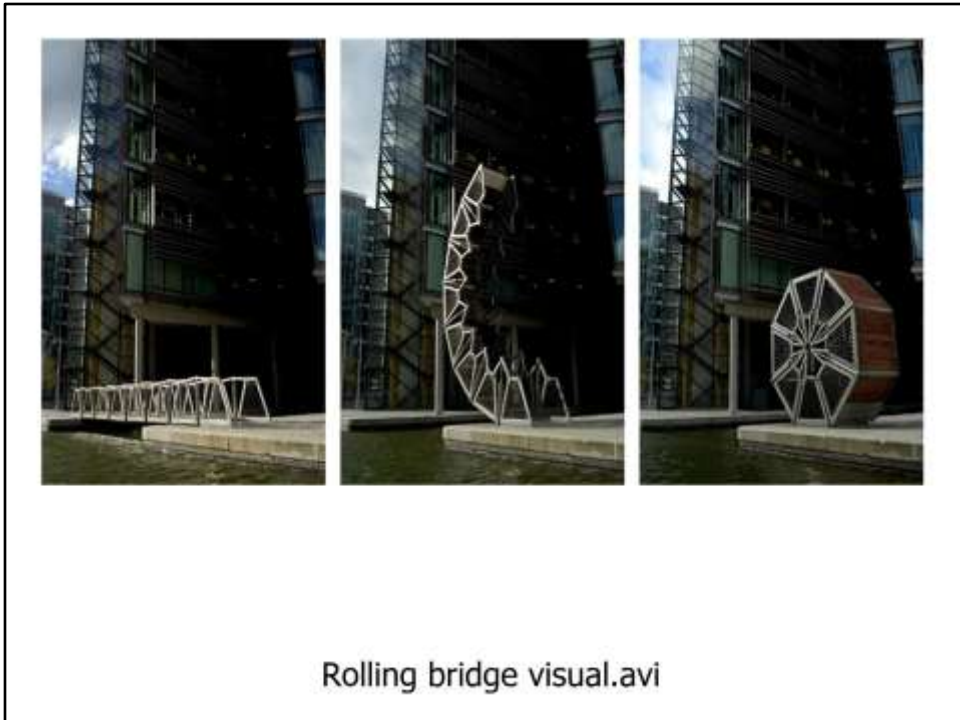
Peter Randall- Page: Still Life on Dartmoor 1988  
Beneath the Skin  
Seed sculpture



Anne Wilson- Various Observational Studies by Artist



Anne Wilson- Illustrations become Graphic art



Rolling bridge visual.avi

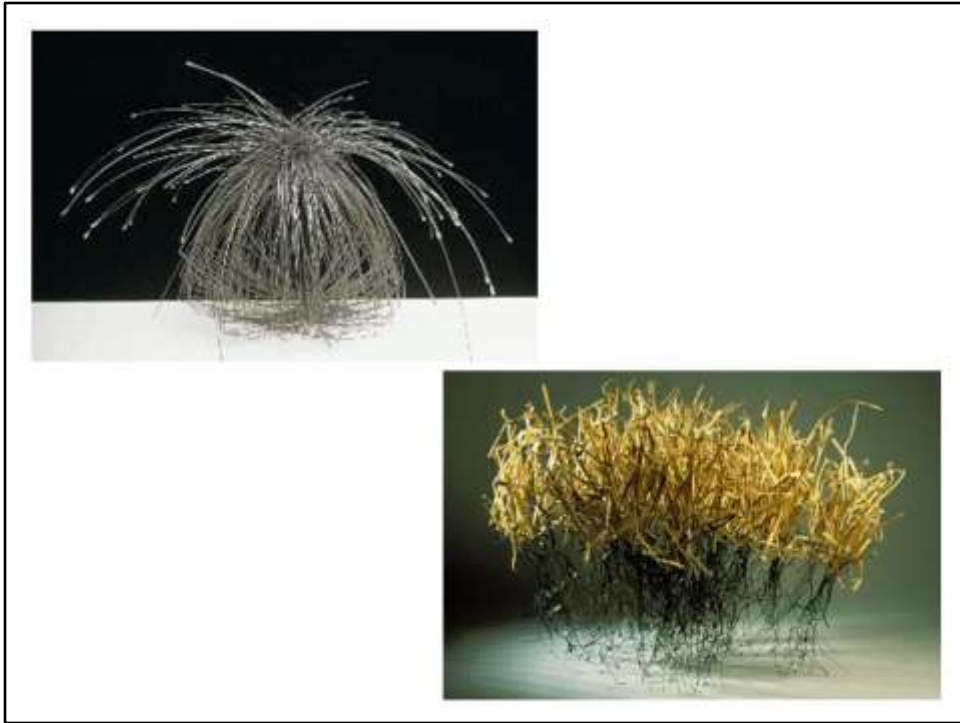
Thomas Heatherwick- Rolling bridge in Paddington Basin, London 2004

**The Rolling Bridge** is a type of curling [movable bridge](#) completed in 2004 as part of the [Grand Union Canal](#) office & retail development project at [Paddington Basin, London](#). Despite the connotation of its name, it is more accurately described as "*curling*".

**Thomas Heatherwick** (born 17 February 1970) is an [English designer](#) known for innovative use of [engineering](#) and [materials](#) in public [monuments](#) and [sculptures](#). He heads Heatherwick Studio, a design and architecture studio, which he founded in 1994.



Thomas Heatherwick- Shanghai, World Expo Pavilion- Seed Cathedral 2010  
The **UK pavilion at Expo 2010**, colloquially known as the **Seed Cathedral**, was a [sculpture](#) structure built by a nine member conglomeration of [British](#) business and government resources directed by designer [Thomas Heatherwick](#). It referenced the race to save seeds from round the world in banks, and housed 60,000 [plant seeds](#) at the end of acrylic rods, held in place by geometrically-cut holes with the rods inserted therein.  
The structure stood where it was built, at a cost of £25 million, in [Shanghai](#) for the [2010 World Expo](#).<sup>1</sup>



Francis Brennen- Precipitate 2003  
Field III 2001



Catherine Bertola- Whitworth Walls are Talking 2010  
Wonderwall 2010  
Stockings 2008





Teika Itoh- Sculptural Installation with close up of materials incorporated into design

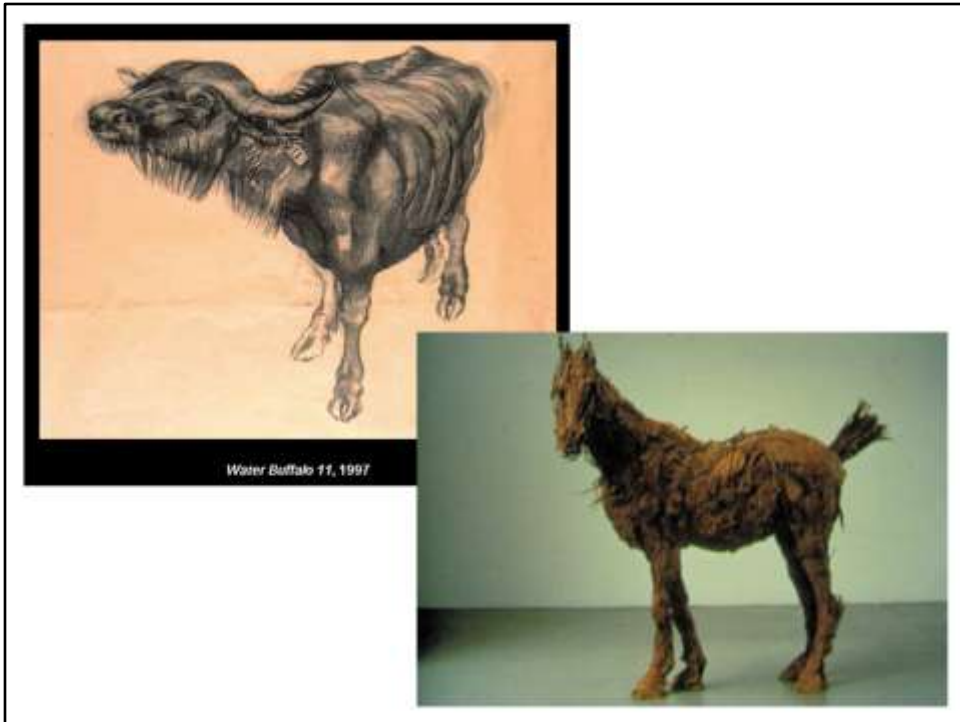


Junko Mori- Organism 1974  
Lifelike

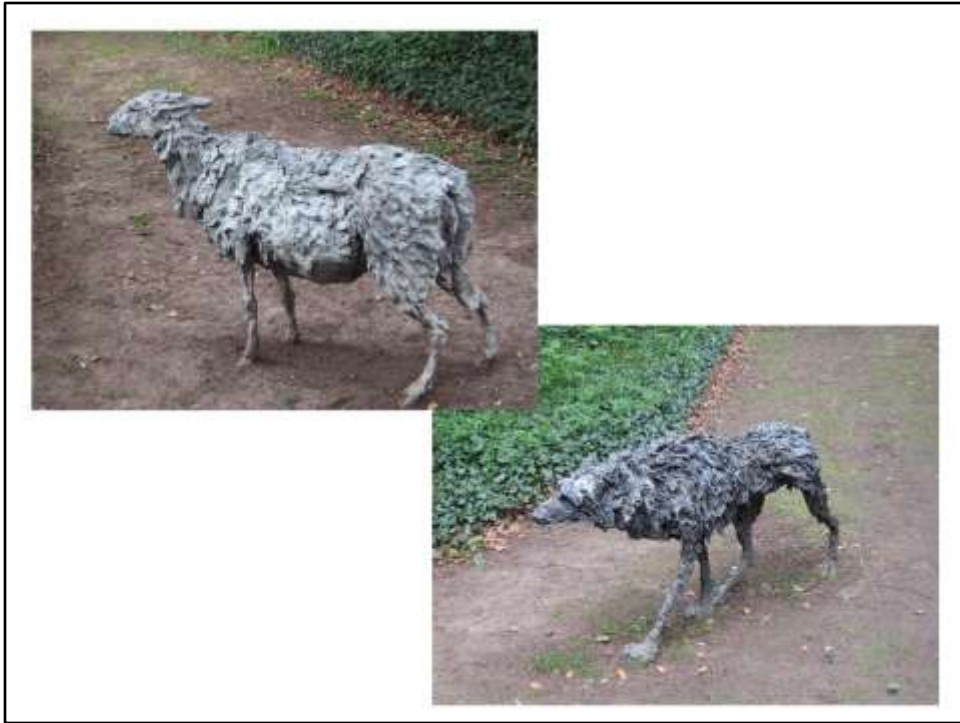


Anish Kapoor- 100 Names Berlin 1980

White Sandy Millet, Many Flowers 1982



Nicola Hicks- Drawing of Water Buffalo 11- 1997  
Small Horse 1997



Sally Matthews- Sheep and Wolf sculptures at Cass Sculpture Park near Goodwood



Marc Quinn- Iceberg on lake Tanganyika 2008  
Winter garden, Roaring Orchid 2008



Georgia O'Keefe- Jack in The Pulpit V 1930  
Ask students what they think the image represents- explain abstraction



Georgia O'Keefe- Jack in the Pulpit series II-V 1930

This series of Paintings shows how O'Keefe can create an abstract (unrealistic) image from a realistic natural form.

Her [abstract](#) imagery of the 1910s and early 1920s is among the most innovative of any work produced in the period by American artists. She revolutionized the tradition of flower painting in the 1920s by making large-format paintings of enlarged blossoms, presenting them close up as if seen through a magnifying lens.





An actual photo of a Jack in the Pulpit plant



Original photo of a White Lily vs O'Keefe's more abstract representation