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**Science and Art- Rediscover, Research and Creative Recycle
Module 1.Creative Recycling**

Bahna Mare

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**„Science and Art- Rediscover, Research and Creative
Recycle”
Module 1. Creative Recycling**



Sprijin+

Bahna-Mare,

Com. Birgauani

Neamt, Romania

Website: <https://asociatiasprijin.weebly.com/>

Partner Organisations:

Sprijin+ Association, Romania, coordinator

CrowdAid A.P.S., Ente del Terzo Settore, Italy, partner

Room For Art, Cyprus, partner

VIBE Slovakia, Slovakia

Erdemli Ilce Milli Egitim Mudurlugu, Turkey, partner

Eko Tim Istok, Macedonia, Partner

Transnational meeting no. 1 - Creative Recycling, Romania 27-28 June 2022

Venue: "G.T. Kirileanu" County Library, Piatra Neamt

Date: June 27, 2022

The agenda of the day included the activities:

- welcome coffee, signing list of participants;
- presentation of partner associations;
- creative recycling workshops – quilling, glass, textiles, fir cones, shells;
- study visit to the Bicaz dam- Bicaz Gorge- Red Lake- Bistrita Monastery. The Izvorul Muntelui-Bicaz dam is a 127-m-thick concrete barrier with a length of 435 m. For the construction of the dam, 1,650,000 cubic meters of concrete and reinforced concrete were needed. The accumulation lake has a total volume of 1,230 million cubic meters, an area of 310 hectares and a length of 35 km. In the Semiaerian plant, the 6 Francis vertical turbines are located: 4 27,5 MW and 2 50 MW.
- the Bicaz Gorge (Cheile Bicazului)
- the Red Lake (Lacul Rosu)
- Bistrita Monastery has a great historical and archaeological value. It is built in Byzantine style, richly decorated, with the entrance door preserved from the moment of construction being worked with a lot of art.



Date: June 28, 2022

In the first part of the day there were numerous workshops on wood, pyrography, textiles, creating paintings using the napkin technique, painting and modeling techniques, origami and electronic components.



In the second part of the day we visited Neamtu Citadel, one of the strongest citadels in Moldova. The evening ended with a festive dinner where we all enjoyed the beauty of traditional Romanian dances.



Methods of personalization

Rodica Negrea

"The best color in the world is the color that looks good on you"
Coco Chanel

Technical procedures used in the execution of the drawing after nature:

- watercolor technique
- gouache technique
- graphic technique
- collage technique

The technique of collage and decoupling

Collage is a process of organizing a shape or plastic composition with the help of various materials: colored paper, seeds, leaves and dried flowers, threads, textile scraps, pieces of leather, etc. Using this technique with adults gives them the opportunity to appreciate paper, materials from nature or other materials used, from the perspective of their chromatic value, various shapes and they have the opportunity to get to know better the structure and qualities of the materials used. It offers them the possibility of searching, choosing colors and shapes, trying different compositional solutions.

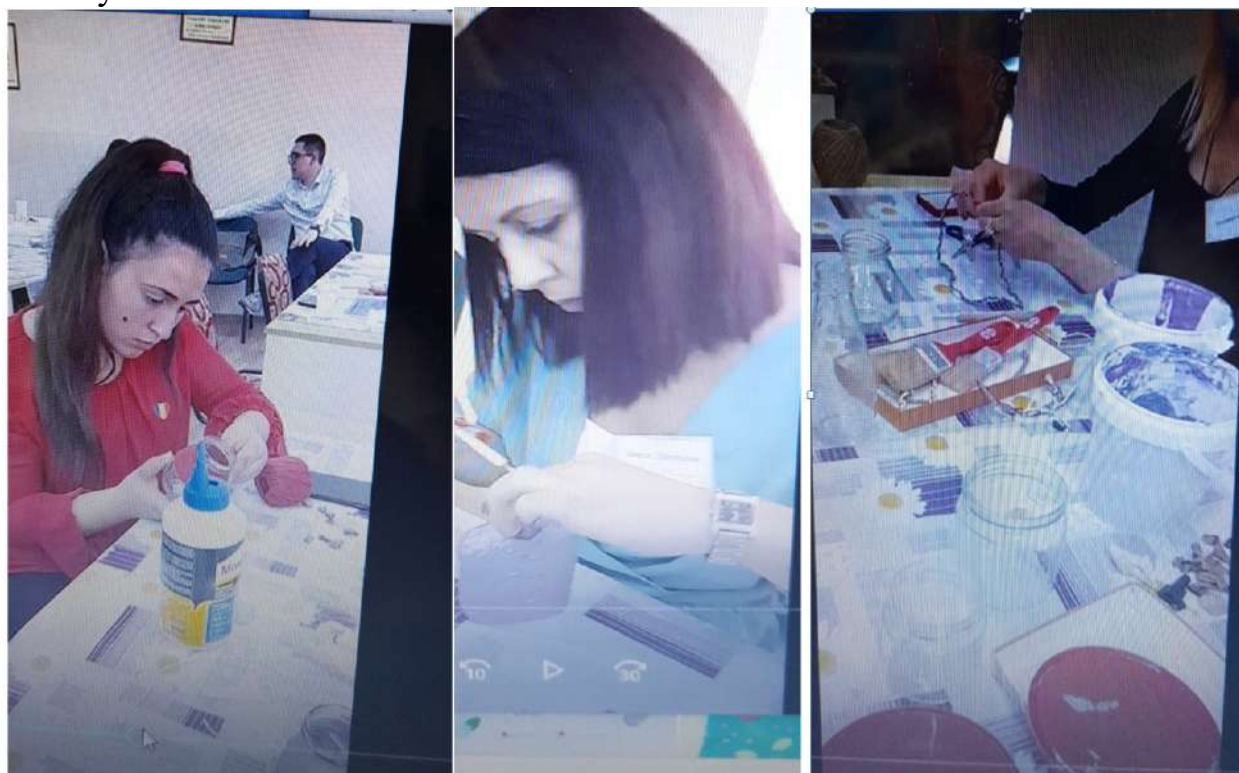
The compositions can also be made by combining the colors from the drawing (watercolors, gouaches, colored pencils) with synthetic or natural materials, developing adults' attention, patience, observational spirit, aesthetic taste and fantasy.



Decoupling is the process by which expressive effects are obtained by detaching by fragmentary tearing some materials previously glued on a support of paper, cloth, wood, cardboard, etc.



So the adults practically used the technique of collage and decoupage, but also the technique of drawing with colored gouaches, markers, by gluing or printing directly on the textile material.



In the following, I present different techniques applied to the textile material, the t-shirt, in this workshop.

Fabric painting can be done through a multitude of techniques.

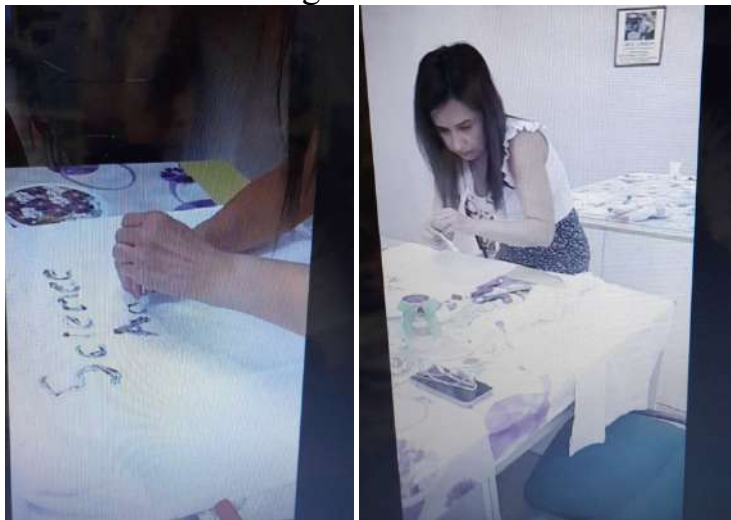
Graphic technique

Marker painting for textiles

It is ideal for fine details, precise contours or coloring a larger area. Cool Denim Marabu is used so that the project shows an even and fast dyeing.



Freehand painting - the color is applied to the material with a brush. This type of technique was used in the case of obtaining abstract models so that an outline **was first drawn with a pencil or marker** and then the drawing was colored. To obtain different shades, the colors were mixed together.



Hand-made modeling technique

Through this process, the adults managed to create dolls from recyclable materials, textile waste to which they gave an appearance similar to the human figure, of course using the technique of drawing with a special marker for textiles. The imagination and creativity of adults has no limits when it comes to fashion design! It's only a step from a trivial thing to a special item that comes to life thanks to skilled hands!



Stencil painting - this technique is ideal especially for those who have no talent for drawing and want to achieve a clear, well-defined outline. So that the participants of this Erasmus project used clips or bolts to fix the template on the t-shirt in the desired position.

They took care that the textile remained straight, without creases, so that the template did not lead to a crooked or off-centered image. Then they applied the color with a brush or sponge.

The template application technique is presented.



The collage technique was also the most applied and successful due to the multitude of coloristic elements with elements from nature, both handmade and natural, that adorned the t-shirts in thematic designs in an explosion of color and light. This method was insisted on because it was better embraced by the trainees and opened up multiple opportunities for the fruition of the artistic value of the customized products.



It is said that the beauty of an object lies in the eye of the beholder. So the personalized objects through the collage technique had a wow effect on all the participants.



"Costume creation is a permanent challenge to balance comfort with luxury, practicality with desirability."

Donna Karan

Creative recycling of glass products

Monalisa Simion

Current trends in interior design are precisely about promoting sustainable solutions for living space, recycling and reuse. At a global level, these trends translate into innovations regarding the realization in novel ways of reusing and recycling what already exists, and we are glad to be able to make a contribution with a positive impact, both socially, by making people aware of the fact that resources are limited as well as on the quality of the environment.

With our desire to recycle, we were immediately excited by the idea of using glass as a source of raw material, due to the fact that it is one of the most used packaging, it is present at every step but can also be easily integrated into a home modern.

As a creative process, the really beautiful part is that glass can be easily transformed into a work of art.

If, however, you are in a creative mood, you can relax at home, on your free days, trying to transform glass products (jars, bottles of different shapes and sizes) with the ability to paint, glue and decorate them, into small works of art used as various interior decorations.

For example - we decorate glass jars to give them a new use: vases, pen or brush holder, piggy bank, home decoration, etc.

How we recycle glass and turn it into a decorative object

- First of all, glass products must be washed, regardless of whether they are jars, perfume bottles, wine bottles or other packaging made of this material. If they have plastic, cork or metal caps or plugs, they must be removed.

- We choose the type of bottle depending on what we want to create, for example a bottle with a long neck, which we rinse well and from which we remove the labels, can serve as a vase for the rose just bought from the florist. Or, if you are in the category of handy people, you can turn small pieces of glass into jewelry (brooches, pendants, necklaces) that you can match as you like.

- Auxiliary materials: string, silicone, acrylic beads, feathers, brushes, string, shells, beads, artificial flowers, etc.

The method by applying the string to the glass

-apply the brush with the brush on the glass on the portion where the string is to be applied;

- the end of the string is fixed to the base of the bottle where the ribbon was applied and then the bottle is twisted so that the string wraps around the bottle.

-after wrapping the string on the bottle, various accessories (shells, beads, artificial flowers, etc.) can be applied with the help of the silicone glue gun on the surface of the bottle according to your own inspiration.

Finally you can enjoy the created objects, the uniqueness, the power to turn simple things into artistic masterpieces!



Decoupage technique

Carmen Mareş, Anișoara Udilă

Decoupage has been a popular technique since the 18th century. The term decoupage comes from the French decouper, meaning to cut out. The origins of this technique have been traced to China and Japan. If in the 12th century it was, in China, a way of beautifying the home used mainly by modest families - by decorating windows, lanterns, boxes, in the 18th century it becomes, in Europe, a technique used by many social categories. For example, at that time it was customary for the works or drawings of great artists to be cut out, pasted and then covered with varnish in order to resemble the original painting as closely as possible. Then, images of plants or animals began to be creatively pasted onto the furniture, recalling and updating Asian methods of furniture decoration.

Mary Delany is one of the leading representatives of the decoupage technique, who has remained in the history of British art for her painstaking and ingenious works. The subjects of the artist's works were inspired by the world of plants, and with the living plant in front of her, the artist cut out the components from colored paper, which represented the petals, the leaves, the stem. Interesting in these works is the dark background, which highlighted the shape of the represented plant, but also the visual construction on layers.

The art of decorating objects using cut-out images, paint effects or decorative details, always covered by several layers of varnish or wax, is hundreds of years old.

In addition to the leading representatives of the decoupage movement, there were many famous personalities who used this technique – from Marie Antoinette, Madame de Pompadour, Lord Byron to artists such as Matisse or Picasso.



The decoupage technique allows you to create a unique look to objects made of: wood, glass, plastic, cardboard and others, and to decorate your home in an exceptional way. Decoupage is a technique for gluing a thin paper (napkin, rice paper, printed images) to different surfaces. Decoupage is quite a difficult craft activity. But with a little patience and determination, this technique can be learned in a very short time.

Why the napkin technique?

- because tissues are very cheap. A napkin costs little, and all four parts of it can be used for four different jobs;
- because the napkins are available in a multitude of colors, beautiful motifs with different themes and suitable for any theme;
- because you can create delicate projects that have a different, original appearance;
- because several styles and napkins can be combined;



To get started you need the following things:

- Brushes of different sizes;
- Napkins with various images that you like and that match the support you want to decorate;

- Decoupage adhesive – water-based varnish, which can become transparent after application, which you can find in specialty stores;
- Acrylic paints, water-based;
- Suitable varnish for greater durability.

If I have purchased the necessary ones, first carefully unfold the 3 sizes of the printed napkin, two simple layers and a third with a print. In this step, you have to very carefully peel off the plain layers from the one with the print, because the latter is later applied to the chosen surface.

Next is the stage where you take care of the surface you are working on:

- wood - (it can be a box, a frame, even a kitchen chopper);
- cardboard, metal, glass, ceramic boxes, packaging from different products;



The support to be decorated is prepared for decoration, i.e. it is finished by sanding with sandpaper, priming to ensure adhesion between the surface and the material (napkin) to be used for decoration.

For wooden surfaces, the primer can be replaced with an acrylic color close to the shade of the napkin, at first you can use light colors (white, cream, ivory, butter).

After the paint has dried, an even layer of glue is applied to the entire surface, including the cracks, because they must also be covered with the glue film very carefully. You can also use your fingers to spread and smooth the image, or you can use a thin plastic bag. Always start from the middle to the edge, this will help you stick the tissue or just a piece of the tissue and avoid creases.

The layer of adhesive applied on top of the napkin must be thin and the brushing pressure as low as possible. Do not push as the tissue can tear very easily.



Next comes the most sensitive part, which is placing the napkin on the work surface. The printed layer is applied to the surface smeared with adhesive. Press the napkin well, using a wider brush and as fine as possible, but with gentle movements, because it is an extremely delicate material. Even if you notice air bubbles on the surface of the applied tissue, continue to stick the tissue. The result will be amazing. Small mistakes give a special touch to the surface you have brought to life with the napkin technique.

After the napkin has been printed very well and has dried, proceed to the next step. If you chose to partially use a napkin, the chosen motif can be cut out with scissors or torn; If you choose to tear the pattern, dip the tip of a thin brush in water and then follow the edges of the pattern, carefully breaking the part you want to decorate. The napkin will tear easily, the edges will thin and then, after gluing, it will be very nicely integrated on the decorated support.

Depending on the colors in the napkin, fill in the places where I didn't glue the napkin with the acrylic colors.

After finishing the work, varnish must be used to seal the work. Apply a minimum of 2-3 layers of varnish at time intervals that allow the drying of the previous layer of varnish.

Decoupage is an art that gives objects a unique appearance, a way in which objects can beautify, recondition or change their appearance. Even though this technique involves work and dedication, the end result is very rewarding.





Recycling of computer system components

Gabriela-Brândușa Horlescu

The number of personal computer users is increasing considerably from year to year. Computers are part of our life, our universe.

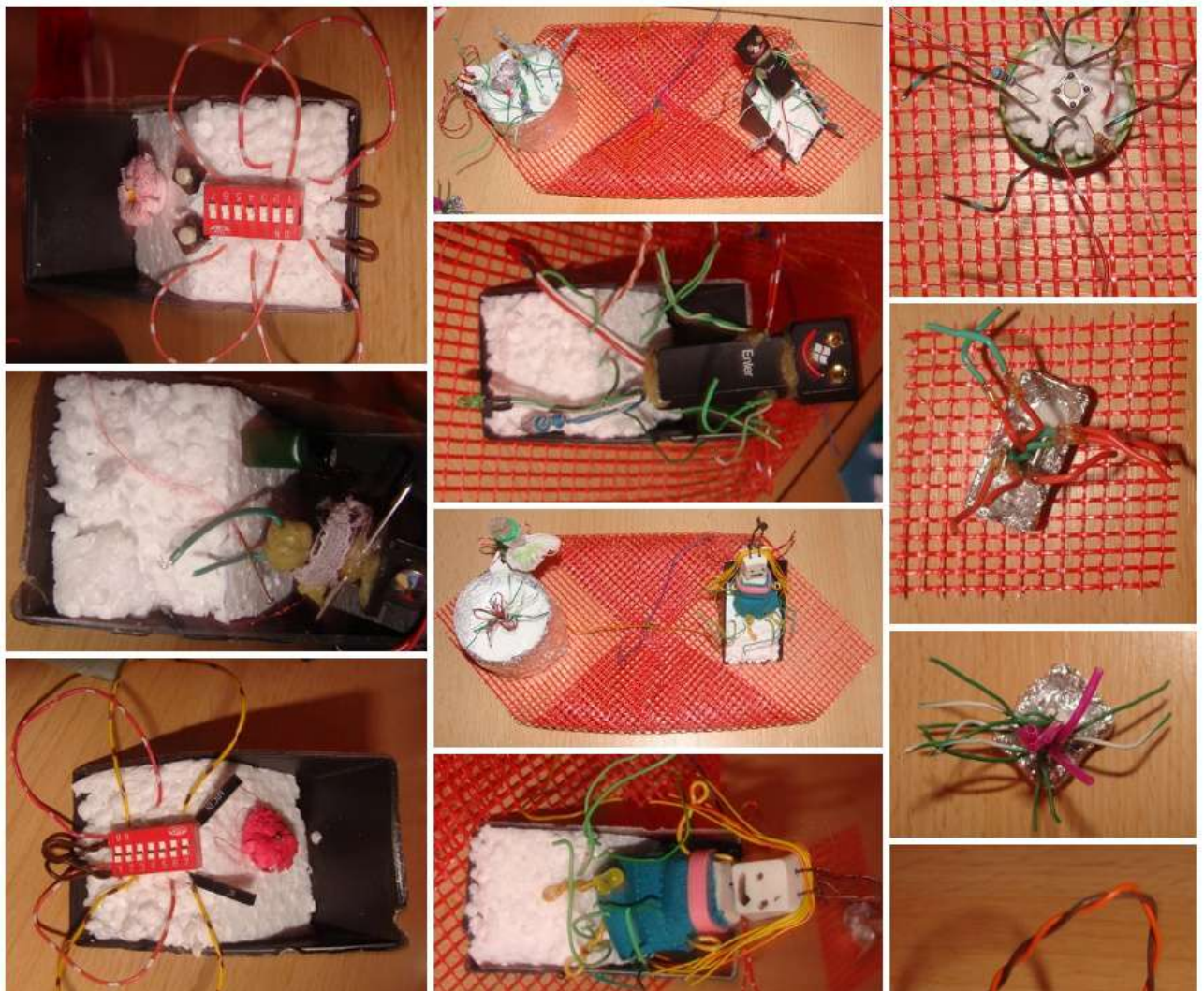
Technology advances, every year new models of computers, laptops and peripherals appear, many users abandon their old systems.

Many times, old computers are not given to other consumers to use and in many cases they are thrown away.

For this reason, the recycling of computer system components has become extremely important globally. We all need to find solutions to recycle PCs and peripherals.

One of the most used peripherals is the keyboard. From keys and defective electronic components we can make various accessories such as: bracelets, ornaments, bracelets, etc.

We can make necklaces or other ornaments from broken computer network cables.



Using non-formal education, imagination and art, through creative recycling we can transform waste and help protect the environment.



Recycling is a beneficial process for the environment, a process that helps us use our creativity to create objects.

Pyrography in wood

*Gabriela-Brândușa Horlescu
Constantin Pricope*



Wood recycling is of particular importance in protecting the environment.

It's important to understand how we can all reduce waste by recycling wood.

Spectacular ideas, creativity and passion can transform wooden waste into decorative objects of special beauty.

Using the wood engraving technique in the pyrography workshop, the participants made unique objects and enjoyed the result of their work.

Pyrogravure (from the Greek pyros = fire and graphos = writing) is the art of decorating wood and other materials by burning with a red-hot metal tip. In our country, but also in other parts of Europe, pyrography is known as folk art.

Stages of pyrogravure on wood

*preparation of the wood - the surface to be pyro-etched must be very smooth, therefore the wood must be sanded.

*realization of the model - with the help of the pencil, unique models are drawn on the surface of the wood. Special templates can be used for writing letters, numbers or other characters.

*wood pyrogravure - it is done with a special device for pyrogravure.

I used a professional 62-piece pyrography and gluing set for kids, adults, hobby, crafts and crafts. The set also contains a soldering gun with multiple tips and LCD display and adjustable temperature, drawing templates, pencils, tin, desiccant pump, fludor.



* the protection of the work can be done at the end with a colorless varnish for a glossy appearance.

Using the pyrography device








1. Unscrew the stainless steel tube;	
2. The iron tip of the device is replaced;	
3. Squeeze the tip clockwise;	
4. Burning wood	
5. Add water to the cleaning sponge	
6. Place the tip of the iron in the sponge for cleaning and cooling;	
7. Place the device on the stand when not in use.	

Photo Gallery



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Manufacture of textiles significantly contributes to an amount of waste entering the landfill. Majority of textile products are made from mixed the composition of inorganic substances that naturally hard to break down. Textile waste can be recycled and can be used in new product development.

It is recommended that industrial textile waste can be usea to create new products, such as accessories, bags, animal wear and bearings, etc. The amount of textile waste must be subject of evaluation in the manufacturing company in order set up research methodology, which is based on a real examination (cutting process monitoring, textile waste measuring, weighing). I this way innotive methodologies can be developed to assess the actual textile waste streams and their change after installation scenarios analyzed. Methodology - evaluate the effectiveness of the model, based on sustainability indicators. The created models will be subject of assessment towards environmental, social and economic impact according with qualitative and quantitative indicators.

In the last few decades, introduction of fast fashion has led to the production of clothes at shorter time frames with new designs, satisfying the demands of the market, but it has also lead to increased landfills and carbon footprints of the fashion industry. Considering the long supply chain, a huge amount of waste is generated at different levels which are discussed in this chapter and clearly explains the harmful impact on human as well as the environment. Fashion is not necessarily about labels or brands, it is actually about something which comes from within the designer. The creative aspects that collaborated with an ethical approach towards the environment can lead to a sustainable and better fashion. The existence of such innovations and efforts need to be shared with masses by communicating the message of sustainability which will help designers and brands to compete by developing new and recycled or upcycled garments. The post consuming textile waste has also a big impact on the environment.

People living in areas with higher incomes, more residential segregation and more clothing stores were generating significantly more textile waste per capita compared to other counties. In contrast, textile recycling occurred relatively evenly across these factors. Furthermore, although textile waste recycling did increase from 2014 to 2019, the amount of textile waste generated each year remains approximately ten times larger than the amount recycled. We also found that there were more landfills per capita in areas with lower socioeconomic status, demonstrating that post consuming textile waste disposal represents a serious issue of environmental injustice. As municipal solid waste generation continues to rise across the world, individual strategies to inform consumers, organizational changes to usher in a circular economy, and policy actions aimed at reducing textile consumption, and encouraging use of recycling programs are urgently needed to reduce textile waste. Design or adding artistic features also play an important role in activating the psychological willingness ofthe consumers to recycle, e.g. bins for collection painted.

We are showing in this article some creative solutions to reuse textile waste .

Redesign of SH

In many parts of the world, second-hand or “vintage“ clothing is a style unto itself. Besides the fashion factor, recycling unwanted clothes has obvious benefits for the environment and there are a wide variety of uses for secondhand garments.

Reasons to recycle

- **Clothes for the poor.** Donations provide clothes for people unable to purchase their own.
- **Reduces the amount of pesticides used in cotton farming.** Around 150g of pesticides are used to make one cotton tshirt.
- **Reduces water consumption.** The manufacturing of both rayon and polyester require large volumes of water as does dyeing clothes.
- **Reduces pollutant emissions.** The manufacturing of polyester (made from petroleum) releases acidic gases and volatile organic compounds into the air while making nylon produces the highly toxic nitrous oxide, which has a carbon footprint 310 times stronger than carbon dioxide.

From creating bags out of jeans to making bed linen out of cotton shirts, the do-it-yourself method of recycling clothing is a popular choice for anyone who can work their way around a sewing machine and there is a seemingly endless wealth of information online regarding recycling cloth or unwanted clothes.



Recycled bag:

Traditional masks created from textile postconsuming waste:



Traditional tapestry created with textile waste. It can be industrial or post consuming.



Ribbons of canvas are used instead of yarns.



Rug developed from strips of old textiles (twisted with jute)

Educating young generation about the importance of recycling and techniques of recycling is really helping in reducing waste. Not only textiles but notions like buttons, used zippers, tassels, laces, embellishments etc. are also beautifully recycled and reapplied on variety of products or converted into new products like conversion of tassels into earrings, neckpieces etc. Not only at household front but collecting waste clothes, repairing and selling these is a good commercial proposition for utensil vendors who barter utensils for a number of clothing.



Many designers are correspondingly contributing to reduce and recycle the discarded items like leftover fabrics to create buttons, tassels and embellishments etc. According to Dey (2017) brands like Doodlage, Ka-Sha by Karishma Shahani-Khan and AM: ITby Amit Agarwal is a real instance of recycling. Use of discarded bindi sheets into garments by Amit Agarwal and plumbing washers into jewellery by jewellery designer Advacita Mathur are some of the examples of innovative usage of unwanted materials. Pero, House of Wandering silk and Boro are also environmental conscious Indian up cycling brands that are working towards sustainable fashion.





Photo gallery



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WORKSHOP– Creative ways to recycle paper– origami

“The mirage of paper - Origami”

Carmen-Cristina Horlescu

Plea for origami

An object made of paper, unlike one made of stone, is perishable. It cannot exist in the service of eternity. The life of paper in the form that is given to it is momentary, it creates a single moment of aesthetic joy, beyond which only the memory of the essences remains. Therefore, what the art of paper folding loses in its duration, it gains in the acuity of aesthetic experience. Its adopted standard symbols make origami an independent art, which defies the barriers between civilizations and has proven to be a wonderful means of communication between people.

Practicing the origami technique is a favorable opportunity to cultivate the aesthetic sense in youth and adults and to educate them in the ecological spirit. Turning a piece of paper into a true work of art implies a multitude of knowledge and skills, which only a connoisseur is aware of.

Objectives

- creating aesthetic and original origami products;
- promoting the art of origami through the exhibitions organized during the project;
- cultivating ethical, moral, aesthetic, ecological values, according to the needs of the current society, in an intercultural context;
- cultivating the spirit of beauty in adults.

Brief history

Origami (from Japanese 折り紙 *origami*, meaning folded paper) is the art of folding colored paper into models of living creatures, objects, or abstract decorative shapes.

Etymologically, the word origami, of Japanese origin, consists of **oru**, which means *to fold*, and **kami**, which means *paper*, so "folded paper". The name origami was adopted in 1880, until then the art of paper folding was called orikata. The shapes that can be made through this art are bound to the imagination of the paper-folder, but there are also categories of traditional shapes that include flora and fauna. The art of origami today covers a wide range of shapes that express the spirit rather than the shape of an image.

There are many origami styles, ranging from the simplest compositions to extraordinarily complex compositions made up of multiple origami units to form a polyhedron, as well as representations made from two or more sheets of paper. With all these approaches, the simplest forms of origami are models created from a square of paper, without using glue. Various types of paper can be used, from thin to thick, as well as magazine paper or wrapping paper.

Besides its aesthetic value, the art of origami also has utility in everyday life, in clothing (brooches, hair ornaments) and interior decoration (lamps, trinkets, lampshades). But let us not forget, that the traditional forms of this art are the models of cranes, frogs, storks, balloons and ships.

Practicing the art of origami stimulates thought and imagination, develops the sense of touch and deepens intuition about the essential form of an object, the objects being simplified to a few defining features.

The modern art of paper folding owes its existence to Akira Yoshizawa, the most influential and prolific Japanese origami artist of the 20th century. Since the 1930s, Akira Yoshizawa created hundreds of designs inspired by everyday life.

The art of origami was introduced to Europe in the 12th century, eventually taking on a distinct form from the traditional Japanese one. But at the beginning this art was not received with the same enthusiasm as it had received in Japan.

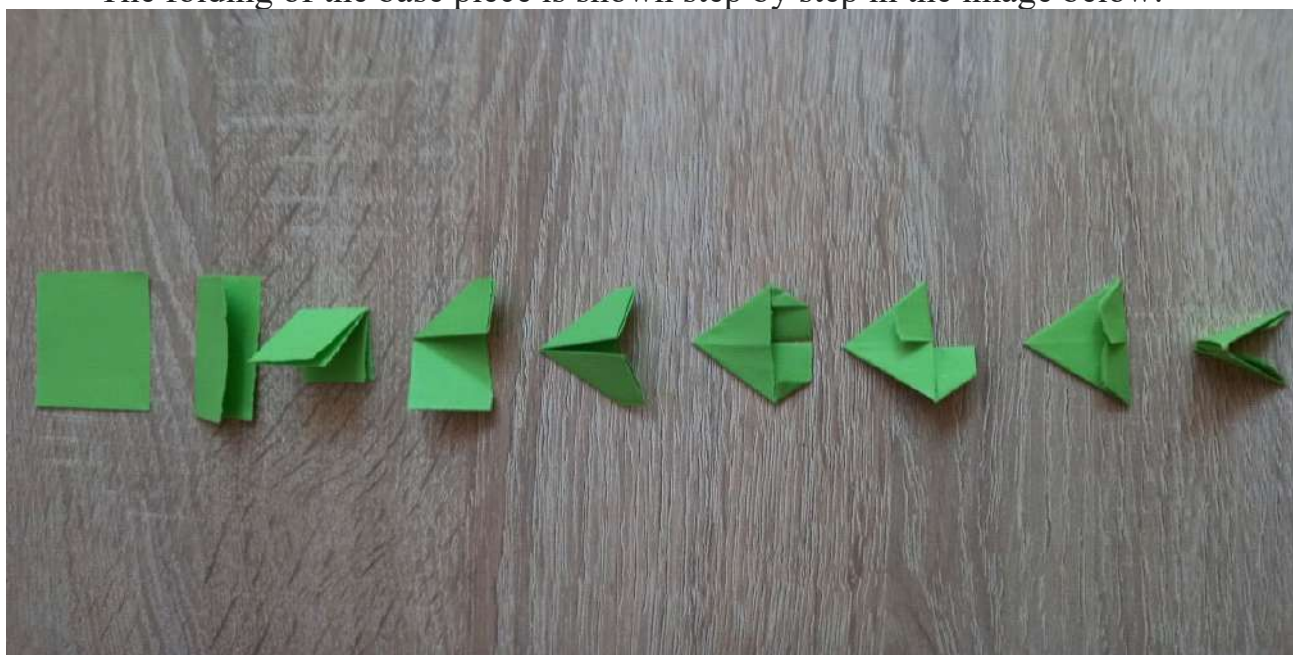
In Romania, the art of paper folding is still only considered part of the segment of pedagogical disciplines that develop practical skills, overlooking, perhaps out of ignorance, the spiritual side that this art has in its country of origin, Japan.

ORIGAMI IN 3D

The 3D origami technique is a creative and complex work technique, with the help of which you can create or recreate any element from the environment. To make the 3D origami pieces, you can choose any type of paper, preferably not very rigid, in order to not make it difficult to fold and assemble the elements. Among other things, the 3D origami technique develops manual skills, patience, creativity and spatial vision in both children and adults.

You begin by folding the elements (modules) that will form the desired model. After folding the component parts, they have to be attached to each other, then the variations of the figures are up to your imagination. Although no adhesives are used in origami, 3D models will be more durable if glue is used.

The folding of the base piece is shown step by step in the image below:



Please find below some pictures of 3D origami works made during the Erasmus+ project:



Anyone who is passionate about the technique of paper folding will be charmed by the origami flowers.

The petals are folded first, then the real creative work begins: assembling the flower.

The flowers can even be made from recycled paper (colored newspaper, wrapping paper, etc.)



Floral globes look excellent as hanging ornaments that can decorate rooms, showcases, windows.



Good luck with your work and have fun!

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WORKSHOP– Creative ways to recycle paper- quilling

The art of paper modeling- *Paper filigree (Quilling)*

Carmen-Cristina Horlescu

Turning a piece of paper into a true work of art implies a multitude of knowledge and skills, which only a connoisseur is aware of.

Quilling is a form of art that involves the use of strips of paper that are rolled/spiraled, shaped and glued together to create various decorative designs. The strips are twisted around a quill to make various shapes. The paper is glued at one end and these shapes are arranged to form flowers, leaves and other patterns. Brightly colored or, on the contrary, in dark tones, the flattened, wavy and twisted paper can beautify a card, a photo album or even a handmade piece of jewelry. It is also called the paper strip technique. If you think you need certain skills, well you do. You need a good eye, patience, imagination and some aesthetic sense.

Obiectives

- creating aesthetic and original quilling products;
- promoting the art of paper filigree – exhibition of products made during the project;
- cultivating aesthetic and ecological values, according to the needs of the current society;
- cultivating patience and the spirit of beauty in adults.

Quilling history

The origins of this technique are lost in the mists of time and it is not very clear when and where it appeared. Its authors are the Chinese from the ancient period, whose artistic mastery only needed a material that was both resistant and malleable. Once the refinement of the cellulose fibers made it possible to obtain the first sheets of paper, the technique known today as quilling was born. In the old days, the tool used for spiraling was the backbone of bird feathers (**quill**), which is why this technique has spread all over the world under the name *Quilling*.

PAPER-ROLLING, PAPER-SCROLLING, FILIGREE, MOSAIC and QUILLING are all names given to this art throughout history. Several sources say that many techniques we still use today were first practiced in Ancient Egypt.

The Renaissance period marked the refinement of the models, which nuns in English abbeys made to enrich the appearance of the covers of religious books. French and Italian nuns and monks also decorated book covers using the quilling technique. The most commonly used paper was made from strips of gilded paper from the edges of books. These gilded strips were spiraled and then varnished to create various shapes.

In the 18th century, quilling became popular in Europe, where young ladies of high society occupied their time decorating tea services, furniture and books with elements of colored paper, imitating the metal decorations that adorned the gates of the most impressive palaces of the era. Quilling also spread to America.

Today, quilling is a hobby accessible to anyone, especially to those who have unlimited reserves of patience and creativity. Nowadays this technique has become popular again, and it's no wonder, because learning it enables you to create very beautiful objects. This art is practiced more and more due to the low cost of materials. The short list of needed materials includes strips of colored paper, glue and a rolling tool.

Quilling was also combined with other arts such as painting and embroidery. It has gone through many transformations and changes over time, using new techniques, various styles and materials. There is also dimensional quilling used to create quilling shapes in 3D. Using this art you can create various objects such as: cards, frame decorations, pictures, greeting cards, jewelry and many other decorative shapes.

Technique and models

The twisting of the paper strips is done as follows: the end of the strip is inserted into the notch of the tool, then by rotating the stick the paper strip is also twisted. As you get closer to the end of the strip, put a small amount of glue on the end of the paper and twist to finish. The resulting paper spiral is inserted into the appropriate circle of the template and allowed to unfold and decontract. Glue the end of the paper strip to keep the circular shape. This is the basic form from which all other elements can be modeled. To assemble the models, the elements are glued together with glue. The paper strips are twisted with the help of the quilling stick, and the shapes thus obtained are then used to create different designs. Here are the basic models:

Tight coil (tight circle shape)- Place the end of the paper strip in the slot of the quilling stick and roll until the strip ends. After removing it from the stick, the end of the paper strip is fixed with glue.

Closed coil (loose circle shape)- Twist the paper strip using the quilling stick. After removing it from the stick, you need to insert it into a circle template. Here the paper strip is allowed to decontract, and finally the end must be fixed with glue.

Teardrop shape- The first step is to make a loose circle shape. Pull the middle of the circle to one end, and compress the opposite end between your thumb and forefinger (fixing with glue is recommended). If you want to make a curved teardrop, after making a simple teardrop, all you have to do is curve the tip.

Leaf shape- Start by making a loose circle shape, then pinch the two ends at opposite points.

"S"-shaped leaf - After making the leaf shape, bend the tips in an "S" shape.

Square shape - After making a circle, pinch it at two opposite ends to obtain a leaf shape. Then pinch the other two opposite ends to create a square shape.

Rectangle shape- It is done in the same way as the square shape, paying attention to the proportions.

Rhombus shape- It is done similarly to the square. Also in this case, pay attention to the proportions.

Triangle shape- After having done a circle, pinch it in a point and glue it, thus creating a vertex of the triangle. Repeat for the other 2 vertices.

Half moon shape- It is made from the shape of a closed coil, pinching it at the two opposite ends. One of the ends will straighten, the other will remain spherical.



Below you can find some photos of quilling works created during the Erasmus+ project:





Good luck with your work and enjoy your creations!

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Creative recycling of wood waste

*Gabriela-Brândușa Horlescu
Constantin Pricope*

The rustic style has always had a special charm. Rustic design takes inspiration from nature, using raw, unpolished wood or stone elements.

Combining the rustic style with the modern one is an increasingly common option in interior design.

Wood is one of the favorite materials for creative works.

Wooden washers of various sizes can be recycled and turned into ornaments for decorating homes or gardens.

We always find in our garden wooden blocks of various sizes that we can process, cut a few rounds on which we can apply paint and stick objects from nature - fir cones, shells - or other decorations.

Rounds made of natural wood are useful for additional decoration, they must be straight, have bark around the perimeter. Each piece may vary in color, wood, size and thickness. They are suitable for decorations, we can use the technique of painting, decoupage, collage, etc.





In the woodworking activity, the folk craftsman always puts talent, skill and artistic sense!

It is our duty to preserve the ancestral heritage, to pass it on to the young, because, after all, traditional art means continuity and evolution.

Recycling wooden pallets – creativity and skill

*Gabriela-Brândușa Horlescu
Constantin Pricope*



By refurbishing, wooden pallets can easily be reintroduced into the household, making furniture elements, thus contributing to reducing the impact on the environment.

The reconditioning of pallets involves lower costs than the purchase of new wooden material, by using them we can contribute to protecting the environment.

Old wooden pallets are a material that few people take into account when it comes to decorating the house. Despite appearances, pallets are easy to shape and can transform the entire decor of your home into a true oasis of inspiration for anyone who comes to visit you.

With a little skill, wooden pallets can be turned into garden furniture, this type of furniture is preferred because it does not generate excessive costs. In addition to wooden pallets, you can use wood waste left over from the construction of houses.

This garden furniture is ideal and practical for either a permanent residence or a holiday home.

Where there is passion, skill and creativity, any simple project turns into a gorgeous and creative project.

We present to you some pieces of garden furniture and accessories that enliven the garden and brighten your day.

1. **Table and benches set**

What could be more pleasant than eating in your garden?



2. **Rustic table and chairs**

Breakfast outdoors can give you energy for the whole day!
A rustic chair will make you happy and make your day much more beautiful.



4.

Pavilion

A superb place to relax where you can retire quietly to read a book!



5.

Swing

A swing helps you get rid of stress, be calmer, more peaceful and enjoy the moments spent outdoors with friends.





With the help of wooden pallets, you can make your garden stand out, making colorful furniture items.

So, you can make your own corner of heaven at home, invest in the arrangement of the space and be creative. In the courtyard of the house you can disconnect after a day of work, here you will always find your oasis of relaxation.

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