



KALEIDOSCOPE

PLAYING WITH COLOUR
LEARNING RESOURCE



ABOUT THIS RESOURCE

This Education Resource is designed for Year 3-8 students and teachers of:

- The Arts
- Mathematics
- Science

Activities suggested in this resource connect to the Australian Curriculum:

Follow the below link for Assessment Tables for Years 3-8 created by Visual Arts curriculum specialist Natalie Castree.

[Assessment Tables](#)

SPECIAL THANKS

This learning resource has been developed from the work produced by Ruby Chew and the students of Keller Road Primary School and Hackham West R-7 School.

Information and links correct at time of publication.

RESOURCE developed by Adelaide Festival Centre staff:

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COVER Image detail:

Close-up of artwork developed by the students of Keller Road Primary School and Hackham West R-7 School with the mentorship of Ruby Chew, for Adelaide Festival Centre's Children's Artspace.



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WHAT IS AN ARTIST?

An ARTIST is anybody who creates artwork.

This can be a painter, sculptor, drawer, fashion designer, videogame designer, cartoonist, tattoo artist, makeup artist and lots more.

A professional ARTIST is somebody that gets paid to make their artwork, and being an artist is one of their jobs.

WHAT IS A MEDIUM?

MEDIUM is a fancy word for both a type of artwork AND what an artwork is made from.

A MEDIUM can be a painting, sculpture, digital artwork, drawing, collage, photograph. Really any type of art you can think of.

But MEDIUM can also mean all the different materials that have been used to make an artwork. For example, acrylic paint on canvas (painting), carved marble (sculpture), moving image film (digital artwork), charcoal on paper (drawing), torn paper on wooden board (collage), black and white pinhole photograph (photography).

There are so many different MEDIUMS!

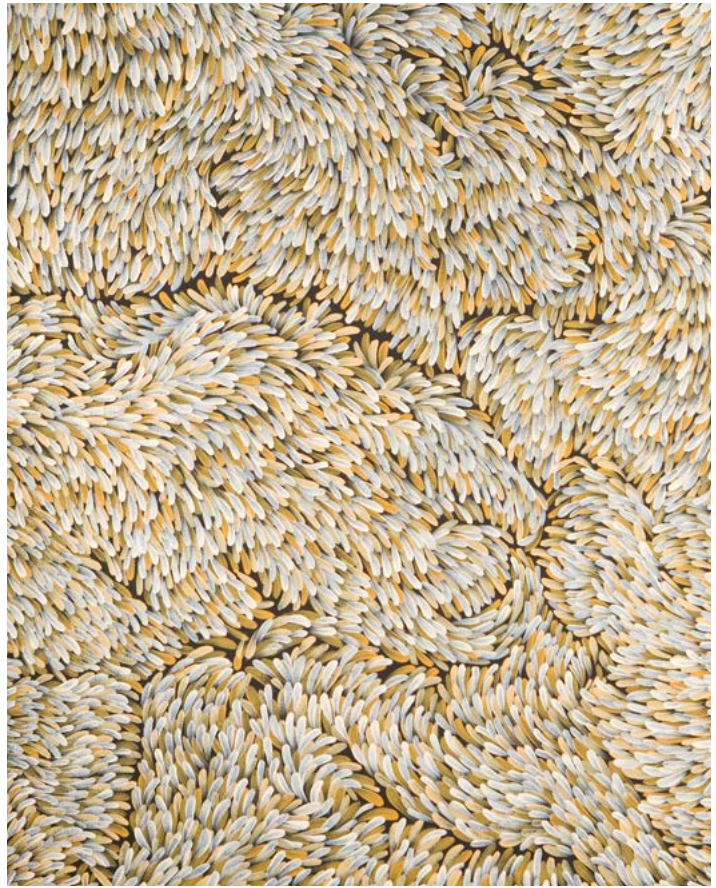
Some artwork labels can be very specific, such as this painting is acrylic paint on canvas. Acrylic paint is a type of artist paint and canvas is the cotton fabric it is painted on.

This work is called *Bush Medicine* and was painted with acrylic paint on canvas by artist Gloria Petyarre in 2002.

Gloria Petyarre's MEDIUM is painting.



Close up of the brush strokes of acrylic paint on cotton canvas painted by artist Gloria Petyarre to create her artwork *Bush Medicine*.



Gloria PETYARRE

Australia, Anmatyerre people,
Born Atnankere Soakage 1942, died Alice Springs 2021
Bush Medicine, 2002, acrylic on canvas, 122.5 x 90.5 cm

Adelaide Festival Centre Works of Indigenous Art Collection. Acquired 2005 through Adelaide Festival Centre Foundation with funds gifted by the Adelaide City Council.

Another example is, the MEDIUM of moving image.

This is a photograph of a moving image artwork, titled *Phantasmagoria (The Extended Mix)*, by artist Bridgette Minuzzo, playing on Adelaide Festival Centre's large digital screen that faces onto King William Road in the city.

Moving image artworks are usually presented digitally and made using modern technology such as editing software on a computer.



Bridgette Minuzzo, *Phantasmagoria (The Extended Mix)*
08:34mins, installation photo



L-R: **Ruby Chew, *Double Loop***, mixed media on canvas, 150 x 142 x 28 cm, 2021
Untitled, mixed media on canvas, 141 x 87 cm
Loop, mixed media on canvas, 118 x 129 x 18 cm

WHAT IS A COLLAGE?

A COLLAGE is an artwork that is made by sticking paper, cardboard or fabric onto a backing surface.

WHAT IS A PAINTING?

A PAINTING is an artwork that is made from paint and is usually flat, 2-dimensional (2D).

WHAT IS A SCULPTURE?

A SCULPTURE is an artwork that is 3-dimensional (3D), not flat. Sculptures can be made from all different materials such as stone, metal, cardboard, ceramic and wood.

WHAT DOES MIXED MEDIA MEAN?

MIXED MEDIA is a way of saying that an artwork is made up of more than one MEDIUM.

For example, this work is MIXED MEDIA.

This is a collage, that used sculpture techniques and is painted with acrylic paint. Instead of saying all of that we use the term MIXED MEDIA instead.



Edie Holmes AKEMARR
Australia, Ampilatwatja/Alyawarre people, born 1950
Antarrengeny
2004, Ampilatwatja, acrylic on linen, 181 x 136 cm

Adelaide Festival Centre Works of Indigenous Art Collection.
Acquired 2005 through Adelaide Festival Centre Foundation
with funds gifted by the Adelaide City Council.

WHAT DOES INSPIRED BY MEAN?

When an artwork is **INSPIRED BY** something it means that the artist has used an object, feeling, experience, location, person or environment to help choose the colours, shapes, texture, lighting or subject for their final artwork.

For example, Ruby Chew's artwork is **INSPIRED BY** the object of a kaleidoscope. The students have used the colourful, moving shapes of a kaleidoscope in their artwork.

Another example is this beautiful **PAINTING** (acrylic paint on a linen canvas) called *Antarrengeny* by Ampilatwatja/Alyawarre artist Edie Holmes Akemarr.

Akemarr was **INSPIRED BY** her father's country. She explains that, "This is my country with its beautiful sandhills and ghost-gums."

This painting is formed by painting thousands of dots. When the dots are all together they look like the waterholes, sandhills, anthills and trees that Akemarr was **INSPIRED BY**.



Close up of the thousands of dots painted by artist Edie Holmes Akemarr to create her artwork *Antarrengeny* (2004).

WHAT IS AN ART MOVEMENT?

An art MOVEMENT, sometimes called an art style, is a group of artworks made by artists during a particular time in history and in a particular place. The artworks of a particular MOVEMENT have things in common that connect the artists' work, such as INSPIRATION and MEDIUM.

For example, if you look-up [Impressionist Art](#) on the web, you will find an art MOVEMENT that started in Paris during the middle to late 1800s, over 150 years ago. Impressionist artists used the MEDIUM of paint and were INSPIRED BY nature and light. Their artworks were not meant to look like realistic copies of what they saw, instead they wanted to give their impression of what they saw. This is why Impressionist paintings are full of colour that may not have existed in real life.

SOME OTHER ART MOVEMENTS YOU CAN RESEARCH ARE:

Surrealism:

The Surrealist MOVEMENT started in Europe after World War One (after 1918). Artists made unconventional art in the MEDIUMS of painting, sculpture, photography, and film. The Surrealists were inspired by dreams and changing objects so that they looked bizarre and weird.

Pop Art:

The Pop Art MOVEMENT started in the late 1950s in the United States of America. Pop Art uses many MEDIUMS, some of which are painting, drawing, sculpture and prints. Pop Art is colorful and bright, it is INSPIRED BY advertising, comic books, movies and music of the 1950s and 60s.

Realism:

Realism is an art MOVEMENT that has been used during many time periods and all over the world, but mostly in 1800s Europe. Realism is usually based in the MEDIUM of painting and sculpture. A Realist artist is INSPIRED to make their work look like real people in detailed environments, almost like a photograph. Sometimes what the realist artist is creating is based on a fictional story, but they are still trying to make the artwork look as real and natural as possible.

Street Art:

Street Art is a more modern art MOVEMENT, starting in New York in the 1970/80s and still going today. Street artists create art in public locations, such as on walls, public transport, billboards, and in parks. Street artists can use all different MEDIUMS, such as pasting printed posters, spray-paint, stickers, stencils, and video projections. Any subject goes in Street Art, but the artist is always INSPIRED BY the public seeing their work for free outside "on the street".

Dada:

The Dada MOVEMENT started in Zurich, Switzerland just after the First World War (after 1918). Dada artists worked in many mediums like painting, sculpture and performance art, but specifically invented COLLAGES that used photographs, magazines, advertisements and newspapers all stuck on top of each other to create a new image or scene.

WHAT IS CONTEMPORARY ART?

CONTEMPORARY ART is an art MOVEMENT that describes art that is being made now or during the last 40 years. CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS make work INSPIRED BY subjects and experiences that are modern and part of their lives today.

CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS can use both traditional MEDIUMS (like paint and canvas) or newer MEDIUMS (like virtual reality and moving digital images).

Ruby Chew is a CONTEMPORARY ARTIST. This means that Ruby makes art that can be considered 'new'. Ruby uses lots of different MEDIUMS to make her CONTEMPORARY ARTWORK, like acrylic paint on wood, paper collage, and cardboard sculptures.

IS CONTEMPORARY ART DIFFERENT TO MODERN ART?

Yes. CONTEMPORARY ART is different to MODERN ART.

MODERN ART is considered to be art that was made from approximately the mid 1800s to the mid 1900s.

CONTEMPORARY ART usually includes art that was made from the 1980s until now.

WHAT IS ABSTRACT ART?

ABSTRACT ART does not try to copy what things look like in real life. ABSTRACT ART is only a representation of what the artist was INSPIRED BY. The artist will use a mixture of shapes and colours to create their final painting, sculpture, or collage. Sometimes only the artist can see what their final artwork is meant to represent.

ABSTRACT is the opposite of REALISM.

ABSTRACT ART first appeared as part of the MODERN ART MOVEMENT. But it continues to be used by artists in the CONTEMPORARY ART MOVEMENT, like Ruby's artwork.

DOES CONTEMPORARY ABSTRACT ART HAVE TO BE MADE BY ADULTS?

No way! CONTEMPORARY ART can be made by anyone. If you are making art now, in the present, you are a contemporary artist.

Professional contemporary artists are usually adults, whose work is purchased to be displayed in galleries or homes. They are paid for the artwork they make.

DOES ART HAVE TO BE PERFECT?

Absolutely not! Professional contemporary artist Ruby Chew wants you to know that ART is all about the journey to make it. It is about expressing yourself and

sometimes it is better when an artwork is not perfect because it better reflects how and why you made your artwork.

WHY ARE SOME PIECES OF ART CONSIDERED MORE PROFESSIONAL THAN OTHER PIECES OF ARTWORK?

There are different reasons a piece of artwork can be considered "professional". Some of these reasons include:

- > The artwork has been made by a professional or famous artist.
- > The artwork had been purchased for a large sum of money.
- > The artwork is considered an important example of a particular movement, such as CONTEMPORARY ART.
- > The artwork is displayed in a gallery or museum.

WHAT CAN BE DISPLAYED IN AN ART GALLERY?

What is displayed in an ART GALLERY depends on the type of ART GALLERY you are visiting and what the exhibition curator wants you to see.

ART GALLERIES can display all different types of art, or they can choose to only display art from one or two particular art MOVEMENTS.

ART GALLERIES like the Tate Modern in London, the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the Museum of Contemporary Art Australia in Sydney only display and collect CONTEMPORARY and MODERN art.

Children's Artspace at Adelaide Festival Centre only displays artworks made by children.

Inside the art gallery an exhibition curator decides what pieces of art are exhibited. It is a curator's job to select the artworks to put on display in an exhibition, write labels and work with artists. The curator chooses what the audience sees when they come to a gallery.

WHAT IS A KALEIDOSCOPE?

A KALEIDOSCOPE is a toy that resembles a small telescope. You look through one end and see a round pattern of colour. As you twist and turn the KALEIDOSCOPE around the colourful pattern you are watching changes. A KALEIDOSCOPE uses mirrors and light reflection to produce the patterns you see.

WHAT IS A PLINTH?

A PLINTH is a heavy structural base on which a statue, sculpture or vase can sit on to be displayed in an exhibition.

The colourfully painted boxes in the exhibition are PLINTHS.



KALEIDOSCOPE: PLAYING WITH COLOUR

Inspired by the magical, intertwining colourful patterns of a kaleidoscope, the students of Keller Road Primary School and Hackham west R-7 School have created a bright abstract installation of contemporary art for the first exhibition in Children's Artspace.

Ruby Chew is a professional mixed media artist who mentored hardworking students through the process of producing their own unique yet collaborative paintings, sculptures and collages.

Ruby had found that come children find making art daunting because they feel the pressure to make something perfect and traditional. For *Kaleidoscope: Playing with Colour*, her idea was to focus on playing and process-based making. Teaching the students to develop their artistic skill sin a fun and accepting environment.

ARTWORK IN KALEIDOSCOPE: PLAYING WITH COLOUR

Painted plinths

The exhibition plinths were painted by the students of Keller Road Primary School and Hackham West R-7 School. The students' plinth designs were created by selecting and focusing on a part of the colourful collages they made in class. While designing for the plinths, Ruby Chew taught students about colour mixing, along with painting techniques and application.

Collages

The collage-sculptures on the large wall in the exhibition were constructed by the students using various textures of cardboard on wooden panels. Their inspiration was looking at works from the Dada movement, along with looking through the kaleidoscopes they made. Their focus was on repeating shapes such as triangles, circles and squares to make interesting patterns, while also considering their composition 3-dimensionally.

Abstract sculptures

The abstract sculptures were constructed by the students using cardboard and coloured paper. Students created their abstract designs by making shapes with their hands under a strong light and tracing the interesting shadows. Students built their sculptures, starting with their largest shapes as the base and using the slot technique to add medium and smaller pieces to their creations.

Kaleidoscopes

Ruby Chew taught the students how to make kaleidoscopes to inspire their contemporary abstract paintings, sculptures, collages and colourful plinths.

Paintings

The students painted onto canvas boards with acrylic paint. Their designs were inspired by undergoing Ruby Chew's process-based collage workshop, where they were challenged to use different abstract making techniques using paper and card. Cropped compositions from these collages became the base of their contemporary painting designs.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS – KALEIDOSCOPE: PLAYING WITH COLOUR

What do you like about the artwork?

Is there something in the gallery that confuses you?

What makes the artwork different from other art you have seen?

What is something in the gallery that you have never seen before?

Why is this artwork called 'contemporary art'?

What feeling does the artwork give you (happy, sad, angry)?

Why do you think it makes you feel this way?

These artworks were inspired by a kaleidoscope. How do you think it looks like a kaleidoscope?

What medium are these artworks?

Does art have to mean something?

Is art only 'good' if it is made by a famous artist?

CLASS ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY 1.

DON'T LOOK DOWN

Learning that art can be simple, messy and fast, and still be valuable. With references to artist Keith Haring.

ACTIVITY 2.

ALL ABOUT THE SHAPES

Drawing shapes is an easy and fun way to create art. Students are tasked with choosing shapes that represent something about their lives, like contemporary artist Yayoi Kusama.

ACTIVITY 3.

KALEIDOSCOPE: SCIENCE MEETS ART

Making a kaleidoscope can be artistic and scientific. Students will learn how a kaleidoscope works and why the patterns and colours inspired this Children's Artspace exhibition.

MATERIALS: WHAT EACH STUDENT WILL NEED

For activities 1. and 2.

Pencil
5 pieces of A5 paper
or A5 art journal that can be kept by the student.

For activity 3.

Cardboard tube (at least 10cm long)
Silver mirrored cardboard
Pencil
Ruler (30cm)
Clear cellophane
Coloured cellophane (multiple colours)
or colourful permanent markers
Glue stick (if using coloured cellophane)

ACTIVITY 1. DON'T LOOK DOWN

**Without looking down at your piece of paper try to draw the outline of a person.
(2 – 3 minutes)**

The human figure has been the central feature in all art since humans evolved. The figure can be simple and messy and still be a beautiful and a meaningful piece of art.

Contemporary artist Keith Haring was a New York based artist whose work first appeared on the subway trains and on the walls of nightclubs in the 1970s. This was considered graffiti. Then, during the 1980s Keith Haring's art was shown in many galleries and commissioned for murals. His contemporary art was used in magazines and newspapers, and he collaborated with popstars like Madonna and Grace Jones.

Haring's work was bright, simple and full of love. He drew and painted bold faces, barking dogs, and like you just did, outlines of people.

UNTITLED (1982) BY KEITH HARING

These figures are very simple.

**How did Keith Haring show that these two humans are moving towards each other? How did he show that they are probably going to hug each other?
(Discussion)**

The lines behind the figure's back and legs symbolize and show that the figures are running towards each other.

**Can you draw some lines around the figure you drew so that it gives the impression that your person is moving.
(1 – 2 minutes)**

ICONS 5 (1990) BY KEITH HARING

Icons 5 is a style of face that Haring drew in many of his works. You can tell this face is happy because of the big smile, wide eyes and the bright, happy colours Haring used.

**On a new piece of paper draw a face. You can only draw the eyes, eyebrows, nose and mouth. Your face needs to show an emotion. It could be angry, sad, excited, anything you like. Once you have finished get your classmates to guess what emotion you have drawn. What parts of your drawing do they think represent that emotion?
(3 – 5 minutes)**

UNTITLED (1985) BY KEITH HARING

Untitled (1985) is a simple drawing of white chalk on black paper. Even though it looks easy, you can tell that the two people are sad and looking down.

**How has Keith Haring made the figures look sad?
(Discussion)**

POP SHOP QUAD IV (1989) BY KEITH HARING

Barking dogs were included in lots of art by Keith Haring.

**Pick an animal and on a new piece of paper you are going to draw the outline of that animal you chose as fast as you can. When you are finished, put up your hand. See how fast you can draw your animal.
(4 – 5 minutes)**

CONCLUSION

Creating figures that still show emotion and movement can seem simple, but as you have just found out, it is much harder than it looks. Keith Haring's art is loved by people all over the world. Even though it may use basic lines and colour you can now appreciate how clever and talented he was.

ACTIVITY 2. ALL ABOUT THE SHAPES

Pick a shape. Any shape. Could be a square, triangle or even a decagon. Draw as many of this one shape on your piece of paper as you can. Your shapes can overlap and they can be all different sizes. Remember, they do not have to be perfect. (2 – 3 minutes)

Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who always uses polka dots (circles) in her work. She has always been fascinated by the shape of the dot. Even from when she was ten years old Kusama included dots in her artwork.

[Untitled \(1939\) by Yayoi Kusama](#). A drawing from when Yayoi Kusama was only ten years old.

When she was a little girl, Kusama would often experience hallucinations that she could not explain. Kusama grew up on a farm that grew different types of flowers. One day, while sitting among the flowers with her sketch book, she experienced a scary hallucination. All of the flowers started talking to her. Because the circular, dotty flowers were growing everywhere on the farm, she could not escape their voices.

Instead of continuing to be frightened by this strange episode, Kusama used the experience to inspire her work. The dots were a part of her brain, and she would show people what it was like to be inside of her head.

Kusama has painted polka dots...

[Dots Infinity NOWH \(2004\) by Yayoi Kusama](#)

She has sculpted polka dots...

[Narcissus Garden \(1966 – 2021\) by Yayoi Kusama](#)

She has made lights that look like starry dots...

[Fireflies on Water \(2002\) by Yayoi Kusama](#)

She has decorated galleries with dots...

[Dots Obsession \(1997\) by Yayoi Kusama](#)

And Yayoi Kusama even wears polka dots...

[Yayoi Kusama – Obsessed with Polka Dots | Tate](#)

CONCLUSION

Now that you know about Kusama and her polka dots, pick a shape inspired by something in your life. Draw this shape or lots of this shape. (5 minutes)

What was the shape you picked?

Why did you choose this shape?

If you had to paint or cover a room in your shape, like Yayoi Kusama, what colour or colours would you choose to make your shape? (Discussion)

ACTIVITY 3. KALEIDOSCOPE: SCIENCE MEETS ART

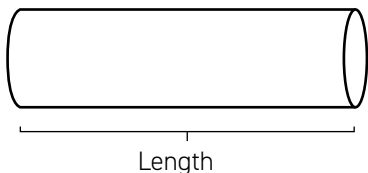
MAKING A KALEIDOSCOPE

Materials - What each student will need:

- Cardboard tube (at least 10cm long)
- Silver mirrored cardboard (A4)
- Pencil
- Ruler (30cm)
- Square of clear cellophane/plastic (10cm x10cm)
- Coloured cellophane (multiple colours) or colourful permanent markers
- Glue stick (if using coloured cellophane)

STEPS:

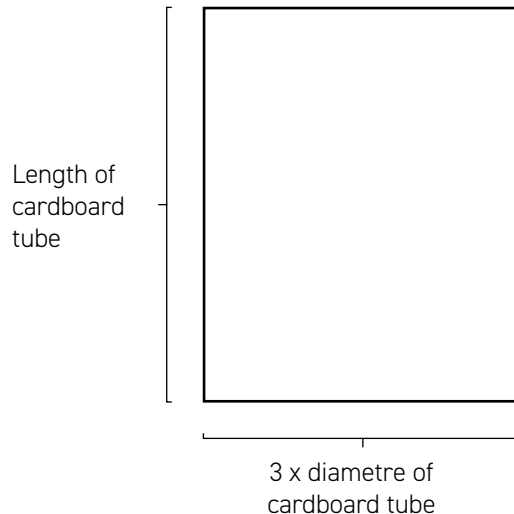
- 1 Measure the length of your cardboard tube



- 2 Measure the diameter of your cardboard tube

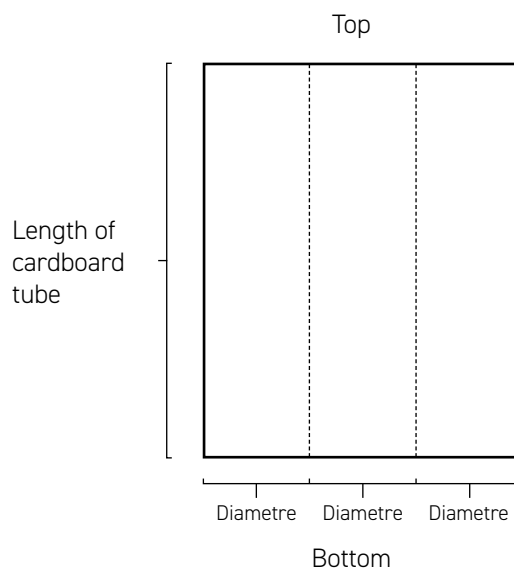


- 3 Cut a piece of silver cardboard that is the length of your cardboard tube and 3 times the diameter of your cardboard tube

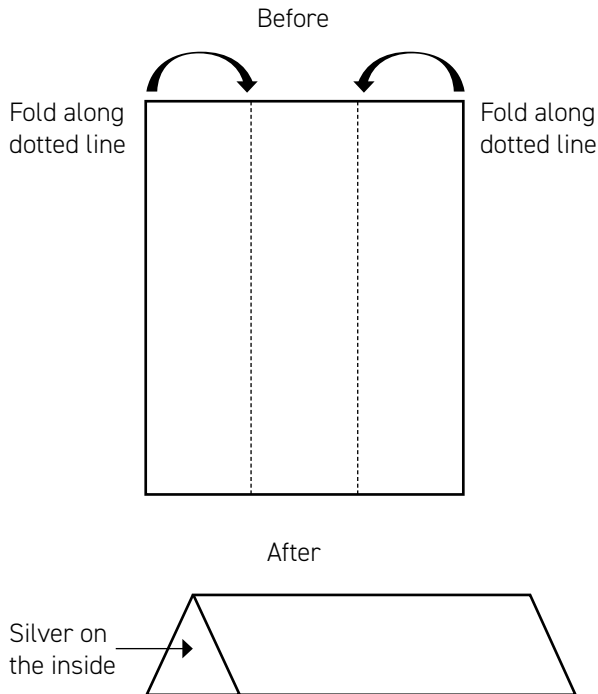


- 4 One you have your silver cardboard cut out you will need to fold this into a triangular prism.

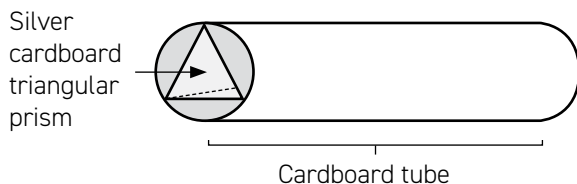
- > Have the silver/mirrored side of the cardboard facing up (so that you are looking at it)
- > Looking at it on the desk - the top and bottom of the cardboard should be the 3 x diameter of the tube and the sides should be the length
- > You will need to mark the silver cardboard into three equal sections. These will be the same measurements as your diameter. Use a ruler to draw a line in pencil from the bottom to the top of the cardboard.



- 5** Fold the silver cardboard along these lines so that the silver is on the inside. And the edges meet to form a triangle



- 6** Place the silver cardboard triangular prism inside the cardboard tube.



- 7** Place your cardboard tube to the side.

Begin to decorate your clear plastic square. You can do this by cutting out different colours of cellophane and using the glue stick to stick them to the clear square. Or you can draw colourful pattern using markers.

NOTE: Make sure you use more than three colours of cellophane or markers.

Try to cover the entire clear square.

- 8** Look through your cardboard tube and place your colourful square at the other end from your eye.

Make sure to hold the tube up to the light, so that light is shining through the colourful square.

Move the square around while you are looking through the tube. You should see colourful patterns inside your cardboard tube, which is now a kaleidoscope.

HOW DOES THE KALEIDOSCOPE WORK?

A kaleidoscope works by reflecting light. Light travels in a straight line. Like a bouncing ball, when light bumps into something it bounces off.

The mirrors in a kaleidoscope face each other so the light bounces off one mirror, hits the next mirror and bounces off again, then hits another mirror and so on...

WHY A TRIANGLE OF MIRRORS?

Different numbers of mirrors can be used, but commonly, three mirrors are used to generate a pattern based on repeating triangles.

HOW DO THE PATTERNS FORM?

When looking through the hole, light filters through the colourful square of cellophane/markers between the mirrors on the end of the tube. The shapes and colours illuminated in this colourful square then reflect off the mirrors. These reflections bounce off of one another as the light passes through the tube. The eye sees these bouncing reflections, creating the patterns. As the kaleidoscope rotates, the reflection changes, creating new patterns.

HOW MANY REFLECTIONS ARE YOU SEEING?

It depends on your triangle! Imagine your triangle like a slice of pizza. How many of your triangles would it take to make a full pizza? For example, if your triangle has 3 equal sides it would take six of them to make a full pizza, so what you will see is your triangle and 5 reflections of your triangle when you look through your kaleidoscope. So, you will see a repeating pattern of 6 triangles.

RELATED ACTIVITIES/DISCUSSIONS

Year 4 Measurement and Geometry

Compare the areas of regular and irregular shapes by informal means.

Compare angles and classify them as equal to, greater than, or less than, a right angle

Year 5 Measurement and Geometry

Describe translations, reflections and rotations of two-dimensional shapes. Identify line and rotational symmetries

Estimate, measure and compare angles using degrees.

Year 6 Measurement and Geometry

Investigate combinations of translations, reflections and rotations, with and without the use of digital technologies

Year 7 Measurement and Geometry

Describe translations, reflections in an axis and rotations of multiples of 90° on the Cartesian plane using coordinates. Identify line and rotational symmetries

Classify triangles according to their side and angle properties and describe quadrilaterals

CONCLUSION

KALEIDOSCOPE: SCIENCE MEETS ART

Artist Ruby Chew was inspired by the patterns and colour inside of a kaleidoscope.

Like Keith Haring, Ruby Chew and the students of Keller Road Primary School and Hackham West R-7 School learnt how to draw interesting figures. They were not the figures of people or dogs like Haring created, because the students had different inspiration. Instead, they painted the patterns they saw inside of a kaleidoscope.

Also like contemporary artist Keith Haring the students used only a few bright colours in their artwork. Ruby Chew and the students used, blue, magenta (pink-purple) and orange.

If you could only choose three colours from your kaleidoscope to inspire your own big exhibition what would they be? (Discussion)

Like Yayoi Kusama, Ruby Chew taught the students how to layer and repeat shapes. Unlike Kusama, Ruby and the students used lots of different shapes instead of only polka dots. Ruby Chew and the students wanted to copy the shapes they saw when they looked through their kaleidoscopes.

Did you spot any repeating shapes in the exhibition? What shapes do you see when you look through your kaleidoscope? Is there one shape that you see more than others? (Discussion)

REFERENCES AND RESOURCES USED IN LEARNING RESOURCE:

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms>

<https://www.haring.com/>

<http://yayoi-kusama.jp/e/information/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2018/sep/23/yayoi-kusama-infinity-film-victoria-miro-exhibition>

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-yayoi-kusama>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rRZR3nsileA>

<https://whitney.org/collection/works/19436>

<https://play.qagoma.qld.gov.au/looknowsee/forever/works/dots/>

<http://www.ricegallery.org/yayoi-kusama>

<https://www.broadsheet.com.au/sydney/event/narcissus-garden>

<https://www.ryanandrewlee.com/art/wonnarua>

<https://www.adelaidefestivalcentre.com.au/whats-on/exhibitions/moving-image-program-artists-and-works/>

<https://www.sasta.asn.au/>