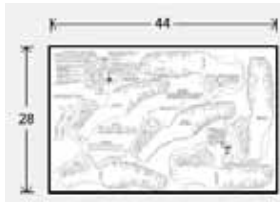




## Digital Downloads

This PDF package has been put together to give you options when it comes to printing. Some PDF file downloads may contain some documents larger than an 8-1/2" x 11" image. Pages and patterns that are larger than 8½x11 have been provided in two formats:



**Full Size:** If you would like to have a full size print out, take the full size pages to your local print shop and they can print it for you.

**Tiled:** The tiled pages give you the option of printing the larger patterns at home. You print the tiled pages and then assemble them to make the larger patterns.



**Pattern PDF files** are typically laid out as follows: Cover (if applicable), instructions sheets (if applicable), pattern 1 – full sized, pattern 1 – tiled, pattern 2 – full sized, pattern 2 – tiled, pattern 3 – full sized, pattern 3 – tiled. ...Etc.

**Doodle Page PDF files** are typically laid out as follows: Front – full sized, front – tiled, back – full sized, back – tiled (Some Doodle Pages do not have backs).

**eBook PDF files** contain 1 (one) full eBook. All pages in the PDF are full sized. This means that you may have to take the PDF to a print shop for certain oversized books if your home printer cannot print the larger pages.

**Craftaid PDF files** contain 1 (one) full Craftaid pattern or Craftaid pattern pack that has been converted into a tracing pattern. All pages in the PDF are full sized. This means that you may have to take the PDF to a print shop for certain oversized Craftaid patterns if your home printer cannot print the larger pages. **NOTE: These digitized patterns do not include any of the physical plastic templates (Craftaids) that may be mentioned, nor does the purchase of this PDF file imply a promise to receive any physical plastic templates (Craftaids).**

**NOTE: Digital kit patterns do not include any kit parts that they may reference.**

Please note: When printing on a home printer, use the settings seen on the image to the right in the Page Handling area of the Adobe Reader print dialogue box. If your printer is cutting edges off, set "Page Scaling" to "Shrink to Printable Area". This will, however, decrease the size of the pattern a very small amount.



**NOTE: Some patterns may reference tools, and other items no longer available.**

**NOTE: You may take this PDF file to your local print shop to have the full-size pages printed for your own personal use.**

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*Leathercraft Projects To-Go*

# Jungle - Rainforest TURTLE POUCH

*Plus A Look Into The History  
& Inner Workings of  
"Jungles & Rainforests"*

**OBJECTIVE:** Students will learn about the theme while creating a useful and decorative leather project. Lesson includes history, science and new vocabulary words. Creativity, math and dexterity skills will be exercised to design, personalize, color and then assemble the project.



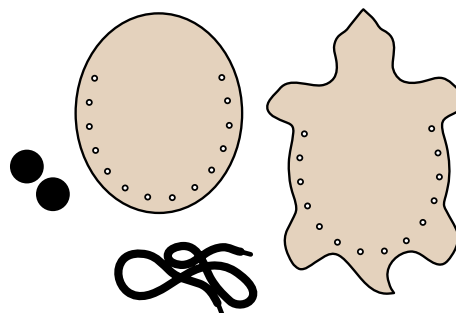
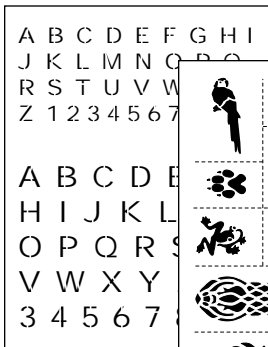
## MATERIALS LIST

All Supplies Needed To Complete  
12 Turtle Pouch Projects:

- Pre-Punched Veg-Split Suede Leather Turtle Parts
- Cords, Hook & Loop Fasteners
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes
- Sharpie Markers
- Stencils
- Design & Coloring Ideas
- Complete Instructions

## YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:

- Pencils For Planning Designs
- Scissors For Trimming Cord
- Additional Classroom Acrylic Paints & Brushes
- Plastic Palettes, Plates Or Wax Paper For Paints



## CLASSROOM TIME:

Minimum of 3 Sessions:

Design = 45 minutes

Color & Assemble = 90 minutes





## GETTING STARTED:

### SESSION 1 - Design:

- Have students plan their designs on paper templates before putting them on the leather.
- Copy the blank templates on page 5, cut apart on dotted lines and hand out along with pencils for planning designs.
- Also cut stencils apart on dotted lines and hand out for planning designs.

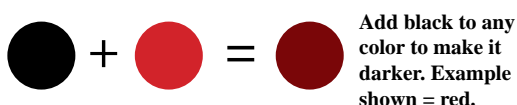
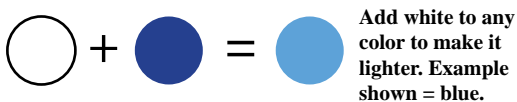
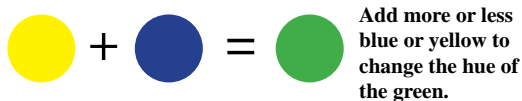
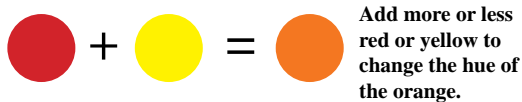
### SESSION 2 - Color:

- Hand out leather part to each student.
- Share Sharpie Markers, paints & brushes. Use plastic palettes, plates or wax paper for mixing paints.

(SEE PAGE 3 FOR SESSION 3)

### MIXING COVA COLOR® ACRYLIC PAINTS:

The primary colors (red, yellow & blue) have been supplied in this Theme Bucket. The secondary colors (orange, green & purple) can be created as shown:



Now try mixing the secondary colors together to get even more colors.

## What Is The Difference Between A Jungle And A Rainforest?

**JUNGLE** - A jungle usually refers to a dense tropical forest or swamp. Jungles are often considered pre-rainforests, which means that a jungle is a thicket (dense) growth of tropical shrubs, vines and small trees growing outside of a light-blocking canopy covered area (the rainforest part of the tropical forest). A jungle is often found at the edges of a rainforest, but not always.

*Did You Know:* The word jungle is used to describe many other places and situations. Writers have often described difficult, uncontrolled areas of big cities as “jungles”.

In contrast, the term “The Law of the Jungle” was used by the author Rudyard Kipling in *The Jungle Book* (1894) to mean quite the opposite. In the book, The “Law of the Jungle” means the codes or rules of the land by which the animals live with their surroundings.

**RAINFORESTS** - These are forests characterized by high rainfall, usually between 68-78 inches per year. While a jungle is dense with undergrowth of vines and shrubs making it difficult to walk through, a rainforest has a high covering or canopy of tree branches and leaves blocking the light from entering in below. The lack of light keeps vines and shrubs from growing. This makes it possible to walk through a rainforest.

Rainforests are home to two-thirds of all the living animal and plant species on Earth. It is believed that there are millions of species still not discovered in rainforests.

There are four different parts or layers of a rainforest. From top to bottom, they are:

- 1) The **emergent layer:** This layer contains a small number of very tall trees that rise above the general canopy of the rainforest. Found in this layer are eagles, butterflies, bats and monkeys.

Continued ...

**NOTE:** When using acrylic paints on leather, be sure the project is completely dry before starting to assemble the project.

## GETTING STARTED continued:

### SESSION 3 - Assembly:

- Copy the Instructions on page 6 and hand them out to each student along with the cord and fasteners.
- Practice before class and then demonstrate the steps.

### ABOUT THE LEATHER:

*The leather used for this project is called veg-split leather cut from cowhide. Both sides are rough or suede. The grain side (smooth top side) of this particular cut of leather has been removed.*

*This project will be decorated using acrylic paints and colored markers.*

### Jungles & Rainforests Continued:

- 2) The **canopy layer:** This layer contains the majority of the largest tree, 50 percent of the plant species and fauna or animals. The fauna are similar to those found in the emergent layer, but there are more varieties and numbers.
- 3) The **understory layer:** This layer lies between the canopy and forest floor. It is home to lizards, birds, snakes as well as jaguars and leopards. The leaves are very large in this layer and there are huge quantities of insects. Only 5% of sunlight reaches this layer.
- 4) The **forest floor layer:** Only plants requiring very little light will grow in this layer. 2% of sunlight reaches the forest floor.

**Did You Know:** More than half of the world's species of animals and plants are found in rainforests around the world.

The project for this lesson is to make a leather Jungle - Rainforest Turtle Pouch.

### VOCABULARY:

**Cowhide** - The hide (skin) from a mature bovine (cow).

**Flesh Side** - The rough (suede) underside of leather.

**Grain Side** - The hair side of the leather with the hair removed.

**Running Stitch** - A very historic lacing technique where the lace is stitched in and out of a row of holes.

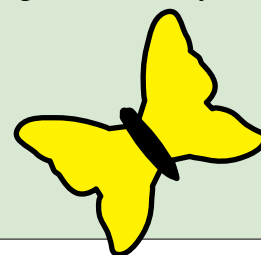


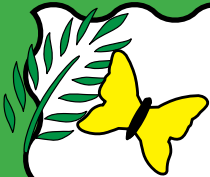
**Tanning** - The process using tannins to change a fresh animal hide into leather.

**Tannins** - Yellowish substance from oak bark and other plants used to tan leather.

**Veg-Split** - Vegetable-Tanned leather can be split (layered) into two pieces: one with the grain (top hair side) and one with the rough surface on both sides. Veg-split is the rough surfaced layer.

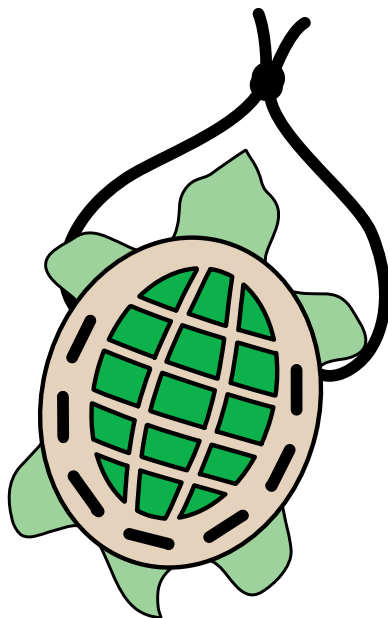
**Fauna** - The animals of a specified region or time.





## CREATE DESIGNS USING STENCIL PATTERNS & YOUR OWN IDEAS

Here are some color & design ideas shown on the pouch parts. The leather can be left its natural color with just the designs in color or paint the backgrounds and designs different colors.



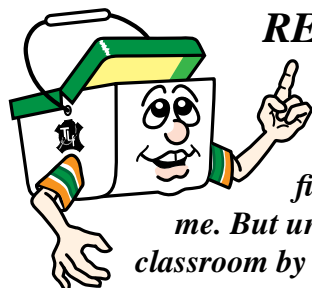
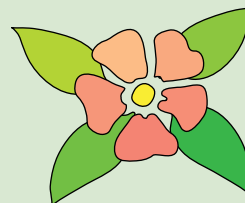
**HINTS:** *To make bright or light colors stand out on a darker background, paint bright or light colors first. Then fill in background around them with a darker color.*

*For even brighter colors, first paint the design that is to be bright with white acrylic paint. Let it dry completely (few minutes), then paint over the white with the desired color.*

### Plan Designs On Paper Before Drawing Or Using Color On The Leather

#### CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

- ~ Study more about Rainforests and the animals, insects and plants in them.
- ~ Study how the Jungles and Rainforest effect the ecology of our earth.



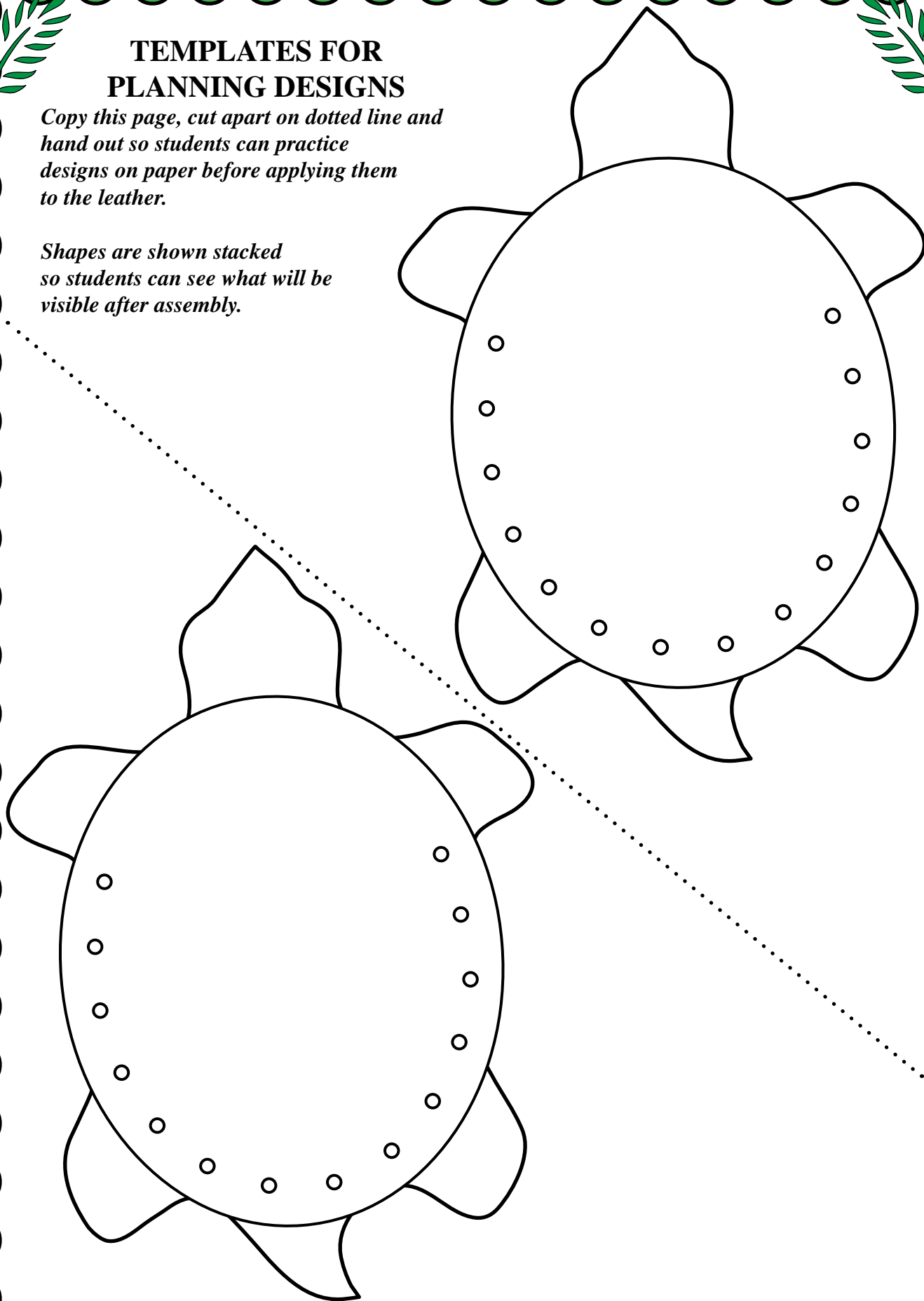
#### RECYCLE ME!

*“I am your Theme Bucket - be sure to recycle me! I would like to end up in your closet with many of my friends. I could store art supplies, extra leather project parts, or even help you organize your files. Create a new label for me so I can help you find what is stored in me. But until it’s time to recycle, I am happy to bring fun & learning into your classroom by offering you Projects To-Go from Tandy Leather Factory.”*

## TEMPLATES FOR PLANNING DESIGNS

*Copy this page, cut apart on dotted line and hand out so students can practice designs on paper before applying them to the leather.*

*Shapes are shown stacked so students can see what will be visible after assembly.*

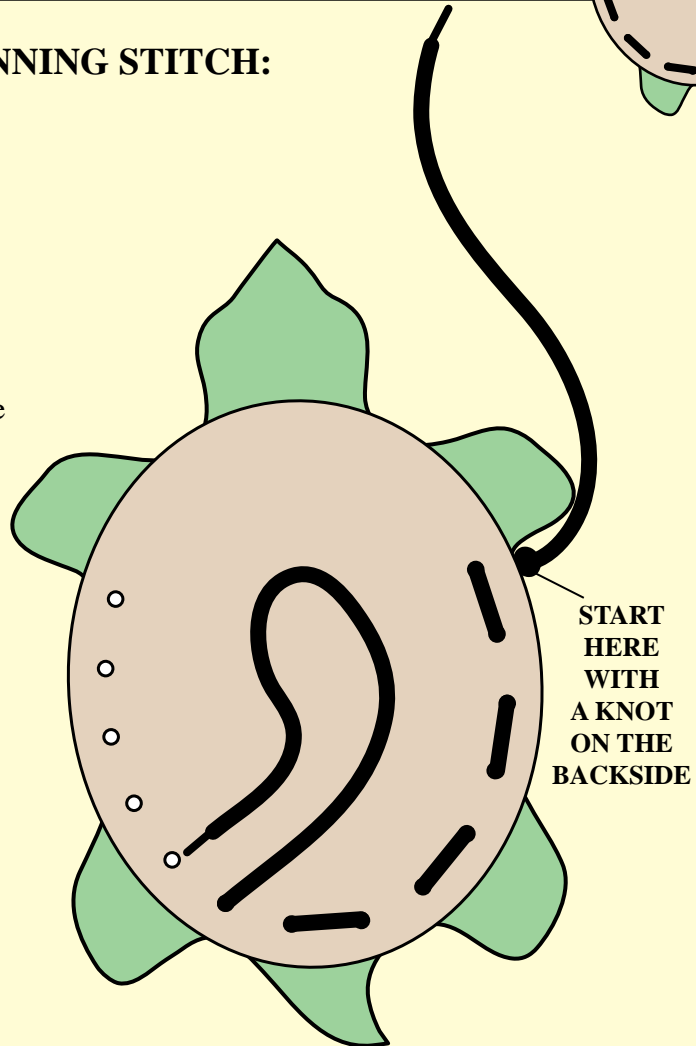


## ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

*Be sure parts are completely dry before assembly.*

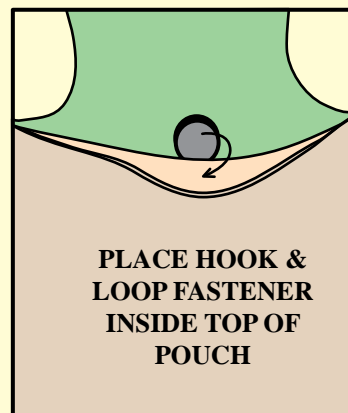
### To Assemble Using The RUNNING STITCH:

- 1) Leave desired length of cord for a necklace or handle (up to 2 ft.) and then tie a knot in the cord.
- 2) Place oval shape over body shape aligning holes.
- 3) Begin stitching through top hole on the backside of the body. Push tip of cord up through first aligned holes.
- 4) Stitch down through the next aligned holes in both parts
- 5) Continue stitching in and out around project to last hole.
- 6) At last hole, tie a knot in cord close to last hole.
- 7) For a neck cord, tie both ends of cord together in a knot.
- 8) Trim off excess cord.



### To Attach HOOK & LOOP FASTENER:

- Peel paper off one side of joined hook & loop parts and position inside the top of the pouch between parts. Press to secure.
- Peel paper off other side of hook & loop.
- Press parts together to secure.



**HINTS:** *Keep cord flat while stitching. Try not to twist cord. To keep cut cord ends from unraveling, put a drop of classroom white glue on ends and let dry.*