Land Art

Land art or earth art is art that is made directly in the landscape, sculpting the land itself into earthworks or making structures in the landscape using natural materials such as rocks, twigs, sand, shells and leaves. You can use these natural materials to create spirals, shapes, mandalas, or sculptures...the possibilities are endless!

All you will need is your imagination and an outdoor space to explore. We’ve included images of some of the most famous land artworks below to inspire you

**Directions:**

- Explore your chosen location. Take a good look at all the different shapes, colours and textures you see.
- Collect materials to create your art. Depending on your location these might include pebbles, small rocks, shells, seaweed, driftwood, leaves, cones, acorns, sticks, dandelions, daisies, and anything else you come across.
- Find an interesting spot to make your art.
- Look at the materials you have collected and let your imagination run wild. There are no rules in land art!
- If you have a camera with you take pictures to record your creations.

American artist Robert Smithson (1938-1973) was a world-renowned land artist known for what he termed his “earthworks,” the most famous of which is his sculpture Spiral Jetty, constructed in 1970 on the shores of the Great Salt Lake near Rozel Point, Utah.

Nancy Holt’s (1938—2014) best-known work, Sun Tunnels, is a series of four huge concrete tunnels laid in an X shape in the desert outside the ghost town of Lucin, Utah. Each tunnel is drilled with small holes laid out in the pattern of constellations through which visitors are invited view the surrounding remote landscape of the Great Basin Desert.

Canadian-born artist and photographer Michael Grab began experimenting with the art of stone balance in 2008 while exploring Colorado’s beautiful Boulder Creek. Using indentations on each rock to form a natural tripod, Grab has since created a number of his breathtaking, gravity-defying works of art across the globe.

San Francisco-based artist Andres Amador creates his beautiful, but entirely ephemeral, earthscapes by painstakingly raking sand into entrancing geometric patterns, often over the course of many hours, before the tide washes them away.