

Butterflies and flowers

Small butterfly

Materials

- Two thin tellin valves for the wings
- Cerith for the body
- Salmon bone for the antennae
- Small tellin valve for the base



Method

Glue the wings on either side of the body – allow the aperture end of the cerith, which represents the head of the butterfly, to protrude slightly. Support the wings with small balls of modelling clay while the glue dries. Glue the body and wings to the base. Place a spot of glue on the head of the butterfly and, using a pair of tweezers, attach short pieces of fish bone to make the antennae.

You can also use carpet shells to make butterfly wings. These are available in a wide variety of colours and they can be used to make lots of different butterflies.



Daisy

Materials

- Five thin tellin valves (all from the same side and all the same colour) for the petals
- Flat winkle for the seedhead
- Sea bream bone for the stem

- Two tusks for the leaves
- Saddle oyster for the base

Method

Place a spot of glue on the tip of a petal, wait until it starts to set and then set it at a slight angle to the seed head. Stick on the other petals in the same way. Glue the stem and leaves to the base. Then, supporting the whole assembly, stick the completed flower head on the stem. Allow to dry for at least twelve hours.



Marigold

Materials

- Six banded wedge valves (all from the same side of the shell) for the petals
- Limpet for the seedhead
- Two tusks for the stem

- Two mussel valves for the leaves
- Banded carpet valve for the base.

Method

Arrange the petals in a star shape, concave side downwards, and glue them together. Make a long stem by gluing the two tusks together. Stick the stem to the base and then glue a leaf on each side. Glue the flower head to the stem and then cover the top with the seedhead.



Clockwise from top: a carpet shell butterfly, a marigold, a daisy and a thin tellin butterfly.