



Print Resources

Hooke, Robert. *Micrographia*. London, 1655. Printed by J. Martyn and J. Allestry for the Royal Society.

A series of observations and drawings made with the aid of magnifying lenses, some on very small things, some on astronomical bodies.

Kemp, Martin. *The Science of Art: Optical Themes in Western Art from Brunelleschi to Sera*. New Haven, Conn., 1990. Yale University Press.

An in-depth look at the development of the geometric theory of perspective in art.

Kohl, MaryAnn F. and Jean Potter. *Science Arts: Discovering Science Through Art Experiences*. Bellingham, Wash., 1993. Bright Ring Publishing.

A resource for teachers and parents that invites children to imagine a world where a fun art project transforms into a science experiment.

Leonard, Mark. *Personal Viewpoints: Thoughts about Paintings Conservation*. Los Angeles, 2003. The J. Paul Getty Museum.

The philosophical and ethical thinking behind paintings conservation is often debated, but the science and art connections are undeniably clear.

Livingstone, Margaret. *Vision and Art: The Biology of Seeing*. New York, 2002. Harry N. Abrams, Inc.

Explanations of the biological processes behind sight in relation to perspective, color, light, and depth.

Strosberg, Eliane. *Art and Science*. New York, 1999. Abbeville Press.

Starting in ancient times, the book travels through architecture, decorative arts, painting, graphic design, and the performing arts giving evidence in support of the connection between art and science.

Visualizations: The Nature Book of Art and Science. Berkeley, CA, 2000. University of California Press.

An overview of some of the major events, discoveries, and persons behind those feats that have taken place throughout the history of science and art.

Ward, Philip. *The Nature of Conservation*. Marina del Rey, CA, 1986. The Getty Conservation Institute.

In the field of conservation, the desire to preserve the heritage of generations past and present and the scientific methodology necessary to accomplish that great feat intermingle and unite.

Young, Jay. *The Art of Science: A Pop-Up Adventure in Art*. Cambridge, MA, 1999. Candlewick.

An interactive journey into the world of art and science that shows the reader pop-up versions of many famous works of art and the art that is produced as a result of scientific discovery.

Web Resources

Amazing Space

<http://amazing-space.stsci.edu/>

The American Institute of Physics

www.aip.org/

The Art Institute of Chicago: Science, Art, and Technology
www.artic.edu/aic/education/sciarttech/

Astronomical Society of the Pacific: Project Astro
www.astrosociety.org/education/astro/project_astro.html

The Biology Project
www.biology.arizona.edu/

California Science Center
www.californiasciencecenter.org/

The Exploratorium
www.exploratorium.edu/

The Getty Conservation Institute
www.getty.edu/conservation/

Museo Galileo
www.museogalileo.it/en/index.html

Molecular Expressions' Microscopy Museum
<http://micro.magnet.fsu.edu/primer/museum/index.html>

Museum of Science, Boston
www.mos.org/

NASA: For Educators
www.nasa.gov/audience/foreducators/index.html

PBS TeacherSource: Science
www.pbs.org/teachersource/sci_tech.htm

The Science Zone
www.thesciencezone.org/

The Sheffield Chemdex
www.chemdex.org/

Smithsonian Education: Science and Technology
http://smithsonianeducation.org/educators/lesson_plans/science_technology.html

TOPS Science
<http://topscience.org/>

The Washington NASA Space Grant Consortium
www.waspacegrant.org/education.html