

The background features a herd of large yaks with thick, shaggy white woolly coats and dark faces. They are wearing colorful, patterned harnesses. In the foreground, a much smaller yak is depicted, wearing a colorful, patterned beanie with a red pom-pom and a white shaggy coat. The scene is set in a light blue, misty or snowy environment with stylized trees.

The Littlest Yak



Yak are quite stocky animals with high, humped shoulders and a broad head. Both males and females have horns, which grow out of the sides of the head and curve upwards halfway along their length. For protection against the extreme cold of Tibet, yaks have a dense undercoat of soft, closely-matted fur, covered by dark brown, long and shaggy hair that almost reaches the ground. The legs are relatively short and have broad hooves that are slightly splayed to aid walking through thick snow. Domestic yak are smaller than wild yak.

The yak is one of the most important domestic animals in Tibet, where it provides transport, meat, milk, fibre for spinning - even its dried dung is used as fuel. In spite of their shaggy, awkward appearance, yaks are excellent, sure-footed climbers.



What do you think the story is trying to tell you?

Why is this important?

First, make the body by shaping a piece of dough into a rough circle.

DO NOT make it too thick.





Next roll two short
sausage shapes.

Your teacher will suggest
the best way to do this.



Next, you need to use the garlic press to create the yak's fur.

You will need to lay these onto your 'body'.
Let some hang down over the legs.

You will need to use the garlic press two or three times to make enough 'fur'.

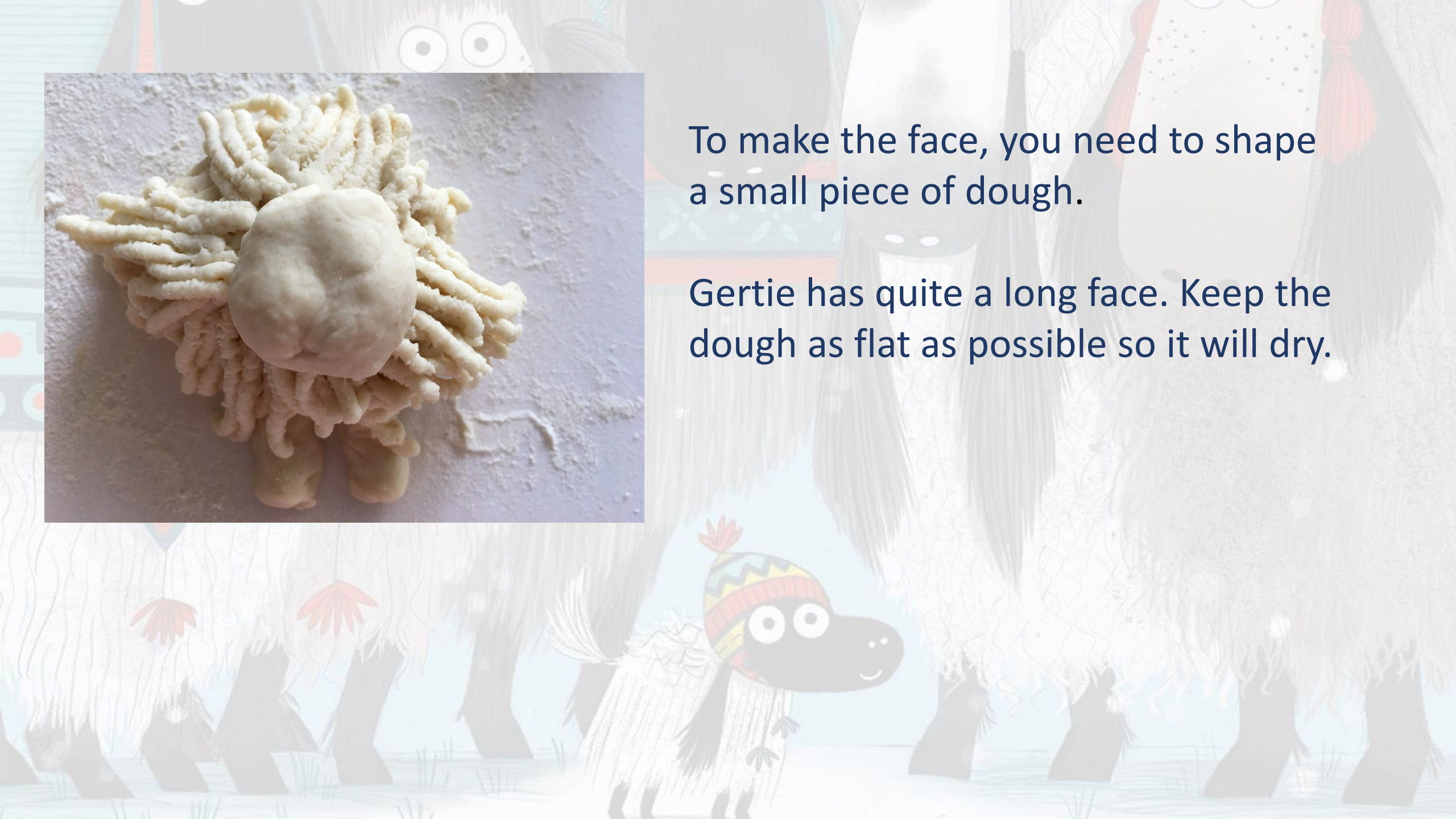






To make the face, you need to shape a small piece of dough.

Gertie has quite a long face. Keep the dough as flat as possible so it will dry.



Add two longish flat pieces for Gertie's ears.



Finally, you need to make a small, flat triangle for Gertie's hat and add a bobble at the top.



Leave to dry,
ready for painting.

