

1/ What is conservation?

2/ What factors contribute to deterioration of artworks?

3/ What techniques are needed to preserve and extend the life of artworks?

4/ What else does a conservator look after?

5/ When is conservation more significant?

6/ What type of gallery emphasis conservation and why?

7/ What are organic materials?

8/ What are inorganic materials?

9/ What do organic materials fall victim to?

10/ How do organic materials become damages?

When an artwork acquires significance either monetarily or culturally.

Public galleries.They are required to preserve works for community.

Made of non-living materials, Stone, glass, ceramics, or metals, which usually considered more durable, but not immune or deterioration).

Direct sunlight, heat dampness, insects, and rough handling.

Environment related damages.

Animal or plant products.
(Leather, fur ivory, wool, feathers, horn, shell, wood, paper, or firers)
(Paper, canvas and textiles)

Control of lighting, temperature, humidity, vermin control, storage, safe presentation to the public, security and safe handling transportation.

Restoration and repair of works of art that are damaged.

excess exposure to light, extreme or frequent fluctuations in relative humidity and temperature, infestation by insects or other pests, and deposits of air pollutants. (dust, smoke or fumes from car exhaust, or cleaning agents.)

It is multi-faceted, but its most essential function is preservation.

