



Notes

5

STUDY OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS

AIM

To be acquainted with the animal world of different species around us and know various form colours, textures, movements of different species.

INTRODUCTION

It is one of the most challenging and exciting learning process of dawning painting. Our world is blessed with various kinds of birds and animal species. Each has their own character, form, colour and movements. The stronger animals like tiger, elephant, horse etc. are very interesting to study due to their muscular structures. On the contrary the birds are of lighter structure and very colourful. The study of birds and animals would help the students to understand different ways to handle colour, pen and ink and pencils. For example the heavy animals would require thicker and bolder handling of lines and colours while the birds should be beautifully treated in softer lines and attractive colours. While painting and drawing it should be kept in mind that the structure of human figures are absolute vertical whereas animal and birds are generally have a combination of verticals and horizontal structure.



OBJECTIVE

On completion of this practical exercise, you will be able to:

- study of different birds and animal species around us;
- identify various form, colours, textures and movements of different species;
- draw and paint animal and bird with proportion.

Animal drawing demands the complete application of drawing skill as the surfaces of their bodies provide many textural problem – horns, fur, feathers etc. Choose the animals that you have learned to recognize; horse, cows, dogs, cats and birds of familiar types.



Notes

It is very difficult to draw a bird from live model, as they are being constantly in motion. Better you use your pet bird or photographs of birds of your choice.

Select a common bird and draw its basic structure with geometric shapes.

Circles and egg-shaped forms are arranged to build the structure.

Step I

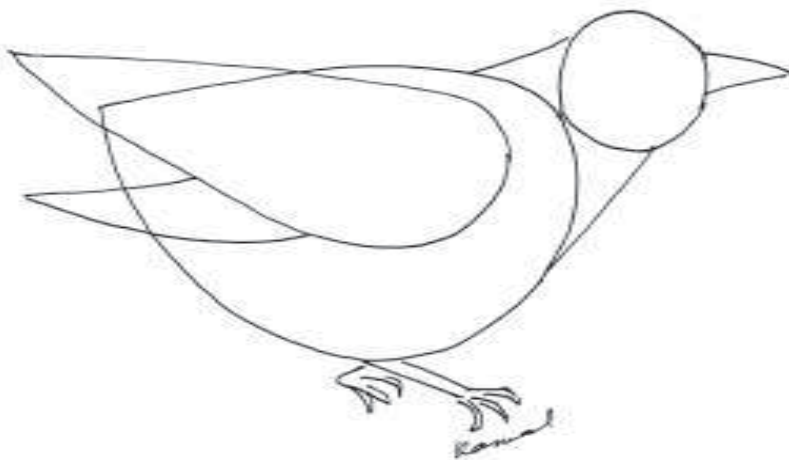


Fig. 1

Draw outlines over this structure and bring out the shape of the bird.

Step II

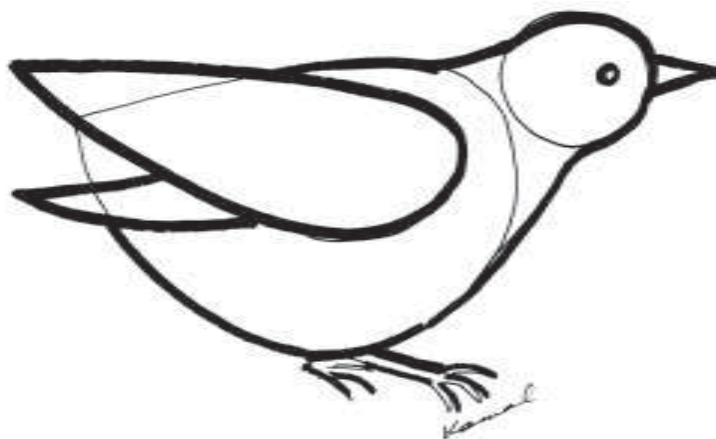


Fig. 2

Use hatching with pen (Gel Black) to give texture of feathers.

Duck is a slow moving bird. Watch it carefully. Basic structure is again egg-shape like most of the birds.

Step III



Fig. 3

Arrange the egg-shaped forms to build the forms of head, neck and torso.

Step I

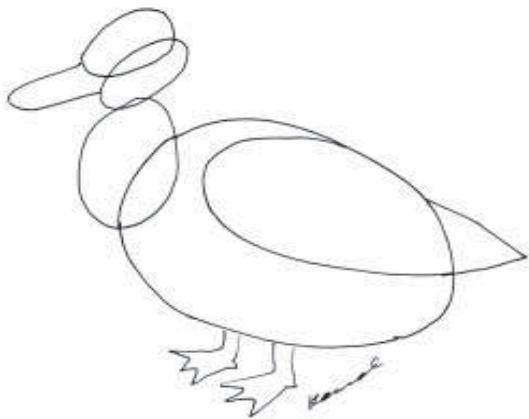


Fig. 4

Draw the outline. Notice the difference of the placement of the shapes from the earlier drawing (Fig. No. 1)

Step II

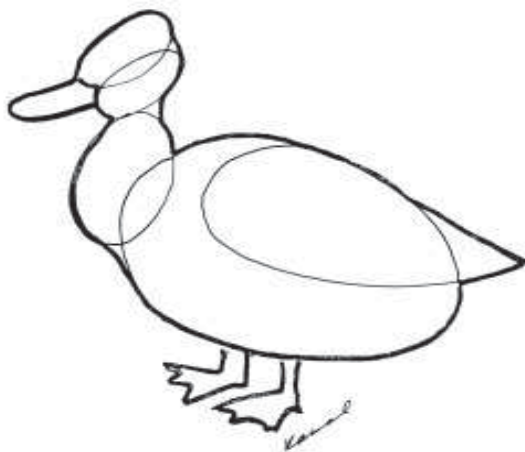


Fig. 5



Notes



Notes

Use colour pencil (green, red, brown, blue and yellow) to complete the drawing.

Step III

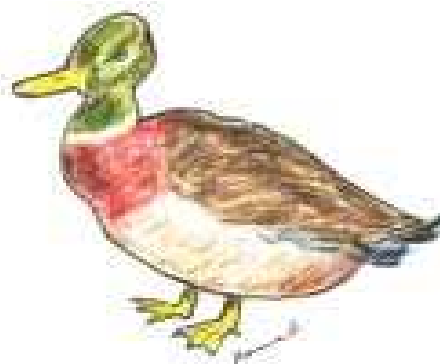


Fig. 6

Our national bird peacock is one of the most colourful birds in the world. Follow the same egg-shape forms for the body except the next, which has long curve lines.

Step I

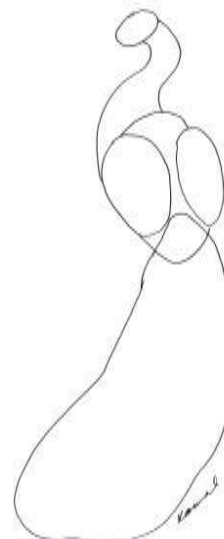


Fig. 7

Define the outlines as it is shown here.

Step II



Fig. 8

Study of Animals of Birds

Colour the peacock with pastel, (light blue, dark blue, green, yellow and brown). You must have seen lot of hens. Some of them are very colourful Choose one of these hens.

Step III



Fig. 9

Use egg-shape basic forms for all the parts of its body. The torso is also of same shape but only the back side is little flat.

Step I

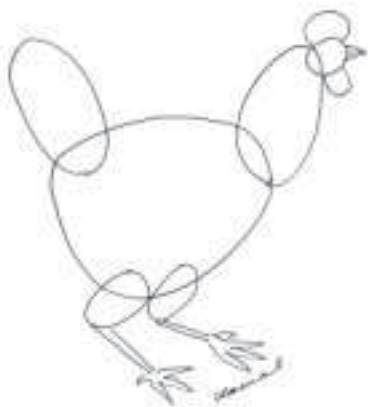


Fig. 10

Draw outline taking care to avoid the front upper leg.

Step II

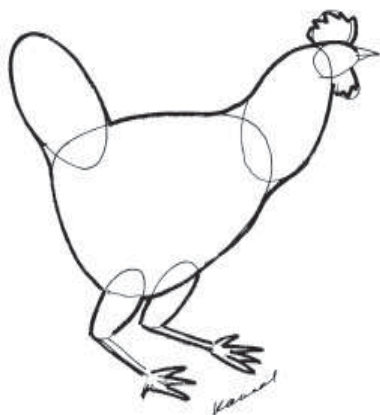


Fig. 11

Practical Guidelines (Secondary Level)



Notes



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You can use poster colours (red, chrome yellow, burnt sienna, and white) First cover the whole body with red. Let it dry completely. Now use thick colour like chrome yellow and white in small strokes to give the texture of features. Add burnt Sienna in some areas for shading. Cover the legs with yellow.

Step III



Fig. 12

Look at a **Kingfisher** bird. It has proportionately large head and long beak.

Use the egg shape again for the body, head and tail. Two triangles for the beak and the space between body and tail.

Step I

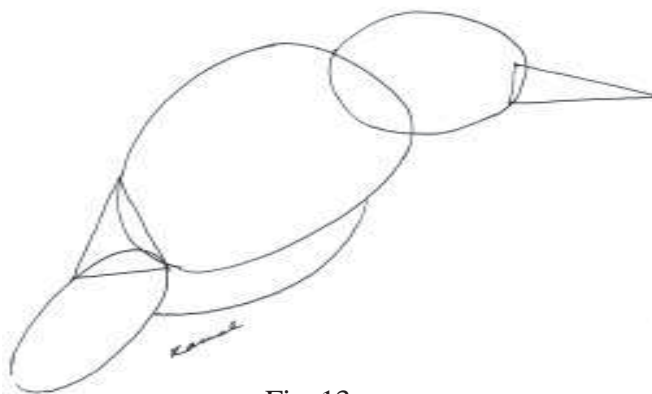


Fig. 13

Draw the outline and then the different forms to give characters of the bird (dot lines)

Step II

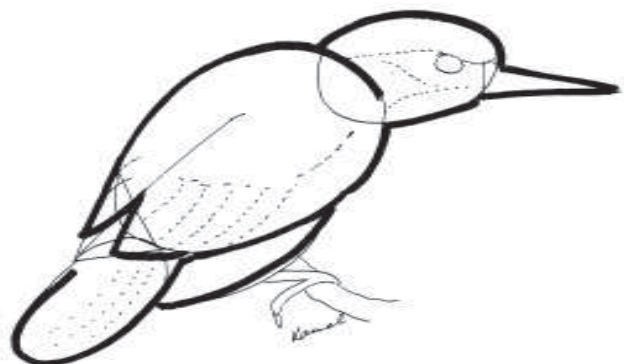


Fig. 14

Study of Animals of Birds

Colour it with transparent water colour (cobalt blue, lemon yellow, Red and black).

Among the animal, dogs are very familiar sight either at home or street.

Step III



Fig. 15

Make line sketch of the dog.

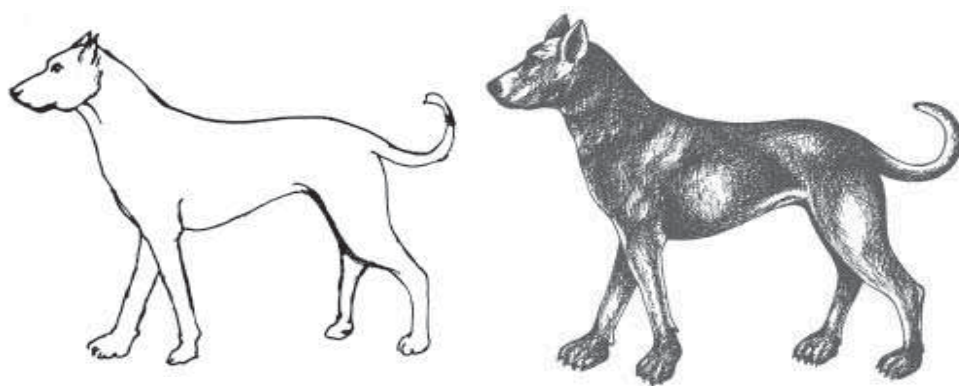


Fig. 16

Use hatching with black gel pen to complete the drawing with light and shade.

Elephant is one of the largest animals with volume. It's basic structure is roundish.

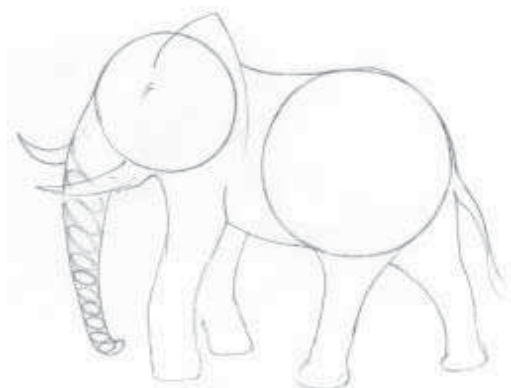


Fig. 17

Practical Guidelines (Secondary Level)



Notes



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Draw the torso and head with circles. Add four legs and the trunk.

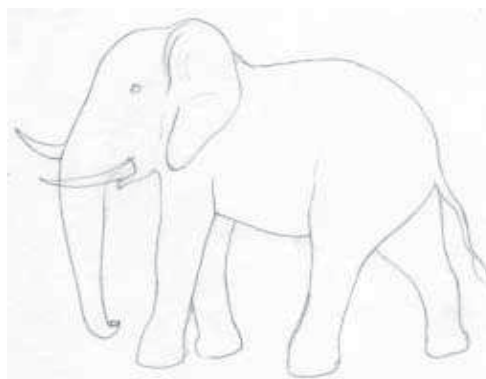


Fig. 18

Colour the drawing with oil pastel colour. Take care to add shades in different parts of the body.

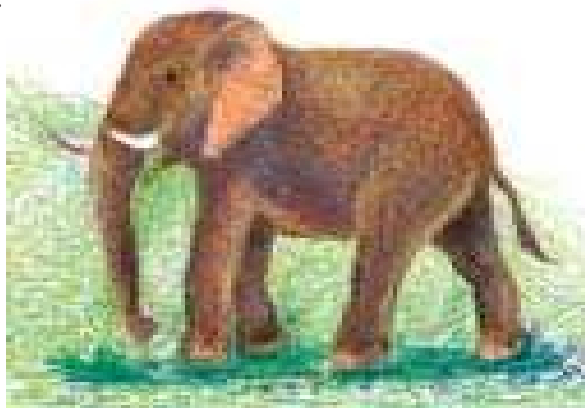


Fig. 19

Note the beautiful pattern on the body of a Giraffe. Capture the image of this animal with 2B pencil.



Fig. 20

Study of Animals of Birds

Tiger is an excellent combination of colour and strength. Use lemon, yellow, brown and crimson water colour. Do not forget to leave paper white for the white areas.



Fig. 21

Exercise

1. Draw the basic structure of a cat using circles and oval shapes.
2. Use colour (pastel or colour pencil) for shading.
3. Observe the basic shapes in birds like, crow, pigeon and hen. Make outlines on these shapes. Colour it with Poster colour.
4. Make a composition with any animals or birds like, cows, pigeons and dogs.
5. Make a copy from some masters painting of Animals or birds.

Practical Guidelines (Secondary Level)

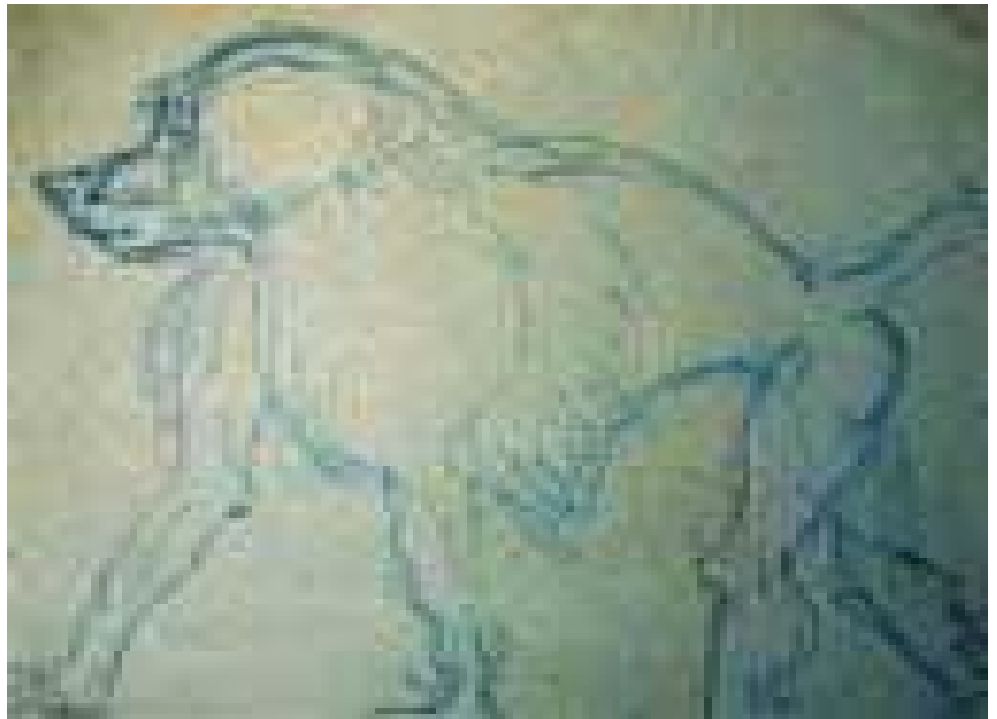


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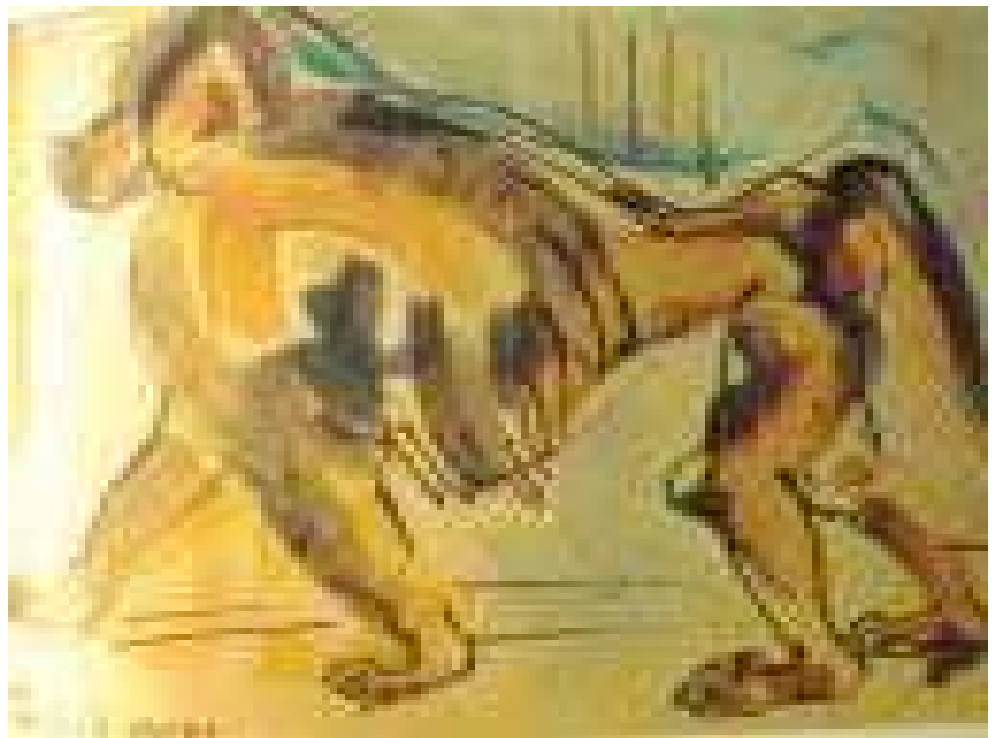


Notes

Step - I



Step - II



Baboon (Water colour)
by Ramkinkar Baij