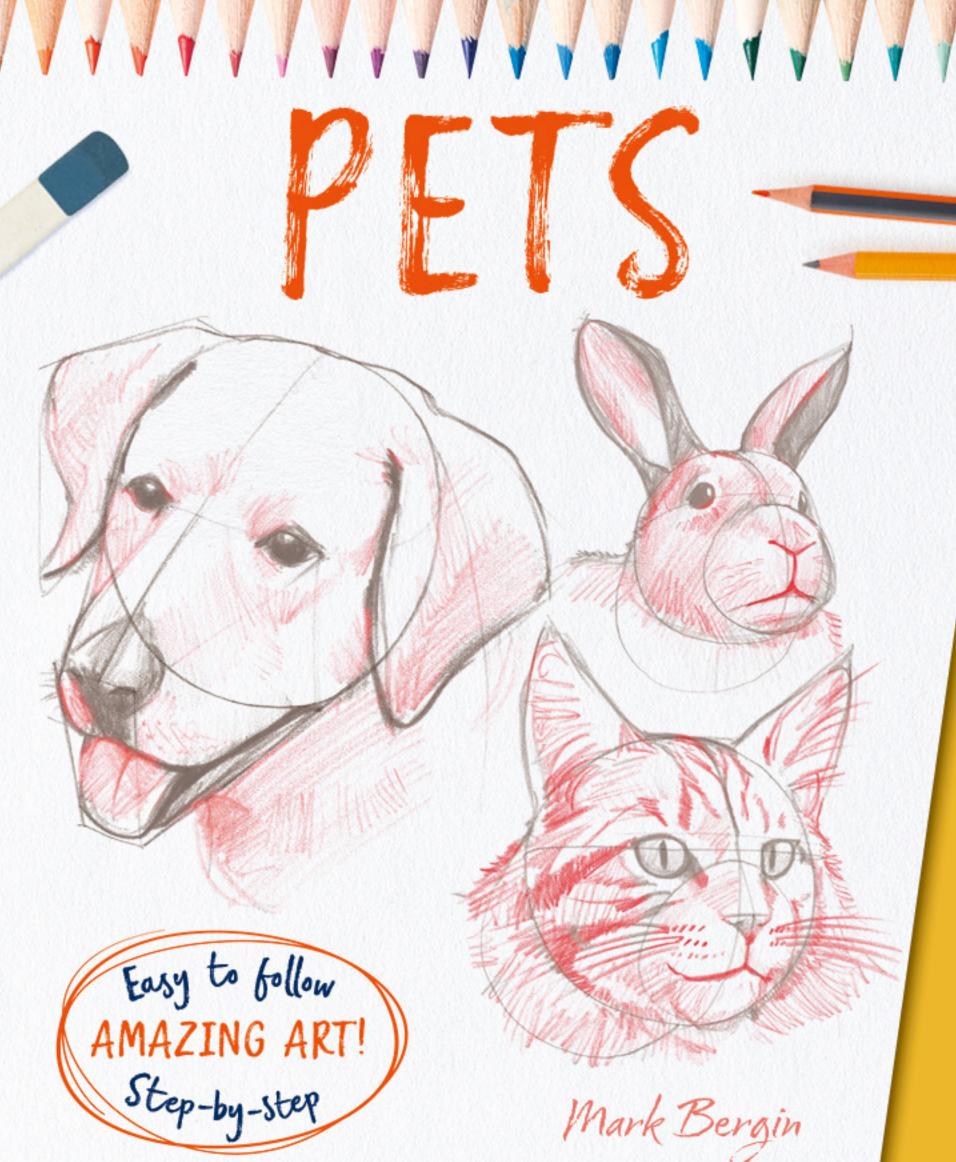
TODRAW



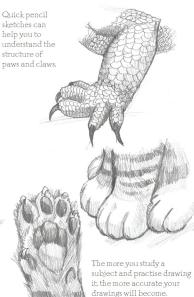
Heads, paws and claws

Pets have many different types of heads, paws and claws. Studying and sketching the detailed features of a pet will help you with your final drawings.



Look for areas where tone should be darker and also for changes of







Try to capture as much detail as you can in your sketches.



Look carefully at the size and shape of the eyes, ears and nose. Note the length of the whiskers.



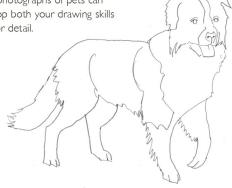
Always consider the light source and add tone to the darker areas.

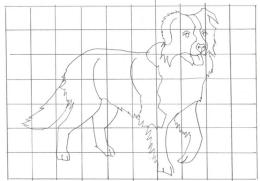


Using photos

Drawing from photographs of pets can help you develop both your drawing skills and your eye for detail.

Make a tracing of a photograph and draw a grid of squares on it.

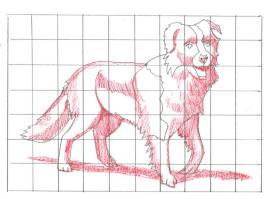




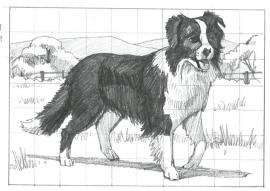
Now take a piece of drawing paper of the same proportions and draw another grid on it, either enlarging or reducing the square's size. You can now copy the shapes from each square of the tracing to the drawing paper, using the grid to guide you.

Light source

To make your drawing look threedimensional, decide which side the light source is coming from, and put in areas of shadow where the light doesn't reach.



Sketch in an overall tone and add surrounding textures to create interest and a sense of movement. Pay attention to the position of your drawing on the paper; this is called composition.

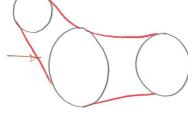


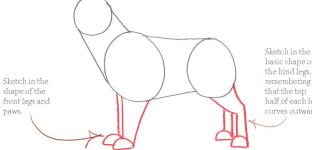
Dogs are often kept as domestic pets but some, like sheepdogs, are used for work.

Draw a circle for the head. Draw two ovals, the larger one for the top of the front legs and the other for the top of the hind legs.

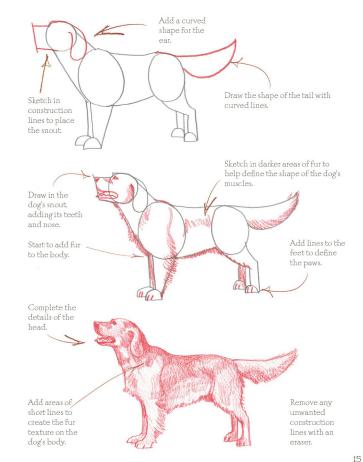


Join the two ovals and the circle with simple lines.





basic shape of the hind legs. remembering that the top half of each leg curves outwards.



paws.

Rabbit

