

Chapter 1 : Drawing Birds Tutorial

The sketches reproduced in this book are taken from seventeen sketchbooks filled by the artist between and Most of the sketches were made at two locations; the island of Anglesey, where Tunnicliffe lived from until his death in , and the country near Macclesfield in Cheshire, where he spent the first twenty-odd years of his life.

Skip to entry content Last time we took a close look at wings, their anatomy, and details. Birds are fascinating, completely unique creatures, and they require a slightly different approach in drawing than the animals we have tackled before. Simple Bird Anatomy It can be hard to believe, but not all dinosaurs became extinct. Skeleton A belongs to a very dinosaurs-looking member of theropods most of them were at least partially feathered! B belongs to Archaeopteryx—another theropod, this time with real wings and the anatomy optimized for flight. And C, finally, is a skeleton of a modern bird chicken, to be exact , with its anatomy even more specialized for flying. Why am I showing you this? Dinosaurs like A, on the other hand, are easier to grasp—they have legs, feet, arms, and hands. Anatomy of birds is well hidden under feathers, but once you think of them as dinosaurs, you should be able to imagine it without problems. For example, look at the jaws of a bird. What we see as a beak is only a part of normal dinosaur jaws. That theropod skeleton is covered with muscles—which we never see. You just need to understand that under all these feathers there is a normal animal with a torso, long neck, thick thigh and calf, and a specialized arm. The body of a bird is simple and bulky, with hips fused with the chest, so you can imagine the whole main body as one element. In the process for optimization for flight birds have lost their long tails. Because of this, the center of mass has been shifted closer to the chest, while the hips still stayed in the back. Feathers are grouped into parts of various functions, and these groups can be often distinctively colored, especially on the head. You can think of it as a cap. It covers back of the neck kind of like long hair. Fine feathers cover this area between the beak and the eye. This is a very distinctive area. It covers the ear, but you can think of it as a cheek. It goes along the lower jaw. Covers the throat, obviously. These fluffy feathers cover the wrist when the wing is folded. This way the bird can put an egg straight under the warm body, covered with the belly feathers on the sides. The long feathers cover the leg above the heel. As the name implies, these feathers cover the base of the tail. Feathers covering the base of the wing. Wings How to Draw a Bird Head Birds are extremely diverse, but their head has a structure universal to all of them. Start with an oval. Some species will be easier to draw with a circle, others with an ellipse. Define the perspective of the skull with some directing lines. Mark the jaw joint on the bottom of the skull. Draw a long curve defined by the bottom of the upper jaw. The beak is wide near the base and narrows toward the tip. Draw the curve of the upper part of the upper jaw, and lead it far to the back of the skull. This will be our guideline for the eyes. Draw the lower jaw now. Now, add the eyes and the nostrils. Once you have all these guidelines, you can put the details in their place. The eyes are round and surrounded with thick skin. Finally, you can add the feathers. The easiest way to achieve a realistic effect quickly is to sketch the areas of feathers. They still need their feet, but they also need them for various purposes depending on the species. Before you draw some species, make sure you know what kind of arrangement they utilize. To draw the feet, start with sticks for legs. Draw a circle on the tip of each stick, and some circles for the ankle. End them with curves for claws. When the ankle bends the tendon automatically drags the toes toward each other. Imagine the toes are wires, and that you slip beads through it toward the base. Now put a bead on the tip of each, right before the claw. Put the rest of the beads in between, following the toe arrangement. The most popular arrangement is anisodactyl, that is counting from the body. Once you have the guidelines, you can cover them with body, creating appropriate bumps around the joints. How to Draw Various Bird Species There are many species of birds, all specialized to their way of living. So many, actually, that it would be impossible to describe them all. Perching Birds Passeriformes This is the biggest group of them all, so we can consider the passerine body a classic bird body. All the songbirds belong here, as well as birds of paradise and ravens. The smaller the bird, the bigger its head in comparison to the body. The long tail makes the whole body seem elongated and slim. The beak is simple, sharp and thick. The eyes are usually dark, and in smaller species they look like shiny beads. The wings follow a clear rhythm; in smaller birds primaries can be almost

indistinguishable from secondaries. Birds of this group, especially the small ones, have very thin and flexible toes, arranged in the anisodactyl fashion. The scales covering their top are elongated between the joints. These feet are optimized for perching. Landfowl Galliformes This order includes all the chicken-like birds—big, heavy, better at scratching the ground than at flying. They have long necks and often oddly shaped tails with the peacock as an extreme example. The beak of these birds is not as smooth as the passerine one, and it may be slightly hooked. The eyes are often bright, gold or orange, though they can be dark as well. The scales make neat overlapping rows. These feet are optimized for scratching. Falcon-like Birds of Prey Falconiformes This is slightly controversial group, because the newest studies suggest that falcons are more related to parrots than to eagles or hawks. The beaks of falcon-like birds are hooked, and they have a special outgrowth around the nostrils. The eyes are located more in front of the face, which is characteristic for predators. Their colors range from golden to brown to almost black in falcons. These birds have impressive talons specialized for catching prey. The toes are thick, covered with rows of big scales on top, and spiky scales on bottom to create more friction. Waterfowl Anseriformes This order includes the birds specialized for swimming. Their bodies are big, but flattened, with short tails and long necks. The beak of these birds is specialized for filtering food from the water. The cheeks are big and round, giving the bird a smiling expression. The eyes have a variety of colors, including blue and red. Wings of these birds are optimized for taking off from the water surface. Swimming birds have webbed feet with quite blunt claws. Their scales are arranged neatly in rows. Owls Strigiformes Owls are specialized for hunting in the night, so they have keen eyes and great sense of hearing. The body is big, rounded, with almost no visible neck. The beak is hooked, like in all birds of prey, but only a tip of it is visible through the feathers. The eyes are huge and placed in the front of the face. Owls have unique wings perfect for silent hunting. Their feathers are wide and rounded. Owls are birds of prey, like eagles and falcons, so they have similar feet. Parrots Psittaciformes Parrots have a smooth body elongated by their long tails. The head is quite big and round. Parrots have a rounded, hooked beak that seems to be a part of the face. Their eyes have a variety of colors, sometimes multiple colors in the same eye! The eyelids have rows of little bumps on the edges, and they can be colored as well.

Chapter 2 : 15+ Bird Drawings - JPG Download

Whether you need to make a quick sketch of a bird or dig into the details of anatomy, Monika Zagrobelna's got you covered.

This one is a simple pencil sketch that requires to be created with a bit of expertise. With rigorous practice, you will be able to make the drawing stand out and allow others would surely appreciate your patience and skills. Watercolor Bird Drawing Source This one is a beautiful set of bird drawing where two birds are happily seated on the branch of a tree. You can use this image for both online and offline usage that may range from designing web flyers to invitation cards. Bird Drawing Have you been searching for innovative bird drawing that can help you create birds on your own? Then you have come to the right place. Download the image today and make this bird with pencils and pastel shades. Sparrow Bird Drawing Source This one is a lovely image of a sparrow seated on the branch of a tree. It is a simple pencil sketch and you would be able to make it rightly by observing the strokes and paying attention to all the details. Bird Drawing Art Source This one is the image of a eagle bird and you would be able to create the drawing with some pencils in varying lead types, an eraser and a plain sheet of paper. Just remember to give bold etches for giving the unique character of the bird. All you will have to do is sit with the set of water colours and draw this cute bird seating on the branch of a full bloomed cherry tree. Kingfisher Bird Drawing This is a black and white drawing of a kingfisher bird that you will be able to draw yourself. In order to save time, you may simply download the free file and use it in all kinds of design projects. It is available for free download and free use. Bird Sketch Drawing Source Drawing this bird may seem difficult for you id you are not properly trained in drawing. If you are not able to create it after repeated attempts, then you may choose to download it and use it for your upcoming design works. Realistic Bird Drawing Art Source Last but not the least, this is the image of two macaw bird fighting with each other. The spectacular colour combination adds to the beauty of the image and you can use it as a brand logo, web flyer or anywhere you want to. The reason it is so important is because the more well-equipped with information you are, it will inspire you to draw better. Take the example of birds. Now the bird-world is abound with innumerable kinds of birds, each with distinct features and attributes. Would make absolute sense for you to know the know-how, correct. In this post, we are sharing with you brilliant pencil artworks and sketches of birds. Watch the pictures or drawings of your favorite bird and start drawing roughly. Sketching in black and white would be a good start, and once you start feeling confident you can move to drawing birds in color. It makes the bird look realistic. They are sure to inspire you to fly high with your pencil strokes!

Chapter 3 : 40 Beautiful Bird Drawings and Art works for your inspiration

The superb colour sketches and accompanying notes of Charles Tunnicliffe - spanning a period of almost thirty years - make this a book to treasure for bird-lovers and wildlife artists alike. Chapters on seabirds, waders, geese, ducks and swans, birds of prey and miscellaneous birds mean that a massive spectrum of birds are portrayed.

Schedule an Event or Class How to Draw Birds Drawing birds is a wonderful way to make yourself look more carefully at nature. Here are some resources that I hope will help you draw birds and understand them more deeply. If you understand bird anatomy you will be better at drawing what you see. I have many blog posts giving step-by-step demonstrations and details about drawing birds see list at right. See the links at the right of your screen. The most important thing you can do to improve your bird drawing and sketching is to start drawing more frequently. Keep your sketching materials handy. Please leave comments and questions and I will expand these resources based on your input. Drawing Birds downloadable PDF worksheet Here is my step by step process to block in the shape of the bird. Teachers may use this page to help their class learn to draw birds. Download high resolution version for printing here: How to draw birds Once you have the basic shaped blocked in you are ready to add details on top of that framework. This is the fun part but do not skip the first steps and jump to drawing the beak and eye. Details without structure will get you nowhere. Start with the basic Shape The most important part of the drawing is getting the basic shape right at the start. Instead of focusing on details at the start of a picture, make light sketch lines to capture the posture, proportions, and angles of your subject. Start your bird sketch by noting the posture of the bird or the angle at which it sits with a single line. Over this, add an oval for a body and then a circle for the head. Then stop and check your proportions. It is easy to change the size of the head early in the drawing. In the animated drawings below, you will notice that I initially drew the head too large. I redrew the head circle smaller after my proportion check so that the birds will not have a head with the proportions of a chickadee. Indicate the locations of eye-beak, tail, leading edge of wing, and legs. Carve in angles where you find them around the head and tail coverts. These angles around the head and tail help break the imprint of the two circles that you used to initially build the bird. Without this, it is easy for your drawings to resemble a snowman. Many artists speed past these important initial steps but time spent at the start will pay off in the end. Look below the surface Underneath the feathers, a bird looks like a plucked chicken. The wing feathers attach to the hand and forearm. Learn to see feather groups Studying bird anatomy will help you draw birds more accurately. These feather groups define the shape and contours of a bird and the patterns on the feathers relate directly to the underlying feather group. This animation shifts between a drawing of a Song Sparrow, its shape without feather patterns, and a diagram emphasizing the feather groups. Birds are shape shifters The feather groups are under individual muscular control and can be fluffed up or moved together. Birds fluff themselves up when they are cold and smooth their feathers when they warm up. Birds also fluff their feathers a part of displays. Please share if you like it!

Chapter 4 : Bird Drawing Images, Stock Photos & Vectors | Shutterstock

Bird illustration Art sketchbook Sketchbook Inspiration Nature sketch Art & Sketches Bird drawings Pencil Drawings Bird sketch Watercolor bird Forward From 'Drawing the Motmot': Marsh Wrens, Canadian River.

Skip to entry content Angels and demons, dragons and griffins, they all have one thing in common—they have wings and they can fly. How are wings constructed? How do they work? How to draw all these feathers and the membrane? How to make the creature really fly, and not just flap its wings chaotically? The similarities between them are very important to understand, because a wing is nothing else but a specialized arm with feathers sticking from it. They have the same joints, so you can simulate a movement of a wing by moving your arms. Why am I talking about it? Keep it in mind when designing winged creatures. They seem to go to an opposite direction as well, enveloping the elbow and turning towards the body at that point. The number of these feathers depend on the length of the wing. When wings are being folded, the feathers overlap each other following a rhythm of folding. When the bird keeps its wings close to the body, primaries are hidden under secondaries. Both primaries and secondaries are covered with greater coverts. Each side of wing has its own layer of them, so this area will stay dark, even when the wing is backlit. Just like a normal thumb, alula can move, though not very much. It can be helpful in some precise maneuvers. The shoulder and the wrist are connected with a tendon, and the whole area here is covered with skin. A lot of tiny feathers are attached to this skin: On top of the wing median secondary coverts can also be found, but you can make them a part of lesser coverts in your drawing. On the underside of the wing these feathers are very soft and almost non-distinguishable. You can sketch them quickly, leaving only a suggestion of feathers. They grow from the armpit area. Start by sketching a line that will define the front edge of the wing. This will let you create a basic pose for the wings without caring about the bones yet. Now you can add the arm and the forearm. Now draw the longest primary feather. Outline the edge of the primaries, as if they got shorter when getting close to the tip of the finger. Draw the length of the secondaries at the elbow. Make it facing the body. Outline the secondaries, along with this characteristic rounding near the body. Time for the actual feathers. First the primaries—then the secondaries. Notice the characteristic rhythm! Finally, cover the feathers with the greater and lesser coverts, and add the alula. The wing is fully constructed! Now you just need to draw the actual feathers on this base. Start drawing the closest to the body on the upperwing, and the farthest from it on the underwing. They should make neat rows together. Secondaries can be drawn the same way. Slotted feathers can be drawn by following the rhythm—and then adding long, narrow tips to a part of the feathers. The wing is done! Zero anatomy—no arm, forearm and hand can be found. The wing is simply glued to the body with one point. The feathers are all sharply pointed. The last feather is the longest, which would hurt the maneuverability. If you want to draw wings in all poses from imagination, you need to understand the whole process of flying and how wings make it possible. Looking at a photo of a flying bird as a reference is only a temporary solution, and memorizing a few poses will limit your creativity as well. The best way to understand the rules of flight is to create your own animation, step by step, to see exactly how the wing moves and changes shape in the process. How to create your own animation? Choose a resolution, a low frame rate, and 11 for the Number of frames. You can adjust the start frame 1 and end frame 2 of your animation, as well as the overall number of frames 3. You can add a new frame by clicking this button 4. You can see a ghost of previous 5 and later 6 frames to keep your animation smooth. You can also decide how many ghosts you want to see by changing the numbers next to the buttons. You can play the animation by pressing this button 7 or pressing Enter. Feel free to choose any of them for your animation. Flight is all about pushing the air down, so this is where we start. The wings are straightened and flat, ready to begin the downstroke phase. All the feathers make a continuous surface without any gaps. The wings are pushing the air down—lower and lower—until they become completely flat on the level of the body. This was the easy part. Now the deep downstroke begins. The bird moves the wings down and forward! This must be done fast, because the bird is actually falling a little during the upstroke. This is the part where individual primary feathers can be spread as well—additional gaps help! Notice how the wings are kept as close to the

body as possible. The wings are being unfolded part by part—first secondaries go to their straightened position, then primaries. Finally, the primaries are straightened as well and the bird is ready for another downstroke! Smaller wings will flap faster, with more extreme positions deep down, far up, folded close to the body, but they will also require less pushing forward. Big wings push more strongly forward, but they also have less extreme positions during the process. Now you know the theory behind the bird wings, but theory is not enough! Take your time to test what you have learned by drawing simplified wings from many different references. There are three exercises you can try here: Create a montage of many references, lower their opacity, and draw on top of them. Look at a reference and try to draw the same pose using simplified wings. Look at a reference, hide it, and draw the pose from memory. Then check the reference once again to see what you got right and what wrong. Their wings are actually elongated fingers with a membrane in between. The membrane is also connected to the hind limb, so that it can be actively stretched. The chest of a bat is also similar to a human chest. In opposition to birds, bat can flap their wings by moving whole shoulders, not only arms notice the clavicles and their potential range of motion. The membrane is one piece of skin, but for our purposes we can distinguish special areas of stretching. Start with the edge of the wing and end it with a thumb. This will let you define the general position of the wing. Create a long triangle to draw the whole arm. Now draw the fingers, part by part: This part is the thinnest and the most flexible. Finish the outline of the membrane. Notice the gentle arcs between the fingers. Finish the drawing by adding the details. However, after this tutorial you should already know that wings are not just a decoration—they have a certain function and their shape reflects that function. The wings is glued to the body with one point. The arm is too heavily muscled, killing the air resistance. The membrane is deeply cut, which lowers its surface. If you want more control over the base of the wing, a simple spike coming from the shoulder would be a better idea. The fingers are thicker than necessary, making the wing needlessly heavy and rigid. How to Animate a Flying Bat and Draw Wings in Motion Bird or bat, their flight is still about pushing the air, and the whole process looks pretty similar. Also, while birds flap with their whole arms, bats flap with their fingers instead.

Chapter 5 : Sketchbook (A) of Birds: Charles Tunnicliffe: racedaydvl.com: Books

A Sketchbook of Birds gives us fascinating insight into the private world of a great draftsman whose artistic talents were complemented by his profound dedication to nature. Color plates. Oversize-extra postage may be requested.

There are only a few common themes even children often attempt to draw almost instinctively. Bird is among them. On the other hand an entirely different thing is if you attempt to draw a real bird or to make a real bird drawing from photo, which you want to draw realistic. There you simply should be as exact as possible and capture every important feature. Please do not watch the feather layer or similar details - yet. Simply see how big is the head in comparison to the trunk, how long is the tail and, that the beak is directed slightly upward. Every bird "as we all perceive it" has a beak, a head, a trunk body, two legs and a tail. I used to start to draw birds from the head, while at the same time intensely observing the proportions of both; head and trunk. These two body parts must be in good balance when you draw a bird from the very rough beginning if you want to be satisfied with your finalized drawing. Nevertheless, it is very difficult to say which way is the correct one to start with. It is individual and it also depends on your drawing skill level. I would say, also try to use your intuition a little, because drawing is a creative activity and you often cannot make it simply by following a prescribed manual. Every bird has different body proportions. For instance, kingfisher, that small tiny cute creature has the beak almost the same size as its body. In such case you should pay special attention to the size and shape of the beak because it is one of the main features on your bird drawing. When you draw a bird always keep in mind that bird, in fact, is a small living airplane. As always, use tilted pencil, loose grip and your lines will be much stable and exact. At this stage, the drawing "sketching, is still very rough so make as many pencil lines as necessary. Add the tail, mark out the wings " just approximately, outline the beak and draw the legs. While drawing and sketching these basic body parts, always keep your eye on the good balance and proportions of the entire drawing. At this stage you have a basic body outline of a bird. If possible start from the head, which naturally leads you to draw the beak. Note, that the eye is closer to the beak, so outline the eye first only by a weak pencil line, very gently. The tail consists of several long feathers assembled into a fan-like shape and it actually looks like feathers piled up on each other. Simple; I like Kingfisher. Besides, Kingfisher is also an excellent and easy exercise of how to draw a bird. Both the head and the trunk are ellipses. You can also notice that the back curve continues directly to the beak. It is "of course " an imaginary line, but it helps a lot to create balance and capture the best proportions. When you draw a bird you need to seriously capture 2 basic body volumes as accurate as possible in the beginning. Those are the head and the trunk. Observe how each part on the body is of different color. The belly is of orange color. The back and the wings are blue. The throat area and area below cheeks is white. The head is blue in general. Divide these areas. Please make a special attention when you draw the eye. Notice how close the eye actually is to the beak. It almost touches it. Almost every bird has the eye very close to the beak. But when we draw birds out of our heads without seeing one we tend to draw the eye in the middle of the head and wondering why this bird looks so unnatural. Draw it in details if possible. Work out the beak as best as you can. These weak lines will serve you as important guidelines when you draw a bird in color pencils or other medium. Make sure you have the eye done right. Notice that the eye is darkest in the middle. There are two small light reflection spots on the upper side of the eye. Draw them, I mean use your pencil-shaped eraser or kneaded eraser and make those highlight spots there. Those light spots will make the bird look very realistic. The reason I started with orange colored body parts is that those are the easiest to color. Blue colored feathers need a little detailed work. So work out the orange color first. Some parts are darker orange and some are very light. I would recommend coloring all in the same intensity without pushing the pencil. Just blunt light blue color. Mind however, that you make the pencil strokes in the same direction as the feathers " simultaneously. That will create a natural realistic look. Now they are acceptable but we shall work them out later. But only a little. They are combined with darker spots. These spots are an effect of layers of the feathers. I used two color pencils to create the best possible look of the beak. Leave the bright line in the middle of the beak and try to make the shades on the beak looking as natural as possible. On the back, you can occasionally use also orange.

DOWNLOAD PDF SKETCHBOOK OF BIRDS

The green color actually is there, but very weak. The background color should come as the last “ if you draw on white paper. Good idea is to draw on colored paper from the beginning. I put this moss green background so that the white part on the throat will also be visible better.

Chapter 6 : How to Draw and Animate Wings: Birds, Bats, and More - Autodesk SketchBook

Hi guys! Im back with another sketchbook project - this time featuring one of my favorite subjects BIRDS! Each pack comes with a 24 page colour A5 zine full of observation drawings and fantasy bird characters alike.

I receive a small commission if you buy via my links -- at no extra cost to you. My Bird Drawings Each artist uses a different method to draw. In my early drawing days, it took me three attempts to produce this pelican drawing. It was a great learning experience so when you have the time, practice this repetitive action and you come to know what to look for when comparing a reference picture to your sketch. Here is a busy woodpecker making a hole for his nest in a dead tree. He thoughtfully uses the wood chips for lining. There are lots of different types of nests for every bird variety. I was able to complete this sketch in my first year of being a hobby artist. It is amazing what such an accomplishment does for your self confidence! This drawing of a swan is very basic and perfect for beginner artist practice. The water and reflection are simple pencil marks that tell a story and make the image more credible. Swans are graceful waterbirds and their long neck comes in handy for them to feed on underwater plants. See how you go copying this swan by simple observation. For some assistance, just mark the height and width on your paper. I have every confidence you can produce good bird drawings. Most of these I drew while sitting in a comfortable lounge chair with a sketchbook on my lap. I hope you are getting a good collection together as well. I really like this seagull drawing, I used stippling for extra effect and it only took a short time to produce. Every drawing you complete provides a benefit to you, regardless of whether you are aware of that fact, or not. Honestly, seeing is believing! I never tire of looking at my drawings and being in complete awe that I actually produced that image. I wish the same experience for you. Click a link below to view various bird illustrations:

Chapter 7 : Bird Sketch Stock Photos. Royalty Free Bird Sketch Images

Bird Drawings: You can draw a bird better, if you get to know them racedaydvl.com way to improve your bird art is to practice sketching often, remember the saying, "Practice makes things perfect". Start sketching roughly and as you progress, start detailing to prepare your special bird art.

Chapter 8 : Popular Bird Drawings

First Edition. Unpaginated. Signed by the author. Illustrated dust jacket over white cloth boards with blue lettering and decoration. Signed by author and dedicated to 'Mrs Harris, England'.

Chapter 9 : Flying Bird Sketch Images, Stock Photos & Vectors | Shutterstock

In opposition to birds, bat can flap their wings by moving whole shoulders, not only arms (notice the clavicles and their potential range of motion). The membrane is one piece of skin, but for our purposes we can distinguish special areas of stretching.