

## BONUS CONTENT!

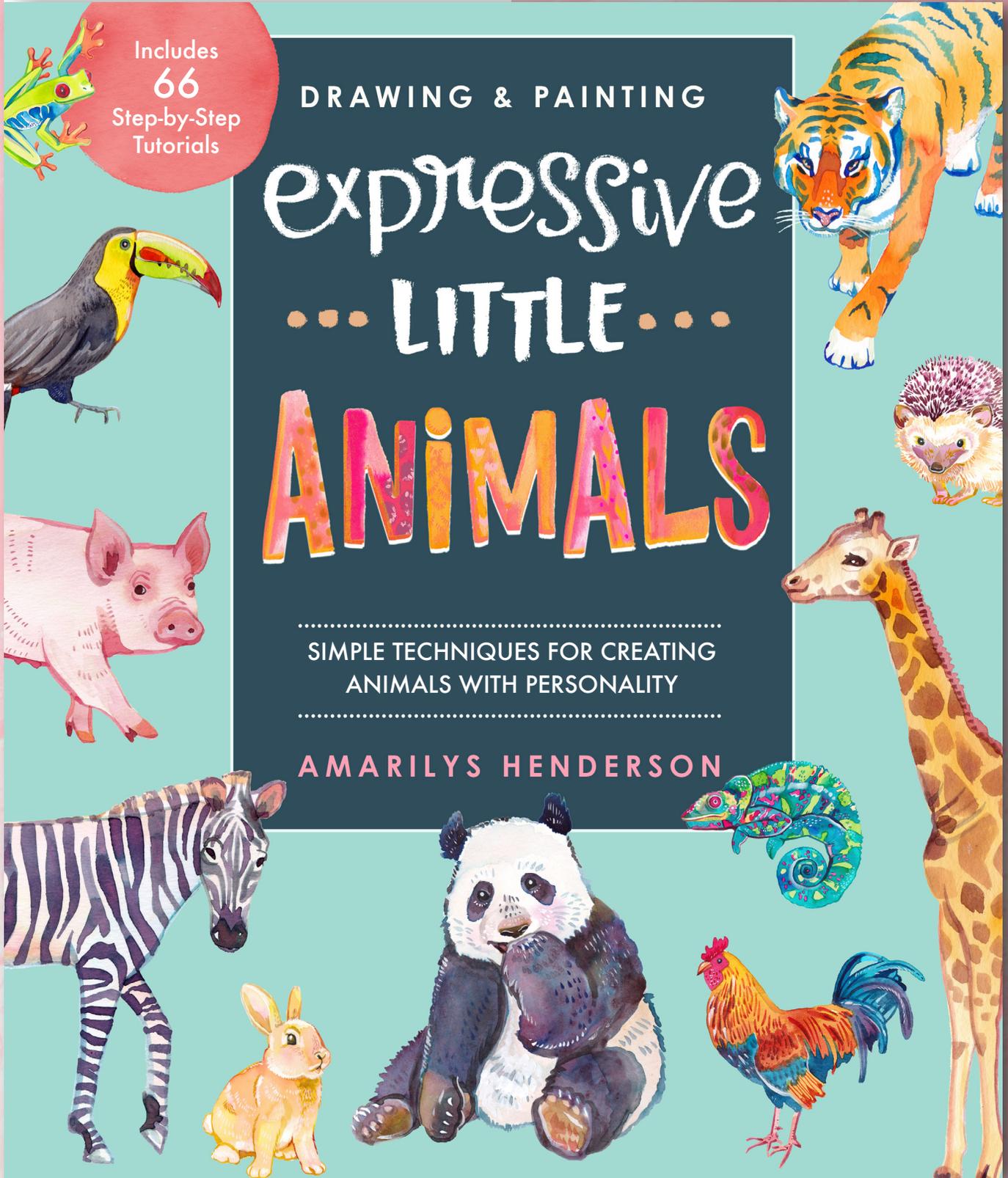
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Learn to Draw and Paint **Familiar Friends**  
Beagle • Tabby Kitten • Hamster

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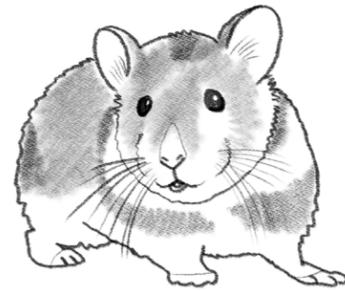
**AMARILYS HENDERSON**

# FAMILIAR FRIENDS

Pets have a special place in our hearts. Anything with special emotion attached to it can make it both desirable and painfully intimidating to draw or paint. The three pet friends featured in this section are furry, fun, and can find their way to your heart through your pencil or paintbrush.

## FAMILIAR FRIENDS HIGHLIGHTS

- » **CUTE SNOOTS.** While the configurations of these animals' snouts are similar, their noses vary in size.
- » **RELAYING STRIPES.** Learn how to paint stripes in a subtle way.
- » **STARK SPOTS.** Spots can sometimes read as objects rather than as coloration, particularly when they're a stark, dark color.



Hamster

Tabby Kitten

Beagle

## DRAWING

Although they all walk on four legs and can live in our homes, the animals featured in this section have different proportions, and their snouts and ears vary in size and curvature. Let's look at how the underlying shapes of each are drawn.

### Draw the Hamster

- 1 The lines for the hamster are often jagged to show texture. Create radiating half-circles to outline the face and snout.
- 2 Large, dark eyes angle upward and inward. Lightly draw the fleshy nose as a teardrop shape with a small mouth stemming from it.
- 3 Big ears are drawn like two rainbow arches, each with one line extending down into the head.
- 4 Draw two parentheses to outline the body as well as a small line between the front legs.
- 5 Draw his legs and toes. Begin with the legs, each extending from the body. Then show his fleshy toes with curved edges.
- 6 Shade the top half of the body lightly. Avoid the snout, ears, and some of his bearded fluff.
- 7 Apply a second, darker shade to create stripes on the top of and surrounding the head.
- 8 Add thin lines for the whiskers and the fluff in the ears.
- 9 The finished hamster.

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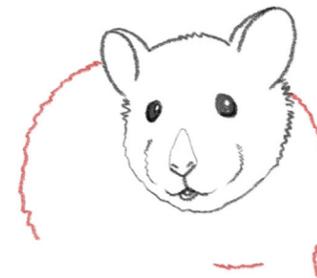
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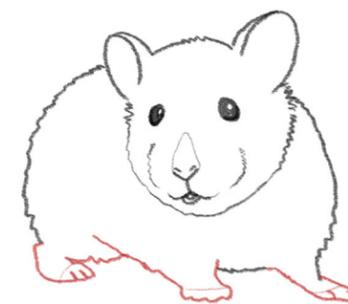
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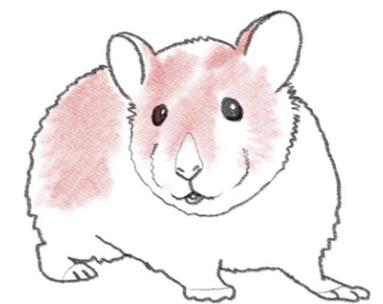
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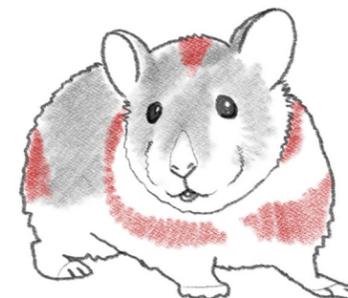
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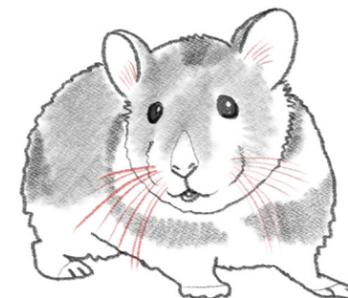
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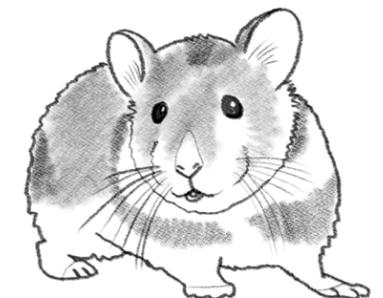
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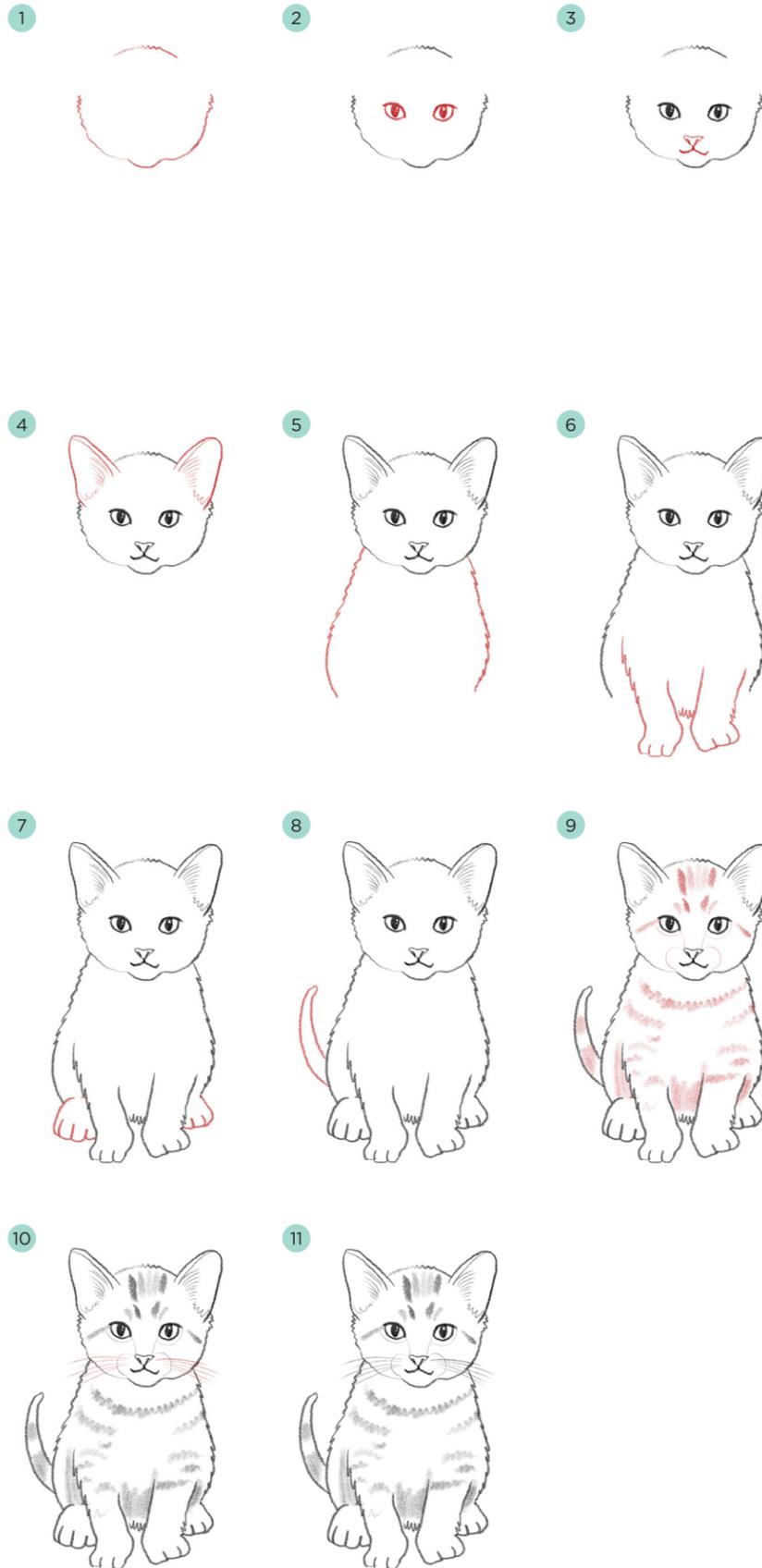


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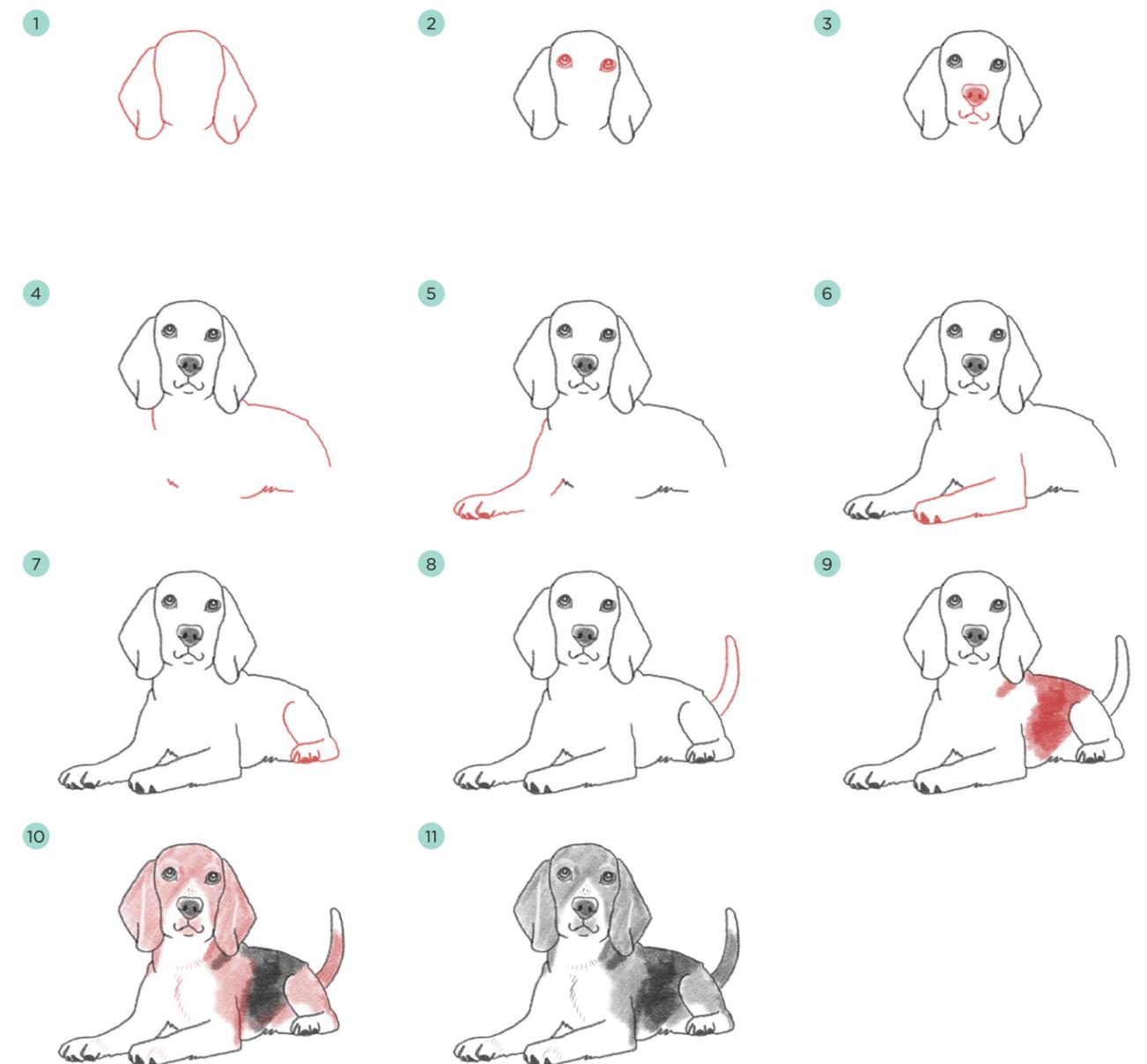
## Draw the Tabby Kitten

- 1 Draw the kitten's round face with a little bump at the chin and a couple of gaps where the ears will go.
- 2 The trademark eyes are rounded almonds with dark, leaf-like shapes within.
- 3 A small triangle makes up the nose. Angled slopes branch out from either side below it to form the mouth.
- 4 This kitten's ears are mostly pointy and quite large—about half the size of its face! Add fluffy hairs sprouting within.
- 5 Draw the sides of the body as two long lines, sloping towards the bottom.
- 6 Draw the kitten's front legs, one at a time. Make jagged lines angled downward to imply fur.
- 7 The hind legs are folded, hiding behind the front legs, so only the paws are visible.
- 8 Draw a skinny, inquisitive tail.
- 9 Stripes are added by lightly shading in a zigzag pattern that wraps around the body. Notice the face markings.
- 10 Draw long, thin whiskers that extend beyond the outer edges of the face.
- 11 The finished kitten.



## Draw the Beagle

- 1 Begin by drawing the dog's oval face. The floppy ears resemble triangles facing inward. Add a small crease line where the ears flop.
- 2 Draw the dark, round eyes high up on the head.
- 3 The snout includes a very large, dark nose with a smile stemming from it. Hint at a bottom lip.
- 4 Follow the line of the dog's backbone horizontally, then slope down dramatically. Draw a bit of the tummy and neck.
- 5 The extended right paw slopes down and lays flat. Draw the outer shape and then add a few lines to show his toes.
- 6 The left front leg could be compared to a popsicle shape. Add a vertical line upward at the elbow.
- 7 For the hind leg, create a cane-shaped curve where it curls into his hip. Add the nubby shapes of the paw.
- 8 No puppy is complete without a tail to wag! The tip of the tail aligns with the nose.
- 9 Tilt your pencil and apply pressure to add a dark shaded area for a spot along the back.
- 10 Use a similar technique, but with less pressure, to apply medium-dark spots. This tone covers most of the body.
- 11 The finished beagle.



## PAINTING

Though our familiar friends are painted in largely neutral colors, each incorporates brights. The hamster's browns have a yellow-green undertone, the white of the beagle's chest is a warm, iridescent pink, and the ginger tabby kitten features bright yellow and orange.

### Paint the Hamster

Very furry and very chubby, these round balls of fun can be seen as tricky or easy. I prefer to approach a new challenge with a sense of ease. The key is to differentiate the chubby folds of fur with a few different colors and values.

### COLORS

- Dr. Ph. Martin's Radiant Concentrated Watercolor: 26B Golden Brown and 13A Saddle Brown
- Talens Ecoline Liquid Watercolor: Pastel Rose 390
- Mijello Mission Gold Watercolor: Vandyke Brown and Red Brown
- Dr. Ph. Martin's Pen White

### MINGLING BROWNS

- 1 The first phase of painting is a wet one, letting the colors blend with each other in a way that gives the viewer a sense of order in chaos. The way to have both is by working wet on wet: Form a puddle with a brush loaded with water, then drop full color into it. Steer the color to stay within your chosen areas, such as the dark brown patches on the hamster's top and sides. Painting wet watercolor into a wet surface means we won't be left with harsh lines, but rather blurred ones—a delightful virtue of watercolor (A).
- 2 To create the distinctive furry spots under the chin and into the chest, make markings that mimic the shape and size of the hairs. Make short strokes with your loaded brush, working in rows as the folds of the hamster's skin create horizontal ripples of fur (B).
- 3 Paint a touch of light pink on the toes and nose, just enough to show some color (C).



### THE HAMSTER'S FORM

Our hamster will take form now, with all his body parts filled in with color. As you paint water into the ears, flick your brush tip inward towards the center of the head, creating a jagged line. The areas left white within the ear will appear to be the cute fuzz that lines them (and keeps them clear)! Fill the eyes with color, leaving a tiny dot of the white of the paper as a glint. Outline the toes with a warm, reddish brown (D).

### FUN CHARACTERISTICS

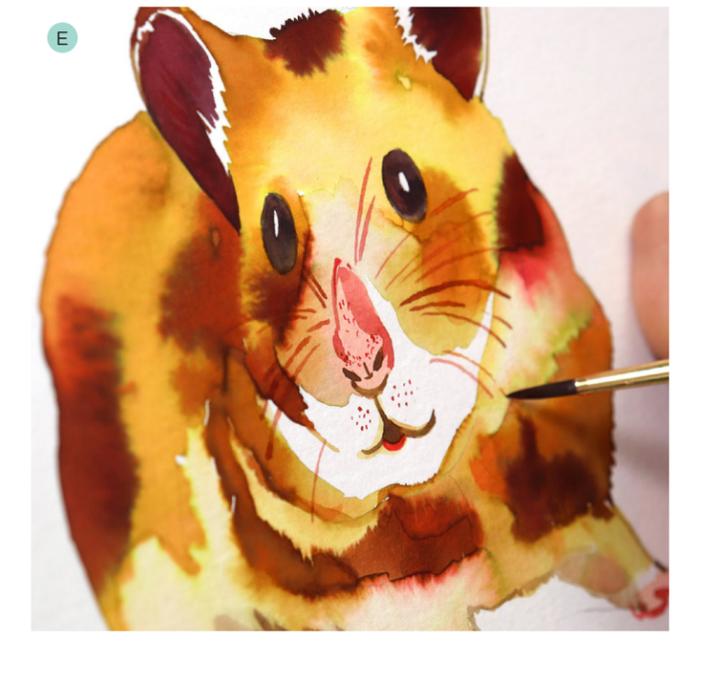
- 1 Use a small brush to create some definition, beginning with a bit of dark red around the nose. Focusing only on the darkest shadows, paint only hints of the sides of the nose. Add dots, whiskers, and even a little mouth using a simple W shape with the same color, and perhaps going darker if you want (E).



- 2 Place small dashes of varying light and dark browns along the fur in a pattern of rows, radiating around the hamster's large head. These hints of fur will appear to fan out as they show how this little guy has a few folds of chubby fat under that fur (F).

### A TOUCH OF WHITE

Nothing says furry animal like touches of white ear fur, whiskers, and a few dashes of sheen on dark areas of fur. This is also a great time to add a last hint of definition, as I did on the left side of the hamster's face, which was blending into his body. The nose looks a little wet with a touch of white, and his upper lip looks a little bit furrrier with the same treatment too (G).



## Paint the Tabby Kitten

Call it yellow, orange, or sandy, the tabby cat is a common favorite—so much so that my family has one!

### COLORS

- Dr. Ph. Martin's Radiant Concentrated Watercolor: 2A Orange, 55D Tiger Yellow, 17B Tangerine, 26B Golden Brown, 12A Juniper Green, 13A Saddle Brown
- Dr. Ph. Martin's Pen White

### WATERY FIRST LAYER

- 1 Begin the base layer with a combination of two colors: a light yellow and an orange. We can be loose and let the paints bleed so the colors intermingle. Paint the silhouette of your kitten with water, then drop in color from a painting well with your brush. Avoid areas you'd like to keep white, such as around the eyes, mouth, and feet.
- 2 Paint the ears and nose with a light pink. When painting the insides of the ears, swoop the brush from the center of the ear to the center outer corners. These brushmarks serve as a hint to the white fur hairs that line the inner ear.

### PLACING STRIPES, FILLING EYES

Adding stripes is fun—a collection of well-placed zigzag lines will do the trick! Notice the markings of the cat have a V shape rippling around the eyes. Line the eyes and add stripes on the body with a darker version of orange. Don't worry about adding detail to the tummy, as it recedes into a less-defined area of fur. Paint the eyes with green, blue, gray, or even amber. Avoid the black iris and a small area for the magical twinkle of the eyes (C).



### HANDLING WHITE AREAS

- 1 White is considered the trickiest color in watercolor. It's what we don't touch on the paper—the white of the paper—but it often calls for a transitional color where shadows fall and outlines need to be made. For this, you'll need a light gray. Rather than watering down black, I like to use colored grays. These could be a warm gray that hints towards brown, or a cool gray that leans blue. The best way to find your optimal shade of neutral is by mixing the colors you've already used in a painting. In this case, I mixed orange and the blue-green I used for the eyes to create a blueish gray that can be used to add shadows around the kitten's white chin, draw lines of fur in his ears, and to define his paws.
- 2 Use a bit of light brown to help define some of the kitten's edges while adding hints of fur with a collection of vertical dashes. Use shorter lines for the coat and longer lines towards the belly. Use a darker brown color for the shadows gathered between his two front paws (D).
- 3 What would a cat be without cat eyes? With your darkest shade, a black or a mix of all the colors used so far, place the iris of the kitten's eyes as well as a hint of a line along the upper eyelid.
- 4 Place any other small hints of your darkest darks in the paws, on the bottom belly, nostrils, and mouth opening. Use these darks sparingly and build up as needed (E).



E



### FINAL TOUCHES OF WHITE

Never underestimate the power of white! Though used sparingly, these little hints of opaque white add realistic sparkle to your animal. A twinkle in his eye, a few hairs in the ears, highlights of fur on his coat and especially delightful whiskers bring this kitten to life (F).

F



## Paint the Beagle

Marked with three colors on his coat and floppy ears, this puppy is a classic, fun choice to paint. The challenge with this pup is painting the white areas. I'm excited to share my trick with you for a not-so-boring approach to white in watercolor.

### COLORS

- Dr. Ph. Martin's Radiant Concentrated Watercolor: 26B Golden Brown and 13A Saddle Brown
- Mijello Mission Gold Watercolor: Black
- Dr. Ph. Martin's Pen White

### ESTABLISHING THREE TONES

- 1 A light brown, a dark brown, and white are a beagle's special colors. To paint them accurately, take them one at a time, starting with the golden tone. Paint a watery version of this color on the face, avoiding the pointy outline that leads down to the snout. Add a more liberal application to the ears and body. It's nice to differentiate the body parts a bit though they may be the same color. Once all the light brown areas are painted, move on to the dog's dark brown center (A).
- 2 Painting with water before dropping in the dark brown color is a great way to create a paint-by-number outline for yourself. Apply the rich brown carefully to avoid blending it with the light brown areas. Paint dark toes and a dark outline around the eyes with a small brush (B).
- 3 Before starting the white chest, make sure the surrounding browns are dry. Painting white areas with a very small hint of color is the way to go no matter what color you choose to tint with, but my favorite is Saddle Brown. The paint breaks down into a rose color with green or blue edges, transforming off-white areas into an array of cotton candy colors once dry (C).



### LAYERING SHADOWS

- 1 Now our browns will show some variety, not only color variations but also shadows. Fill in the eyes with a light version of your dark brown color. Use medium browns and a small brush to differentiate the dog's body parts and show some folds in his ears. The mouth is a fun feature to paint—you'll feel like you're painting someone smiling back at you (D).
- 2 Give the eyes another layer of dark, as if it were made up of three translucent circles layered one over the other, getting darker towards the top. Add another layer of dark where you may see fit, perhaps between the paws or under the chin (E).



### DARKEST AREAS

Find the darkest parts of your puppy: the shadows peeking out below the ears, nostrils, and the recesses of the mouth. Add fun details that make your animal feel lifelike, such as short dashes for fur, whisker sockets, freckles, and eye creases. I like to show facial expression on furry creatures using dashes or dots (F).

### WHITE BRINGS THE LIFE

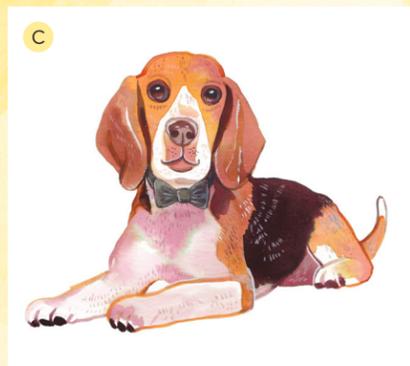
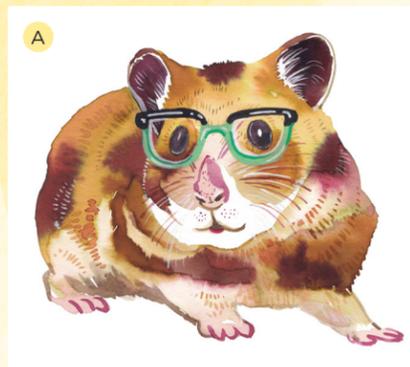
Tiny dabs of white paint bring our pup to life! You can use a tinted white, adding a touch of color from the warm browns of his coat. These not-so-bright whites feel more natural on dark areas and look less like stray gray hairs. Be sure to show the sheen on his ears, add a twinkle in his eyes, and have fun adding texture and pattern with a few flicks of your brush. Remember that the length of the lines you use reflects the length of the fur (G).



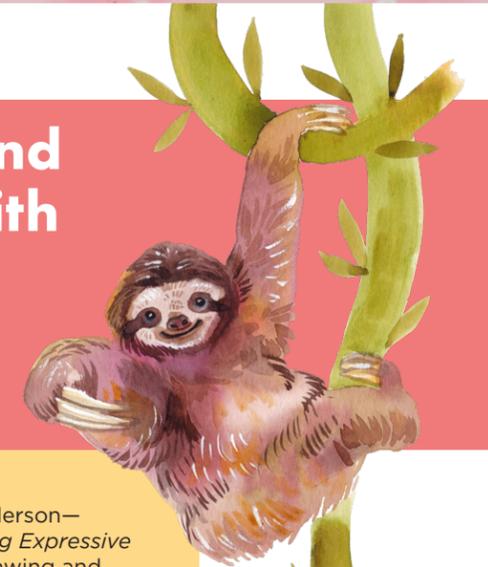
## STYLE TWIST: PET DRESS UP

Accessorizing our pets pumps up their personalities, giving them adorable little alter-egos—so much fun to do so!

- » **Hamster.** Our curious hamster becomes a touch studious with a pair of hipster eyewear. I first draw the outline of the glasses with a pencil to maintain the symmetry. This accessory is both lighter in color and needs to go over existing watercolor, so it calls for an opaque medium such as use acrylic paints, ink, or marker. Since I want the control of a clean line, I reach for my paint markers. Mint green, black, and smooth, white lines make this hamster's eyewear very posh (A).
- » **Tabby Kitten.** The tiny kitten becomes a mighty force for good with a simple cape. I chose a blue to both complement his orange tones and echo his eyes. Since we're not overlapping much of the existing painting, we can continue to use watercolor. Puddles of darker blue are applied to follow the downward valleys of the cape, flying in the wind, while lighter blues are reserved for the cape's fluttering peaks. A few dark blues are placed along the edge and make a cute little tie around his neck (B).
- » **Beagle.** This puppy is looking mighty dapper for a black-tie affair. A simple bowtie is painted in black and highlighted with opaque white to show off a bit of satin sheen (C).



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