

## BONUS CONTENT!

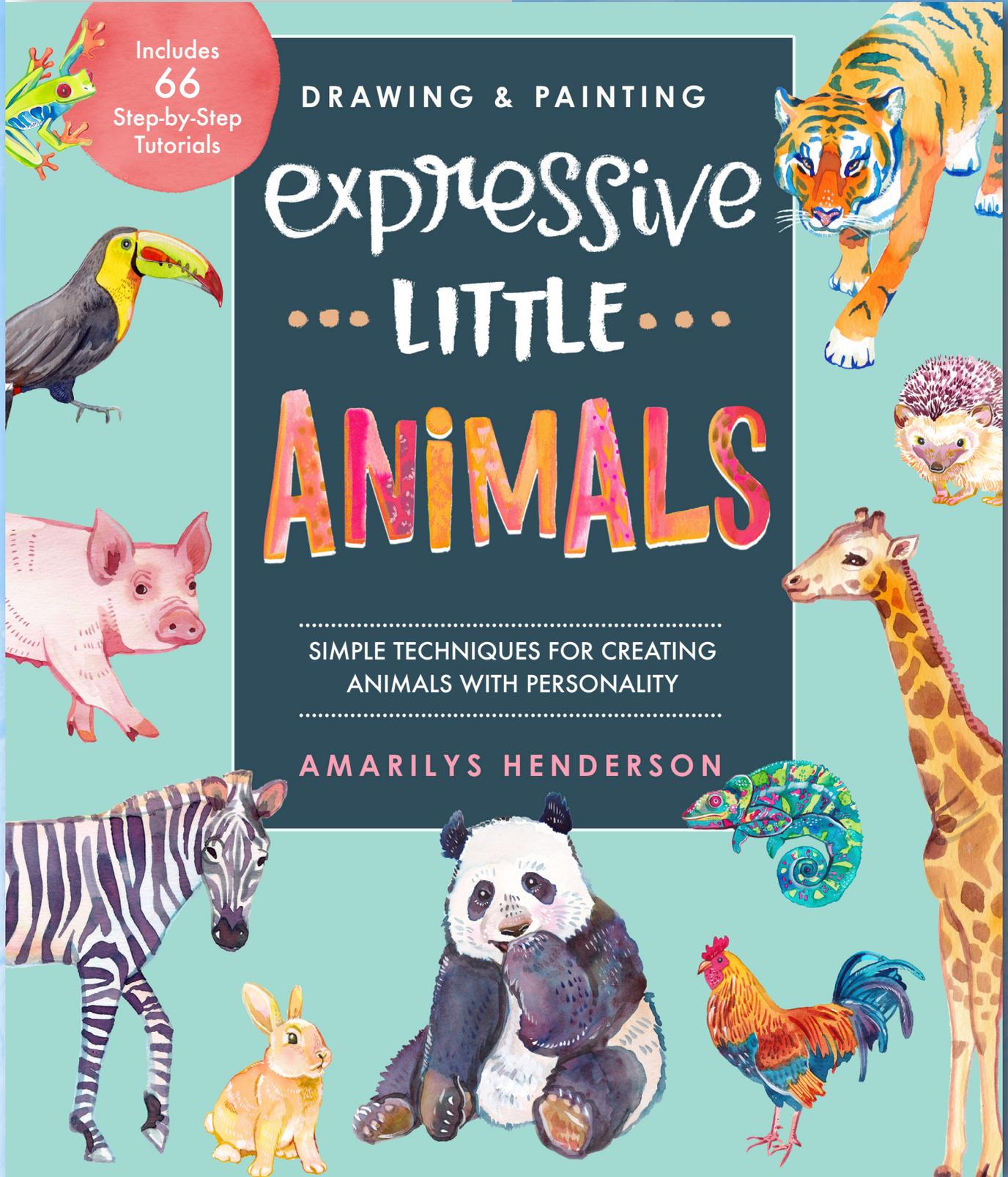
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Learn to Draw and Paint **Night Dwellers**  
Bat • Owl • Raccoon

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DRAWING & PAINTING

# expressive ... LITTLE ... ANIMALS

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SIMPLE TECHNIQUES FOR CREATING  
ANIMALS WITH PERSONALITY  
.....

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# NIGHT DWELLERS

Slightly spooky and entirely interesting, these night-dwelling animals make for dark tones in both colorway and in attitude. In this section, we paint an owl, a raccoon, and a bat using a few different browns plus a color of interest. The owl holds a warm feel with burnt orange and yellows. The raccoon has a cool blue as its backdrop. The bat displays fleshy pinks and purples. These animals are shown in order of difficulty, beginning with the flying bat.

## NIGHT DWELLERS HIGHLIGHTS

- » **GOING DARK.** This section is great for artists who paint in a heavy-handed fashion.
- » **MANY STROKES.** Learn to depict fur and feathers by applying many brushstrokes placed in succession.
- » **CRISP FACES.** The striking looks of these animals with sharp eyesight requires that we use small, precise brushes for their faces.
- » **FLESHY FEEL.** Discover the strategy behind capturing the fleshy, thin texture of the bat's open wings.



Bat

Owl

Raccoon

## DRAWING

These animals are all very different—their sizes, coats, and body compositions are each unique—yet they all have large body masses with relatively small faces that are wider than they are long. They also have oval bodies with seemingly big tummies—and don't forget the claws.

### Draw the Bat

1 The bat's body mass looks like a bean. Draw a light oval.

- 2 Add pointy ears as two triangles. They're the same size as the head.
- 3 Since the head and body are attached, add a touch of shading to differentiate the two.
- 4 Create the wingspan. For the tops of the wings, draw two arches that extend from the neck area outwards. For the bottoms of the wings, draw three wide arches from the outer tip inward, then connect those lines with a horizontal line.

- 5 Draw the face with two small eyes. The open mouth and nostrils are unified with a snub snout shape.
- 6 Shade in the dark silhouette of the bat's arms and fingers. Don't forget the tiny thumbs at the top.
- 7 Draw the bat's two thin legs.
- 8 The finished bat.



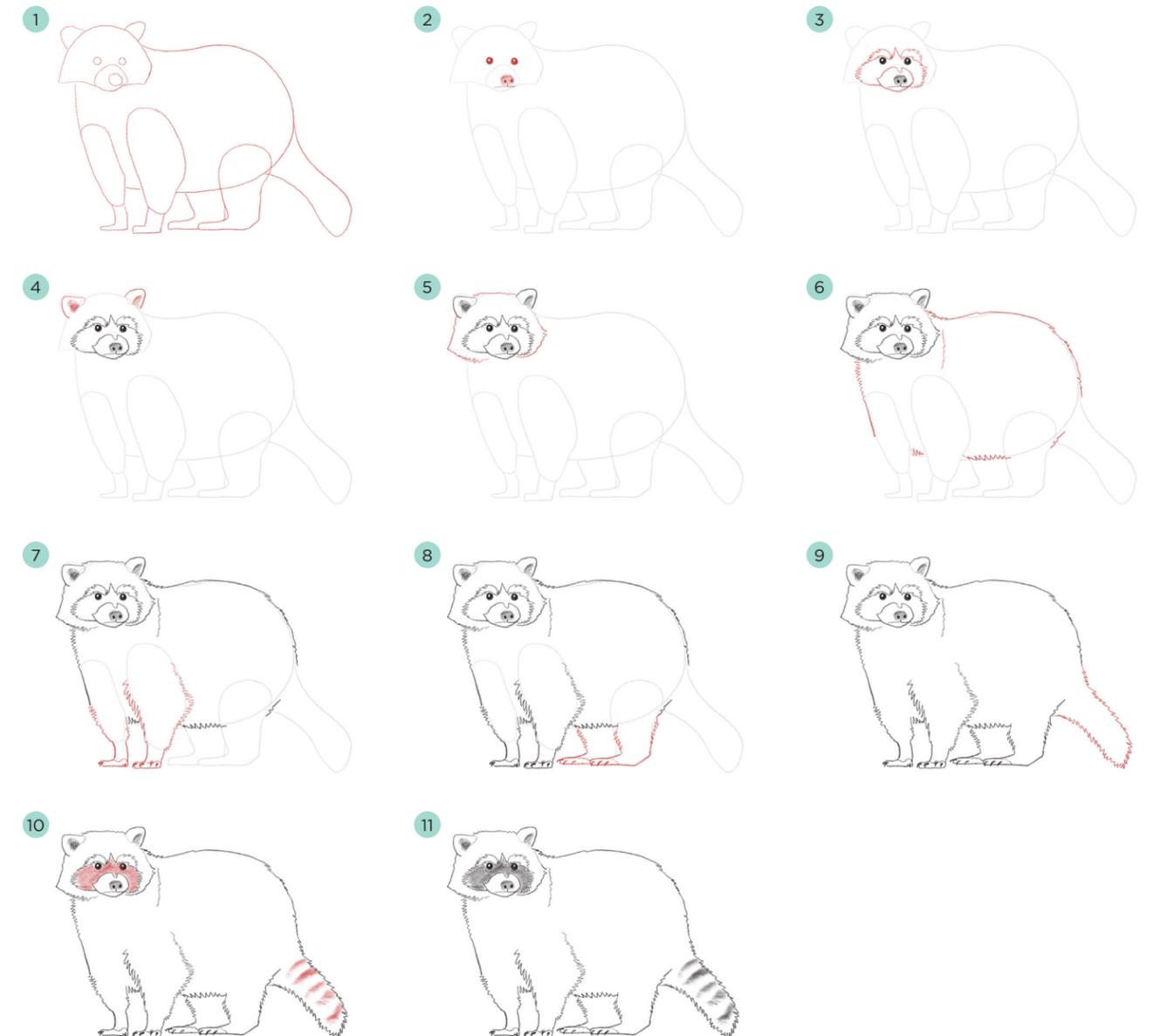
## Draw the Owl

- 1 We must begin with those big eyes: Two large dark irises each wrapped with the outline of a circle.
- 2 Draw the beak. Begin with the dome shape at the top and then add a V below that extends to meet at the sides. Add nostrils.
- 3 Shade around the eyes to create their dark coloration.
- 4 Outline the face with long zigzag lines to convey its fluff.
- 5 Outline the body with a bean-like shape. Add an inner area suggesting the outline of the belly feathers.
- 6 Draw a tail with three feathers that drags on the ground.
- 7 The owl's feet have three toes pointing forward, one behind. If it's easier, draw each toe as a long oval and then add the claws.
- 8 Along the wing, create patterned details for the feathers. Note how they get longer towards the ends.
- 9 Add tufts of feathers with swooping lines on the chest. Add spots to the top of the wing.
- 10 The finished owl.



## Draw the Raccoon

- 1 Begin by drawing the raccoon's basic shapes. This step may take a little while, but it will make drawing the rest easier.
- 2 Draw the eyes and nose. Notice the rectangular nose and round eyes.
- 3 Define the areas of the face with jagged lines to show their furry edges. The snout, face and eye-brows are each distinct.
- 4 Draw the ears as rounded triangles. Shade within.
- 5 Outline the head.
- 6 Outline the body, noting the direction of fur growth: sloping downward or hanging at the belly.
- 7 Draw the furry front legs and the bare feet. Add dark claws to the toes.
- 8 Add the hind legs, making the feet longer this time.
- 9 Draw the bushy tail with a jagged line.
- 10 Shade the dark mask on the face and the stripes on the tail.
- 11 The finished raccoon.



## PAINTING

Since you'll be using darker paint colors for this lineup, your pencil lines can be a bit darker than for most of the animals you'll learn to paint in *Drawing and Painting Expressive Little Animals*.

### Paint the Bat

A bat's startling appearance need not intimidate you. Painting its small body and fleshy wings offer a fun taste of two distinct painting methods. You'll need a medium-sized brush (sizes 6 to 12, depending on the paper size) and a small detail brush (I used a size 0).

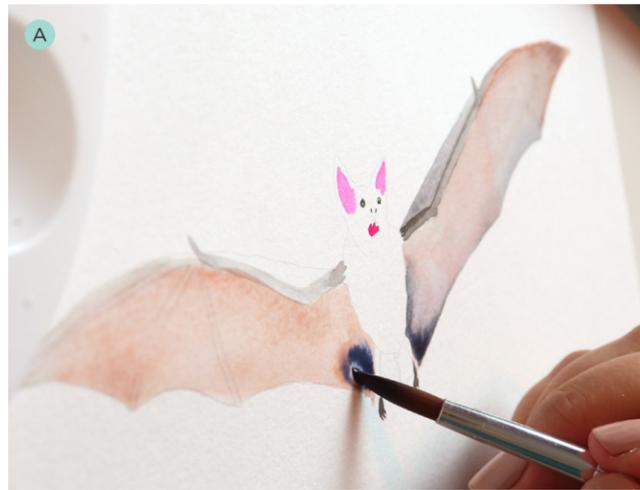
#### COLORS

- Dr. Ph. Martin's Radiant Concentrated Watercolor: 6A Cherry Red, 32C Hyacinth Blue, an 36C Tobacco Brown
- Mijello Mission Gold Watercolor: Black
- Copic Opaque White Ink

#### TINY BEGINNINGS

Though we typically begin painting with watercolor using large brushes and washes, and then move on to smaller details, the bat is painted in the reverse because we want the pink of the face to recede. Rather than laying on top, the pink pops of color provide an underlying warmth.

- 1 Carefully paint the angular edges of the ears and the inside of the mouth. Leave a bit of white in the mouth for two fangs to show. Two simple black circles and two tiny dashes show the eyes and nostrils. Paint the feet with three quick, tiny brushstrokes to portray toes. Add water to your brush and apply black along the arms and the protruding thumb, as if you're painting tree branches.
- 2 Using your medium brush (mine is a size 8), create a pastel pink by mixing a wash of water with a saturated pink color on your palette, then use the watery mixture to fill in the wing areas, one section at a time. While each section is wet, drop a dark blue into its edges and corners (A). Instead of blending them, let the colors bleed into each other. Follow the natural lines of veins on the wings (B).



#### PAINTING THE BODY

- 1 Mix pink and blue to create a violet color and use either brush to paint the body. Again, we're painting in a backwards way, beginning with shadows and then adding a lighter wash over them to unify the whole. Carefully paint around the facial features, allowing a small crease of white around their edges to keep the colors from bleeding together. Add a touch of pink to the cheeks if you like.
- 2 Add a second layer of brown over the colorful body to neutralize it and to add a touch of depth to the figure. Use the same brown to apply outlining shadows within the ear, as well as to paint the bat's fingers, the divisions within the wing membrane that extend downward like ribs of an umbrella (C). Finally, paint his dangling legs and tail with brown also (D).

#### A UNIFYING DARK

- 1 To create a dark unifying color, mixed all the colors used thus far. Form hints of fur around the face and body to distinguish one part from another with subtle lines of texture. Add a line of definition along the edges of the bat's fingers. Darken the corners of each finger where it meets the edge of the wings (E).



## Paint the Owl

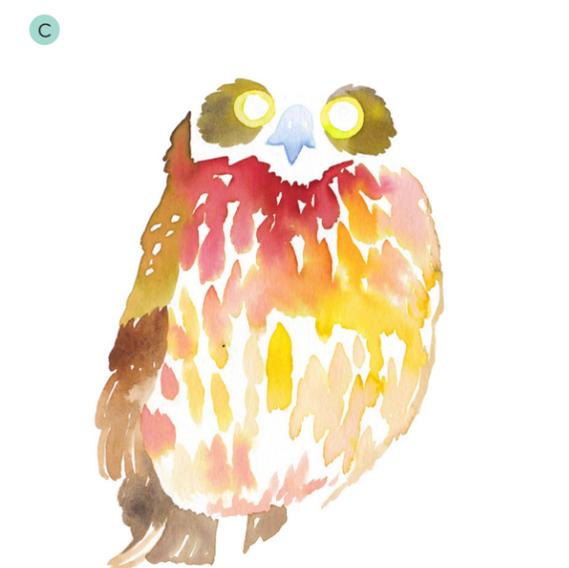
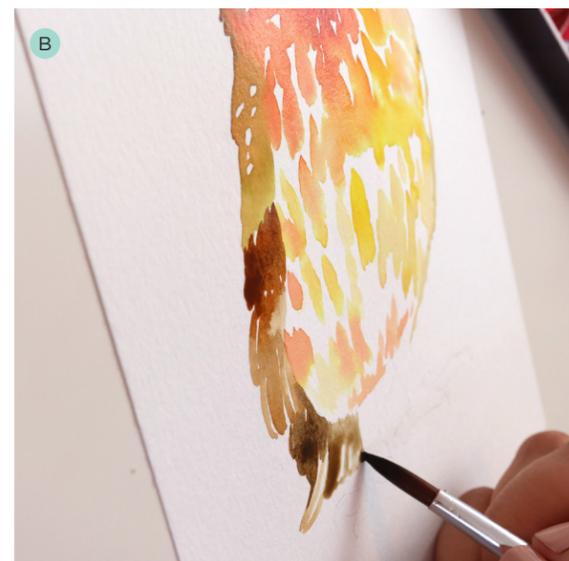
I chose this screech owl because its warm gradient of feathers—from orange to yellow to white—are fun to paint. We'll also explore different kinds of feathers.

### COLORS

- Dr. Ph. Martin's Radiant Concentrated Watercolor: 29C Tapestry and 31C Burnt Orange
- Ecoline Green
- Mijello Mission Gold Watercolor: Burnt Umber, Ultraviolet, Black, and Raw Umber

### COLORFUL BEGINNINGS

- 1 Begin with any owl's trademark: the eyes. Paint a lime green just on the bottom half of the iris. Fill the upper half with yellow, allowing the colors to blend on their own. Next, the beak, painted in ultraviolet; the color is most saturated at the bottom.
- 2 Now for the chest of feathers. Place dollops of water using a large, round brush. Let them overlap at times. Begin from the top and move towards the bottom, so more water will be on the feathers towards the top. Get plenty of burnt orange paint on your brush and place it along the top of the chest. The color will begin to bleed downward as it seeks more water to saturate. Now do the same with yellow, but start farther down his chest. You may need to paint some of the wet spots back in if they dry. Feel free to stamp in more drop-like shapes as needed to fill the chest area with feathers (A).
- 3 Place a thin outline of light brown along the right side of the body. Use this same color to fill the wing feather areas, avoiding a few round spots at the top. Don't worry if your chest feather colors start to bleed into the wing feathers; you can use your brush to guide the colors where they should go. Continue downward to block in the color of the tail feathers. Experiment with different shades of brown (B).
- 4 Fill in the dark feathers surrounding the eyes. Be sure to create tapered outlines to imply texture for those special plumes (C).

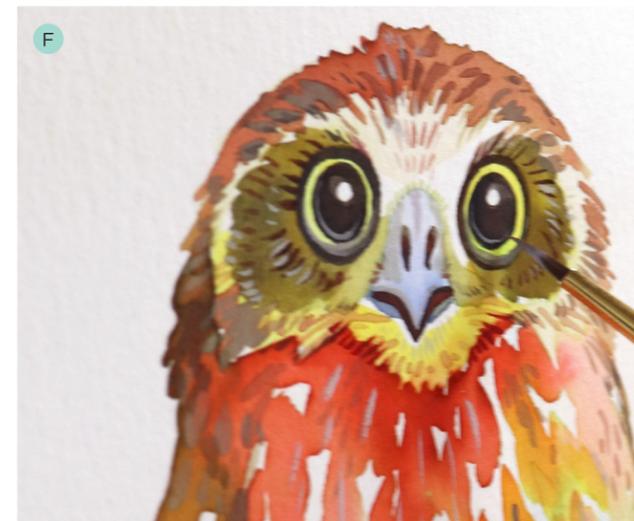


### FEATHERY TEXTURES

- 1 A light fill of water with a dirty brush is just the right amount of color for the majority of the owl's head. Fill the top with a warm brown color, then switch to a smaller brush to bring in short lines that define the ridge where the two types of feathers meet. Use the same technique on the side of the bird's face to create an outline (D).



- 2 Fill in the pupils with rich black, leaving a large white gleam. Outline the irises in black as well. Use a dark brown to outline the opening in the beak as well as the nostrils. Add more details of texture with this color around the eyes. Fill the color of the feet with a light brown wash. Use the dark brown to define feathers in the wing while the feet dry. Small groups of lines on the chest imply the fluffy texture of the fine feathers. Outline the feet, placing shadows along their bottom rims, and don't forget the claws.
- 3 Continue to add small, short lines of texture throughout the owl's plumage, noting how some feathers (in the face) are quite short, while others in the wing and chest are long (E).



### COOL WHITE

To add an eerie touch—a kiss of moonlight—our owl's highlights are a pale blue. Combine a touch of Ultramarine Blue with the opaque white, then use the mixture to add a thin rim on the inside of the pupils to create a glossy glare. A few lines in the feathers imply the shafts, and the cool blue also adds a bit of definition to the overlapping feathers in the wings. Use this color the same way you used the brown to add dashes of texture in the previous step (G).



## Paint the Raccoon

We use a lot of colors on this one, so roll up your sleeves! Your brushstrokes will be longer and closer together to create lots of tufting in the full, coarse coat.

### COLORS

- Dr. Ph. Martin's Radiant Concentrated Watercolor: 32C Hyacinth Blue, 6A Cherry Red, 36C Tobacco Brown, 56D Coffee Brown
- Mijello Mission Gold Watercolor: Black
- Copic Opaque White Ink



### COOL VIOLET

- 1 Fill in most of the raccoon's body with a mixture of blue and red, a cool violet that sometimes looks more like one color than the other. Use a yellow-brown at the tips of the limbs to show the dingy nature of an animal that treads everywhere (A).
- 2 The tail begins neutral, but the trademark stripes are added with a bold application of the violet color. Create the stripes by painting several vertical lines side by side. This will give it a naturally furry feel. Use this same color on the face in the shape surrounding the eyes and snout (B).



### DARK MASK

- 1 As you did with the owl, the second step begins with a dirty brush and a little water to fill the lightest areas (here, on the face). Place a small line around the eyes in violet so the cheek coloration feels cohesive and not like a different body part (C).
- 2 Apply brown heavily but in many rapid strokes. The colorful wash of the initial step will peek through in places. This masking strategy in painting echoes the raccoon's mask-like face markings. Follow the pattern of the fur's growth along the roundness of the body, and place rings of dashes



to depict movement and form. Using the same technique to create fur texture in the dark face patches, apply violet mixed with brown (D).

### TEXTURE

Add the eyes in black with a very small brush. Leave a bit unpainted for a glare of light that will be further brightened with white. Use the same white throughout, applying lines as in the previous step. These important fur highlights will bring your animal to life. Add whiskers and white whisps wherever they're needed (E).



## STYLE TWIST: MYSTICAL GALAXY SKY

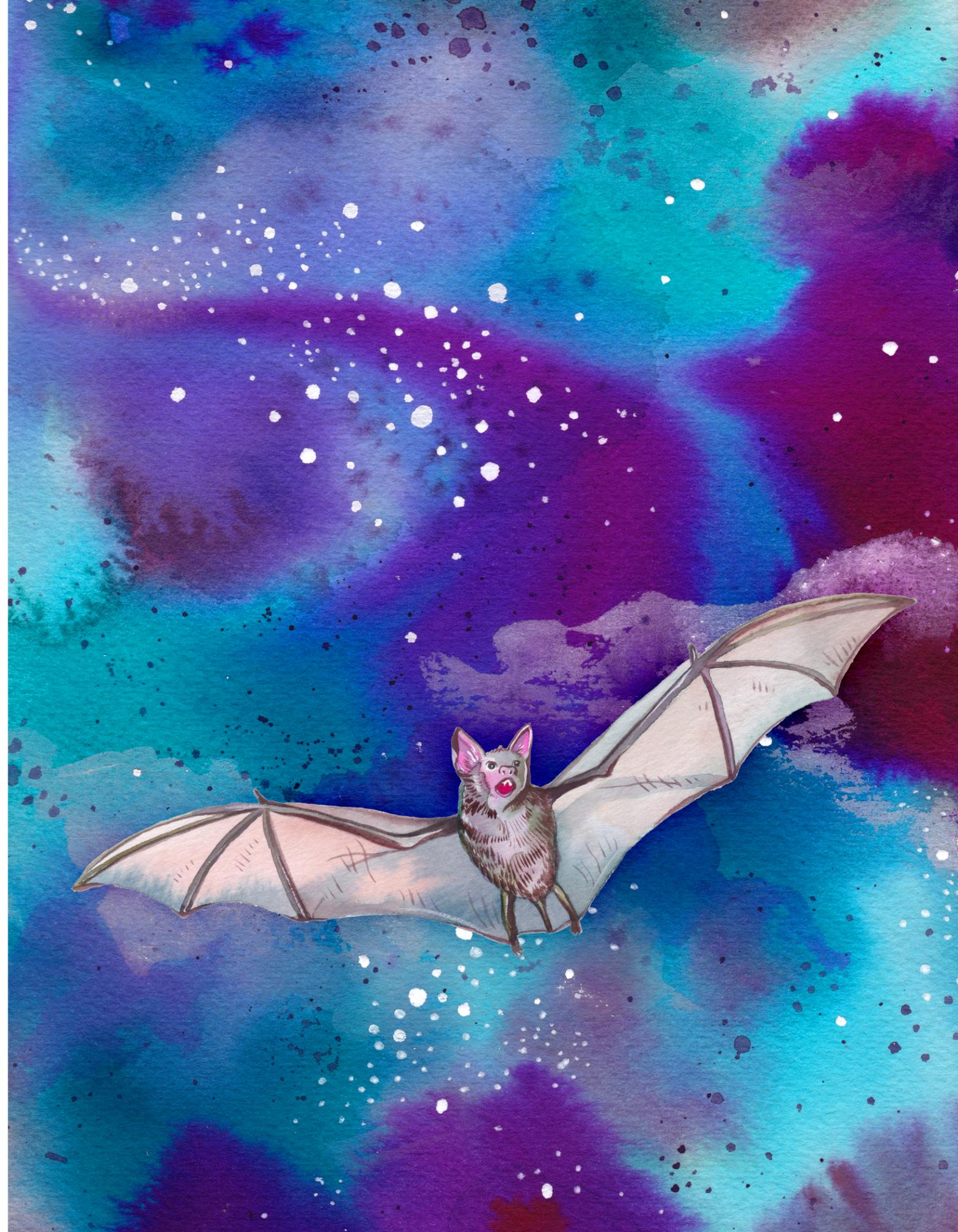
Painting a galaxy background is so much fun. First, a few quick tips:

- › **Use high quality materials.** Inexpensive paints break down too quickly to bond and swirl with each other as they dry. Also, thick watercolor paper is needed to hold these heavy, watery applications.
- › You'll need **inks and/or watercolors in at least three colors**—preferably fluid watercolors, which blend easily. In the image to the right, I used Dr. Ph. Martin's Radiant Concentrated Watercolors in 32C Hyacinth Blue, B20 Cyclamen, and 51D Ice Blue. Combining watercolor and ink or even paints of different brands will create strange and interesting interactions, as their conflicting chemical makeup will cause them to repel each other.
- › To perk up an otherwise dull galaxy, use **opaque white paint or ink** for stars.
- › **A big paintbrush** helps apply colors quickly and loosely.
- › **A blow dryer** can speed up drying times or guide the paint toward desired areas.

Follow these simple steps to paint a watercolor galaxy:

1. **Water wash.** Cover the page with water.
2. **Color blotches.** Loosely drop colors into the wet areas with either a brush or a dropper.
3. **Water blotches.** Add more colors and more water so you have some areas sandwiched in wetness, while others struggle to mingle with their neighboring colors.
4. **Spatter.** A loose application of spatter while the paints are still wet will push the galactic feel.
5. **Light clouds.** Add watery white clouds.
6. **Dark dots.** Dark-colored speckles add depth.
7. **White stars.** White dots in varying sizes and even in clusters serve as twinkles of stars.

You can paint your galaxy separately, then combine it with an animal painting using an app or a computer program.





# Learn to Draw and Paint Animals with 66 Lessons for Beginners and Beyond



In ***Drawing and Painting Expressive Little Animals***, Amarilys Henderson—artist, popular online instructor, and author of *Drawing and Painting Expressive Little Faces*—presents her practical and creative techniques for drawing and painting animals in a variety of mediums and styles, from realistic to cartoon.

- **Basic Supplies.** Learn about the sketching and painting mediums you'll use in your work, including watercolor, inks, gouache, and markers.
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