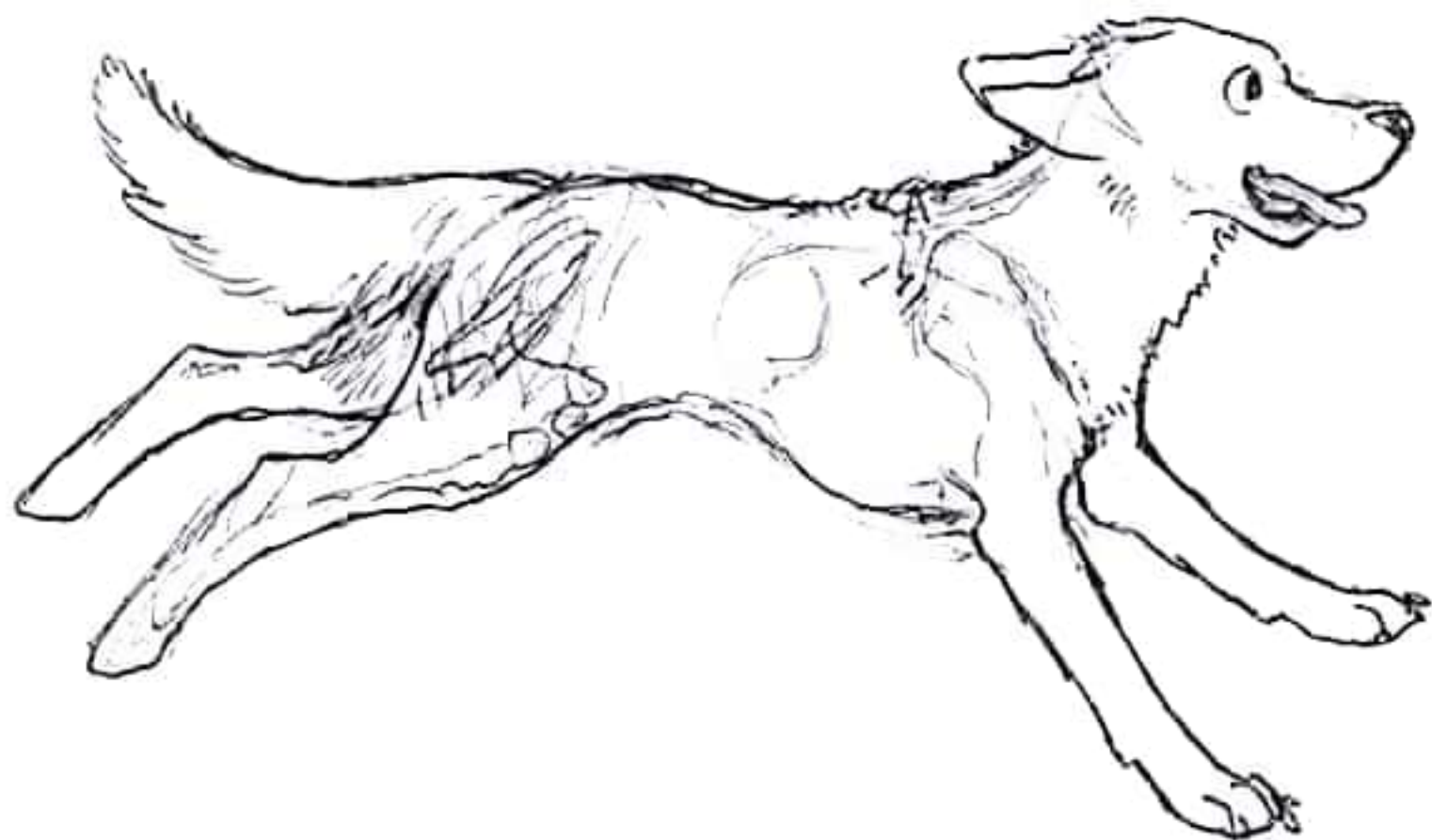




犬を描く

構造編



構造から犬を描きたい人のための
メモを4つ載せました
最後に例もあります

①輪郭

曲線の流れを
犬の構造に合わせます
(言うのは簡単です)



②前肢

【正面から見た
右前肢について】

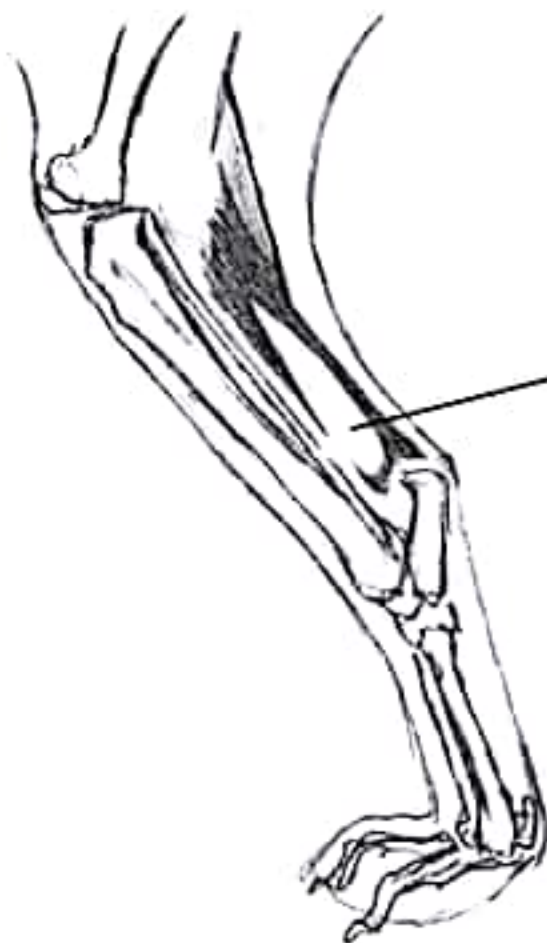


←この骨に
筋肉が乗ると



筋肉の筋で
脚の内側に弓形の
目立つラインができます

③後ろ肢



外から見た左脚です

前肢にはない
かかと関節 (飛節) の
すきまが最大のポイントです

輪郭はキレイな弓なりです

④頭

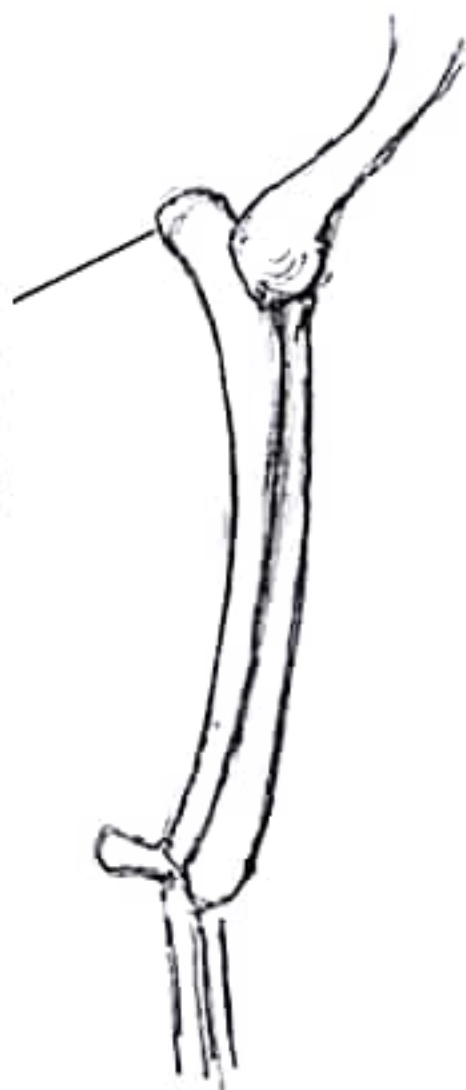
頭を描くときは
描きたい犬の頭蓋骨を想像します



横長なので
ヒトと同じパースの感覚だと
失敗します(私が)

【同右脚を
横面外側から見た場合】

尺骨の出っ張り



ひじ関節は立体的で
尺骨の出っばりは手奥です



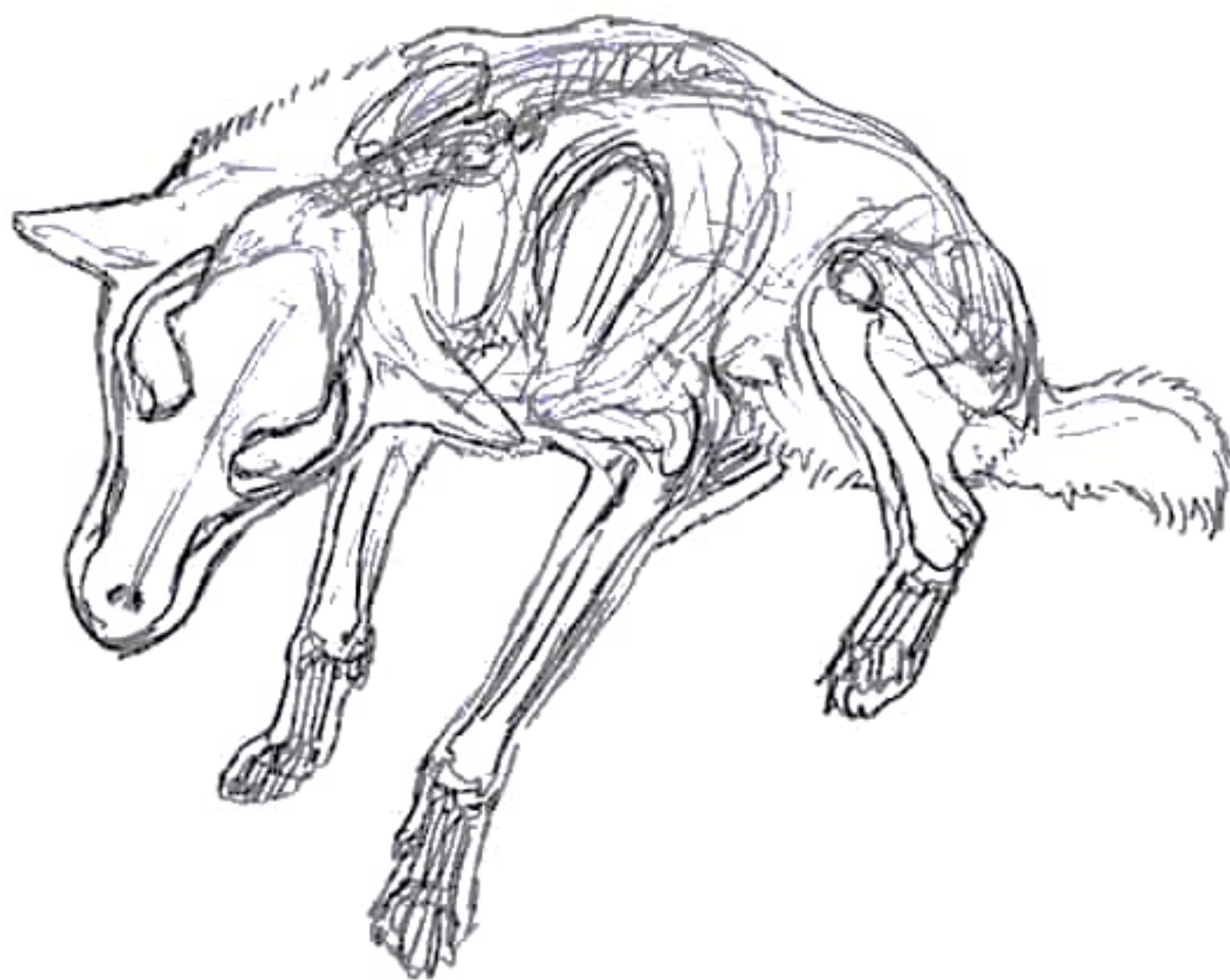
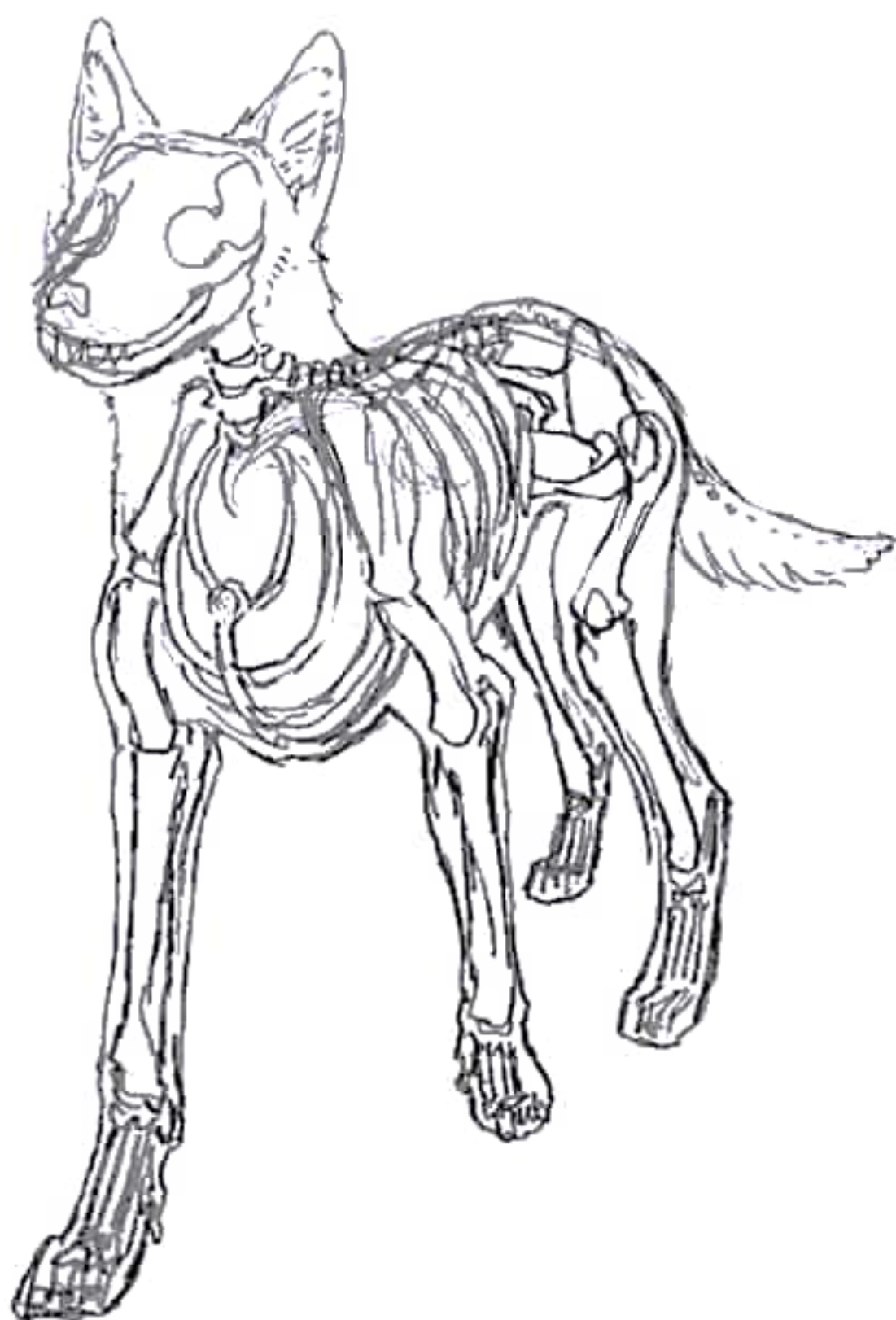
ちなみに
筋肉はこう



(内側)

【例】

構造から描いた犬の例を載せます



ありがとう
ございました



ホネホネ〜

おわり



ANTI
DARK
HEART
2018



Round

"M" curve

Crevise

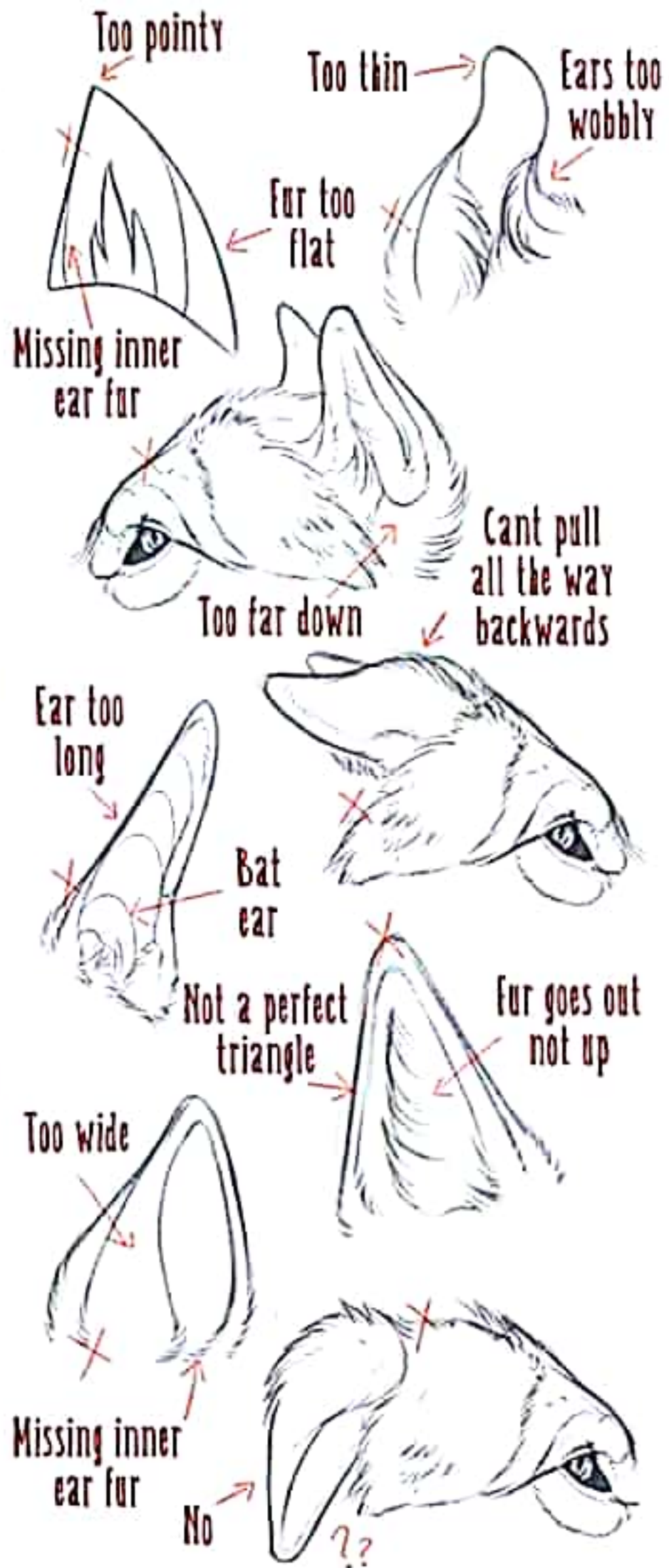
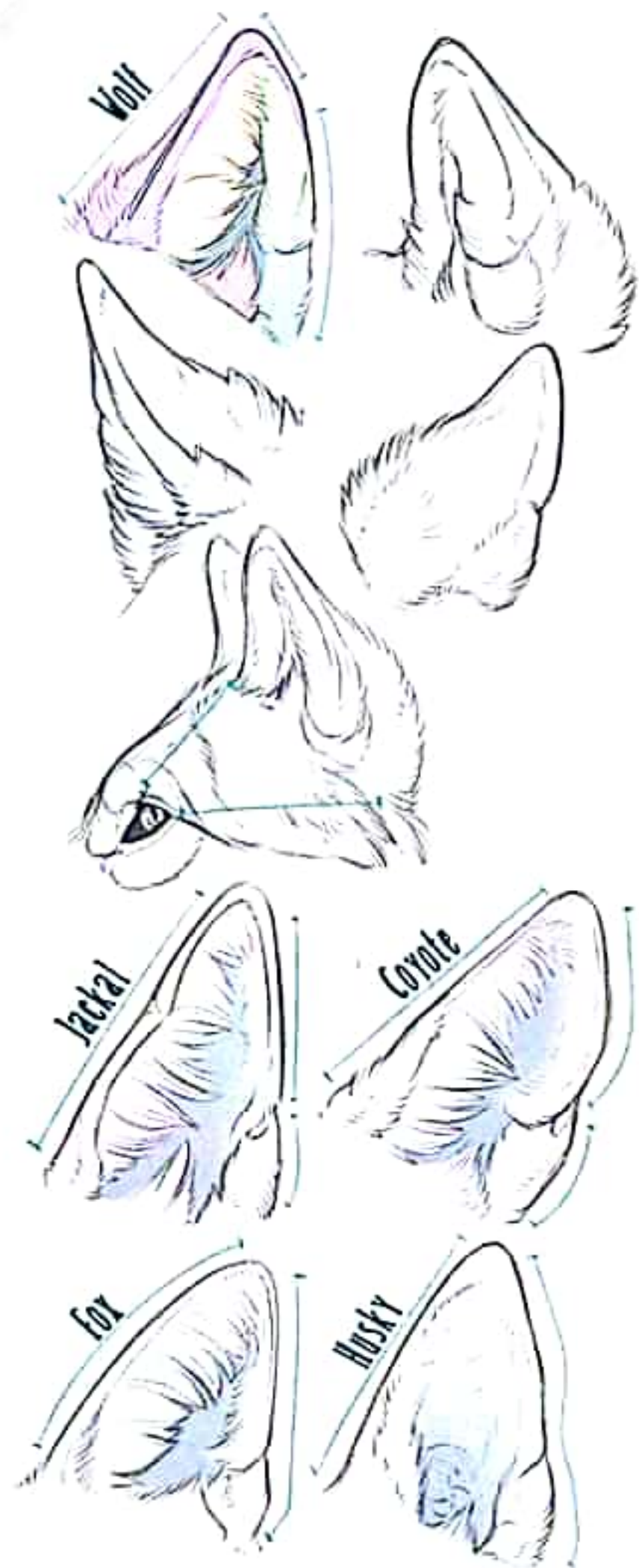
Too smashed

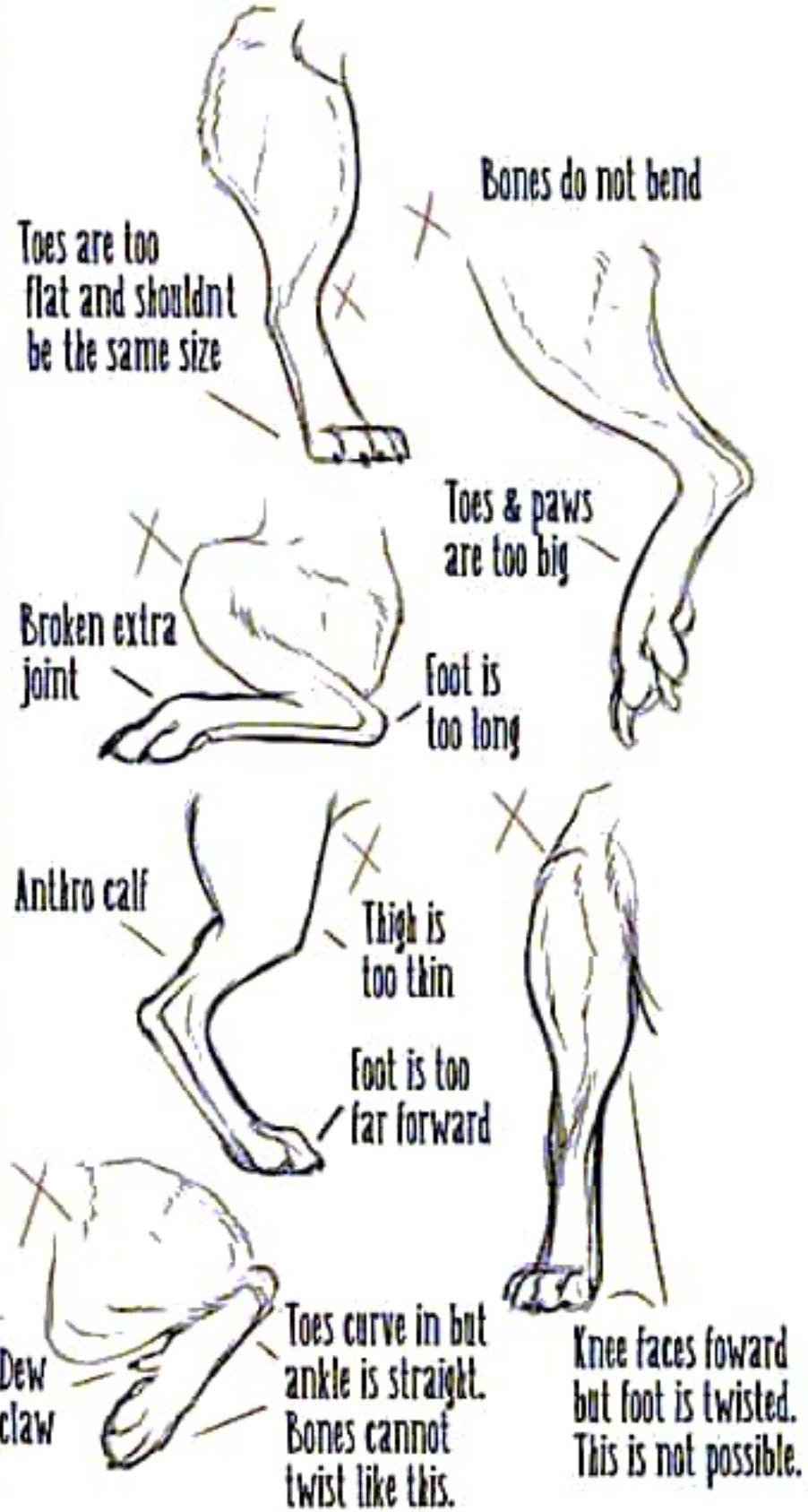
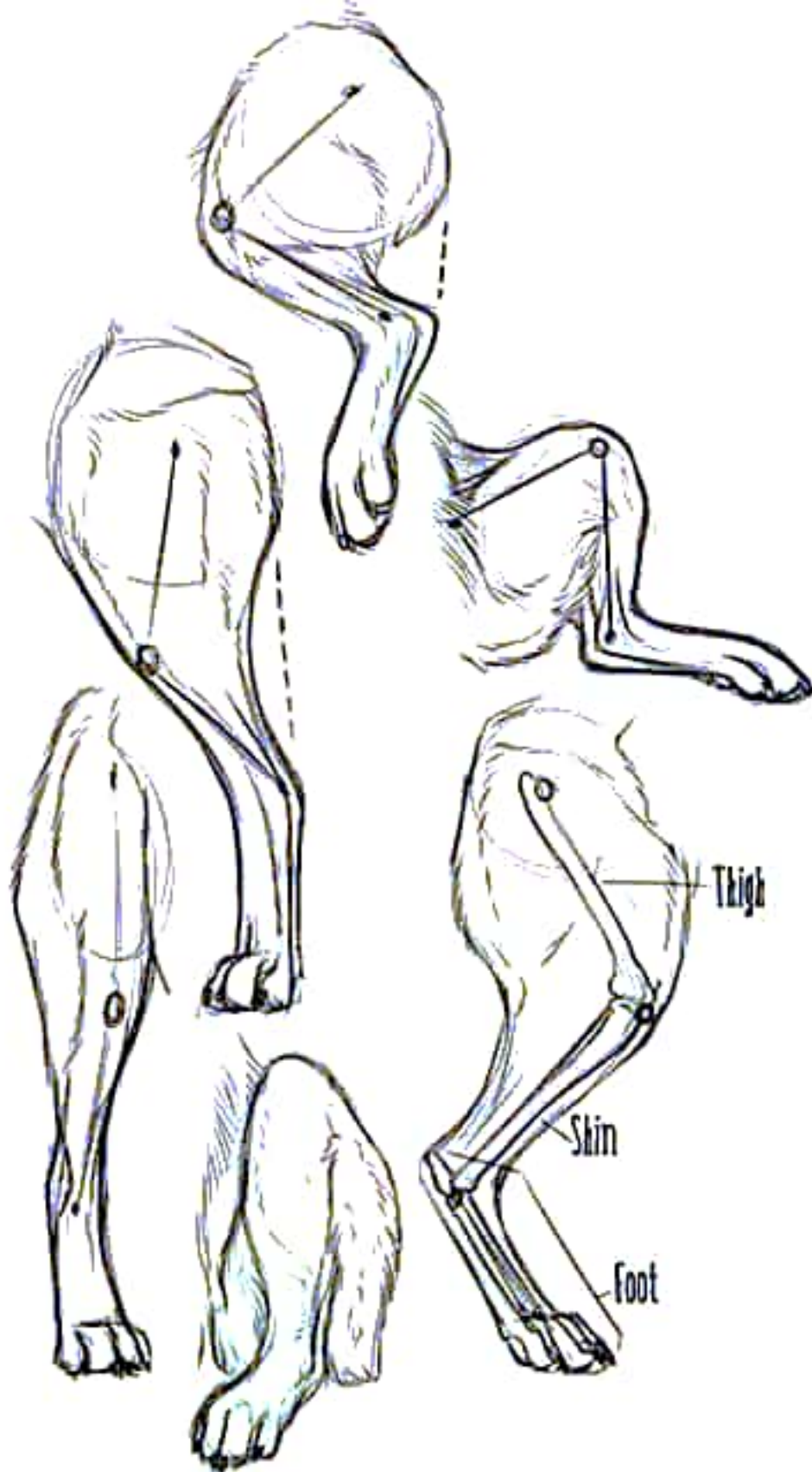
Too square

Too sharp
Nostrils are too big

Too round & pudgy

Too much like a bear





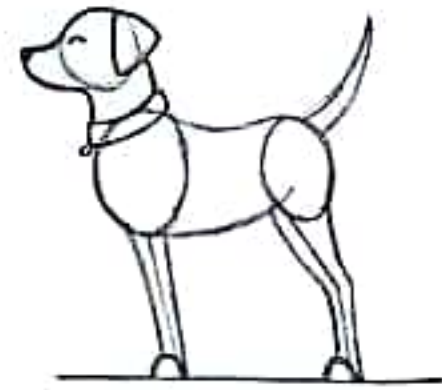
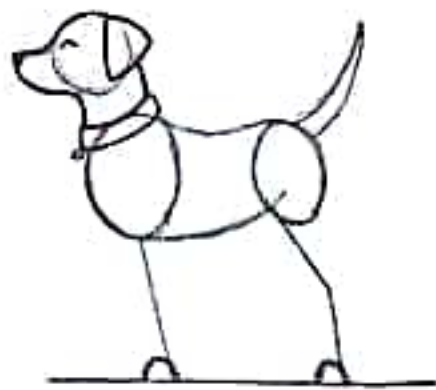


"Anime" tail



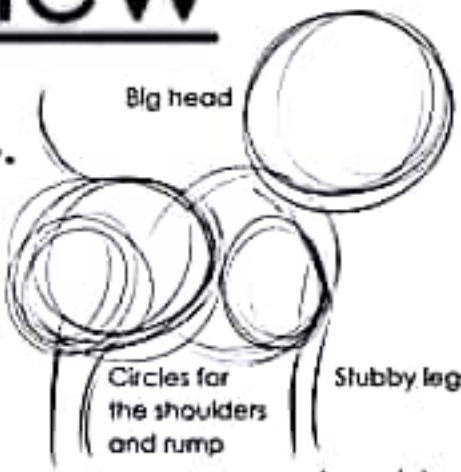
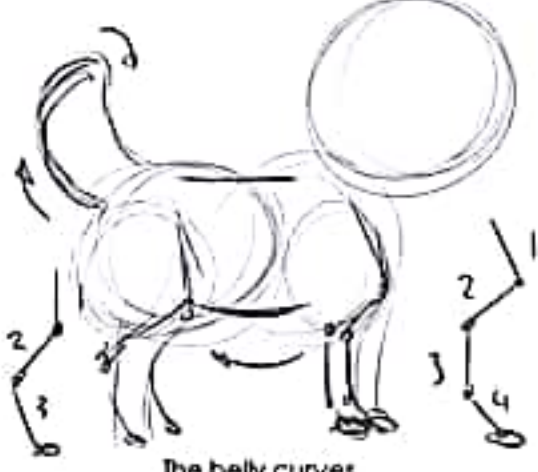
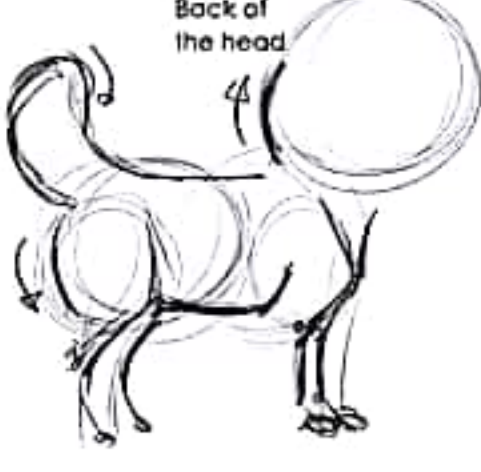
"Balto" tail
Wrong general shape





Pup Tutorial - Profile View

TheShadowedGrim.deviantArt.com

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 
13. 

Variations



Dog Anatomy Tutorial

Part Three

by Shere Stordard

While there is a wide variety of poses you can draw a dog in, their body is still limited on what they can do (if you are drawing a realistic picture at least). For example, there is only one breed of dog that can bend their arms outwards (like giving a hug) and that's the Norwegian Puffin Dog (Lundehund). So unless you're drawing the Lundehund for a non-realistic photo/werewolf there's a limited range in body movements as far as which way the joints can turn.



The Norwegian Puffin Dog is the only dog who can bend its arms backwards and legs upwards. This means they have been bred to be so "flexible" as to help them climb better on the rocky cliffs.

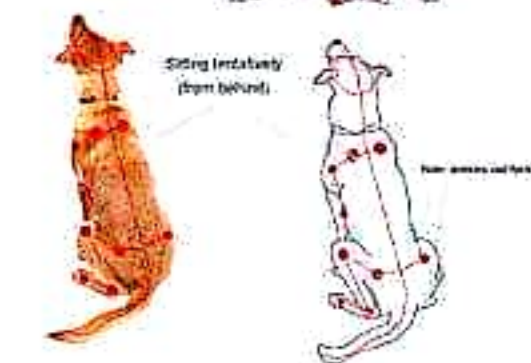
Sit

Sitting naturally



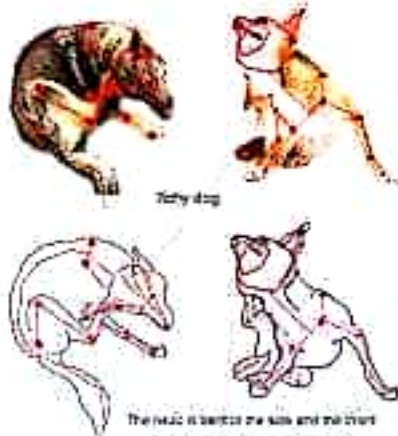
Sitting tentatively (from behind)

From underneath and back



Tidy dog

The head is bent to the side and the front legs are able spread to hold stance



Down

This dog is relaxed



Not turn much for when the dog is relaxed

Lying on side



Movement

Trotting Dog

mouth open and tongue hanging out



The head and back ("topline") are fairly straight. Back legs on the left side are reaching out, while the legs on the right side are moving in.

Long chest, full motion



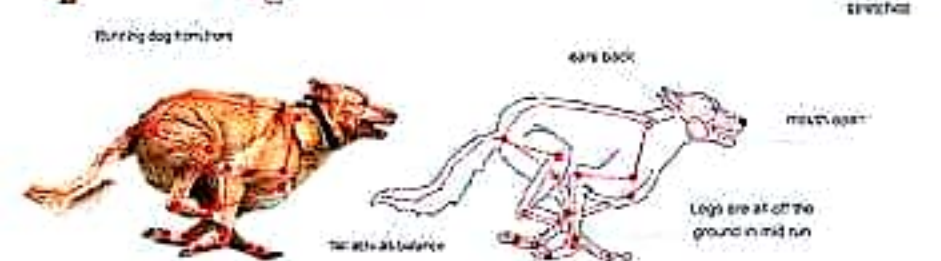
I moved my tail because I needed into the air too much

Chest muscles are very prominent

Leaping Dog

Front legs fully stretched

Body curves, back legs fully out stretched



Turning dog turns here

Ears back

Mouth open

Tail at balance

Legs are all off the ground in mid run

For an animation of the running movement, see the artist comment below

Run in the air

Alert, playful look in eyes

Tail up and usually wagging

Wide stance

Ready on all fours



Shere Stordard

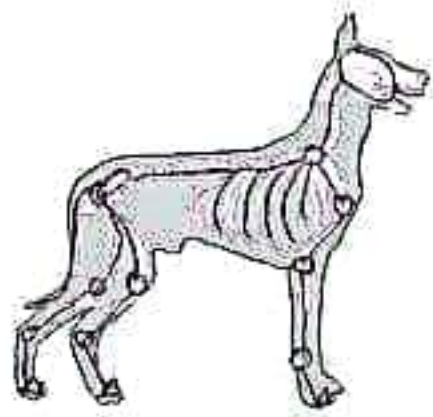
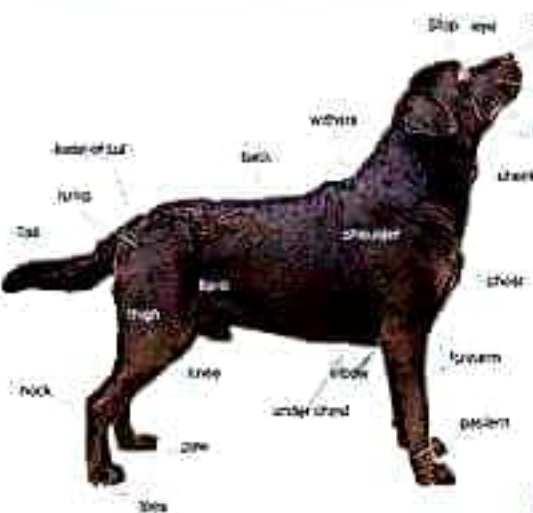
Dog Anatomy Tutorial

Part One

by Shara Storstad

black = bone structure ("wireframe")
 blue = "center line"
 red = muscles
 pink = extra details (ears, tail, fur, etc.)

Before learning how to draw a dog you should learn
 "basic dog" anatomy. Knowing what, and where,
 everything is will help you in drawing.



You know that the black layer looks much
 like the skeleton. This is your first step in
 creating a pose for the dog.



The drawing is quite rough, but you can get a rough shape
 of the basic muscles. I've highlighted the diagram on the left
 in red with the basic muscle shapes and the sketch on
 the right has been highlighted with black.



Most muscles are symmetrical in pairs. The guy line
 represents this in this drawing. Drawing these sym-
 metrical lines will help you in placing eyes, nose, and
 other line features in the proper place.

Notice the ear has an almost "triangle" shape from the
 eye to the base of the ear. This can be seen with any
 type of ear. It may not be angled differently.



The type of fur you see here is called
 "butterfly".



The "pink layer" is details like fur, ears and tail. Some dogs have
 shaggy or long coats, you will need to do this in over your basic
 body shape.

There are many different ear and tail types in dogs.



Shara Storstad

