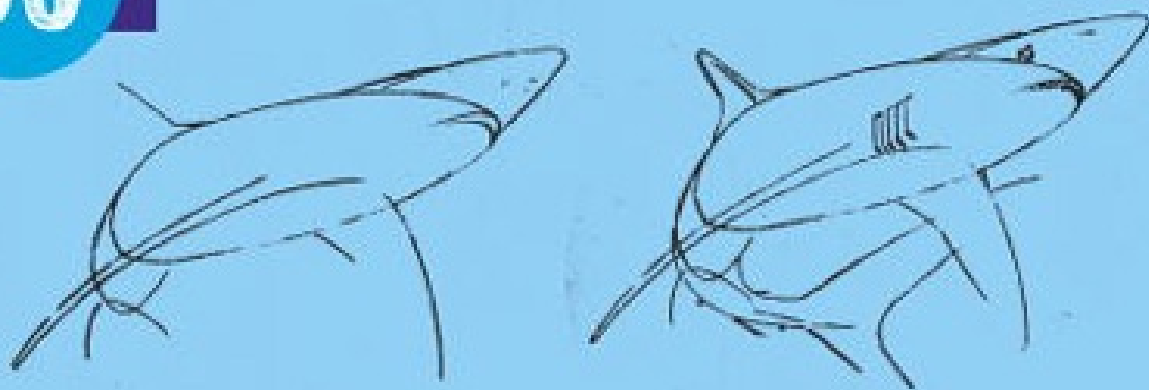


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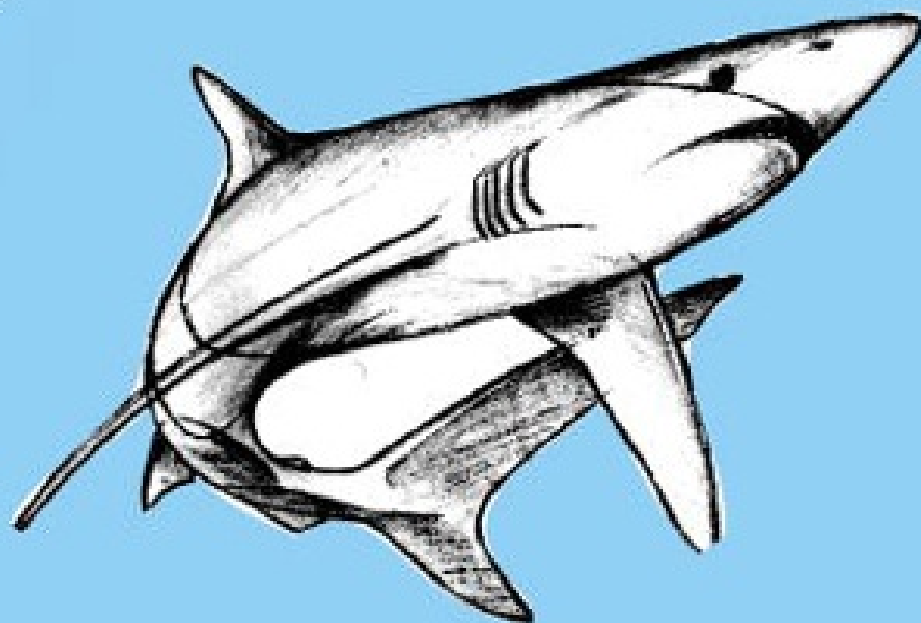
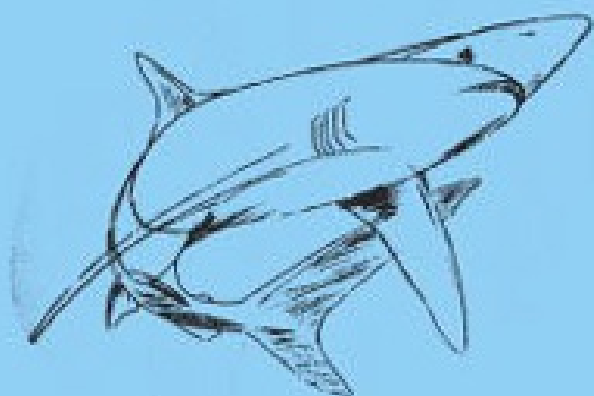
50



DRAW
50

Sharks, Whales, and Other Sea Creatures

*The Step-by-Step Way to Draw
Great White Sharks, Killer Whales,
Barracudas, Seahorses, Seals, and More*



LEE J. AMES

with Warren Budd

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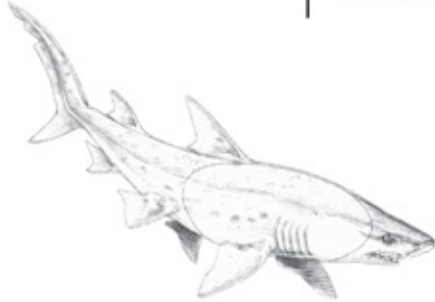
DRAW 50

Sharks, Whales, and Other Sea Creatures

The Step-by-Step Way to Draw

Great White Sharks, Killer Whales,

Barracudas, Seahorses, Seals, and More . . .



LEE J. AMES
with Warren Budd

Watson-Guption Publications, New York

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1. Sharks in art—Juvenile literature. 2. Whales in art—Juvenile literature. 3. Marine fauna in art—Juvenile literature. 4. Drawing—Technique—Juvenile literature. [1. Sharks in art. 2. Whales in art. 3. Marine animals in art. 4. Drawing—Technique.] I. Budd, Warren. II. Title. III. Title: Draw fifty sharks, whales, and other sea creatures.

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v3.1

To Warren, with great appreciation for the wonderful job that you've
done, and there's nothing fishy about that remark.

L.J.A.

To Lee,
with thanks for the opportunity.

W.B.

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Draw 50 Sharks, Whales, and Other Sea Creatures

TO THE READER

Perhaps by now you have come across one of my "Draw 50" books, or perhaps this is the first one you've ever picked up. Either way, I hope to show you in this book how to draw a wide variety of fascinating sea creatures. I have a great love and respect for the other creatures of this earth and for that reason, I've chosen to go underwater and give you a sampling of the wonderful life-forms that live there.

At first glance, the drawings in this book may appear difficult. But if you take your time and carefully follow the step-by-step instructions for each illustration, you will be able to produce a satisfying finished drawing.

To begin, you will need only clean paper, a pencil with moderately soft lead (HB or No. 2), and a kneaded eraser (available at art supply stores). Select the illustration you want to draw, and then *very lightly and carefully*, sketch out step number one. Then, also *very lightly and carefully*, add step number two to step number one. These steps, which may look the easiest, are the most important. A mistake here can ruin your entire drawing at the end. And remember to watch not only the lines themselves, but the *spaces between the lines* to make sure that they are the same as for the drawing in the book. As you sketch out these first steps, it might be a good idea to hold your work up to a mirror. Sometimes the mirror shows that you've twisted the drawing off to one side without being aware of it.

In each drawing, the new step is shown darker than the previous one so that it can be clearly seen. But you should keep your own work very light. Here's where the kneaded eraser will come in handy; use it to lighten your work after each step.

When you have finished your picture, you may want to go over it with some India ink. Apply this with a fine brush or pen. When the ink has thoroughly dried, erase the entire drawing with the kneaded eraser. The erasing will not affect the India ink.

The most important thing to remember is that even if your first attempts are not as good as you would like them to be, you should not get discouraged. Like any other talent, whether it be performing gymnastic

feats or playing the piano, drawing takes practice to do your best.

Though there are many ways to learn how to draw, the step-by-step method used in this book should start you off in the right direction.

LEE J. AMES

TO THE PARENT OR TEACHER

"Leslie can draw the best Great White Shark I ever saw!" Such peer acclaim and encouragement generate incentive. Contemporary methods of art instruction (freedom of expression, experimentation, self-evaluation of competence and growth) provide a vigorous, fresh-air approach for which we must all be grateful.

New ideas need not, however, totally exclude the old. One such is the "follow me, step-by-step" approach. In my young learning days this method was so common, and frequently so exclusive, that the student became nothing more than a pantographic extension of the teacher. In those days it was excessively overworked.

This does not mean that the young hand is never to be guided. Rather, specific guiding is fundamental. Step-by-step guiding that produces satisfactory results is valuable even when the means of accomplishment are not fully understood by the student.

The novice with a musical instrument is frequently taught to play simple melodies as quickly as possible, well before he or she learns the most elemental scratchings at the surface of music theory. The resultant self-satisfaction, pride in accomplishment, can provide significant motivation. And all from mimicking an instructor's "Do-as-I-do ..."

Mimicry is prerequisite for developing creativity. We learn the use of our tools by mimicry. Then we can use those tools for creativity. To this end I would offer the budding artist the opportunity to memorize or mimic (rote-like, if you wish) the making of "pictures"—"pictures" he or she has been anxious to be able to draw.

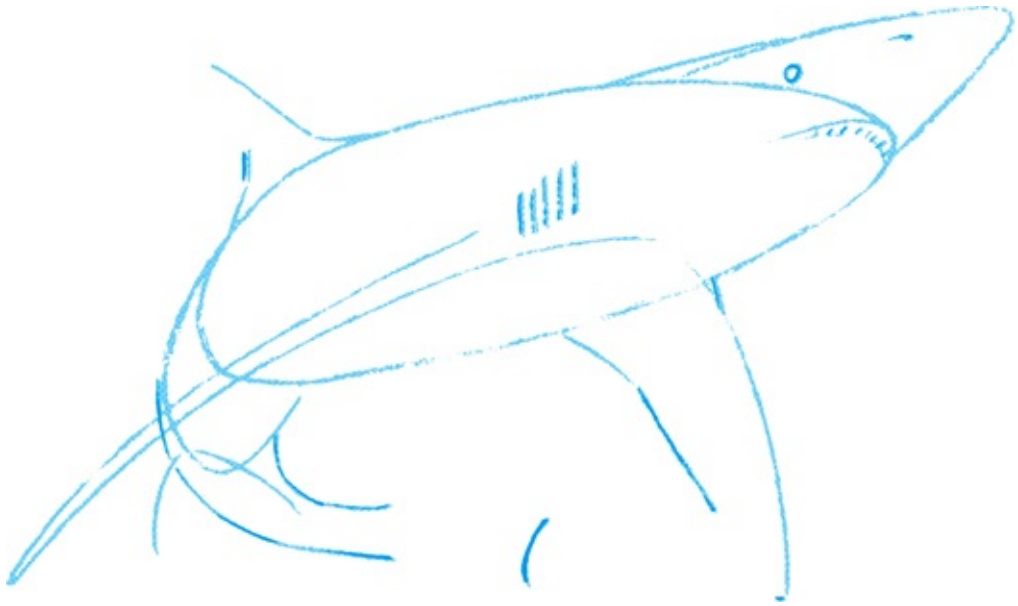
The use of this book should be available to anyone who *wants* to try another way of flapping his or her wings. Perhaps he or she will then get off the ground when a friend says, "Leslie can draw the best Great White Shark I ever saw!"

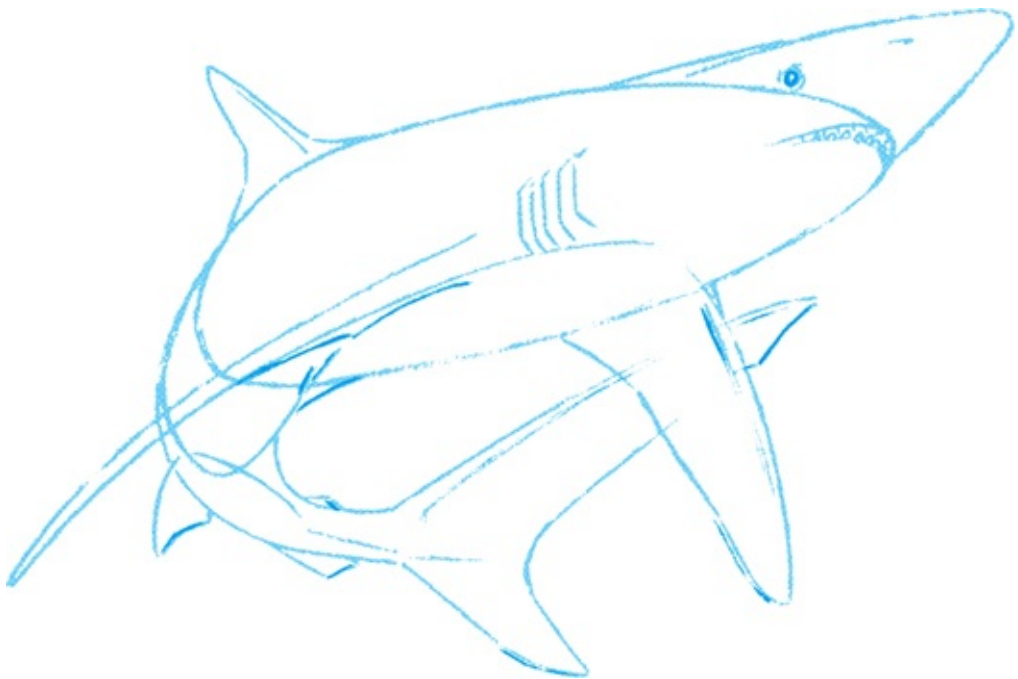
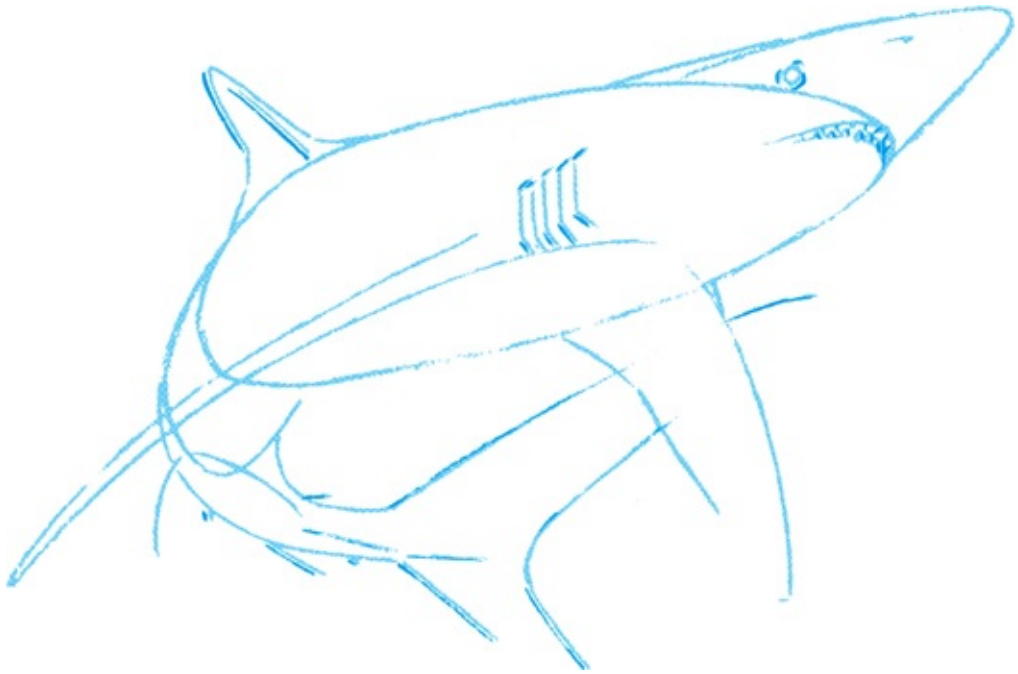
LEE J. AMES

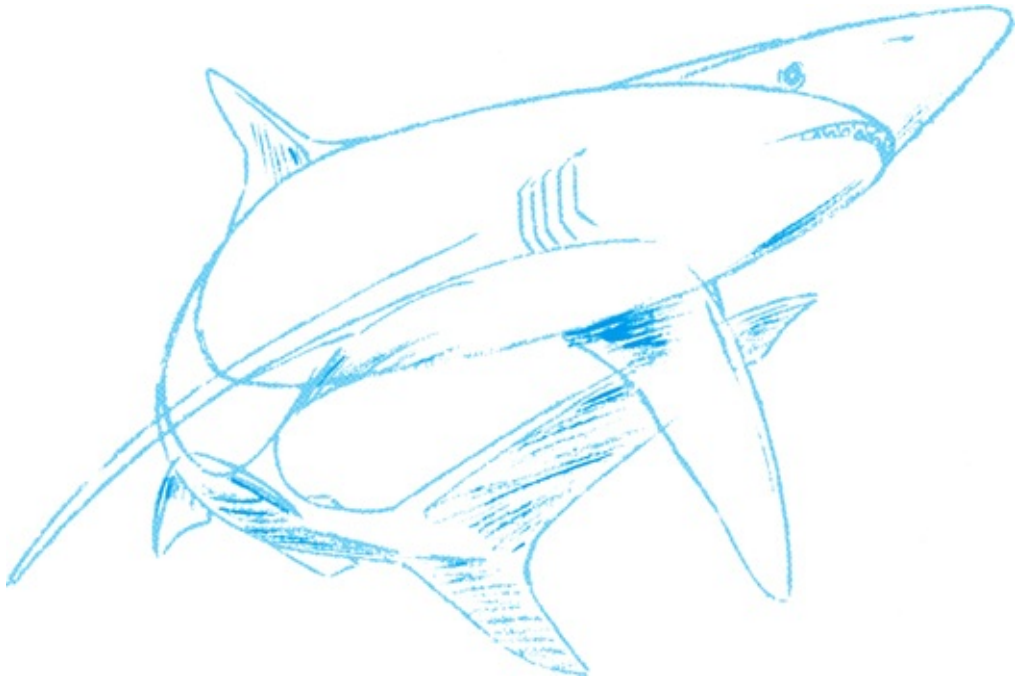


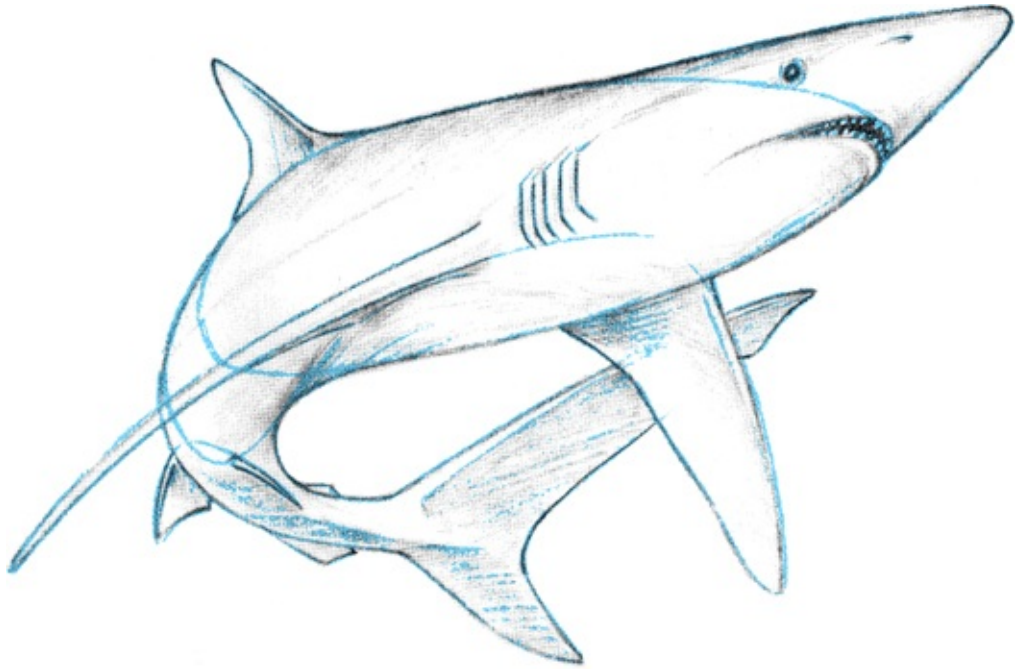
BLUE SHARK
Up to ten feet long









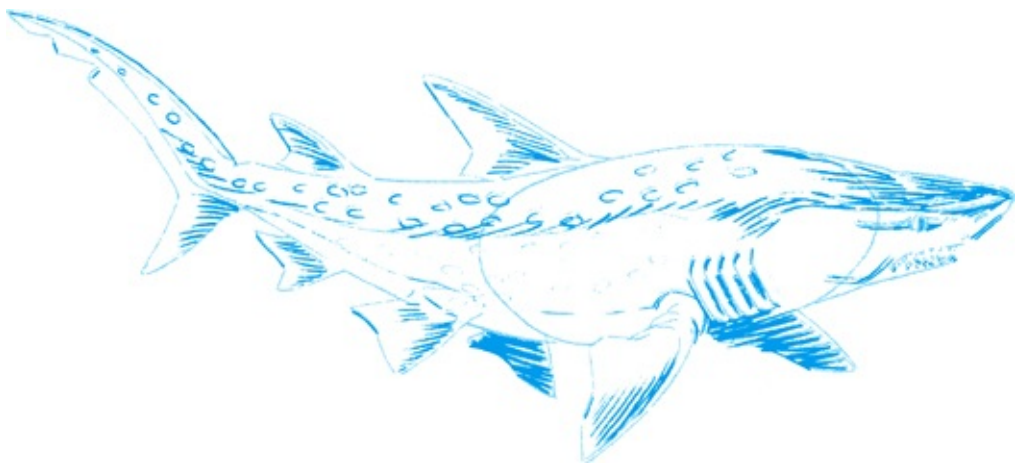
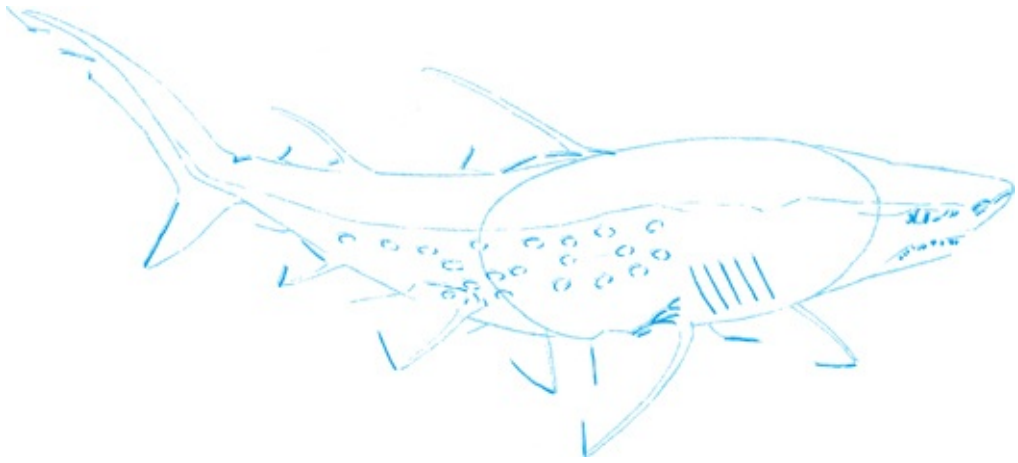


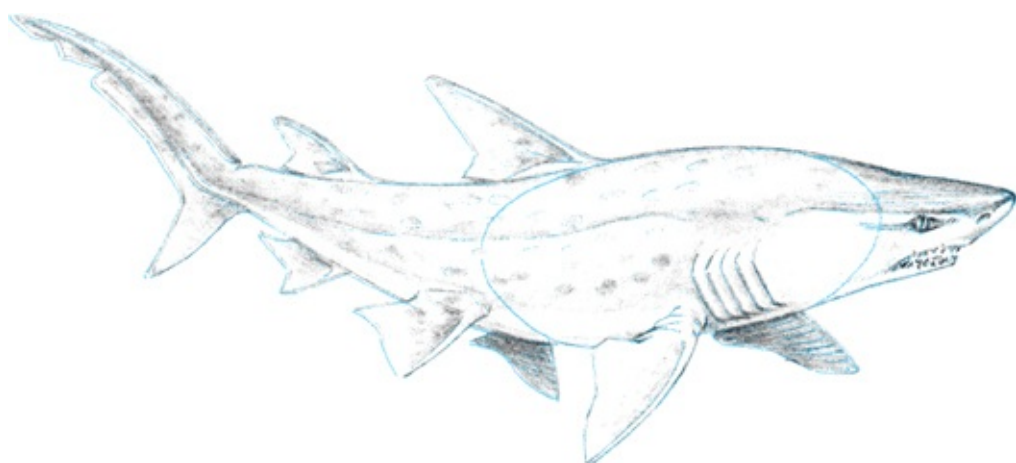


SAND TIGER SHARK

Six to seven feet long



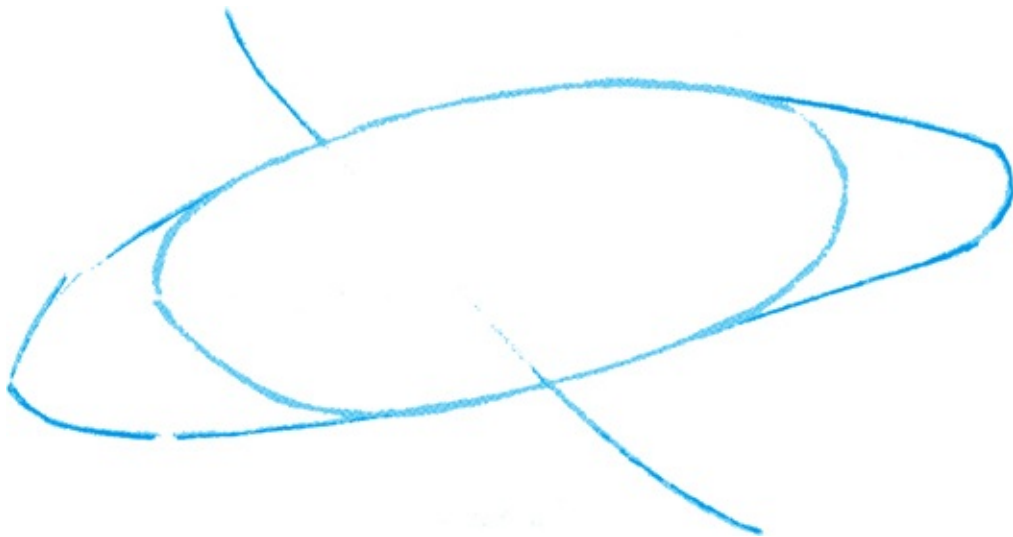


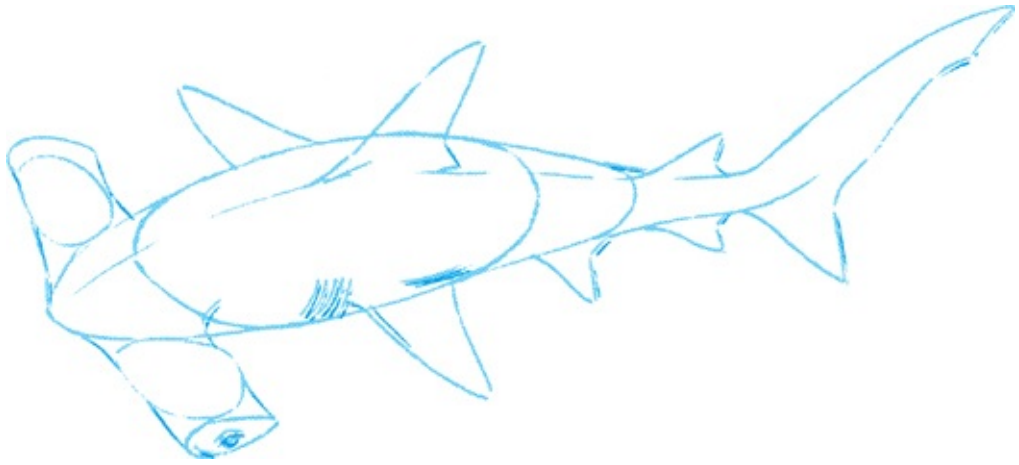
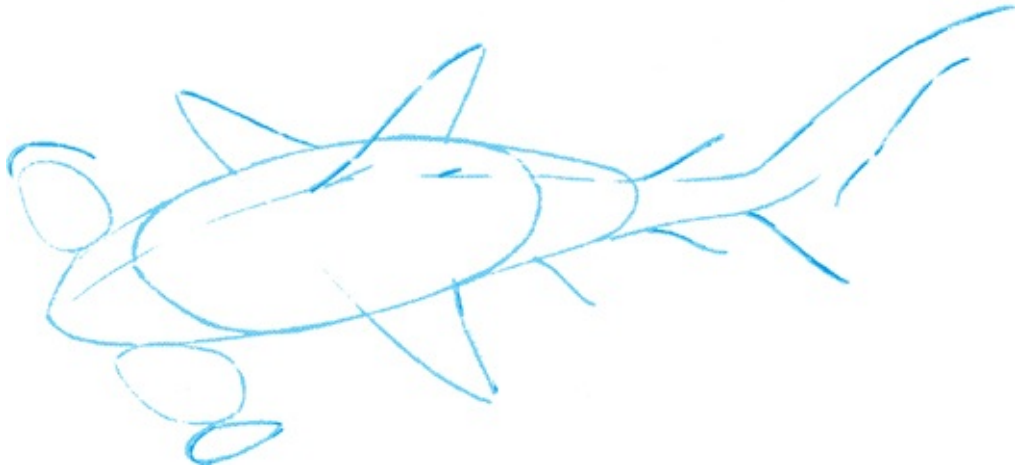
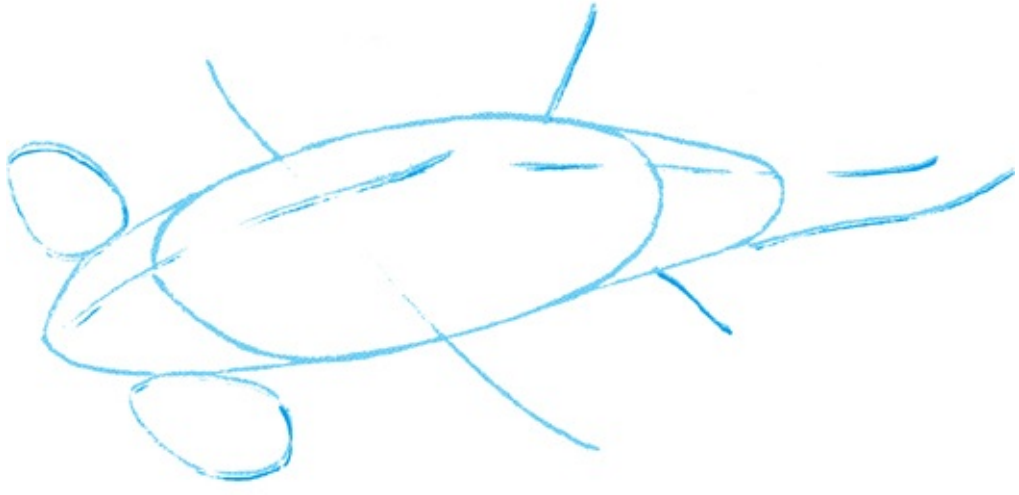


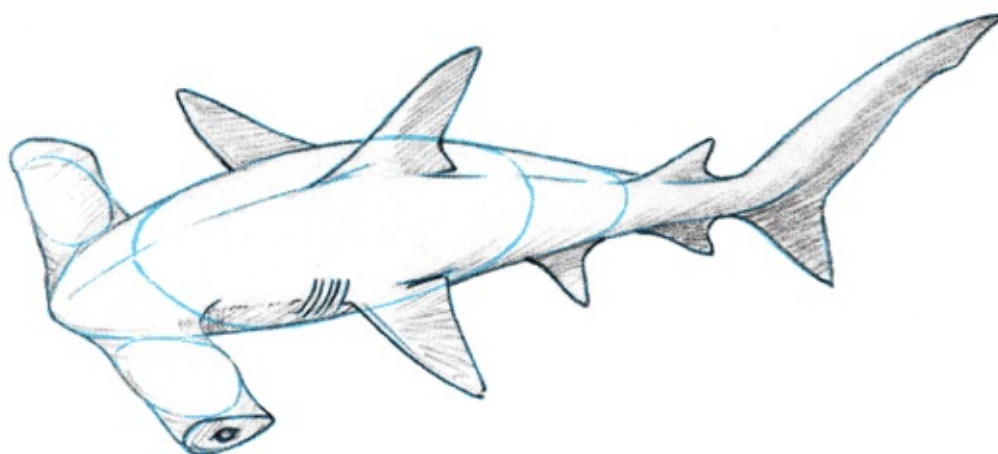


HAMMERHEAD SHARK

Up to twenty feet long

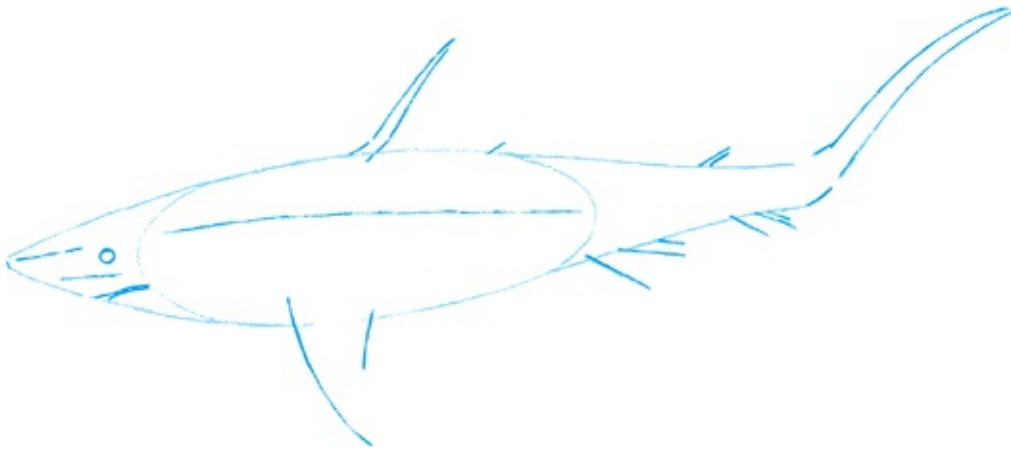


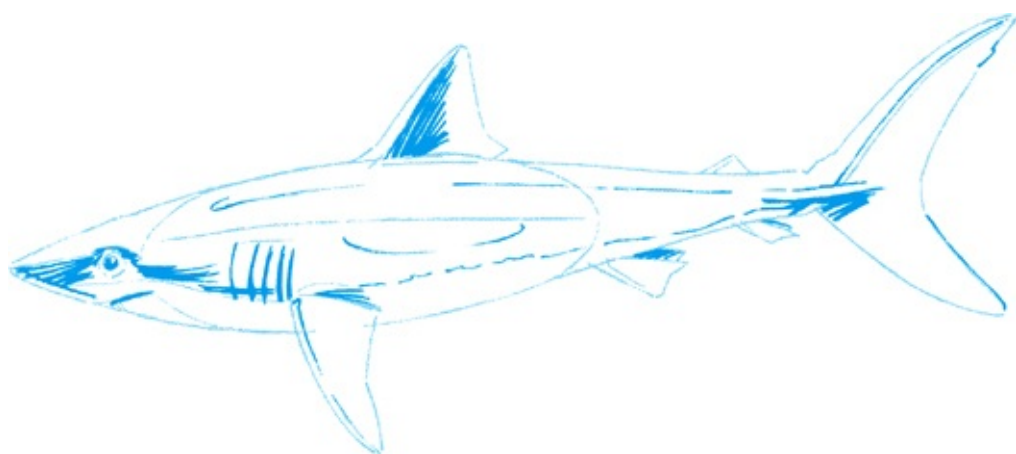
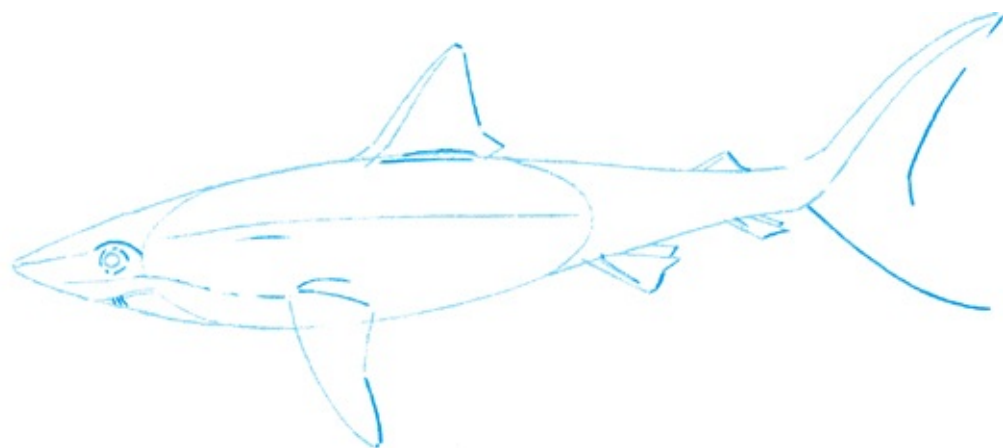


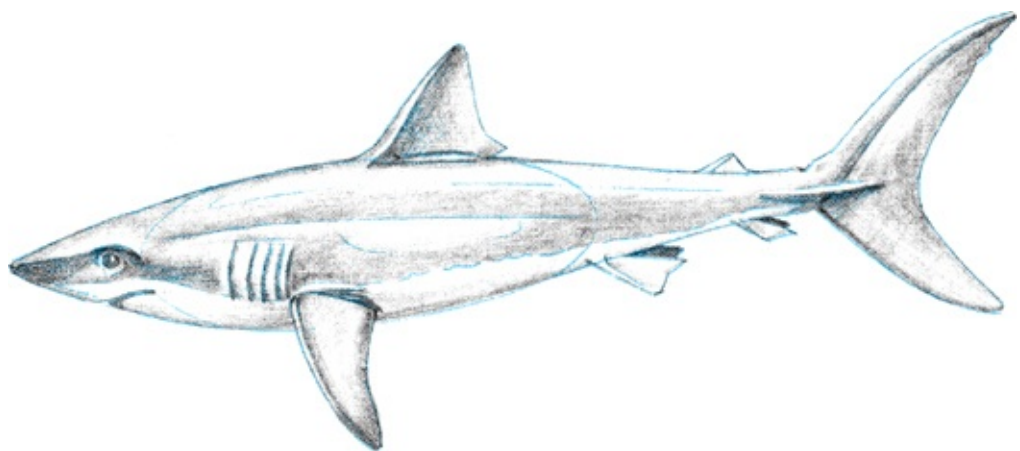




MAKO SHARK
Up to fifteen feet long



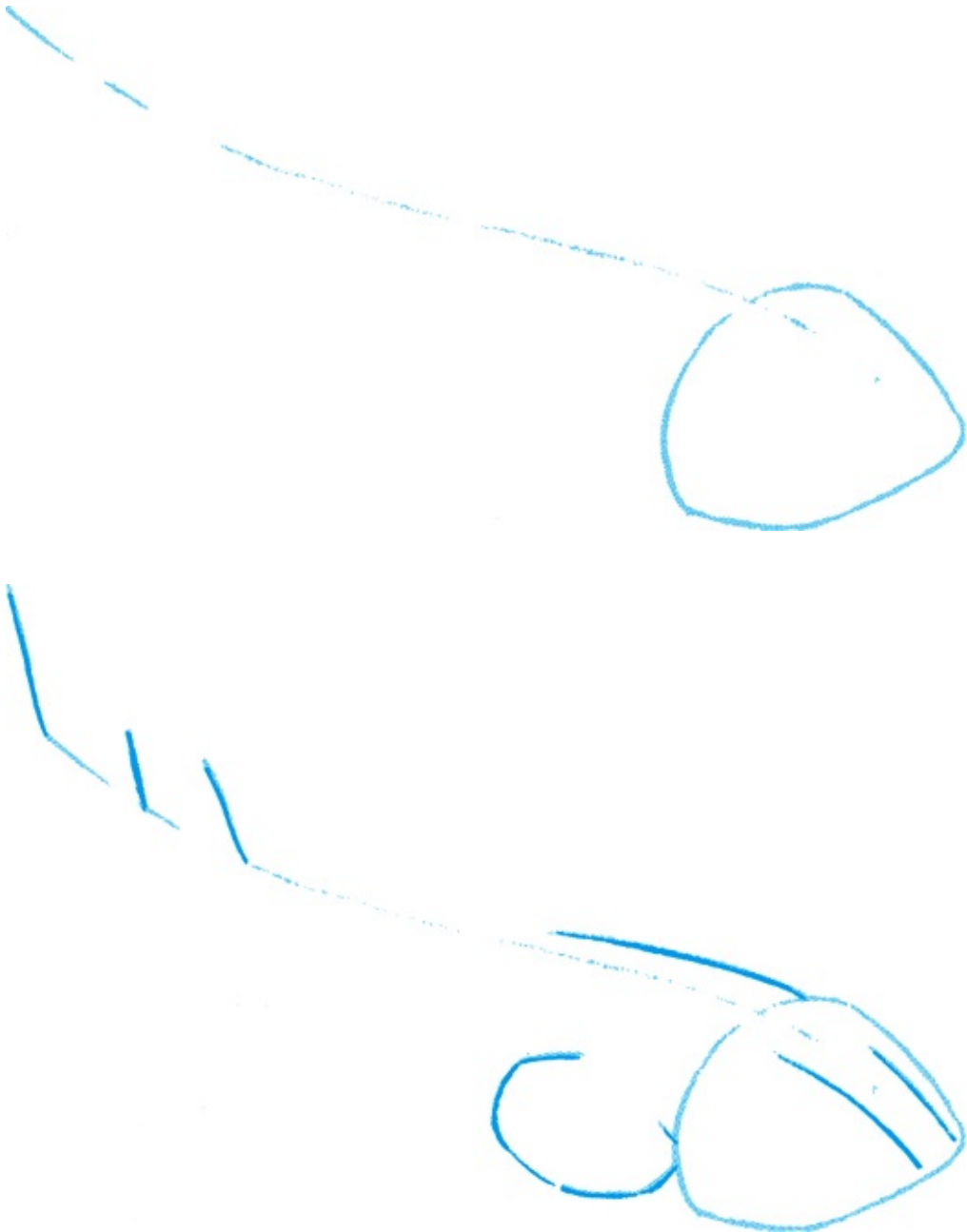


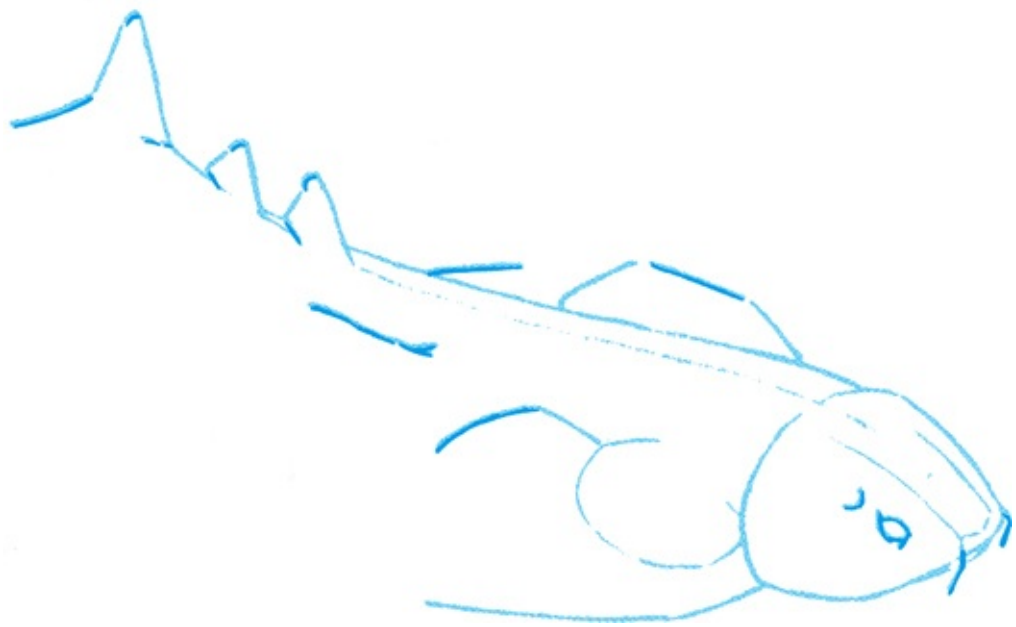
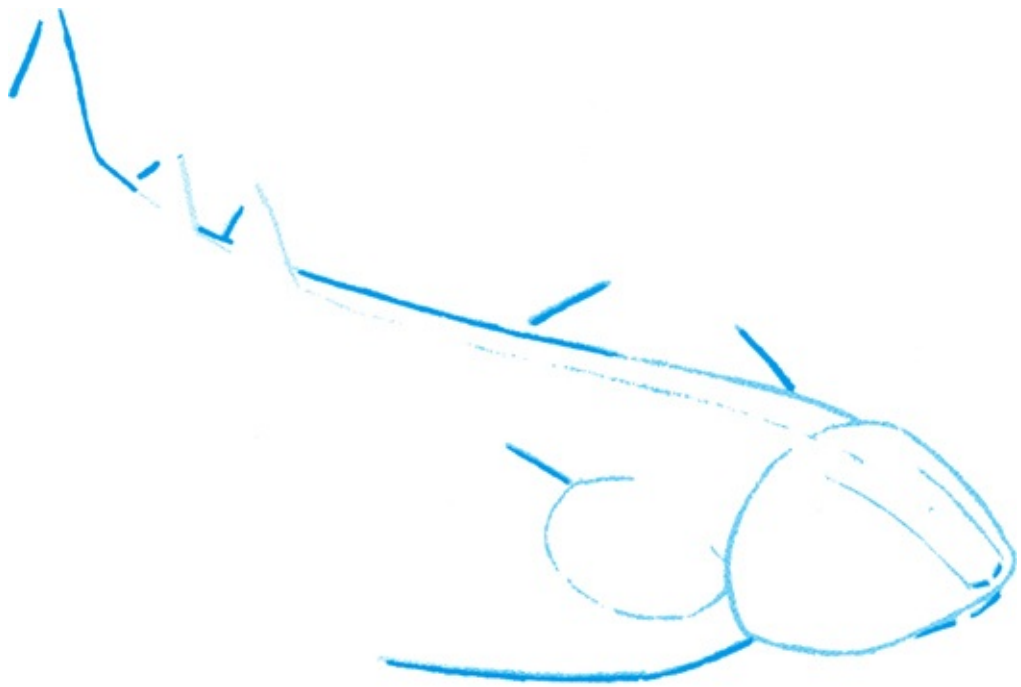


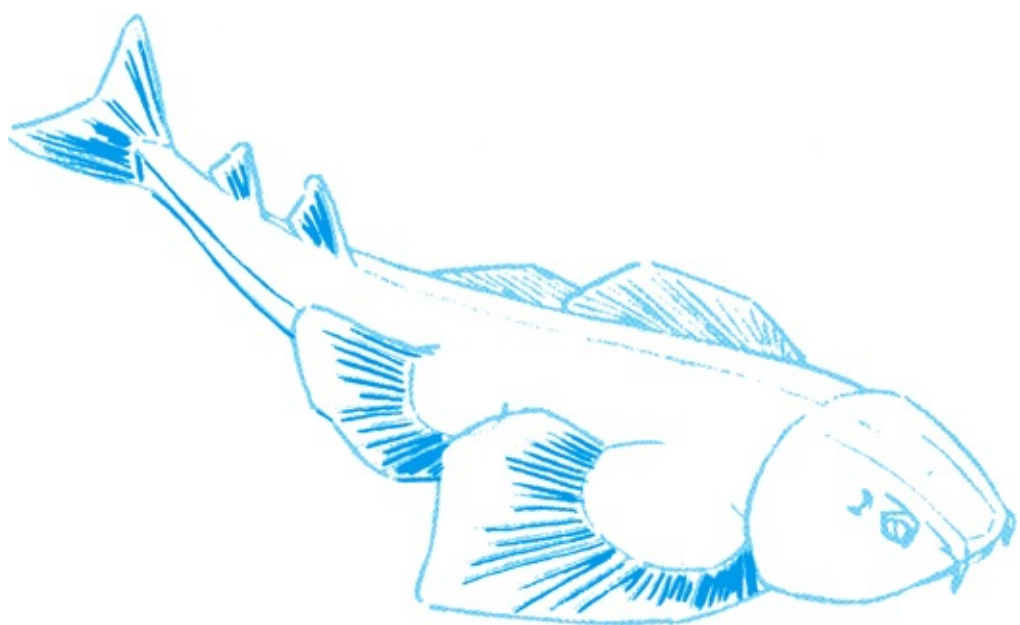


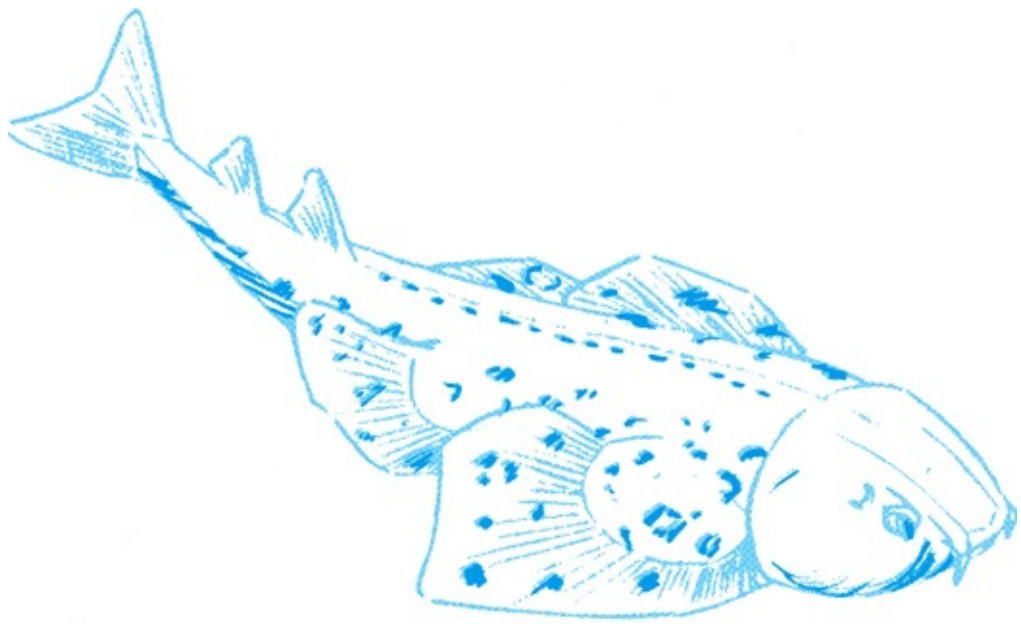
PACIFIC ANGEL SHARK

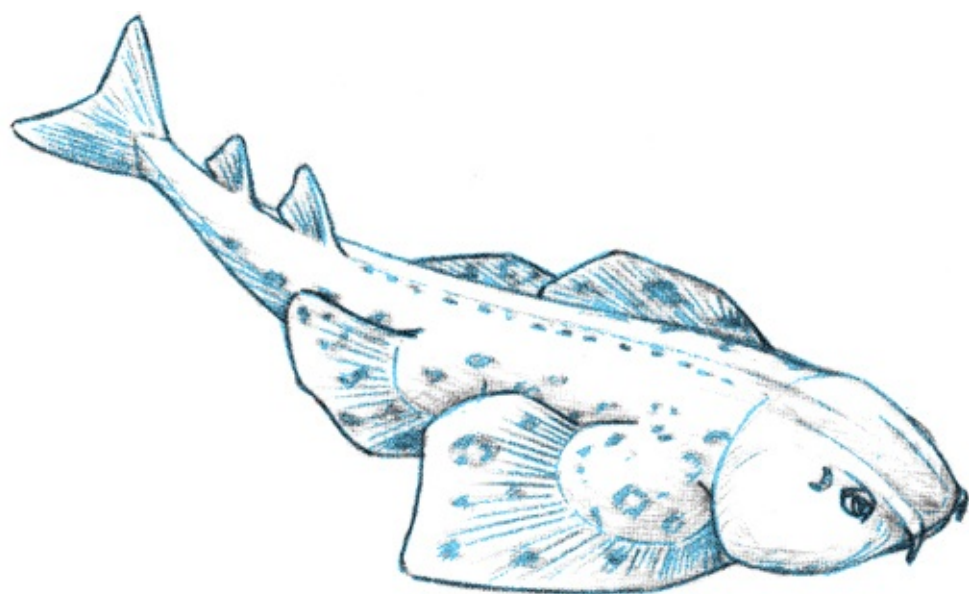
Up to five feet long









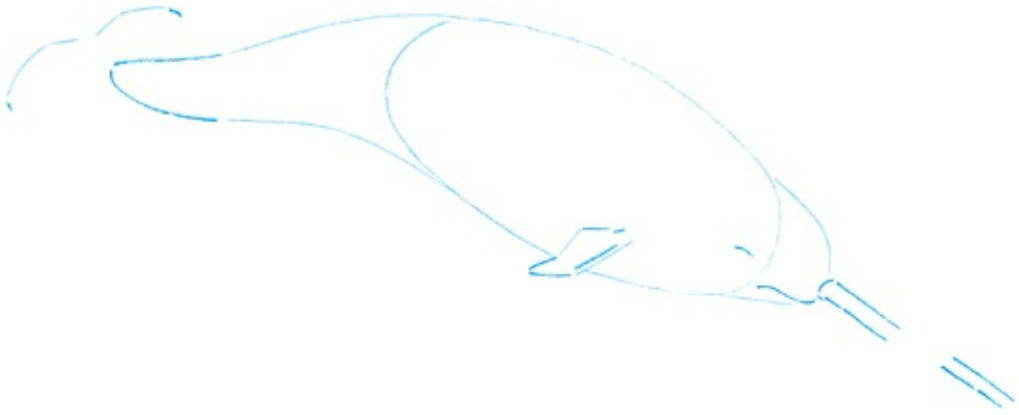




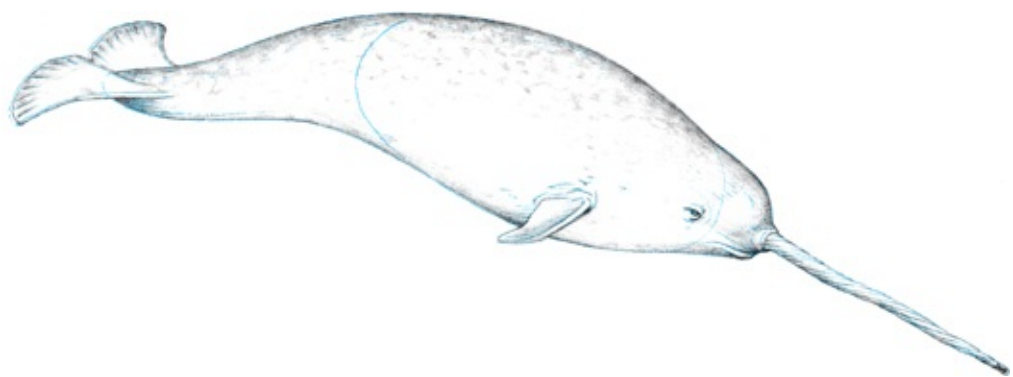
NARWHAL

Up to fifteen feet long, with the horn sometimes growing to nine feet





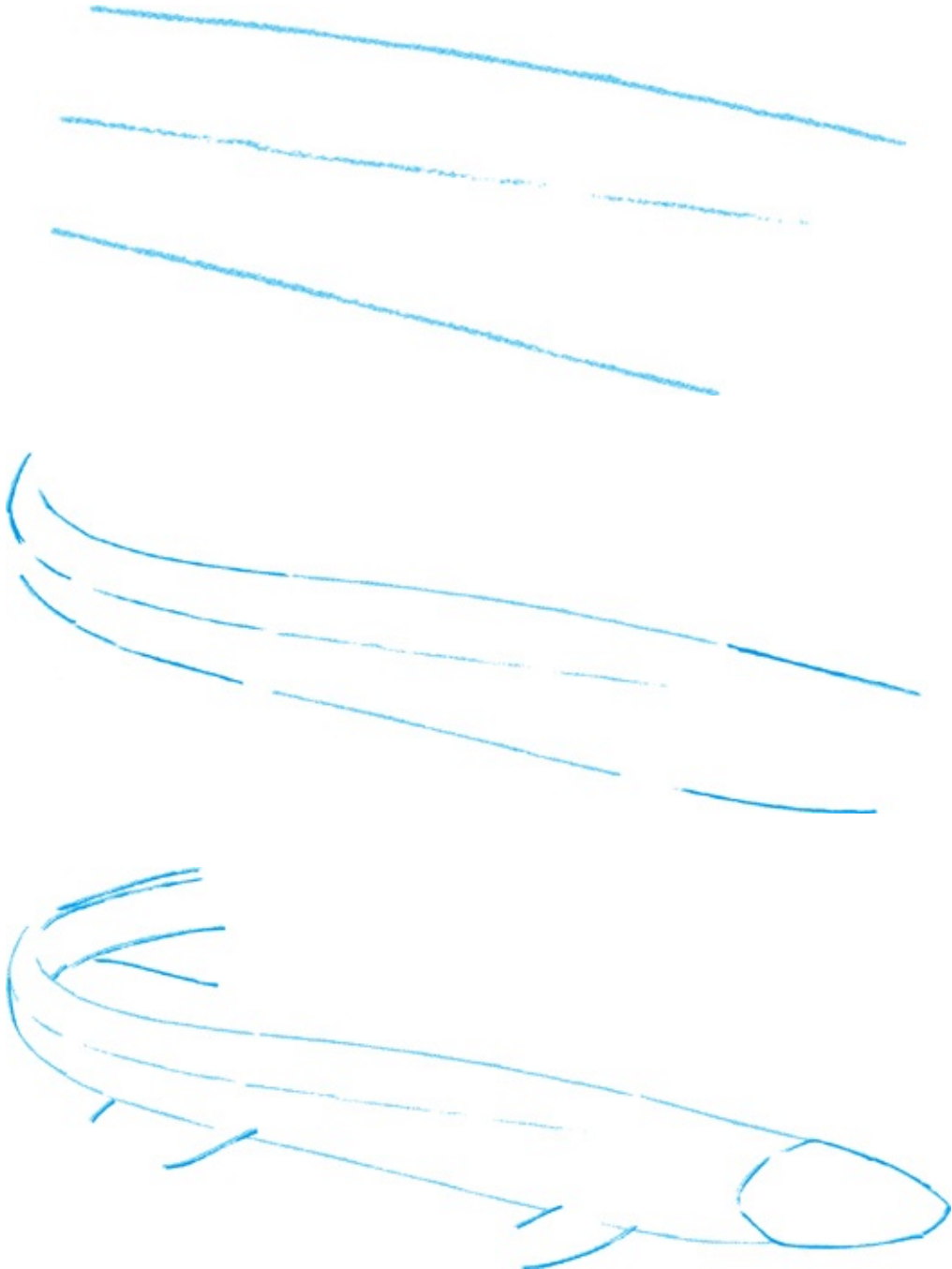


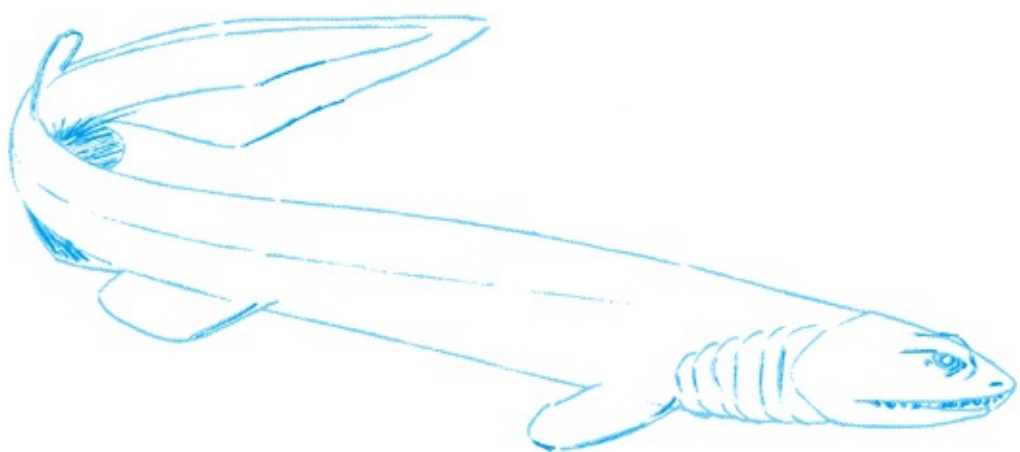


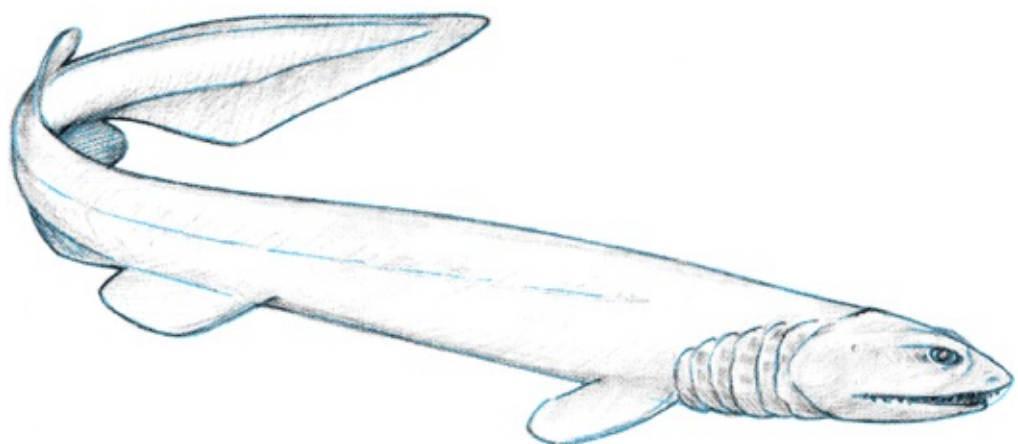


FRILLED SHARK

Five to six feet long



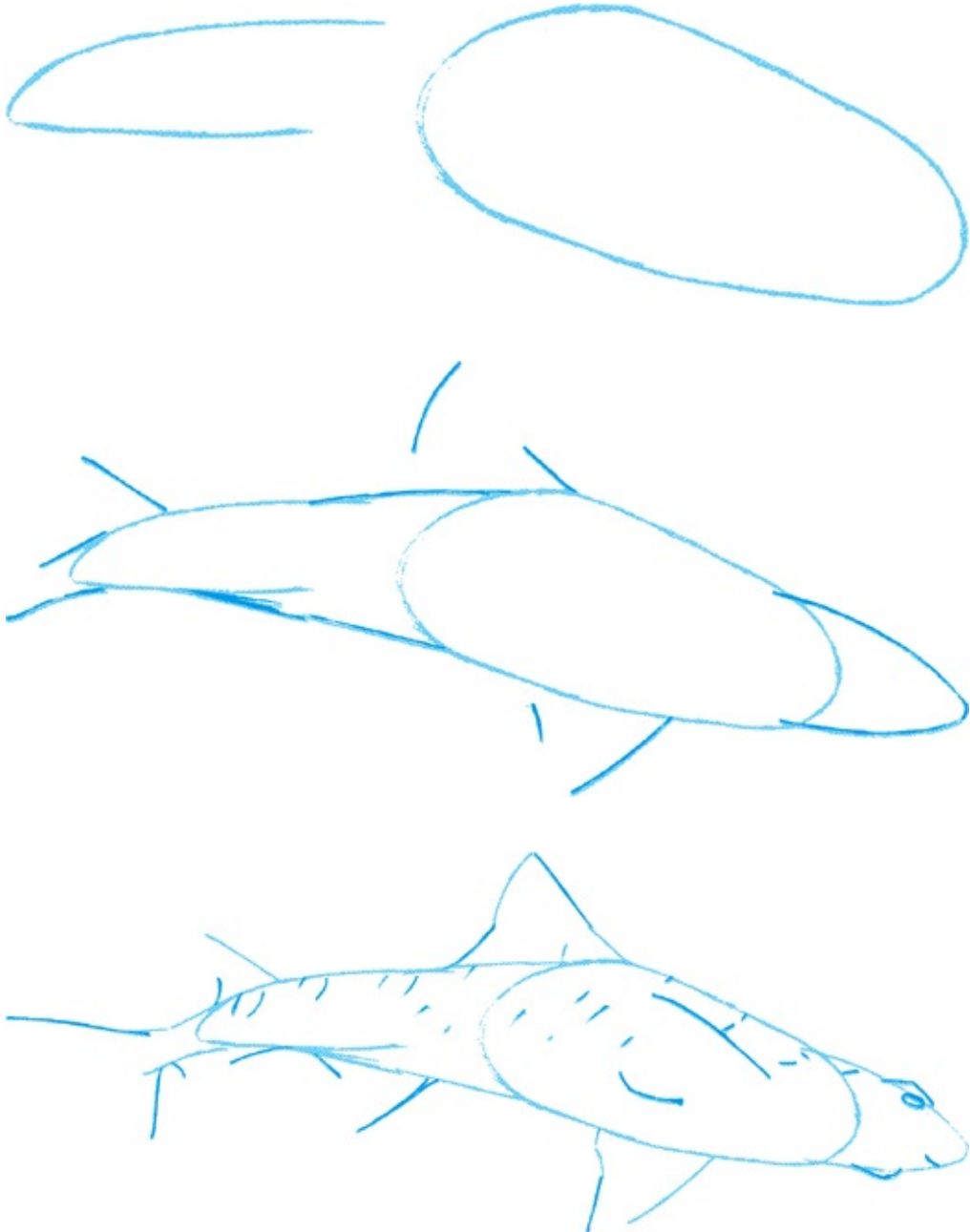


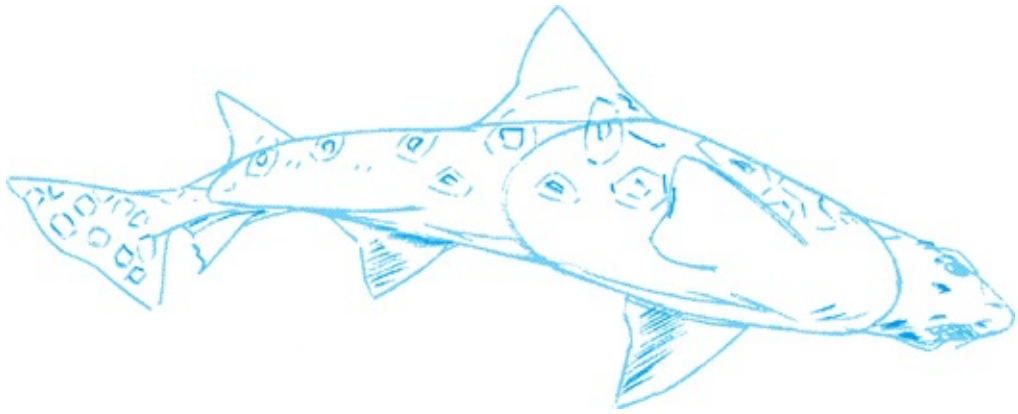
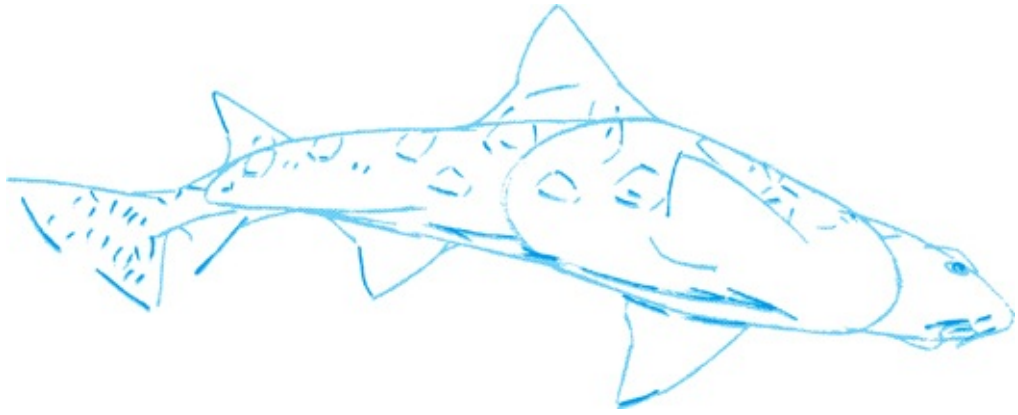


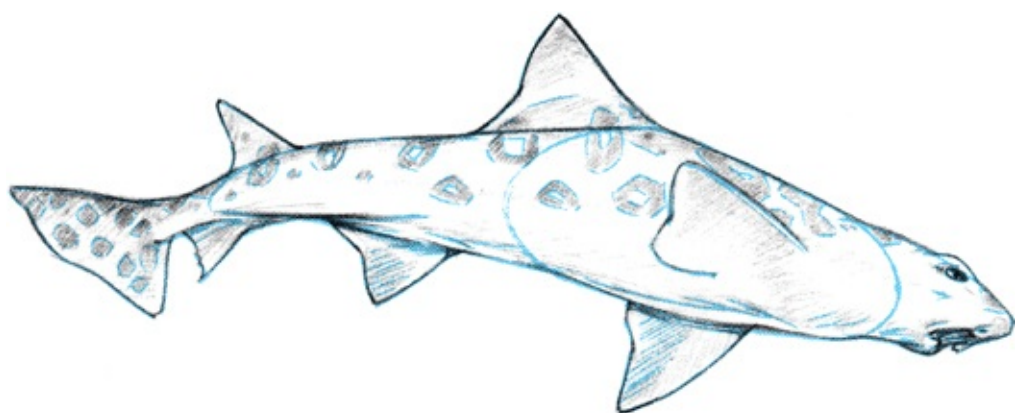


LEOPARD SHARK

Up to three feet long



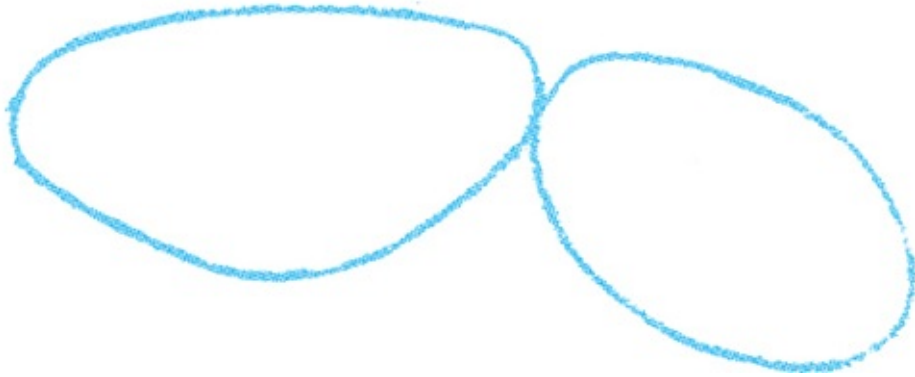


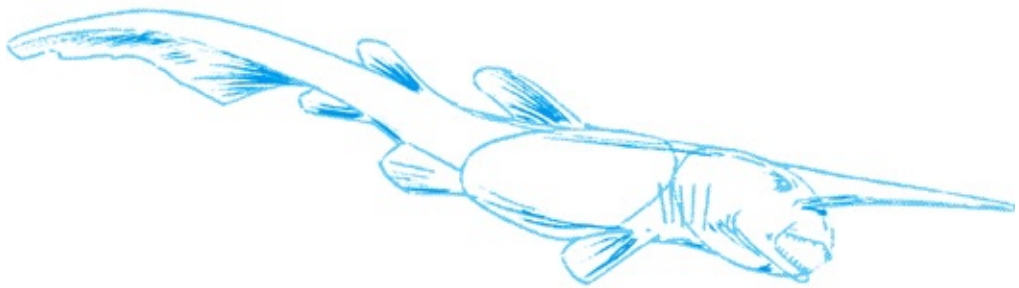
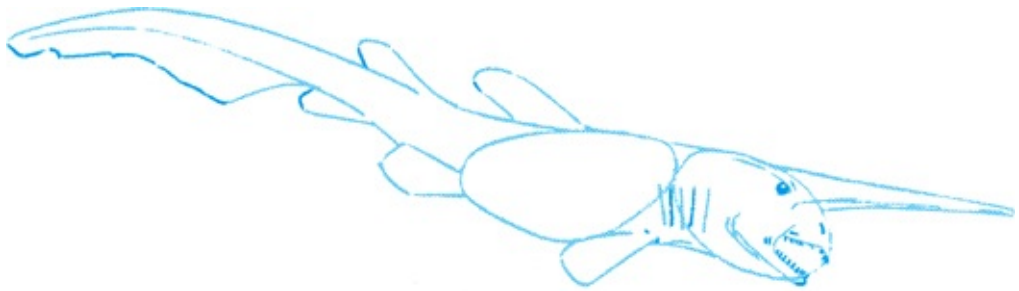
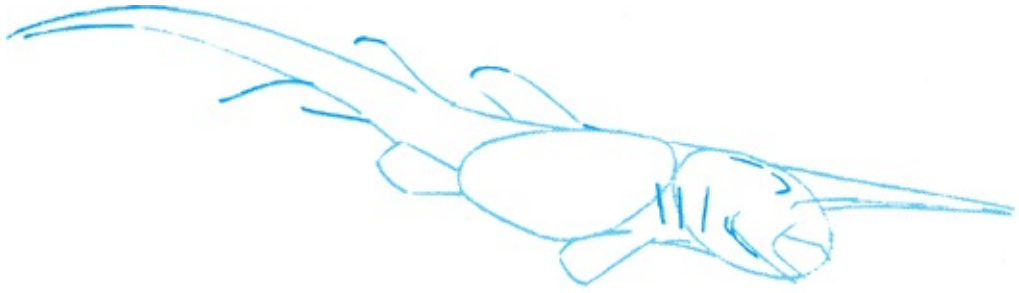
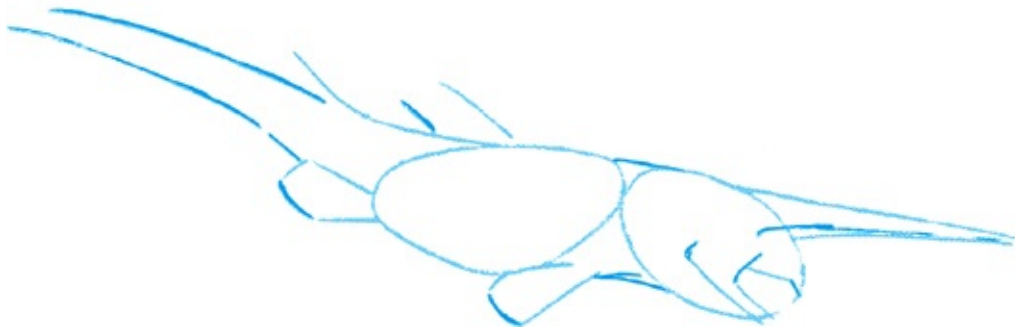


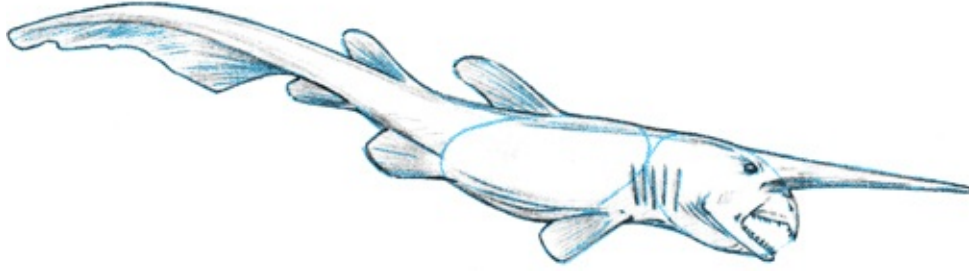


GOBLIN SHARK

A deep-sea shark



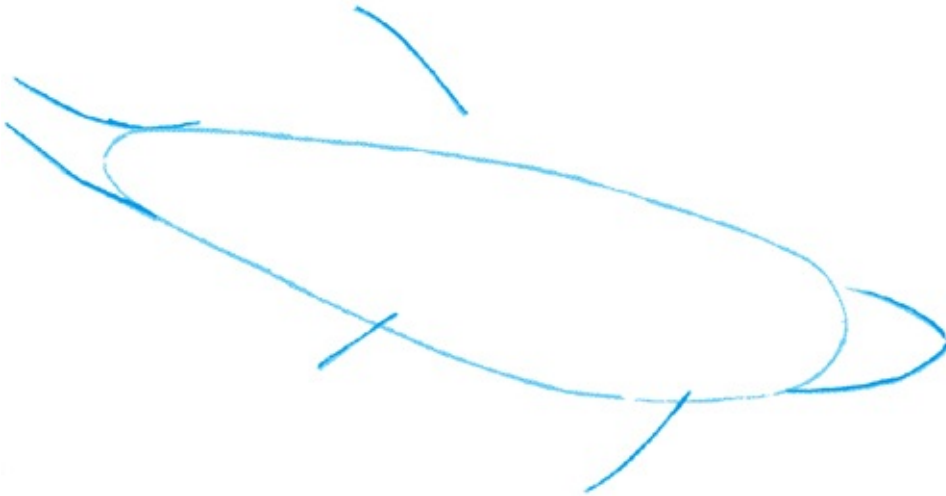
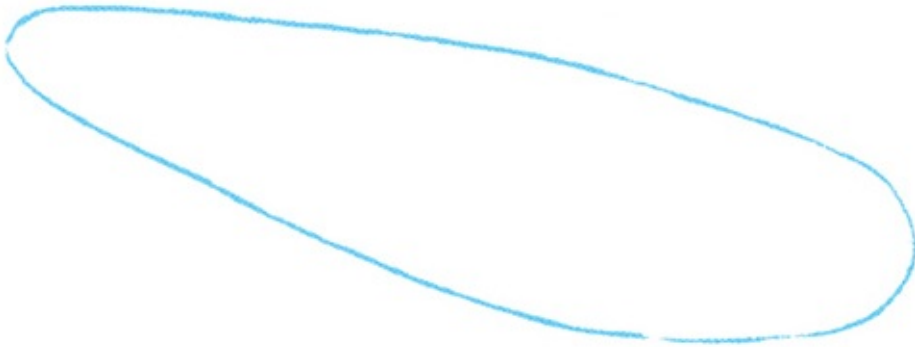


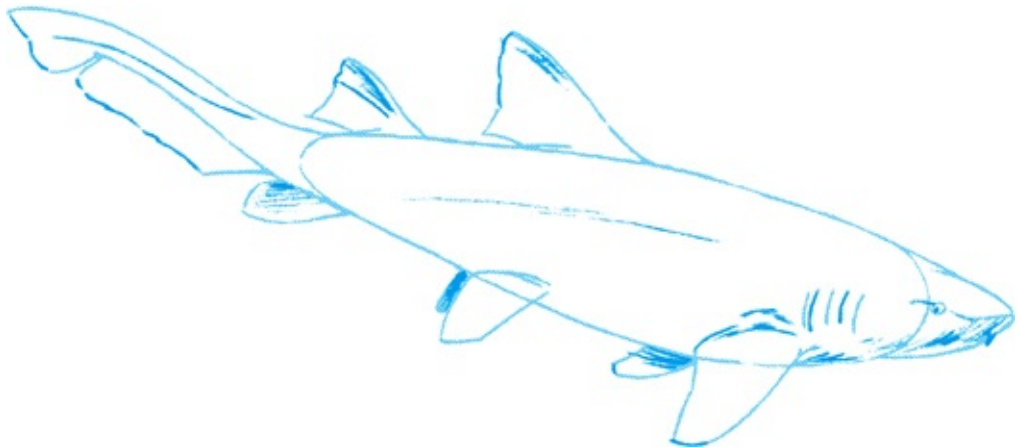
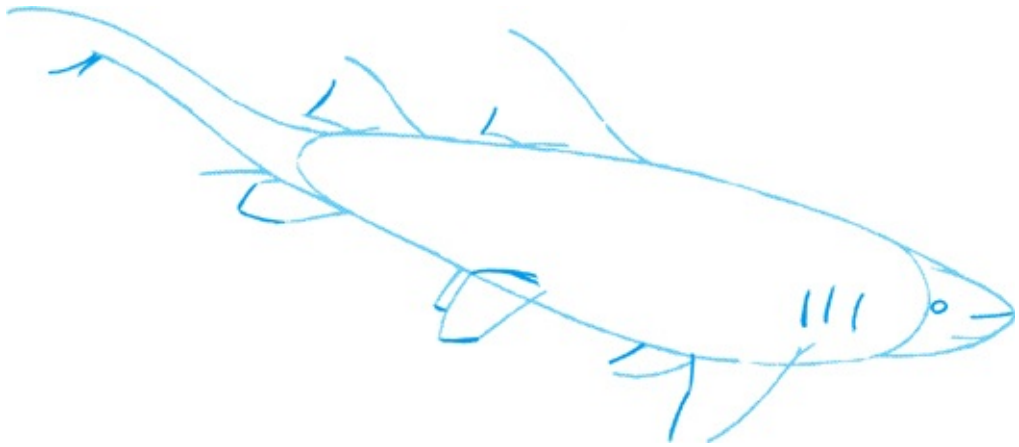


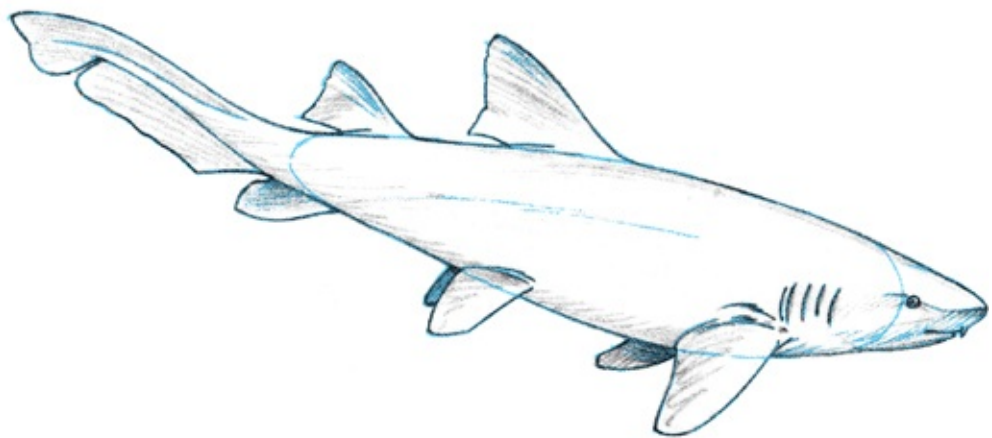


NURSE SHARK

Up to fourteen feet long



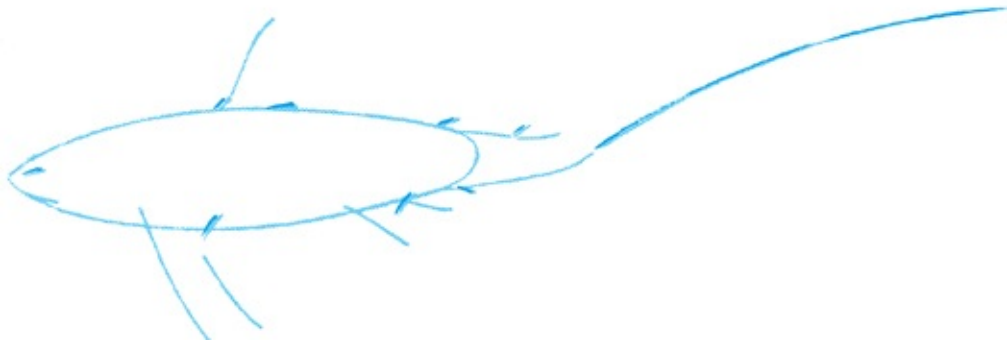
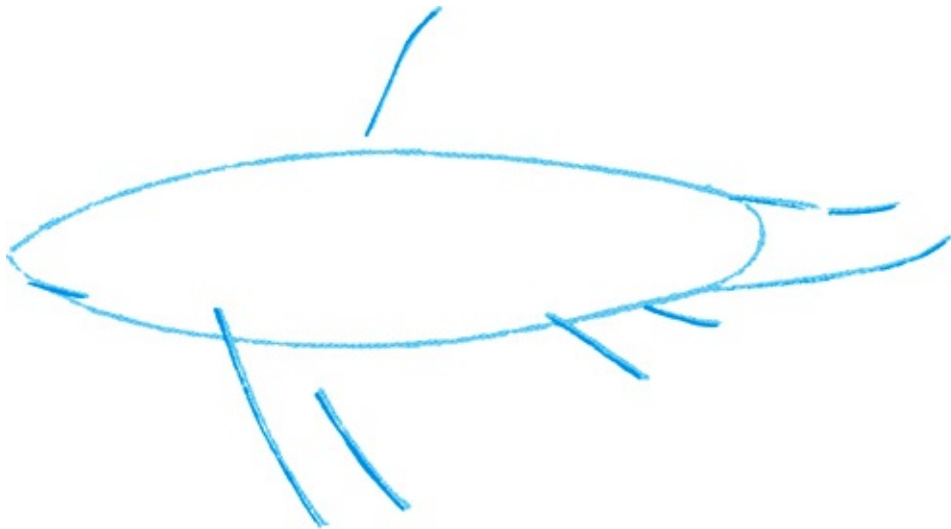


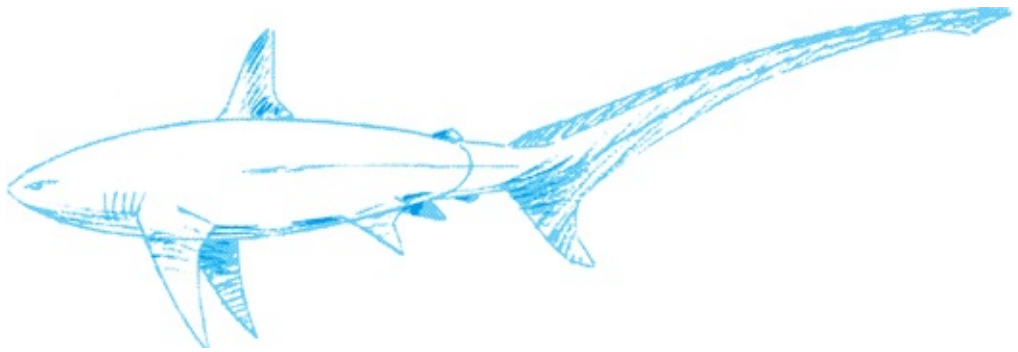
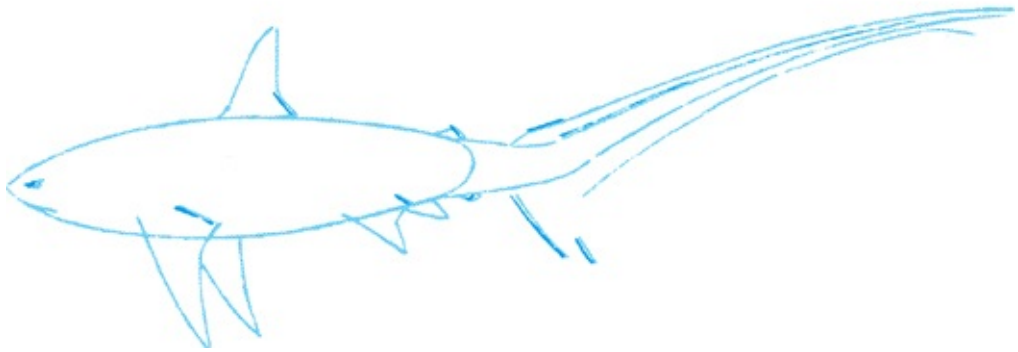
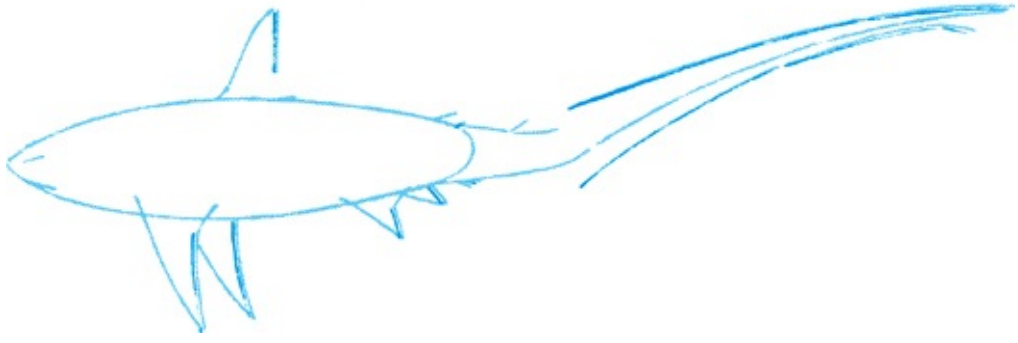


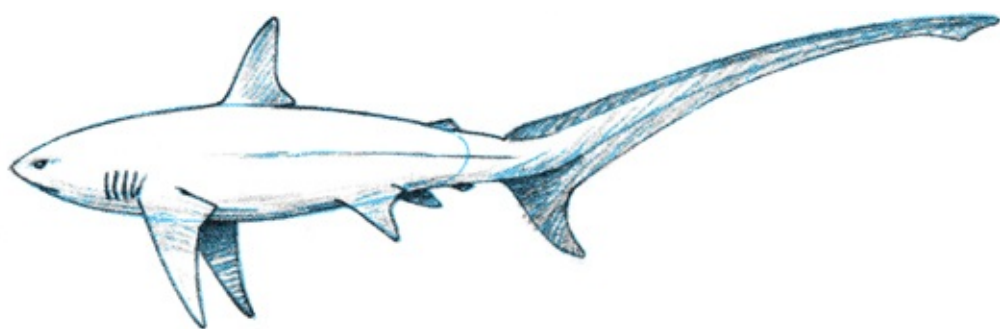


THRESHER SHARK

Up to twenty-five feet long



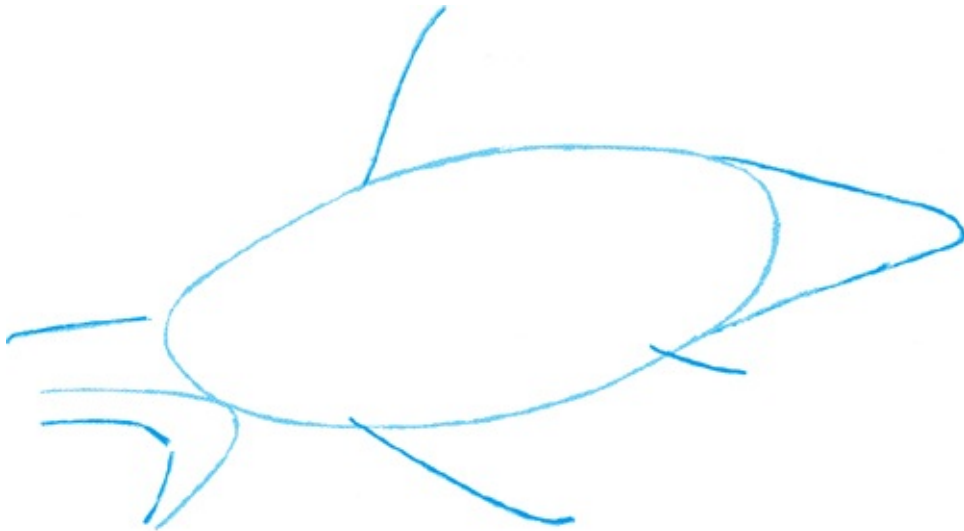
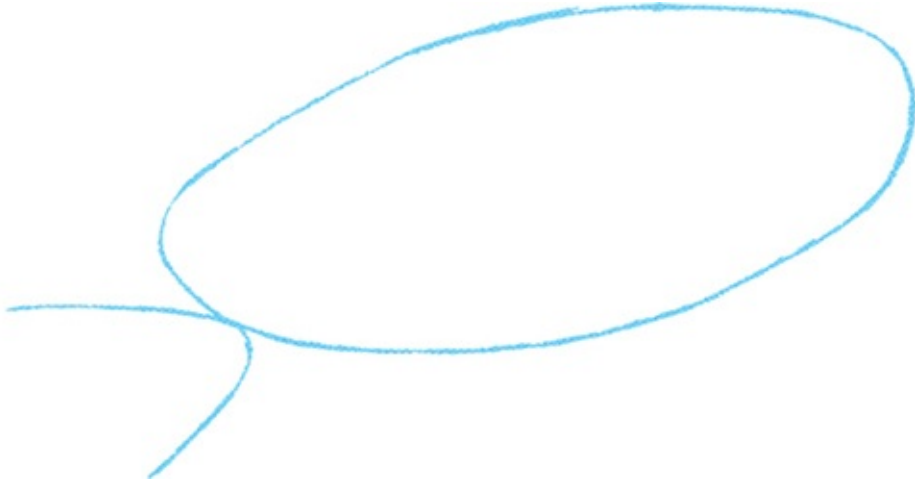


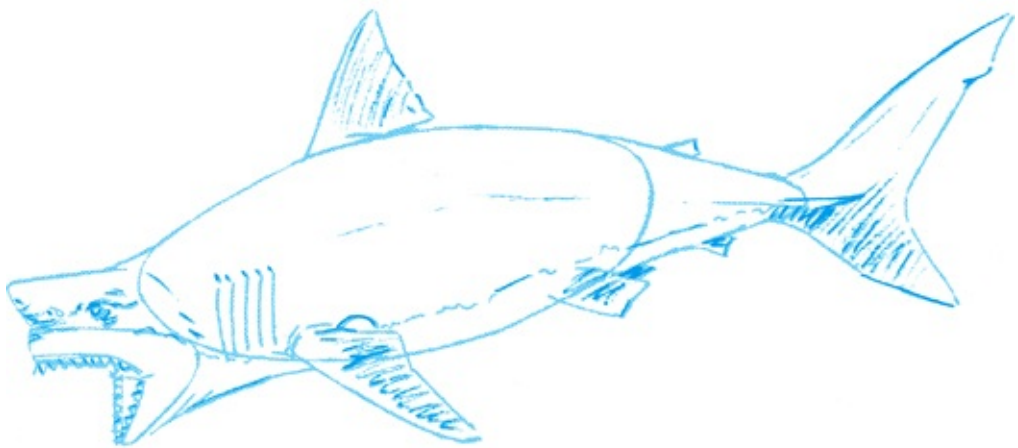
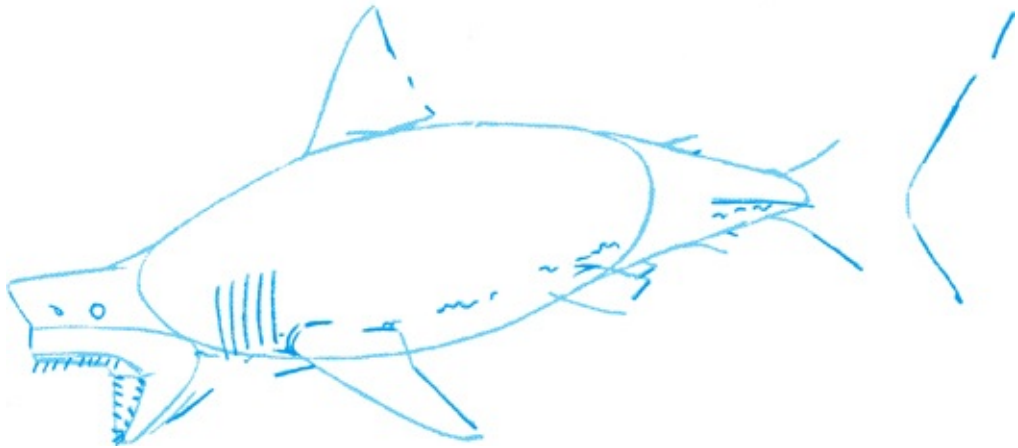
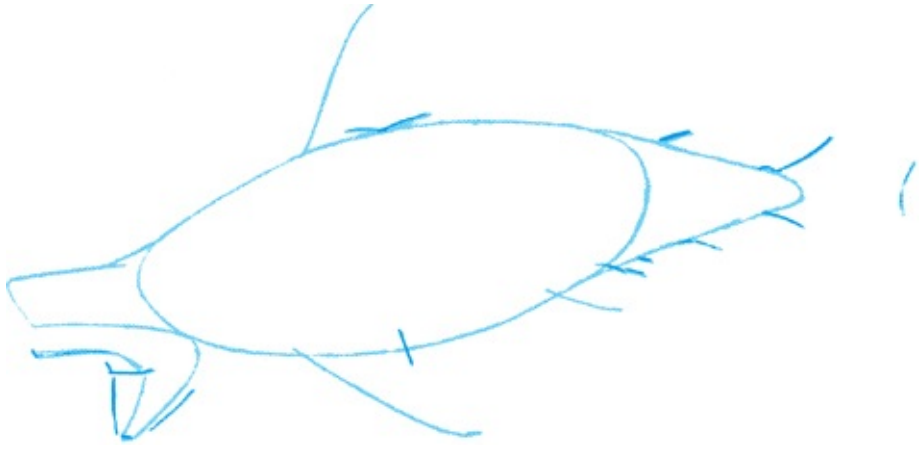


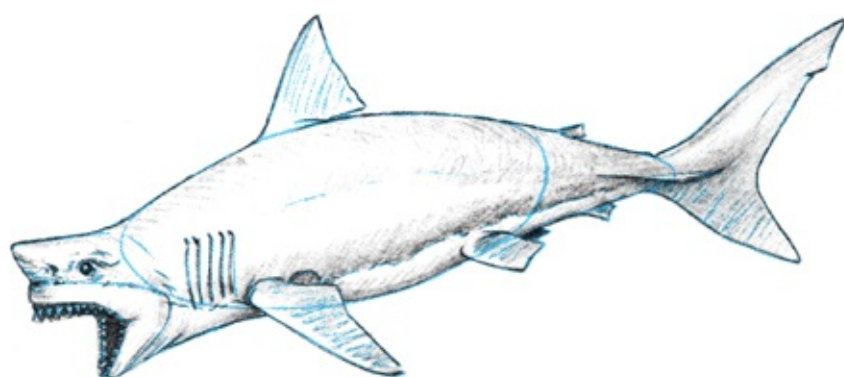


GREAT WHITE SHARK

Up to twenty-five feet long









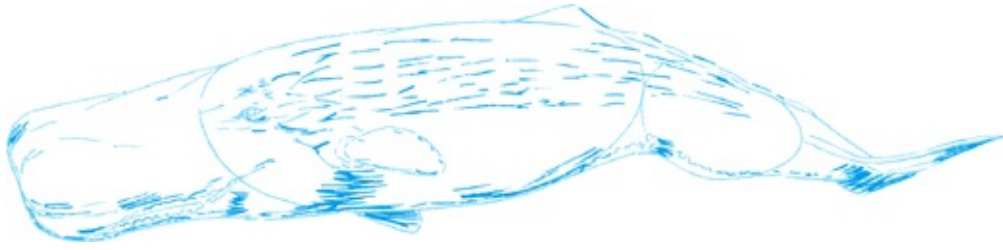
SPERM WHALE

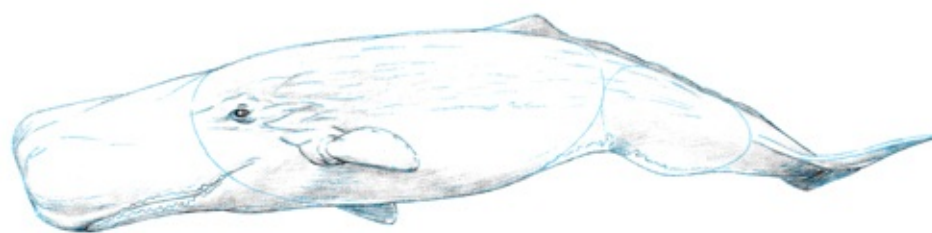
Up to sixty-one feet long

Courtesy of National Geographic

From a photo by Flip Nicklin



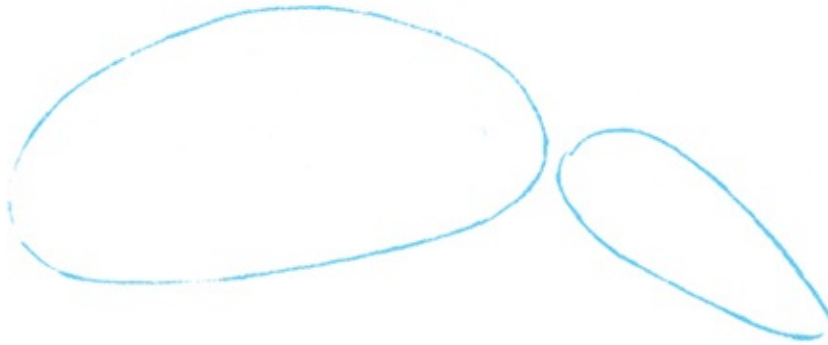


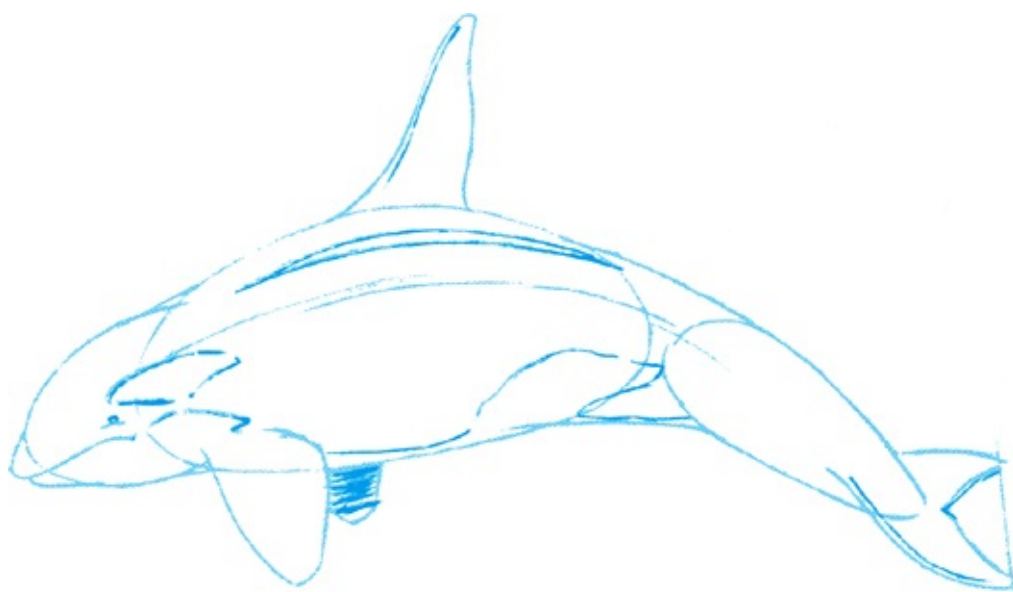
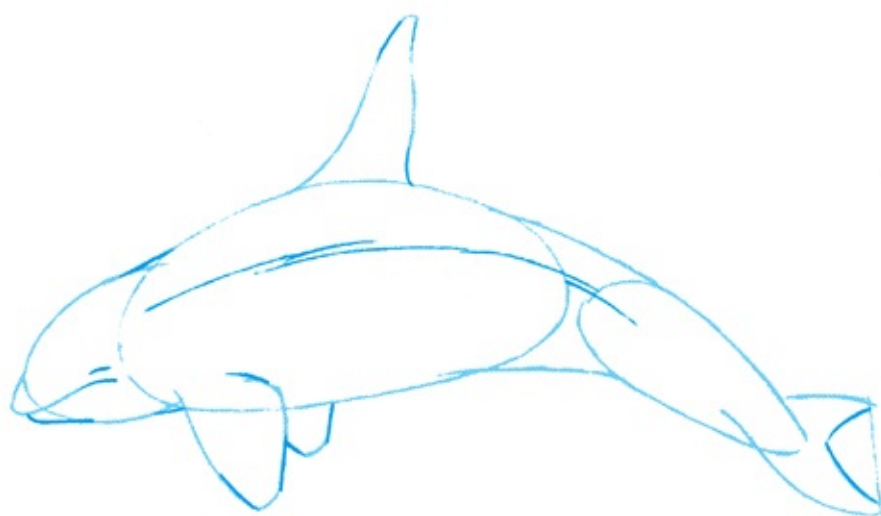
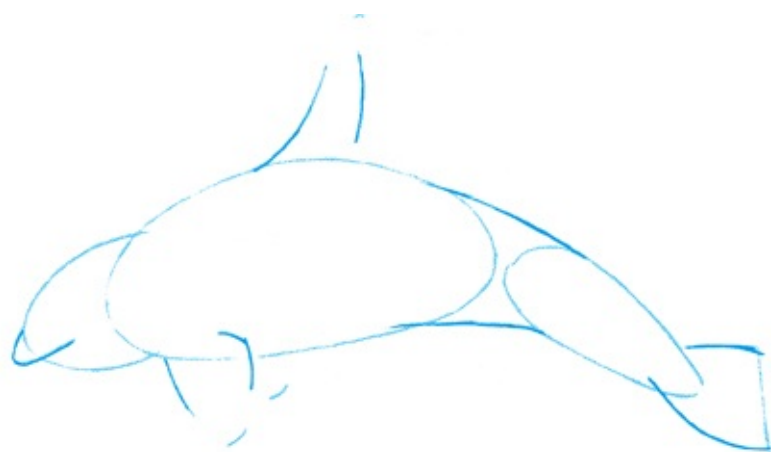


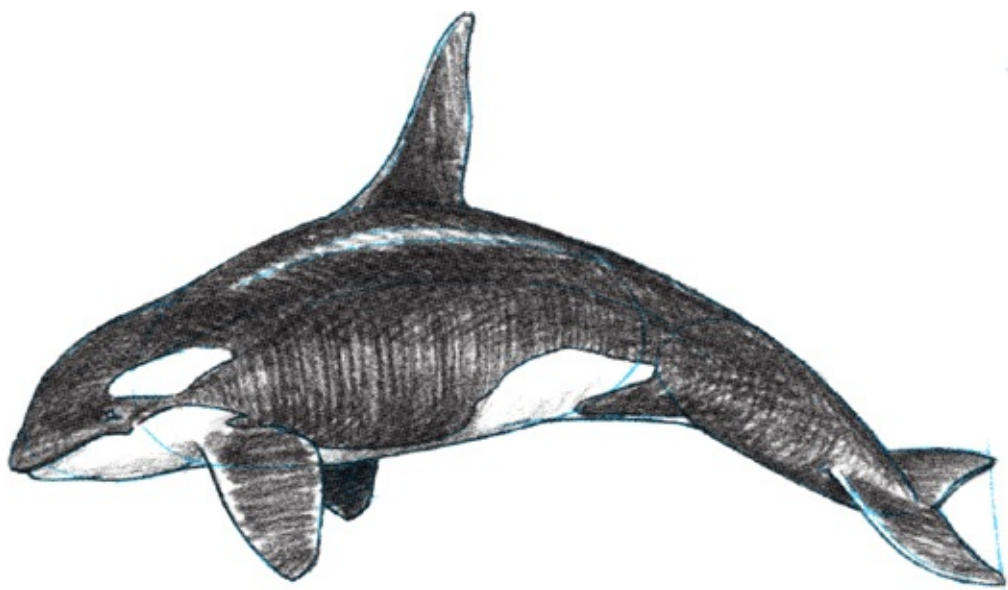


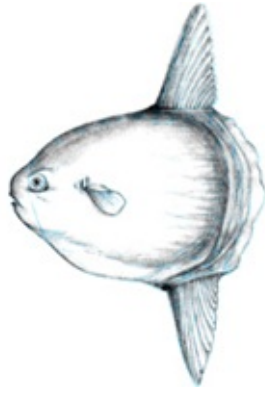
KILLER WHALE

Up to thirty feet long



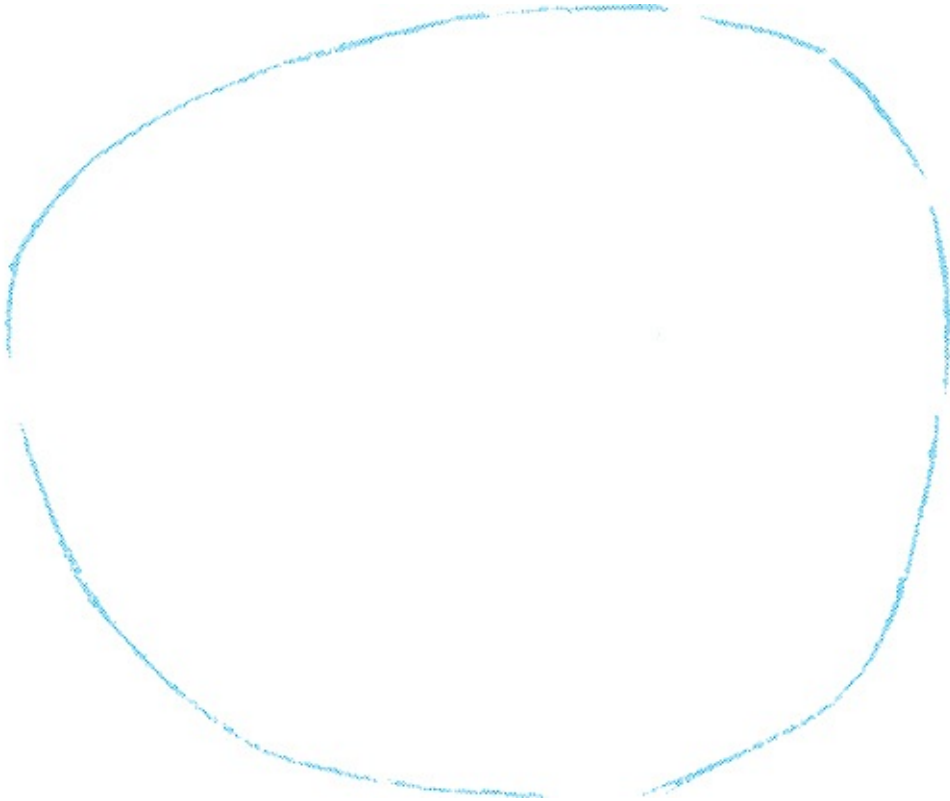


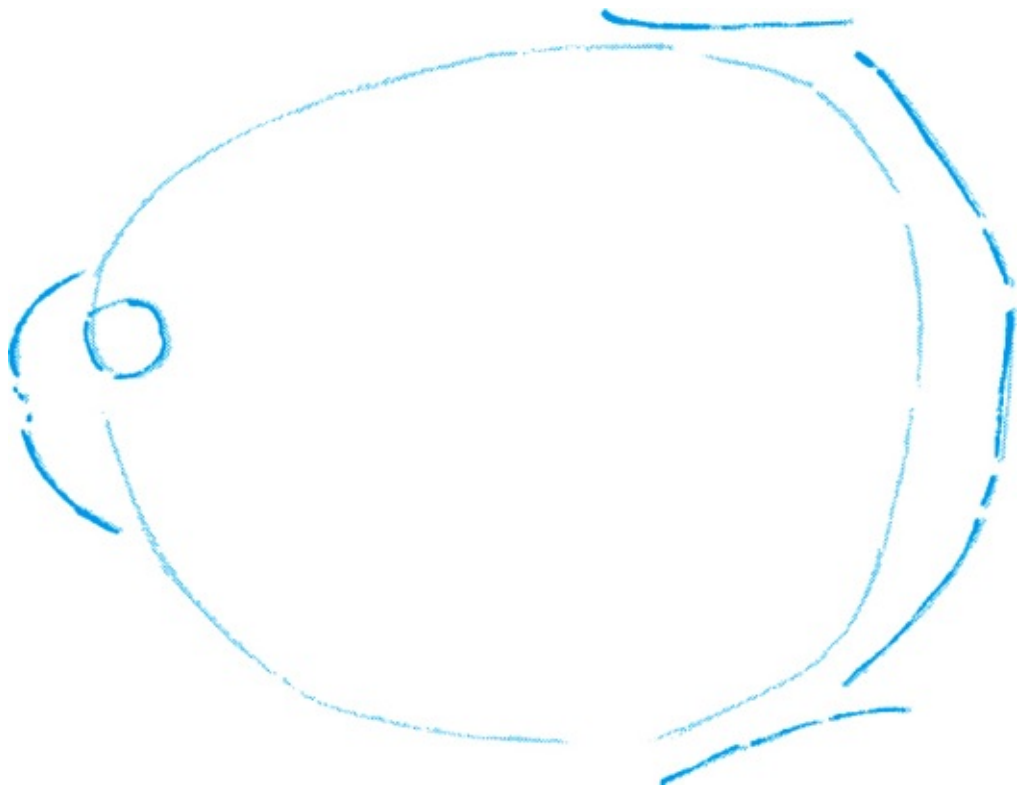


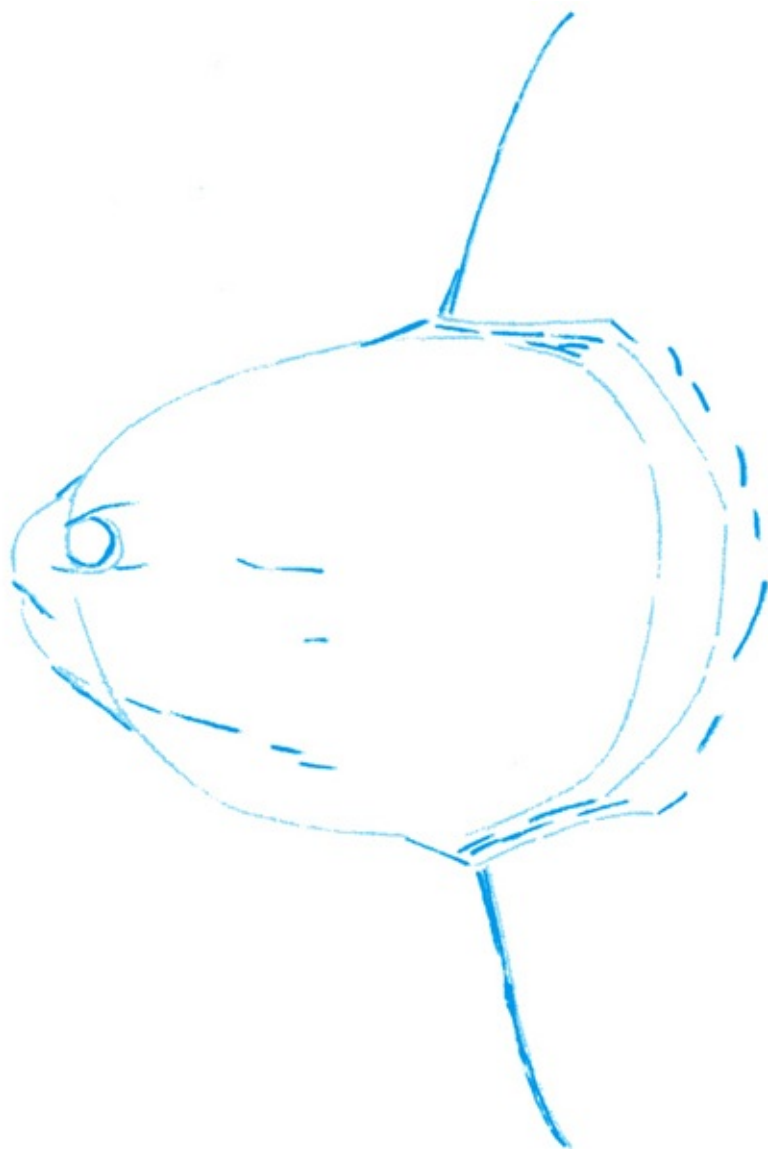


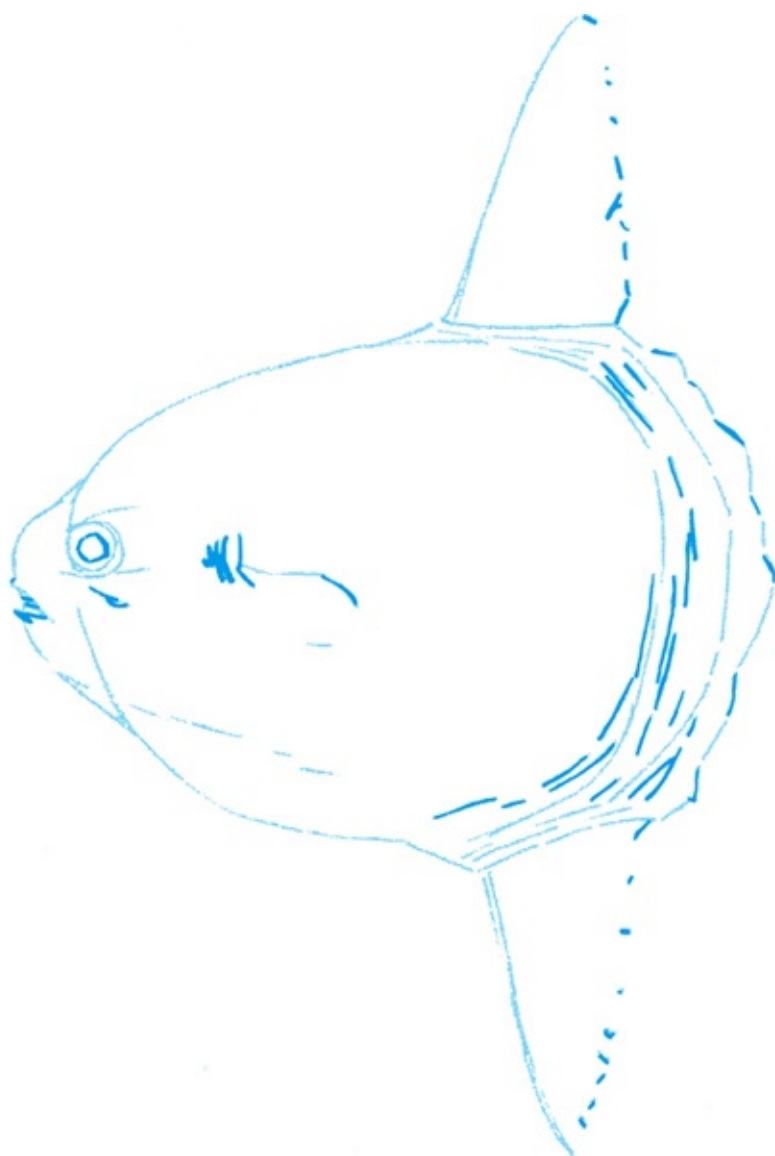
OCEAN SUNFISH

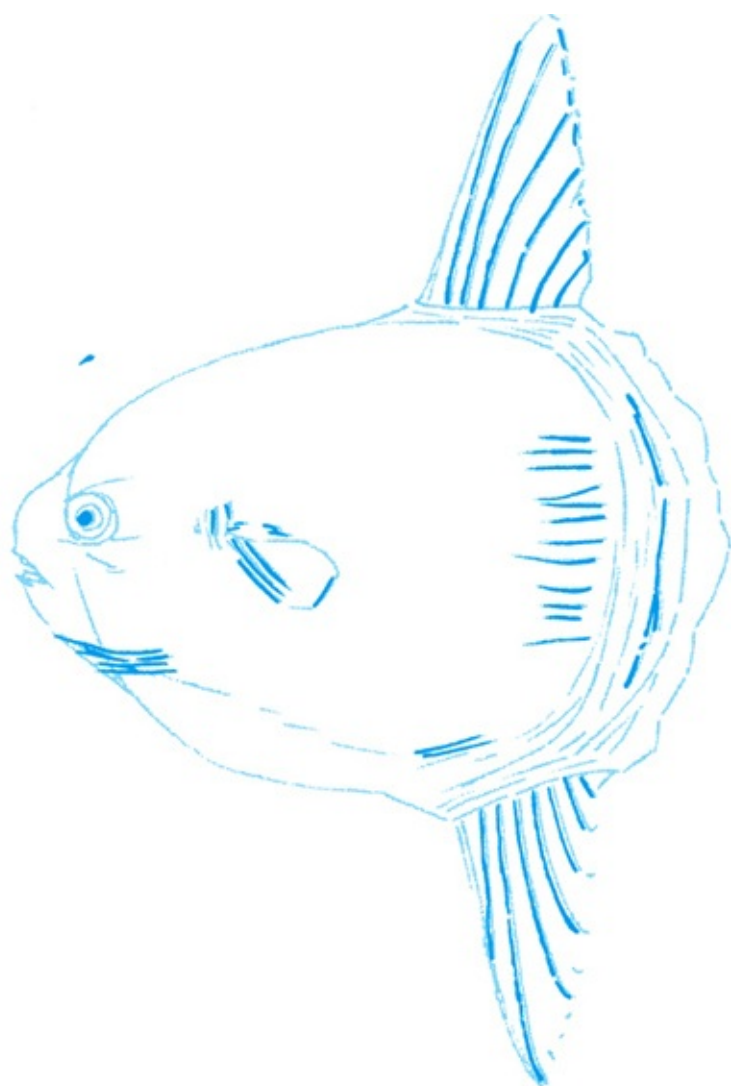
Up to thirteen feet long

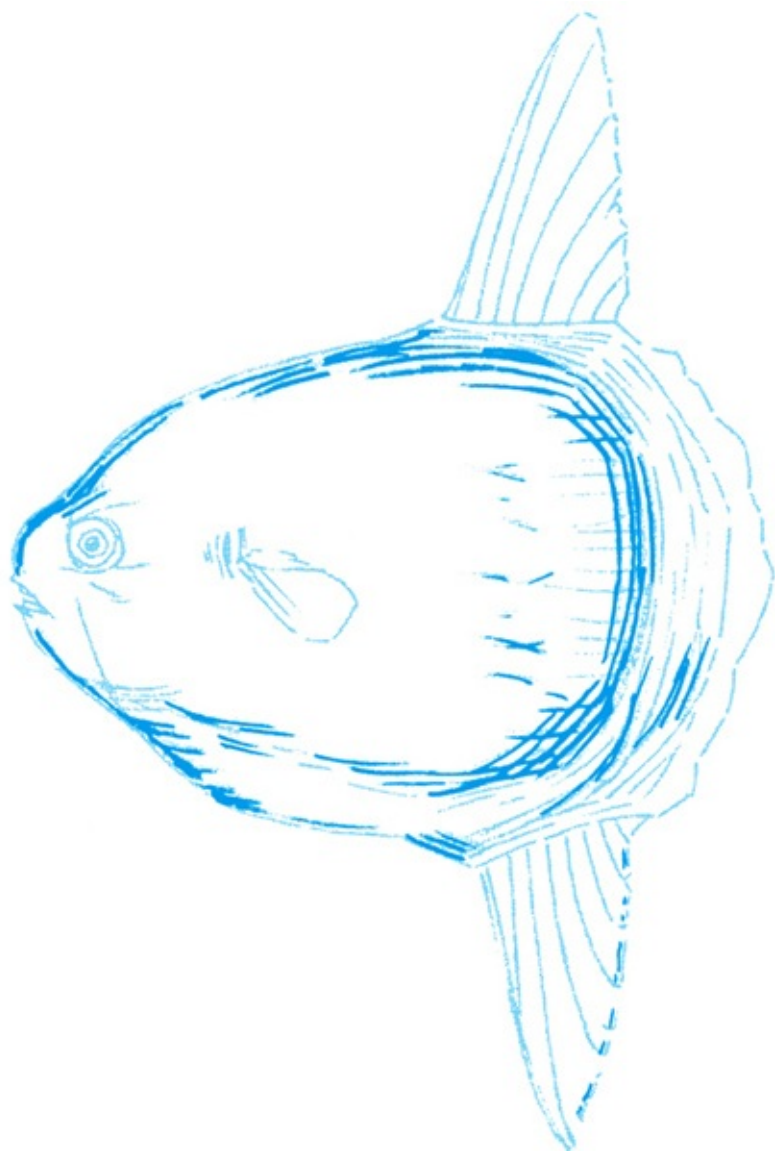


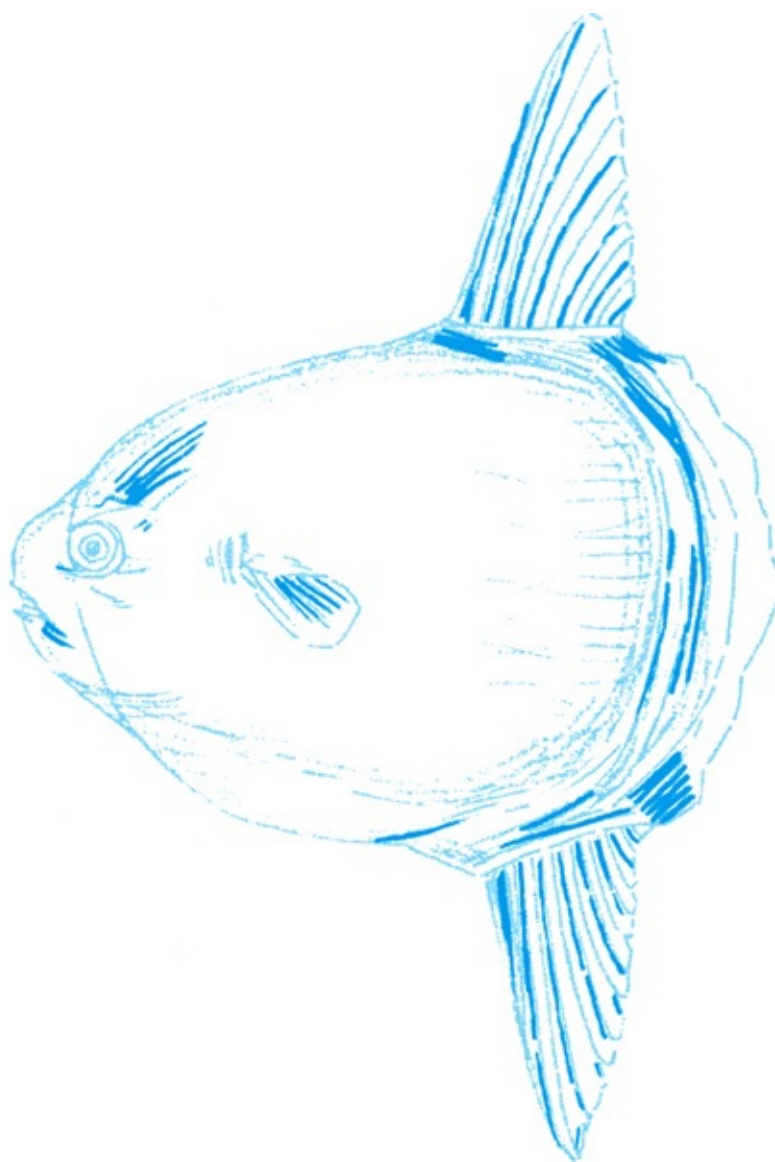


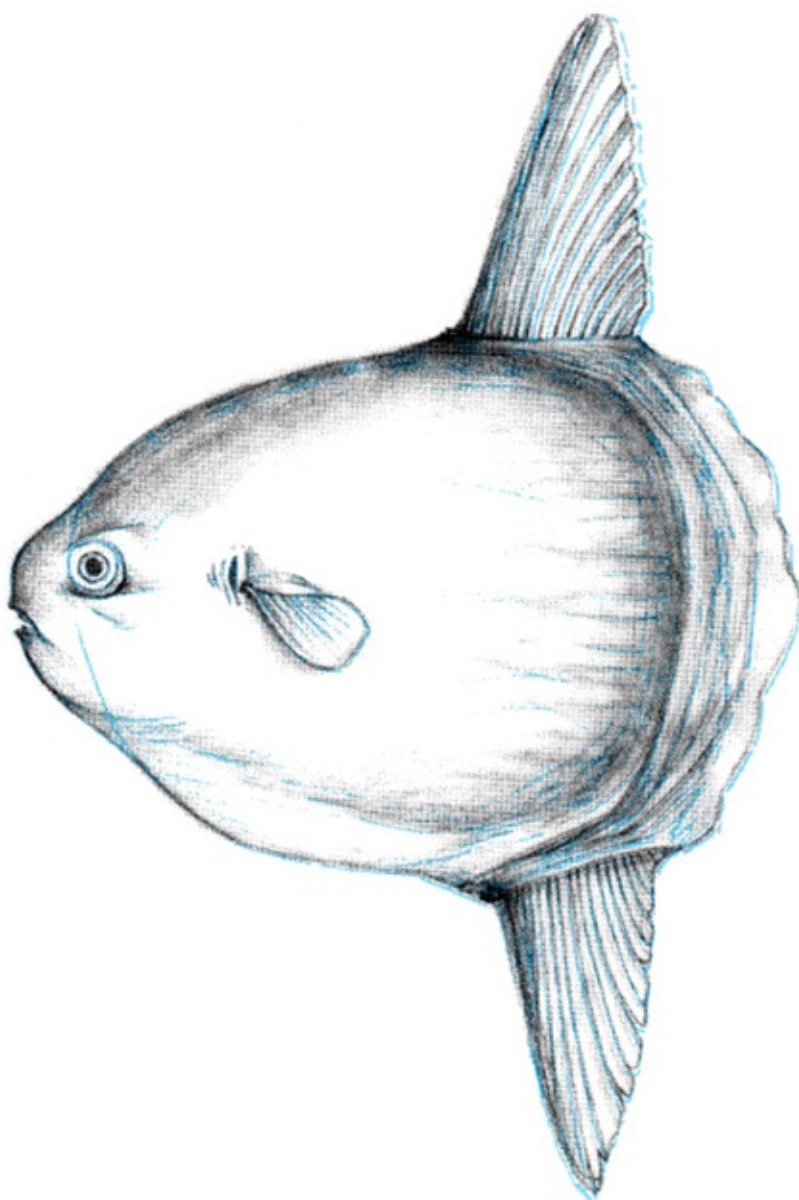








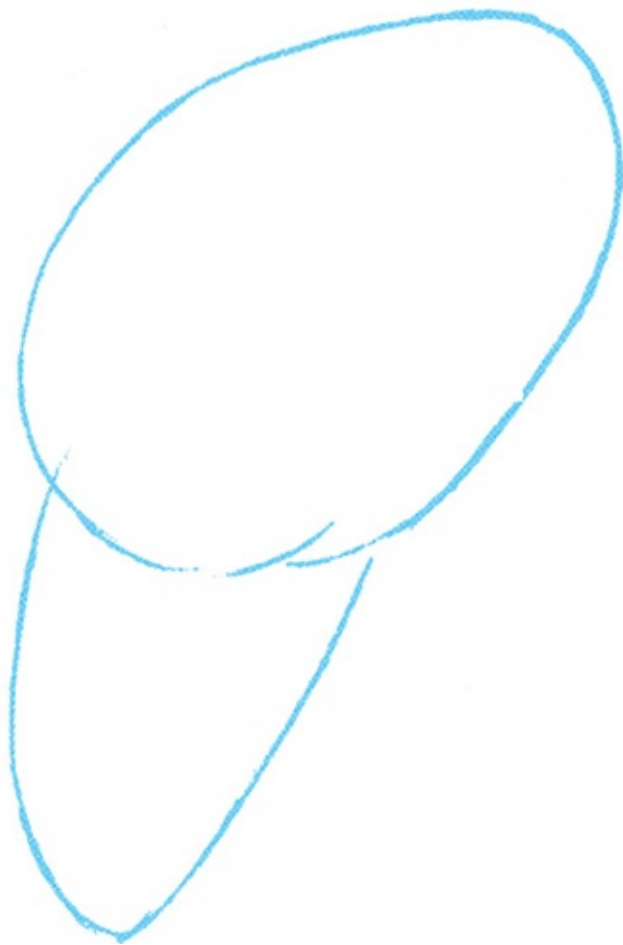






WHITE (BELUGA) WHALE

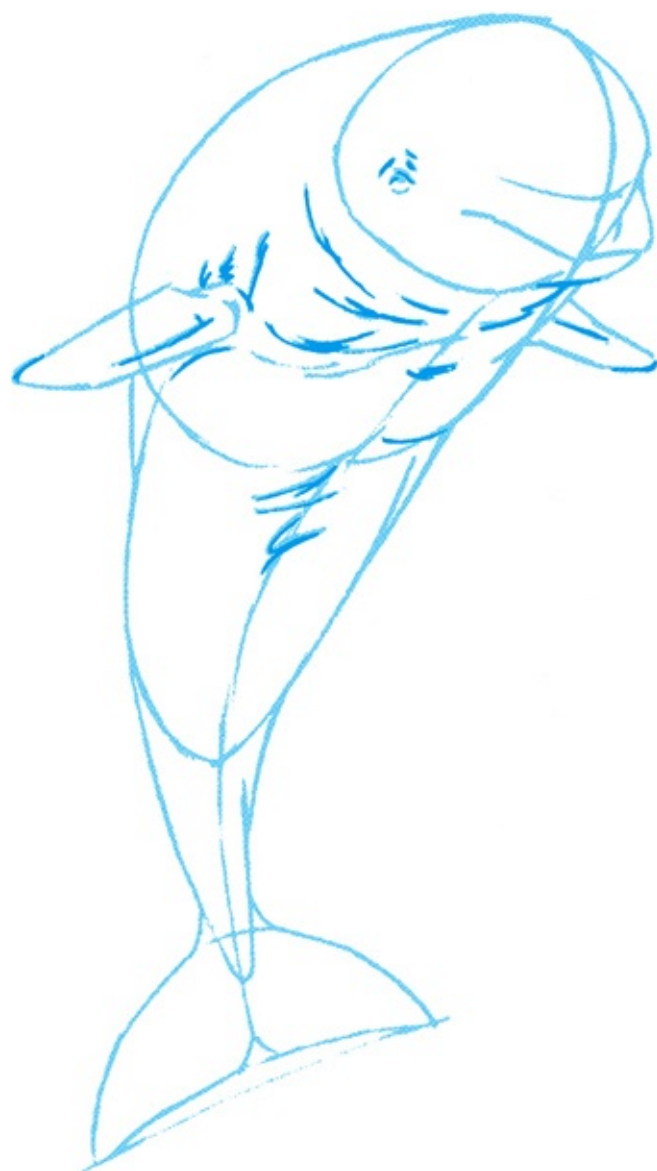
Up to twenty feet long

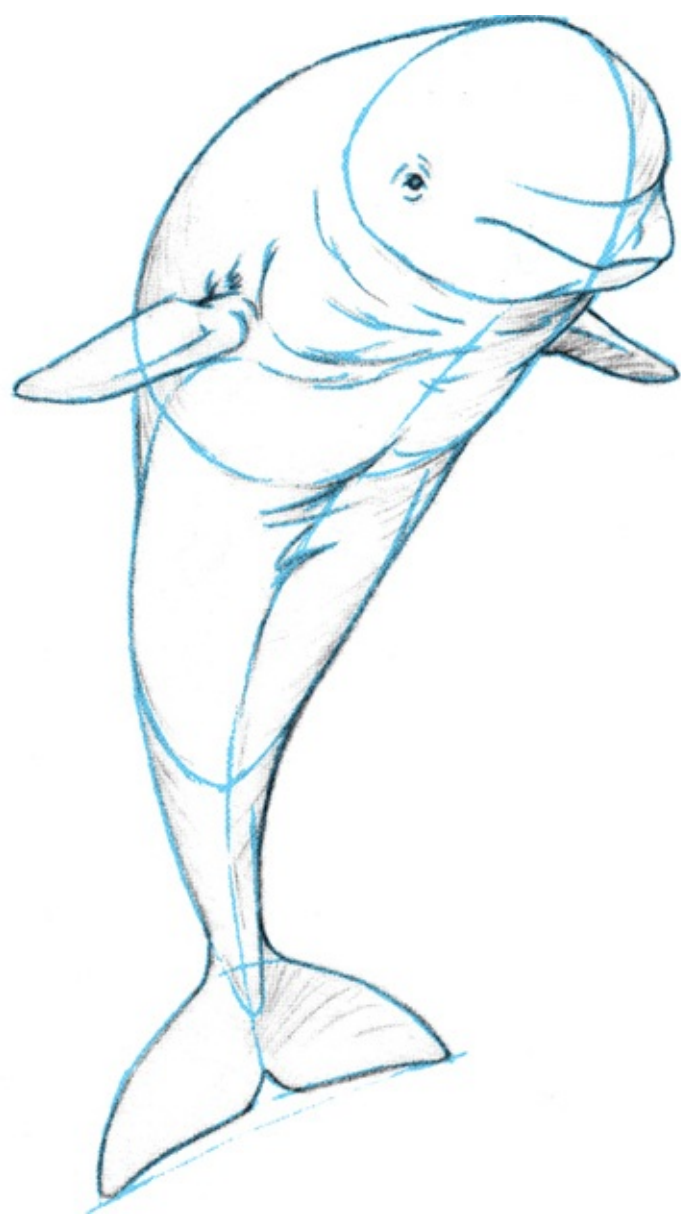










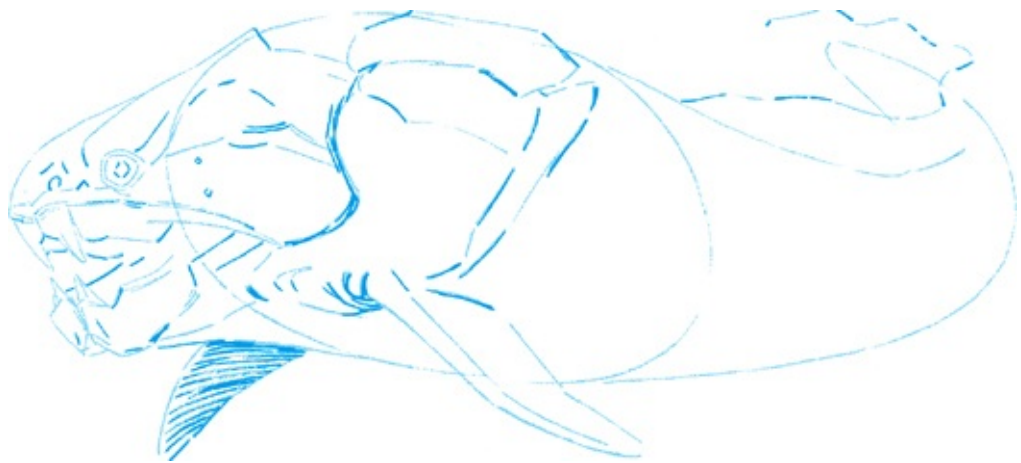


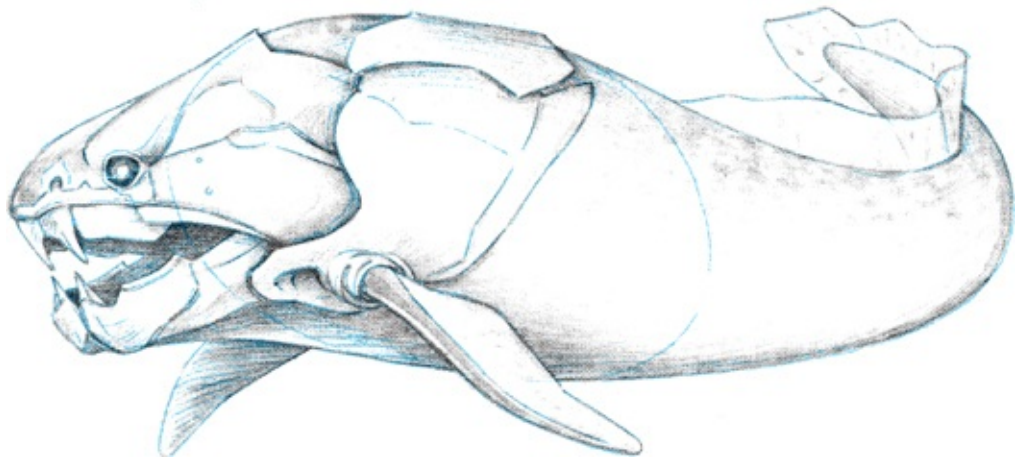


DINICHTHYS

An ancient giant fish, up to twenty-seven feet long

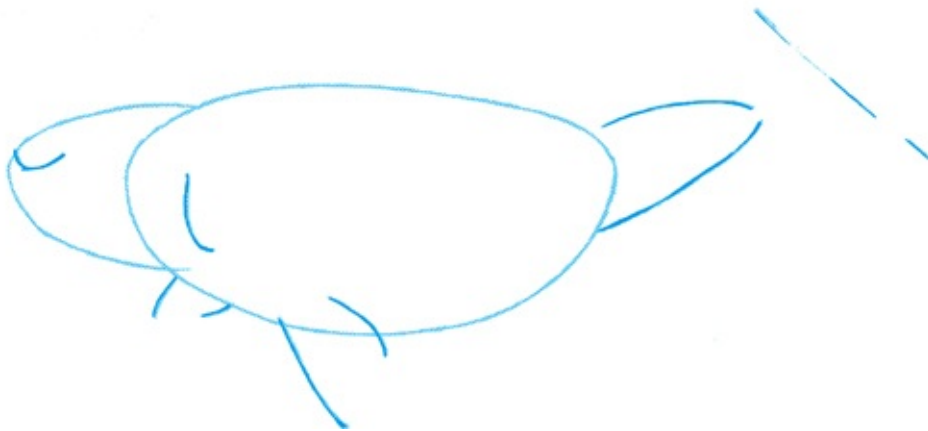
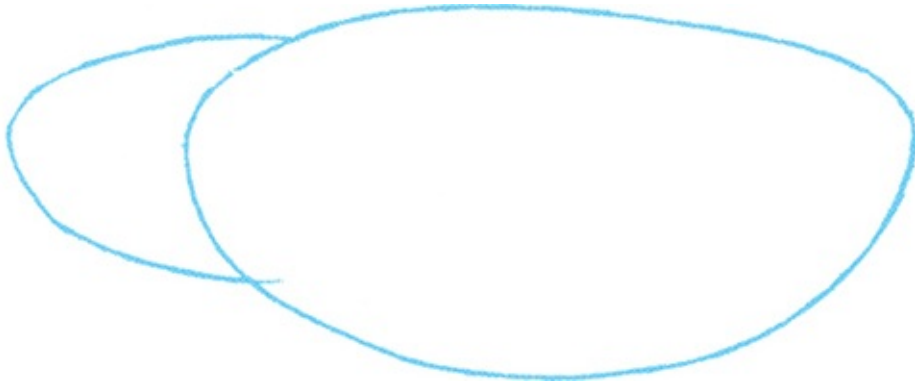


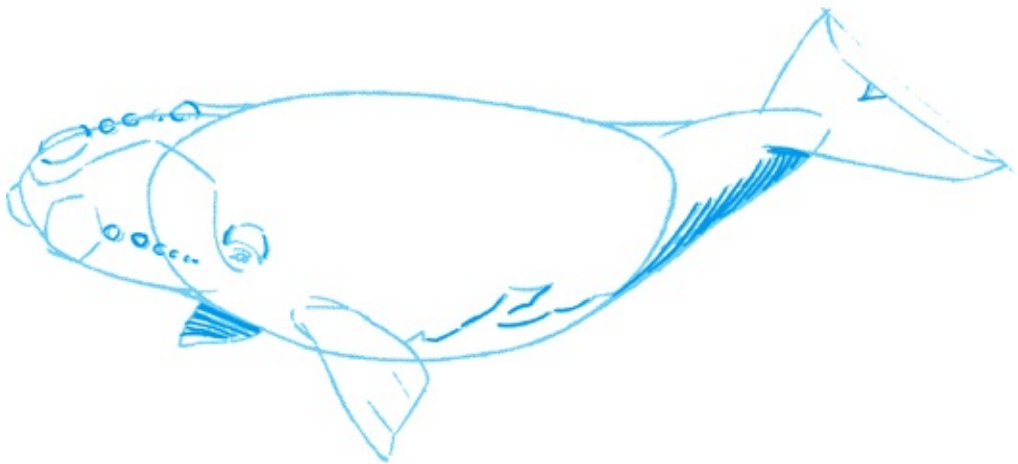
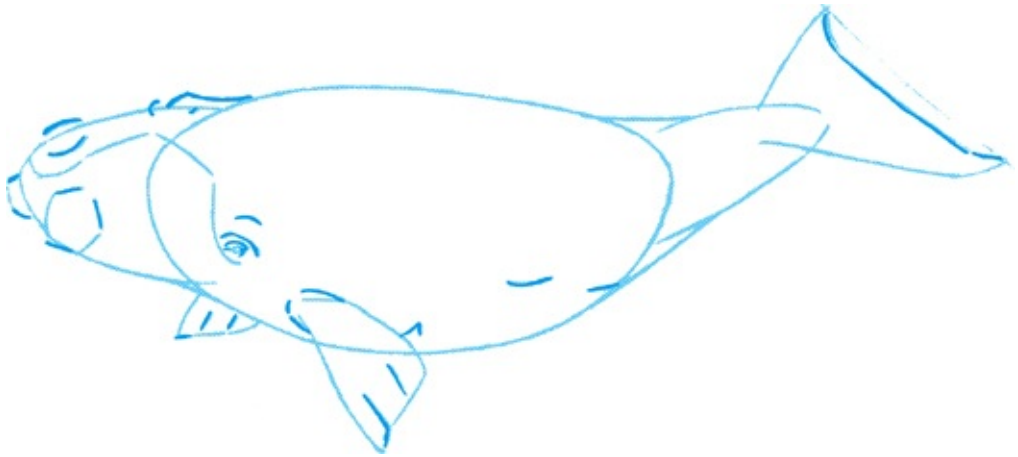
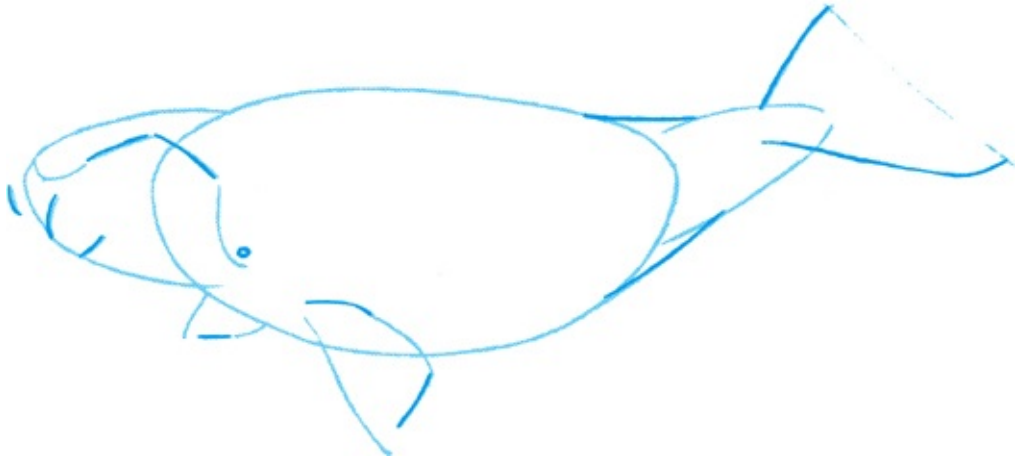


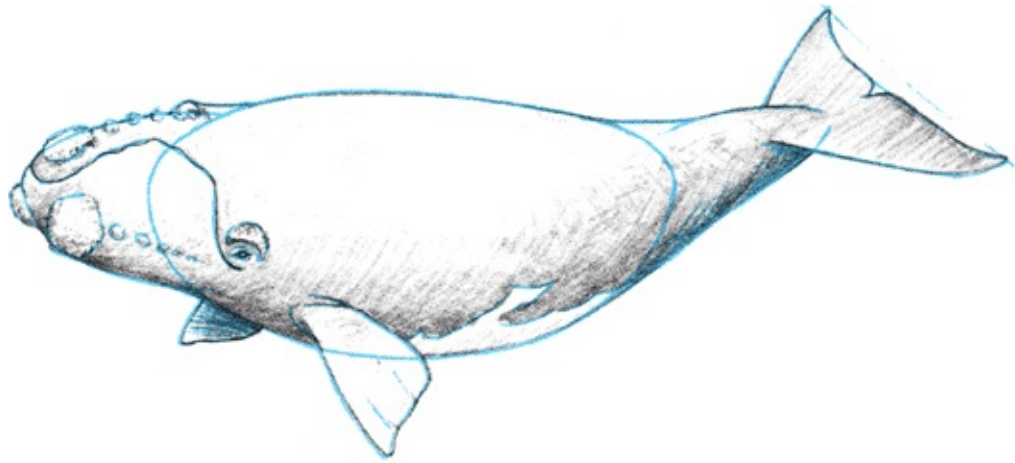




RIGHT WHALE
Up to sixty feet long



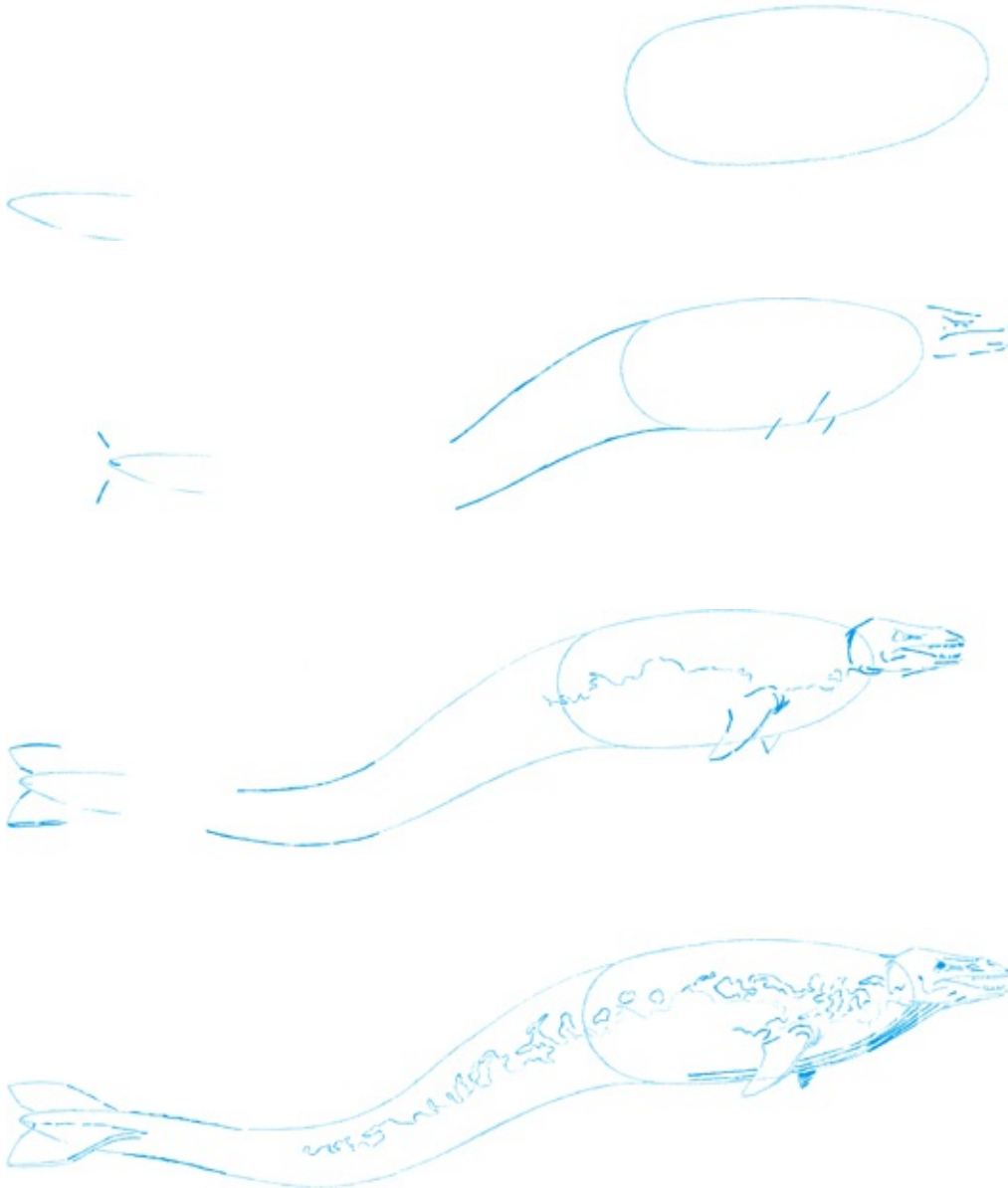


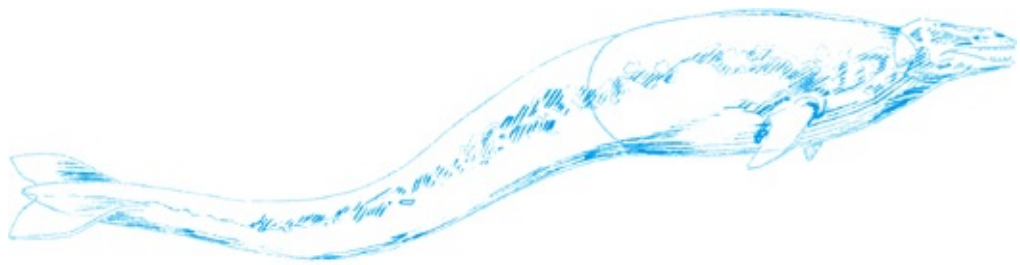




ZEUGLONDON

A primitive whale, up to sixty-five feet long





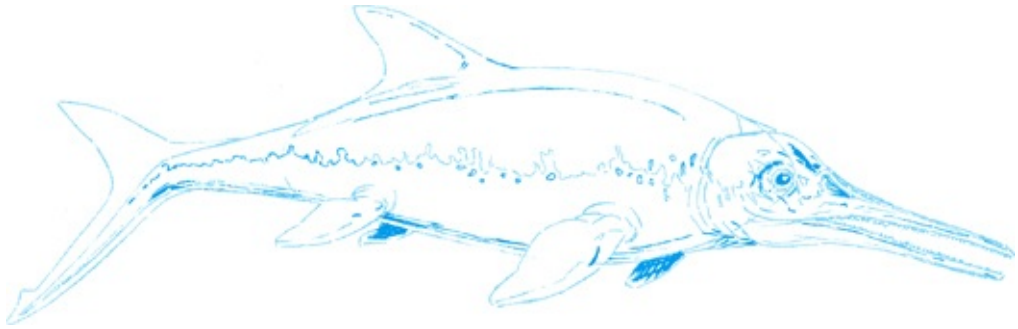


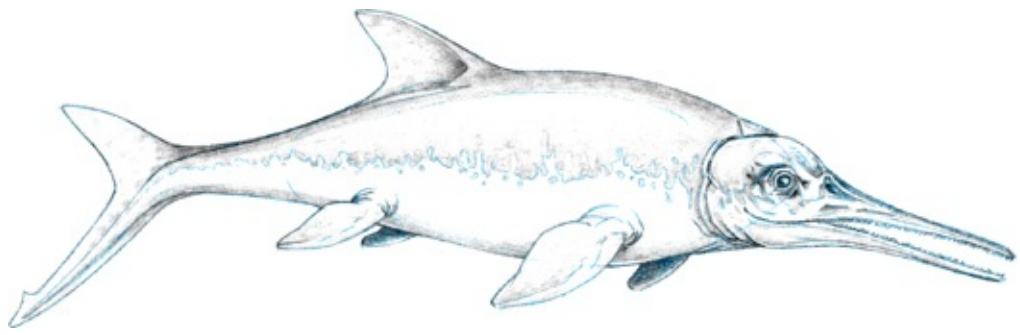


ICHTHYOSAUR

A seagoing reptile, up to forty feet long







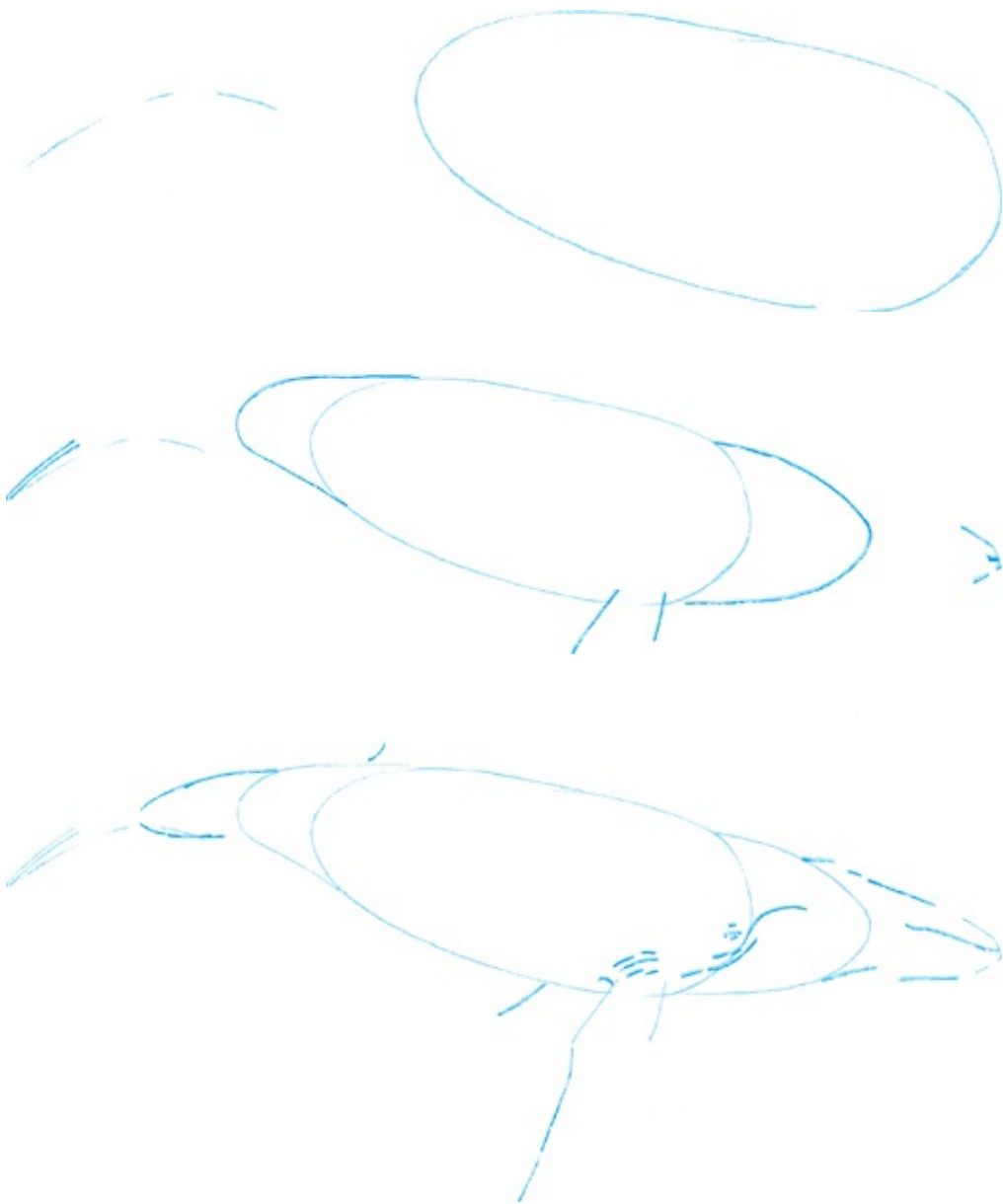


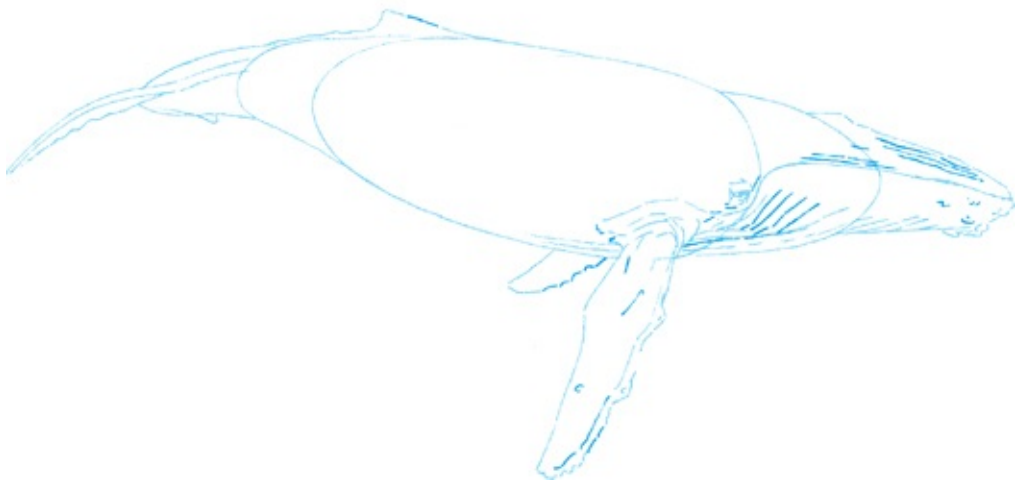
HUMPBACK WHALE

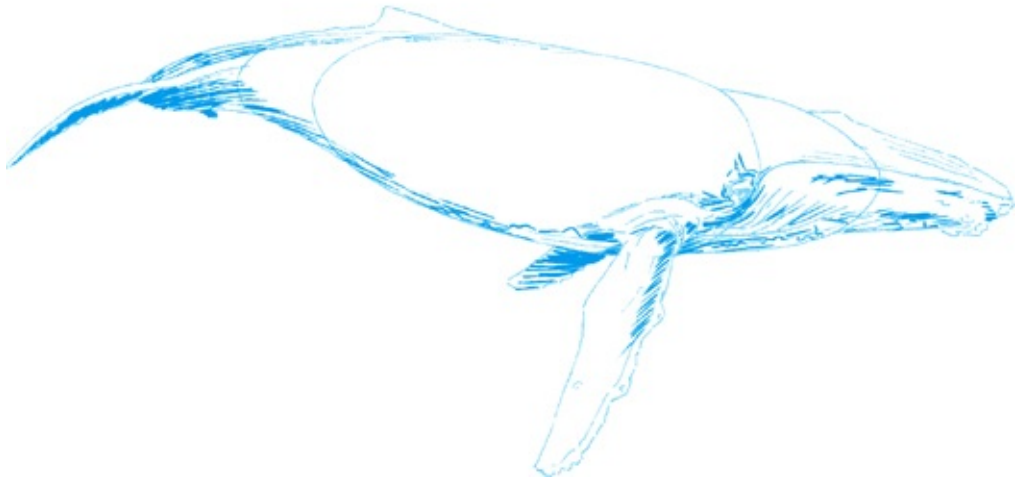
Up to fifty feet long

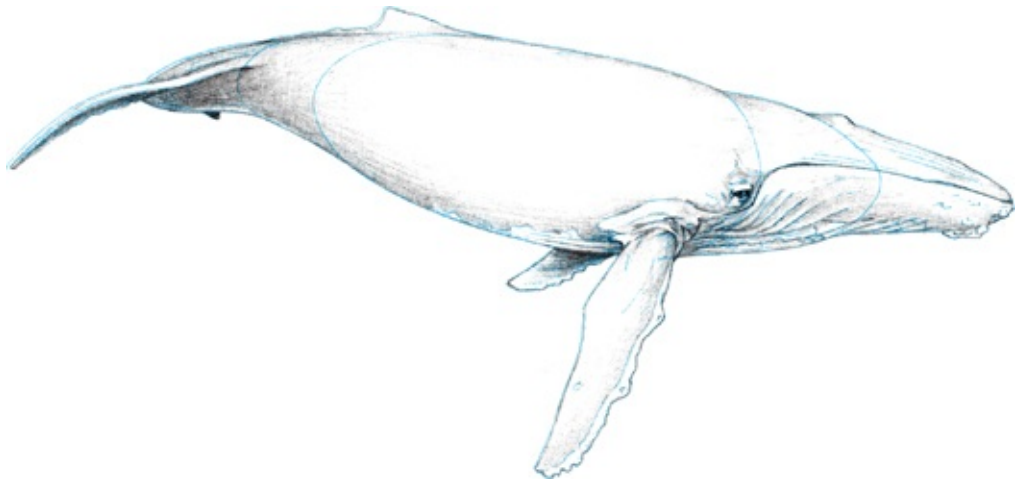
Courtesy of *National Geographic*

From a photo by Sylvia Earle





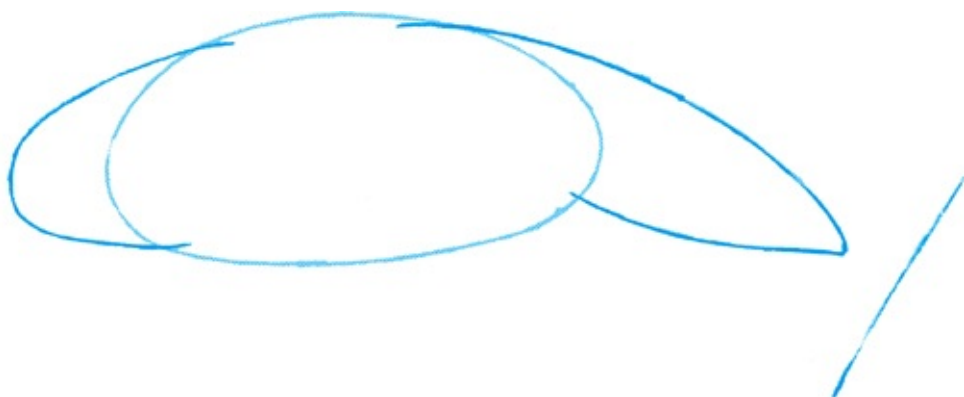


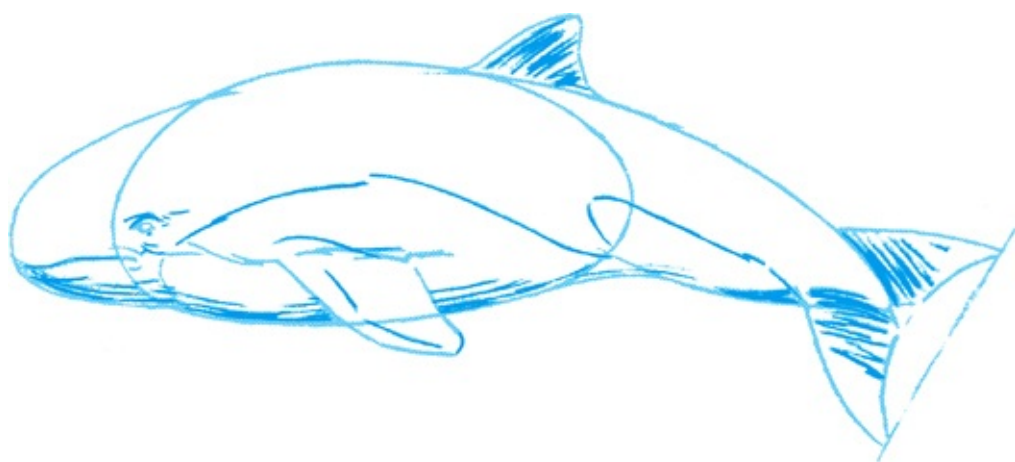
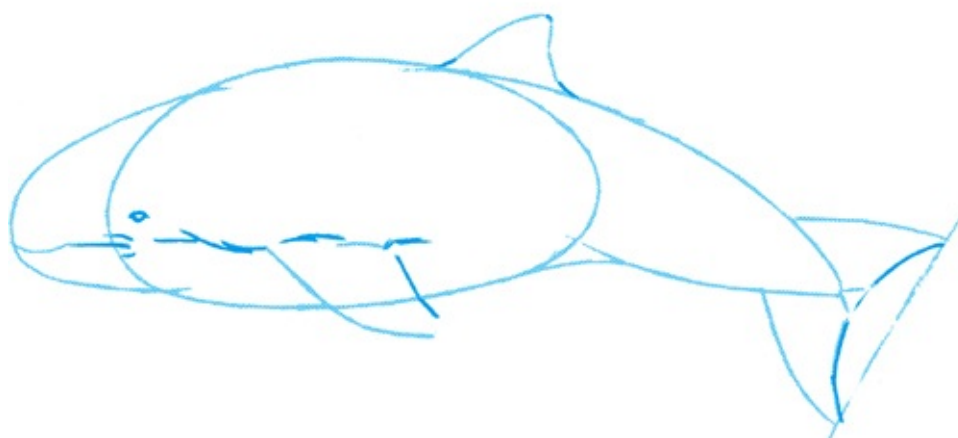
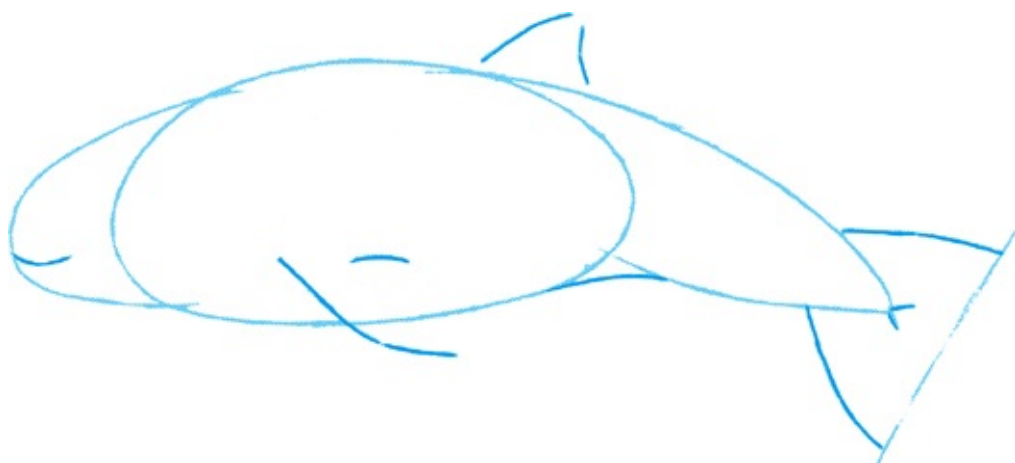


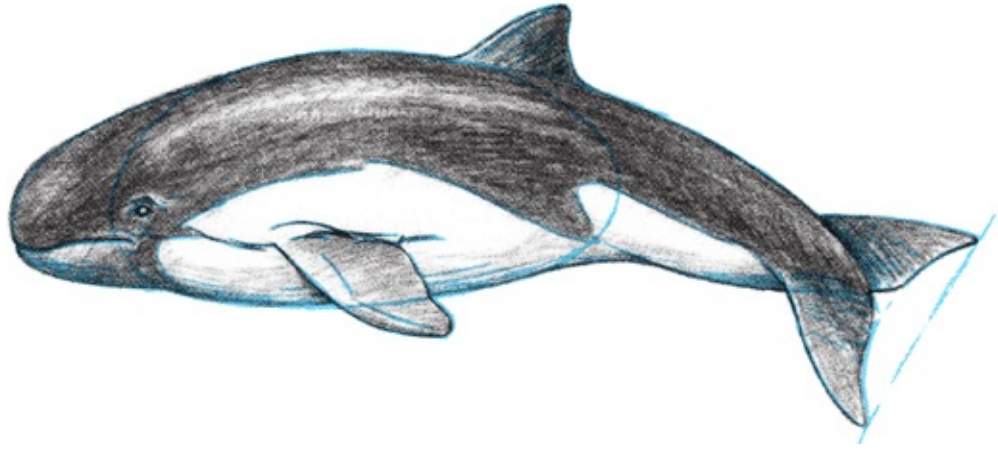


HARBOR PORPOISE

Four to six feet long



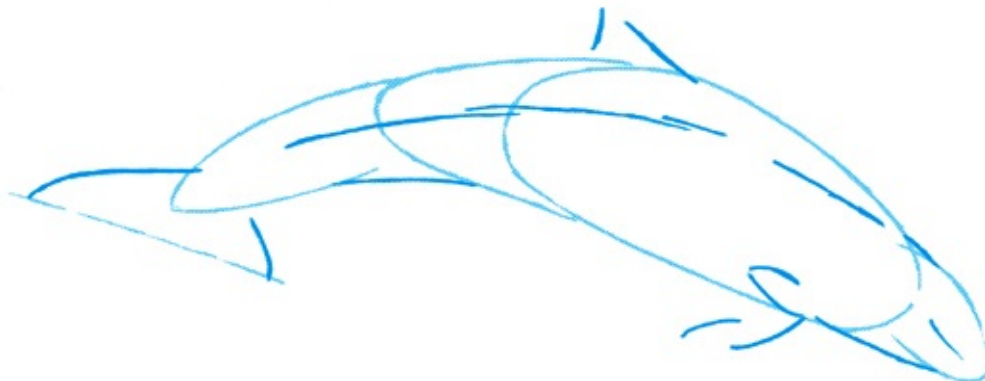


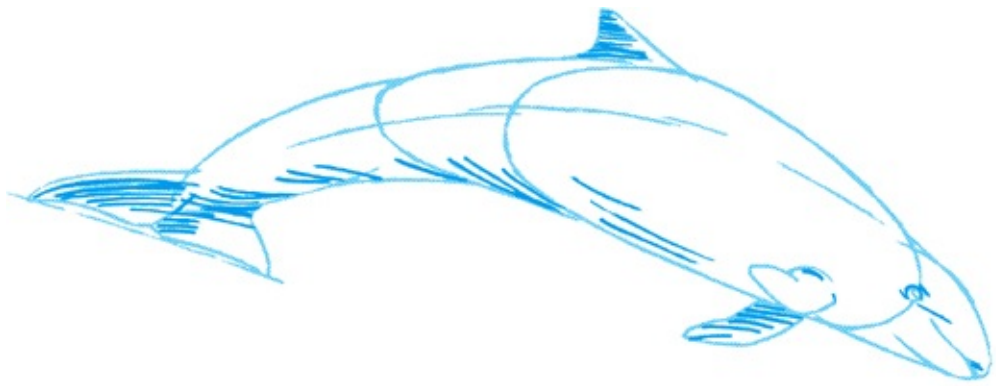
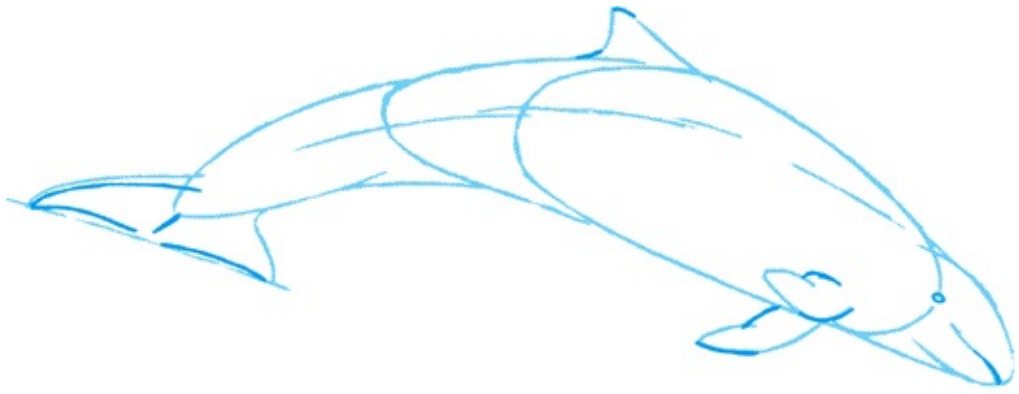


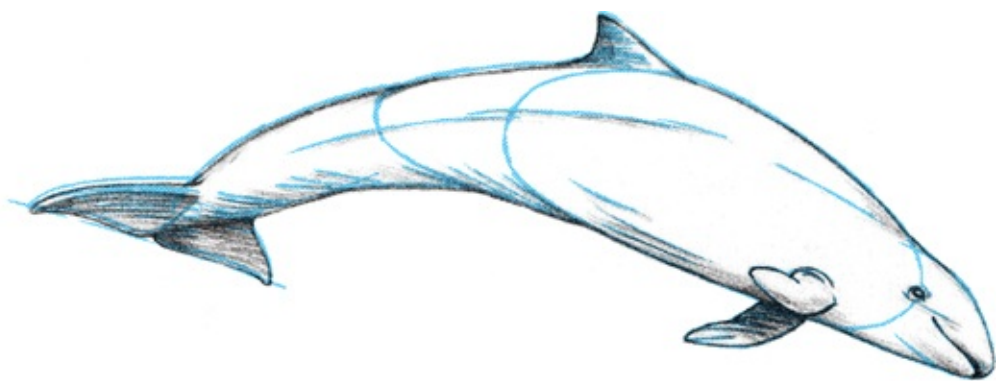


FALSE KILLER WHALE

Up to twenty feet long.
Belongs to dolphin family.



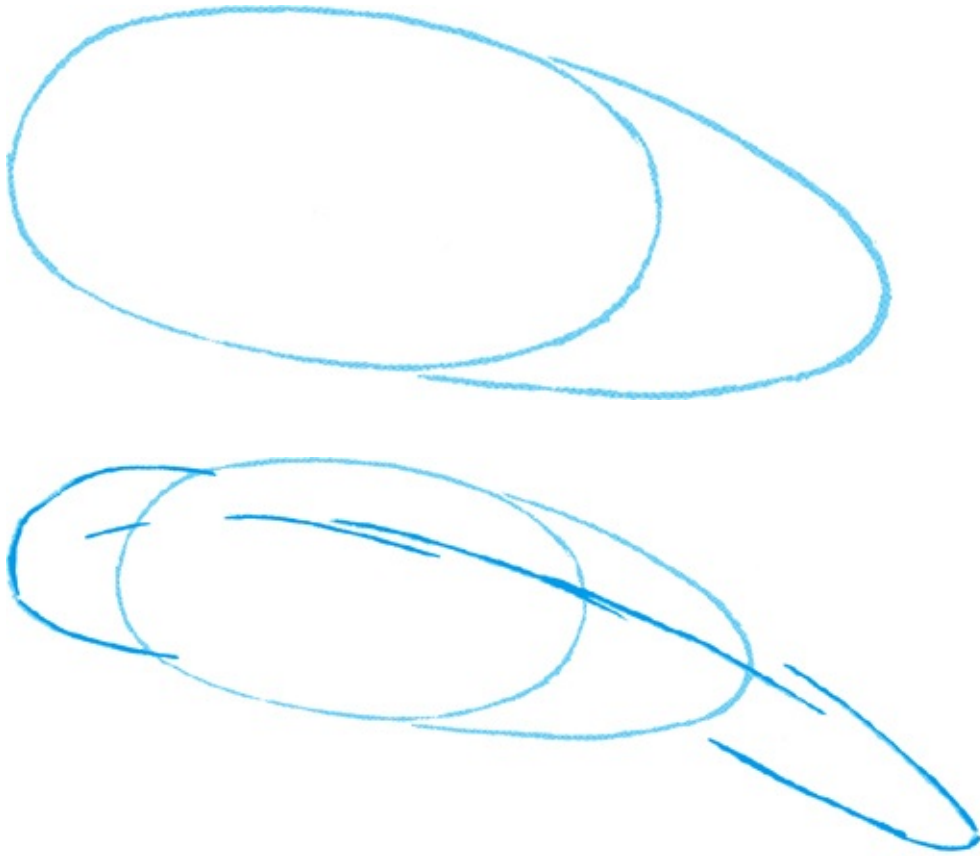


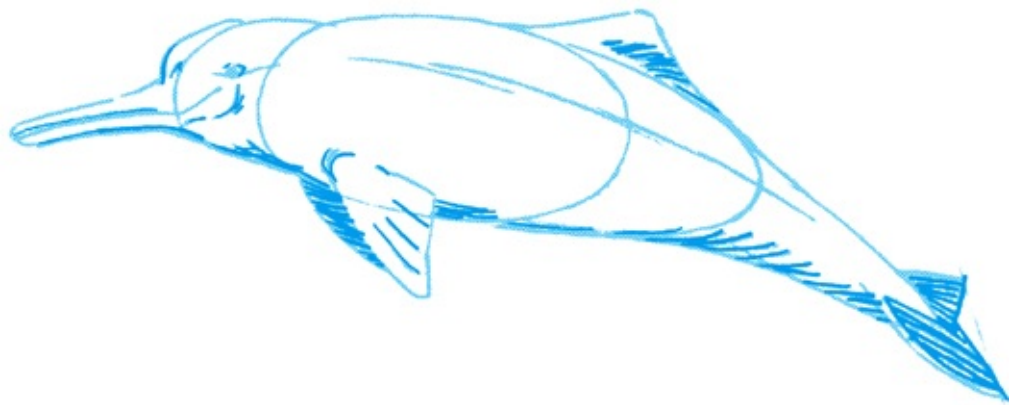
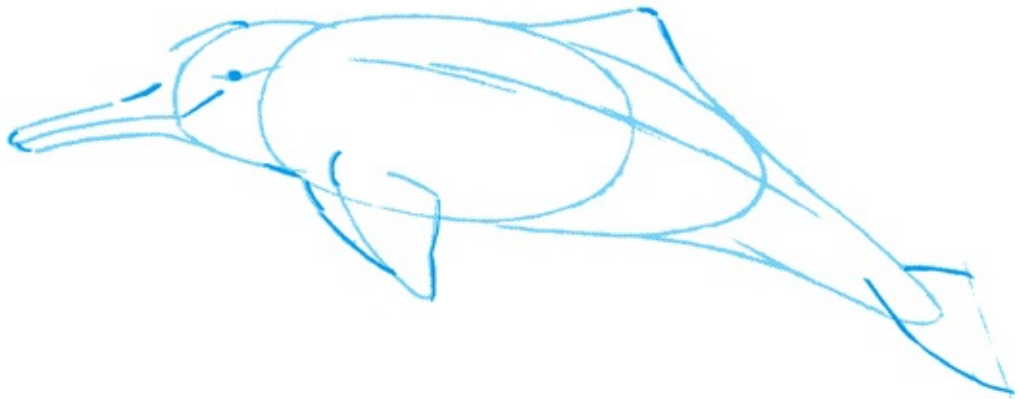
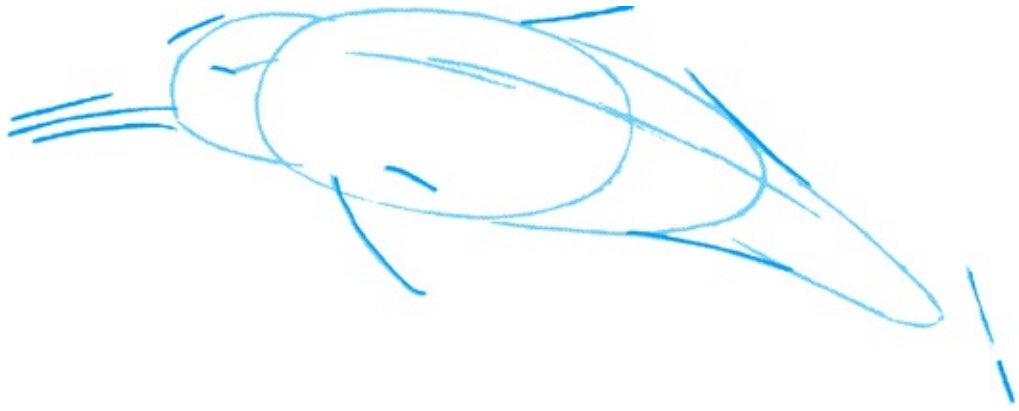


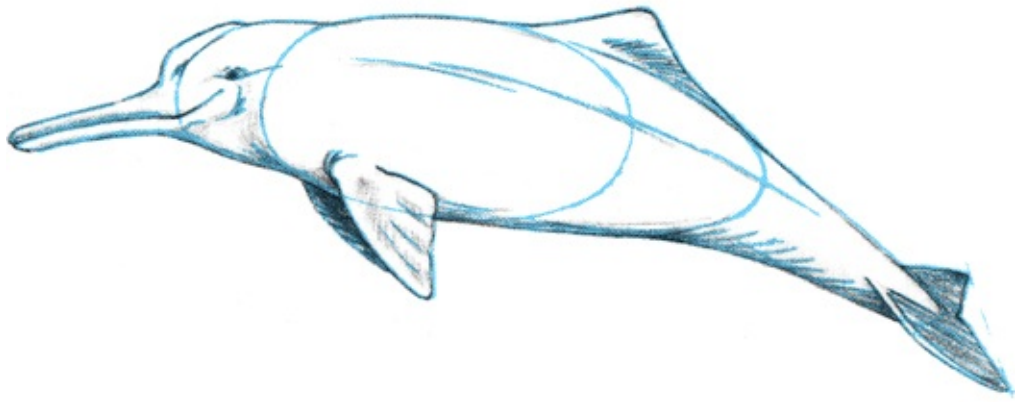


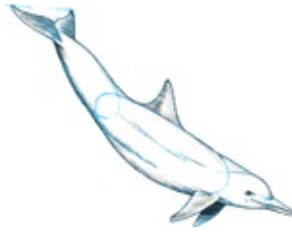
FRESHWATER DOLPHIN

Up to eight feet long



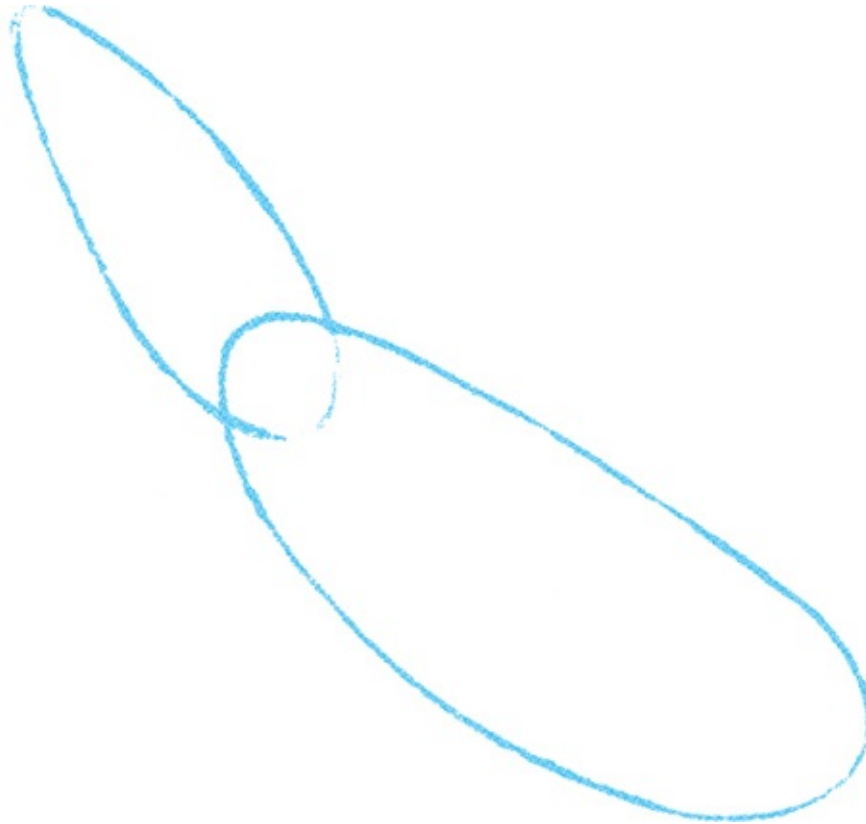


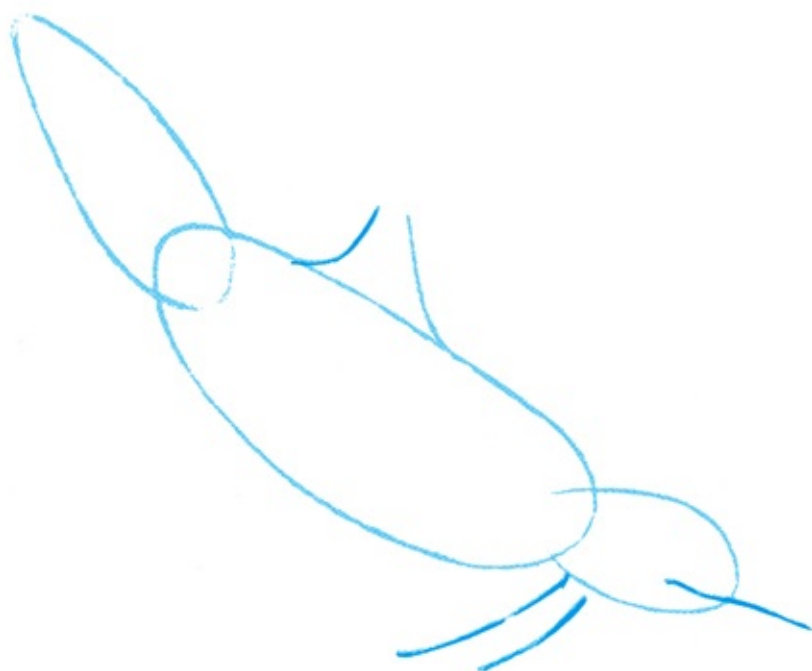
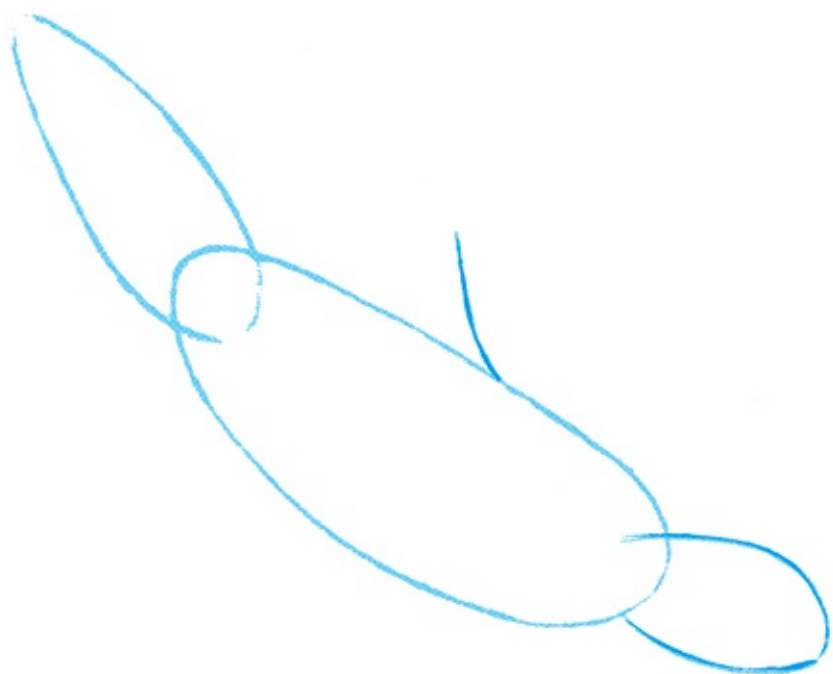


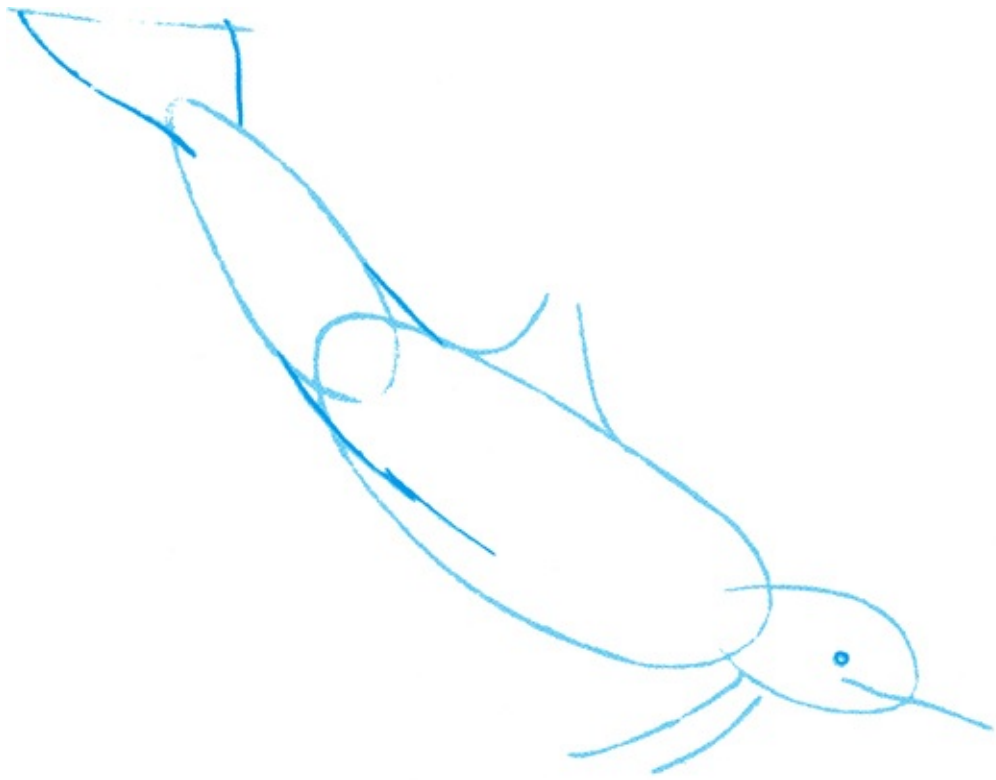


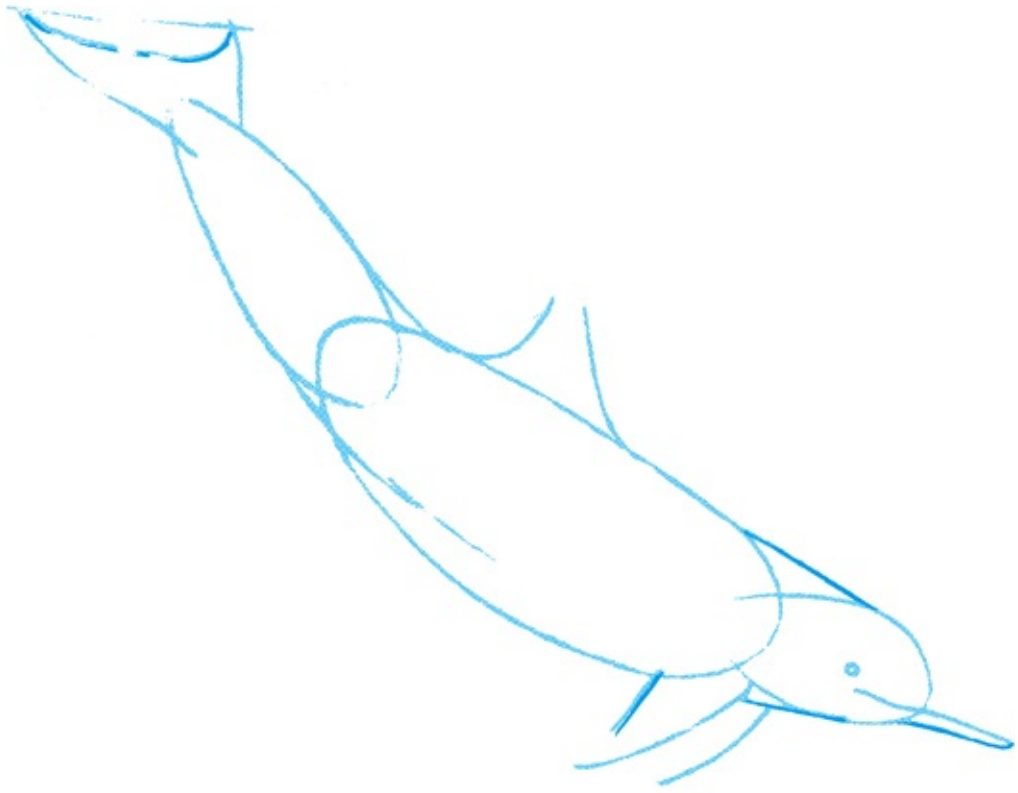
SPINNER DOLPHIN

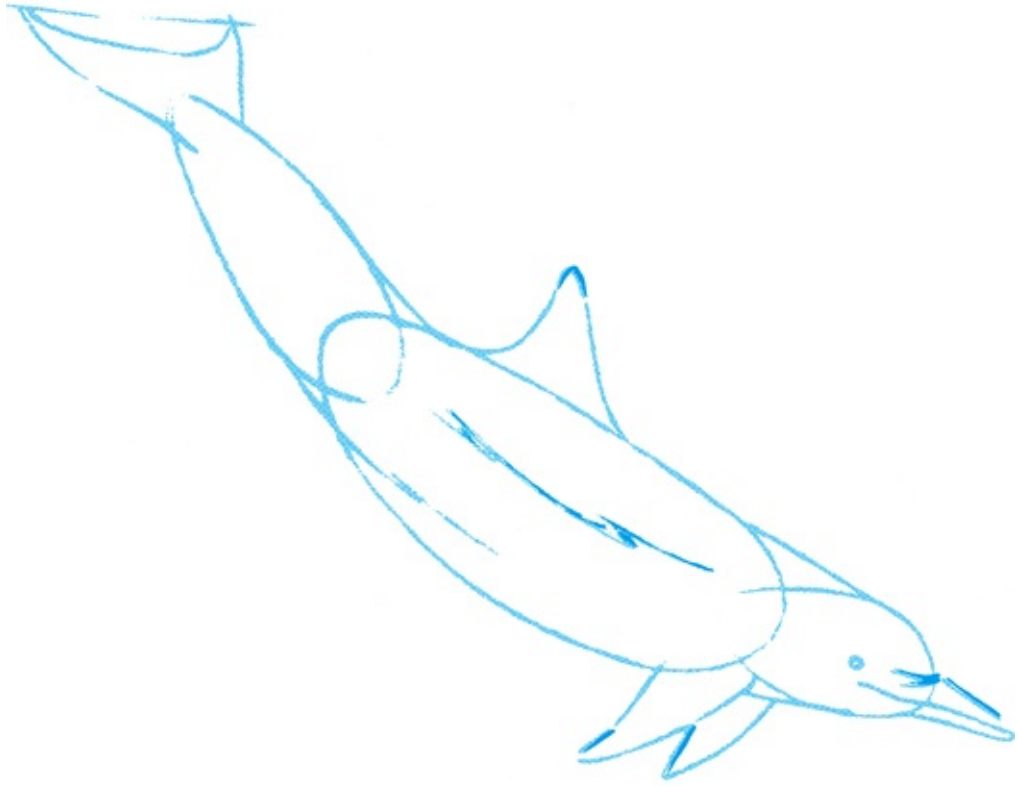
Named for its spinning jumps, this dolphin grows to about six feet long.

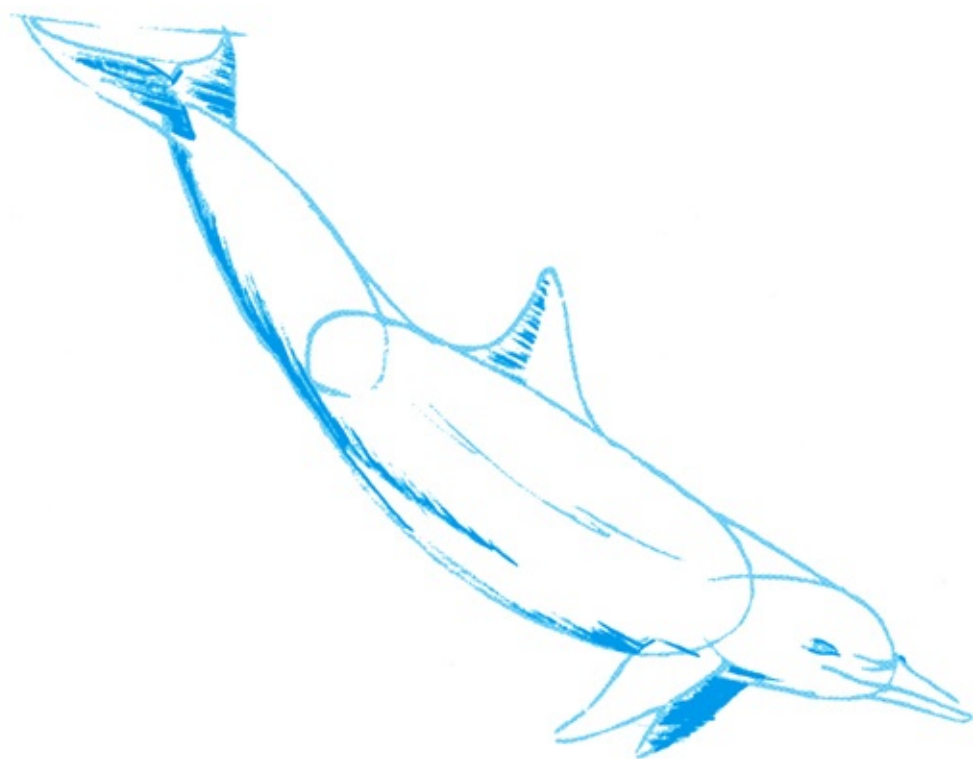


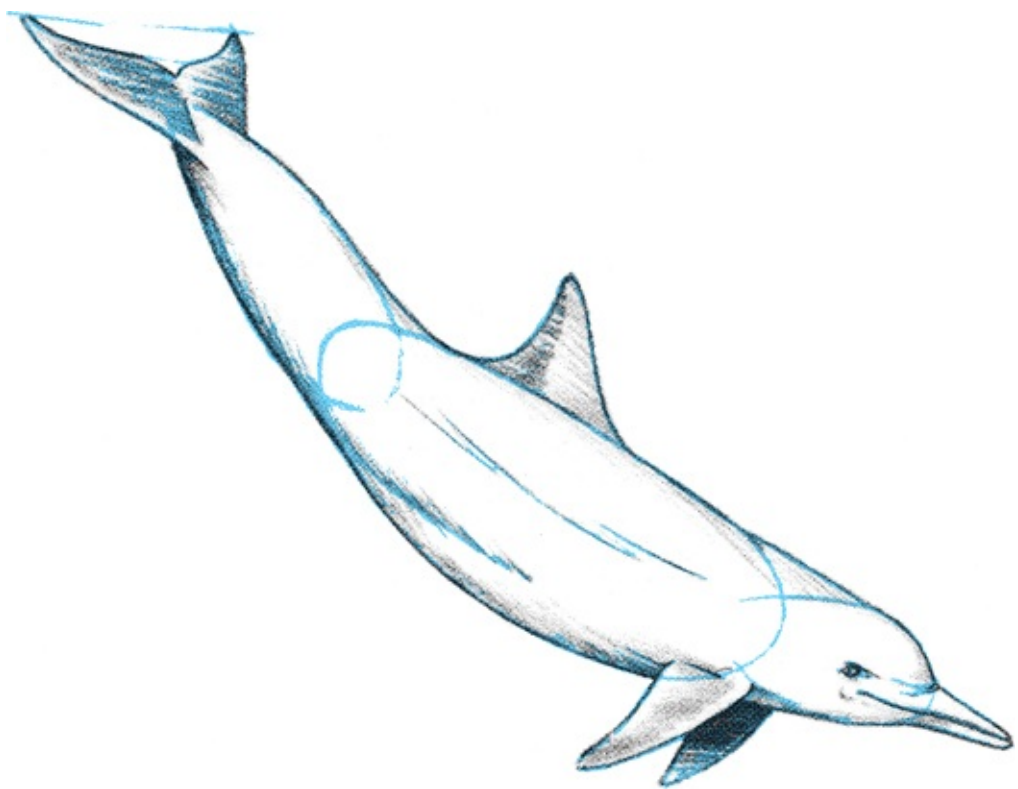








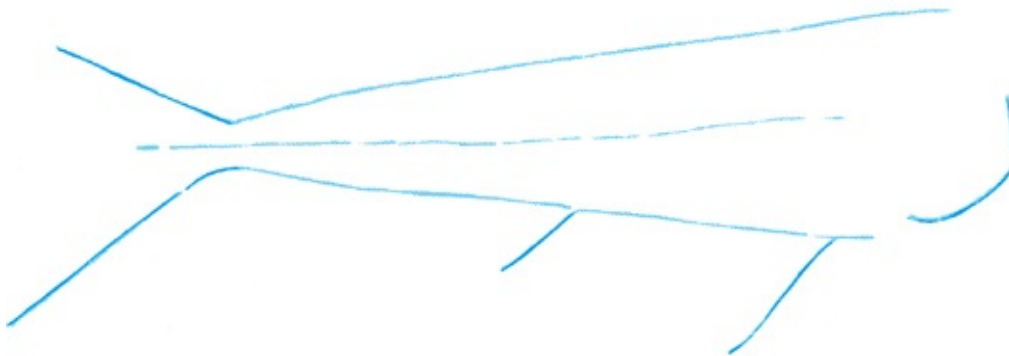


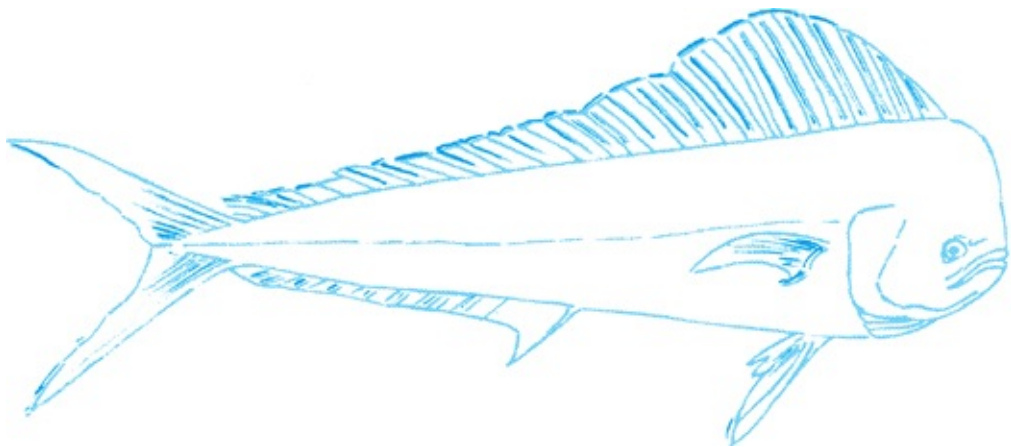
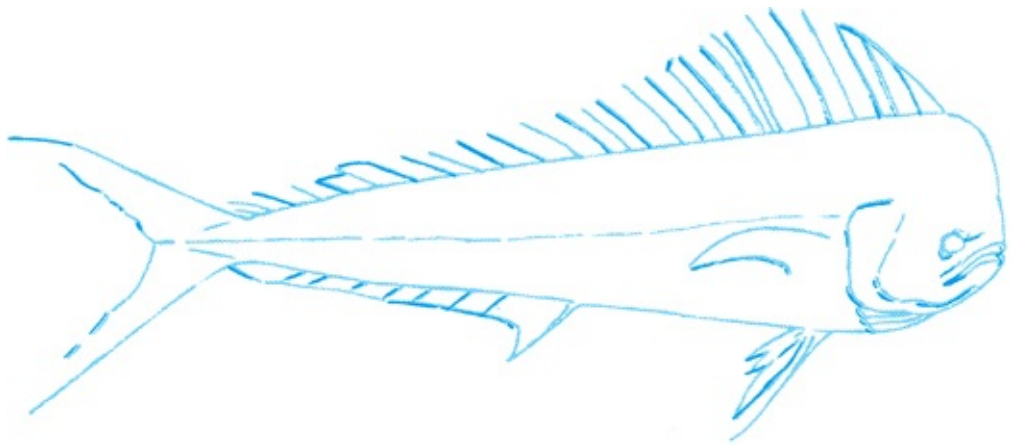
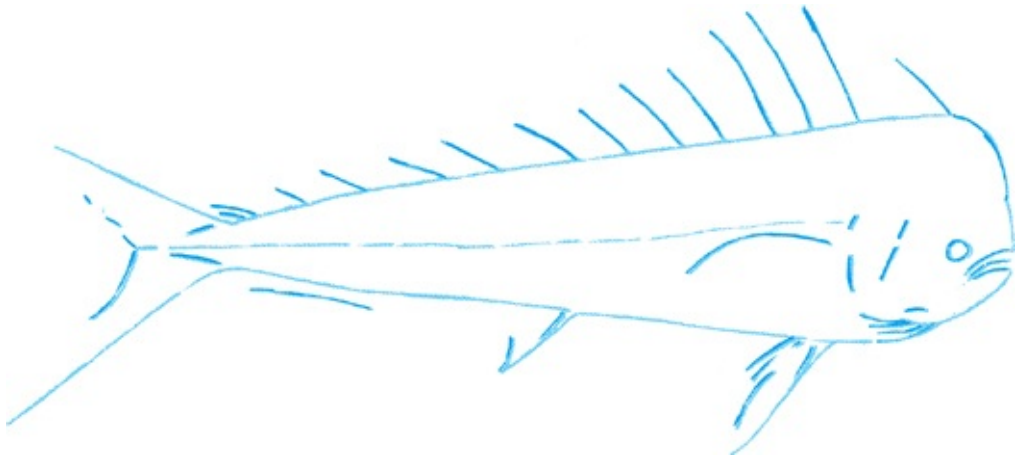


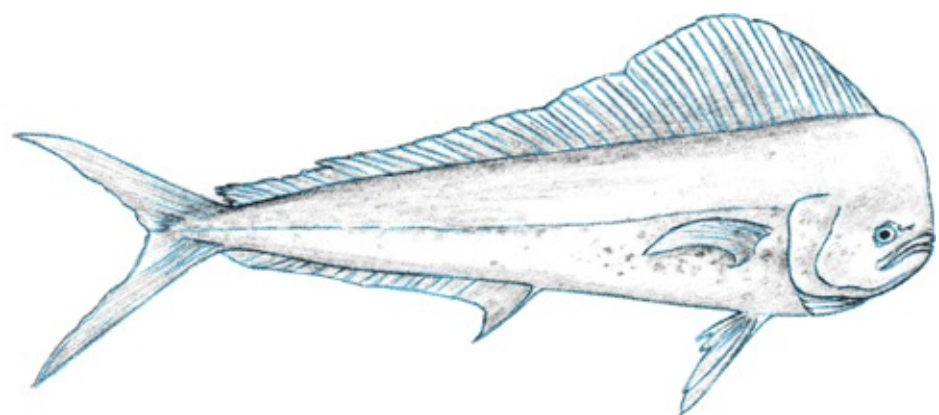


DOLPHIN FISH or DORADO

This dolphin is a fish, not a mammal.



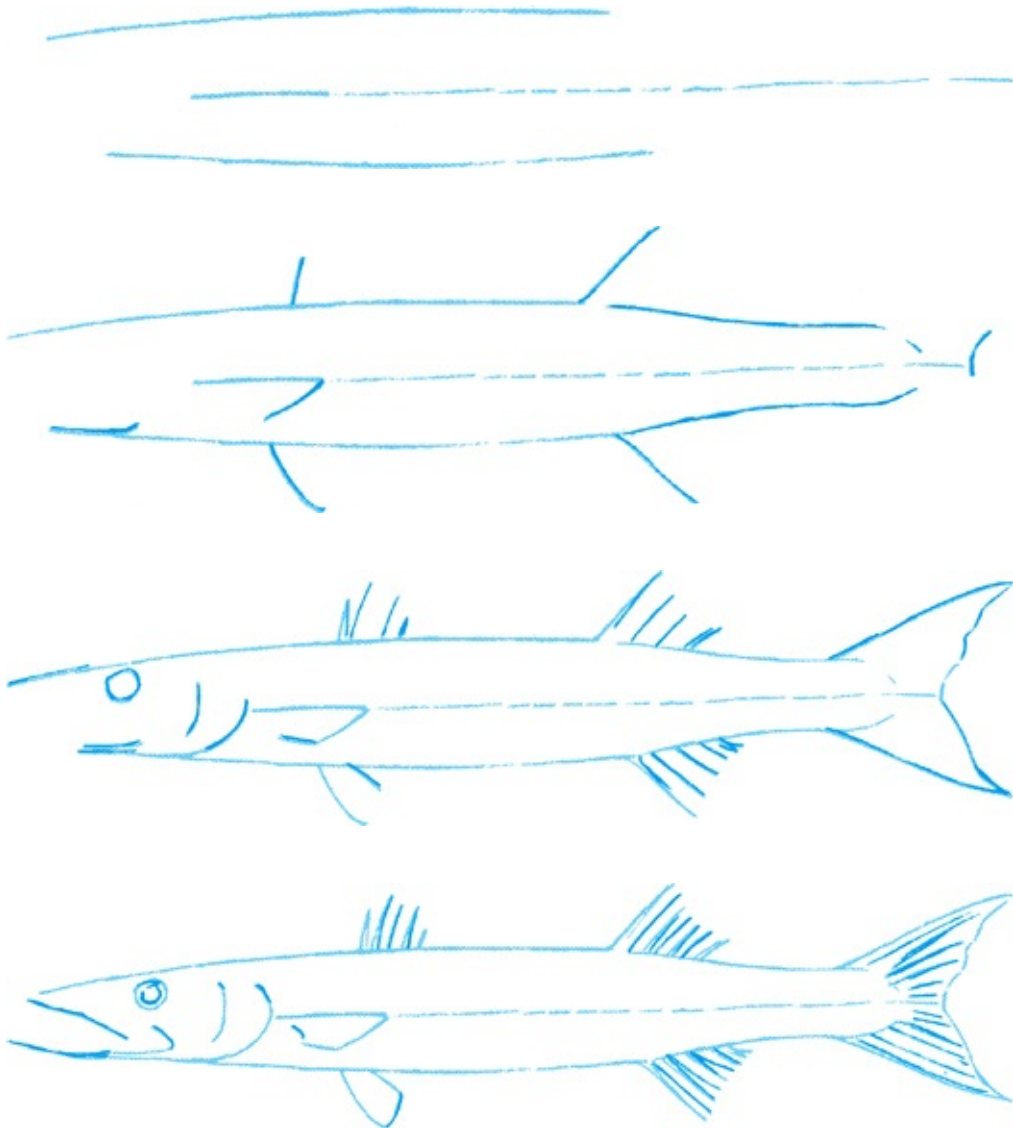


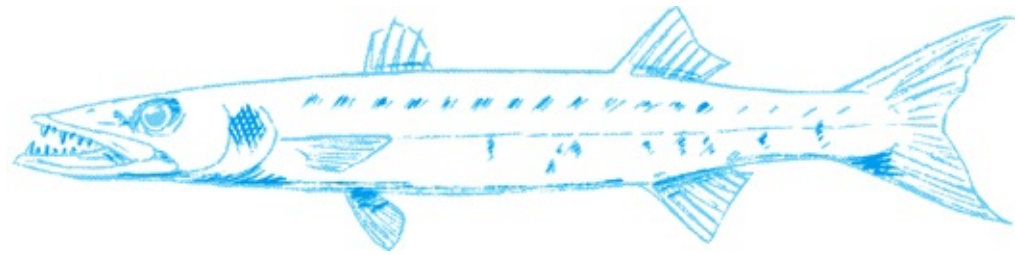
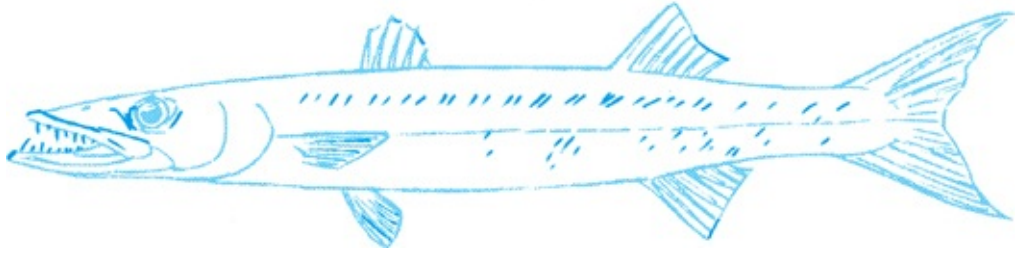


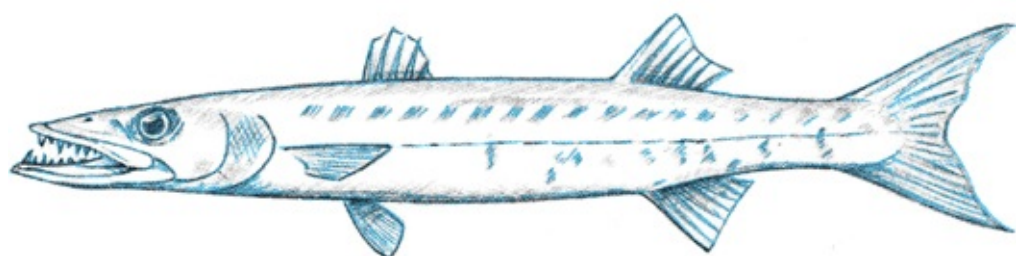


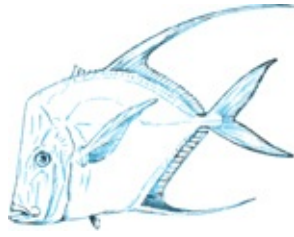
GREAT BARRACUDA

Up to ten feet long, this fish is capable of swimming more than twenty-five miles per hour.





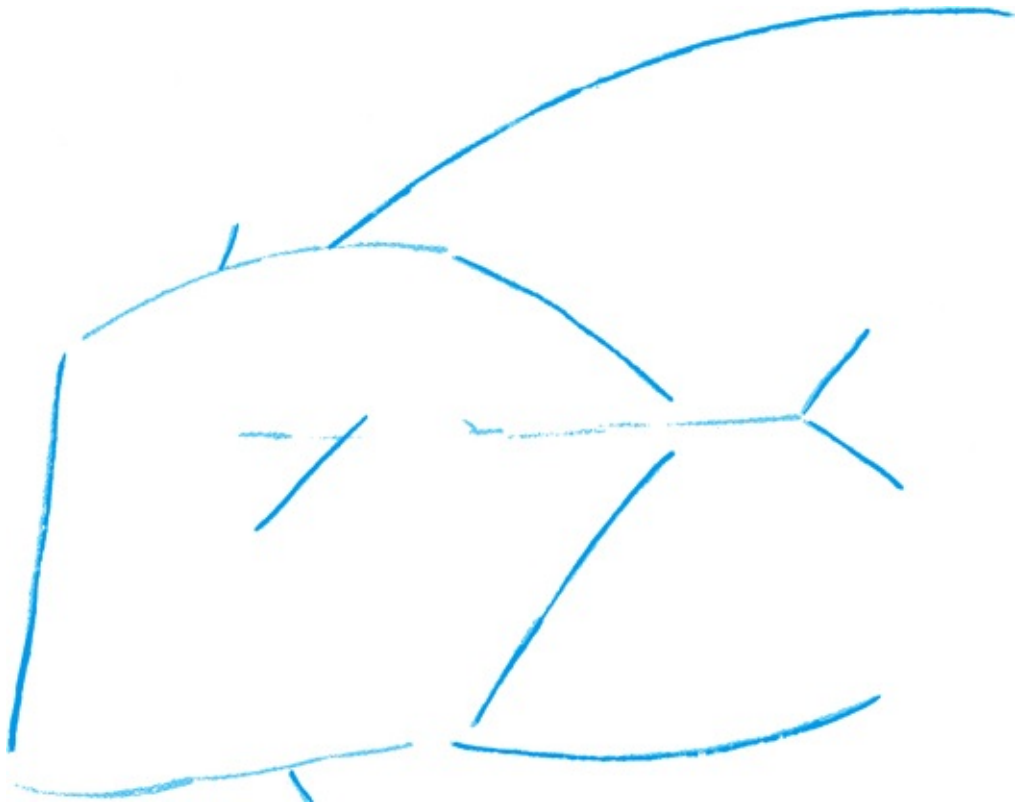


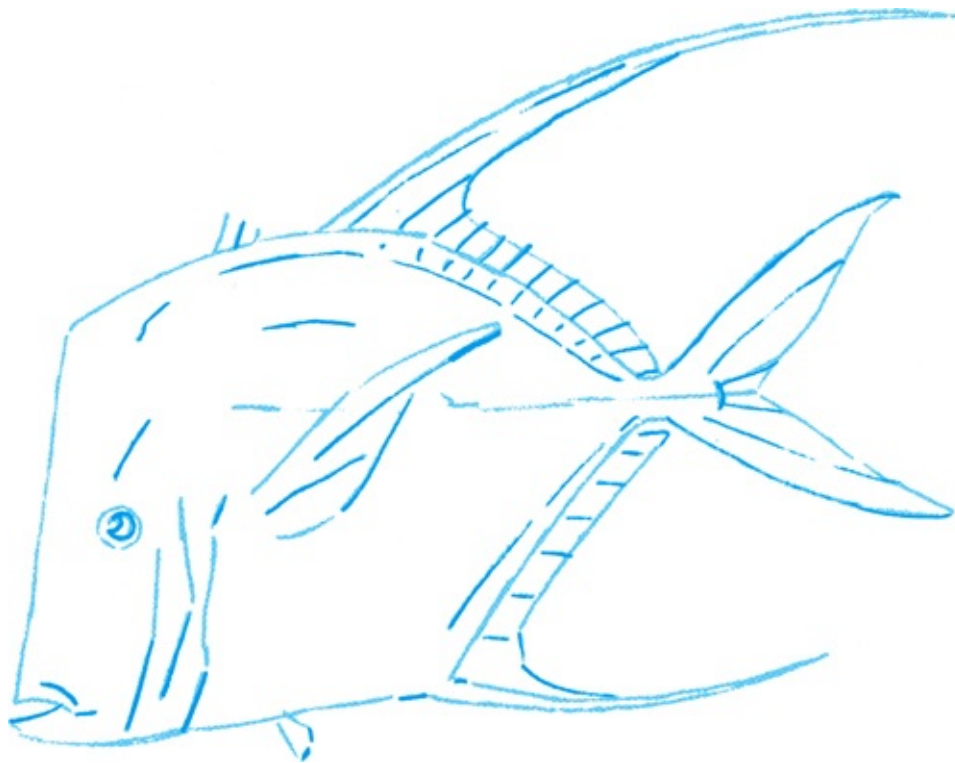


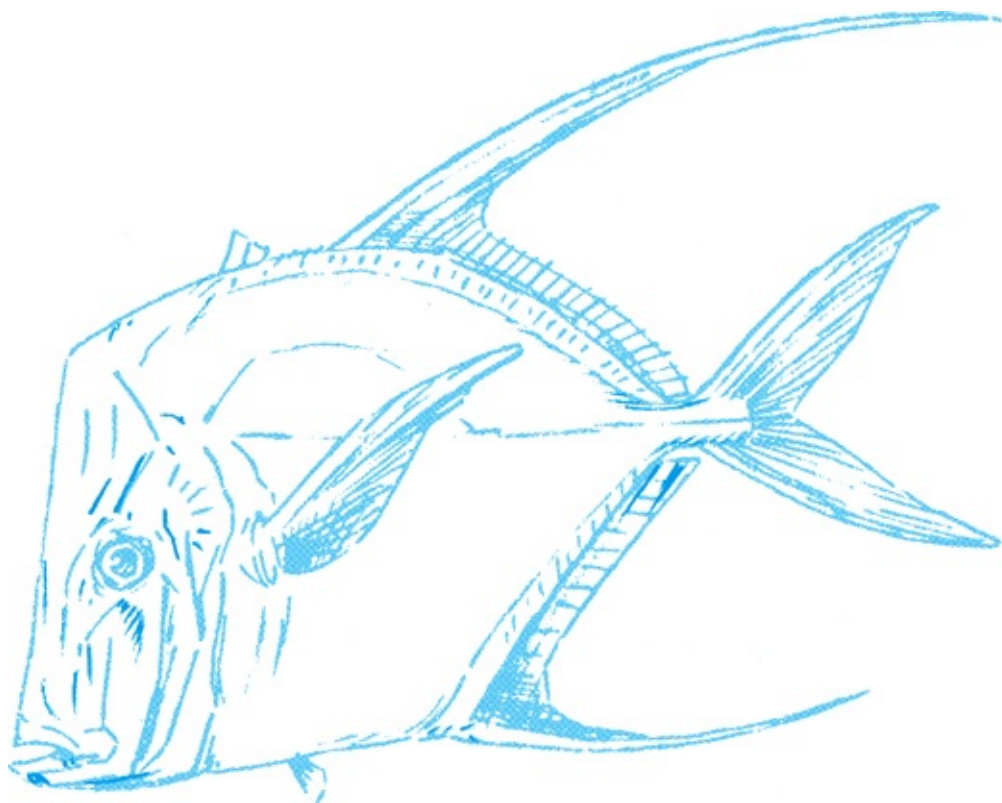
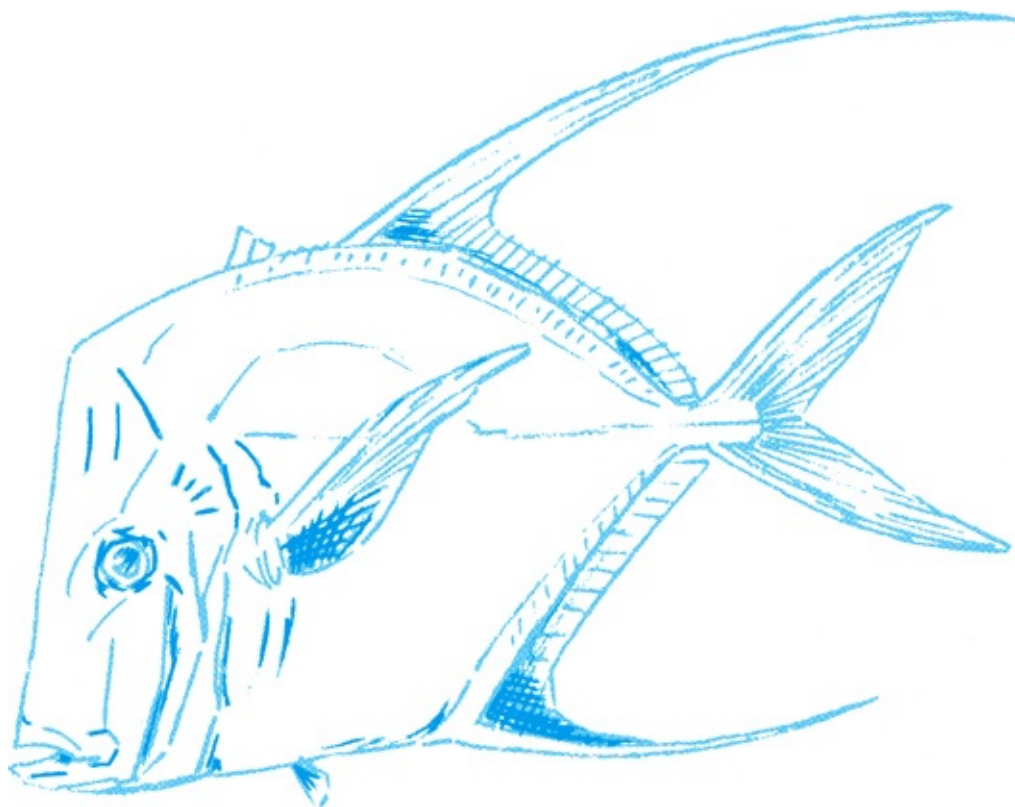
LOOK DOWN

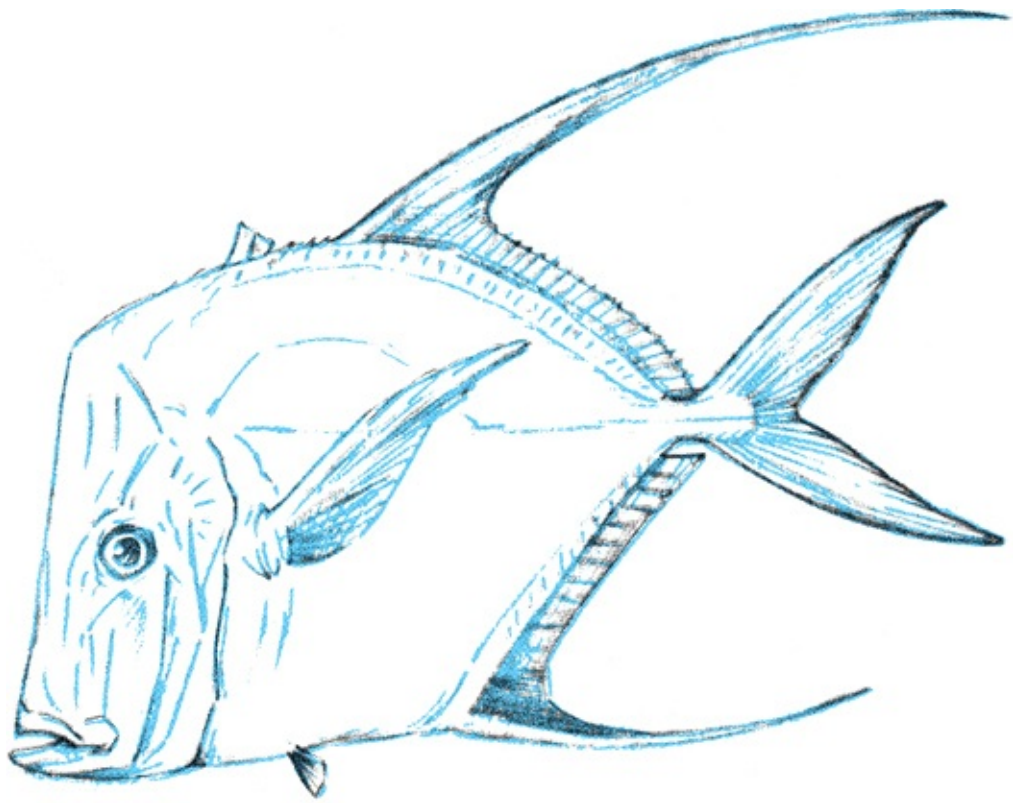
Up to nine inches long, the look down is a fierce fighting fish.







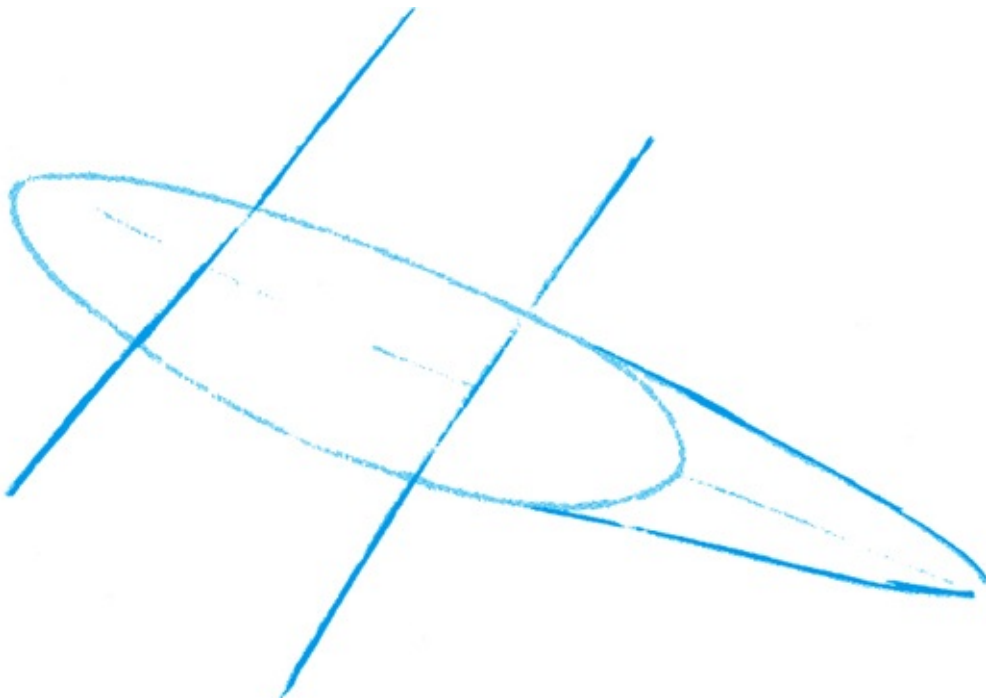


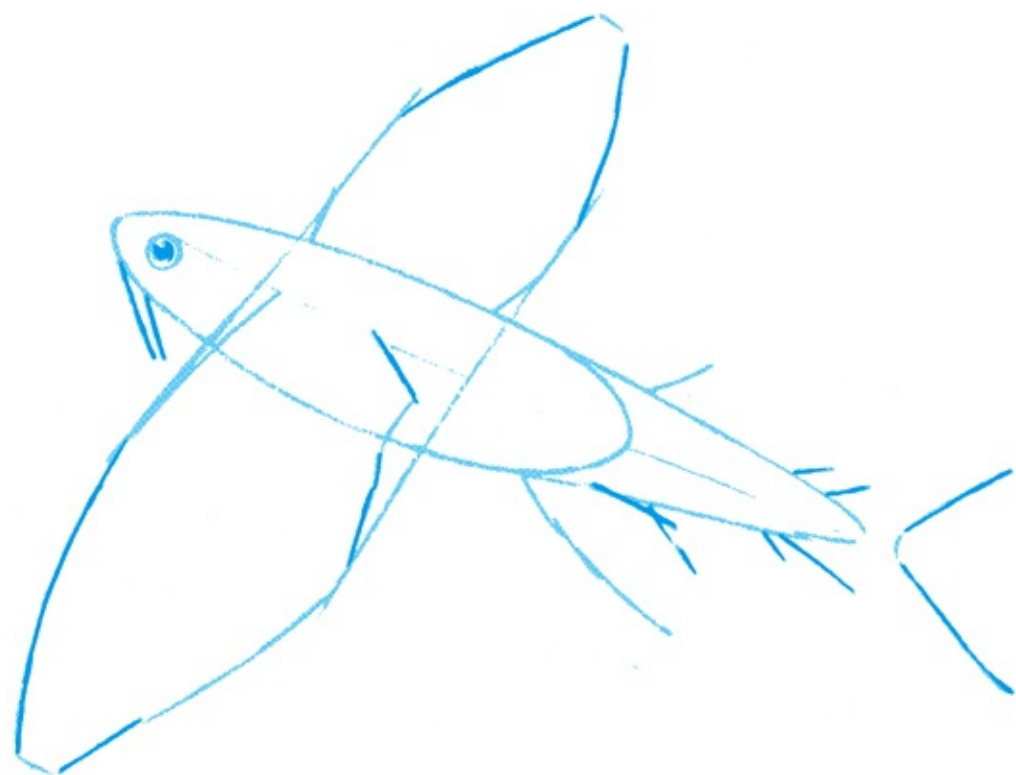
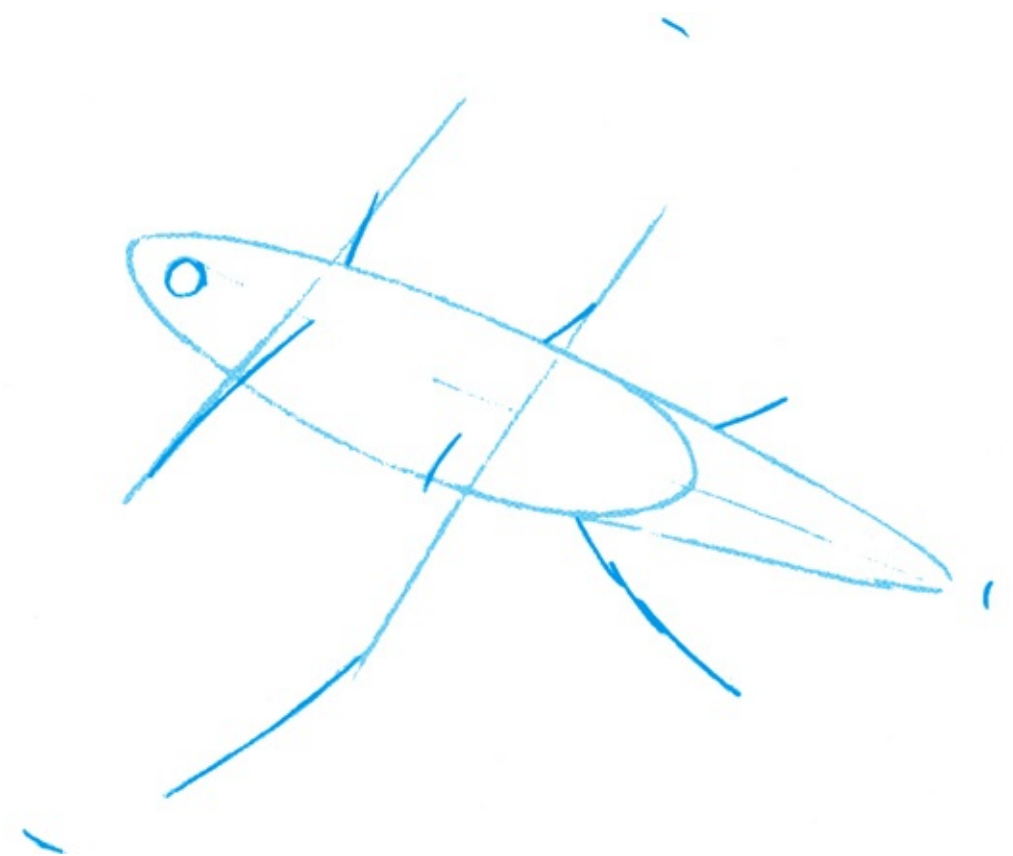


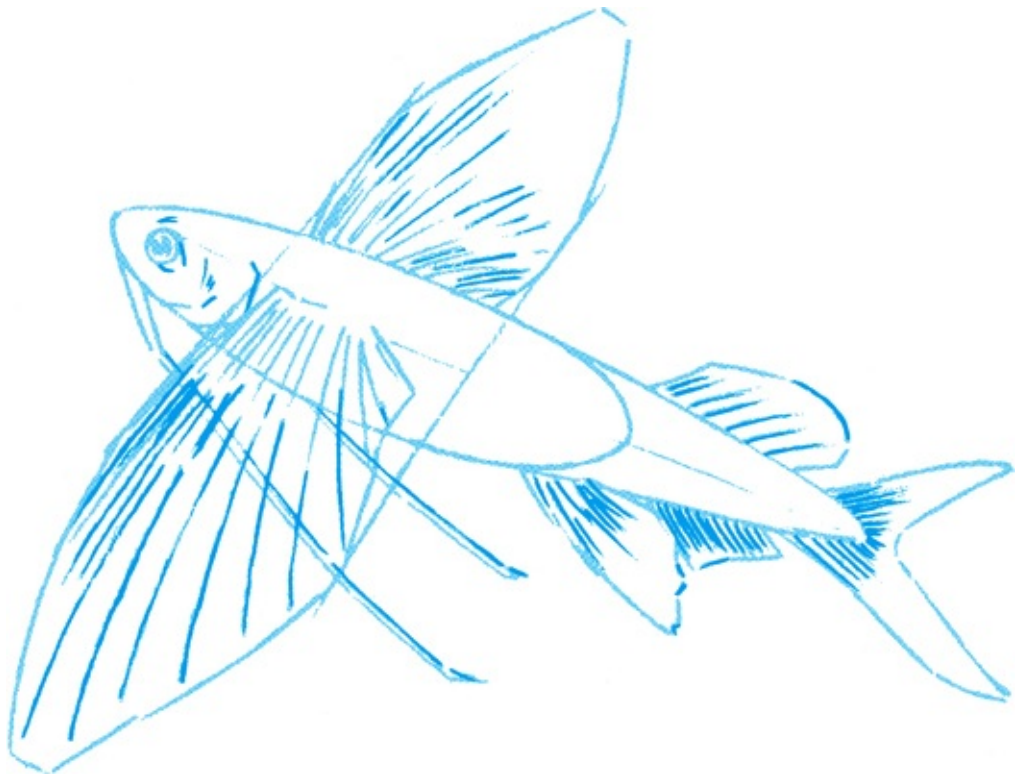
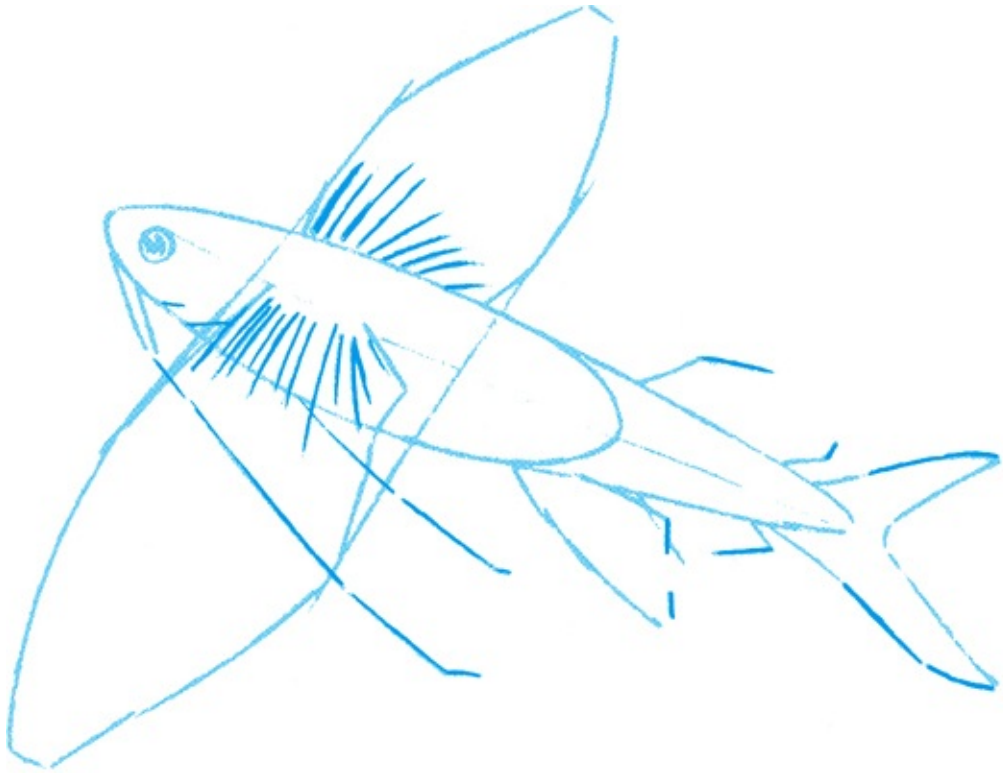


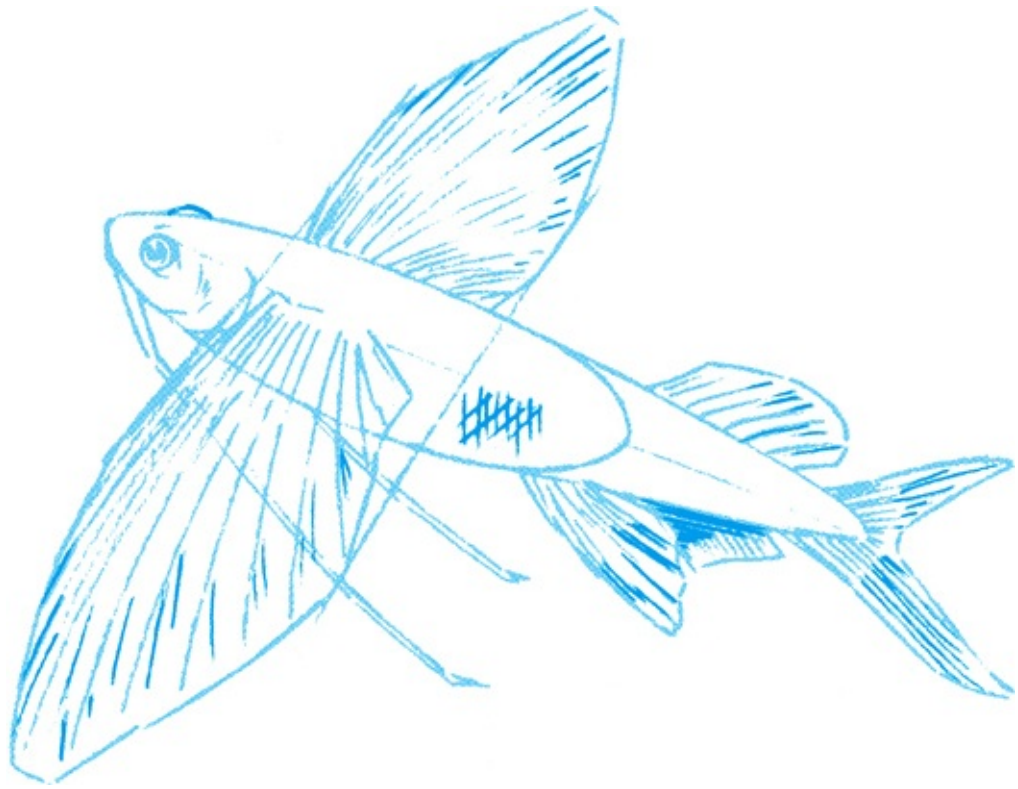
MARGINED FLYING FISH

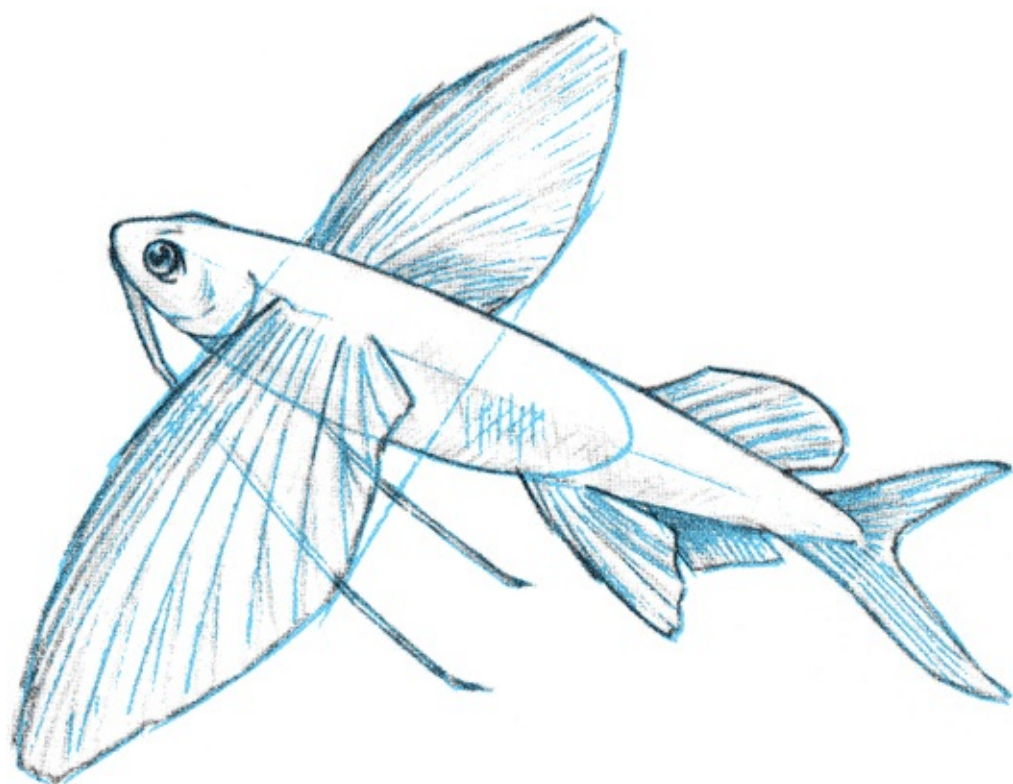
Up to twelve inches long







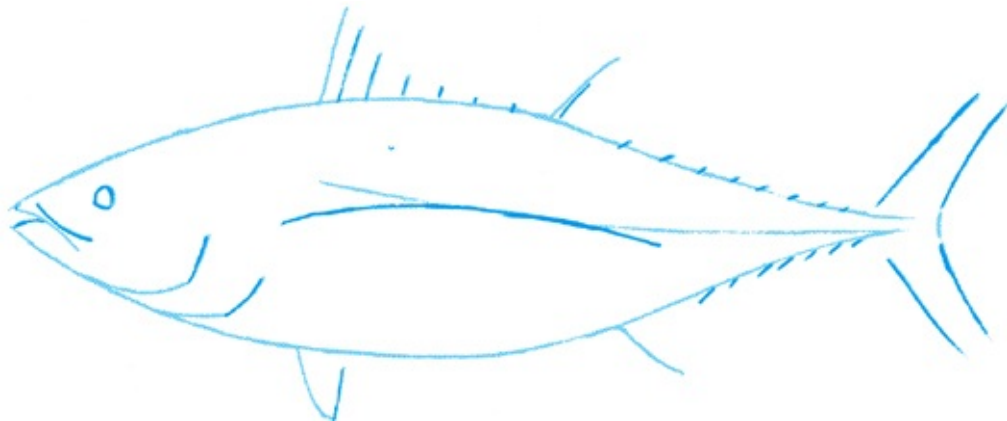
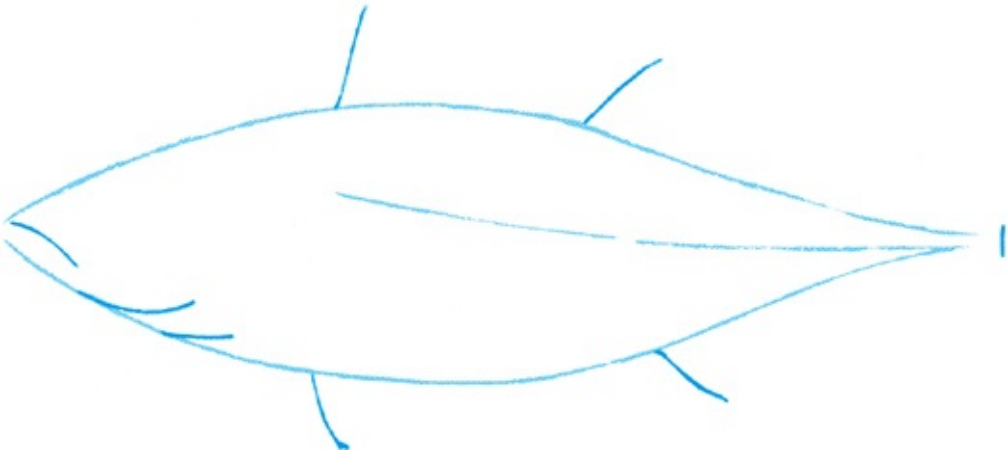


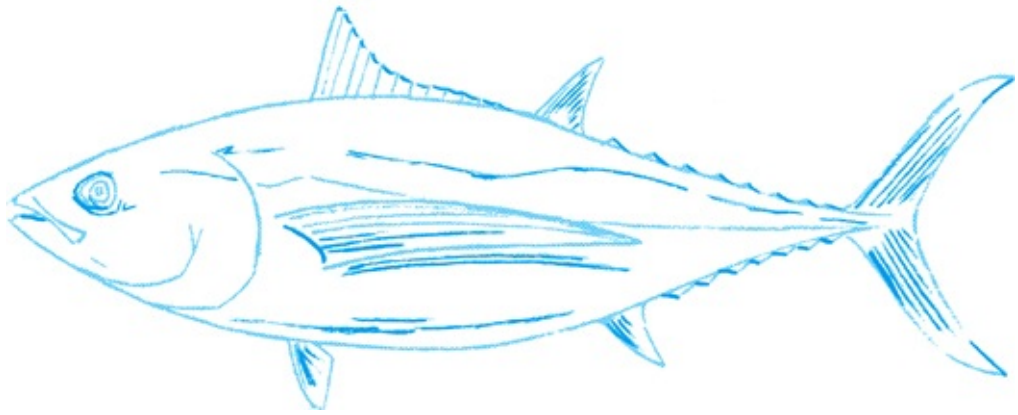
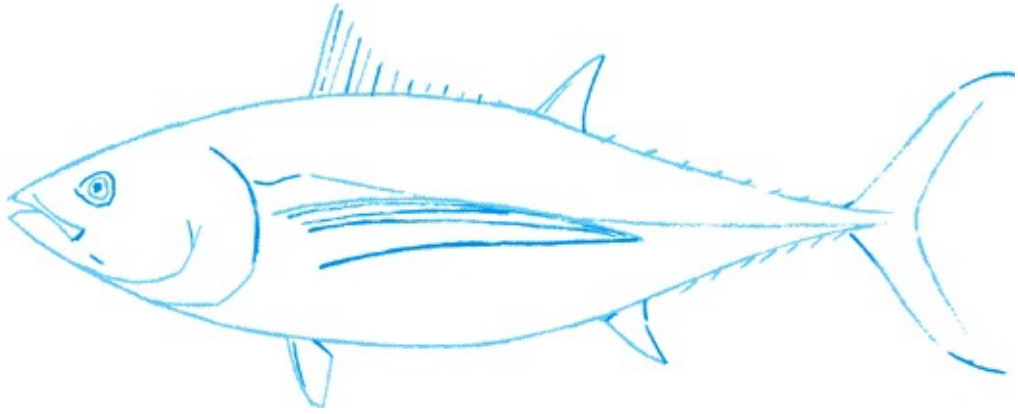


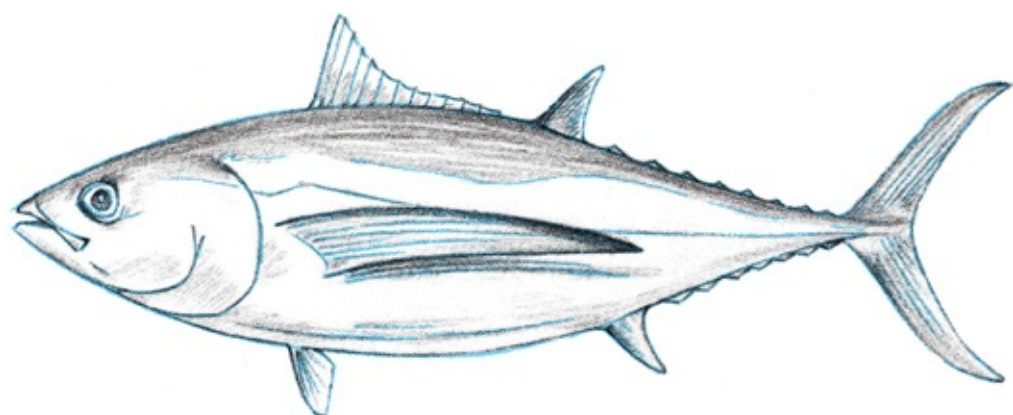


ALBACORE (LONGFIN) TUNA

Up to thirteen feet long



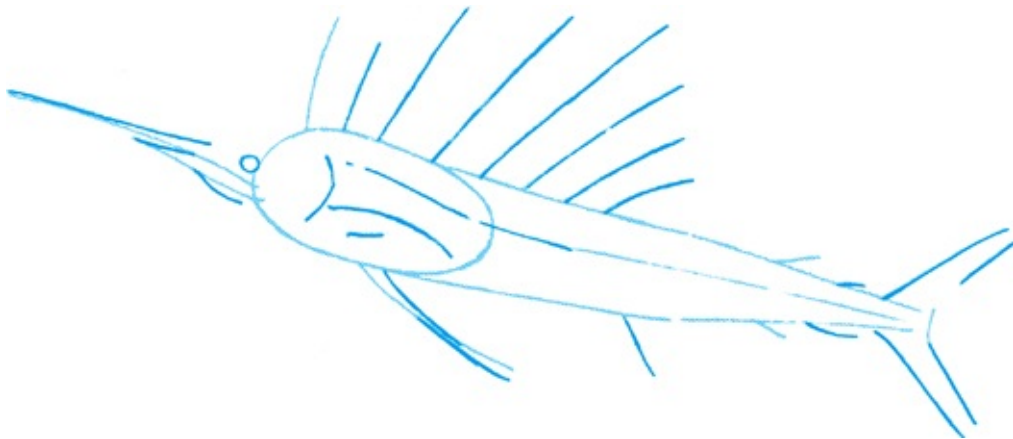
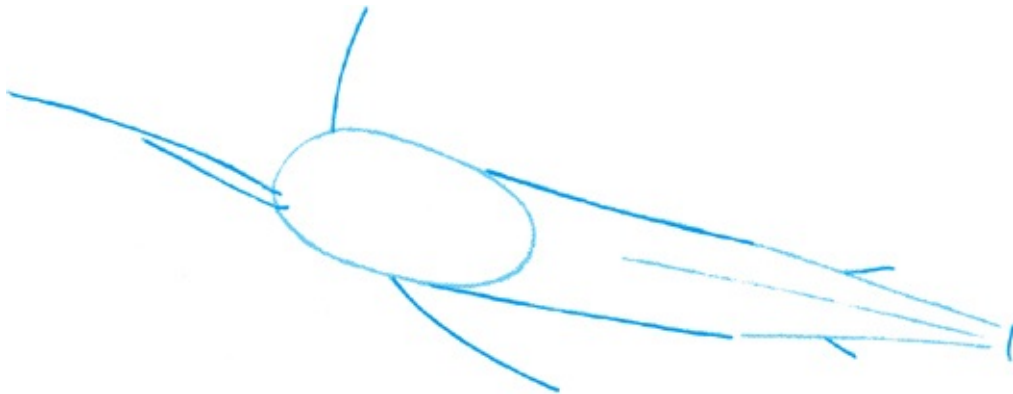


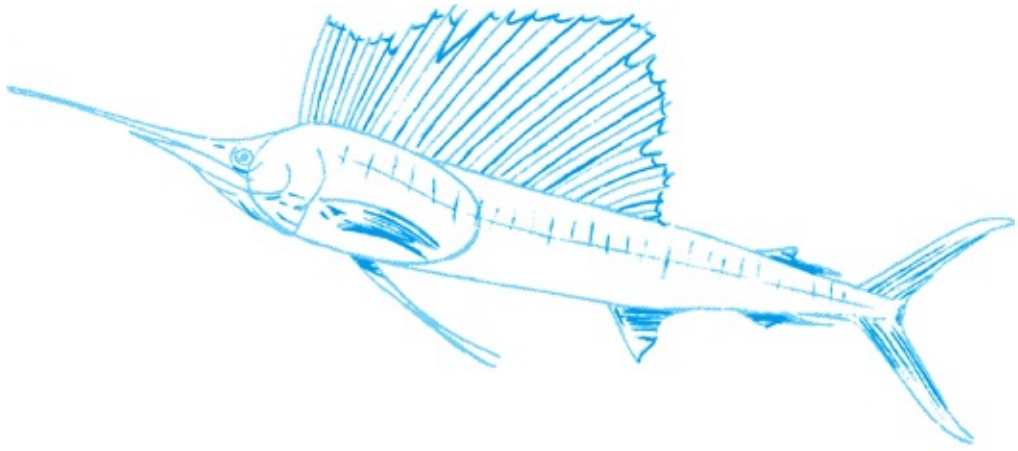
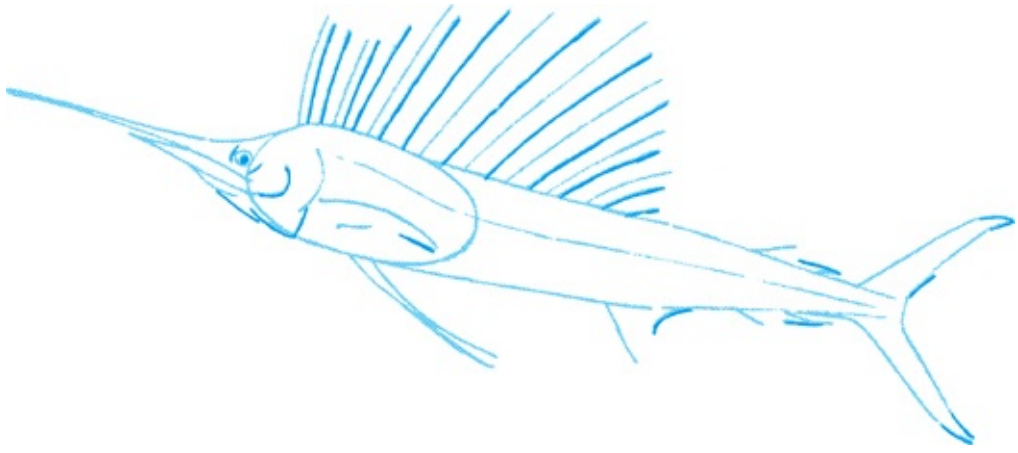


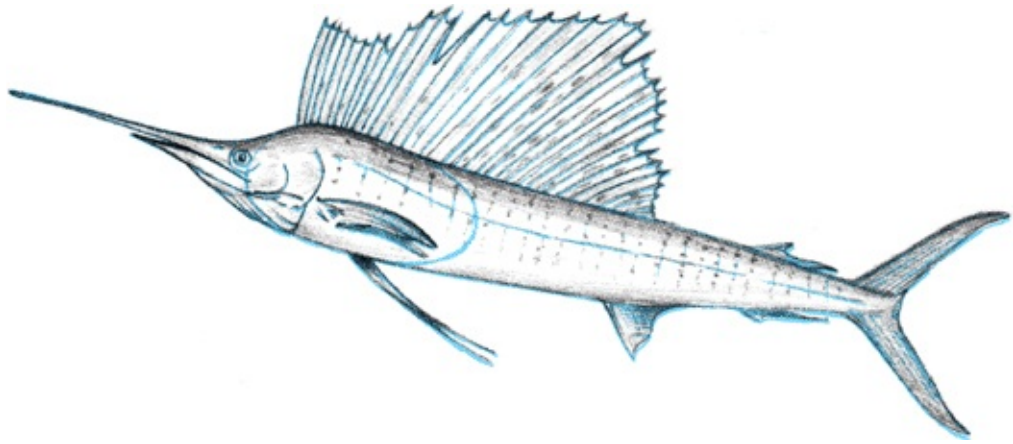


SAILFISH

Up to twelve feet long



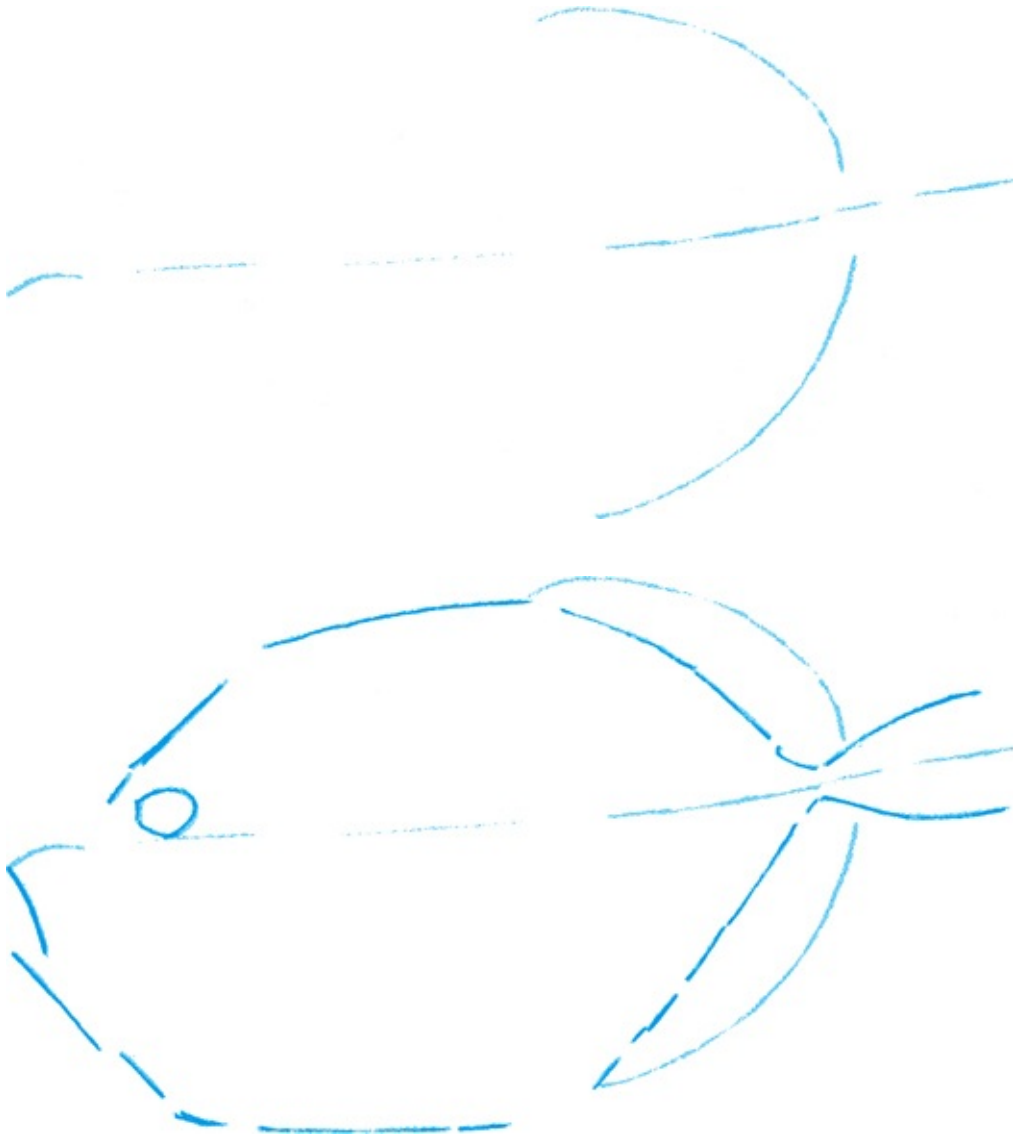


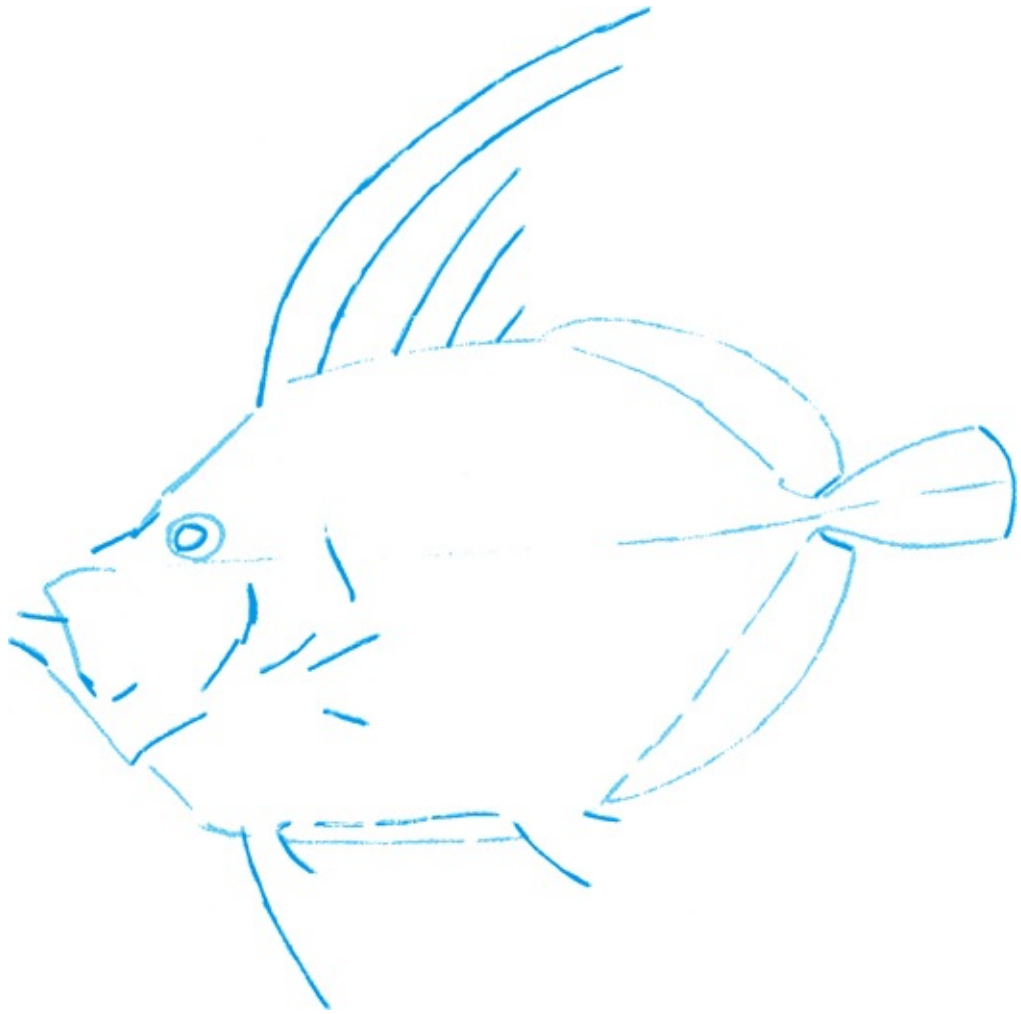


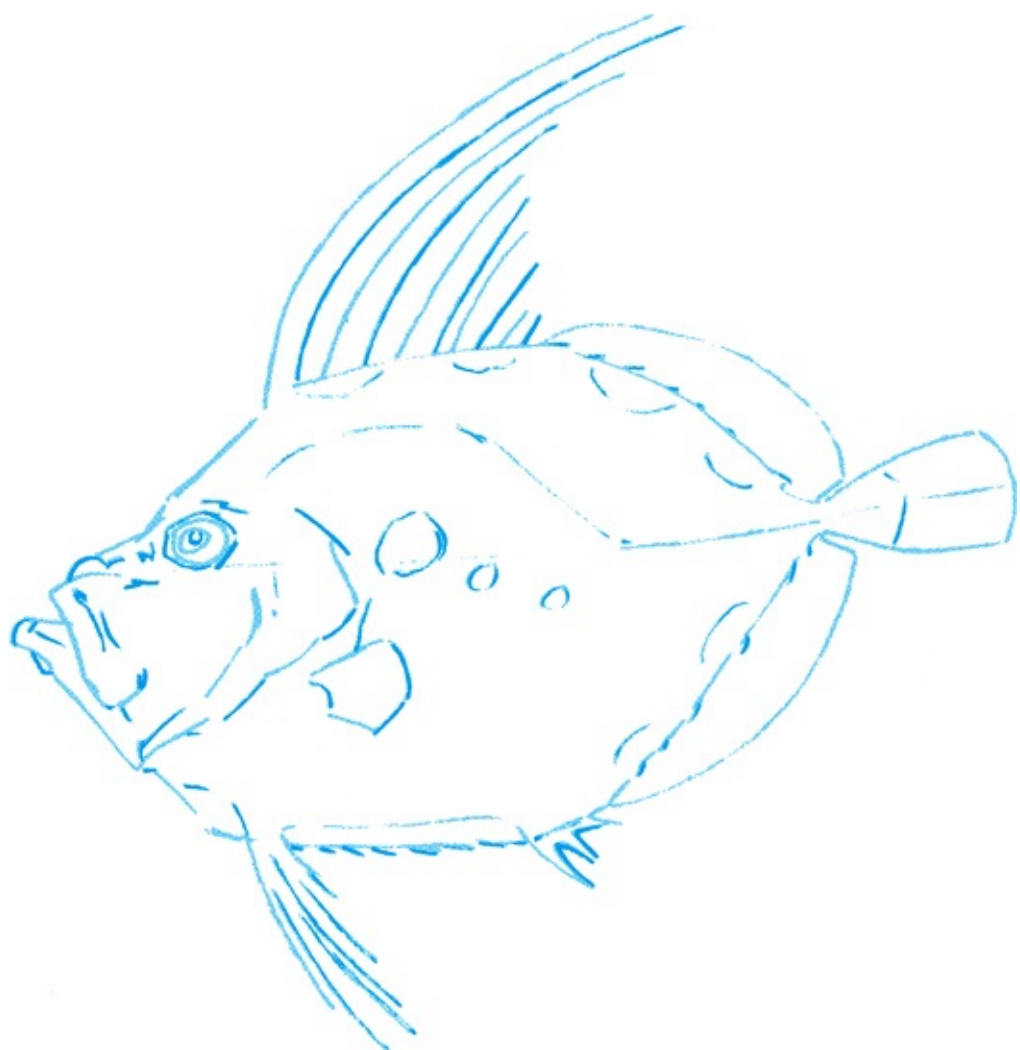


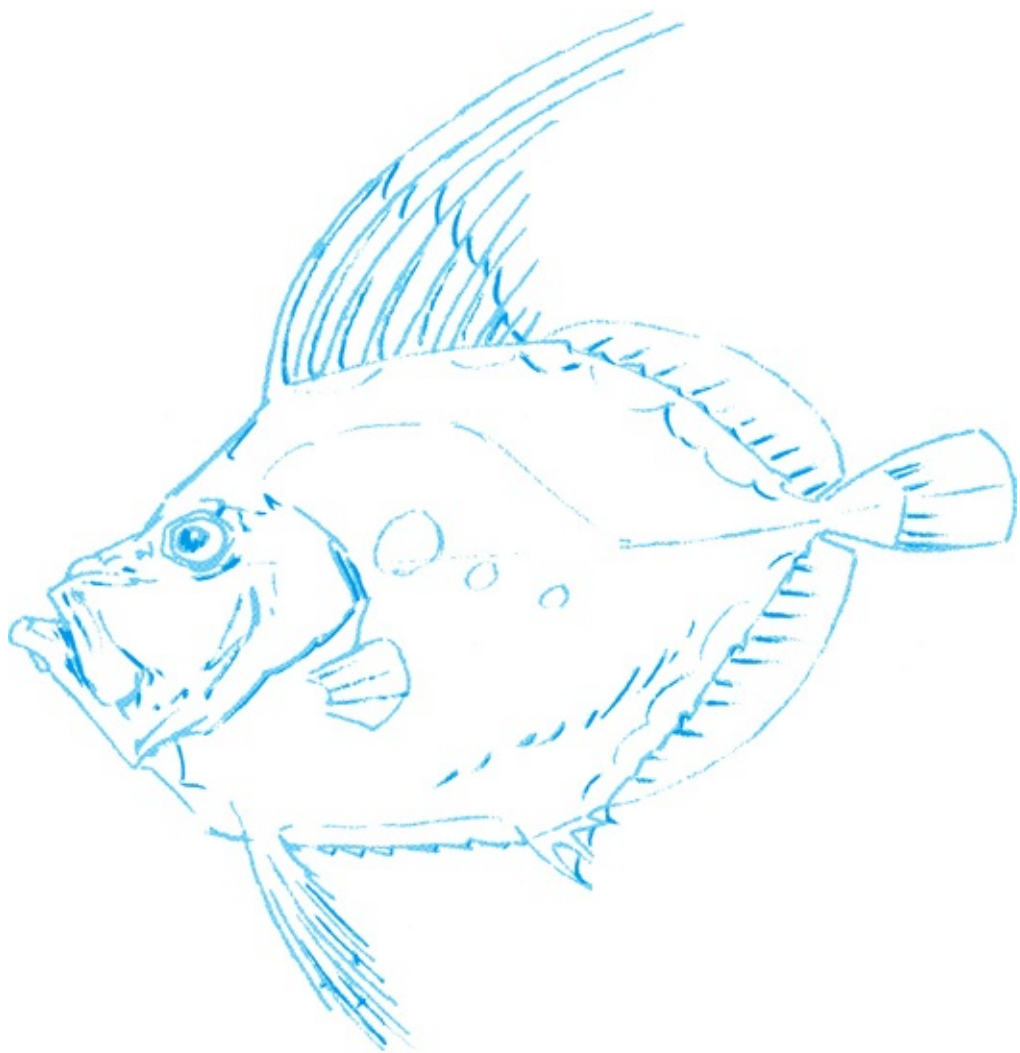
AMERICAN JOHN DORY

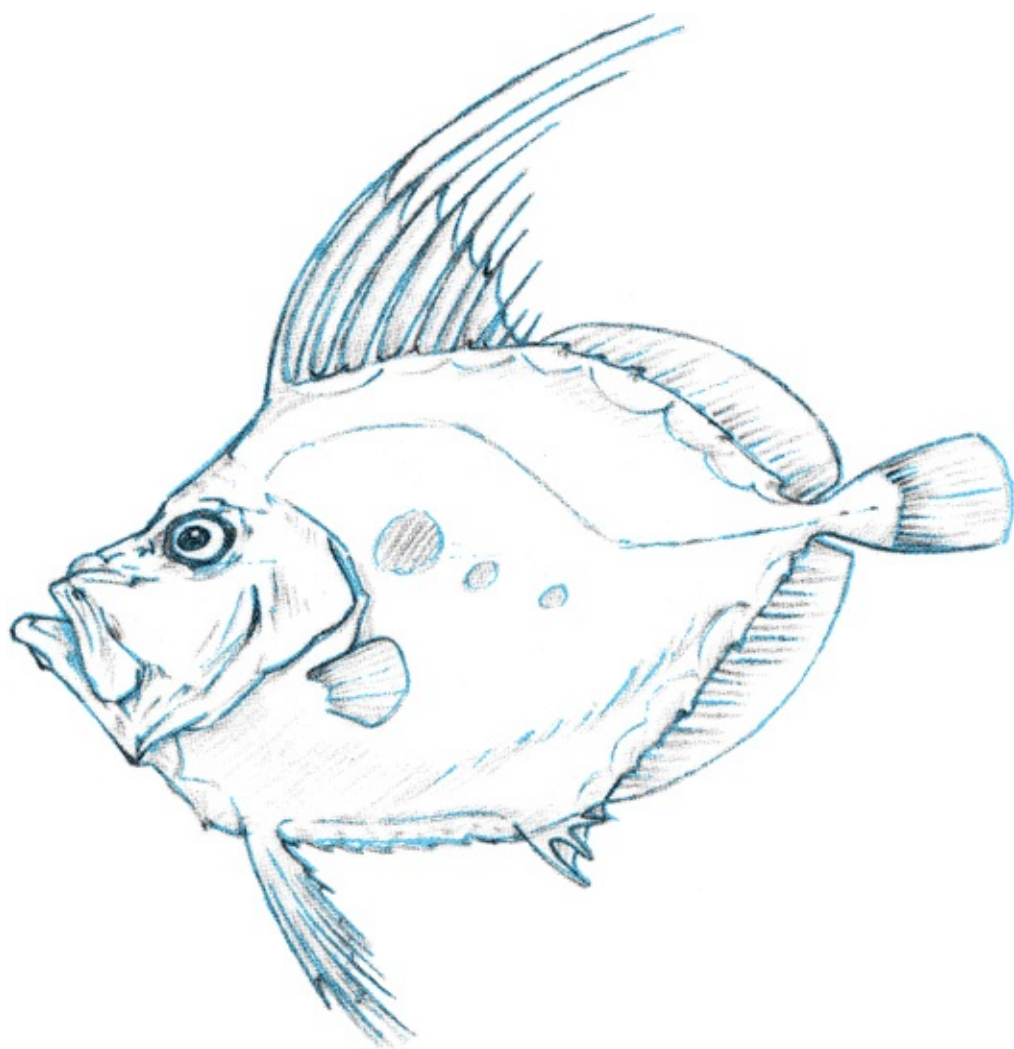
Up to twenty-four inches long, this fish lives in water 1,200 feet deep.







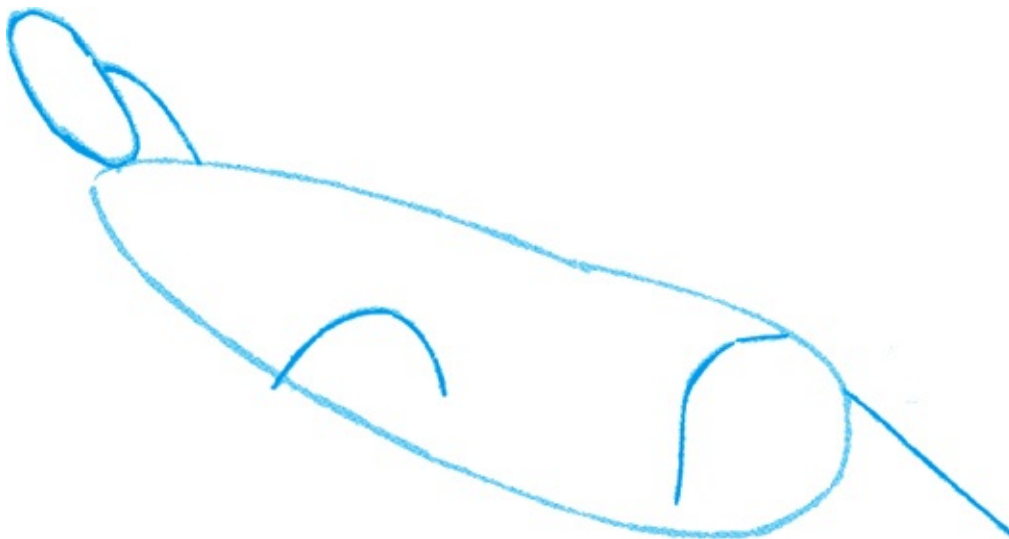


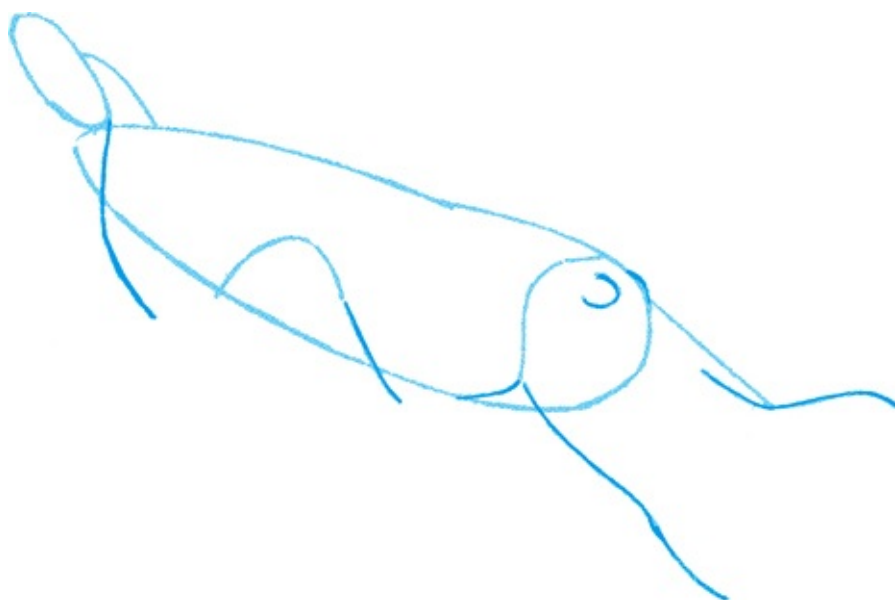




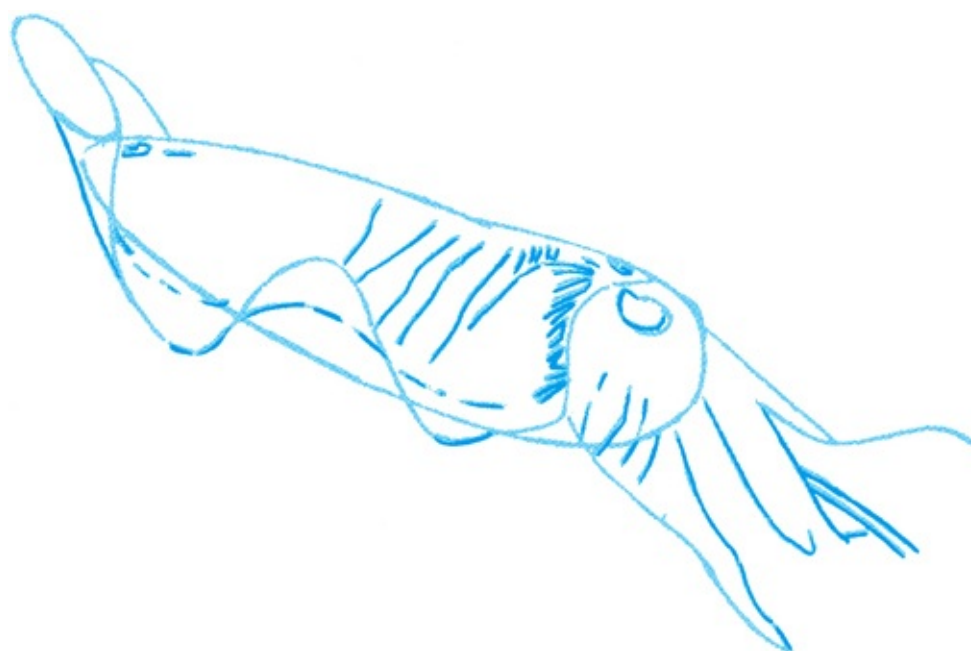
COMMON CUTTLEFISH

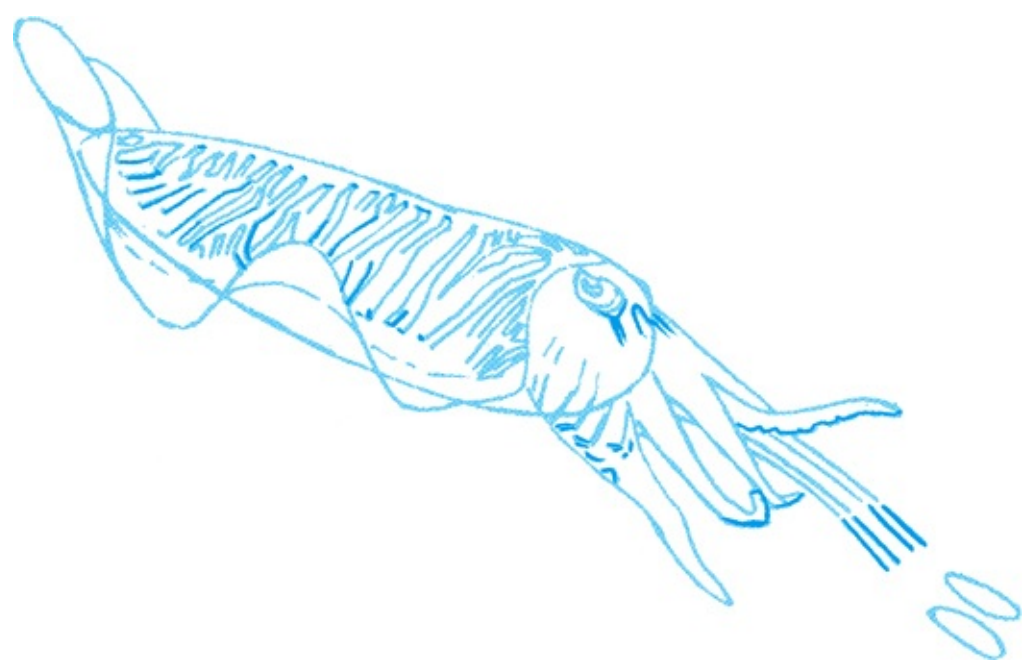
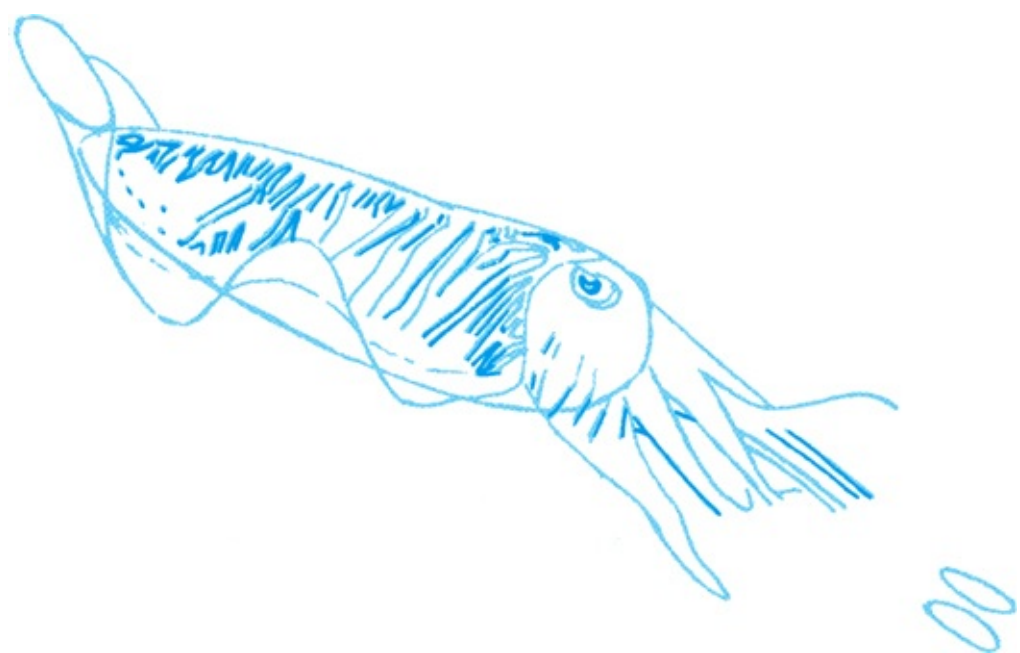
Up to twelve inches long

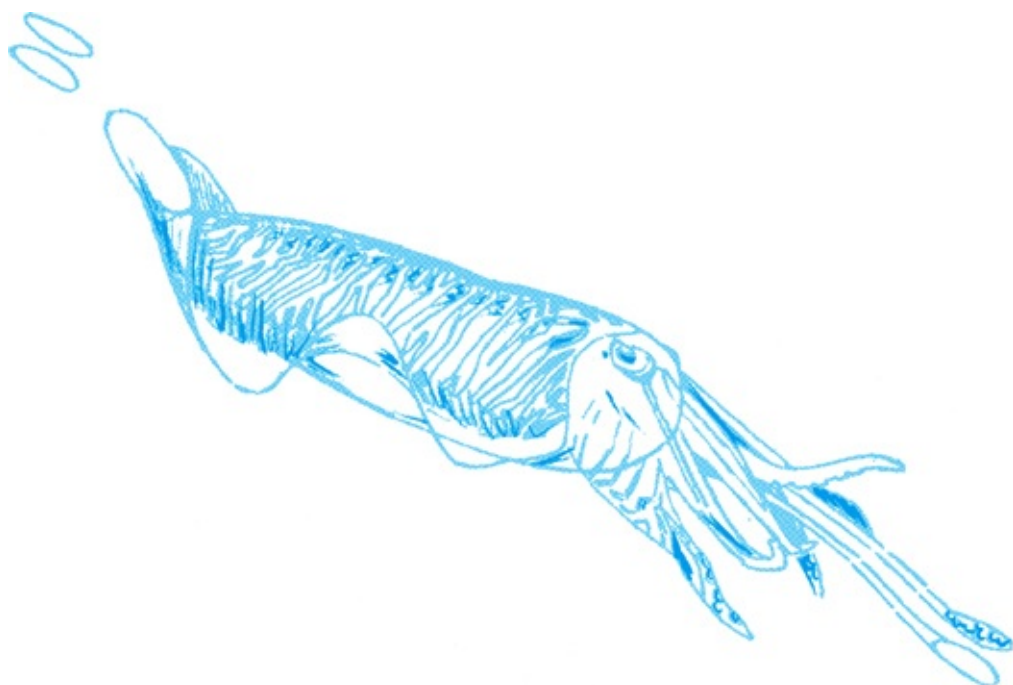
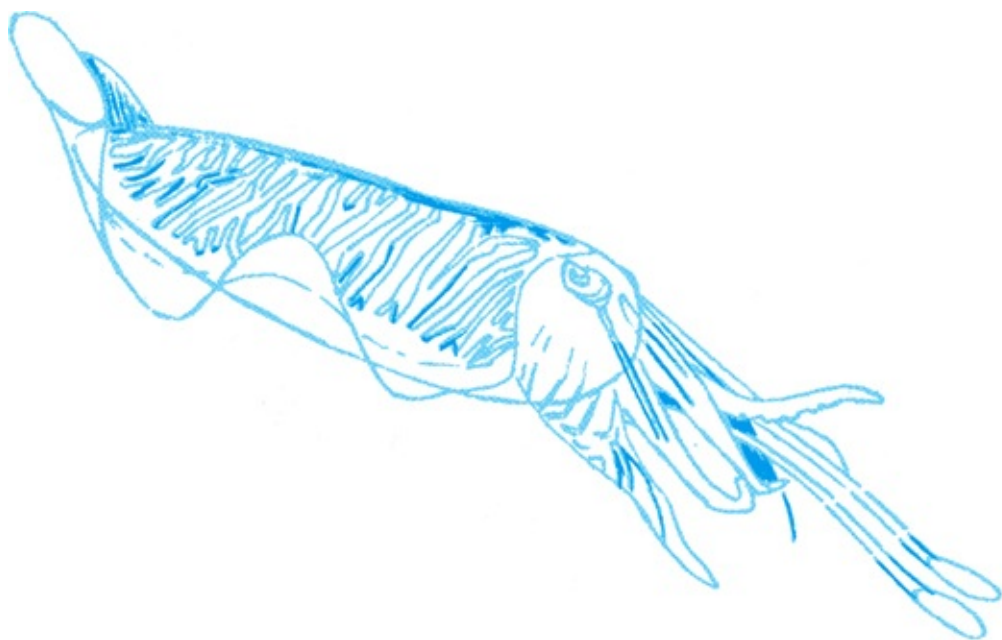


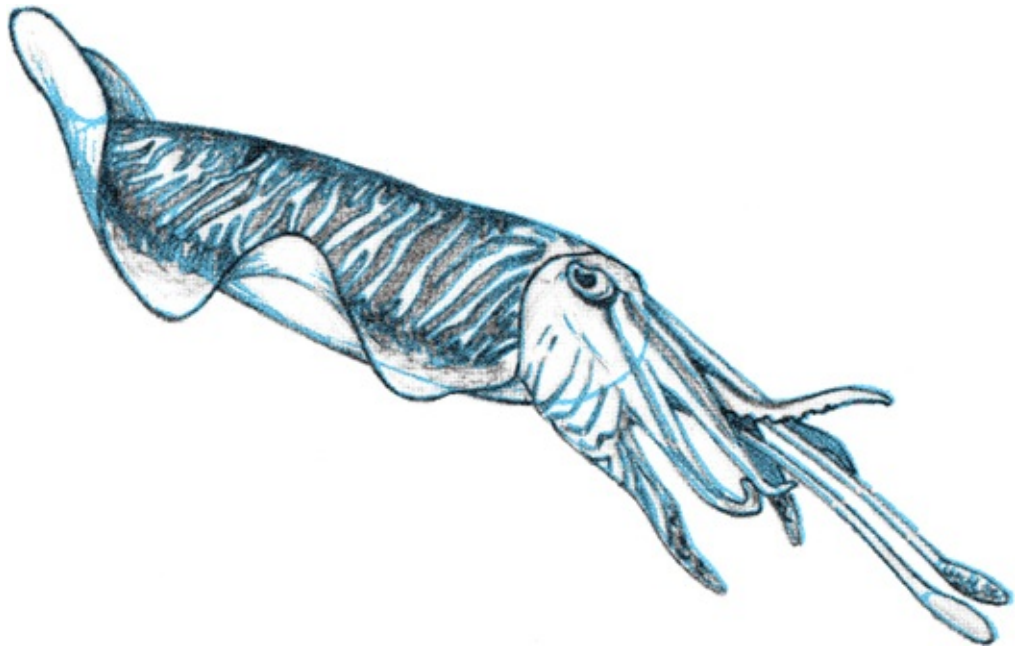


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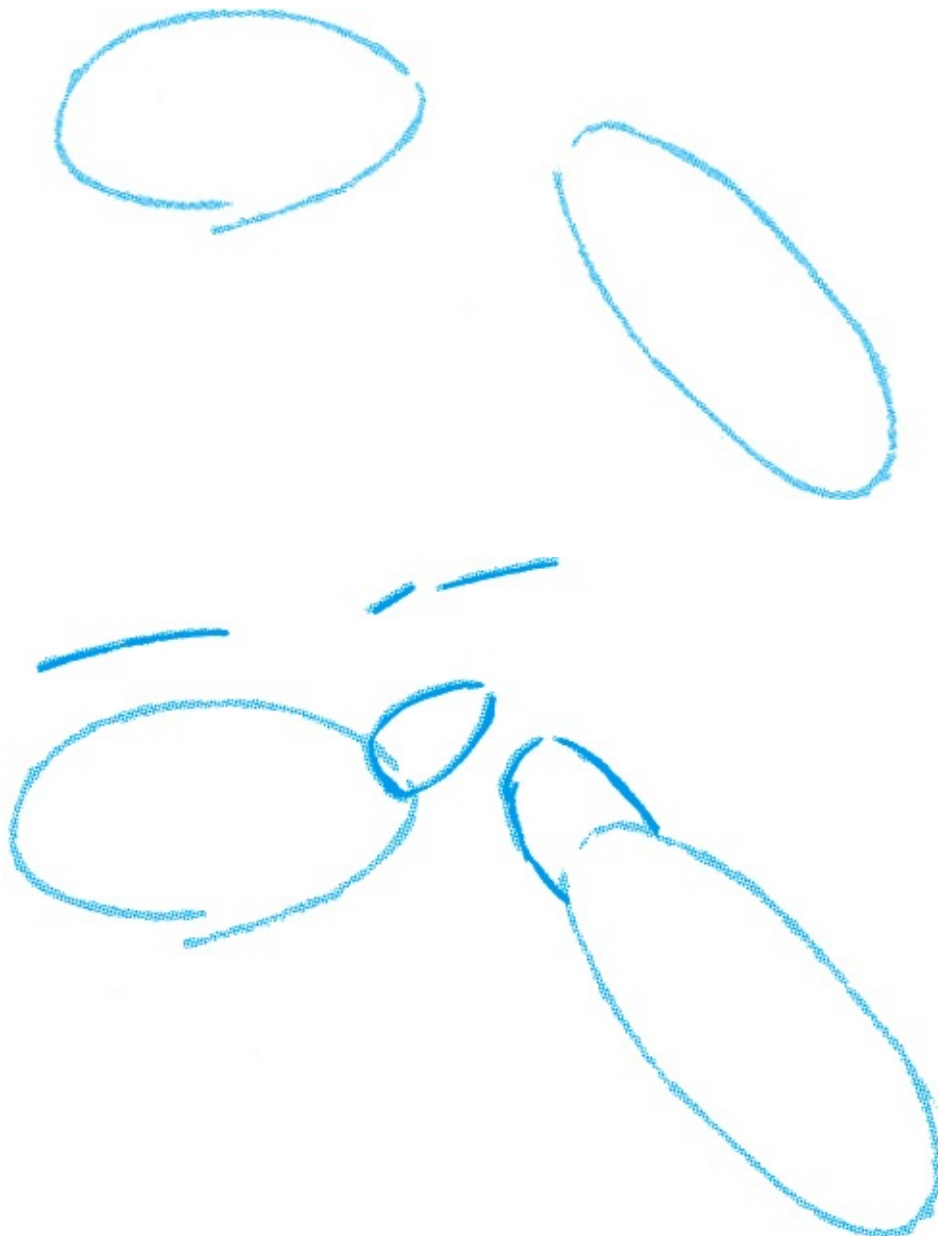


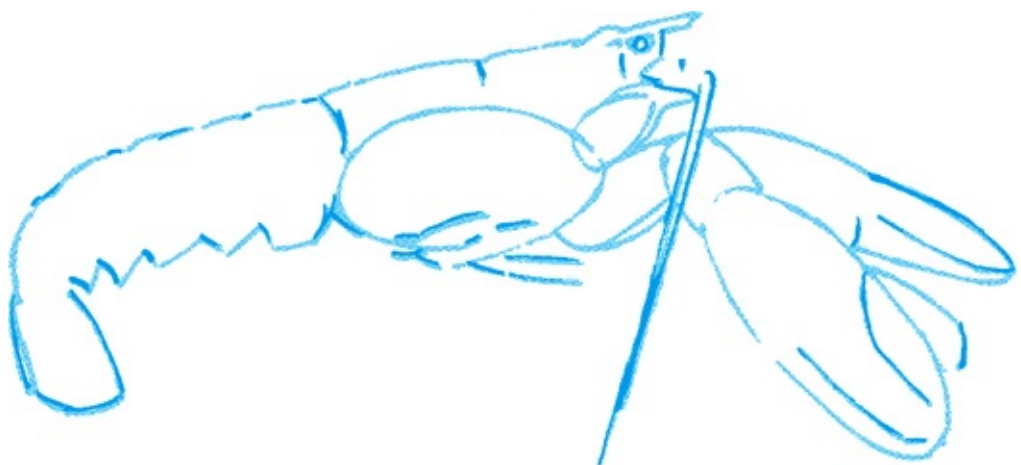
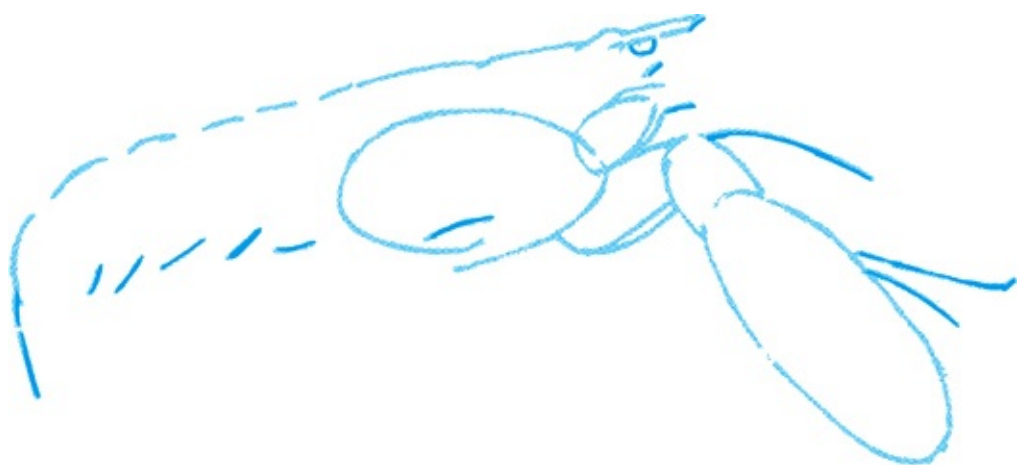
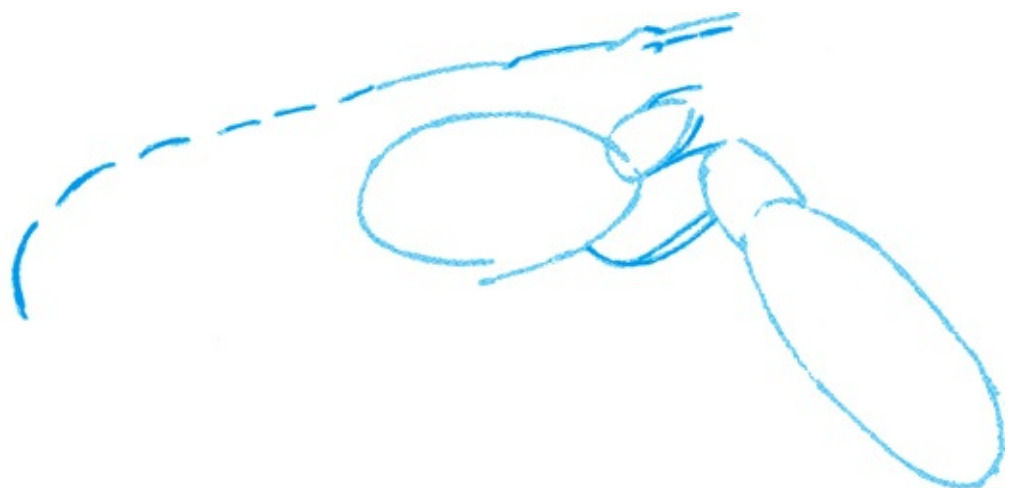


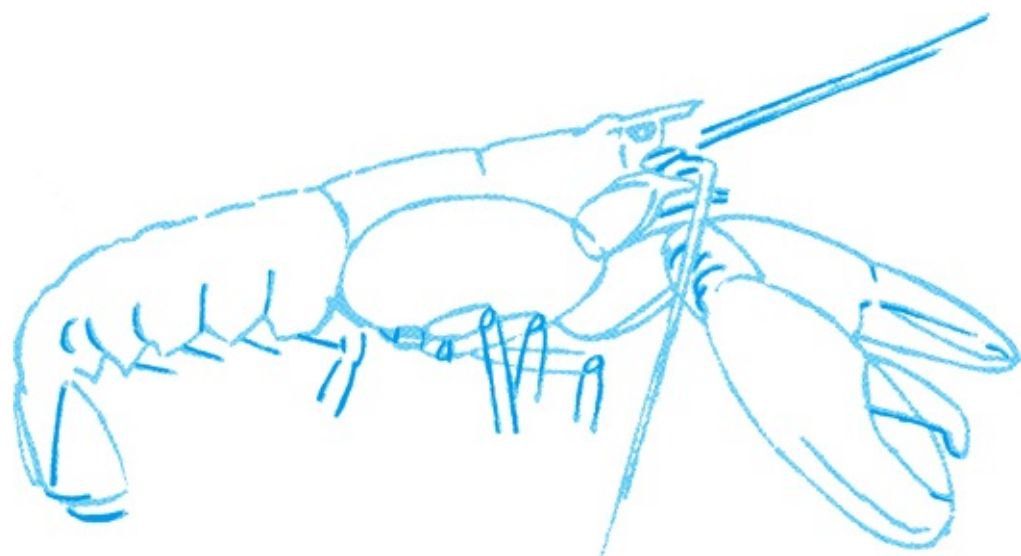


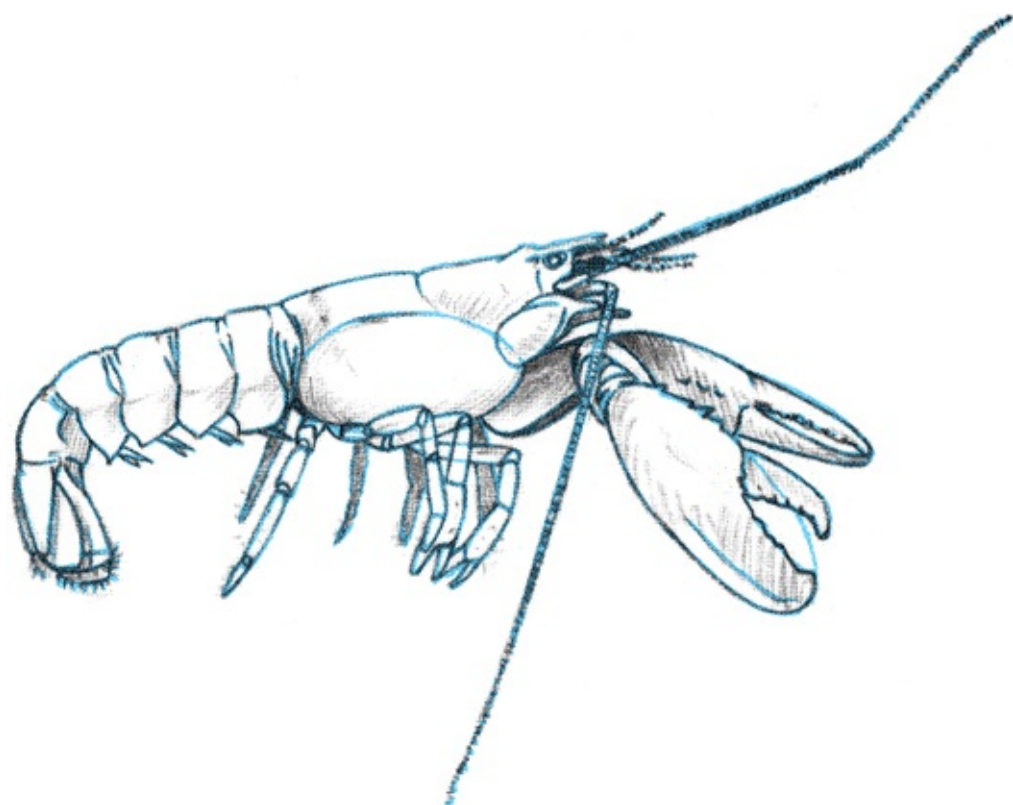
LOBSTER

Classified as a Crustacean, lobsters can weigh up to five pounds.





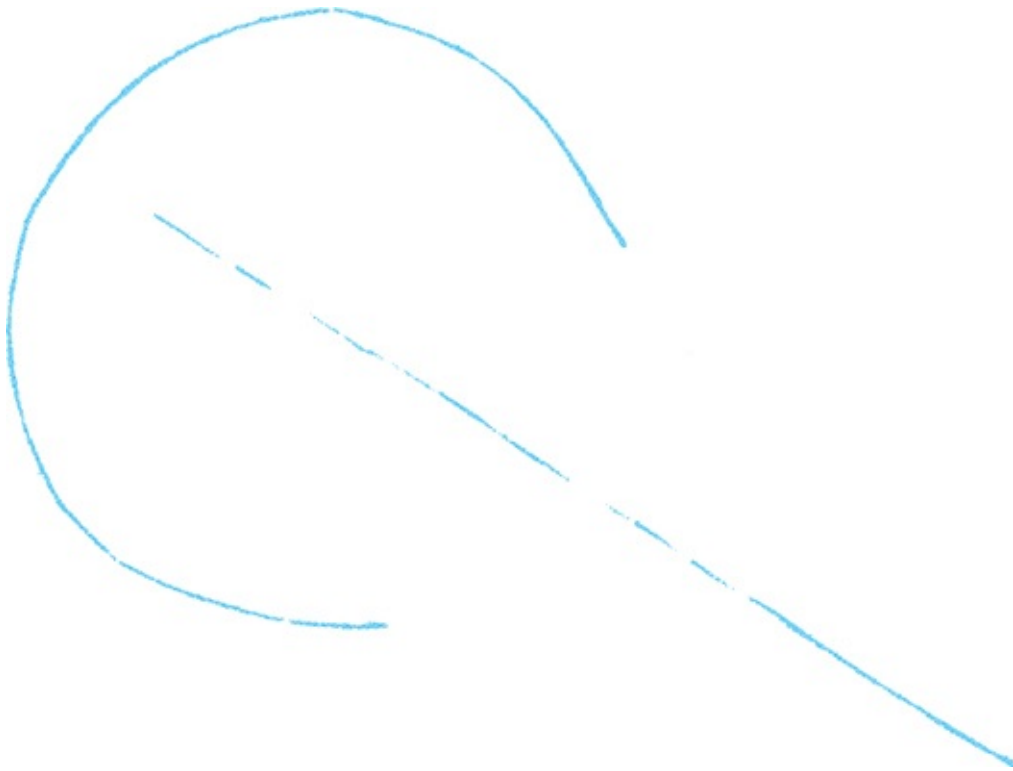


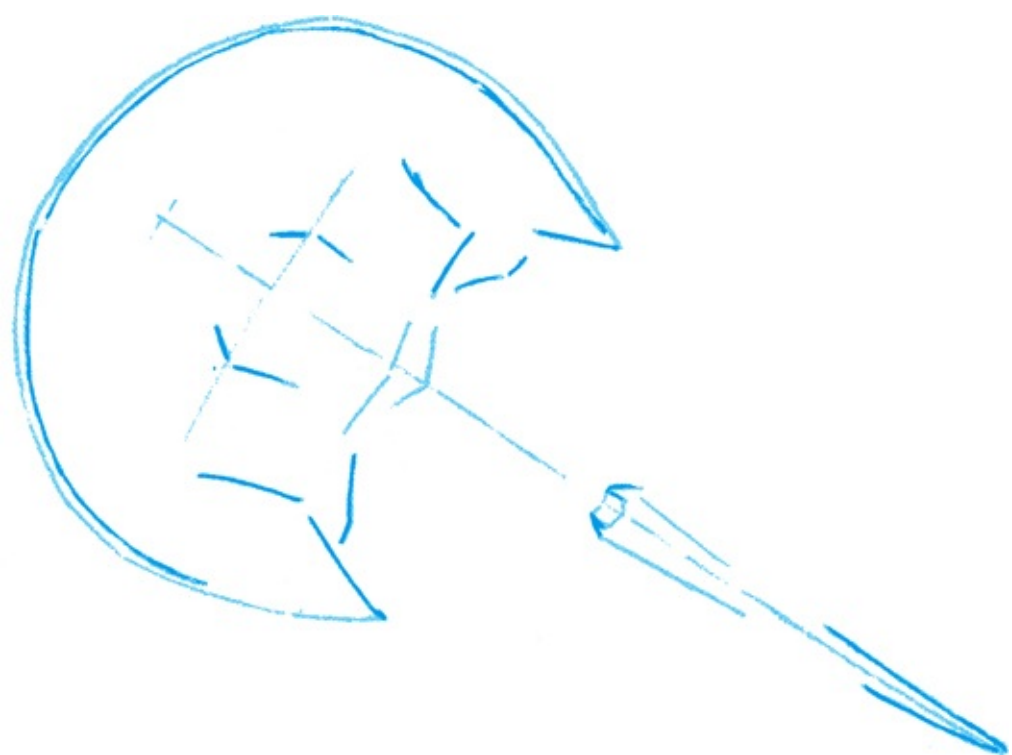
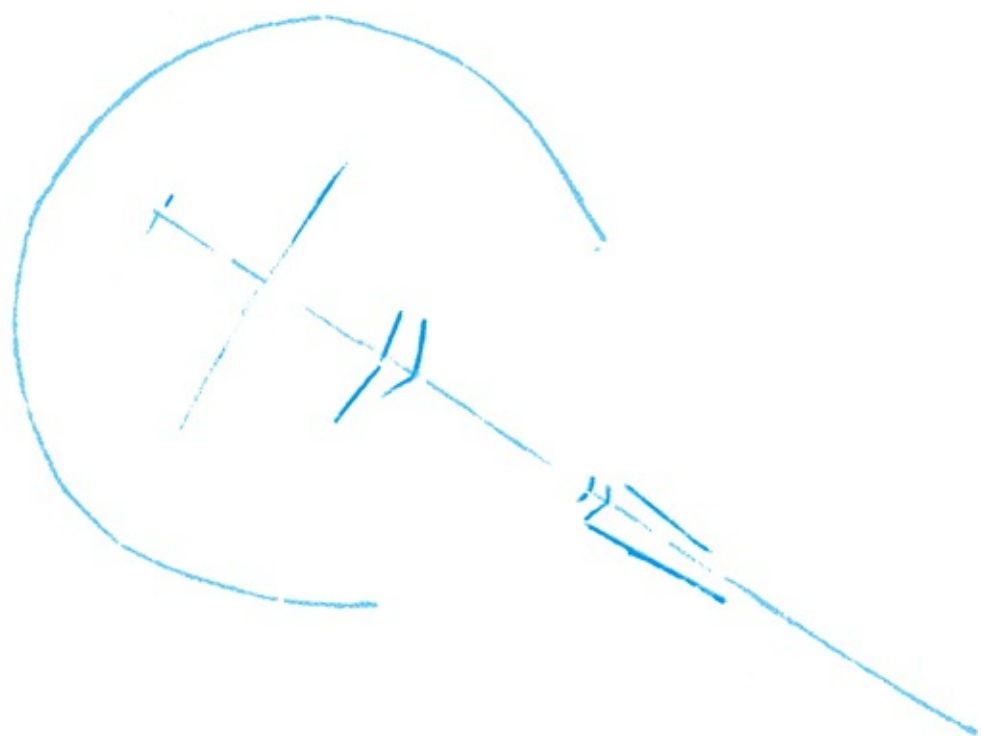


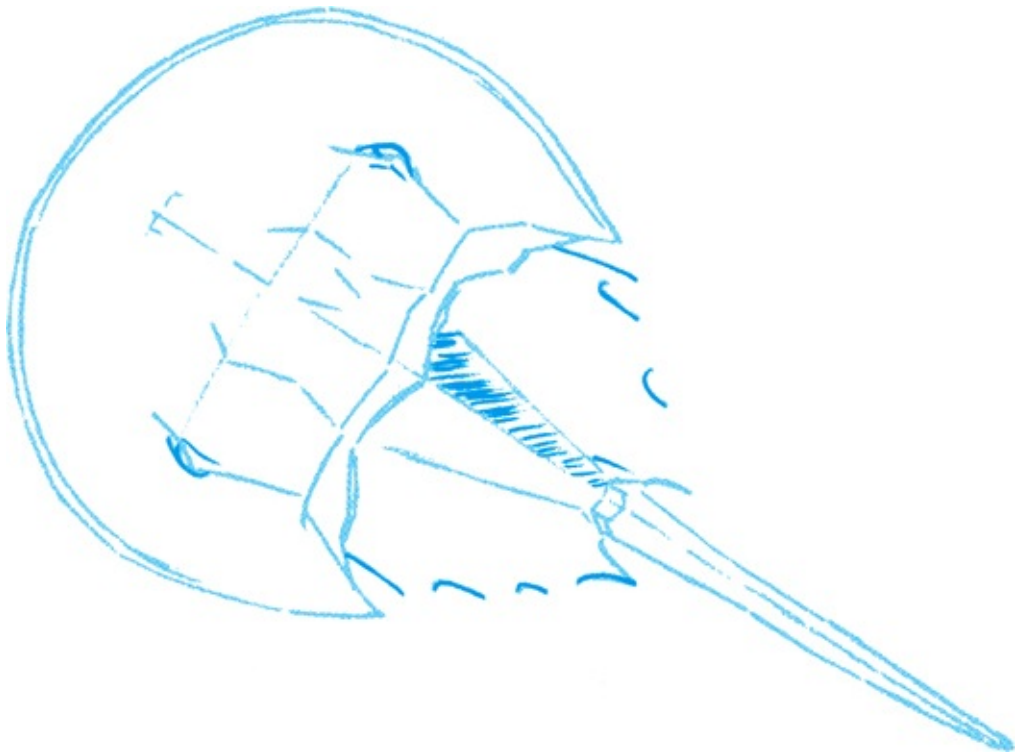
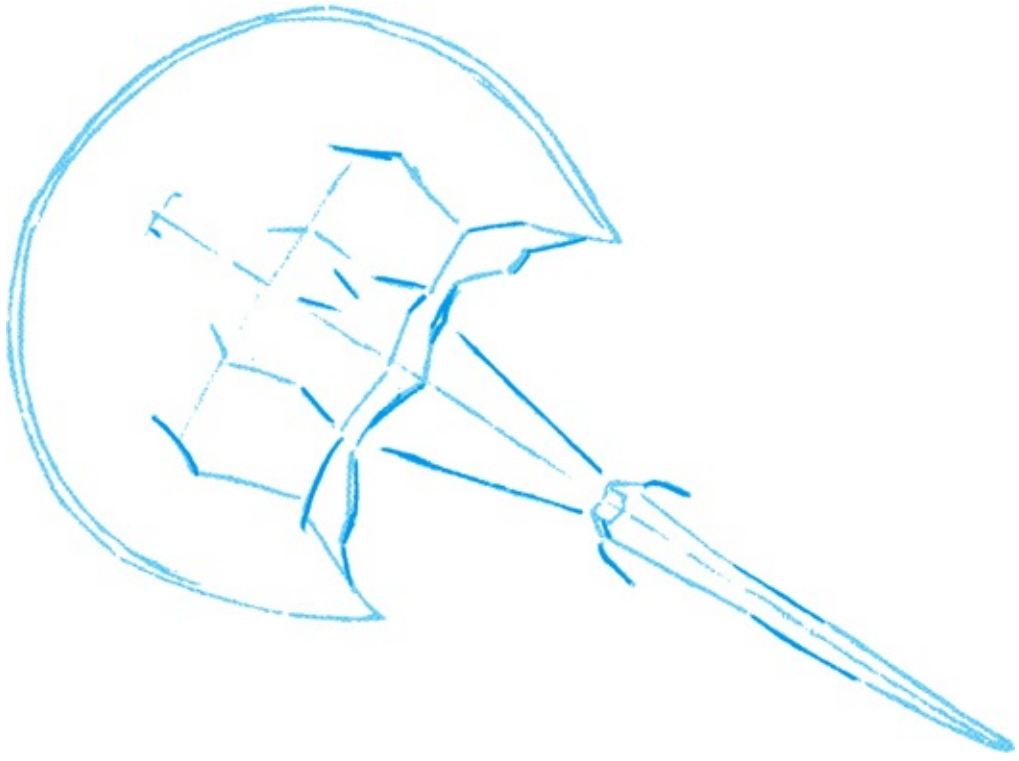


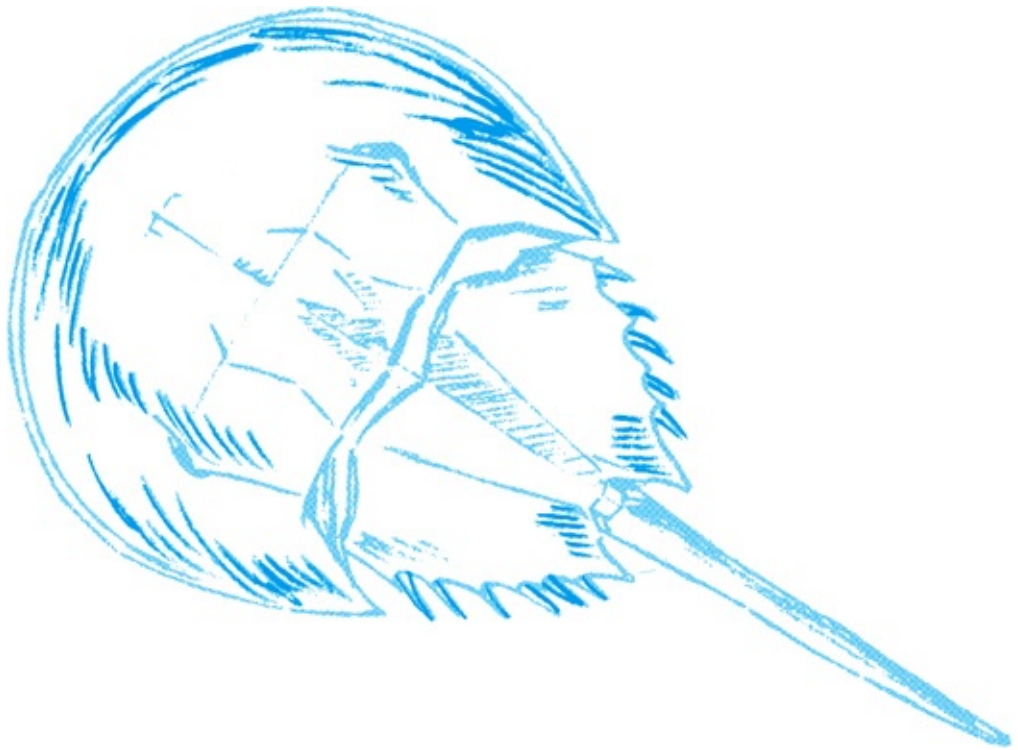
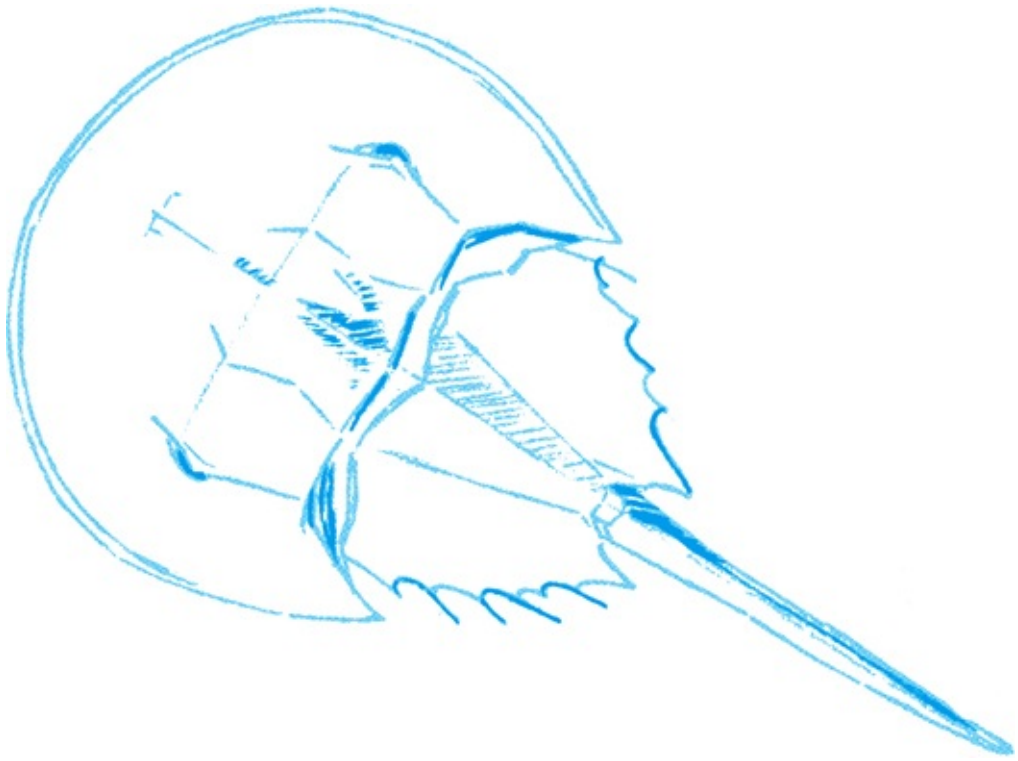
HORSESHOE CRAB

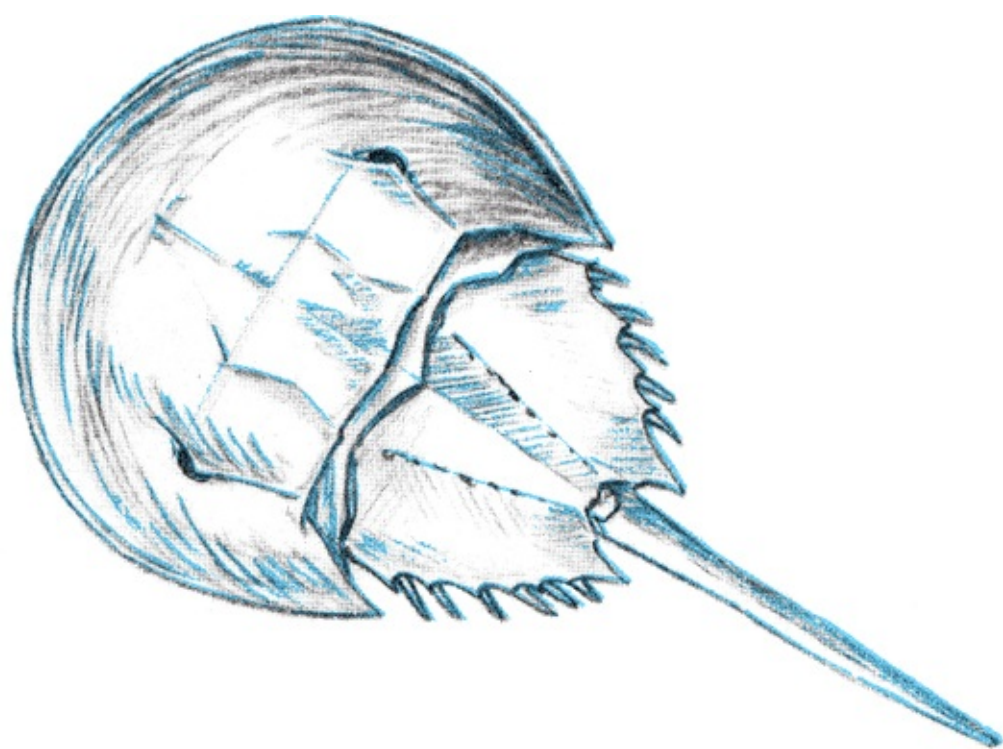
Up to three feet long





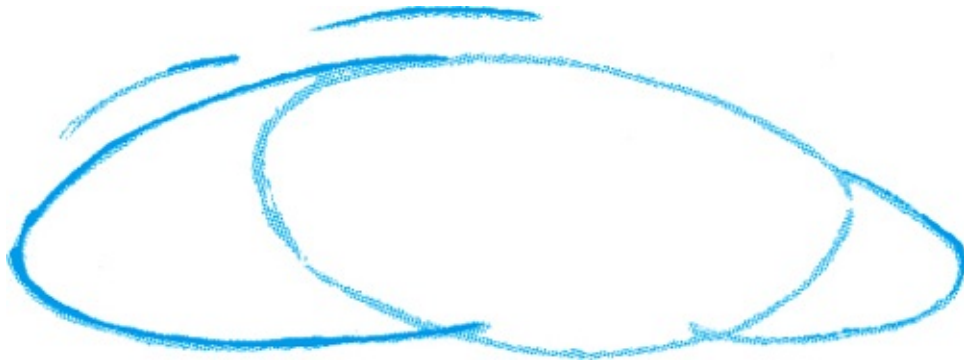
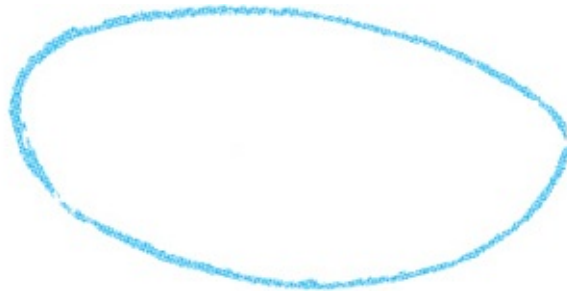


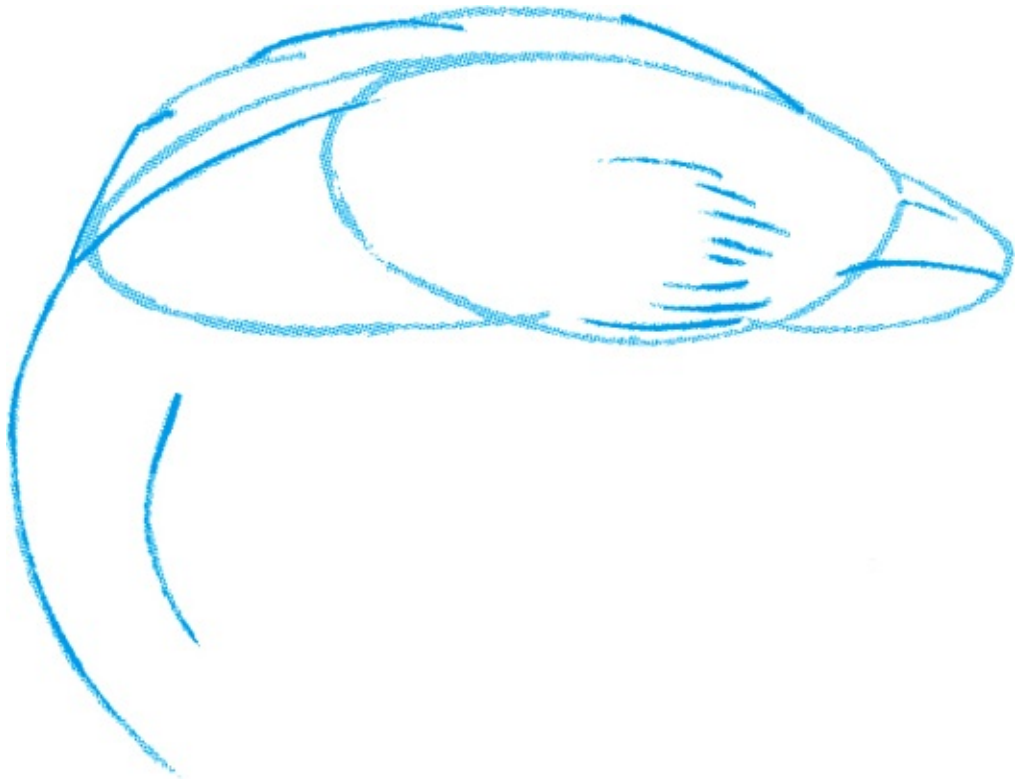






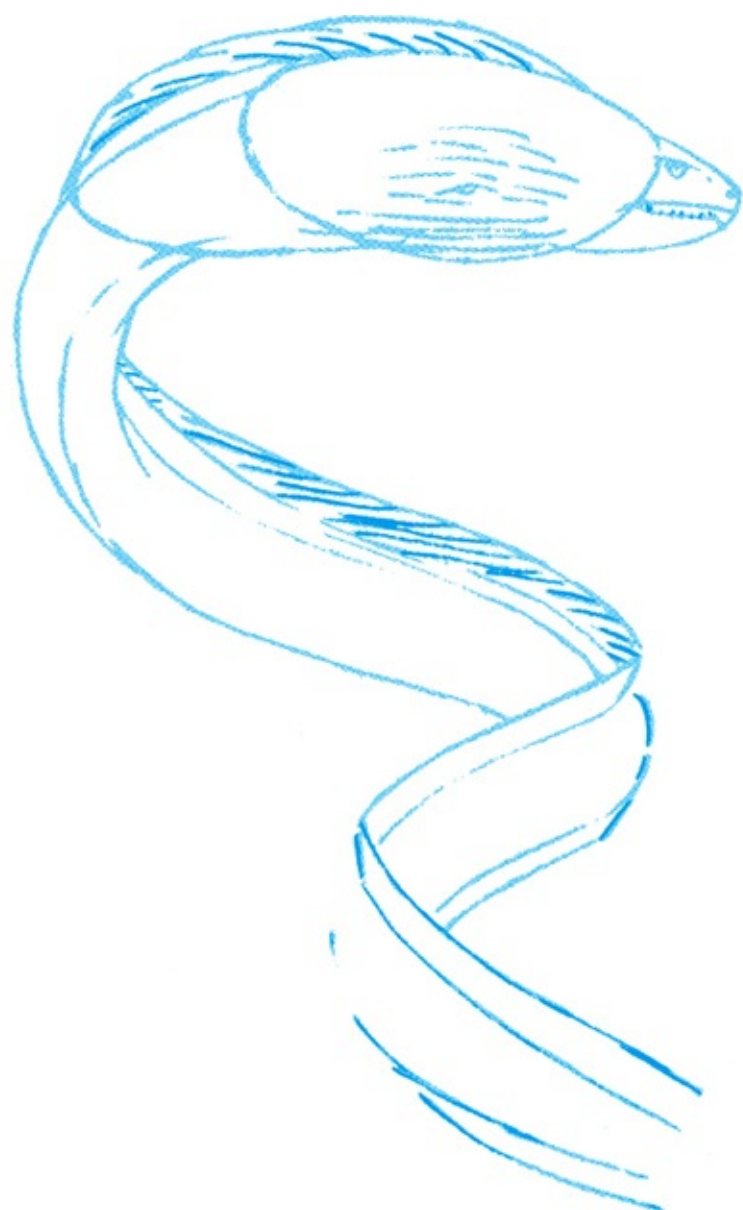
MORAY EEL
Up to six feet long





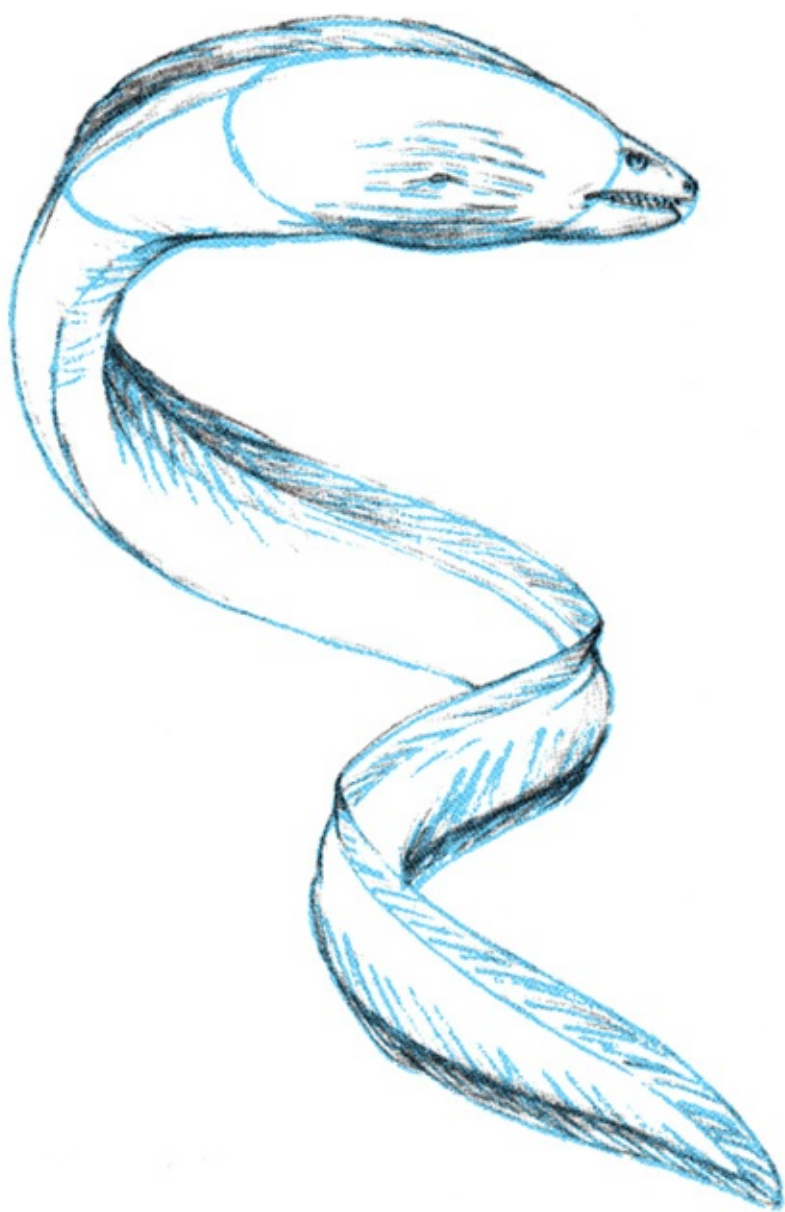








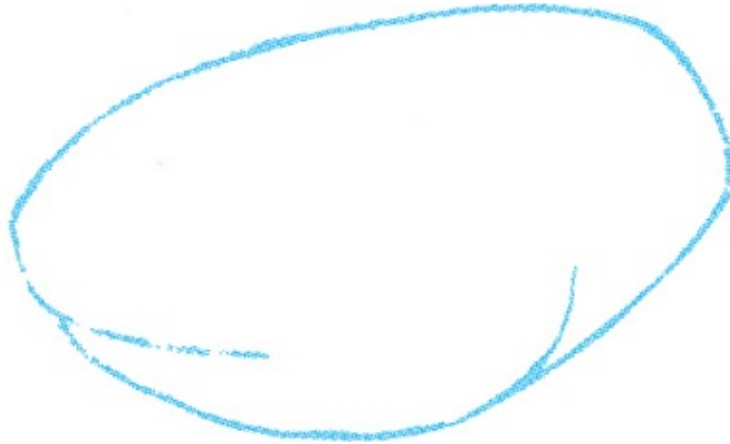


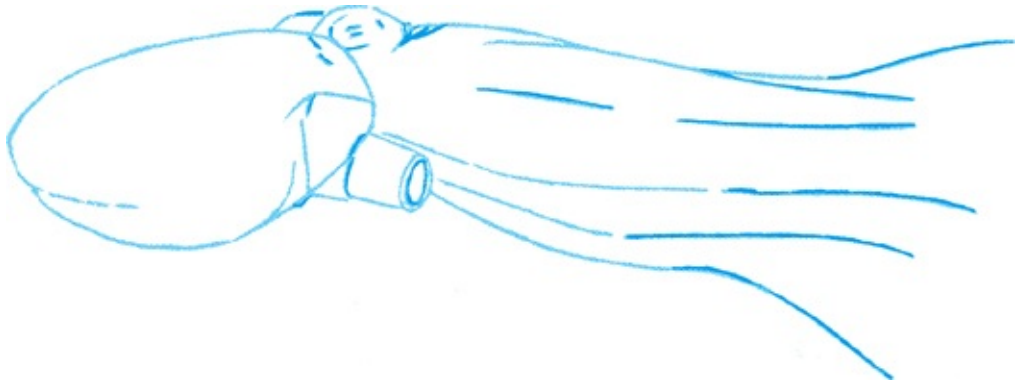




COMMON OCTOPUS

Up to three feet long



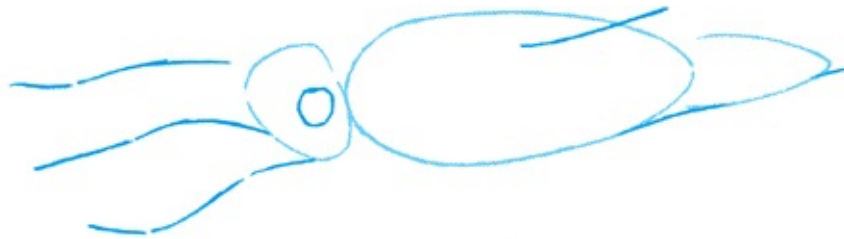
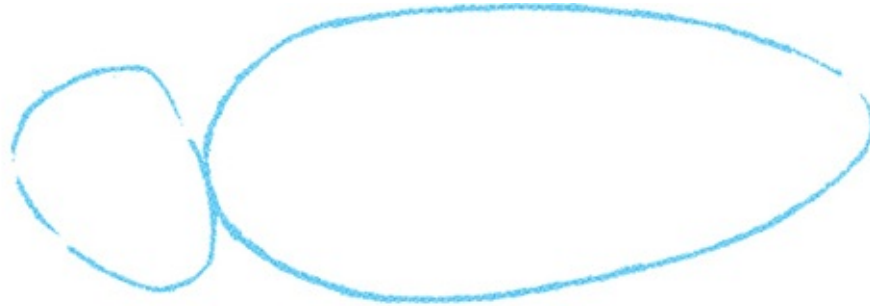


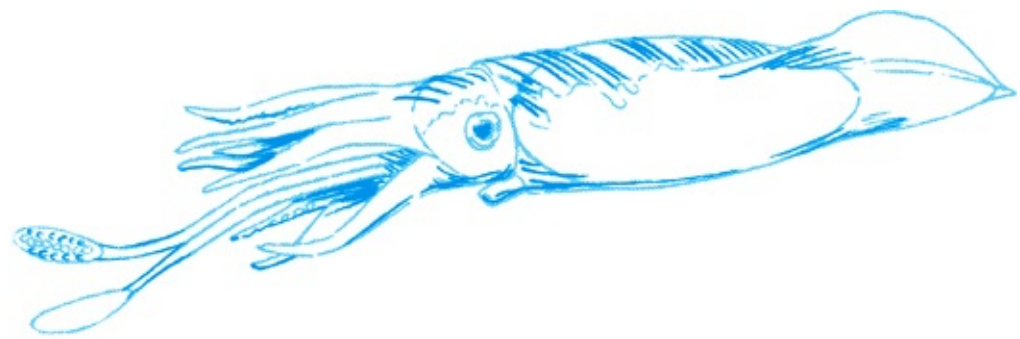
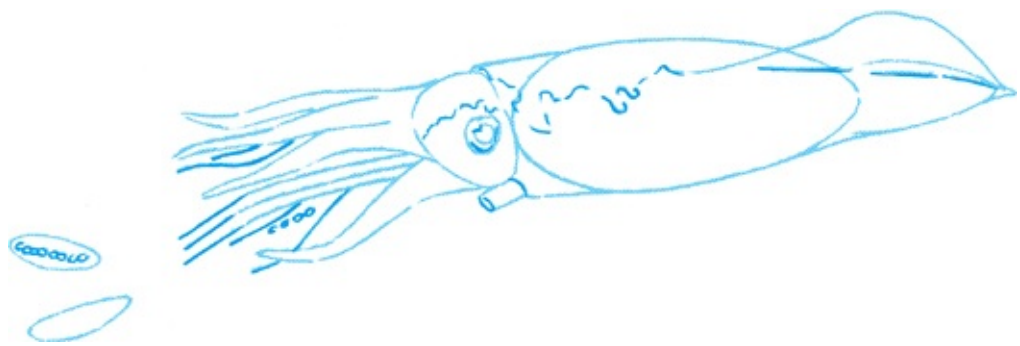
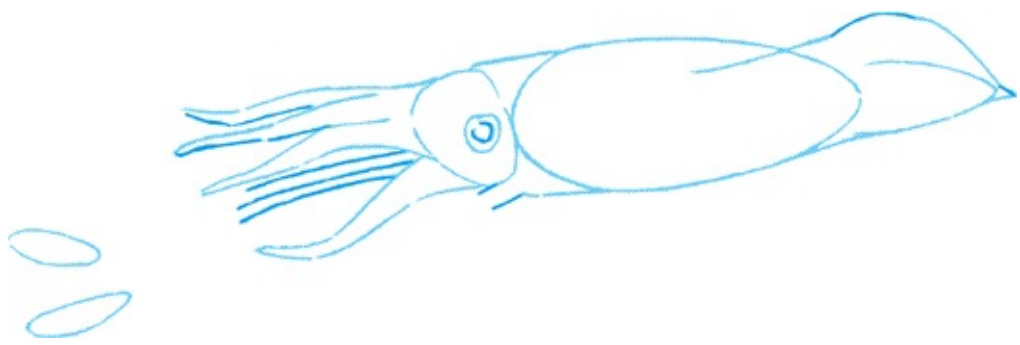
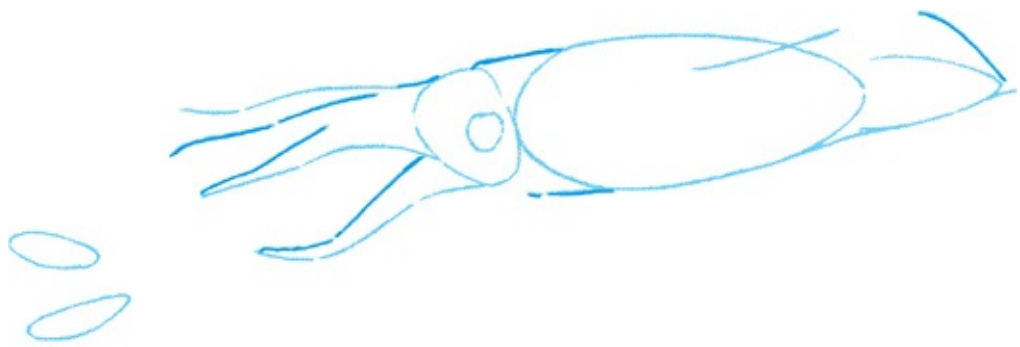


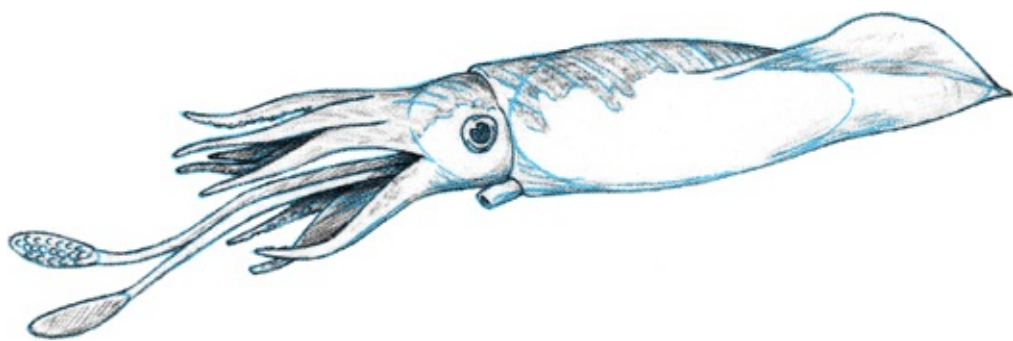


COMMON SQUID

Up to eighteen inches long



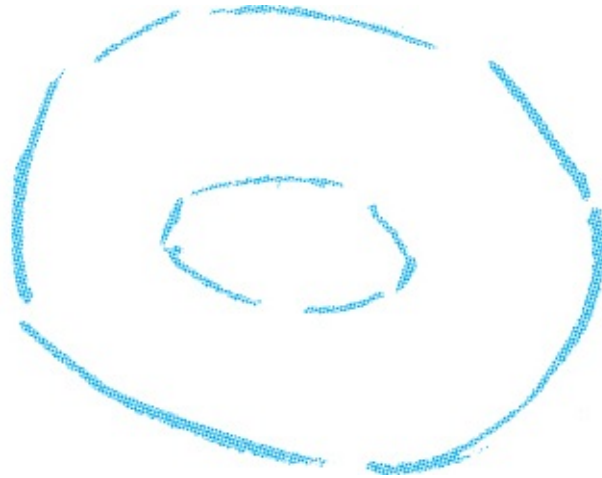




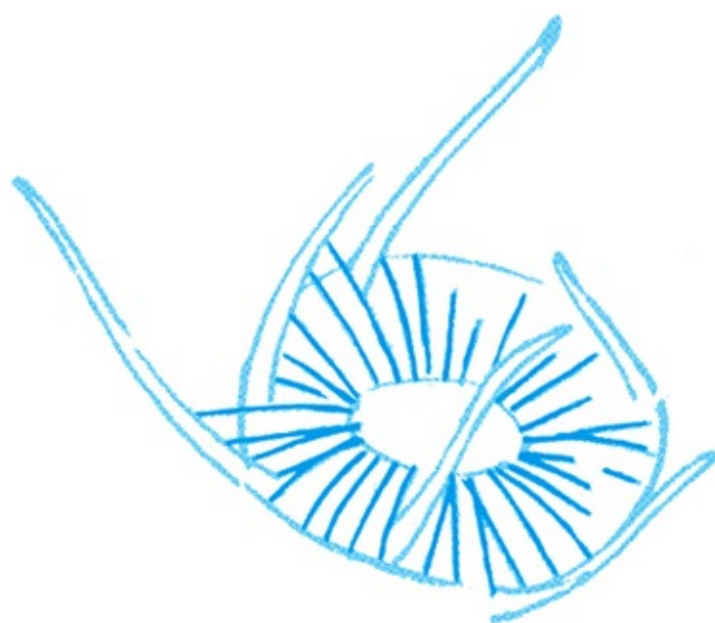


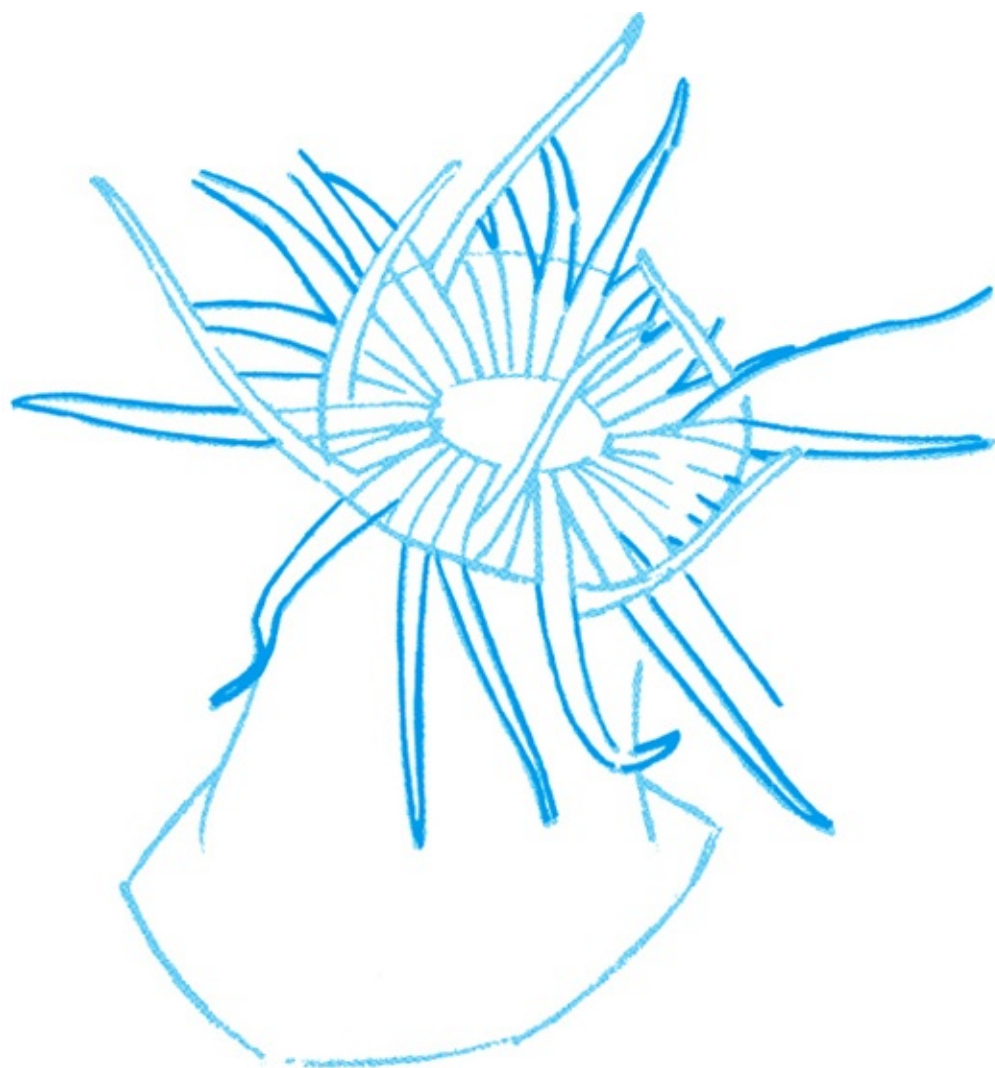
FRILLED SEA ANEMONE

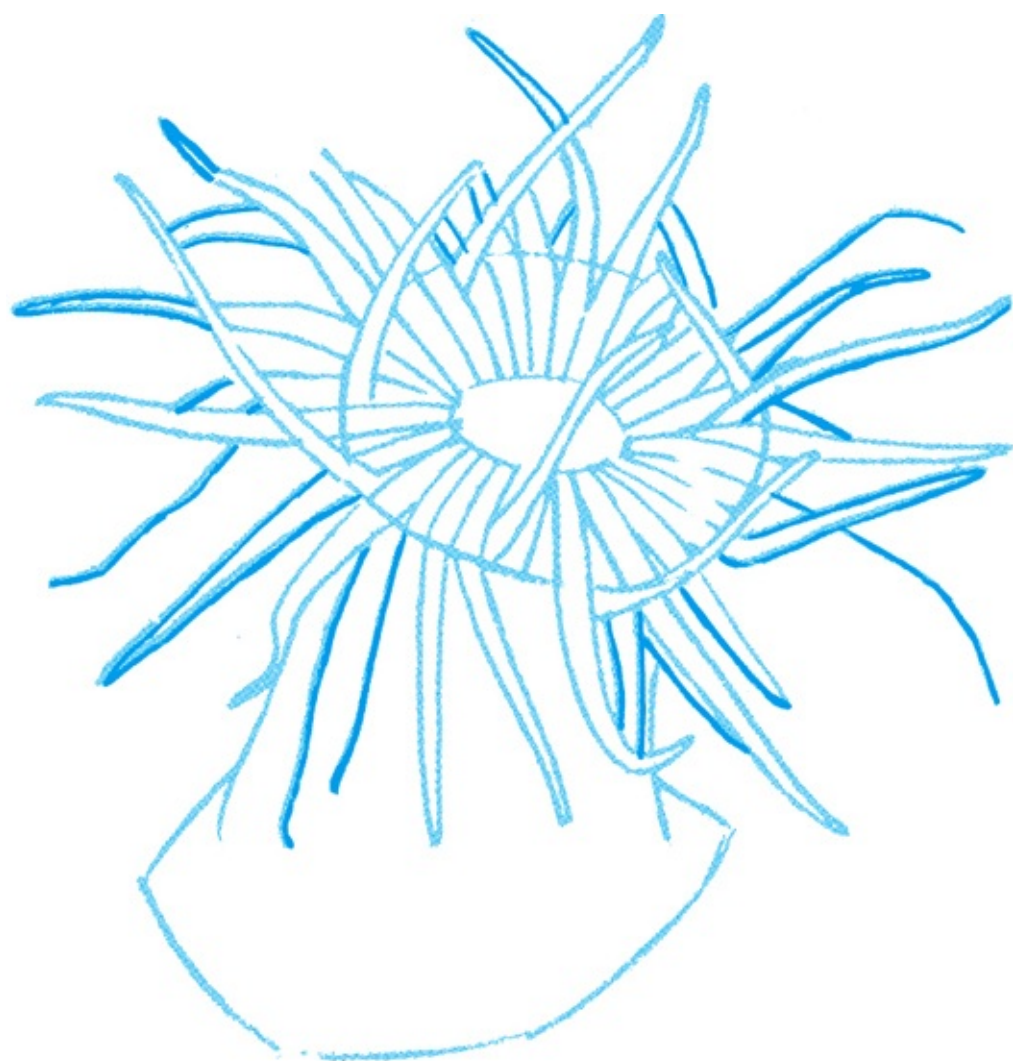
Two to four inches tall

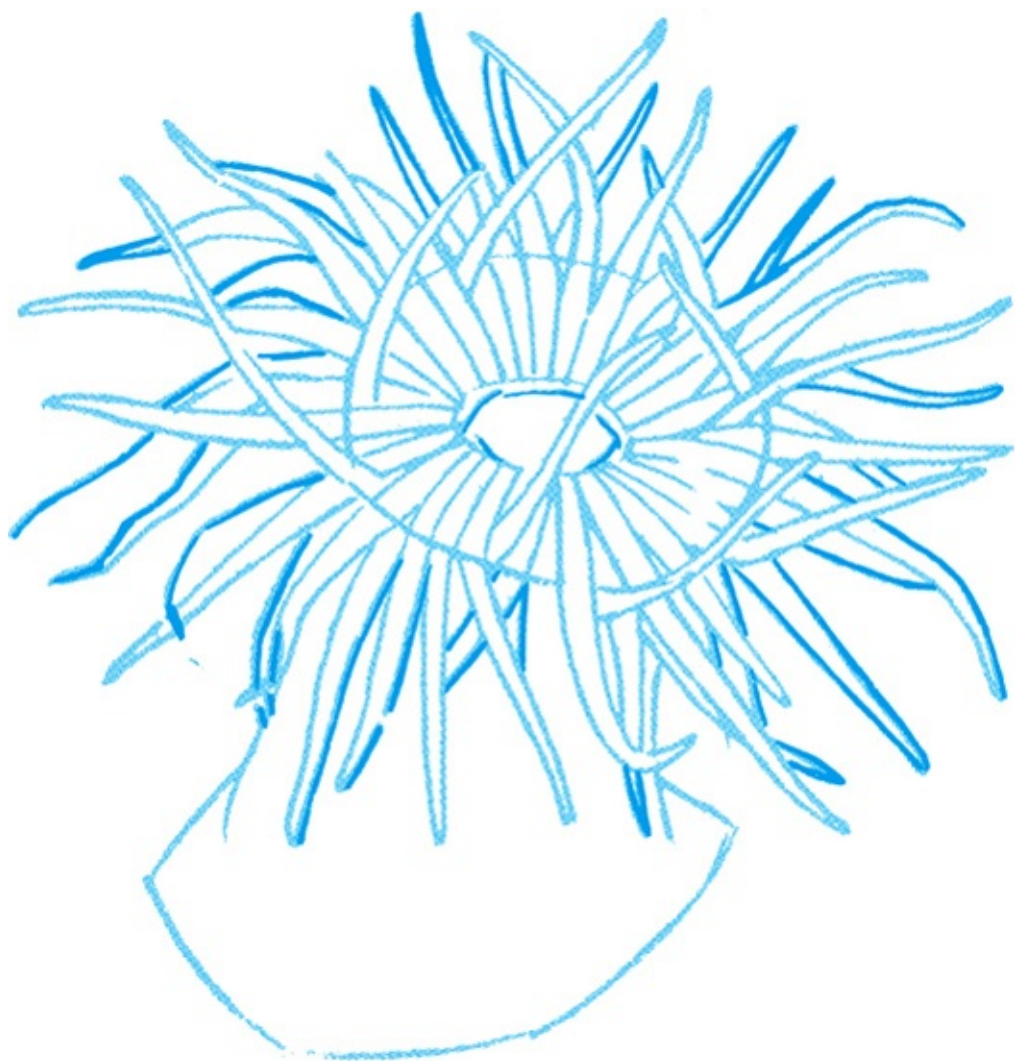


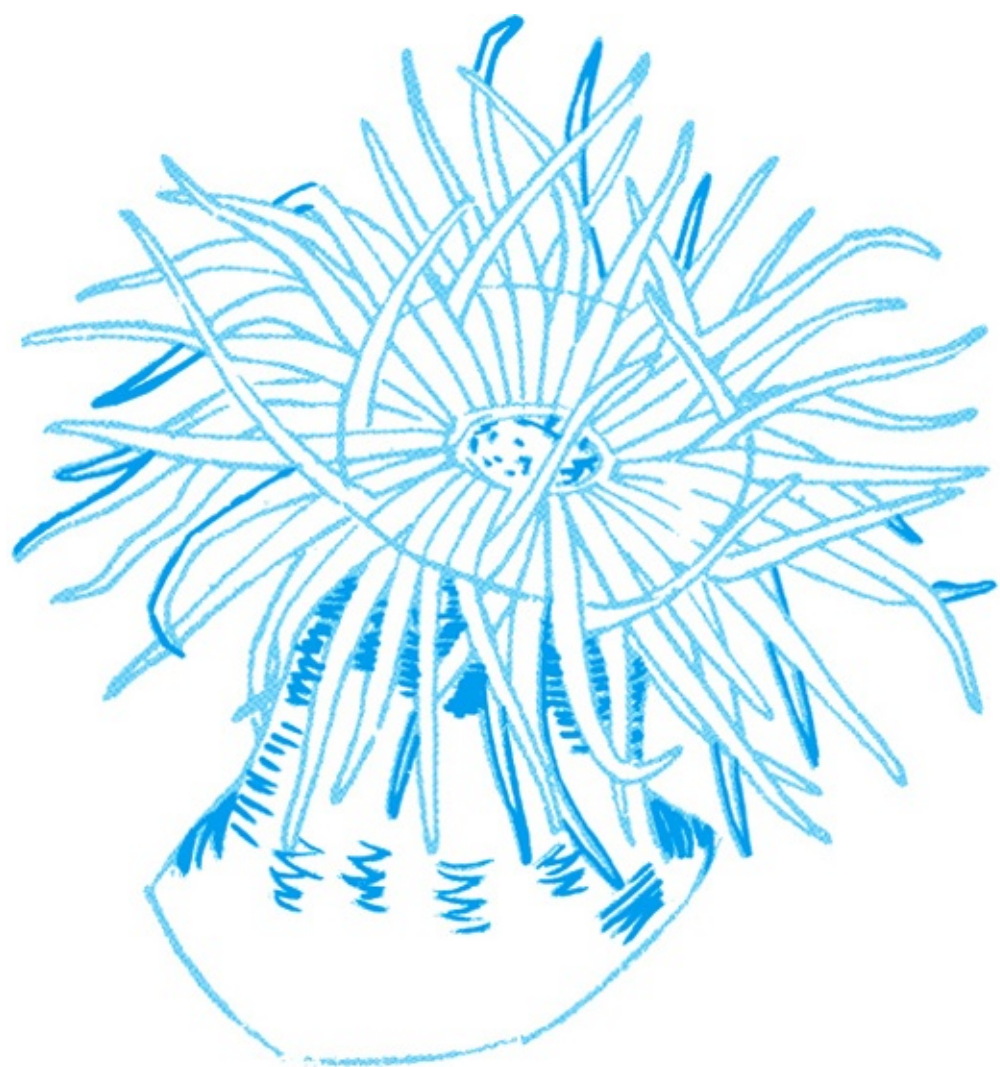


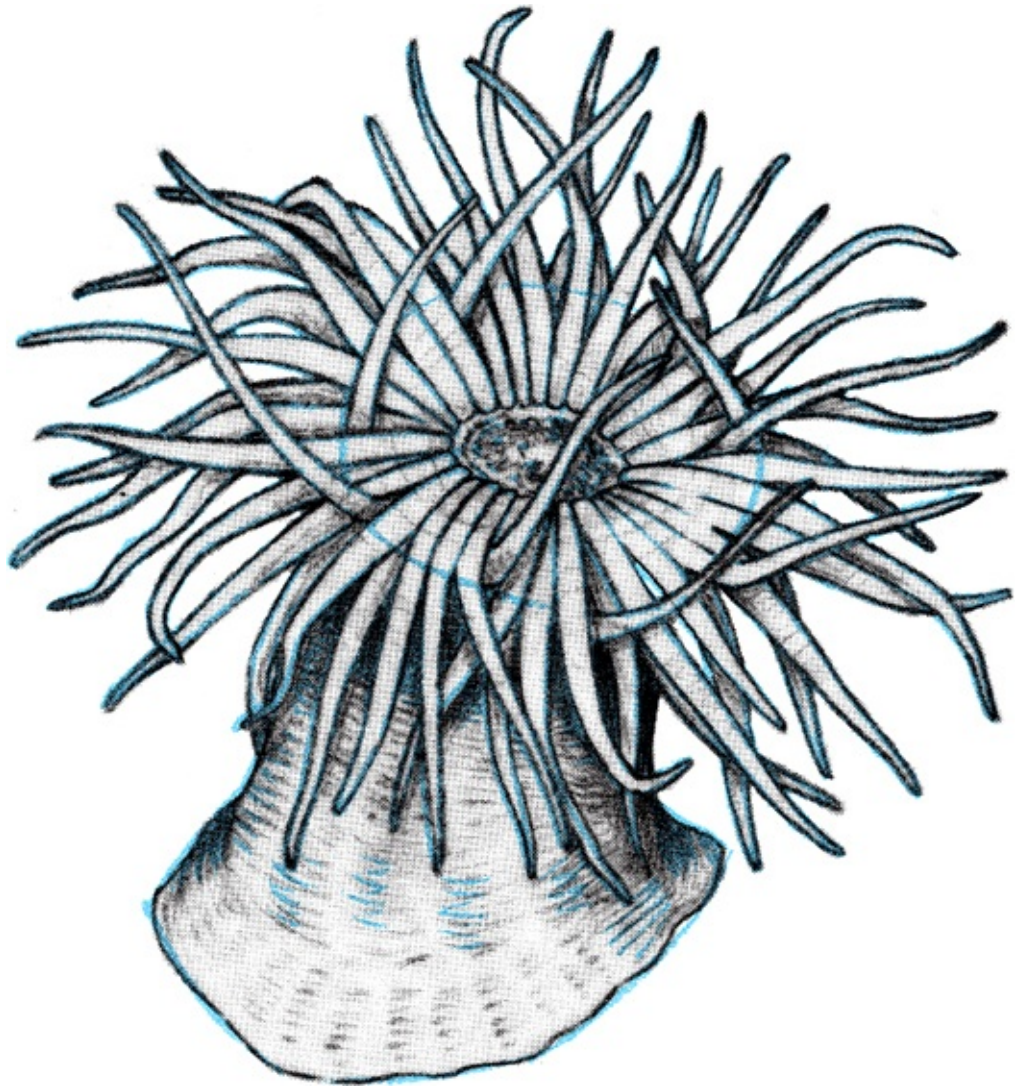


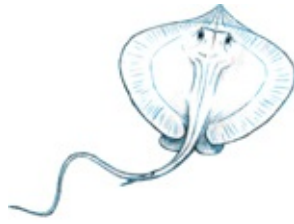






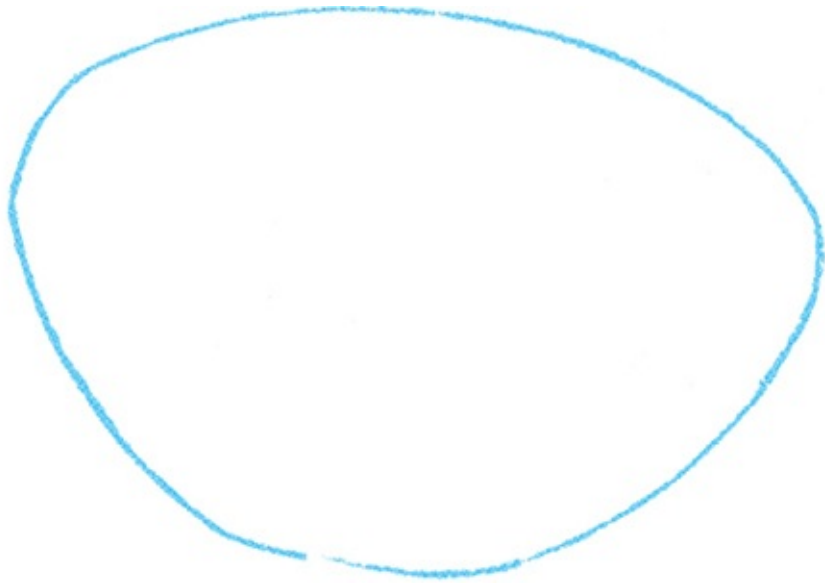


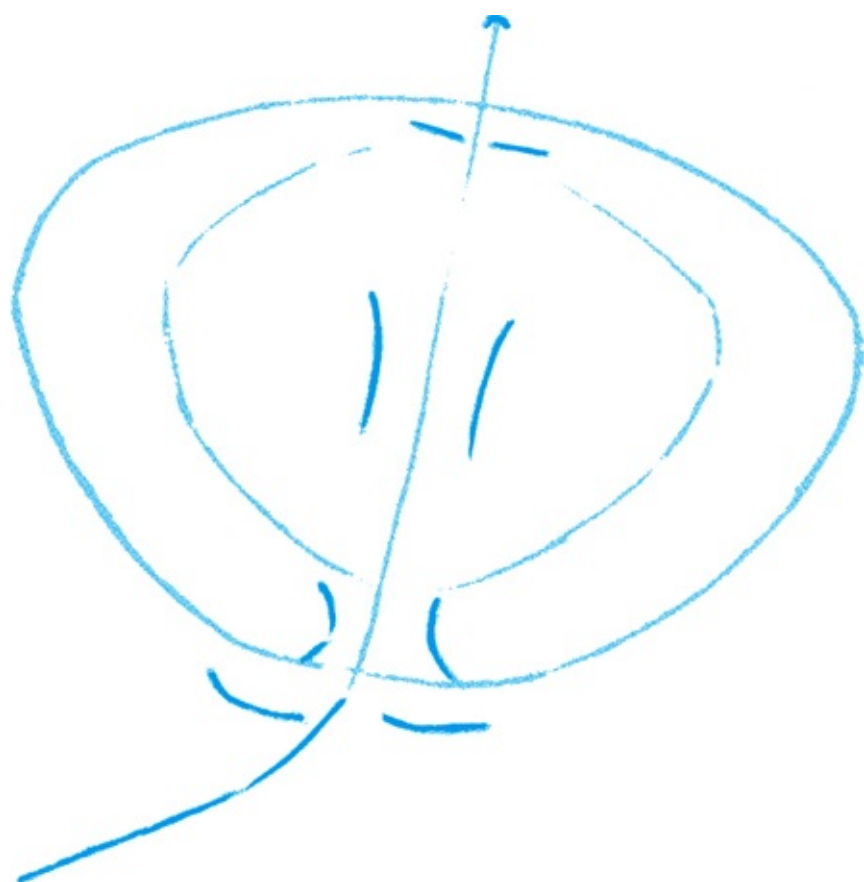
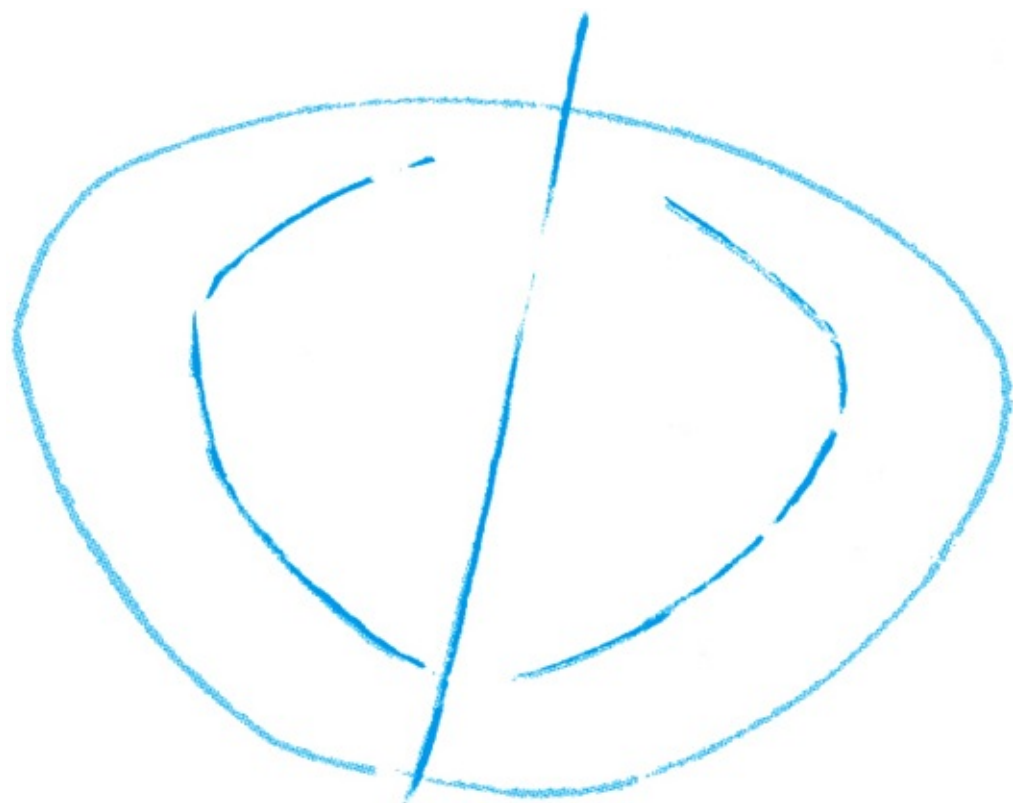




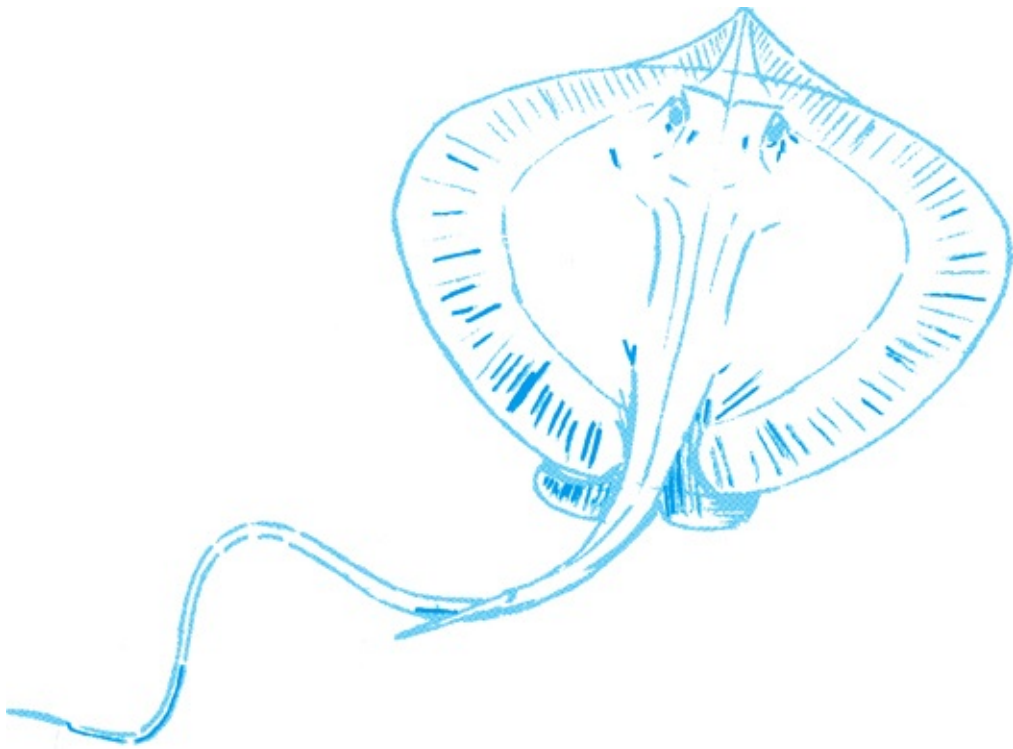
ATLANTIC STINGRAY

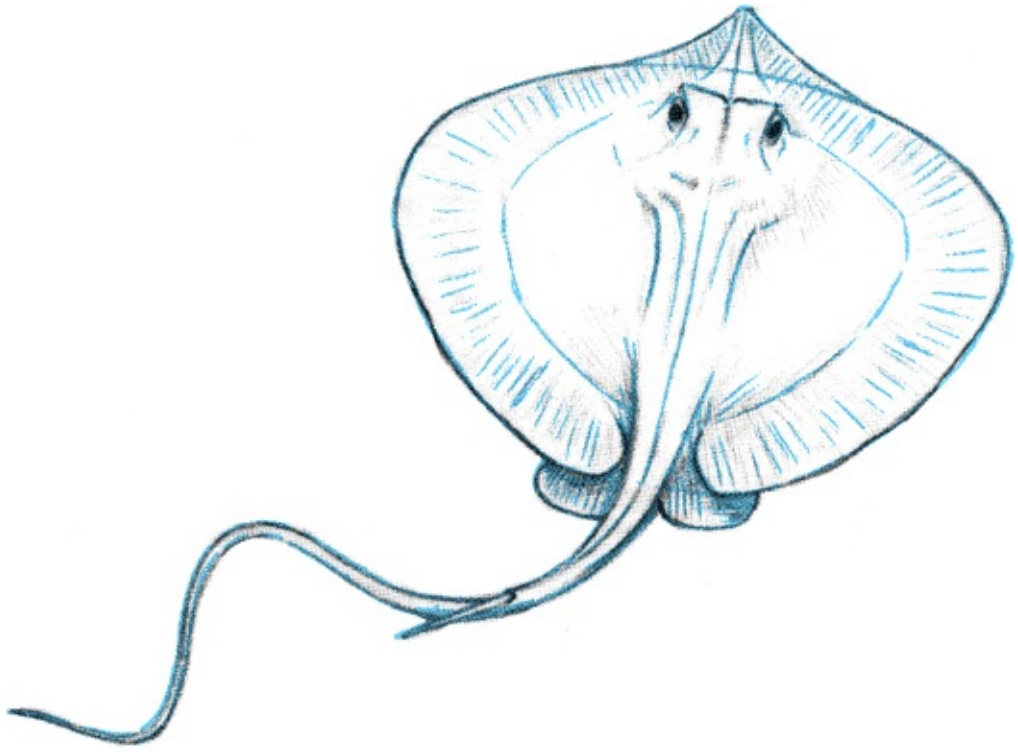
Up to seven feet long









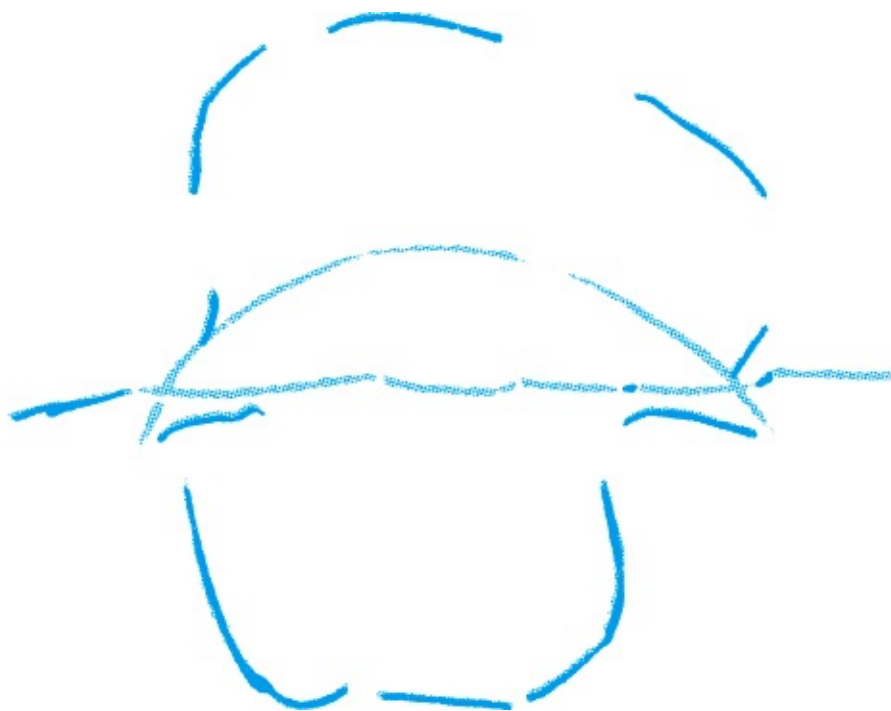




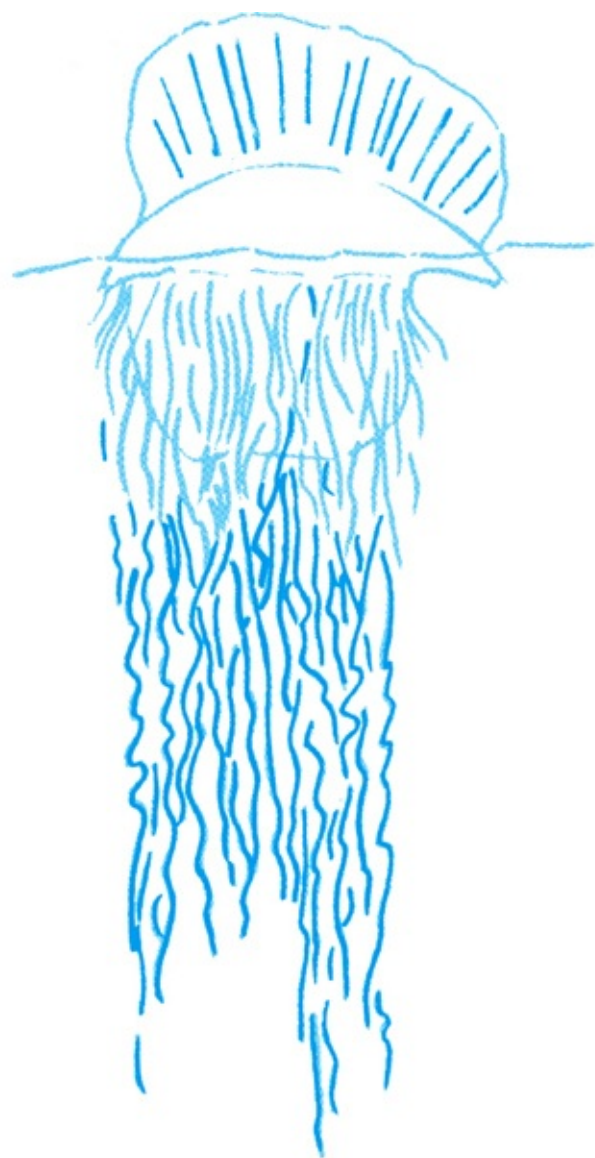
PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR

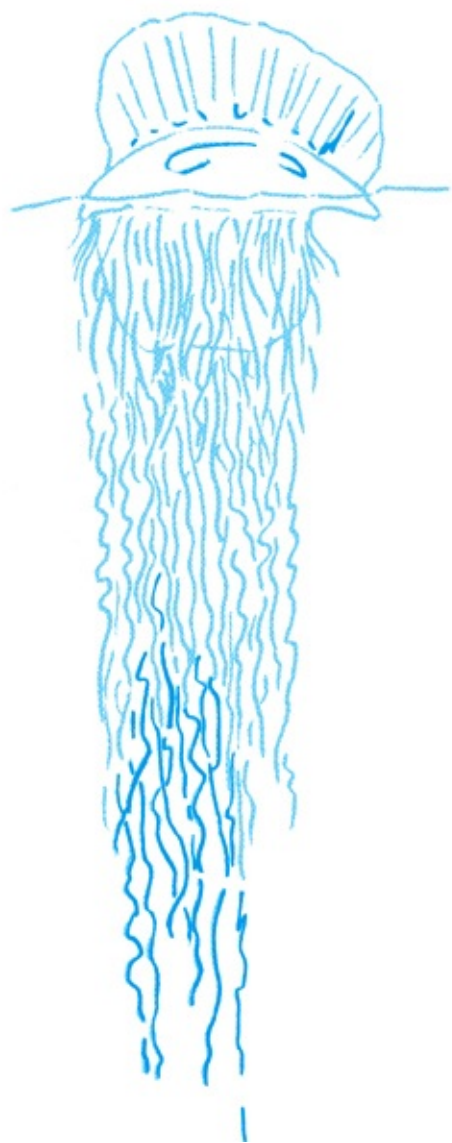
Tentacles up to fifty feet long

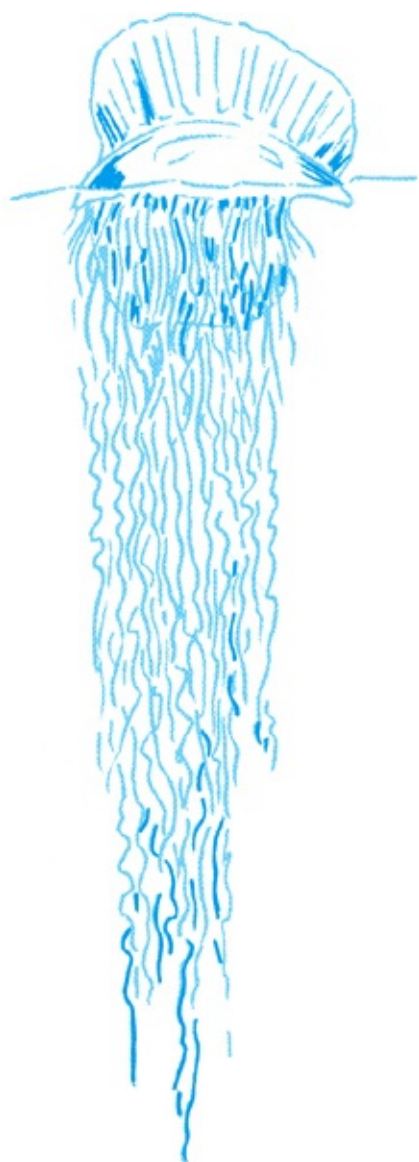


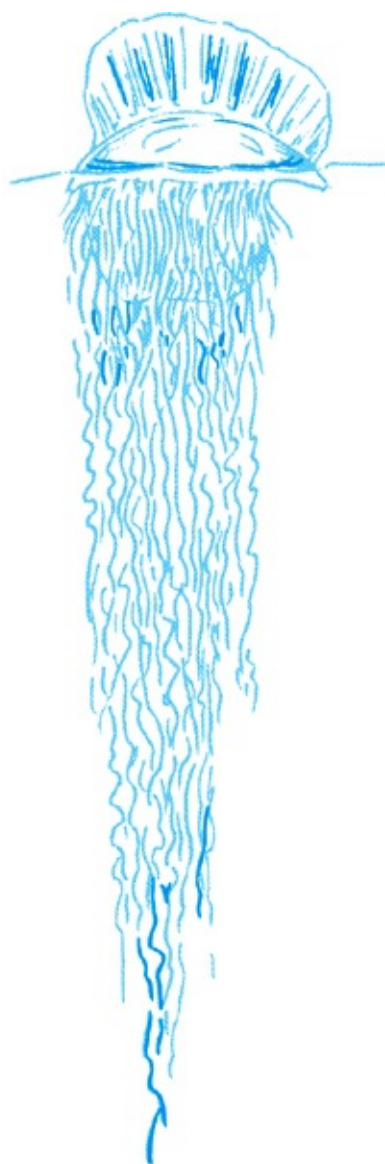


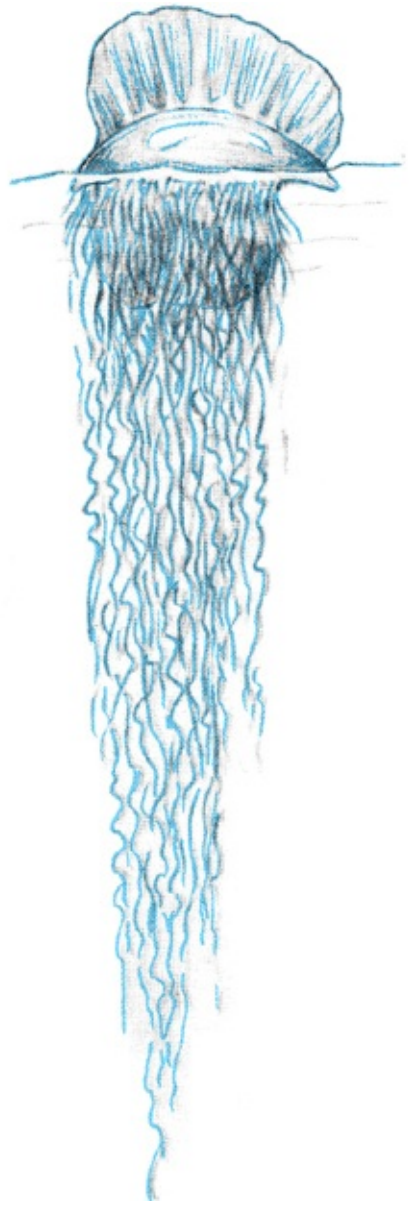














PACIFIC MANTA RAY

Up to twenty-five feet wide





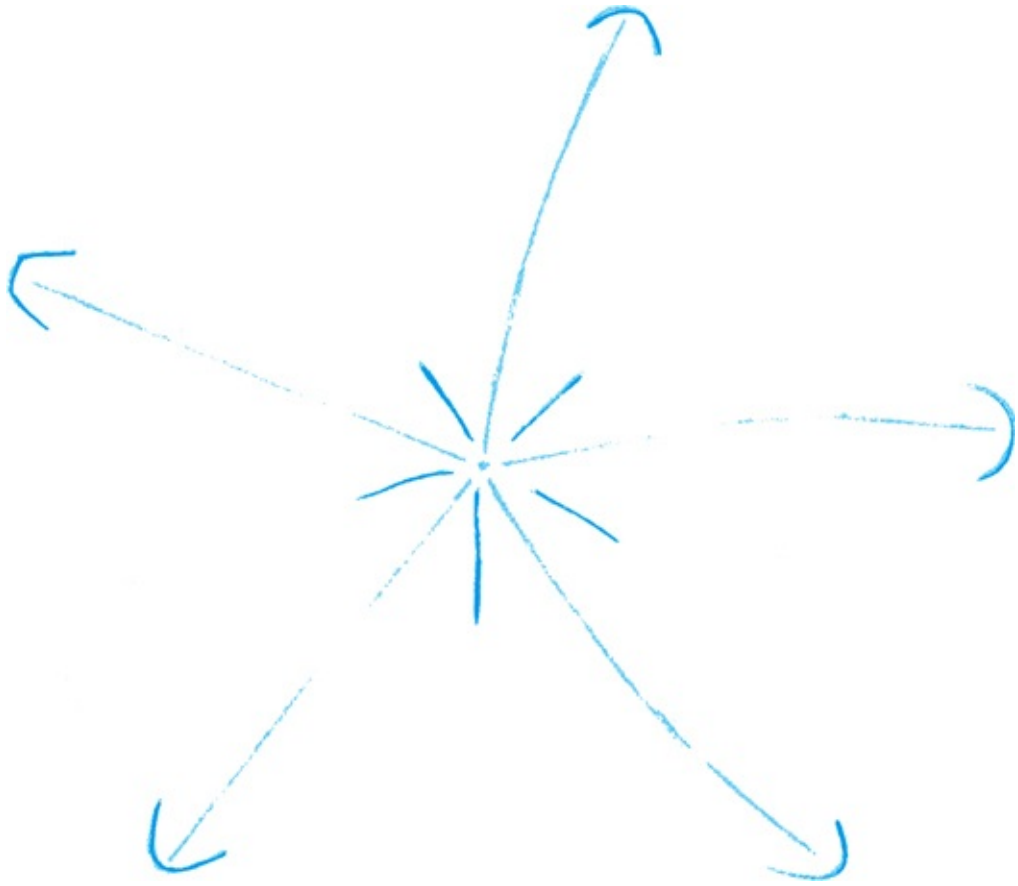


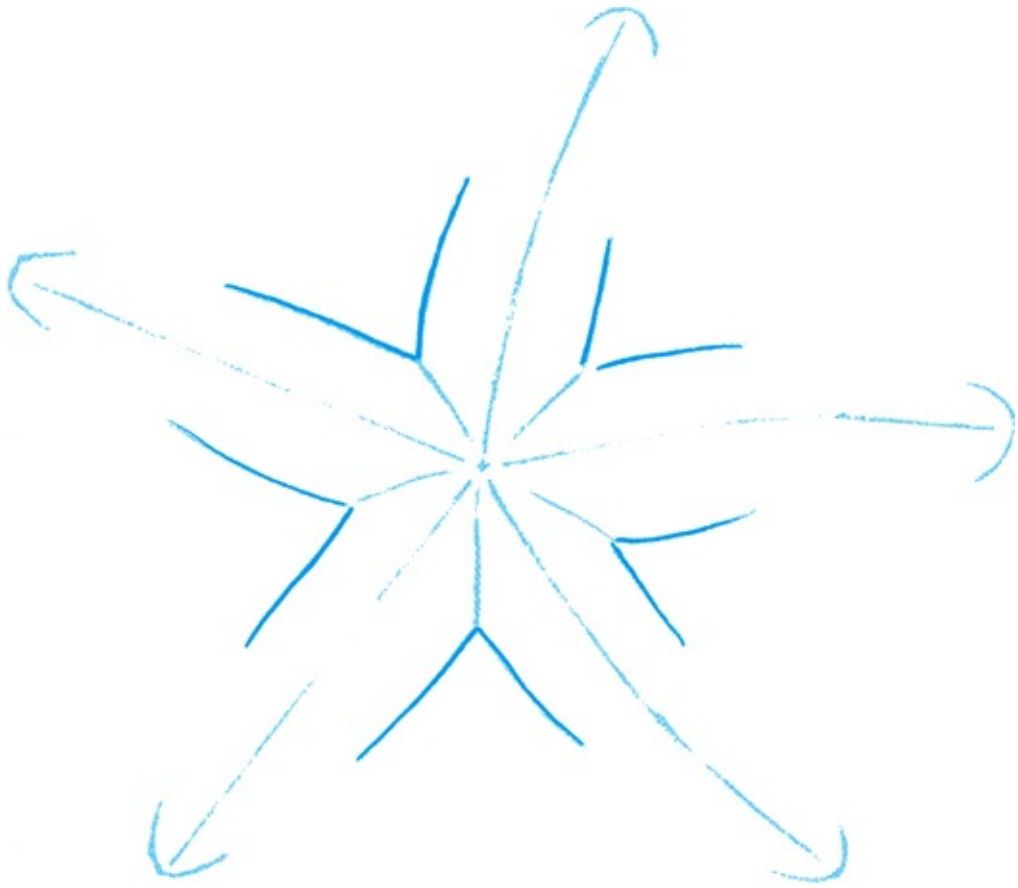


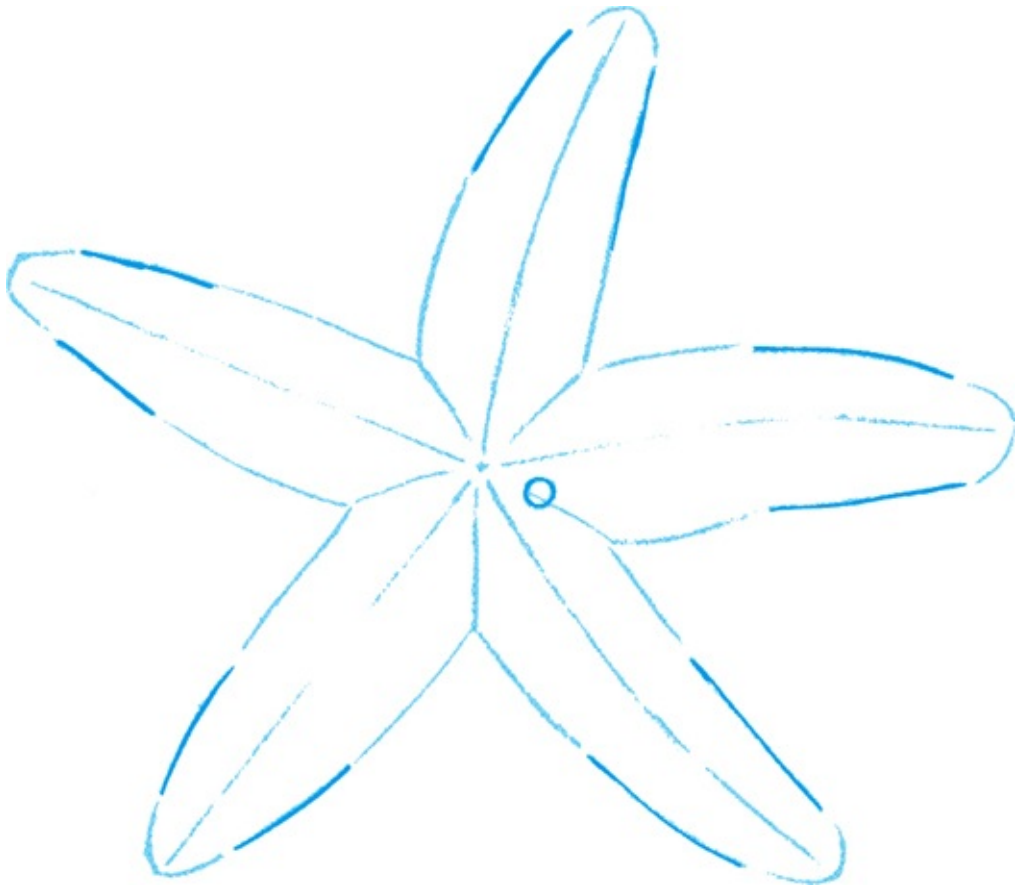
STARFISH

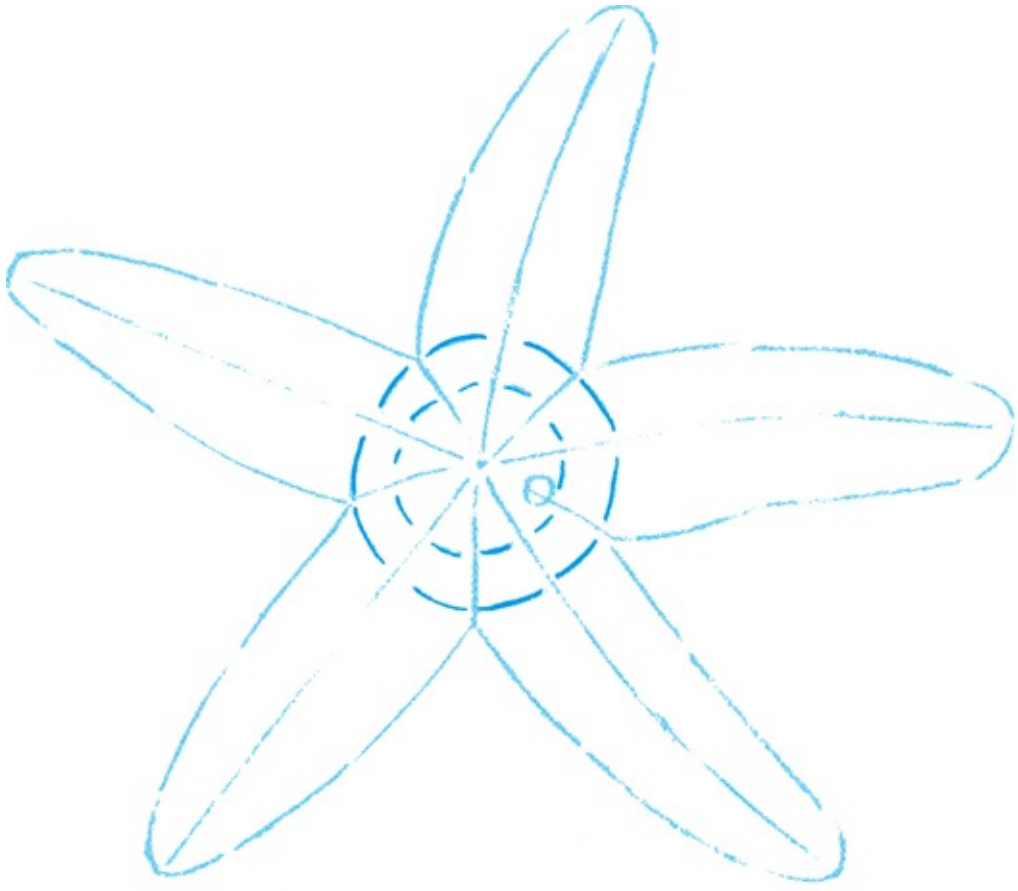
If the Starfish loses an arm, it grows back. Additionally, the arm that falls off will eventually become another Starfish.

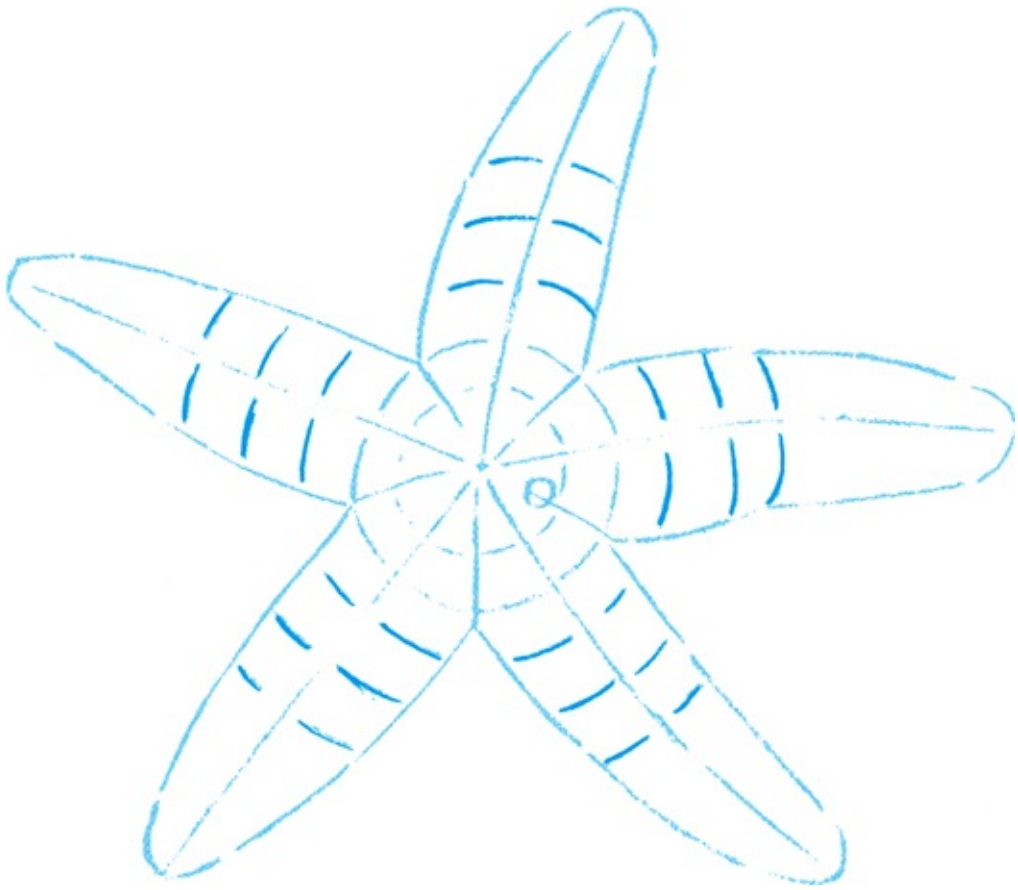


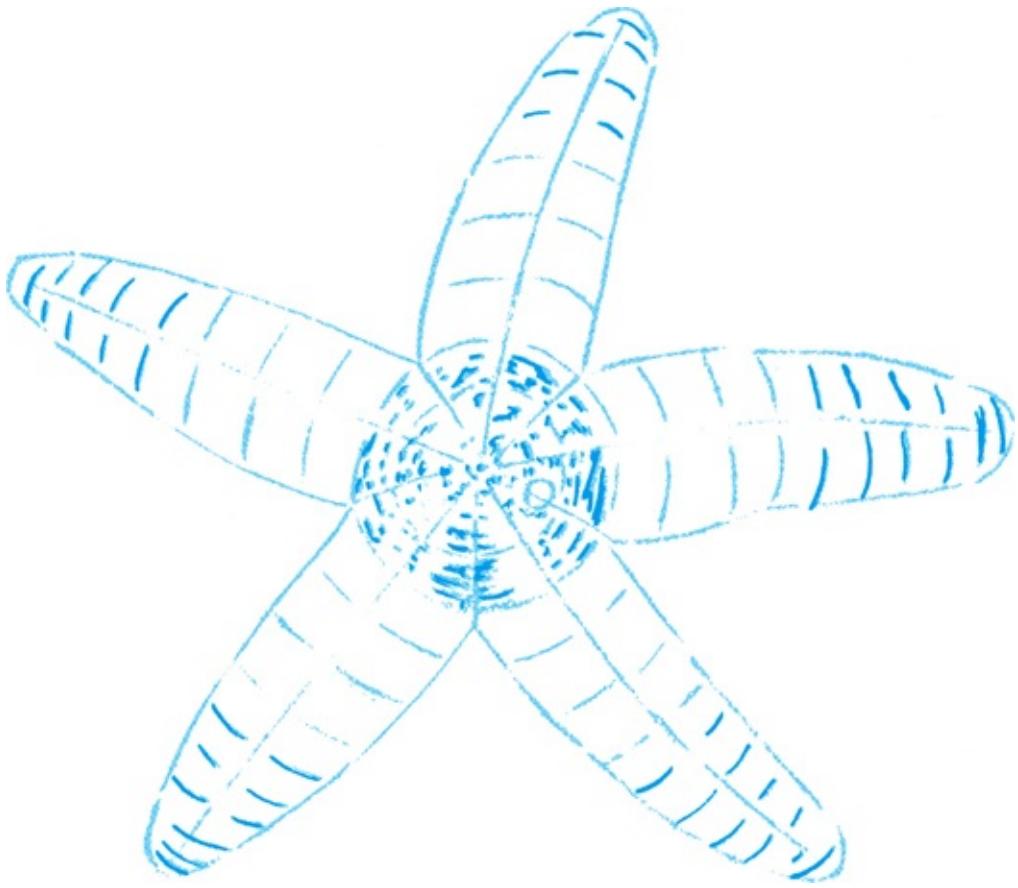


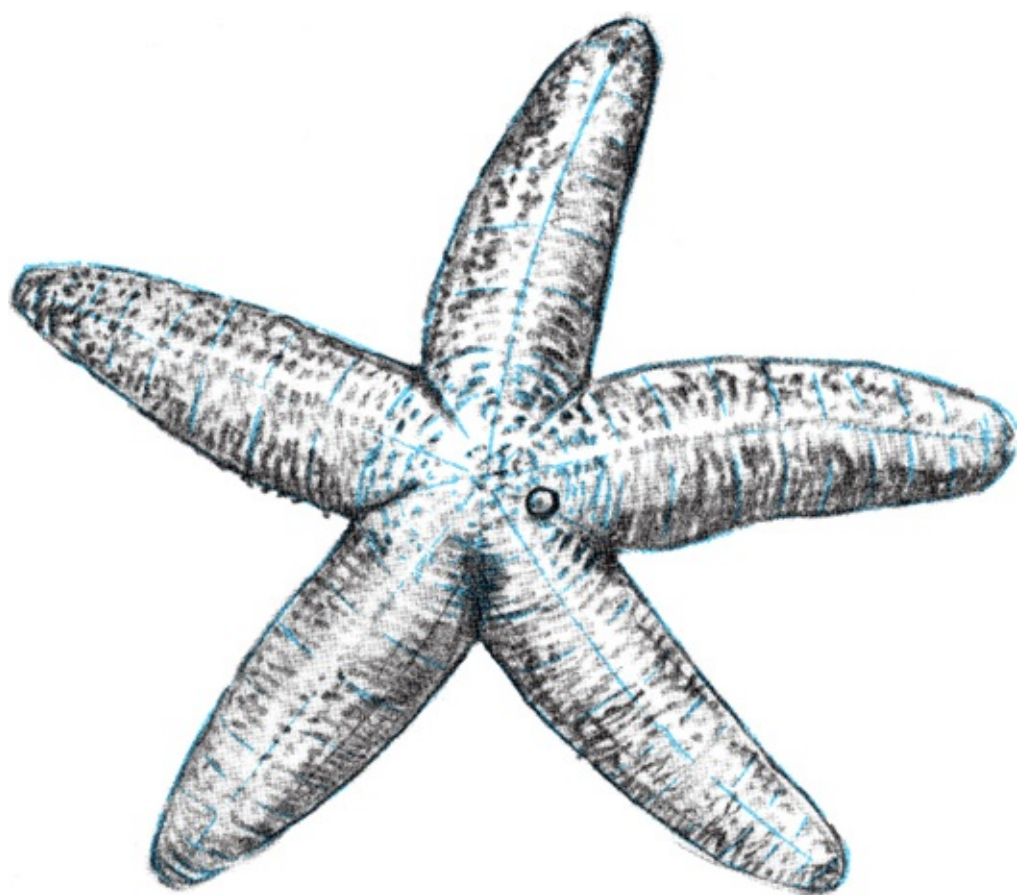










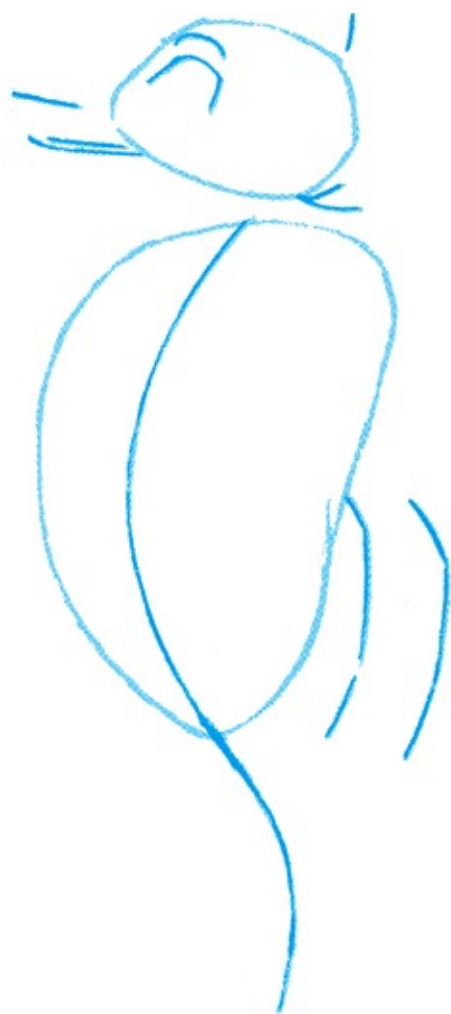




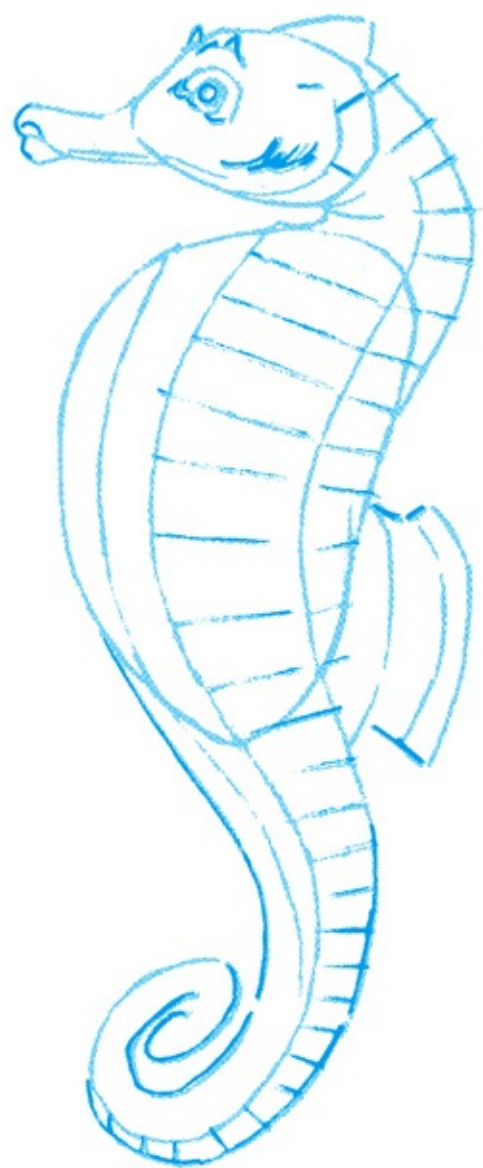
COMMON SEAHORSE (FEMALE)

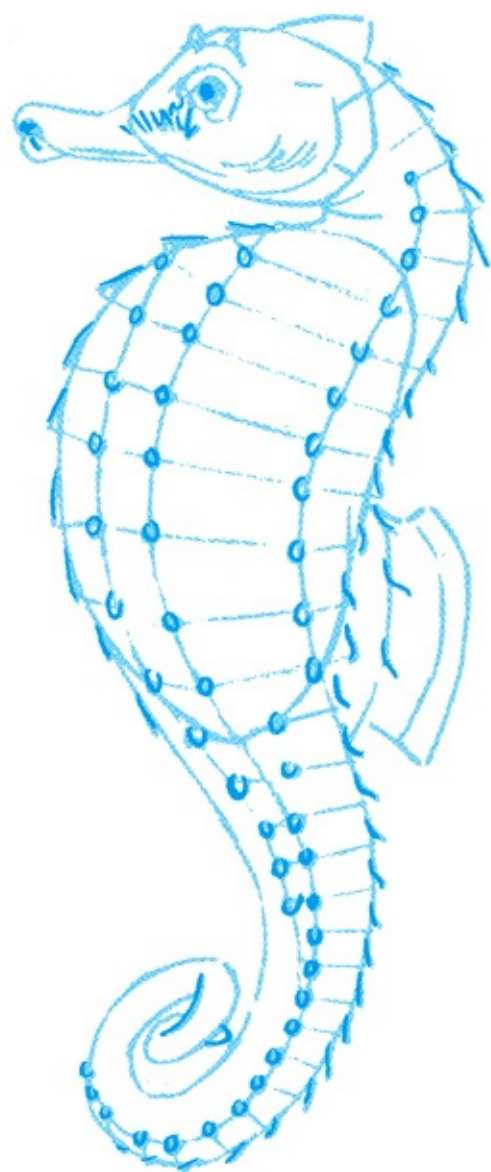
Unlike other sea creatures, the seahorse swims upright. It grows up to eight inches long.

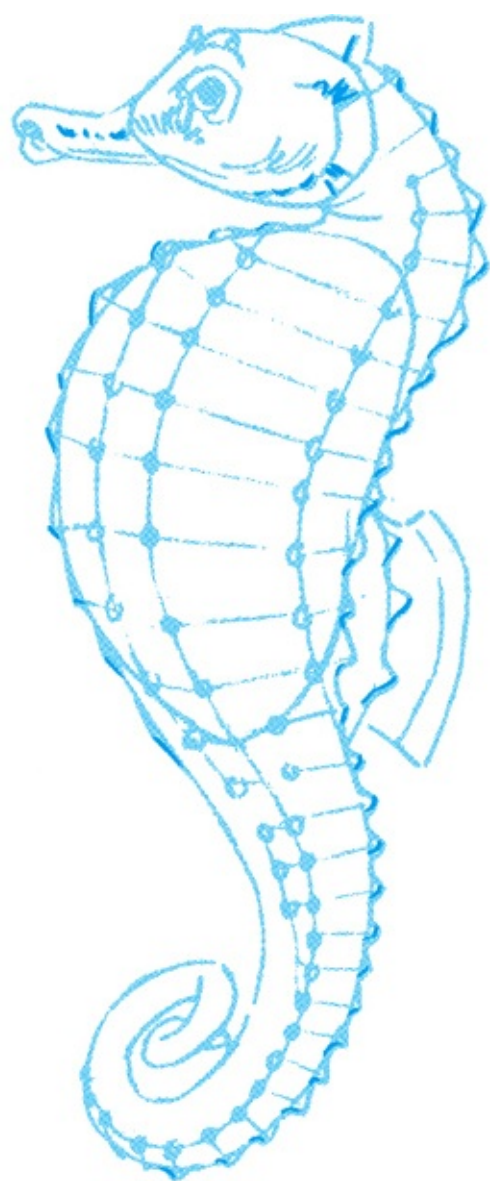


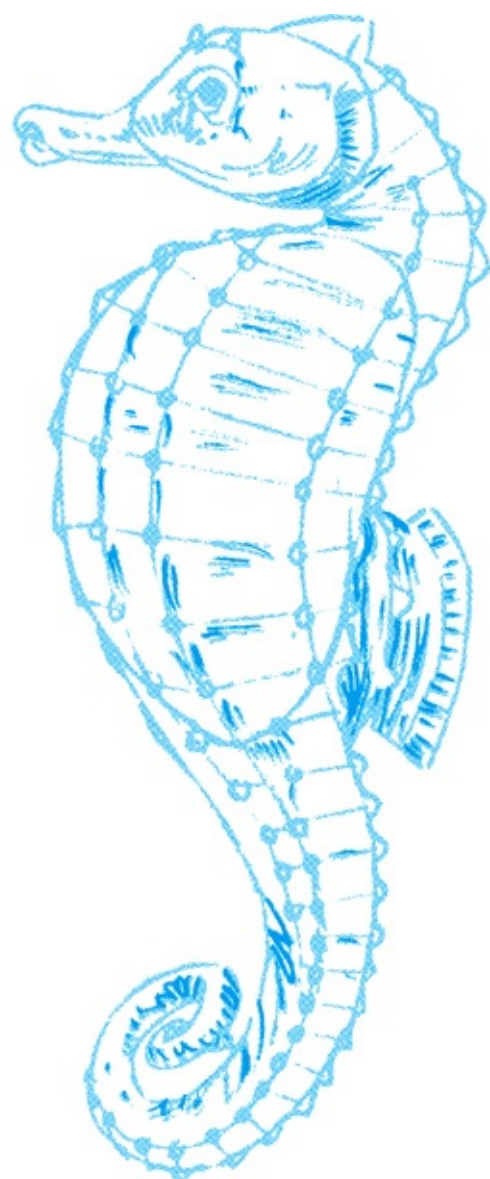




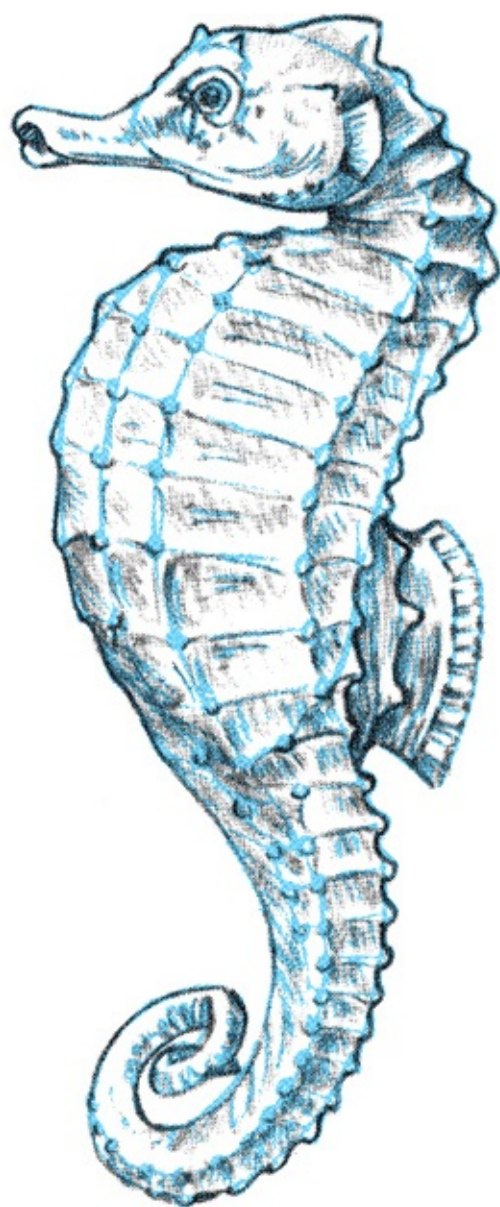


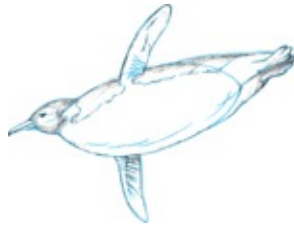






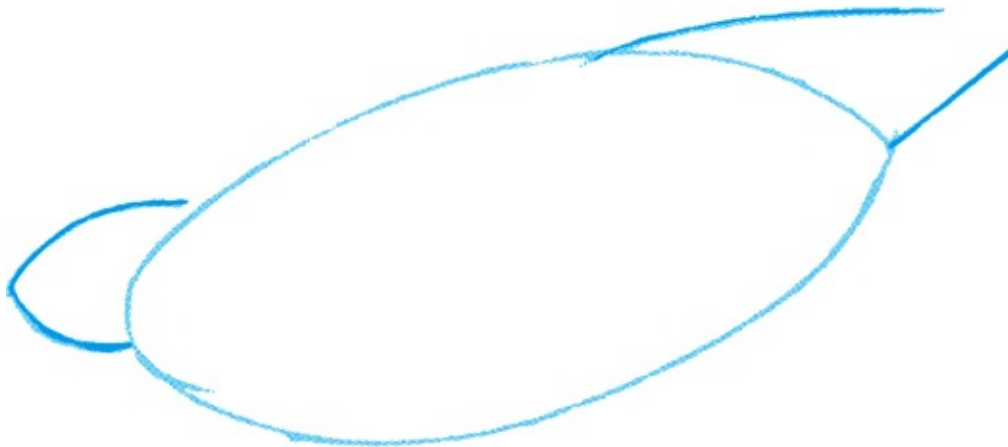
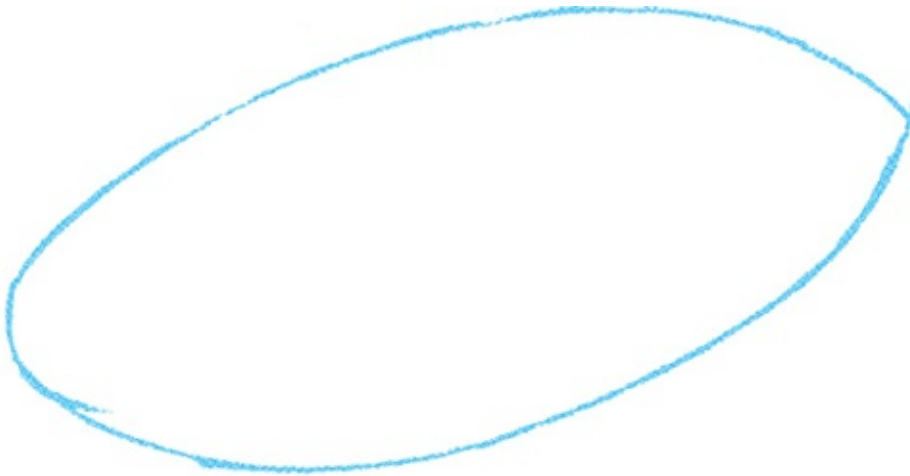


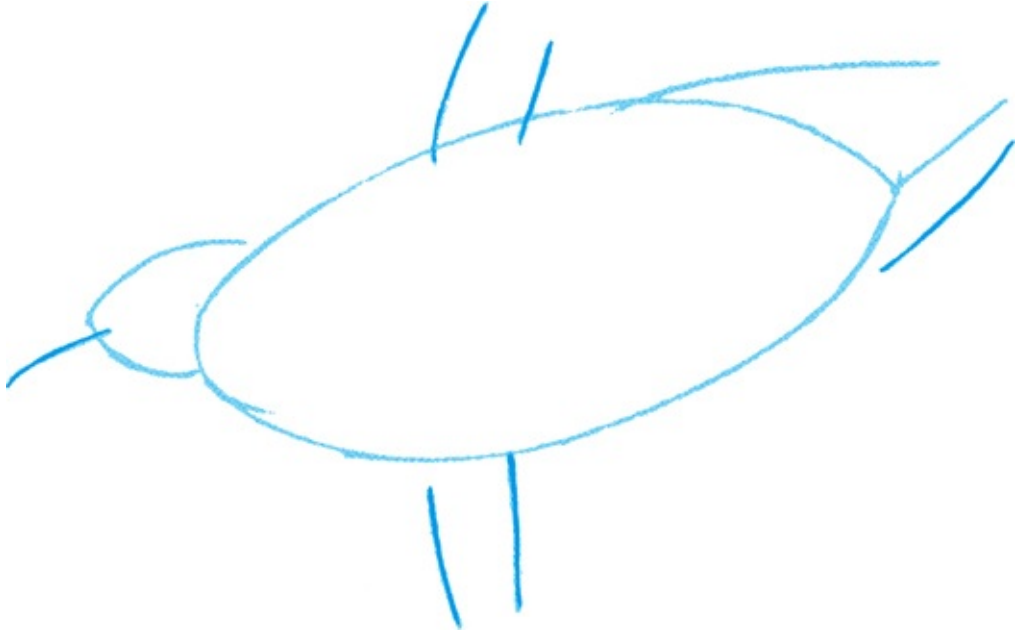


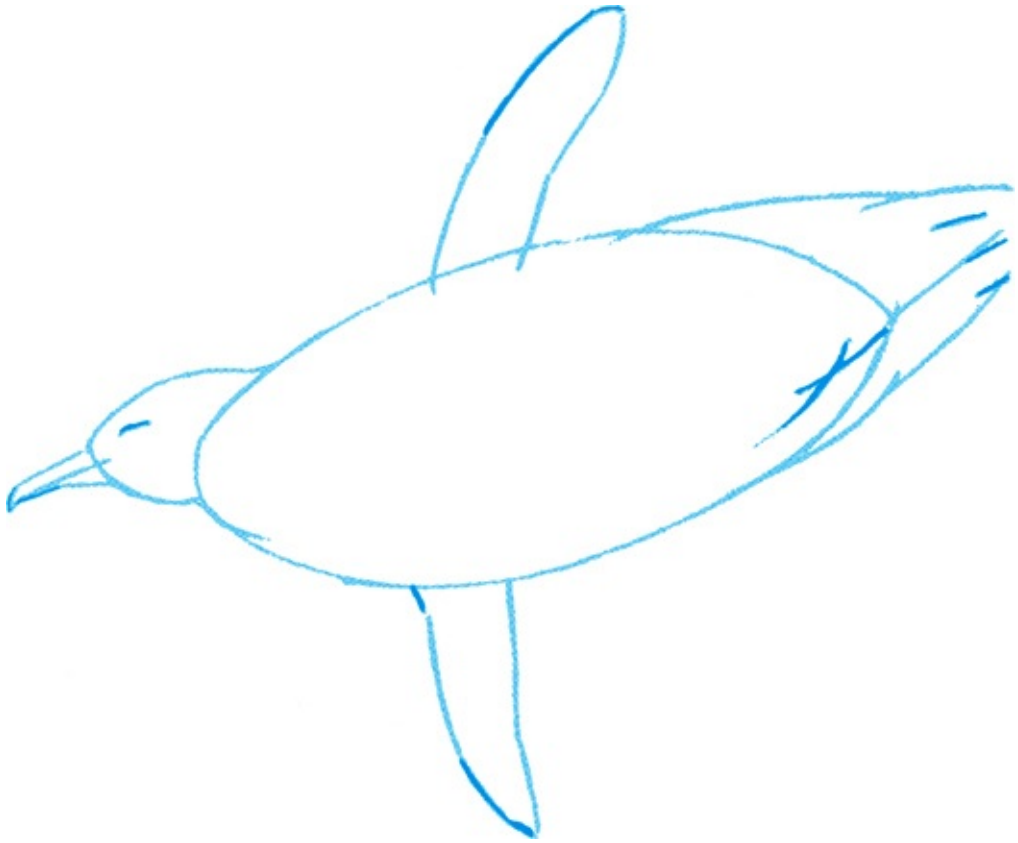


EMPEROR PENGUIN

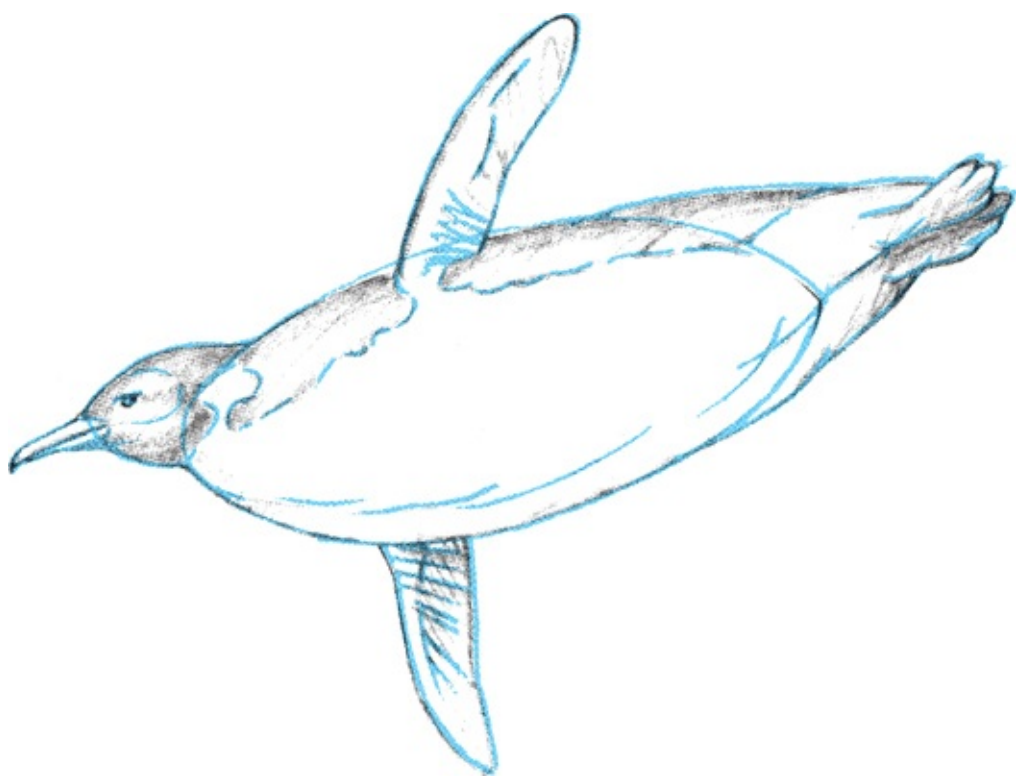
This oceangoing bird grows up to four feet long.

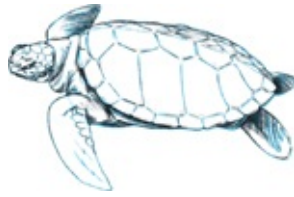








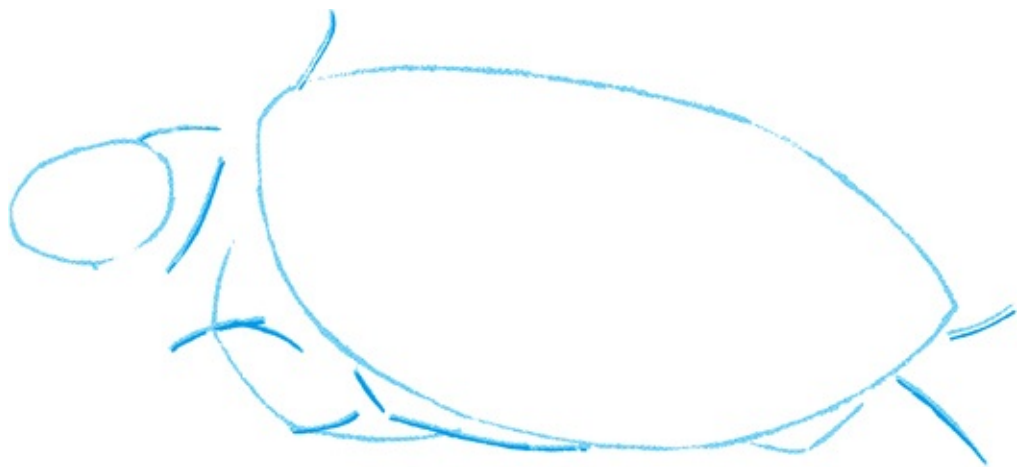




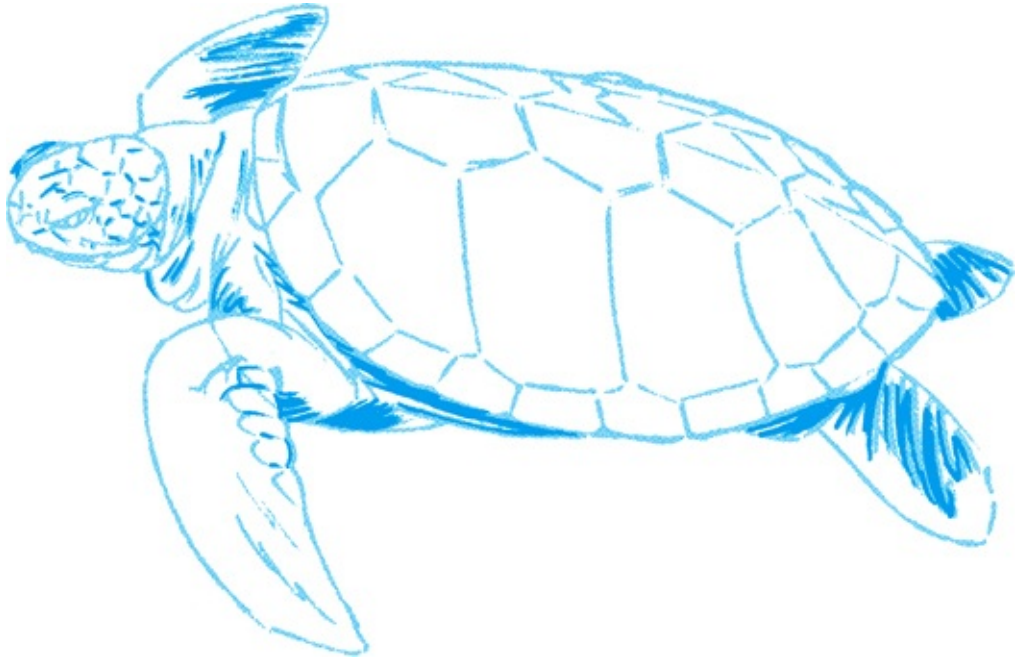
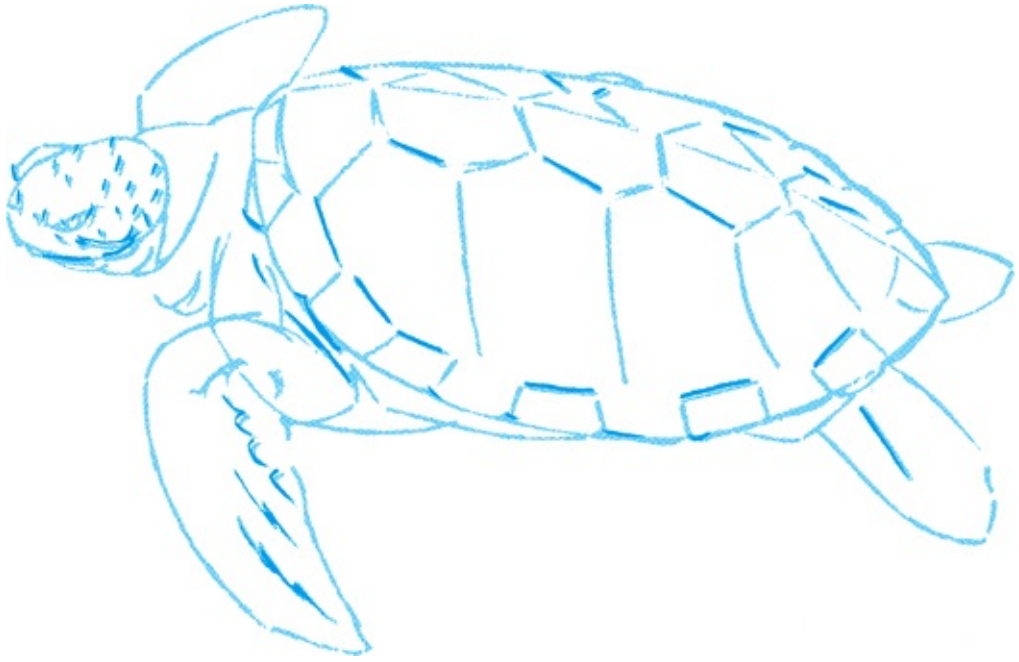
GREEN TURTLE

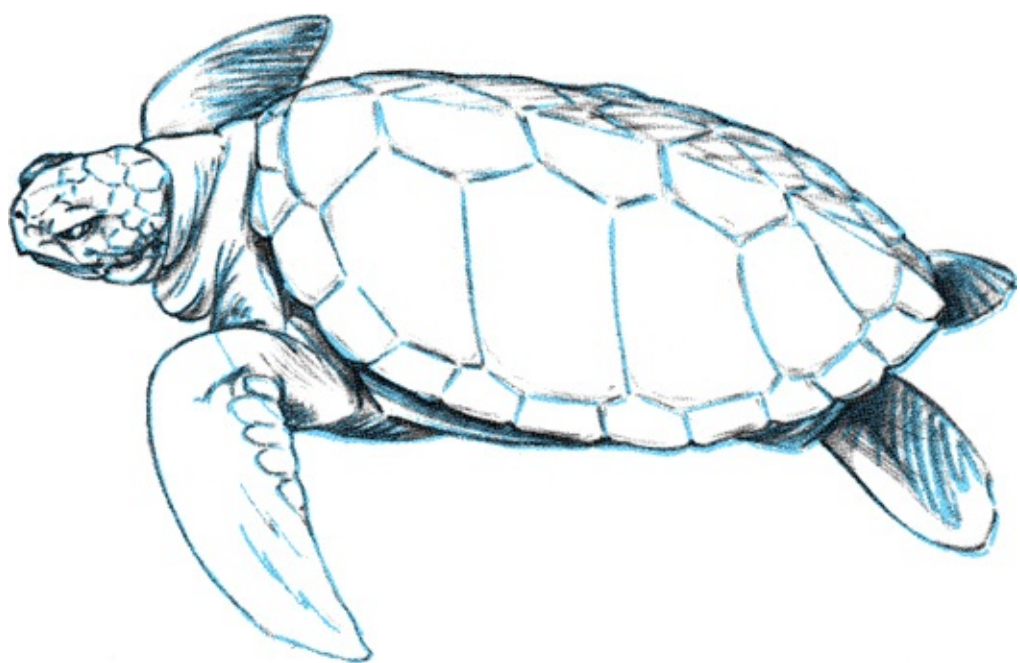
This sea turtle is a reptile weighing up to five-hundred pounds.







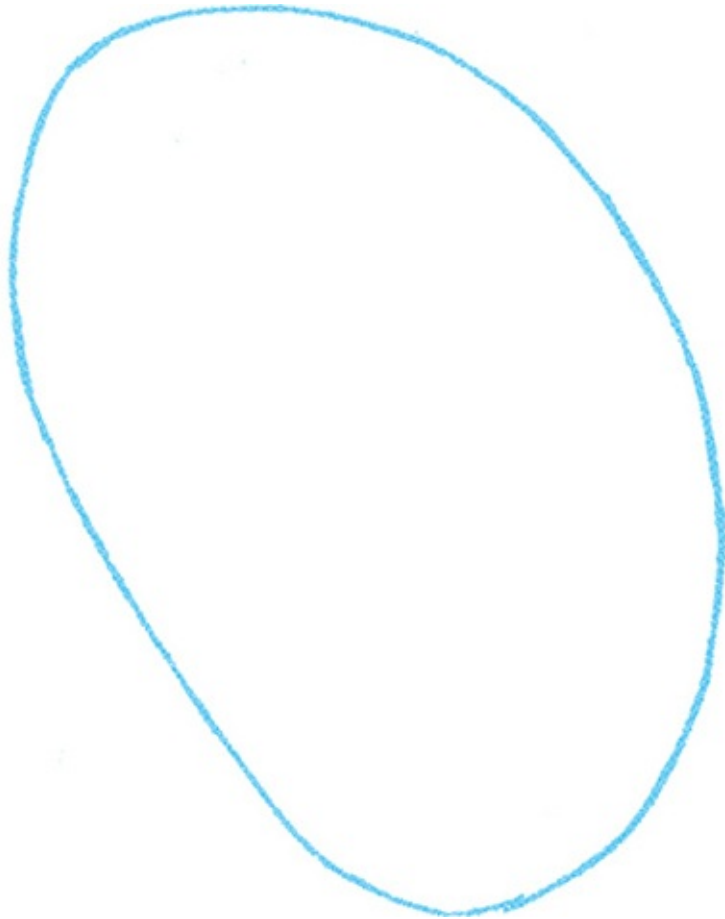


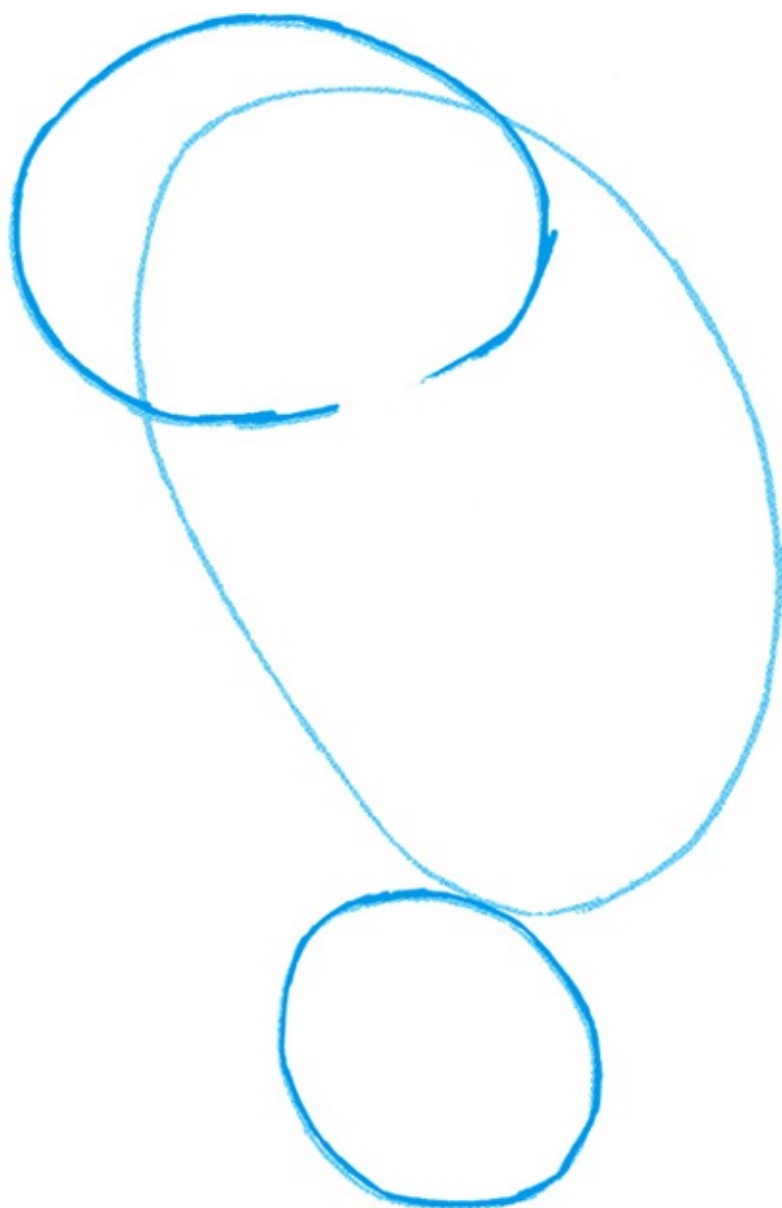


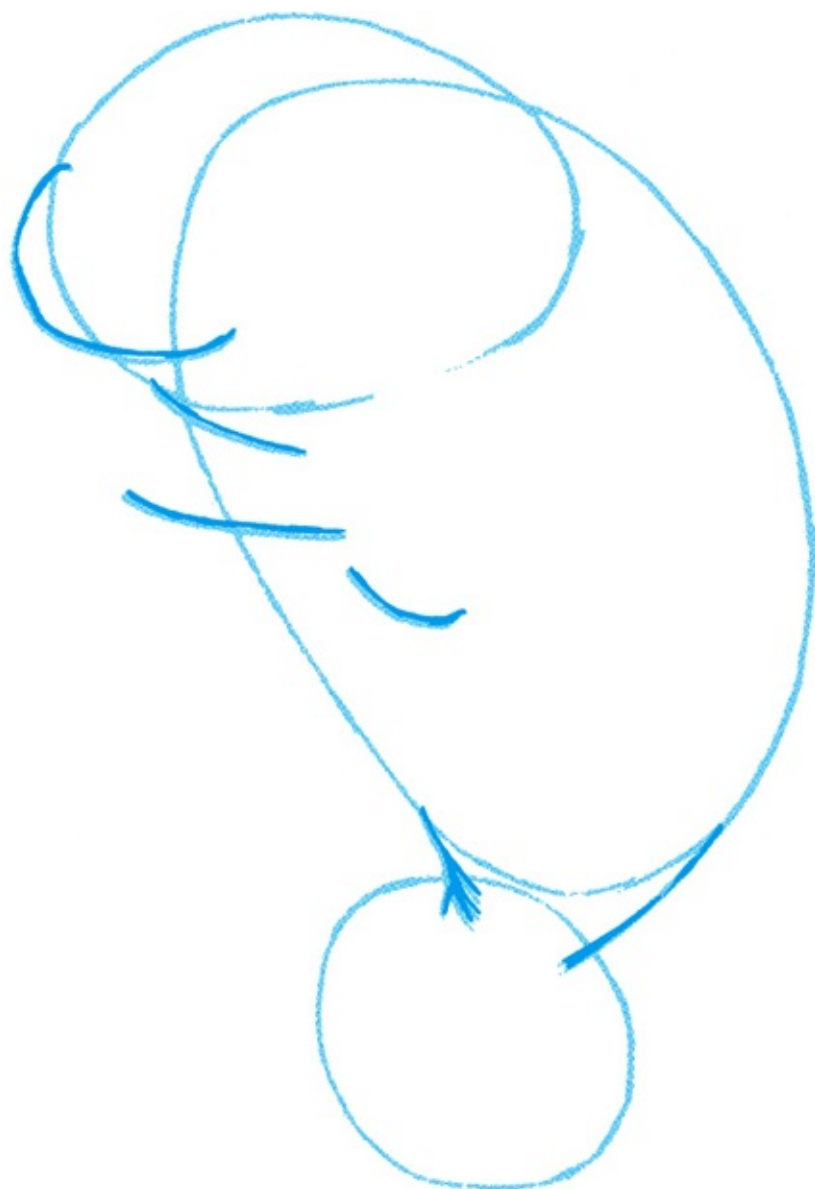


MANATEE

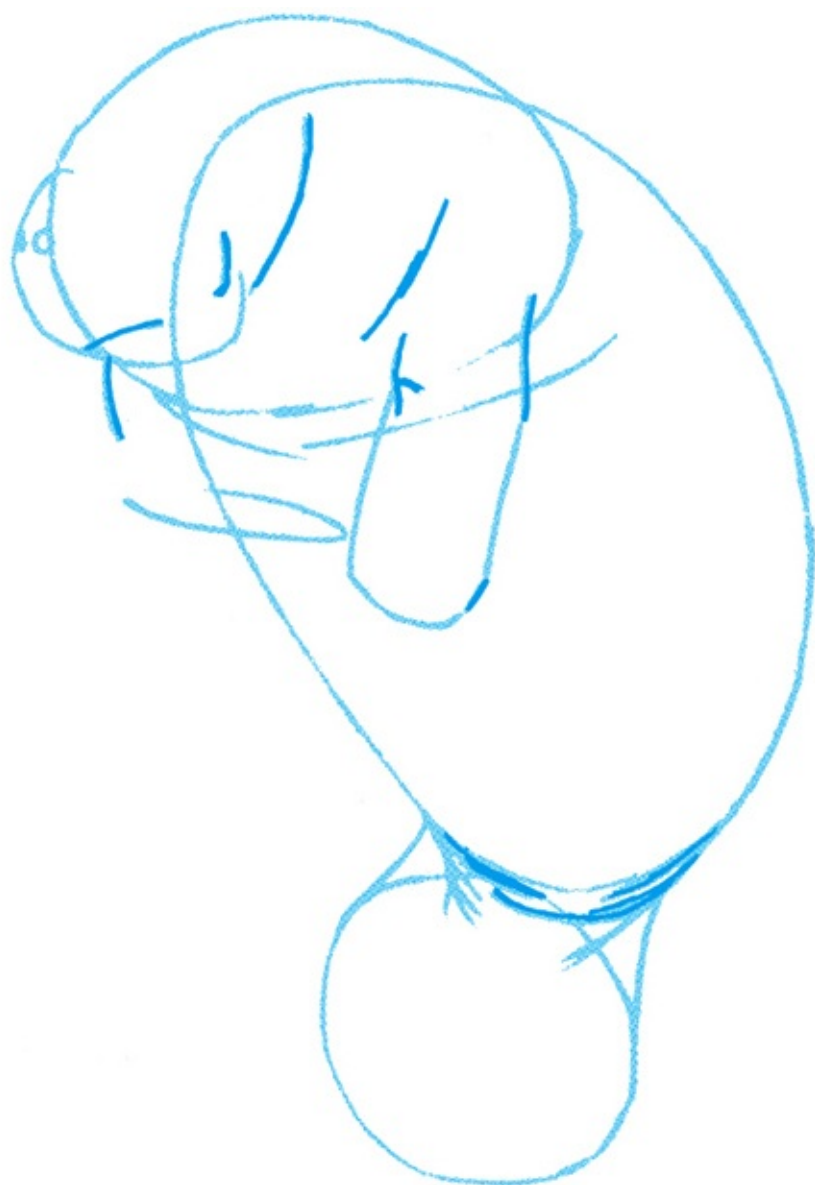
Up to twelve feet long

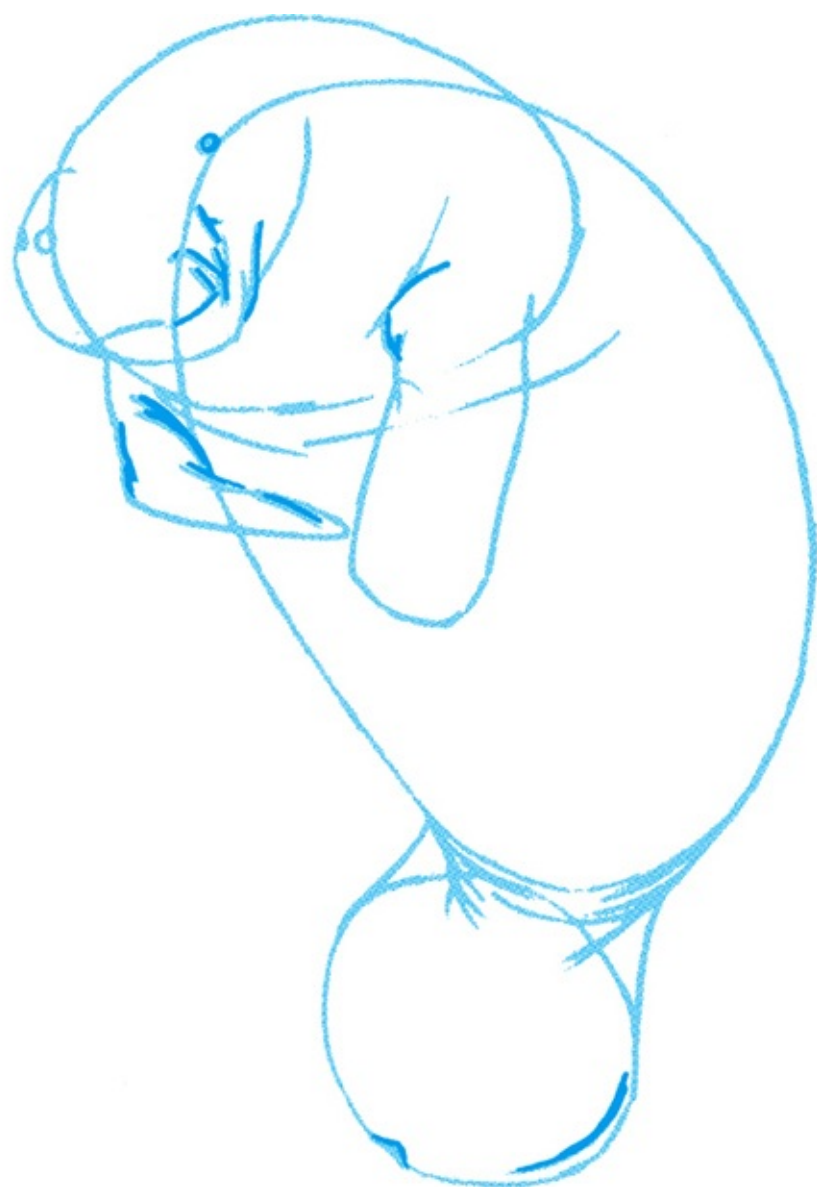




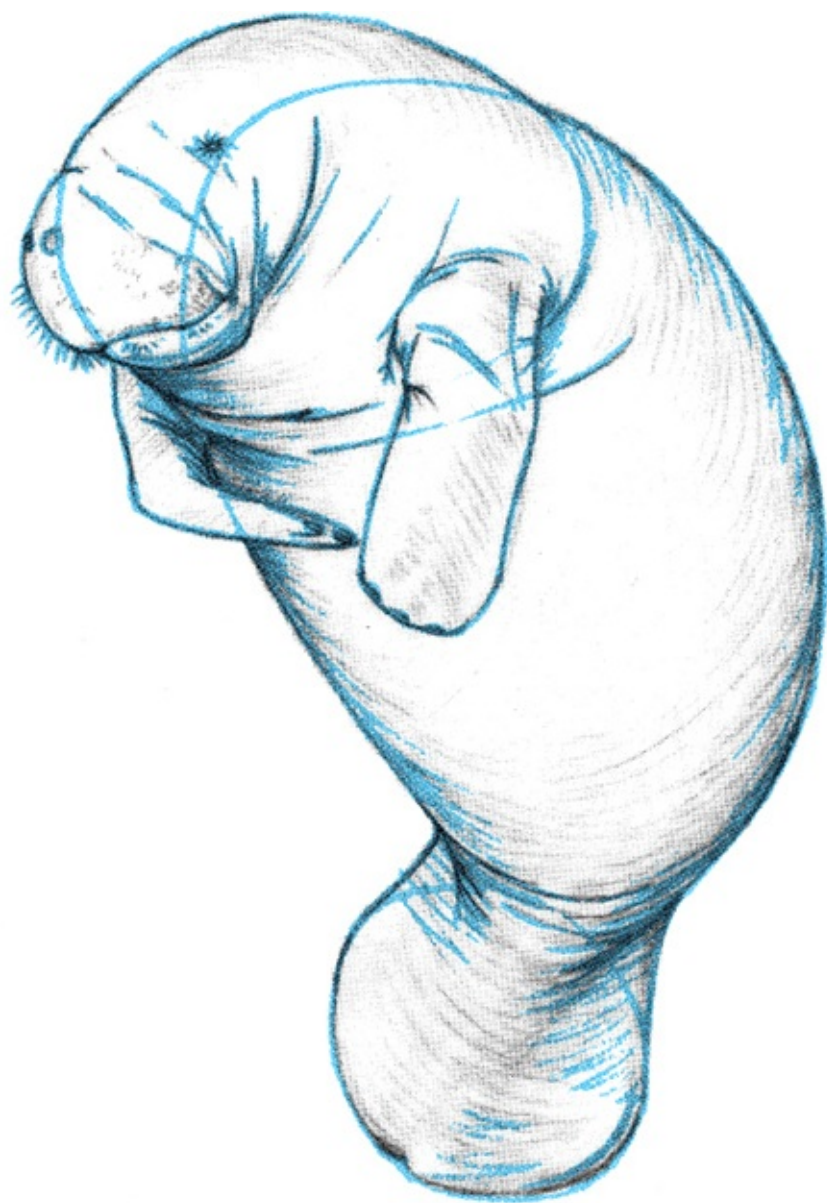


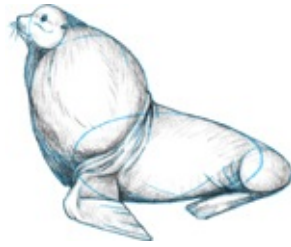






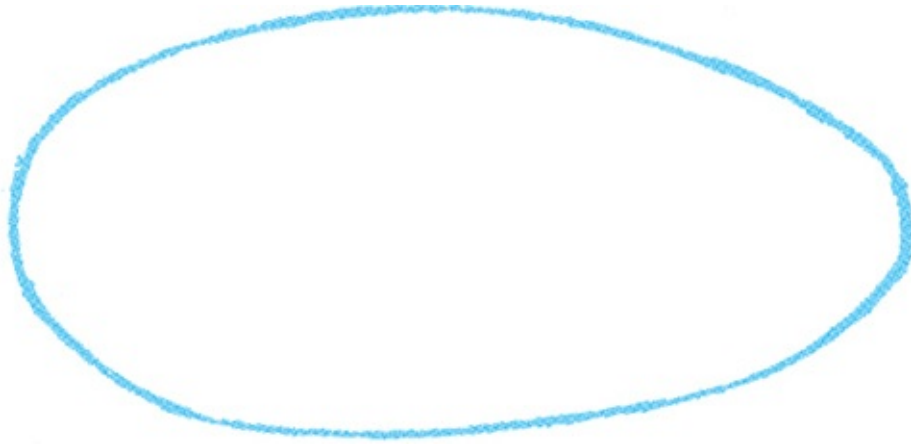


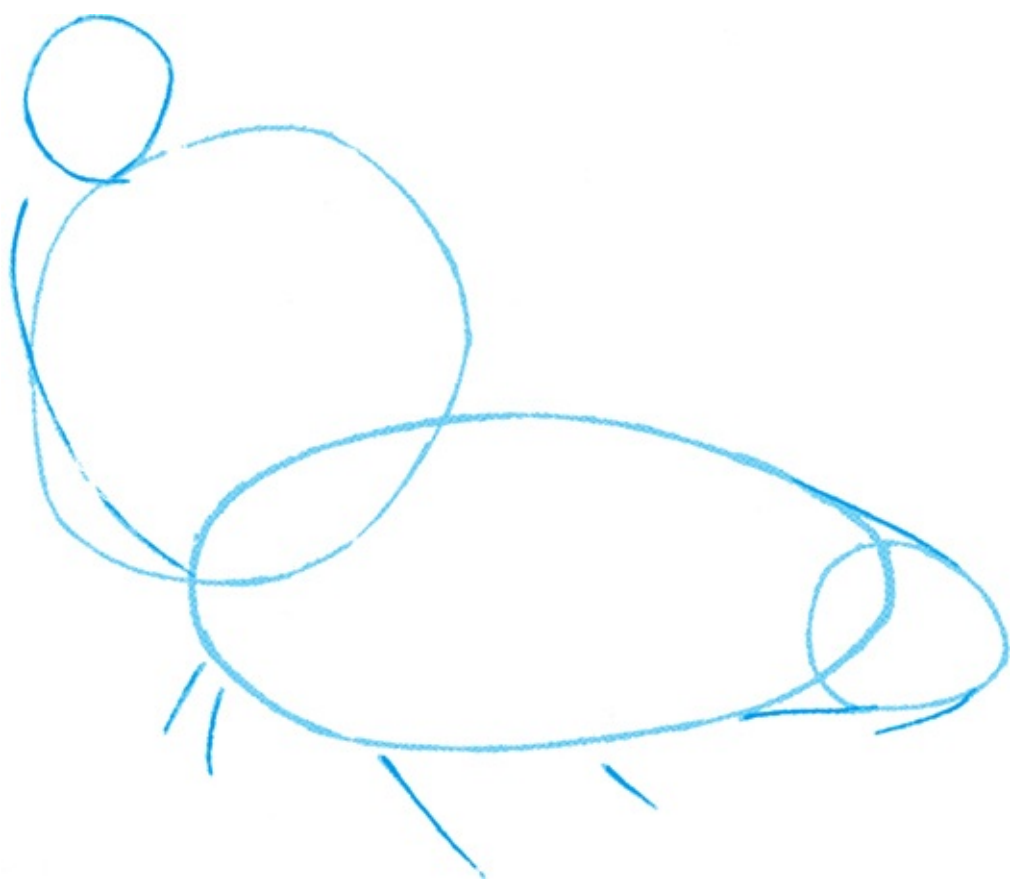
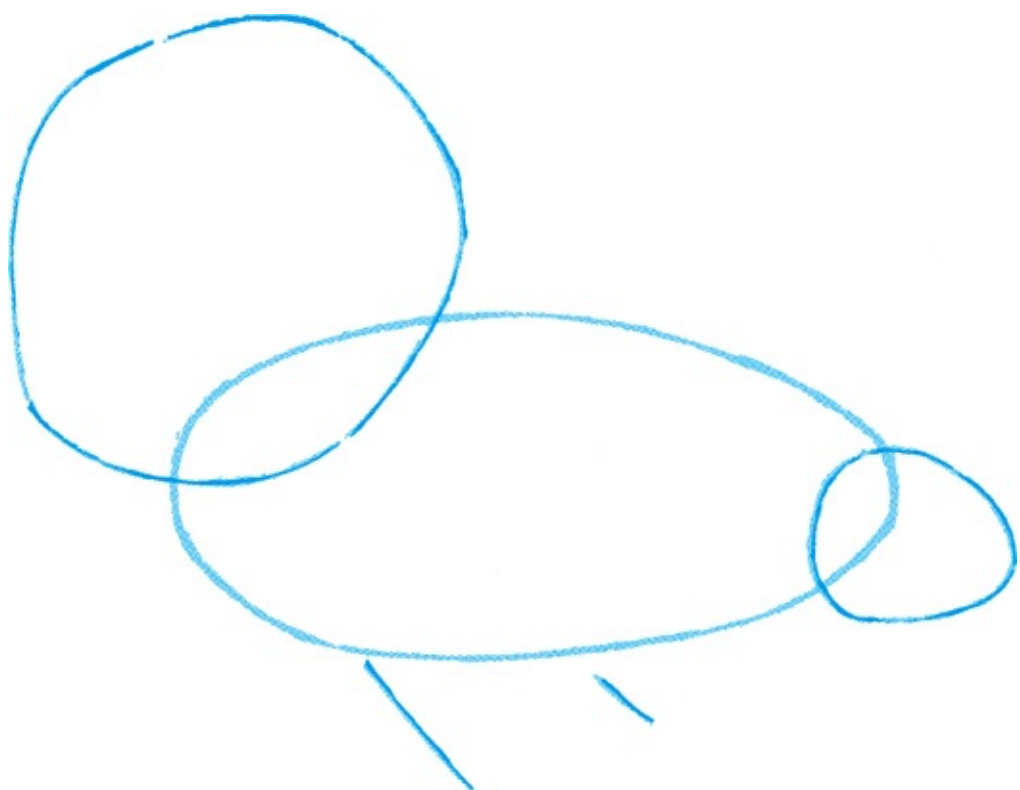




STELLAR SEA LION

This is the largest of the sea lions, with the male weighing in at around one ton.



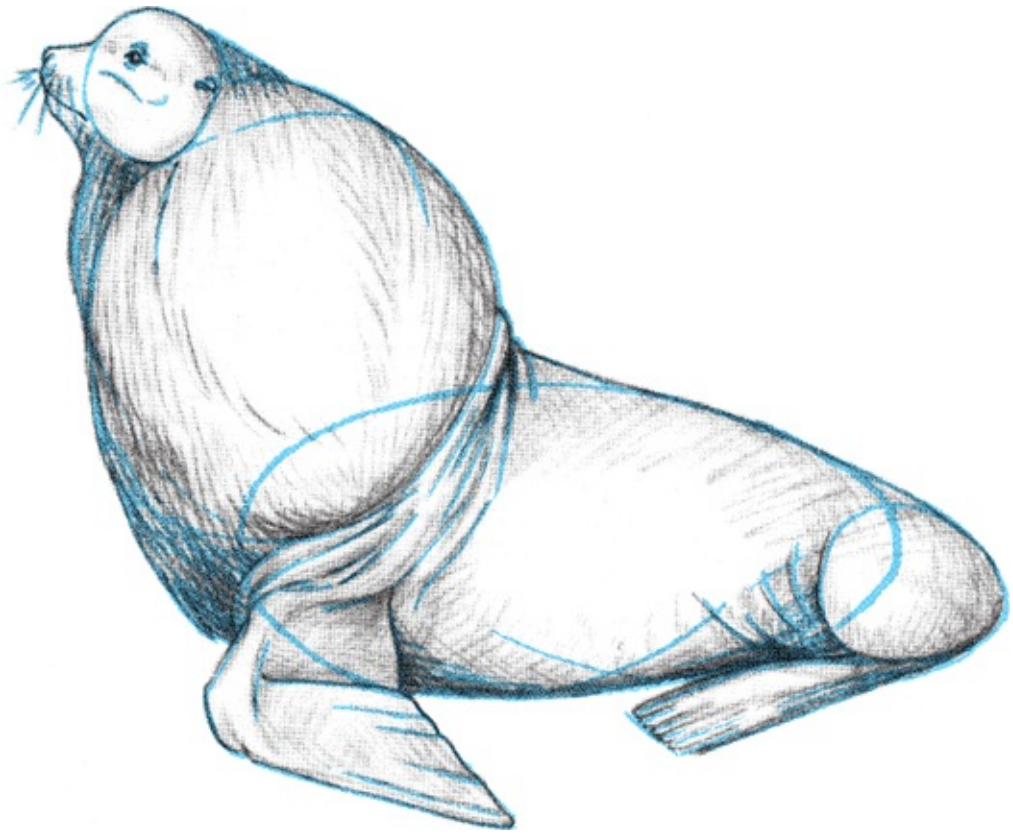










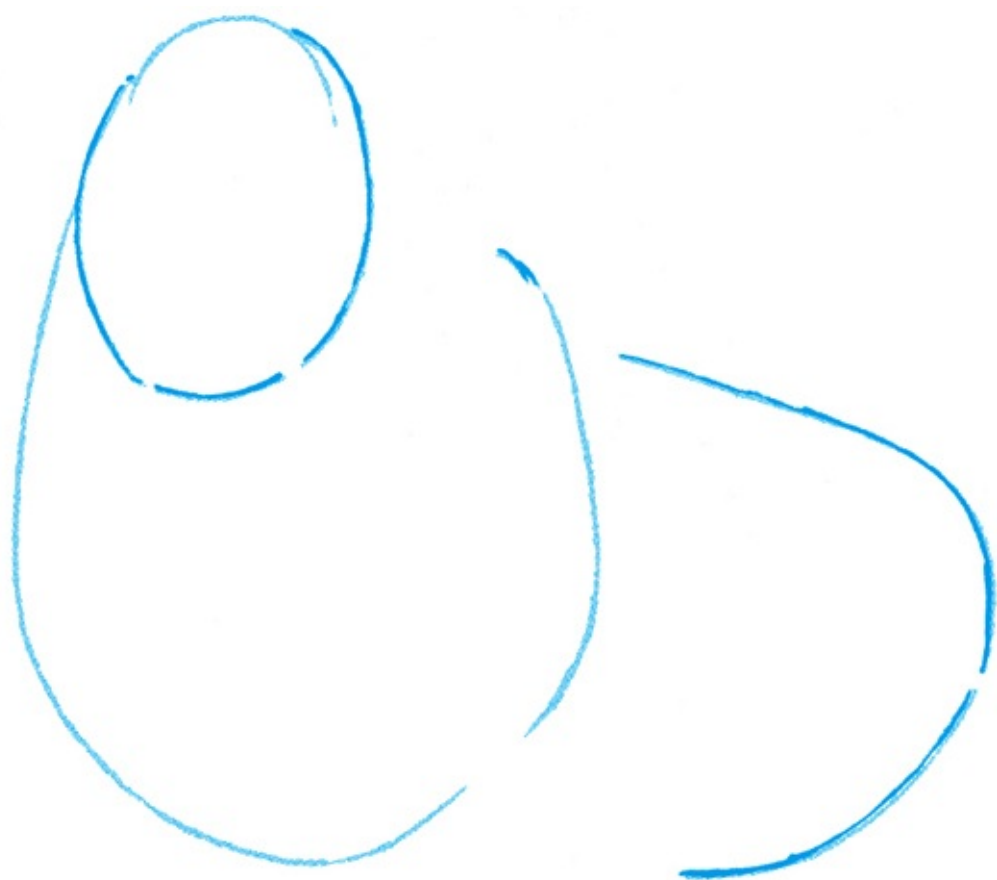


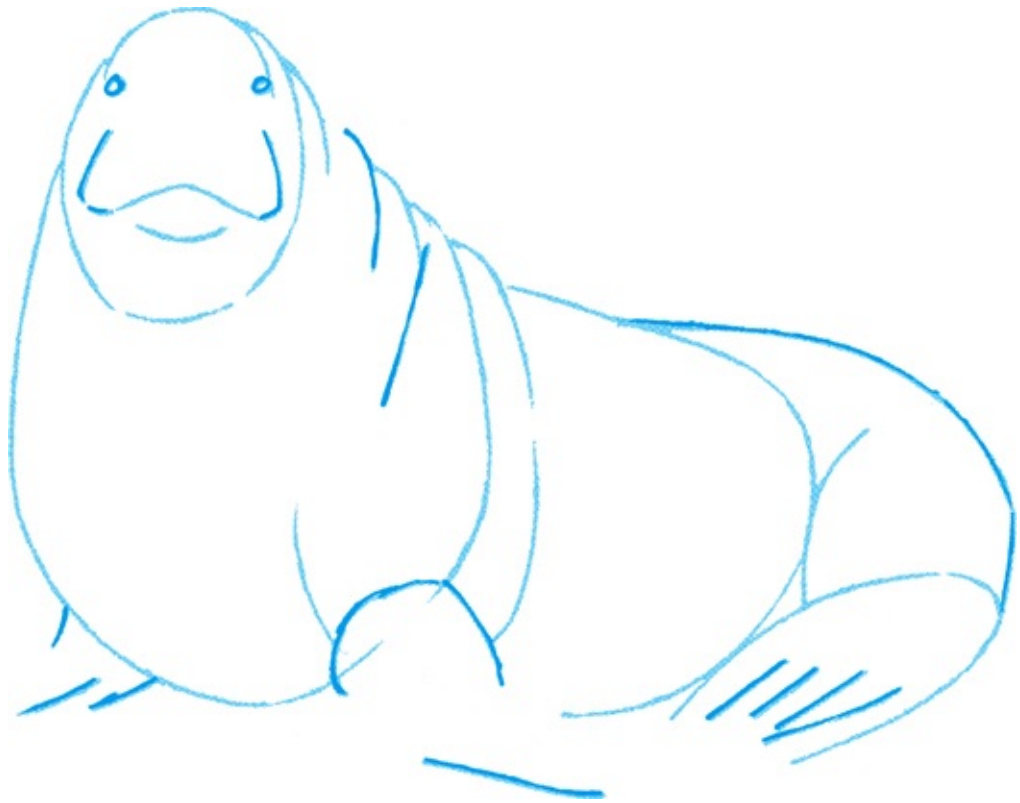


WALRUS

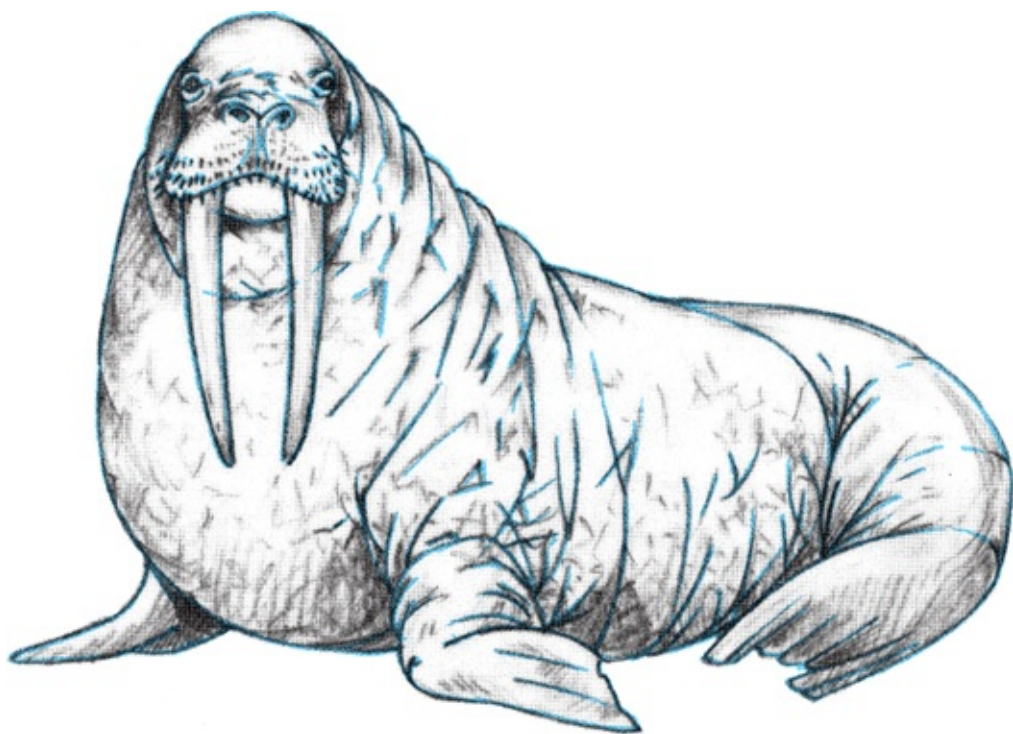
All walruses have tusks and live only in the Arctic (North Pole) waters.







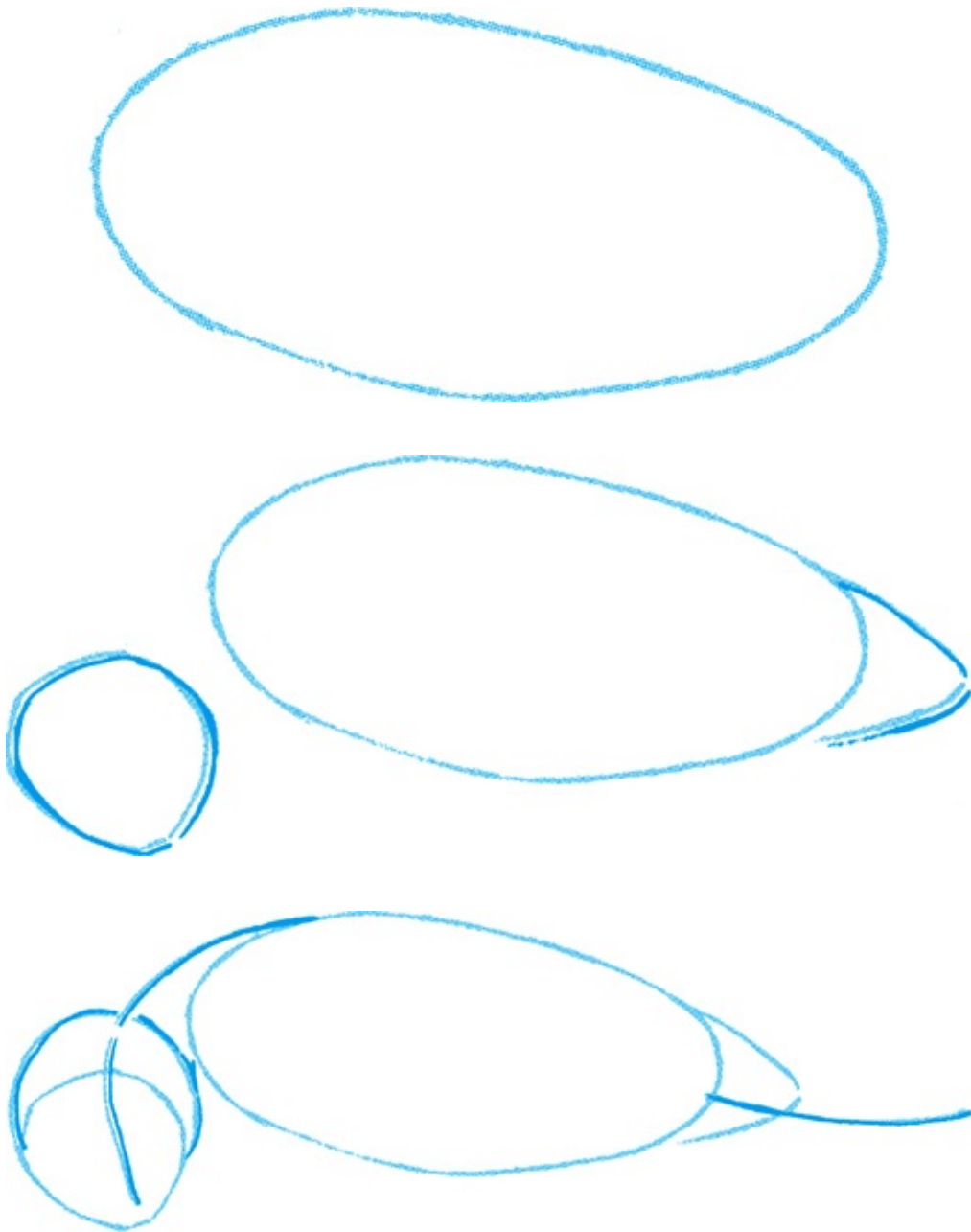


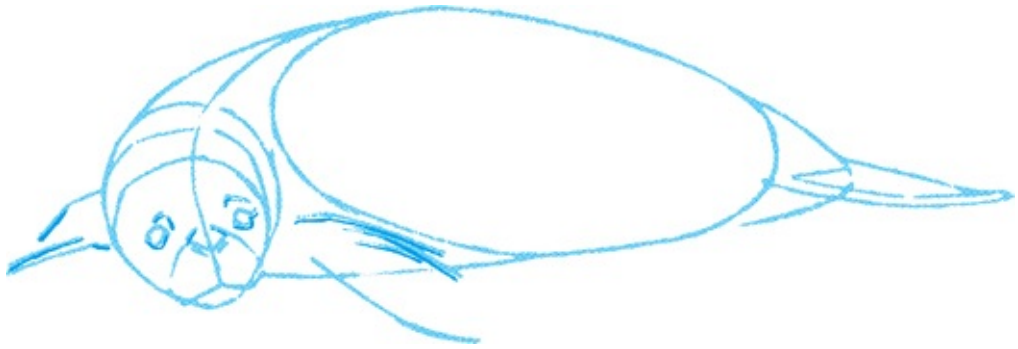
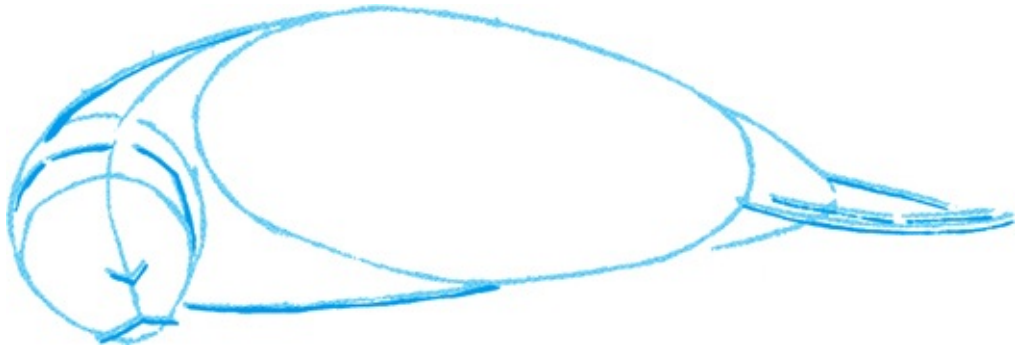


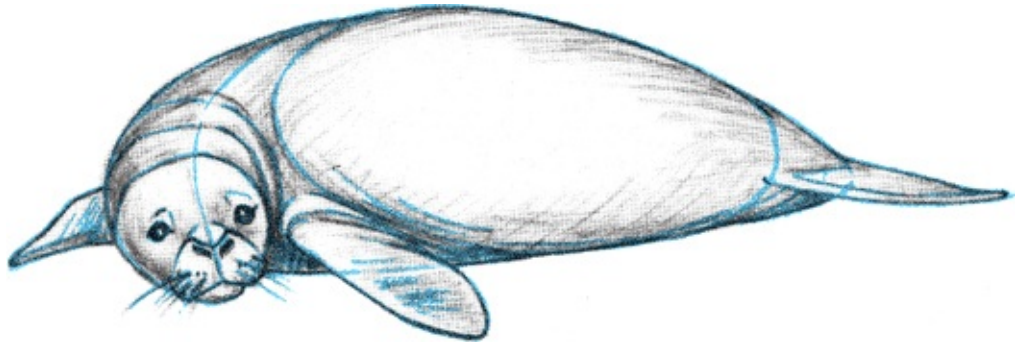


CARIBBEAN MONK SEAL

Unlike the sea lion, the seal has no ears.
It lives in water close to land.







Lee J. Ames began his career at the Walt Disney Studios, working on films that included *Fantasia* and *Pinocchio*. He taught at the School of Visual Arts in Manhattan, and at Dowling College on Long Island, New York. An avid worker, Ames directed his own advertising agency, illustrated for several magazines, and illustrated approximately 150 books that range from picture books to postgraduate texts. He resided in Dix Hills, Long Island, with his wife, Jocelyn, until his death in June 2011.

Warren Budd is primarily a natural science artist and book illustrator. He lives on Long Island with his wife Christine and their two children, Bryan and Drew.

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