ANIMAL DRAWING BOOK FOR KIDS

How to Draw 365 Animals Step by Step

KIDS ACTIVITIES
ANIMAL DRAWING BOOK FOR KIDS

How to Draw 365 Animals Step by Step
Did you enjoy this drawing adventure?

If you’d like to purchase the full version the Animal Drawing Book for Kids, volume two of our Amazon Bestselling series, use the link below!

https://amzn.to/31TXdgf
How to Use This Book!

All you need is a pencil, eraser, and a piece of paper!

Follow each drawing diagram step by step:

Tips:
Draw lightly at first, because you might need to erase some lines as you work.

Add details according to the diagrams, but don’t worry about being perfect! Artists frequently make mistakes - they just find ways to make their mistakes look interesting. You can erase mistakes, or use them as a new decoration.

Don’t worry if your drawings don’t turn out quite the way you want them to. Just keep practicing! Sometimes drawing the same thing just a few times will help.

You can draw a new animal every day for 365 days, or several each day. For an extra challenge, use your creativity to combine multiple animals into an entire scene.
Want to add more detail?

You can introduce shading techniques to make your drawings even more realistic and fun! Once you have finished your lines, consider shading in one of these ways:

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**Shading Technique: Hatching**

In hatching, draw lots of lines that don’t cross. You can press harder with your pencil to make darker lines, and space them closer together for a more full, consistent gradient (in art, a gradient is a transition from one color or shade to another.)

Anywhere you put marks on the paper it will look darker. For your lightest spots, don’t put any marks.

**Shading Technique: Cross-hatching**

Cross-hatching is very similar to hatching. The key difference is that you now also want to make marks coming from a second direction. Practice this technique with pencil or pen. They’re both very good materials to cross-hatch with!

**Shading Technique: Scumbling**

Scumbling is a method where you shade with much more random marks than hatching, or cross-hatching. To scumble, use circular and squiggling marks. Don’t worry what direction your pencil is moving in. Try to keep your wrist loose, and relax.

Remember to overlap, or layer, your marks, and put them closer together in your darkest areas.
Shading Technique: Blending

With blending, the marks you make on the paper don’t matter as much. You can start with hatched, cross-hatched, or scumbled marks. Try to make your shading smooth and close together.

Next, rub the pencil marks together. You can use a facial tissue, napkin, or even your fingers. Afterward, make sure to clean your hands when you’re done. It’s messy!

Shading Technique: Stippling

Stippling is also known as pointillism. To stipple, you shade with many, many small dots. This is a bit similar to how pixels are used to shade on a computer screen.

The closeness, or density, of your dots will determine your darkest points. Choose a starting point, and then carefully lift your pencil or pen up, and press down to make your dots. Try to avoid making any lines, or marks.

Practicing Value

In art, value means the degree of lightness or darkness of a color. Right now, since we’re shading with pencil, that color is black, and the variation in value is called a greyscale. We’re going to practice making them.

Use the scale to shade from light to dark. The paper can be your lightest shade. Press a bit harder for each new shade, until you get to the darkest.

You can practice here

...and here!

If you want to practice more, you can! First, draw a line of squares. Use a ruler to help you, or any hard surface. It’s okay if the lines aren’t perfect – then shade!
**Step 1: Complete your Linework**

Find the animal you want to draw by skimming through the book. For this example, we’re going to be shading the Akita found on page 14.

Follow the steps to draw your animal, and then make the lines dark by pressing hard with your pencil, or inking over your lines with a pen. If you decide to ink with a pen, wait for the ink to dry and erase the pencil marks underneath.

**Step 2: Decide your Method**

Let’s decide how to shade this good dog. Because our Akita is a furry dog, it looks like hatching would be good at replicating the texture of fur. We’re going to hatch lightly with a pencil, to make the Akita’s fur look soft. Let’s test it out in a small section to see how it looks.

**Step 3: Fill in Areas with Shading**

Establish which areas you want to be darker on your animal. Here, we’ve decided to make the top parts of our dog darker, and leave their underside a fluffy white. So, let’s introduce more hatching to the other areas we want dark.

Remember to leave some areas paper-white to have highlights, even in your dark spots. It’ll make your animals look just a bit more realistic!
**Step 4: ADD texture to Other Parts**

Even though we decided to leave our dog’s belly white, we can still go into that area to add some texture. Let’s use small marks, and not press very hard. That will make sure the white part of its fur is still light, but add a little bit of dimension to the drawing.

**Step 5: Darken your Darks**

We’ve got our lights and our midtones in place. To decide where to put our darkest darks, imagine that a light is shining on our dog and picture in your mind where the shadows would be.

Now, let’s take our pencil and add some spots of darker darks to add shadows. We’ll gently add tiny bits of shadow to the white areas of fur, layering it in some spots that already have midtones. Careful not to overdo it. Then, we’ll bring shadows into the other areas. Darken around the edges, and bring your darkest darks into the areas that have fur shading, leaving those paper-white spots we started with.

**Step 6: Last Details**

Anything missing still? On our Akita, it looks like we still need to shade its nose and tongue!

Let’s do that with small, gentle strokes, keeping carefully inside the area we want to shade. Now, our good dog looks like a finished drawing!

Try it yourself! You can find the Akita on page 14.
Tips & Reminders

Varying shading on large areas can add texture to your favorite animals.

Consider adding extra shadows between feathers, scales, and fur for some extra originality.

You can ink your lines and erase the pencil marks beneath before shading.

Darkening near exterior lines makes your animal look 3D.

Leave the paper blank, or use an eraser for highlights.

Try it yourself!
You can find the Deinonychus on page 127.

You can find the Oscar fish on page 111.

Most importantly: Have Fun!
Iguana

Leopard Gecko

Gliding Lizard
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The best-selling author of The Drawing Book for Kids, Woo! Jr. Kids Activities, is back with a second volume of easy drawing fun. This children's drawing book gives you 365 animals to draw every day for an entire year! Every mini drawing lesson is broken down into easy to follow step-by-step instructions, so that any beginner artist can create a masterpiece. This book is perfect for kids 9–12+, but kids age 6–8 with a high interest in art will also be able to follow our diagrams easily. The Animal Drawing Book for Kids is the only book you'll need to transform your creative kids into aspiring artists.

**Draw TONS of Fun Animals:**
- Domestic Mammals & Pets
- Wild Mammals
- Birds
- Insects & Arachnids
- Amphibians
- Reptiles
- Sea Creatures
- Dinosaurs & Extinct Animals
- Mythological Beasts!

& Learn About Shading!

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