

Chapter 1 : Sketches of Bird Life by C. F. Tunnicliffe | eBay

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I receive a small commission if you buy via my links -- at no extra cost to you. My Bird Drawings Each artist uses a different method to draw. In my early drawing days, it took me three attempts to produce this pelican drawing. It was a great learning experience so when you have the time, practice this repetitive action and you come to know what to look for when comparing a reference picture to your sketch. Here is a busy woodpecker making a hole for his nest in a dead tree. He thoughtfully uses the wood chips for lining. There are lots of different types of nests for every bird variety. I was able to complete this sketch in my first year of being a hobby artist. It is amazing what such an accomplishment does for your self confidence! This drawing of a swan is very basic and perfect for beginner artist practice. The water and reflection are simple pencil marks that tell a story and make the image more credible. Swans are graceful waterbirds and their long neck comes in handy for them to feed on underwater plants. See how you go copying this swan by simple observation. For some assistance, just mark the height and width on your paper. I have every confidence you can produce good bird drawings. Most of these I drew while sitting in a comfortable lounge chair with a sketchbook on my lap. I hope you are getting a good collection together as well. I really like this seagull drawing, I used stippling for extra effect and it only took a short time to produce. Every drawing you complete provides a benefit to you, regardless of whether you are aware of that fact, or not. Honestly, seeing is believing! I never tire of looking at my drawings and being in complete awe that I actually produced that image. I wish the same experience for you. Click a link below to view various bird illustrations:

Chapter 2 : 50 best Bird Sketches images on Pinterest

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Schedule an Event or Class How to Draw Birds Drawing birds is a wonderful way to make yourself look more carefully at nature. Here are some resources that I hope will help you draw birds and understand them more deeply. If you understand bird anatomy you will be better at drawing what you see. I have many blog posts giving step-by-step demonstrations and details about drawing birds see list at right. See the links at the right of your screen. The most important thing you can do to improve your bird drawing and sketching is to start drawing more frequently. Keep your sketching materials handy. Please leave comments and questions and I will expand these resources based on your input. Drawing Birds downloadable PDF worksheet Here is my step by step process to block in the shape of the bird. Teachers may use this page to help their class learn to draw birds. Download high resolution version for printing here: How to draw birds Once you have the basic shaped blocked in you are ready to add details on top of that framework. This is the fun part but do not skip the first steps and jump to drawing the beak and eye. Details without structure will get you nowhere. Start with the basic Shape The most important part of the drawing is getting the basic shape right at the start. Instead of focusing on details at the start of a picture, make light sketch lines to capture the posture, proportions, and angles of your subject. Start your bird sketch by noting the posture of the bird or the angle at which it sits with a single line. Over this, add an oval for a body and then a circle for the head. Then stop and check your proportions. It is easy to change the size of the head early in the drawing. In the animated drawings below, you will notice that I initially drew the head too large. I redrew the head circle smaller after my proportion check so that the birds will not have a head with the proportions of a chickadee. Indicate the locations of eye-beak, tail, leading edge of wing, and legs. Carve in angles where you find them around the head and tail coverts. These angles around the head and tail help break the imprint of the two circles that you used to initially build the bird. Without this, it is easy for your drawings to resemble a snowman. Many artists speed past these important initial steps but time spent at the start will pay off in the end. Look below the surface Underneath the feathers, a bird looks like a plucked chicken. The wing feathers attach to the hand and forearm. Learn to see feather groups Studying bird anatomy will help you draw birds more accurately. These feather groups define the shape and contours of a bird and the patterns on the feathers relate directly to the underlying feather group. This animation shifts between a drawing of a Song Sparrow, its shape without feather patterns, and a diagram emphasizing the feather groups. Birds are shape shifters The feather groups are under individual muscular control and can be fluffed up or moved together. Birds fluff themselves up when they are cold and smooth their feathers when they warm up. Birds also fluff their feathers a part of displays. Please share if you like it!

Chapter 3 : Popular Bird Drawings

Bird Stories from Burroughs - Sketches of Bird Life Taken from the Works of John Burroughs has 4 ratings and 0 reviews. Many of the earliest books, parti.

There are only a few common themes even children often attempt to draw almost instinctively. Bird is among them. On the other hand an entirely different thing is if you attempt to draw a real bird or to make a real bird drawing from photo, which you want to draw realistic. There you simply should be as exact as possible and capture every important feature. Please do not watch the feather layer or similar details - yet. Simply see how big is the head in comparison to the trunk, how long is the tail and, that the beak is directed slightly upward. Every bird "as we all perceive it" has a beak, a head, a trunk body, two legs and a tail. I used to start to draw birds from the head, while at the same time intensely observing the proportions of both; head and trunk. These two body parts must be in good balance when you draw a bird from the very rough beginning if you want to be satisfied with your finalized drawing. Nevertheless, it is very difficult to say which way is the correct one to start with. It is individual and it also depends on your drawing skill level. I would say, also try to use your intuition a little, because drawing is a creative activity and you often cannot make it simply by following a prescribed manual. Every bird has different body proportions. For instance, kingfisher, that small tiny cute creature has the beak almost the same size as its body. In such case you should pay special attention to the size and shape of the beak because it is one of the main features on your bird drawing. When you draw a bird always keep in mind that bird, in fact, is a small living airplane. As always, use tilted pencil, loose grip and your lines will be much stable and exact. At this stage, the drawing "sketching, is still very rough so make as many pencil lines as necessary. Add the tail, mark out the wings" just approximately, outline the beak and draw the legs. While drawing and sketching these basic body parts, always keep your eye on the good balance and proportions of the entire drawing. At this stage you have a basic body outline of a bird. If possible start from the head, which naturally leads you to draw the beak. Note, that the eye is closer to the beak, so outline the eye first only by a weak pencil line, very gently. The tail consists of several long feathers assembled into a fan-like shape and it actually looks like feathers piled up on each other. Simple; I like Kingfisher. Besides, Kingfisher is also an excellent and easy exercise of how to draw a bird. Both the head and the trunk are ellipses. You can also notice that the back curve continues directly to the beak. It is "of course" an imaginary line, but it helps a lot to create balance and capture the best proportions. When you draw a bird you need to seriously capture 2 basic body volumes as accurate as possible in the beginning. Those are the head and the trunk. Observe how each part on the body is of different color. The belly is of orange color. The back and the wings are blue. The throat area and area below cheeks is white. The head is blue in general. Divide these areas. Please make a special attention when you draw the eye. Notice how close the eye actually is to the beak. It almost touches it. Almost every bird has the eye very close to the beak. But when we draw birds out of our heads without seeing one we tend to draw the eye in the middle of the head and wondering why this bird looks so unnatural. Draw it in details if possible. Work out the beak as best as you can. These weak lines will serve you as important guidelines when you draw a bird in color pencils or other medium. Make sure you have the eye done right. Notice that the eye is darkest in the middle. There are two small light reflection spots on the upper side of the eye. Draw them, I mean use your pencil-shaped eraser or kneaded eraser and make those highlight spots there. Those light spots will make the bird look very realistic. The reason I started with orange colored body parts is that those are the easiest to color. Blue colored feathers need a little detailed work. So work out the orange color first. Some parts are darker orange and some are very light. I would recommend coloring all in the same intensity without pushing the pencil. Just blunt light blue color. Mind however, that you make the pencil strokes in the same direction as the feathers "simultaneously. That will create a natural realistic look. Now they are acceptable but we shall work them out later. But only a little. They are combined with darker spots. These spots are an effect of layers of the feathers. I used two color pencils to create the best possible look of the beak. Leave the bright line in the middle of the beak and try to make the shades on the beak looking as natural as possible. On the back, you can occasionally use also orange.

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The green color actually is there, but very weak. The background color should come as the last “ if you draw on white paper. Good idea is to draw on colored paper from the beginning. I put this moss green background so that the white part on the throat will also be visible better.

Chapter 4 : Sketches of South African Bird-Life

Sketches of Bird Life in the Natural Science category for sale in Pretoria / Tshwane (ID).

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Chapter 5 : - Sketches of Bird Life by C.F Tunnicliffe

Sketches of Bird Life by Tunnicliffe, C. F. and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at calendrierdelascience.com

He was the son of Lieutenant Jean Audubon, a French naval officer and privateer from the south of Brittany , [2] and his mistress Jeanne Rabine, [3] a year-old chambermaid from Les Touches , Brittany now in the modern region Pays de la Loire. His father already had an unknown number of mixed-race children among them a daughter named Marie-Madeleine , [6] some by his mulatto housekeeper, Catherine "Sanitte" Bouffard [6] described as a quadroon , meaning she was three-quarters European in ancestry. Bouffard also took care of the infant boy Jean. During the American Revolution , he had been imprisoned by Britain. After his release, he helped the American cause. Due to slave unrest in the Caribbean, in he sold part of his plantation in Saint-Domingue and purchased a acre farm called Mill Grove , 20 miles from Philadelphia , to diversify his investments. Increasing tension in Saint-Domingue between the colonists and the African slaves, who greatly outnumbered them, convinced Jean Audubon to return to France, where he became a member of the Republican Guard. In he arranged for his natural children, Jean and Muguet, who were majority-white in ancestry, to be transported and delivered to him in France. In they formally adopted both his natural children to regularize their legal status in France. He would point out the elegant movement of the birds, and the beauty and softness of their plumage. He called my attention to their show of pleasure or sense of danger, their perfect forms and splendid attire. He would speak of their departure and return with the seasons. He played flute and violin, and learned to ride, fence , and dance. At twelve, Audubon went to military school and became a cabin boy. He quickly found out that he was susceptible to seasickness and not fond of mathematics or navigation. He was cheerfully back on solid ground and exploring the fields again, focusing on birds. Jean Audubon and Claude Rozier arranged a business partnership for their sons to pursue in Pennsylvania. They nursed Audubon to recovery and taught him English, including the Quaker form of using "thee" and "thou", otherwise then archaic. Audubon lived with the tenants in the two-story stone house, in an area that he considered a paradise. This could provide his son with a profitable occupation. He was married to Lucy five years later. The two young people shared many common interests, and early on began to spend time together, exploring the natural world around them. Audubon set about to study American birds, determined to illustrate his findings in a more realistic manner than most artists did then. After an accidental fall into a creek, Audubon contracted a severe fever. He was nursed and recovered at Fatland Ford, with Lucy at his side. Risking conscription in France, Audubon returned in to see his father and ask permission to marry. He also needed to discuss family business plans. He had become proficient at specimen preparation and taxidermy. He retained some land for investment. Bakewell wanted to see the young Frenchman established in a solid career before releasing his daughter to him. Six months later, he married Lucy Bakewell. Though their finances were tenuous, the Audubons started a family. They had two sons: Victor Gifford " and John Woodhouse Audubon " ; and two daughters who died while still young: Lucy at two years " and Rose at nine months " Audubon became a naturalist, writer, and painter in his own right, receiving his own obituary in an yearbook. Genevieve, Missouri , a former French colonial settlement west of the Mississippi River and south of St. Soon he was drawing bird specimens again. He regularly burned his earlier efforts to force continuous improvement. He and his small family took over an abandoned log cabin. In the fields and forests, Audubon wore typical frontier clothes and moccasins, having "a ball pouch, a buffalo horn filled with gunpowder, a butcher knife, and a tomahawk on his belt. On a prospecting trip down the Ohio River with a load of goods, Audubon joined up with Shawnee and Osage hunting parties, learning their methods, drawing specimens by the bonfire, and finally parting "like brethren. In his travel notes, he claims to have encountered Daniel Boone. Genevieve on April 6, Audubon had decided to work at ornithology and art, and wanted to return to Lucy and their son in Kentucky. Audubon was working in Missouri and out riding when the New Madrid earthquake struck. When Audubon reached his house, he was relieved to find no major damage, but the area was shaken by aftershocks for months. Audubon writes that while on horseback, he first believed the distant rumbling to be the sound of

a tornado , but the animal knew better than I what was forthcoming, and instead of going faster, so nearly stopped that I remarked he placed one foot after another on the ground with as much precaution as if walking on a smooth piece of ice. I thought he had suddenly foundered, and, speaking to him, was on point of dismounting and leading him, when he all of a sudden fell a-groaning piteously, hung his head, spread out his forelegs, as if to save himself from falling, and stood stock still, continuing to groan. I thought my horse was about to die, and would have sprung from his back had a minute more elapsed; but as that instant all the shrubs and trees began to move from their very roots, the ground rose and fell in successive furrows, like the ruffled water of a lake, and I became bewildered in my ideas, as I too plainly discovered, that all this awful commotion was the result of an earthquake. I had never witnessed anything of the kind before, although like every person, I knew earthquakes by description. But what is description compared to reality! Who can tell the sensations which I experienced when I found myself rocking, as it were, upon my horse, and with him moving to and fro like a child in a cradle, with the most imminent danger around me. After weeks of depression , he took to the field again, determined to re-do his drawings to an even higher standard. Between and the Panic of , times were good. Audubon bought land and slaves , founded a flour mill, and enjoyed his growing family. After , Audubon went bankrupt and was thrown into jail for debt. The little money he earned was from drawing portraits, particularly death-bed sketches, greatly esteemed by country folk before photography. He was committed to find and paint all the birds of North America for eventual publication. His goal was to surpass the earlier ornithological work of poet-naturalist Alexander Wilson. In Rafinesque visited Kentucky and the Ohio River valley to study fishes and was a guest of Audubon. In the middle of the night, Rafinesque noticed a bat in his room and thought it was a new species. Audubon reportedly took revenge by showing drawings and describing some fictitious fishes and rodents to Rafinesque; Rafinesque gave scientific names to some of these fishes in his *Ichthyologia Ohiensis*. He traveled with George Lehman , a professional Swiss landscape artist. The following summer, he moved upriver to the Oakley Plantation in Feliciana Parish, Louisiana , where he taught drawing to Eliza Pirrie, the young daughter of the owners. Though low-paying, the job was ideal, as it afforded him much time to roam and paint in the woods. Audubon called his future work *The Birds of America*. He attempted to paint one page each day. Painting with newly discovered technique, he decided his earlier works were inferior and re-did them. Audubon realized the ambitious project would take him away from his family for months at a time. Audubon sometimes used his drawing talent to trade for goods or sell small works to raise cash. Though he did not use oils much for his bird work, Audubon earned good money painting oil portraits for patrons along the Mississippi. After they had enjoyed all the portrait patronage to be expected in Natchez, Mississippi , during Januaryâ€”March , they resolved to travel together as perambulating portrait-artists. Lucy became the steady breadwinner for the couple and their two young sons. Trained as a teacher, she conducted classes for children in their home. Later she was hired as a local teacher in Louisiana. She boarded with their children at the home of a wealthy plantation owner, as was often the custom of the time. Though he met Thomas Sully , one of the most famous portrait painters of the time and a valuable ally, Audubon was rebuffed for publication. He took oil painting lessons from Sully and met Charles Bonaparte , who admired his work and recommended he go to Europe to have his bird drawings engraved. He sailed from New Orleans to Liverpool on the cotton hauling ship *Delos*, reaching England in the autumn of with his portfolio of over drawings. He met with great acceptance as he toured around England and Scotland, and was lionized as "the American woodsman. This monumental work consists of hand-colored, life-size prints of bird species, made from engraved copper plates of various sizes depending on the size of the image. Some critics thought he should have organized the plates in Linnaean order as befitting a "serious" ornithological treatise. It took more than 14 years of field observations and drawings, plus his single-handed management and promotion of the project to make it a success. A reviewer wrote, All anxieties and fears which overshadowed his work in its beginning had passed away. The prophecies of kind but overprudent friends, who did not understand his self-sustaining energy, had proved untrue; the malicious hope of his enemies, for even the gentle lover of nature has enemies, had been disappointed; he had secured a commanding place in the respect and gratitude of men. Lizars were deemed inadequate. Known as the Double Elephant folio after its double elephant paper size, it is often regarded as the greatest picture book ever

produced and the finest aquatint work. By the s, the aquatint process was largely superseded by lithography. Learned and ignorant alike were astonished at the spectacle It is a real and palpable vision of the New World. A potential publisher had his portrait painted by John Syme, who clothed the naturalist in frontier clothes. The portrait was hung at the entrance of his exhibitions, promoting his rustic image. The painting is now held in the White House art collection, and is not frequently displayed. All but 80 of the original copper plates were melted down when Lucy Audubon, desperate for money, sold them for scrap to the Phelps Dodge Corporation. He was the second American to be elected after statesman Benjamin Franklin. Student Charles Darwin was in the audience. Audubon also visited the dissecting theatre of the anatomist Robert Knox. Audubon was a hit in France as well, gaining the King and several of the nobility as subscribers.

Chapter 6 : Details - Sketches of South African bird-life, - Biodiversity Heritage Library

London: Gollancz, First edition. Cloth and pictorial dustjacket. Landscape format, 26 x 24cm, unpaginated but with illustrations, mostly in colour, many whole page.

Chapter 7 : Drawing Birds Tutorial

The Biodiversity Heritage Library works collaboratively to make biodiversity literature openly available to the world as part of a global biodiversity community.

Chapter 8 : Sketches of Bird Life

Get this from a library! Sketches of bird life. [C F Tunnicliffe; Robert Gillmor] -- A selection of sketches from the private reference collection of C.F. Tunnicliffe.

Chapter 9 : John James Audubon - Wikipedia

Sketches in watercolor and copic marker of birds from my birding life list. | See more ideas about Bird sketch, Life list and Sketch markers. Sketches in watercolor and copic marker of birds from my birding life list.