### Drawing Tutorial: Eyes/Face

**1. Upper Eye Lid**

- Use more pressure on your marker to make the upper eye lid darker than the lower eye lid.

For women and young children remember to add eye lashes. If a man has really pronounced eye lashes it is okay to add them but just beware that overdoing it can make him look like Liza Minnelli.

**2. Eyebrows**

- The eyebrows are one of the most descriptive features on the face.

When observing the person who you are drawing look closely at the shape of their eyebrows. Look for details such as: are they wispy, thin, bushy, curved up or down, uni-brow, tapered, blocky, etc.

**3. Nose**

- Getting the nose right is crucial in drawing a good caricature. Drawing it too low on the face can make a child look much older.

The bridge of the nose, for most people, cannot be illustrated well with a thick line. For this feature it is better to use thin, lighter lines.

**4. Mouth**

- When drawing the mouth start with the inside part of the mouth using darker lines.

Next add the lower lip and use a darker line to emphasize the weight/puffiness of the lower lip.

For the upper lip you can use a thinner/lighter line.

Teeth can be tricky and it is important not to draw them too jagged. There are many methods to drawing good teeth, one way to do it is to use one line to capture the outline of the upper teeth. It is not necessary to draw gums unless they are overtly visible.
When drawing the outside of the face start with drawing the chin. Keep in mind the shape of the chin (butt chin, cleft chin no chin etc).

Next move up to the cheek bones but remember not everyone has strong cheekbones. When drawing cheek bones start with the side that is opposite your drawing hand so that you will be able to see the lines you drew when you move on to the opposite cheek bone. After the cheek bones you can now complete the outside of the face by drawing the jaw line that connects the cheek bone to the chin.

For fatter faces there is no jaw line and that creates a floating chin. Instead of jaw lines fatter faces usually disappear into the neck (see sample A).

Ears start approximately at the top of the eye. Notice how far the ear extends from the side of the face as this can make or break the likeness. The inner ear can be tricky but it is best to keep it simple (2 - 3 lines).
As with all aspects of drawing a good caricature when drawing the hair it is best to keep it simple. Start with the inside hairline (A) and follow the flow of the hair. Move next to the outside of the hair (B). It is best to think of it as a shape or outline rather than lines or strands. Once you have the shape you can add lighter lines (C) that show the flow of the hair.
Once you have the face done it is now time to move onto the body. The body or more accurately the shoulders and upper chest will finish off the caricature so that you don’t have what is referred to as a “floating head”.

Start with the neck and for a more dynamic caricature you can angle the neck slightly as seen in example A or C. Keep in mind that when you angle the neck you have to also angle the shoulders to match or it will look like the person you are drawing has a broken neck.

If you left too much room at the bottom of the page you will need to taper your lines on the shoulders or arms.

In drawing a basic caricature you will never draw a full body. Some people request full bodies or themes but for that we have to charge extra since it takes considerable more time.
Last but certainly not least is the eyeball. There is no real reason for holding off on drawing the eyeball until last but it usually gets a good reaction from the peanut gallery. It brings the drawing to life!

There are two main parts to the eye, the IRIS (A) “the colored part” and the PUPIL (B) “the black dot”. You will also want to draw a circle that can intersect the pupil and iris, this circle can be called the shine mark (C) or glimmer. It makes the eye not look dead. As you will see in the examples to the left there are many ways to draw the parts of the eye and you can’t go wrong with any of these examples (15 years of combined caricature experience says so!)

GET PRACTICING!

...ON TO ADDING COLOR
ART STICK TUTORIAL

1. Before we start on how to color a caricature you are going to want to make sure that you have a foam pad underneath your drawing. This makes for a smoother application of the art stick. See picture to the right for foam pad reference.

BASIC ART STICK COLORS: KNOW THEM WELL

A. Dark Blue
B. Bright Yellow
C. Light Blue
D. Green
E. Med. Green
F. Light Green
G. Dark Green
H. Peach (flesh color for light skin)
I. Orange
J. Red
K. Crimson Red
L. Black
M. Blue (background color)
N. Magenta
O. Purple
P. Maroon/Dark Red
Q. White
R. Golden Brown
S. Medium Brown (flesh color for dark skin)
T. Pink
U. Dark Brown
V. Golden Yellow
W. Light Purple
X. Violet

2. In the above examples the caricature is finished and if the customer only requested black and white this would be the final sellable drawing. Since this is the tutorial on how to color with art sticks we are going to assume these two fine people requested a color caricature.
3. For the base flesh color it is important to apply the color quickly and evenly. You can leave certain areas white such as the upper cheek or the tip of the nose since these are areas where the light hits.

For the base flesh colors in this example I used the “peach” color on the caucasian man and the medium brown for the black woman (as a general rule when coloring it is always better to start lighter as you can always shade darker).

For the quickest application of color it is best to work with the side of the art stick (as seen in example A below).

PRO TIP: Break the art stick in half so that you can control it better when using it sideways.
4. After the flesh color is applied choose a darker art stick to go back in and add shading. For caucasians it is best to use the “medium brown”. For dark skinned people use the “dark brown” (do not use black because this will make the person look gray).

When shading, it is best to shade the same areas for each person so you get the hang of shading quickly and efficiently. I have marked these areas to the right with red circles: 

- underneath the eye, smile lines, side of face and ears,
- underneath the jaw, and underneath hair if it extends past forehead.

5. This last step is not always necessary but can add more dimension to the face. For races with lighter skin-color adding pink to certain areas makes the face look more life-like. The areas to add this are the tops of the cheeks, the bridge of the nose, and the forehead (since most customers that come to get caricatures have been outside all day the red on their face might just be bad sunburn so keep that in mind and don’t go to overboard).

For races with darker skin-color it is best to add golden brown to the skin to make it look warm and alive. For their lips use pink and the “dark red/maroon” art stick.
6. Once you have finished coloring the face you are almost there. For eye color you can either ask the customer or make an educated guess (it’s best to ask as some people can be very particular about this).

**PRO TIP: Hazel is NOT A COLOR**

Hair color is similar to eye color and really doesn’t require much explanation. For best results it’s best to just use one color for hair otherwise it can become muddy.

7. Finishing off the caricature: quickly shade the shirt and any jewelry that might have been ignored in previous steps. Then for the final step you can add the background color. Blue works best for a background color because... it does. Some customers might ask for a particular color in the background and as long as you have it in your art stick box feel free to use it. However, doing very complicated backgrounds is highly discouraged as this takes up valuable time; time that could be spent doing your next caricature.

**DONT FORGET TO SIGN AND DATE IT!**

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