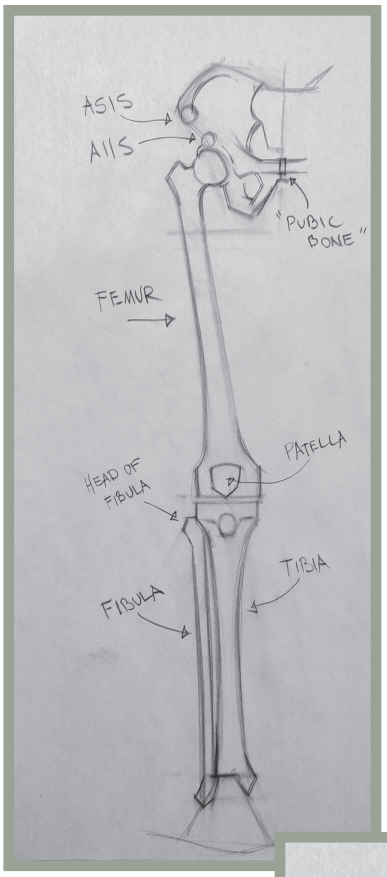
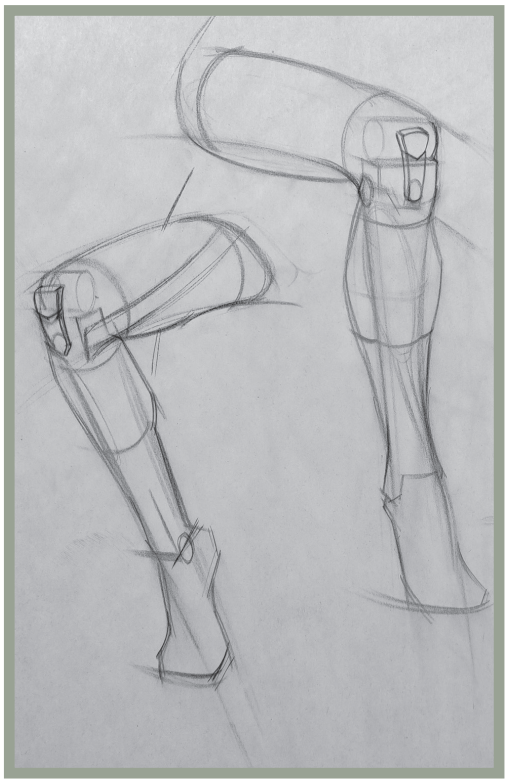
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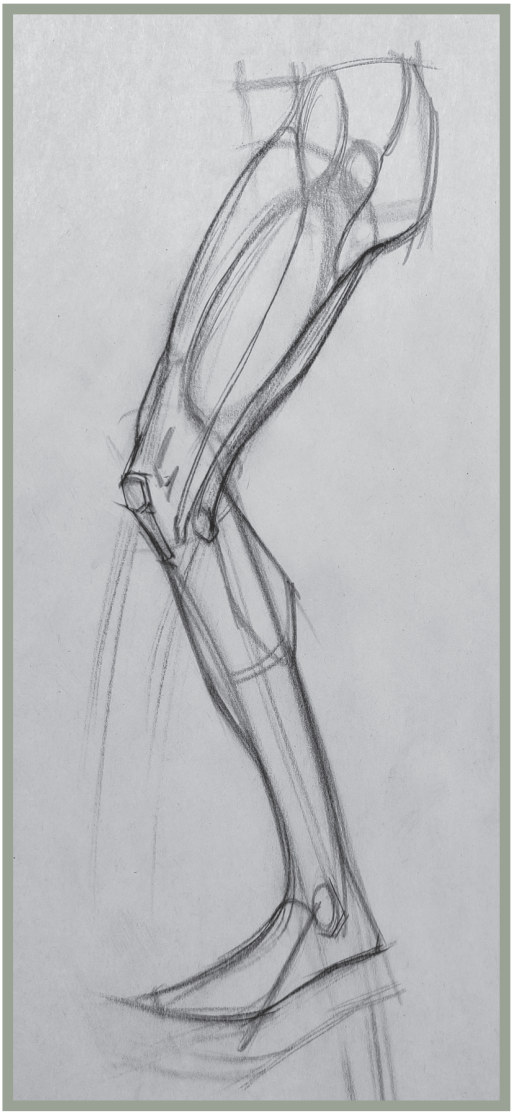
DRAWING PROGRAM:
Structural Figure Drawing
The Leg

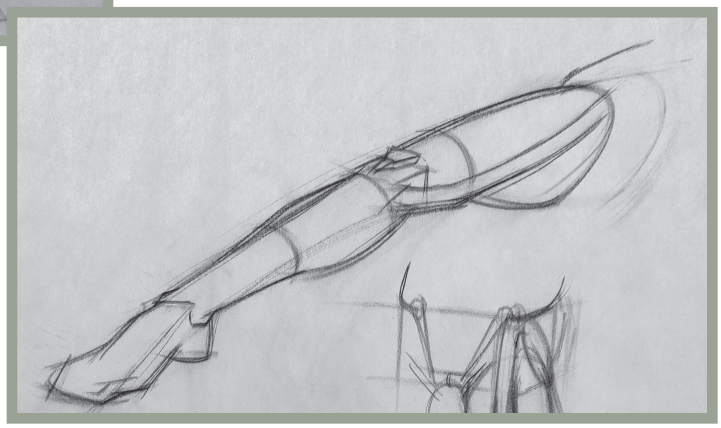
OVERVIEW

Next we will move on to legs. Legs have many similarities to arms, but a big difference is that they do not pronate and supanate. Generally, legs are much simpler than arms are. The lower leg is similar in anatomical structure to the fore-arm, and the quadriceps are similar to the upper arm, and the hamstrings similar to the biceps. As you get into this workbook, comparing some of the similarities to the arms may help you memorize anatomical information present in both legs and arms.





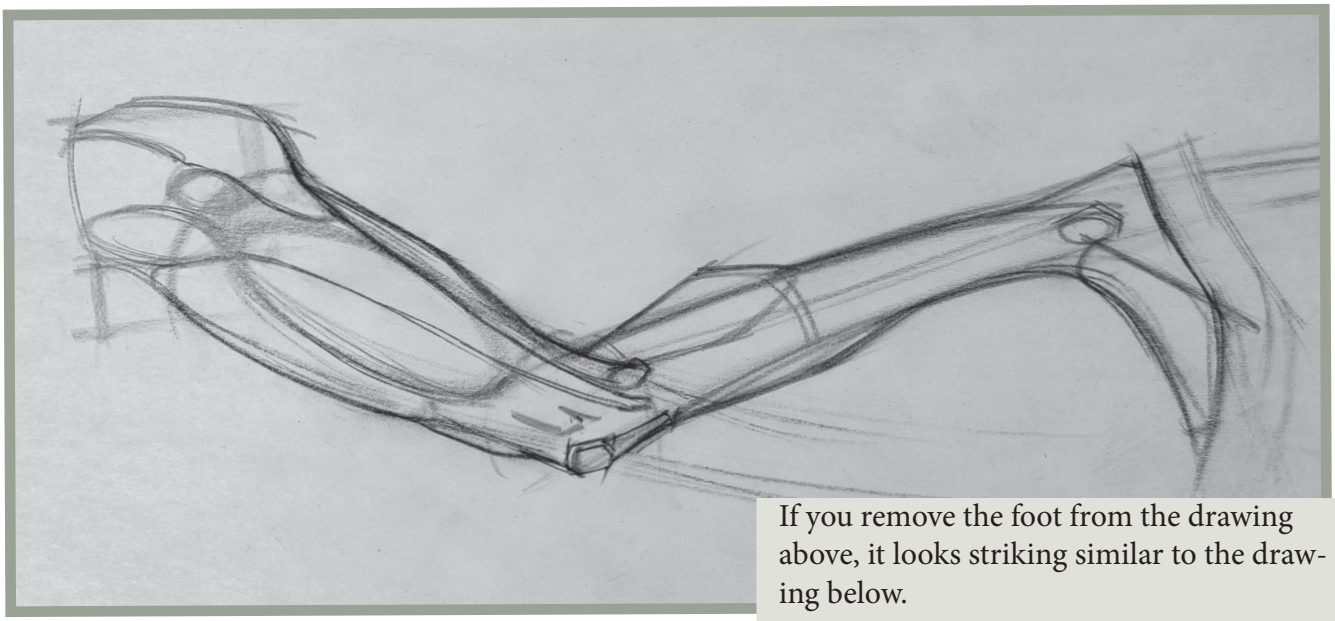




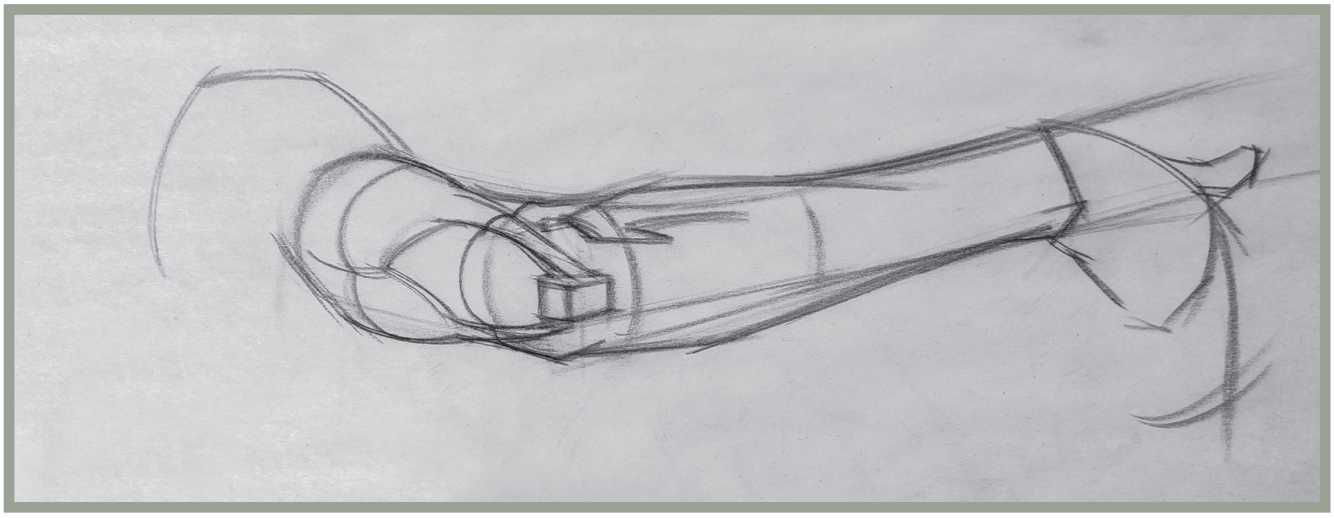
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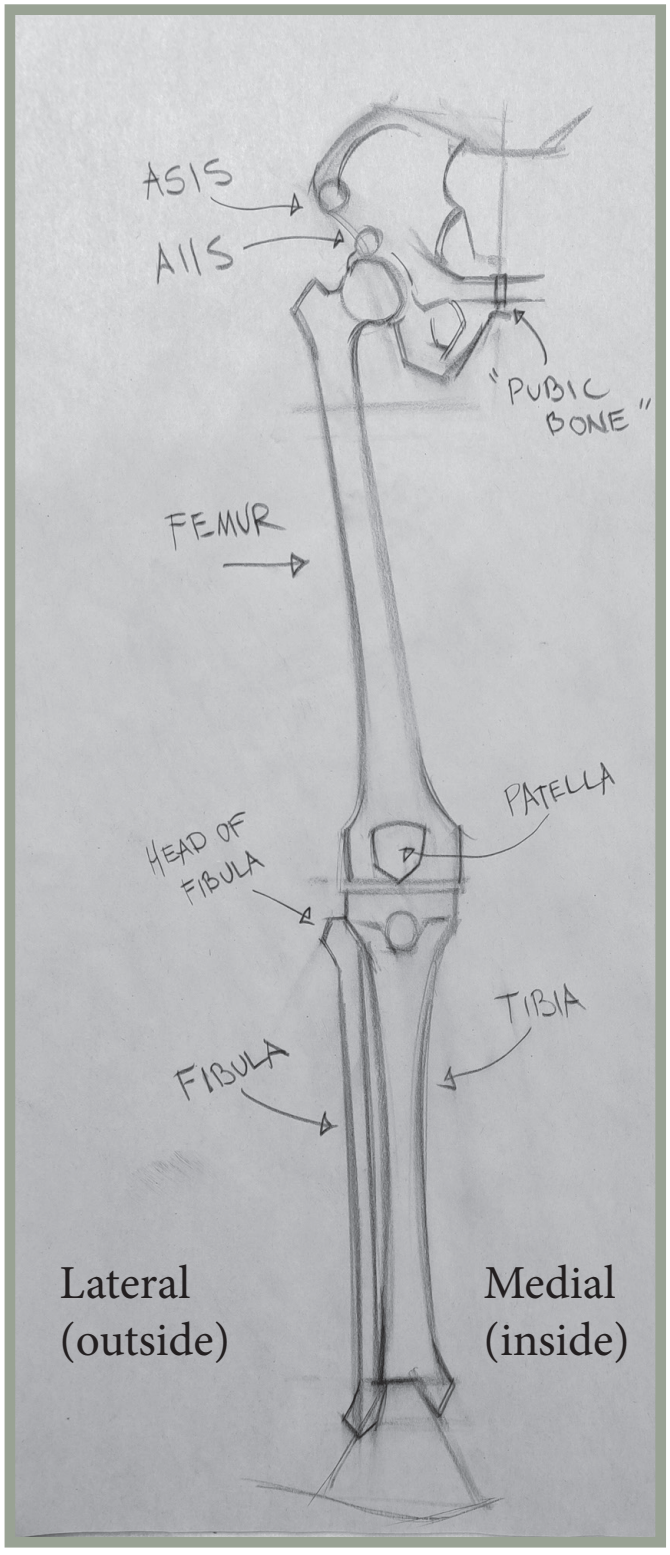
Before we move onto the in-depth study of the leg, just take a moment to notice the similarities with the arm. If you continue your studies into other areas, such as animal anatomy or creature design for movies and games you'll notice that many of the anatomical forms in animals and fantasy/sci-fi creatures are extremely similar. Even comparing a horse's leg to a humans, there is much cross over. This is why it is vital to know this anatomy intuitively. We want to have a solid understanding of how and why these forms are the way they are and how they relate to one another.



If you remove the foot from the drawing above, it looks striking similar to the drawing below.

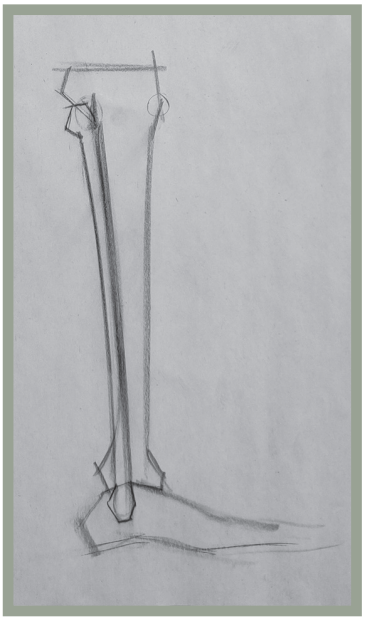


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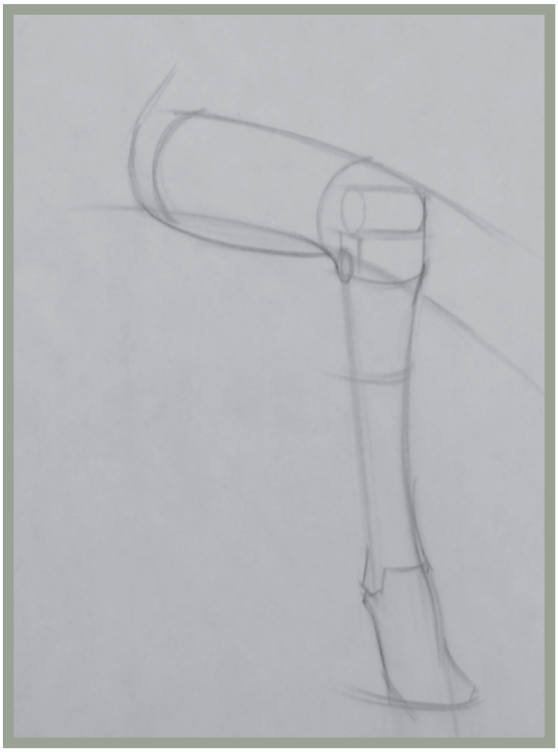


The leg itself is comprised of three bones and the kneecap (patella). The tibia makes up a larger block form which connects up to the femur. On the lateral (outside) part of the leg, the fibula connects to the tibia slightly lower. This causes the outside ankle bone (malleolus) to be lower. An easy way to remember which side of the ankle bone drops down is "Lateral, lower".



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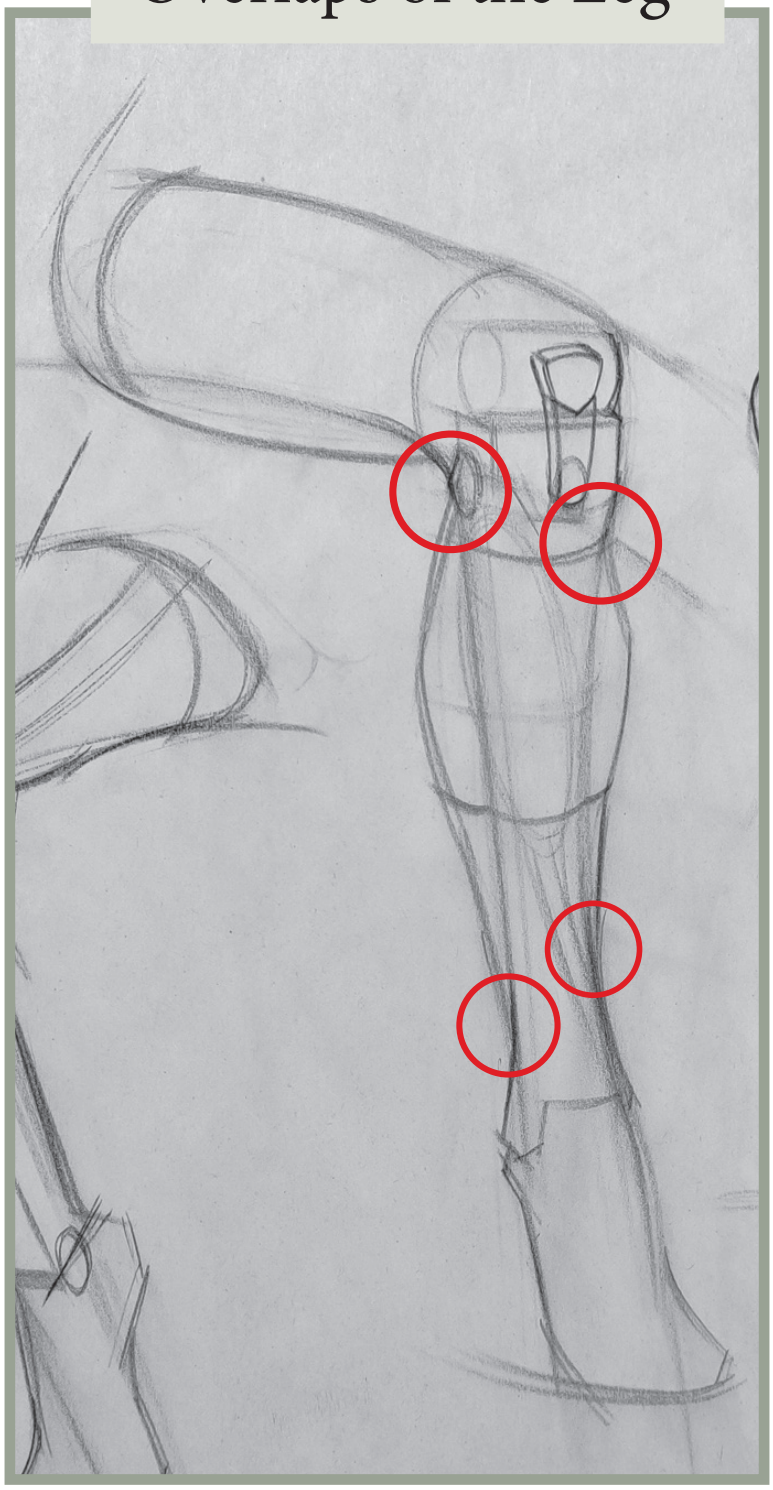




Again, recall that we start with the simple gesture and sweet of things to establish width, movement and proportion. Then we move into structure by wrapping those lines around the leg to show its 3d forms and makeup. After that, we add on the calf, patella and further develop the simple overlaps that are present.

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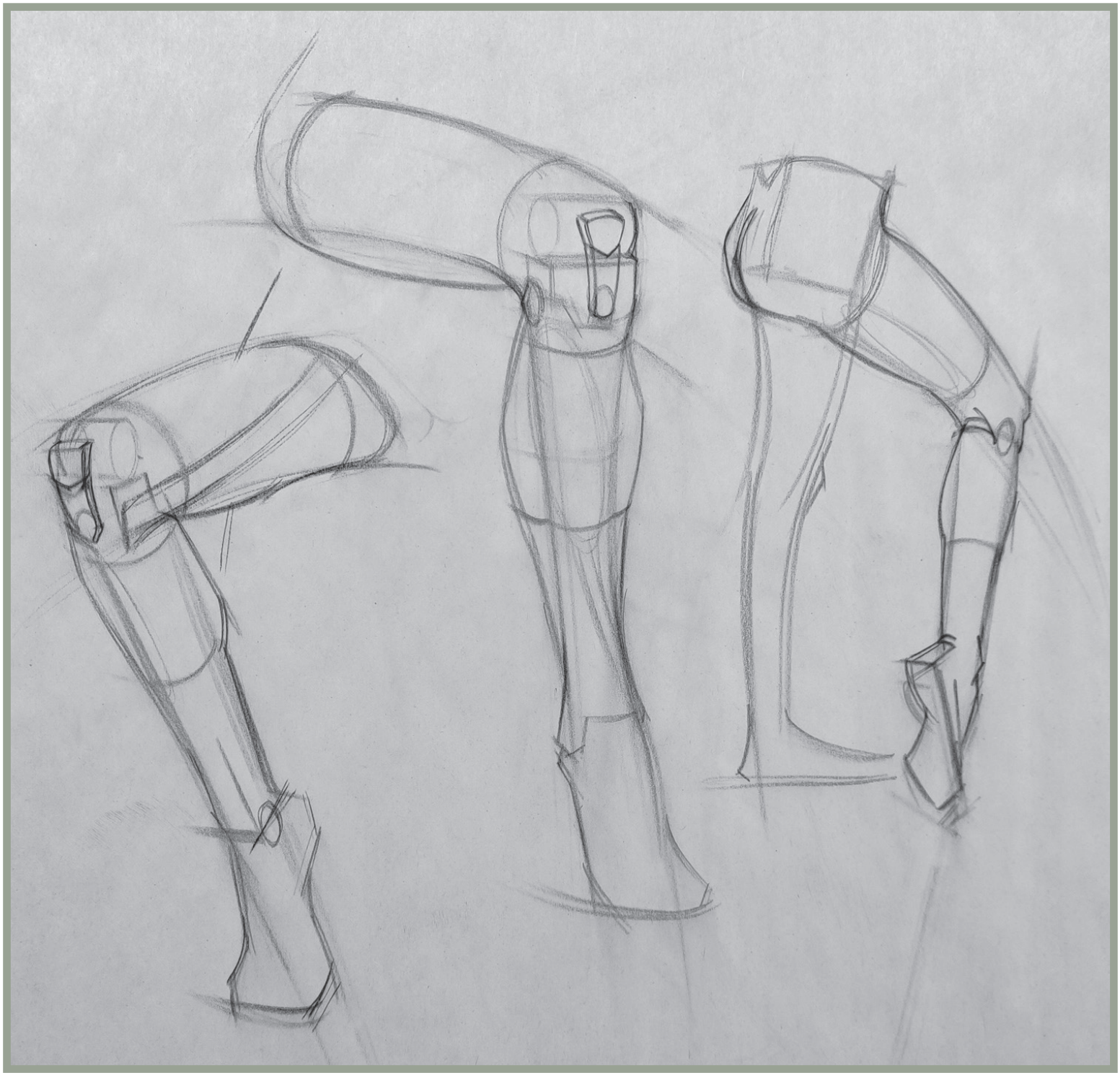
Overlaps of the Leg



Memorize these overlaps. On each drawing and piece of reference you get, make it a priority to get this visual information into your head. This is just one example, but analyze each drawing and piece of reference that appears in this course and distill the anatomy down to its basic shapes and overlaps.

Remember that generally, the process for drawing the leg is to find the basic shape of the sweep of the tibia and then to add the calf shapes on both sides. The calf originates from *behind* the knee!

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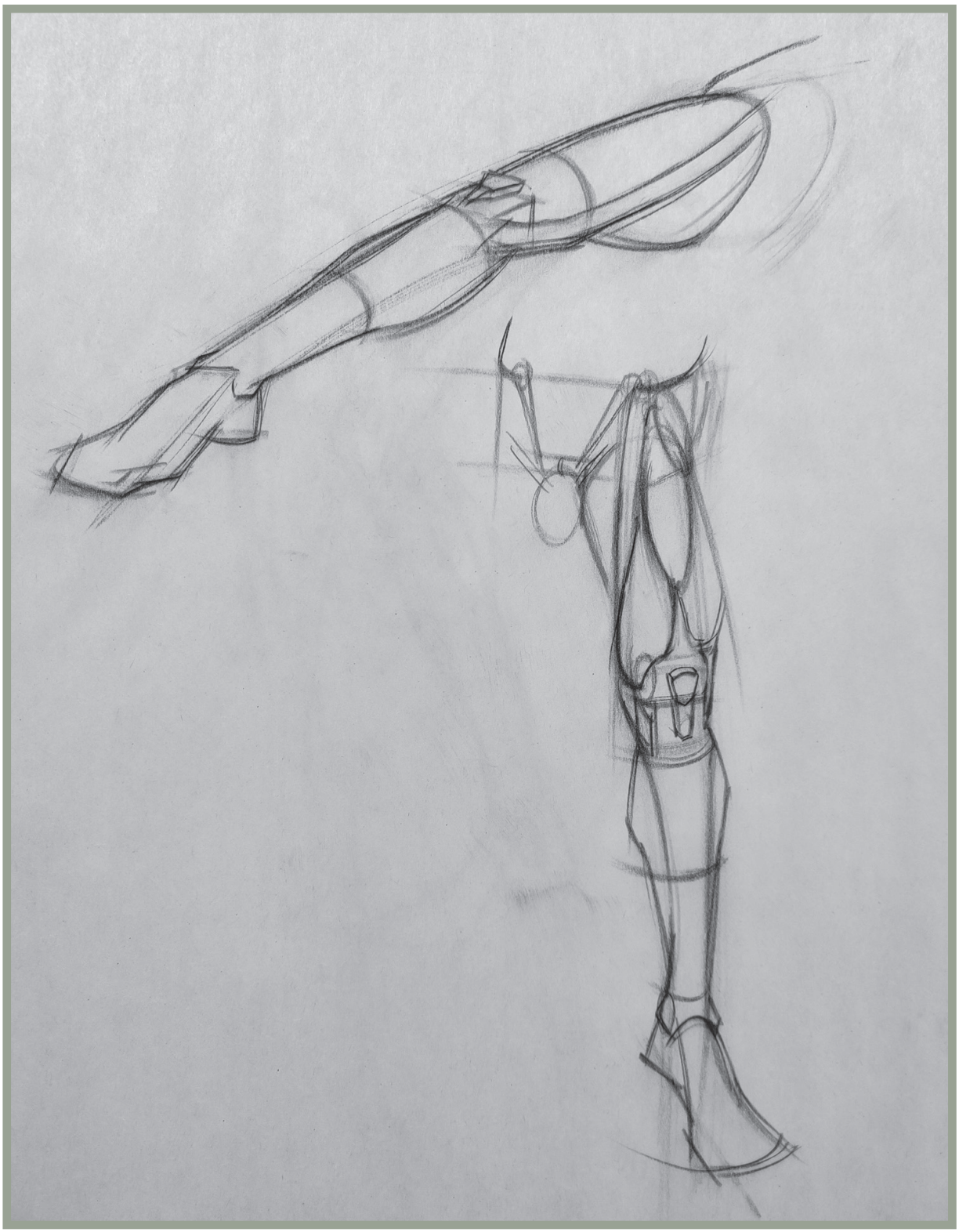


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ASSIGNMENT: Use the reference photos on the next few pages and apply what you've learned about drawing the basic forms of the legs and the anatomy that sits on top. Keep in mind that as a model gets more muscular the muscle definition will become more blocky. Some of the female poses here will be much more subtle. Please fit all three drawings on one page.



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