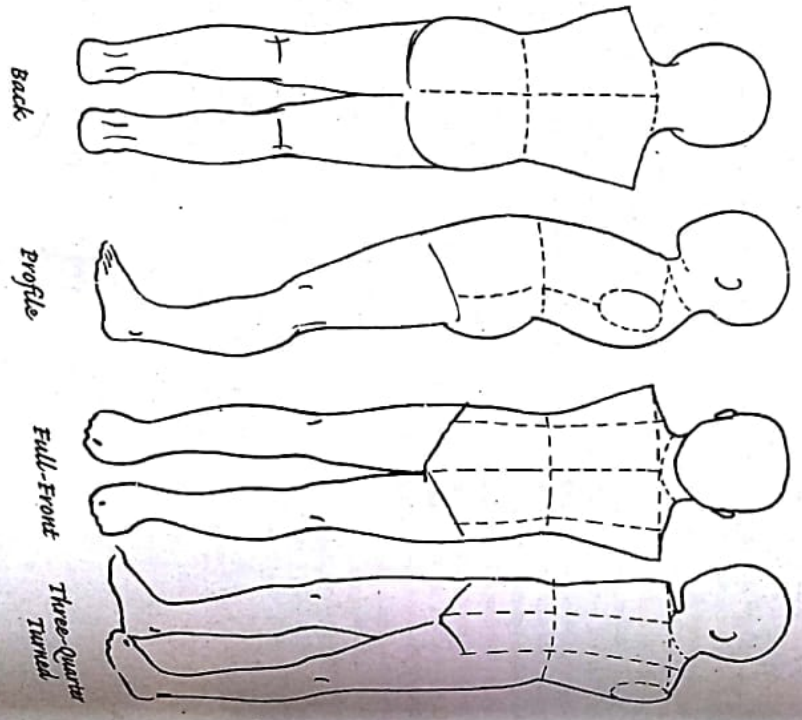


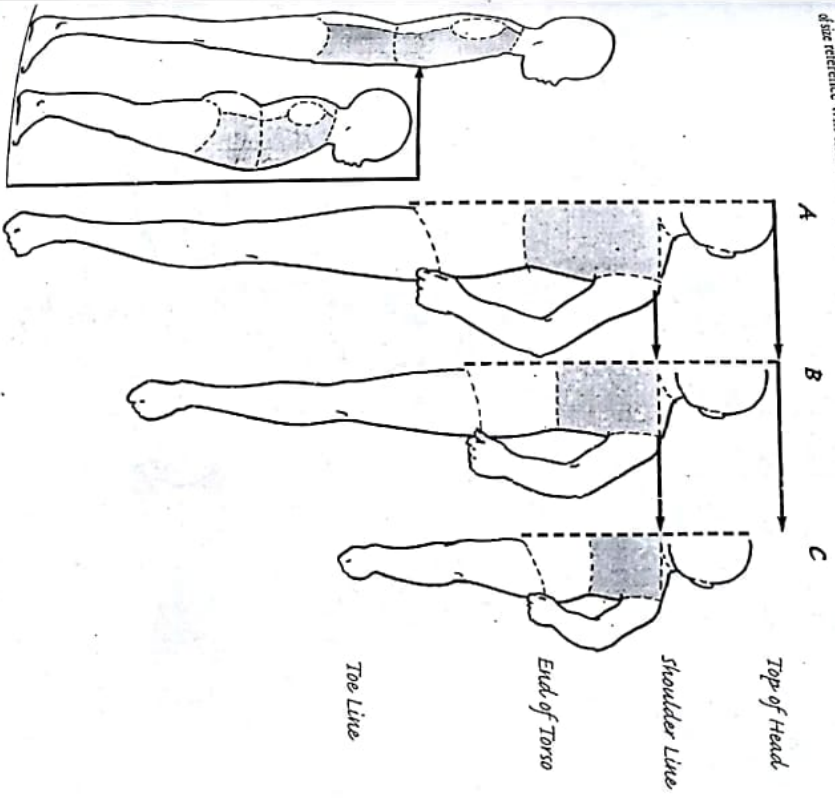
Children's Age Groups

On page 155, the different age groups are defined using basic fashion marketing terms for children's wear. However, the terms infant, toddler, child, and young contemporary (also known as preteen) are not true indicators of

height. An example of this is that a three-year-old can be as tall as a five-year-old. The terms serve the purpose of suggesting the changes between one age group and another.



Figures A, B, and C exaggerate those differences in size and height by defining the proportion. All three figures are lined up at the shoulder. After the figures are lined up, you can see that is all they have in common. The head, arms, and length of leg vary so do the waistlines and end of torso. When drawing kids of different ages, a less exaggerated method for evaluating their height is lining them up at floor level, in profile. This kind of size reference will make drawing kids easier.



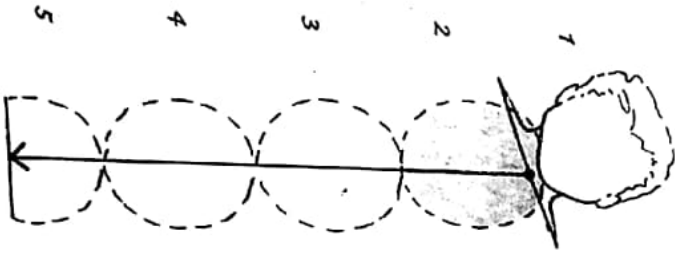
It will also help to remember children's wear sizes:

- Infants: 3 to 26 months
- Toddlers: 1T to 4T
- Young Girls/Boys: 2 to 6 single sizes
- Girls: 6X
- Preteens: 7 to 14 single sizes

Drawing Children

Toddlers

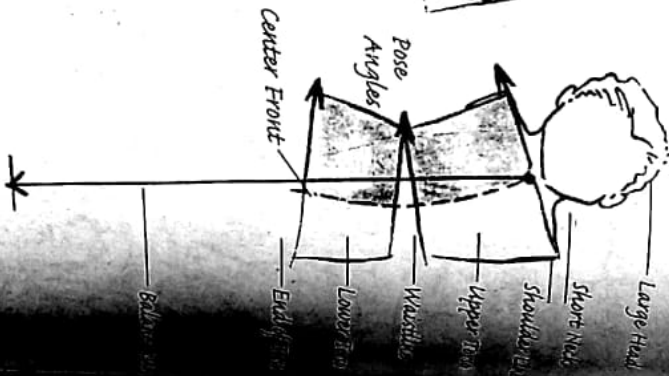
Toddlers are short and cute. They are just learning to walk so you can pose them with action angles. You can sketch them chubby or skinny as long as they aren't too tall or mature looking. Keep their heads big and their necks short.



Heads Tall:
Toddler's Height at
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 Heads Tall
Head to Toe.

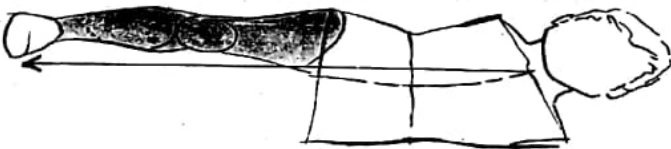


Heads Wide:
Toddler's Torso Width
at 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ Heads Wide
Across the Body

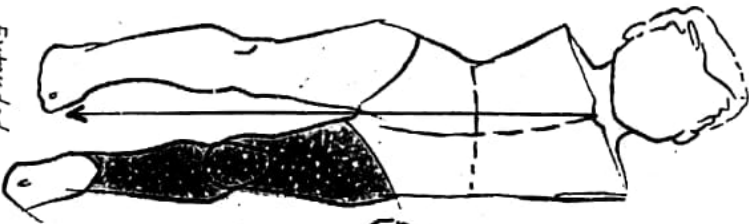


Active Posing Angles
for All Children's Poses

A toddler is a bit of a baby and a bit of a bigger child, in between age. Drawing a toddler is usually a size in between height and stance. The toddler is drawn standing, but keep the legs short. The shorter child always looks younger.



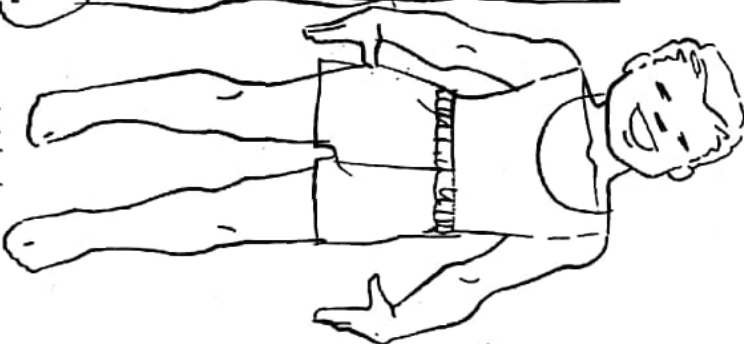
Supporting Leg
due to the
Balance Line



Extended
Leg Not
Supporting
Weight of
Pose



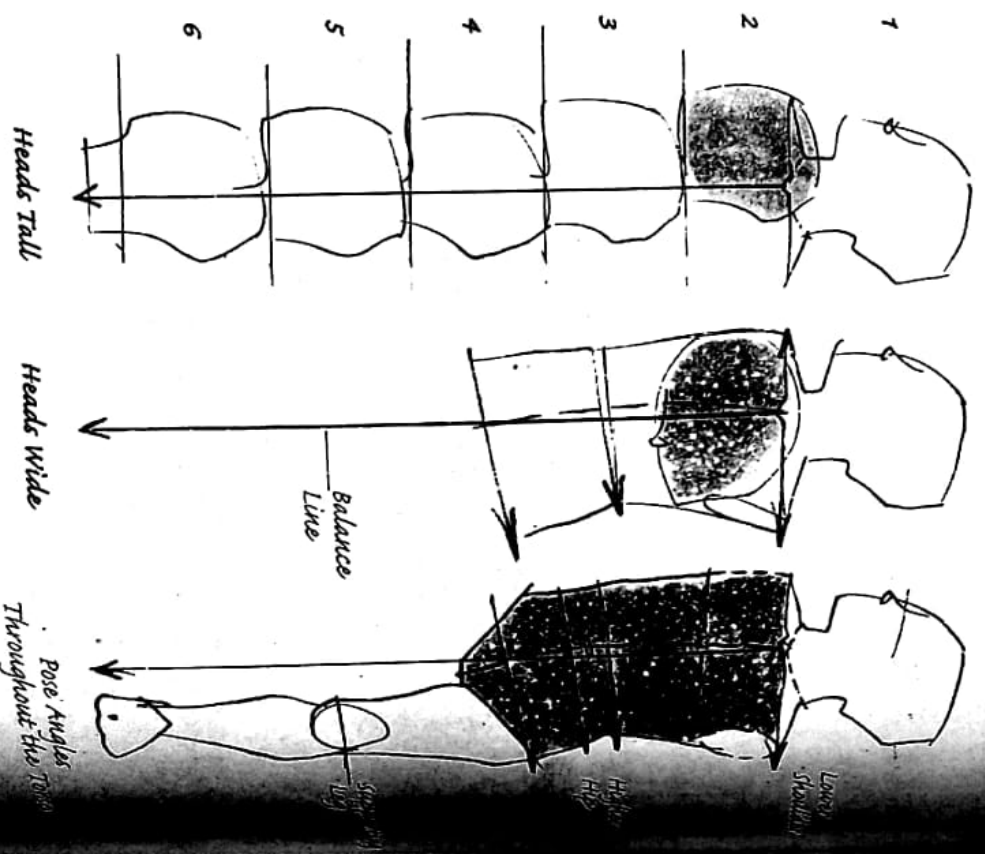
Arm Length
Equal to the
Length of the
Torso



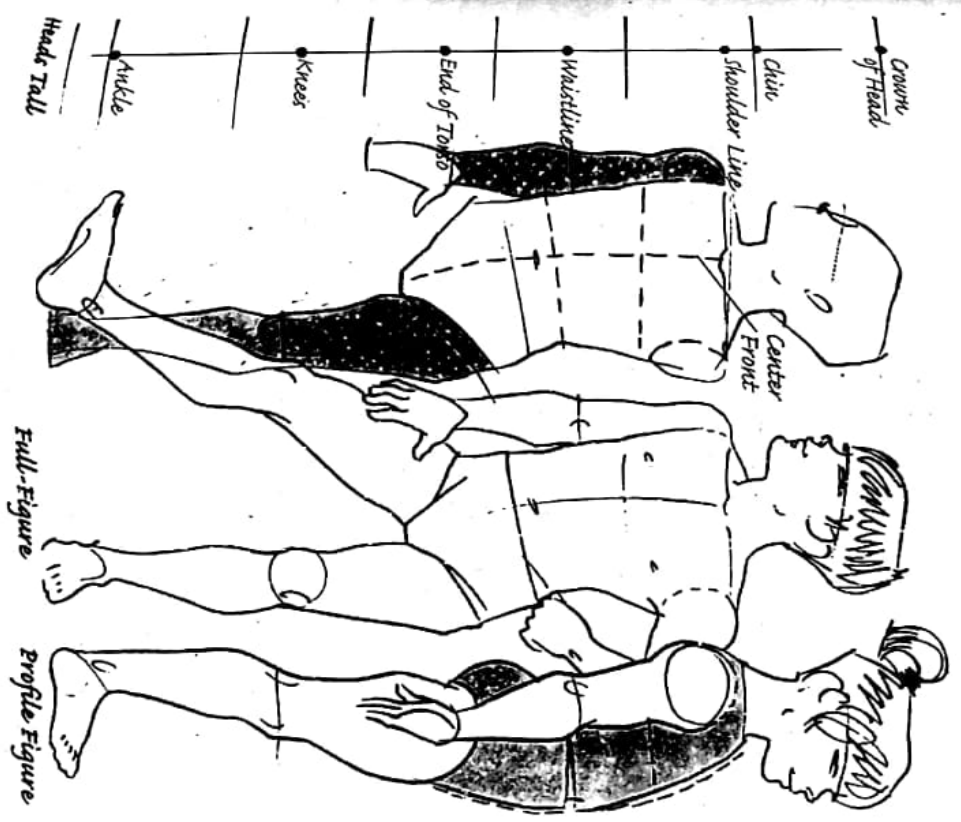
Finished Pose
with Gender
Determined
by Face and
Clothes

Child

To sketch a child make the head larger and add in more height. You can create more definition throughout the figure while preserving the childish flair. Keep the poses silly or active to capture the youthful attitude.



The figure of a child is taller than a toddler and shorter than a tween. Compare these differences in height to help you gauge. Watch the proportions within the torso. Don't let the arms or legs get too long for the body.



Drawing Children's Heads

While all of the basic principles of drawing the head have been covered in the sections on women's and men's heads, there are unique qualities about the head of a child. Beyond gender, cuteness, and style interpretations, a child's face seems to have more forehead and a more condensed area of feature placement. These two factors, plus the added sense of youth, the not-quite-fully developed eyes, nose, and mouth, make drawing a child's face a different experience for the artist.

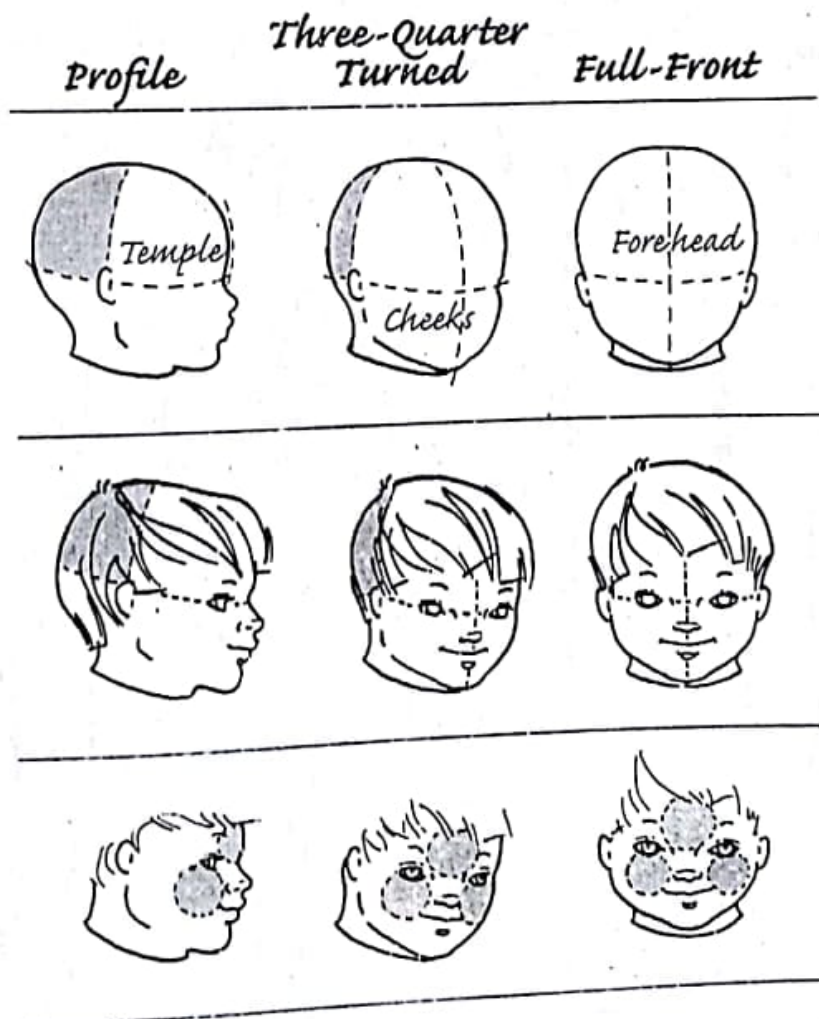
For practice, draw the three positions of a child's head (profile, three-quarter turned, and full-front) to match the same position of the figure. An interesting characteristic in sketching a

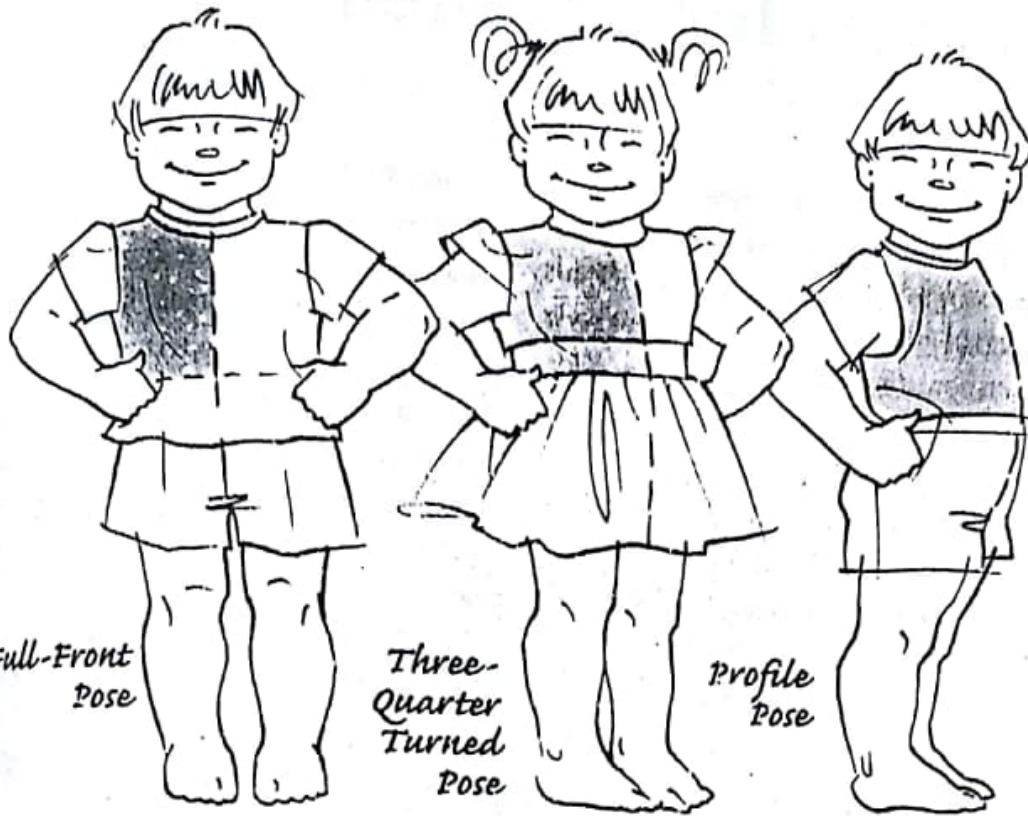
child's head is its roundness, both on the head and face. The facing page outlines the steps for drawing a child's head.

Profile For the profile head, a generous area is drawn in between the ear and the back of the skull.

Three-Quarter Turned For the three-quarter turned head, the distance between the ear and the back of the head is reduced but the area still exists.

Full-Front In the full-front position, the back of the skull is completely out of view. The ear is drawn on the outside edge of the head.





Full-Front Head



Center Focus on Features



Jawline Meets Neck



Three-Quarter Turned Head



Off-Center Focus on Features



Jawline Attaches to Ear



Profile Head



Outside Focus on Features

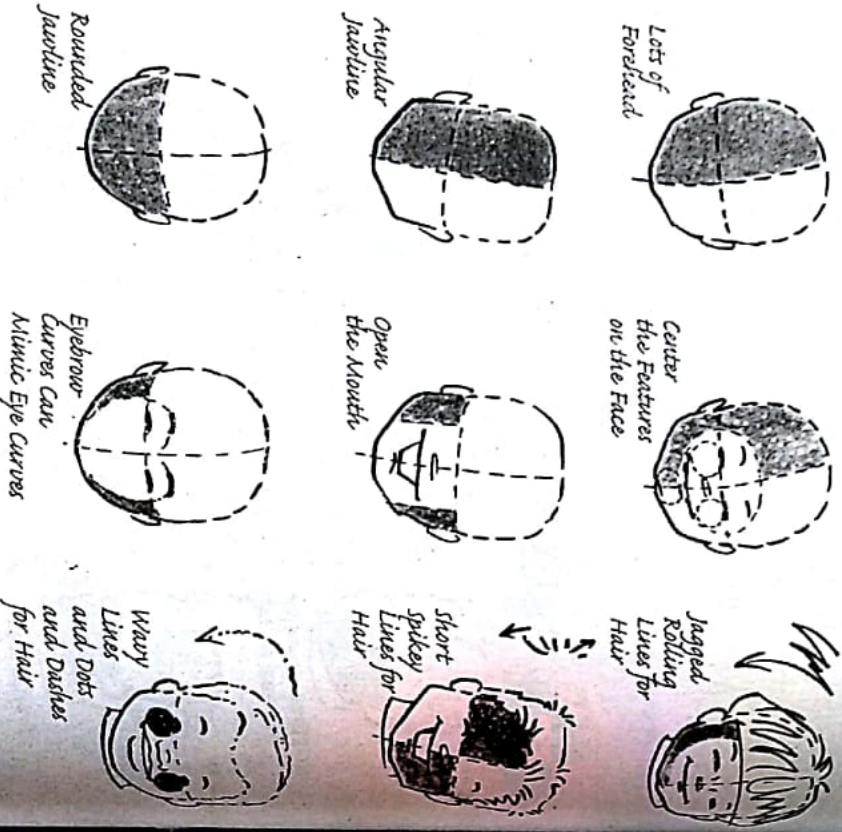


Jawline Meets Ear and Neck

Hairstyles for Children

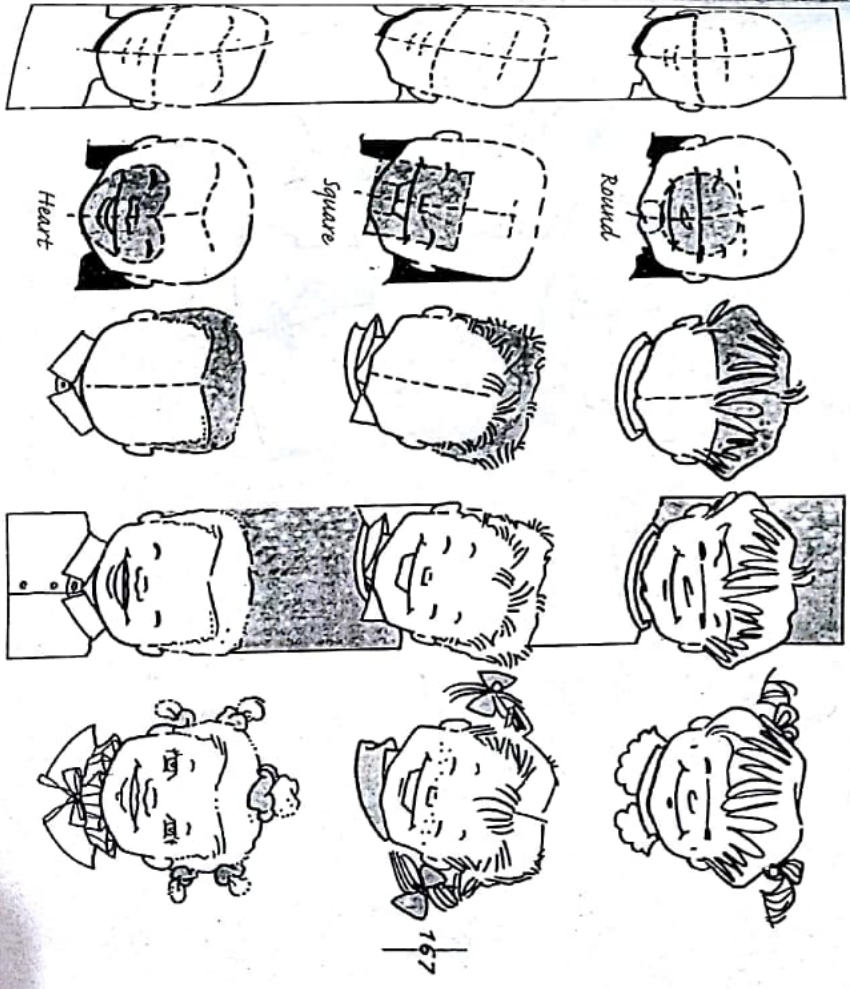
So far you have learned that drawing kids' heads is the opposite of all of that sleek, glamorous style that you pour into the adult fashion head. Kids can be chubby! Children's hairstyles are just as much fun to draw as their faces. Their faces show expressions that can range from silly to serious. While you are developing fun caricature sketches for children's wear, you can draw children's

hairstyles in the same fun, carefree manner. Remember that children's hairstyles should be drawn in the same proportion to their bodies as their heads. Even their hair can be chunky! To sketch the hair, follow the usual way of creating the face on the head. The face that you draw will tip you off to which kind of hairstyle will match the features of your drawing.



Hairstyles for kids can be easily modified to fit their boys or girls in your fashion sketching. One of the contributing factors for girls' hair is the option for accessories like barettes and bangs or scrunchie ties and ribbons. Boys' hair can look a bit more tousled and roughed up. One of the drawing techniques for hair on a rounded face is to contour the hair into bangs that roll around the head. The bangs can be sketched with a ragged line that swings around from side to side.

On a head that is drawn as more of a square, it is fun to sketch in a choppy, jagged hairline. Here the hair can be drawn with angles and ridged short lines that frame the face. For a heart-shaped face, the hairline can be drawn with a bit of a point at the middle of the head. This line can contain dots and dashes that swing past the temples and then stop by the ears.



Drawing Children