Draw a Reindeer: Antler Branching and Leg Construction

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a reindeer side view using a body 2H long and 1H tall. Add antlers with three forward tines and two upward tines per side. Draw four legs with hooves on the baseline.

Answer: A completed side-view drawing with a 2H by 1H body, branched antlers, and four legs touching the baseline.

Reason: The body proportion guide keeps the shape consistent, and the antler and leg steps ensure clear branching and joint structure.

Check: Measure body length against your H unit, count tine starting points, and confirm every hoof touches the baseline.

Task 2

Draw only the antlers from a front view. Use a main beam on each side with two forward tines and two upward tines. Leave gaps between all branches.

Answer: Two mirrored main beams with four distinct tines each and visible gaps.

Reason: Front-view antlers test branching clarity without body distractions.

Check: Trace each tine to its starting point on the beam and check that no two start from the same spot.

Task 3

Draw a back leg with an upper segment, lower segment, hock joint, and hoof. Mark the hock about one-quarter of the leg length above the baseline.

Answer: A back leg with a clear hock joint and a hoof on the baseline.

Reason: The hock position is the main structural feature of the back leg.

Check: Measure the hock height against total leg length and confirm the hoof meets the baseline.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Draw a full reindeer with a body 2H long. Use three forward tines per antler and offset the far legs slightly. Check that all hooves reach the baseline.

Answer: A full reindeer with branched antlers, offset far legs, and all hooves on the baseline.

Reason: This combines proportion, branching, and leg depth in one drawing.

Check: Use the rubric: body length, tine spacing, joint clarity, and baseline contact.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Body length is about two head-lengths and height about one head-length at the shoulder.
- [ ] Antlers have a main beam with at least three distinct tines per side, spaced with visible gaps.
- [ ] Legs show upper and lower segments with elbow, knee, and hock points.
- [ ] All visible hooves meet the ground baseline.
- [ ] Valid alternatives are accepted: different tine counts, loose antler mirroring, and varied leg angles.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?