Knee-Tuck Pose Drawing: Joint Landmarks and Limb Angles

Ordinary topic reference / separately checked pixels



Knee-Tuck Pose Drawing: Joint Landmarks and Limb Angles

Original worked example / unchanged complete key

Prompt: Draw a knee-tuck pose on a page with a vertical midline and horizontal baseline. Use a hypothetical unit of 3 cm per head-height. Place the tucked hip cross 9 cm above the baseline and the tucked knee cross 6 cm above the baseline, 4 cm to the left of the midline. Place the tucked ankle cross 3 cm above the baseline, 2 cm to the left of the midline. Mark the supporting hip cross 9 cm above the baseline, 3 cm to the right of the midline; supporting knee cross 5 cm above the baseline, 4 cm to the right; supporting ankle cross 1 cm above the baseline, 5 cm to the right. Draw joint lines and label the knee angle as sharp or medium.

Answer: The tucked leg forms a triangle: hip to knee is a short line down and left, knee to ankle is a shorter line down and right. The knee cross sits off the hip-to-ankle guide, so the tuck is visible. The supporting leg is longer and straighter, with its ankle below the hip. A faint weight line from the shoulder area falls between the two ankle crosses. The knee angle can be labeled sharp if the bend is tight, or medium if wider; either is valid if the knee cross remains off the guide line.