Naomiki Sato's
Origami Roses

CREATE LIFELIKE ROSES AND OTHER BLOSSOMS

TUTTLE

Make unbelievably lifelike paper flowers with no cutting—only folding! Adult paper crafters will love the projects in this book, which include:

- Simple Square Rose
- Pentagon Rosebud
- Old Rose "Rosette"
- Cherry Blossom
- Bougainvillea

and much, much more, from tips on basic tools and materials to inspirational photographs with decoration ideas for your home.

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Level of Difficulty

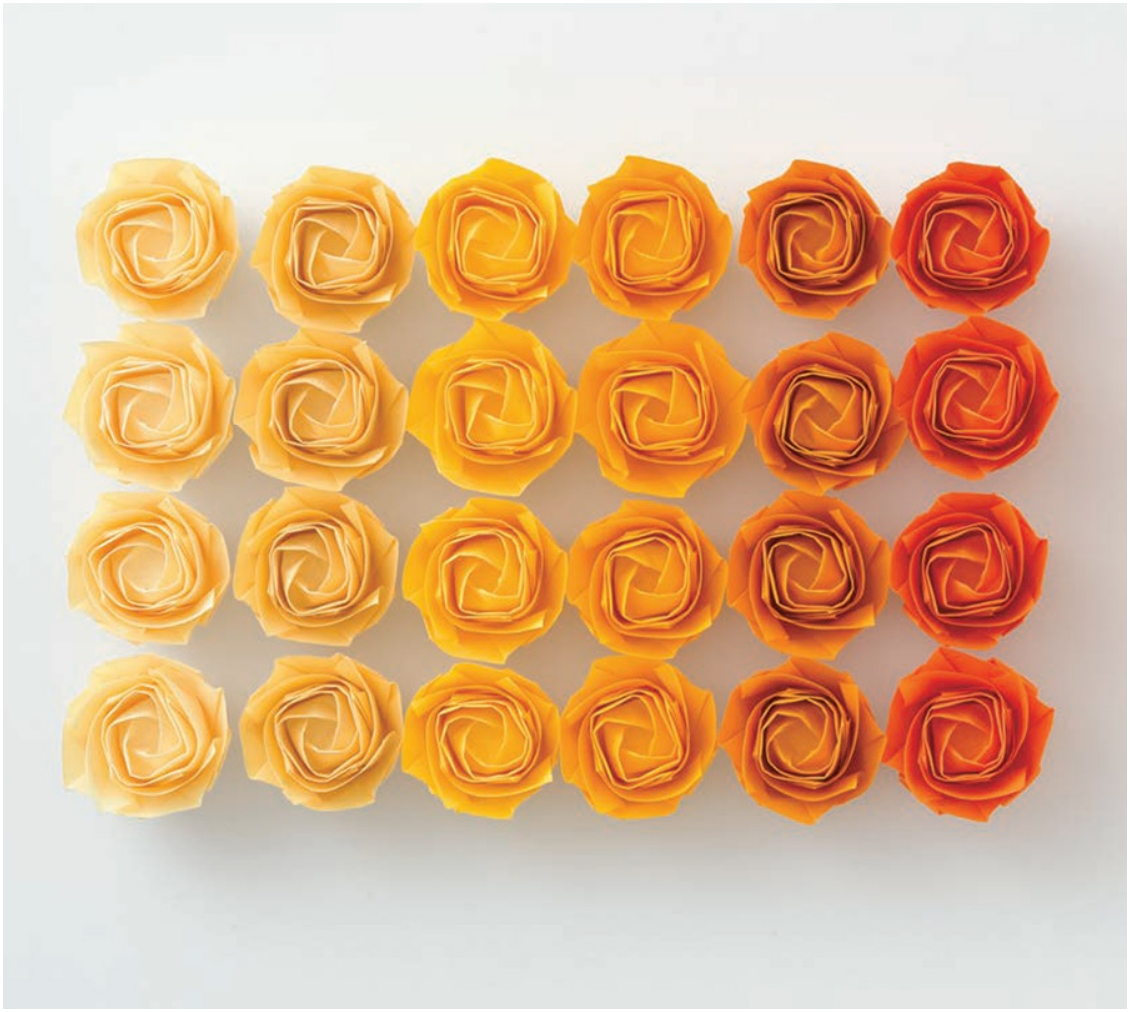
Stars indicate the level of difficulty: the more stars, the more difficult. Especially for roses, I recommend beginning with easy ones and working up to harder ones. Please have a look at “Tips on How to Fold Neatly” on page 70 before starting a project.

ROSES MADE FROM A SQUARE

a Simple Square Rose

This rose is a simplified version of one made from a pentagon. Beginners may wish to start with a piece of paper larger than 8” (20 cm) square, as this is easier to work with than a smaller piece.

To make the Simple Square Rose, see page 24.



ROSES MADE FROM A SQUARE

b Square Rose

Adding an inside reverse fold to the Simple Square Rose creates extra volume. Here, the calyx is made from a square version of the Calyx D on page 66.

To make the Square Rose, see page 31; to make the basic calyx, see Calyx A on page 37.

c Square Rosebud

This is a square version of the Pentagon Rosebud on the page 8. This flower is clean, easy and satisfying to fold. The calyx is longer than on other roses.

To make the Square Rosebud, see page 40; to make the calyx, see Calyx B on page 44.

ROSES MADE FROM A PENTAGON

d Pentagon Rosebud

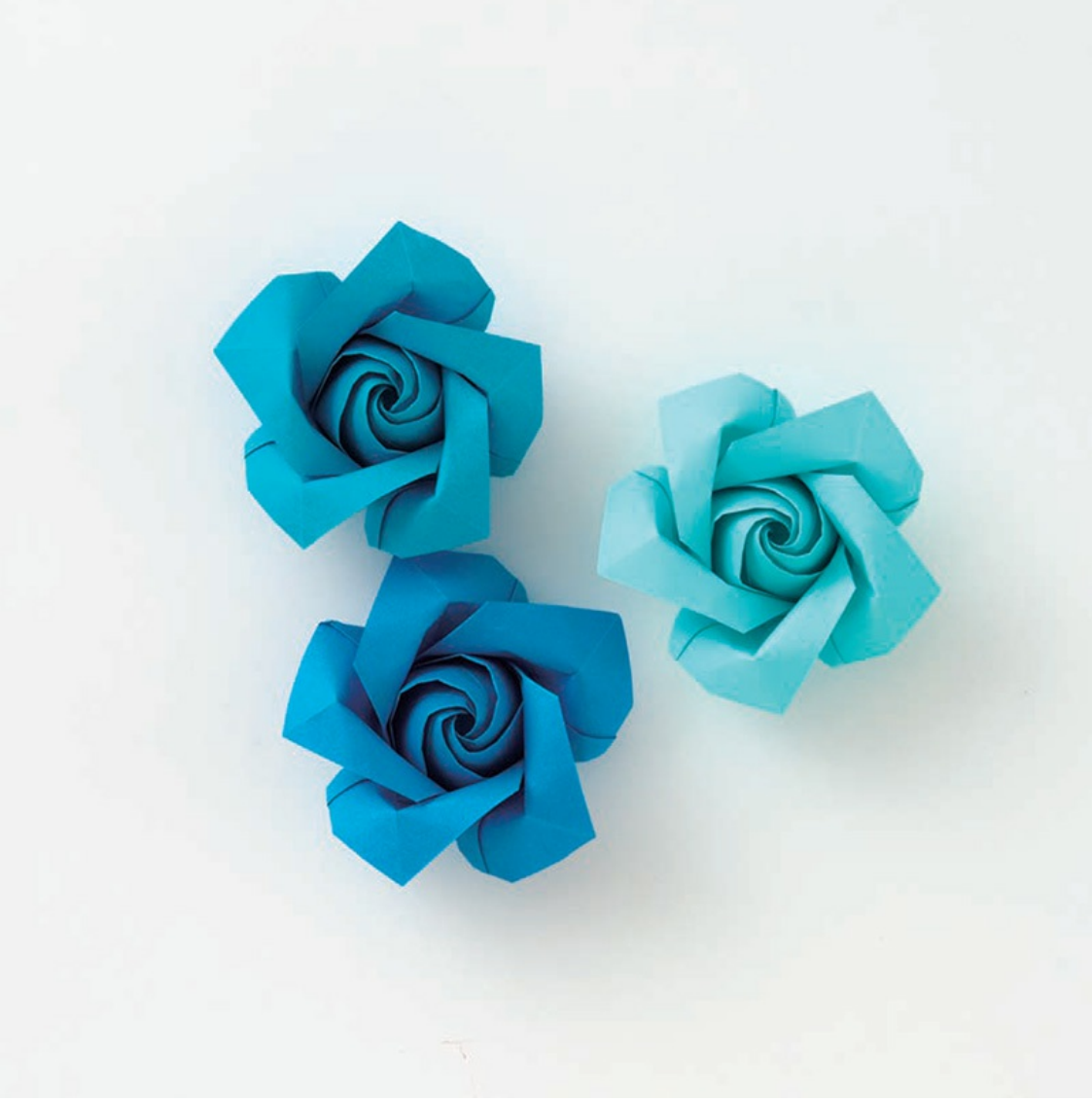
These designs capture the moment when the rosebud starts to unfurl. For more photogenic results, add the rosebud calyx.

To make the Pentagon Rosebud, see page 47; to make the calyx, see Calyx C on page 53.

e Blooming Rose

This design is similar to the Pentagon Rosebud on page 8, but is made more spectacular by folding back the outer petals.

To make the Blooming Rose, see page 50.



f Rose with Pointed Petals

This is the most stunning rose I have ever made! This design uses a larger piece of paper for maximum impact. Leaves and thorns add to the realistic effect.

To make the Rose with Pointed Petals, see page 57; for the calyx, see Calyx D on page 66; for the thorns, see page 68; for the leaves, see page 82.

g Old Rose “Rosette”

This design, with petals that curl inward, was inspired by the roses at a friend’s house. The short calyx used here can be used for other roses.

To make the Old Rose “Rosette,” see page 71; for the calyx see Calyx D on page 66; for the leaves, see page 82.

OTHER FLOWERS

h Bellflower

This charming 3-D design expresses the natural fullness of the flower. The front side of the paper faces outward on both sides of the flower, with the reverse side showing in the center.

To make the Bellflower, see page 86; for the buds, see page 88; for the leaves, see page 82.

Cherry Blossom

My intention was to make a blossom with petals that scatter, but once the flower is assembled, it’s hard to make the petals fall off. This bloom uses an easy-to-make calyx, with shallow folds.

To make the Cherry Blossom petals, see page 91; for the calyx, see Calyx F on page 94.

j Frangipani

These flowers, which originate in Central America, have a heady scent. The curled petals look complex, but actually have a simple structure. The yellow color is painted on.

To make Frangipani, see page 96.

k Bougainvillea

Called “paper flower” in Cambodia. The leaves are curved slightly to make them look more realistic.

To make Bougainvillea, see page 99; for the leaves see page 102.

DECORATING IDEAS

I Coffee-dyed Roses

To get this color, I dyed white washi paper with coffee; soak the paper longer for a deeper hue. This arrangement, using different types of roses, is nice when you want a natural table setting perfumed with the aroma of coffee.

m Rosebud with Calyx

Here I used washi paper again. I enhanced the basic Pentagon Rosebud design on page 8 with wider petals and the addition of calyxes.

n Flower Jewelry

I made small versions of these flowers, using Tant origami paper for the frangipani and washi paper for the rose, and attached them to the metal earrings and the ring with a glue gun. You can add something sparkly to the center of the frangipani earrings as an accent.

o Cherry Blossom Display

For a modern-art feel, combine cherry blossom-patterned washi paper for the petals with black washi paper for the pistils and stamens. Don’t be afraid to experiment with unconventional colors—you might create a masterpiece!

p Scattered Rose Display

These soft colors were created using irregularly dyed washi paper. A scattered arrangement of roses in different sizes and colors is perfect for a celebratory occasion.

Materials and Tools

These flowers and their parts are folded from paper. Beginners can start with large sheets, around 10”–14” (25–35 cm) square. Once you’ve mastered folding techniques, use fancy paper with color on both sides, or washi. The heavier the paper, the thicker it is; use the basis weight (gsm) and the ream weight (kg) to judge thickness. Duodecimo ream weight is 70 kg and the basis weight is 81.4 gsm. Essential tools are a knife, a cutting mat and a ruler. The other tools are useful for adding small details that will make your finished flower look more realistic.

a) **Tant** This paper is available in many colors and thicknesses. Duodecimo with a ream weight of 70 kg is the easiest to fold.
b) **Vivaldi** Produced by the French company Canson, this paper has vibrant colors and a balance of thickness and softness that make it ideal for roses. The basis weight is 120 gsm.
c) **Crapo Marble** This Japanese paper has pretty, marble-like patterns. It is usually sold in A4 size, so it’s useful for making origami from paper smaller than 8” (20 cm) square. The basis weight is 85.2 gsm. If you can’t find Crapo Marble, use any marbled paper of the same basis weight.
d) **Origami paper** Paper with color on one side is perfect for practice! Paper with color on both sides is easier to fold.
e) **Washi** This Japanese paper is thin but strong, with a unique texture.
f) **Floral wire** The higher the gauge number, the thinner the wire will be. For stems, use #18 or lower; for leaves, use #22. When grouping three leaves together, use #26.
g) **Floral tape** As the adhesive is on the inside, first arrange the

items loosely, then pull them into the correct position.

h) **Cutting mat** This is essential when cutting. I recommend a gridded mat.

i) **Ruler** A steel-edged or aluminium ruler is best, as it can also be used to cut paper.

j) **Cutting knife** A knife with a blade angled at less than 30 degrees allows for a more accurate cut than the generic 45-degree blade.

k) **Tweezers** These are useful for manipulating small parts.

l) **Bone folder** This tool is good for folding stiff paper or for when the folds are thick and heavy.

m) **Round chopstick** A chopstick with a narrow tip and a round shaft is useful for curling petals.

n) **Bamboo skewer** Also useful for curling petals.

o) **Awl** This is used to pierce holes so that wire can pass through.

p) **Pliers** These make it easy to bend wire.

q) **Nippers** Good for cutting wire.

r) **Paper glue** Used to glue folded parts into place. Choose a glue that is suitable for paper crafting.

s) **Glue gun** Convenient for affixing a finished origami piece onto a non-paper item.

• Instructions and Symbols

Crease line indicating folds you already made

Valley fold

Mountain fold

Hidden or imaginary line

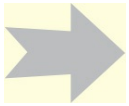
Fold forward

Fold backward

Make a crease; fold and unfold

Spread apart, or open out.

Press, flatten

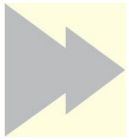


Open

Turn the model over

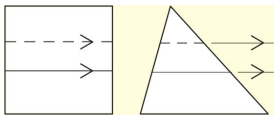
Rotate the model

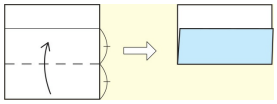
Enlarge the pattern



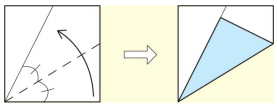
Shrink the pattern

Indicates that the marked parts are parallel

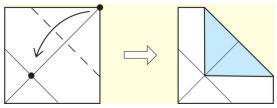




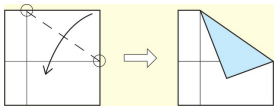
Fold in half



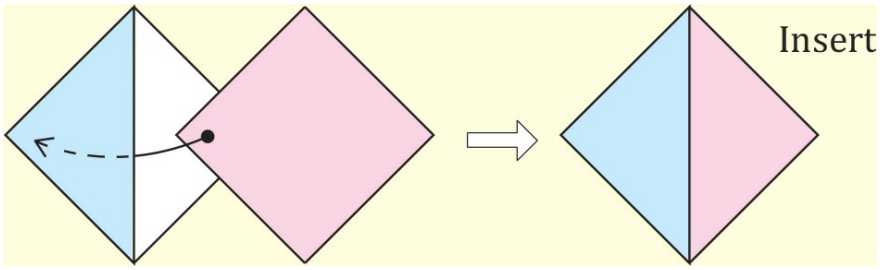
Bisect the angle and fold

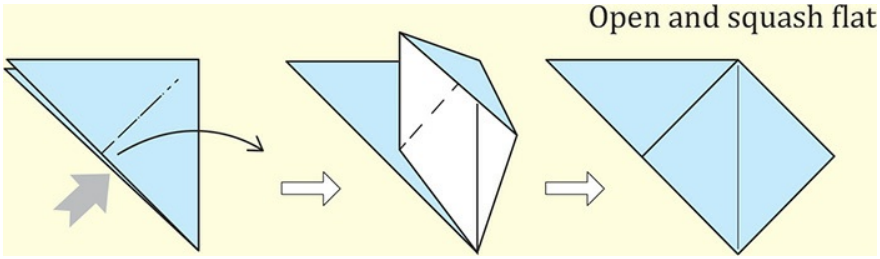


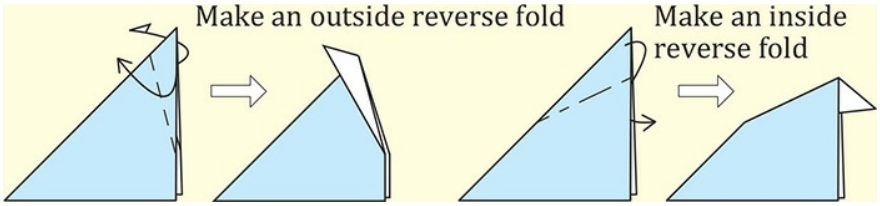
Fold by matching the points

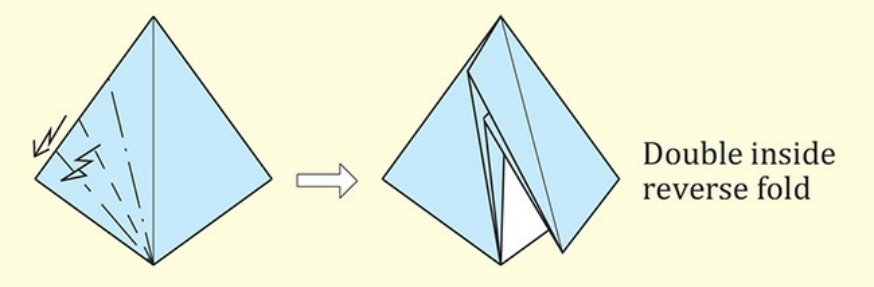


Fold along the line made by connecting the points





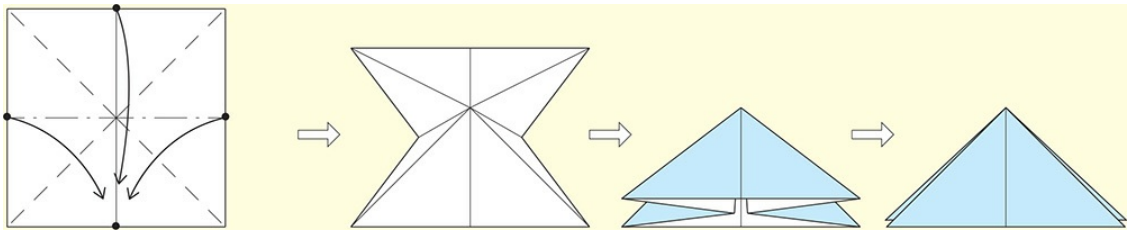




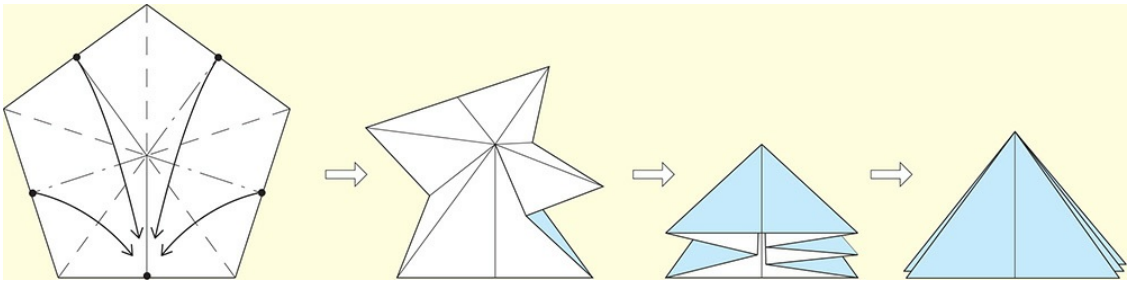
* Color indicates the front side of the paper, white indicates the reverse side.

• **Folding Techniques**

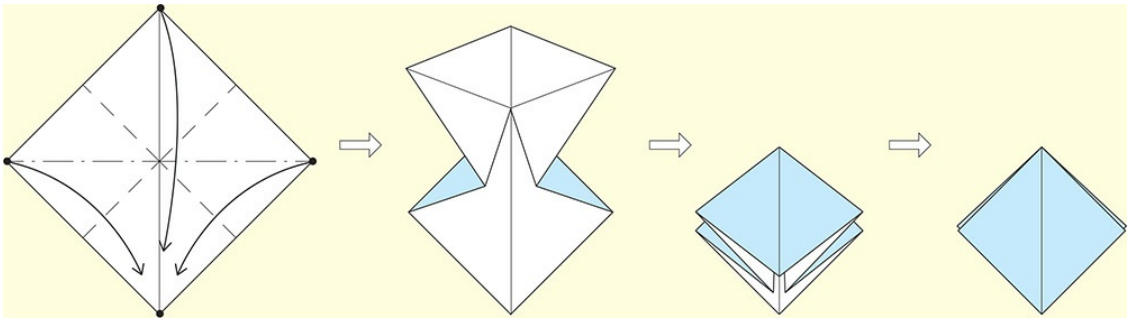
Balloon Base



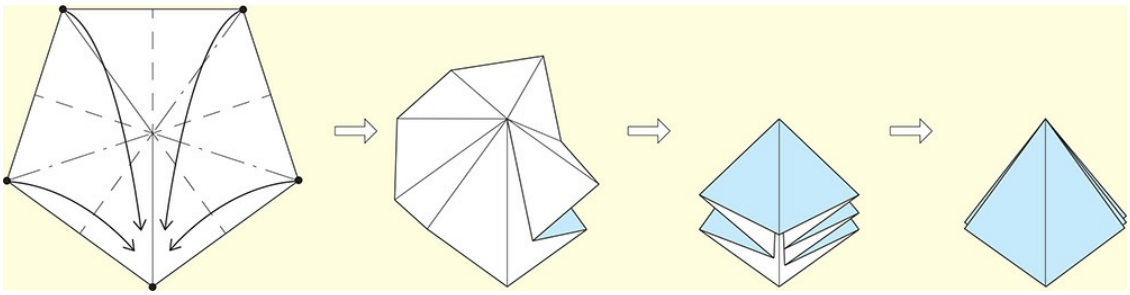
Pentagonal Balloon Base (pentagonal version of the Balloon Base)



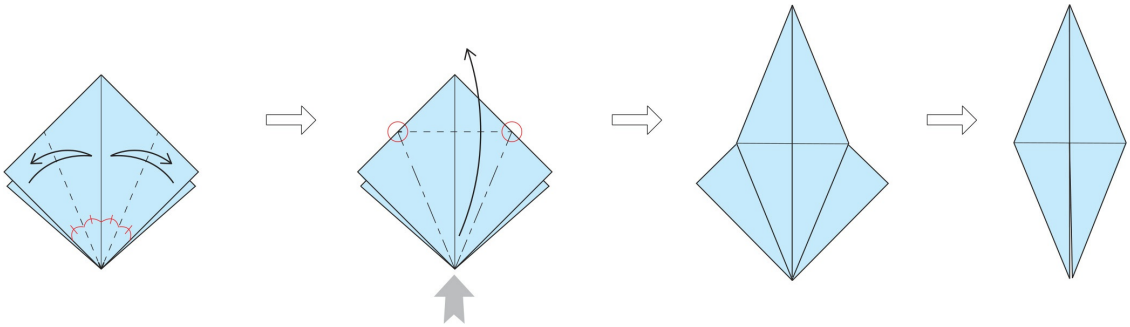
Square Base



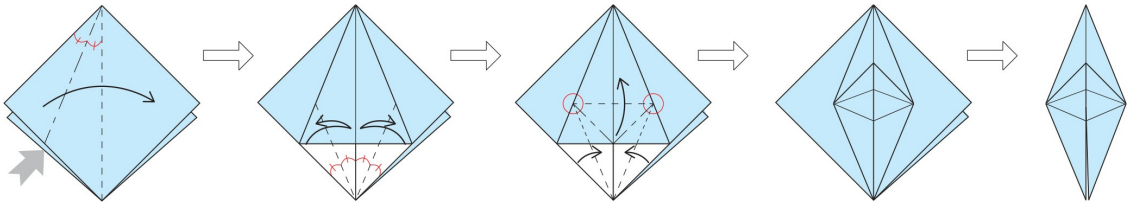
Pentagonal Base (pentagonal version of the Square Base)



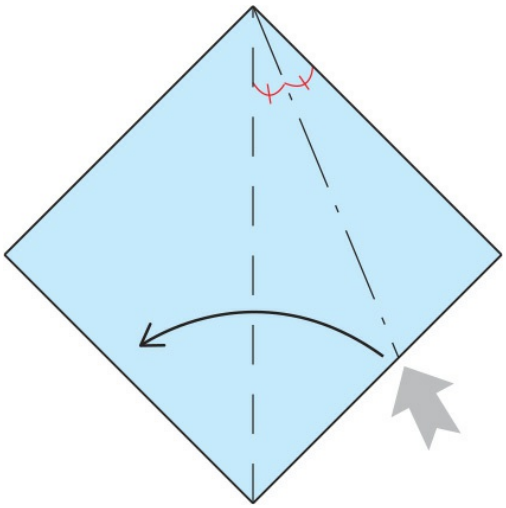
Crane Base (start with Square Base, facing page)



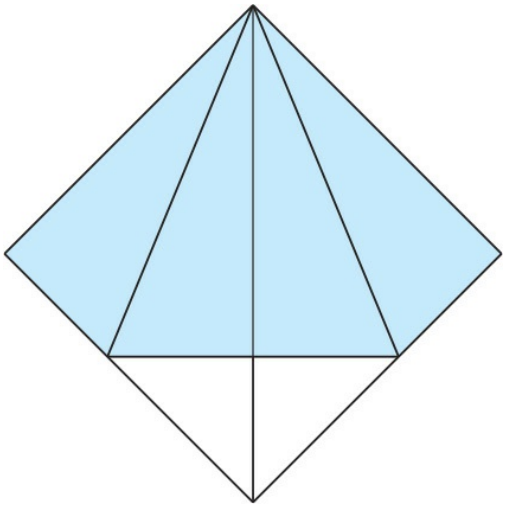
Frog Base (start with Square Base, facing page)



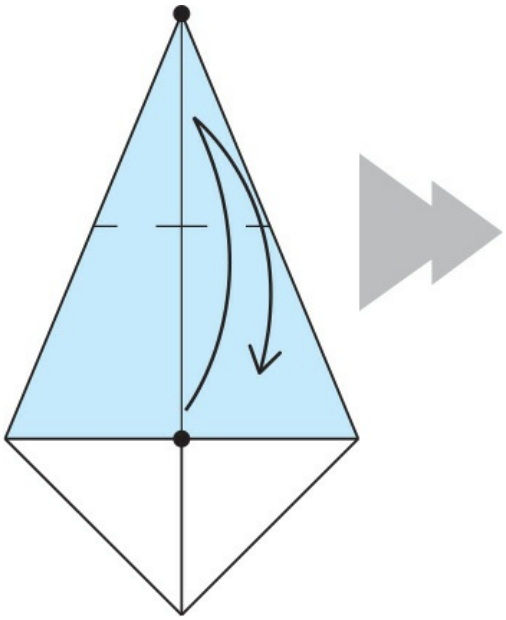
Sink Fold (square, 8-pleat example)



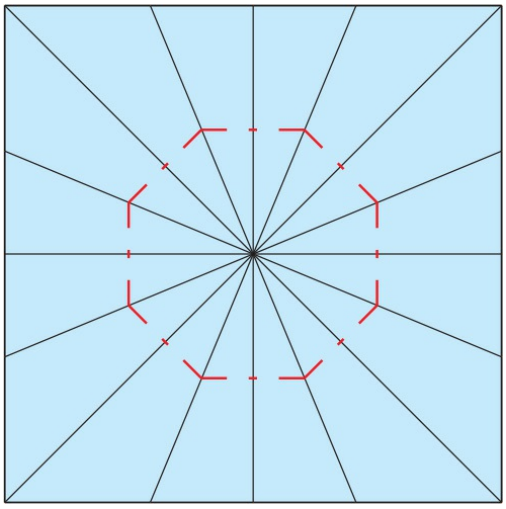
1 Start with the Square Base (facing page). Open out a flap and squash it flat.



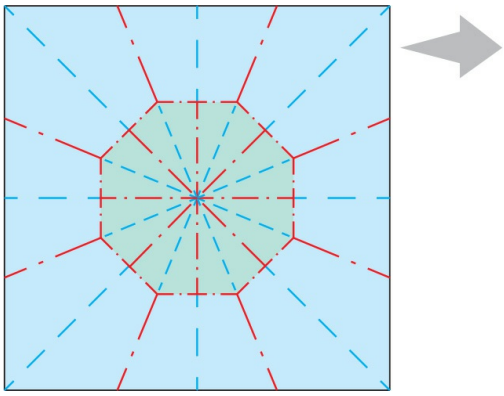
2 Repeat for the remaining flaps.



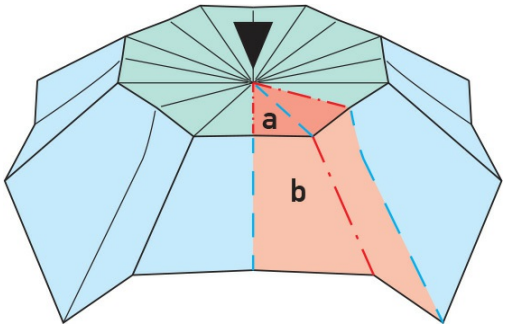
3 Crease heavily where you want the sink fold. Open out the paper completely.



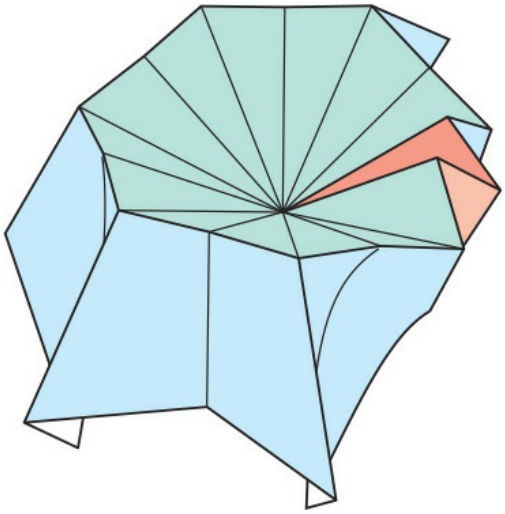
4 Reinforce the center octagon by pinching with mountain folds.



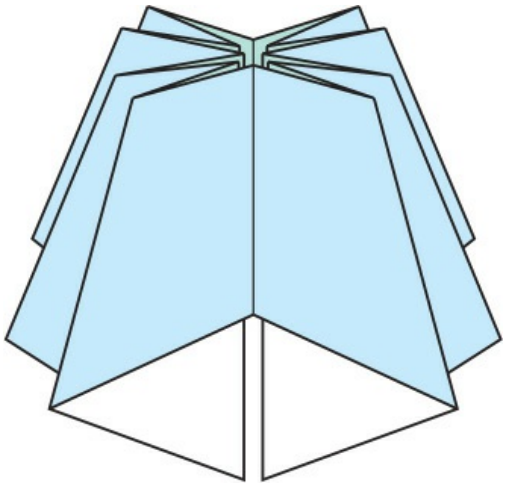
5 Start to re-form the outer pleats, but avoid creasing the center octagon.



6 Make an indentation in the middle and fold while pinching parts **a** and **b**.



7 Once one pleat is folded, repeat until all pleats are folded

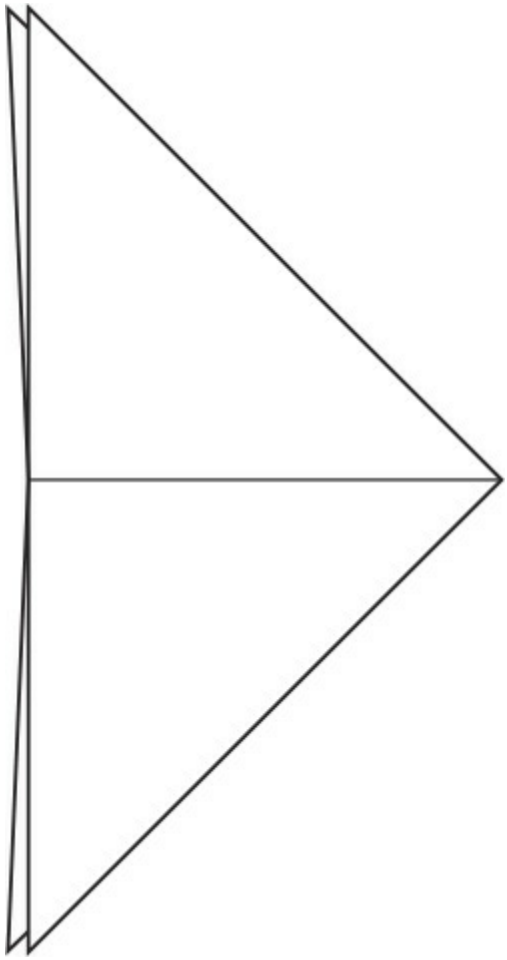


3 The Sink Fold is complete!

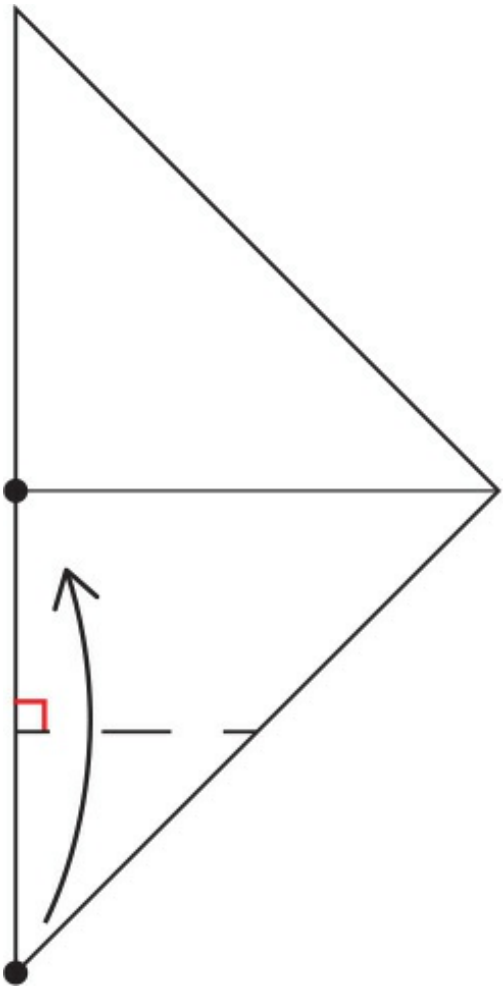
Simple Square Rose (photograph on pages 4–5)

- Paper size: 7" (17.5 cm) square
- Paper used in photograph on pages 4–5: Tant
- Tips for folding: Make creases following steps **1–36** and use the prepared creases in steps **37–60** to shape the flower.

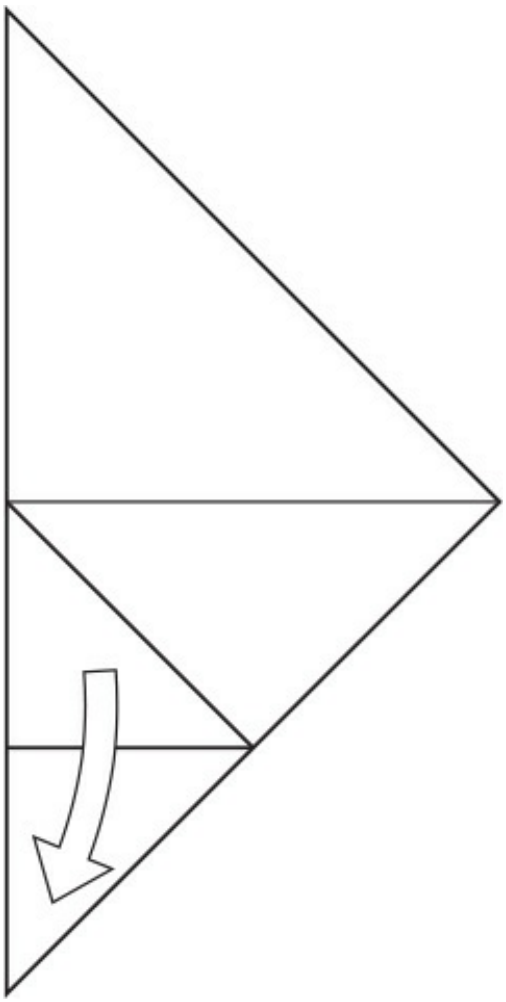
* If you would like to add a calyx, use a 4" (10.5 cm) square sheet of paper and follow the instructions on page 37. The flower-to-calyx ratio is 5:3.



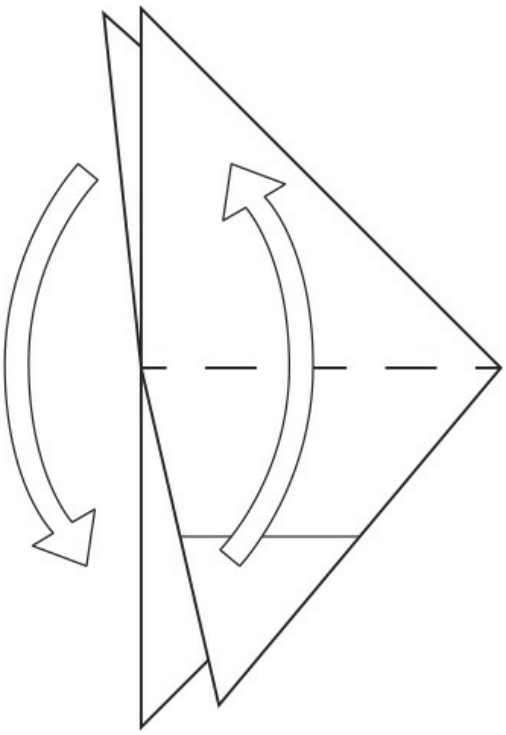
1 Make a Balloon Base (page 22) with the white side (reverse side) of the paper facing outward.



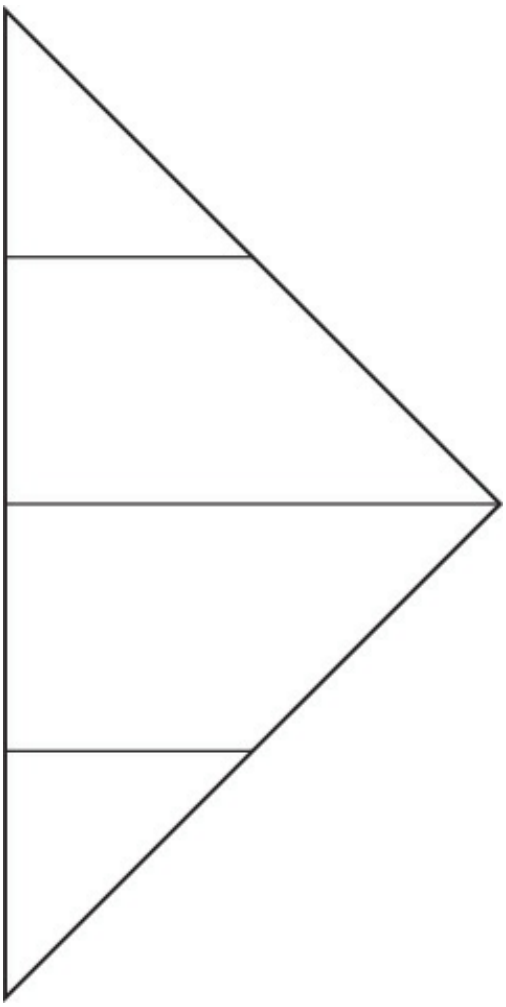
2 Fold up the corner of the top flap to the center.



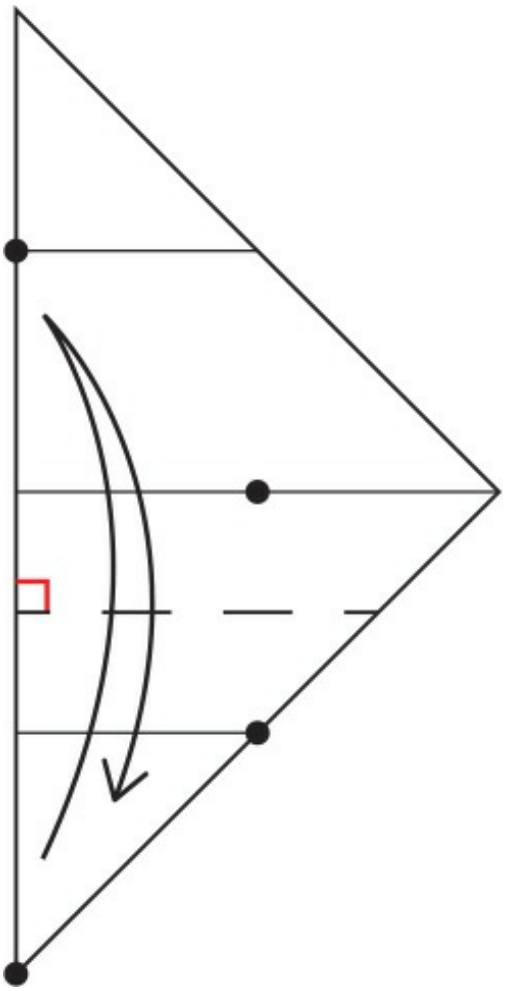
3 Unfold the last step.



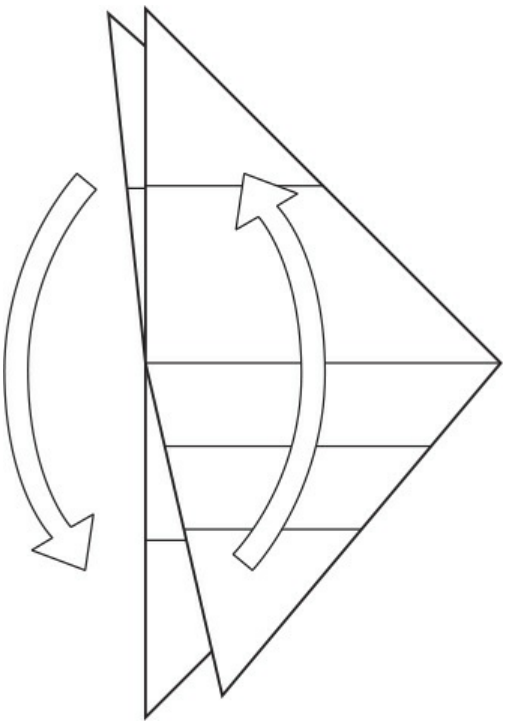
4 Swing that flap up and bring the rear flap down.



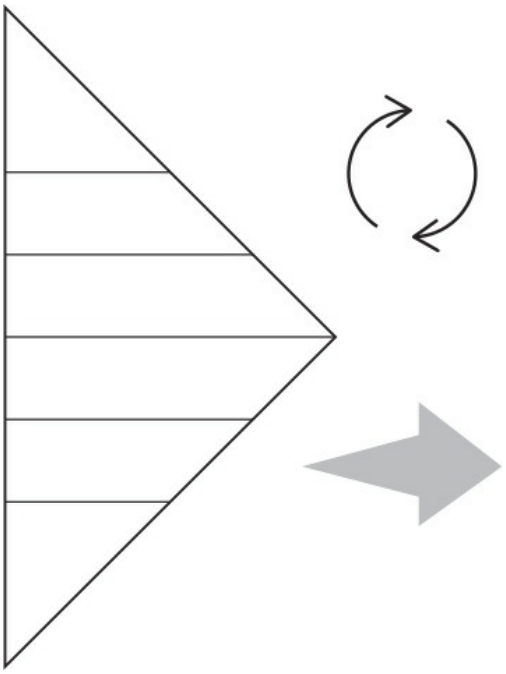
5 Repeat steps **2–4** on the remaining flaps.



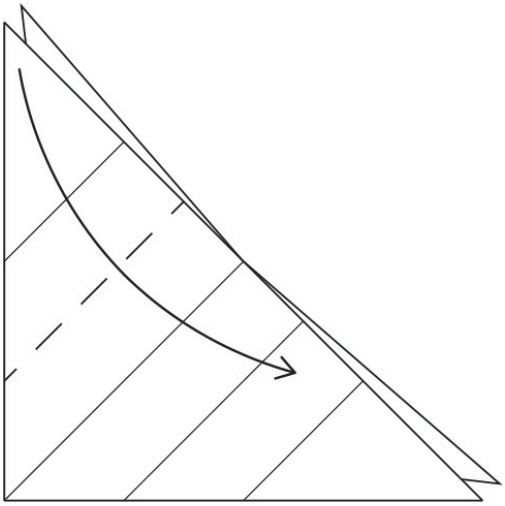
6 Make a crease across the center of the middle part of the flap.



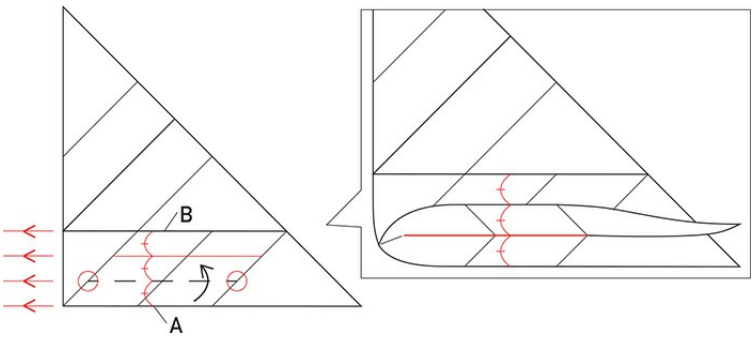
7 Swing that flap up and bring the rear flap down.



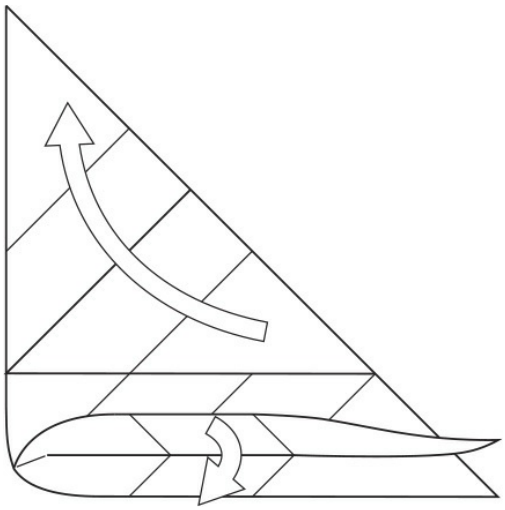
8 Repeat steps 6–7 on the remaining flaps. Rotate the model.



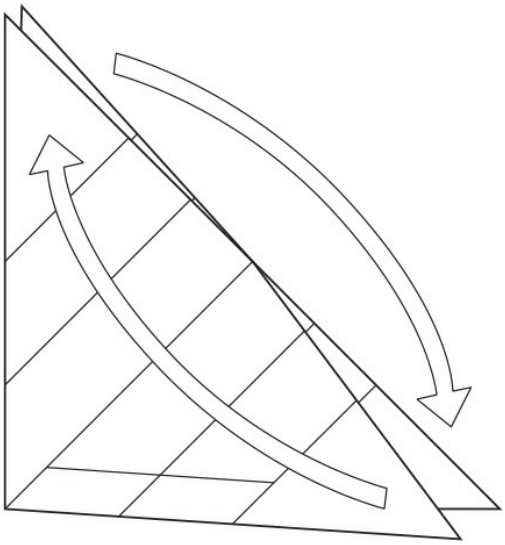
9 Valley-fold the top flap along the existing crease.



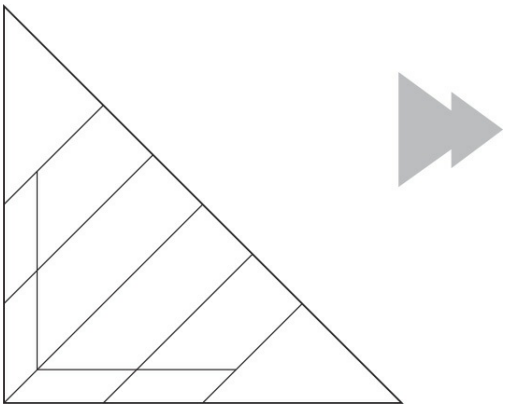
10 Valley-fold the bottom edge up at one-third of the width between edges **A** and **B**. Fold only the indicated middle area.



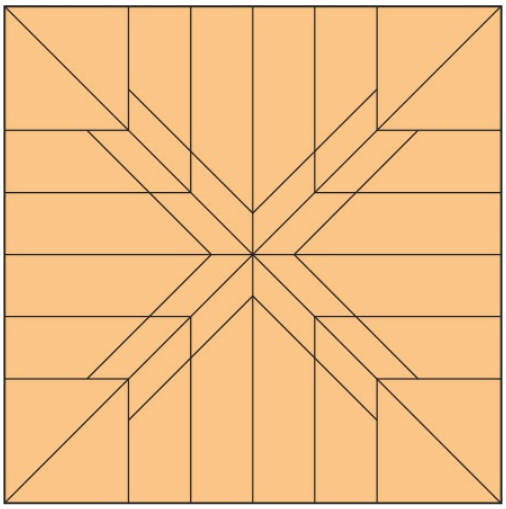
.1 Unfold the folds you made in steps **9**–**10**.



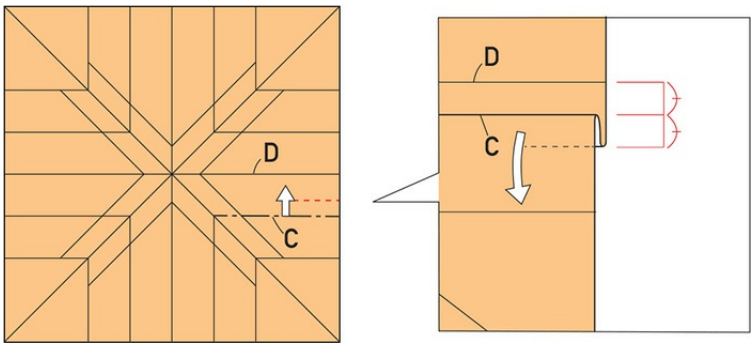
.2 Swing that flap up and bring the rear flap down.



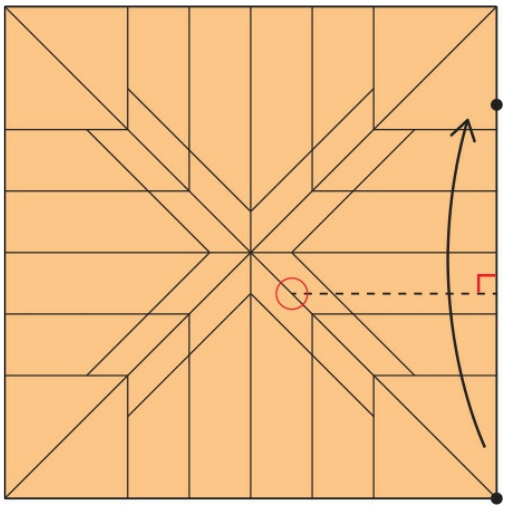
.3 Repeat steps **9**–**12** on the remaining flaps.



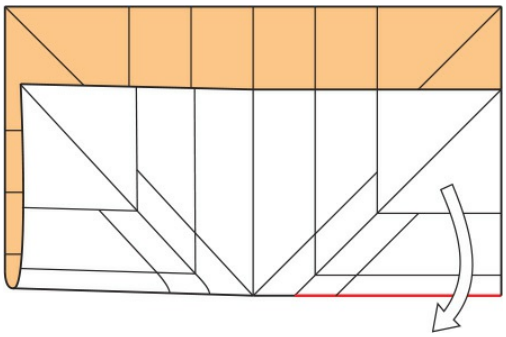
4 Open up the paper with the front side facing you.



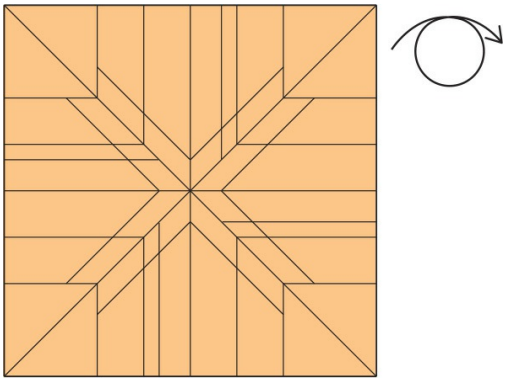
5 Pinch line **C** as shown in the diagram and fold it toward line **D** along the one-third mark. Unfold the crease.



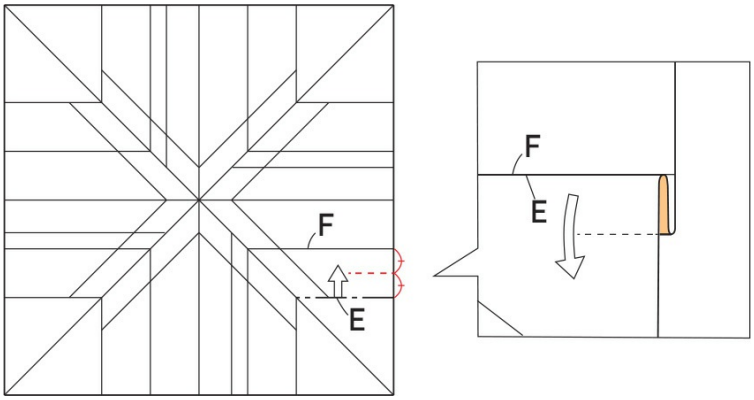
16. Extend the previous valley fold so it reaches the diagonal crease.



17. Unfold the crease you made in step **16**. (Note: This fold line is called the “spiral line.”)

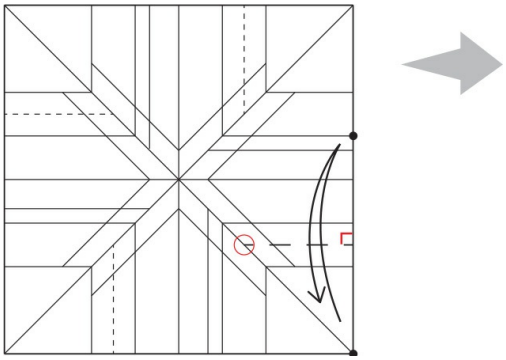


18. Repeat steps 15–17 on the remaining three sections. Turn over.

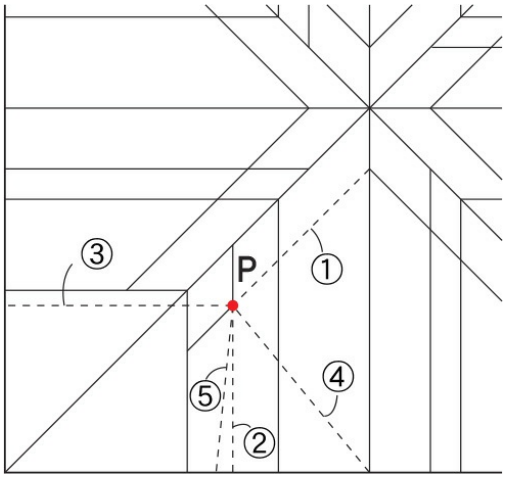


19. Pinch line **E** as shown in the diagram and pleat it to lie along

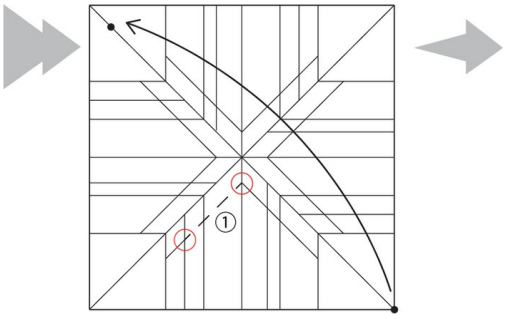
line **F.** Unfold the pleat.



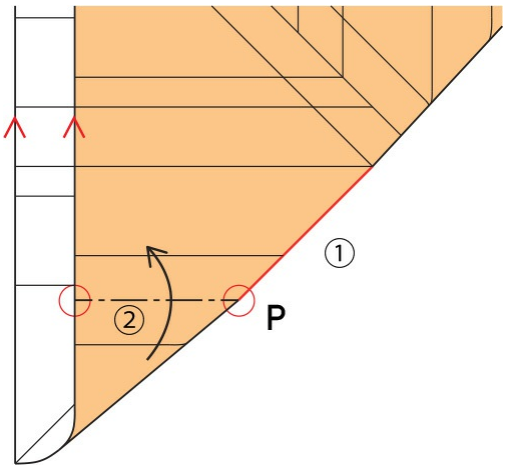
20 Extend the valley fold to reach the diagonal and then unfold. Repeat steps 19–20 on the remaining three sections.



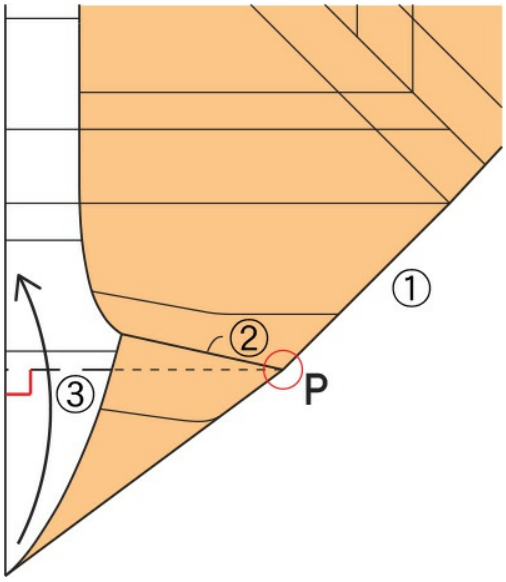
NOTE Lines ① – ⑤ will be folded in steps **21**–**27**. You do not need to fold them yet.



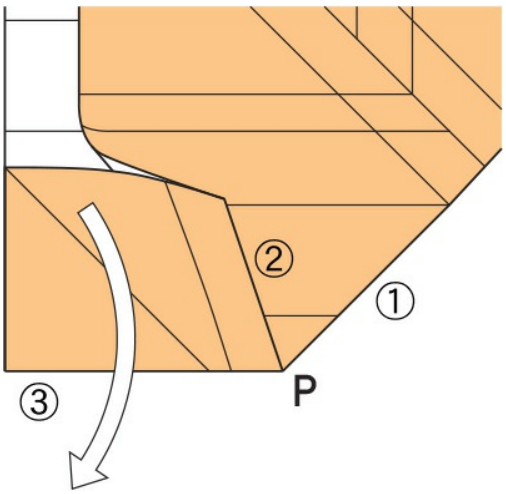
21 First, make a valley fold along line ①.



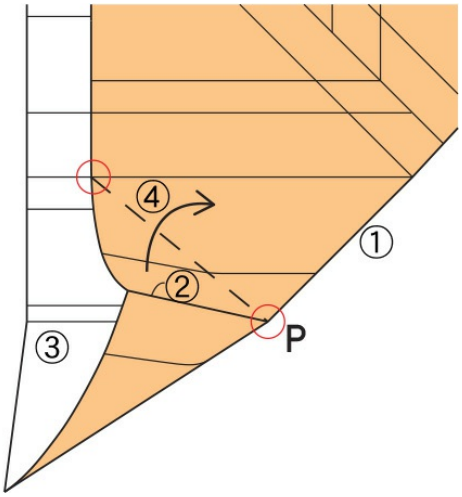
2 The sides of paper should line up in parallel. Be careful to maintain this position. Next, make a mountain fold on line ②, and make sure you have the point P between line ② and line ①.



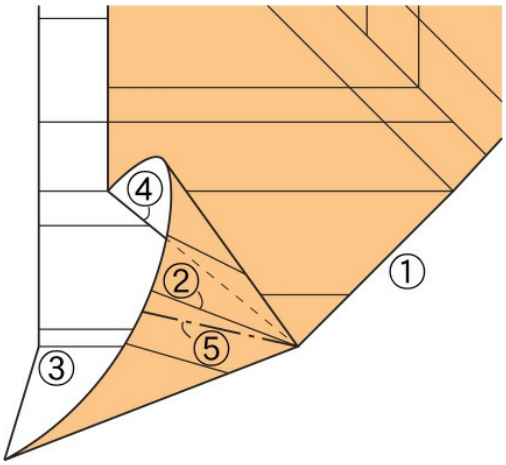
3 Starting from point **P**, make a vallley fold on the bottom layer.



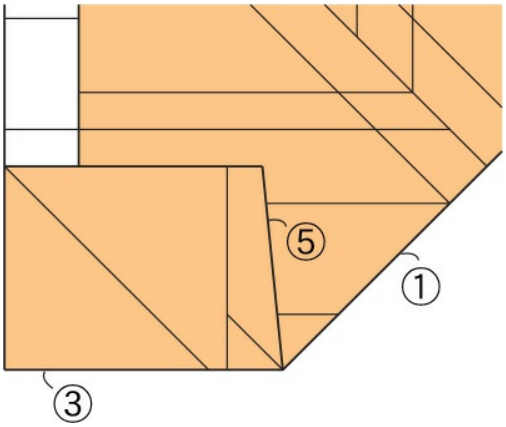
24 Unfold the last step, leaving the pinch from step **22** in place.



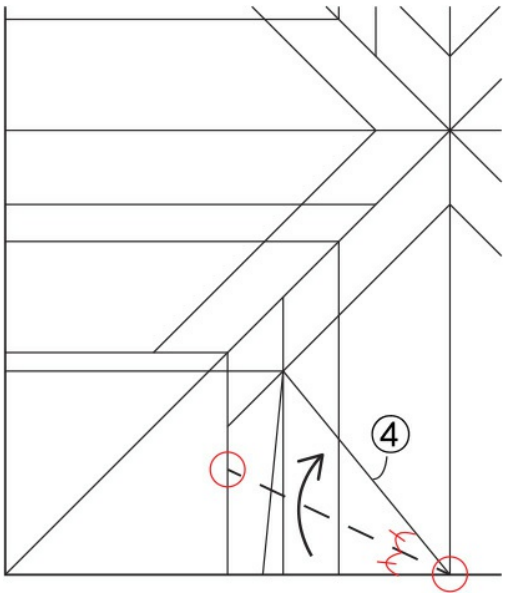
25 Make a valley fold on line ④.



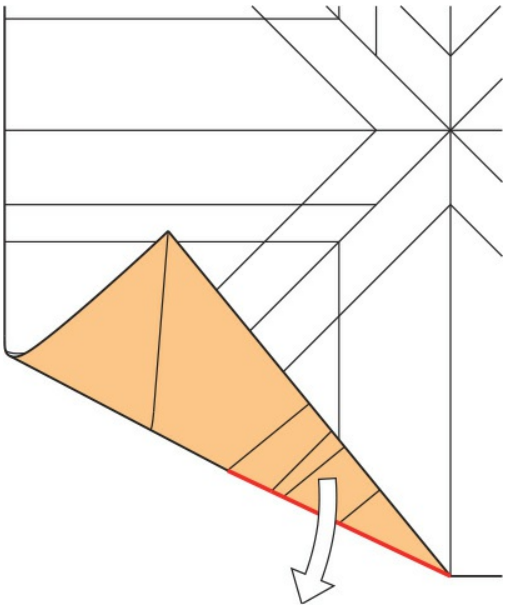
26 By flattening the folds in the order ① → ④ → ③, line ⑤ will naturally form.



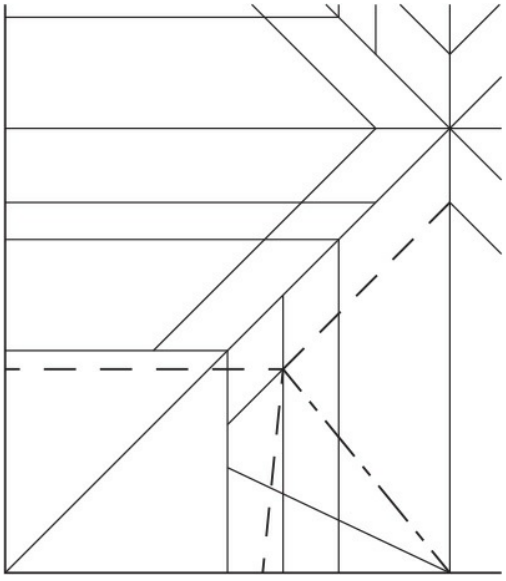
27 The diagram shows what the paper looks like now. Open out the corner.



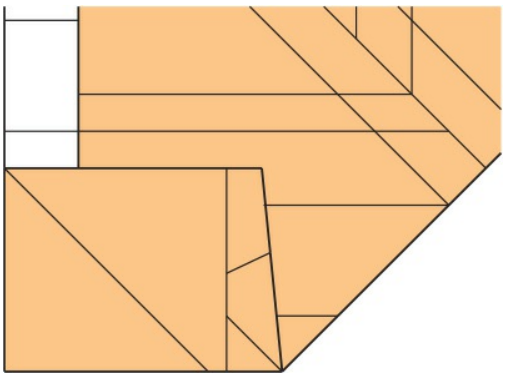
28 Valley-fold the bottom edge to meet line ④.



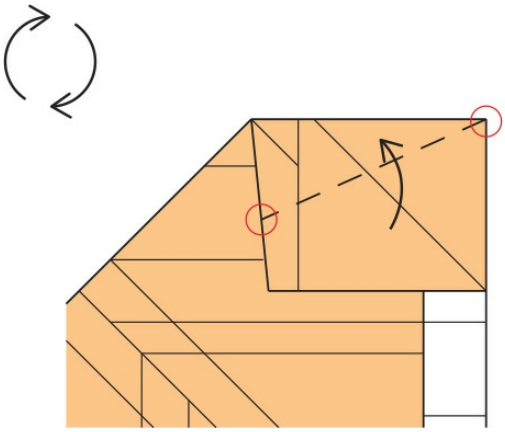
29 Unfold.



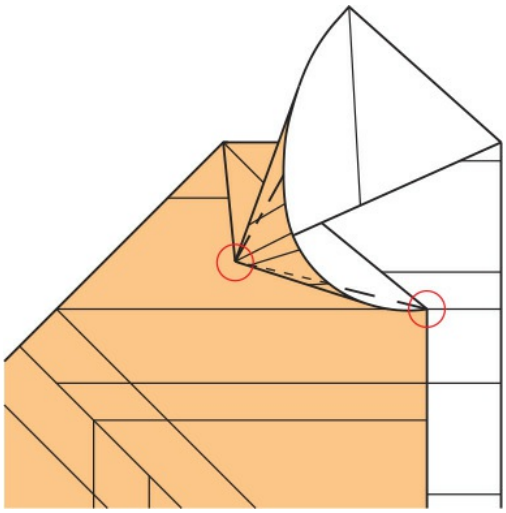
30 Fold the paper again to the way it was in step **27**.



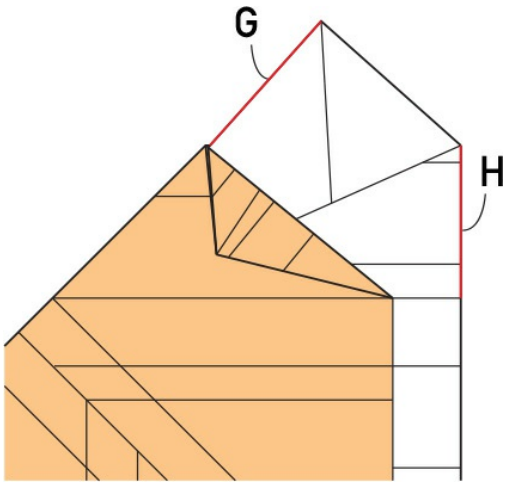
31 Rotate the model 180 degrees.



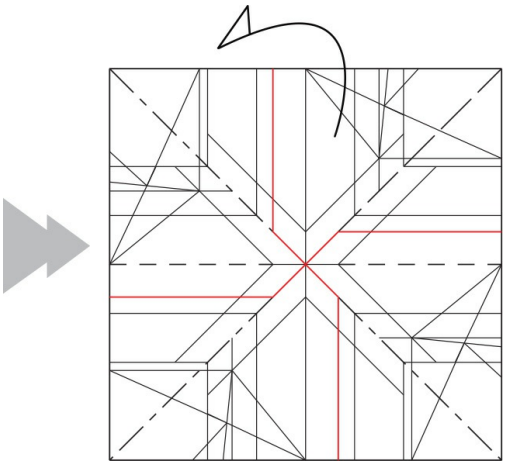
32 Valley-fold, starting from the (hidden) crease made in step **28** to the top right corner of the paper. Make sure the paper doesn't tear. It's okay to leave some room on the corner side.



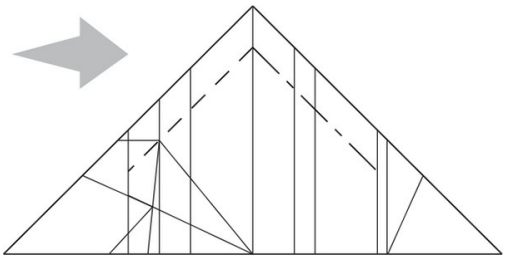
33 Continue to raise the flap, squashing the colored section flat.



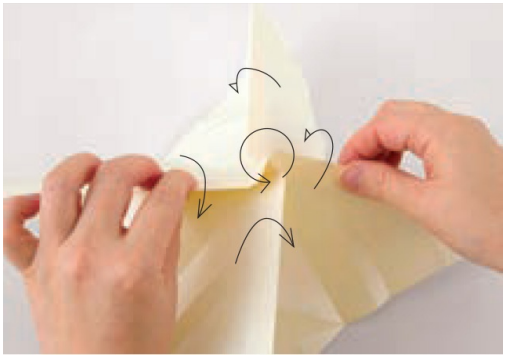
34 This is what the paper looks like after step **33**. Open it up again and repeat steps **21**–**33** for the other corners. These parts will later become the flower petals. (Note: G and H will be used in steps **45**, **47 and 48**.)



35 Fold the paper into the Balloon Base (page 22). (Note: The red line represents the “spiral line.”)

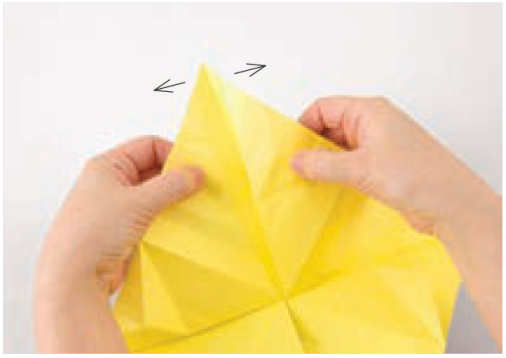


36 Reinforce the mountain and valley folds on the front and rear flaps.

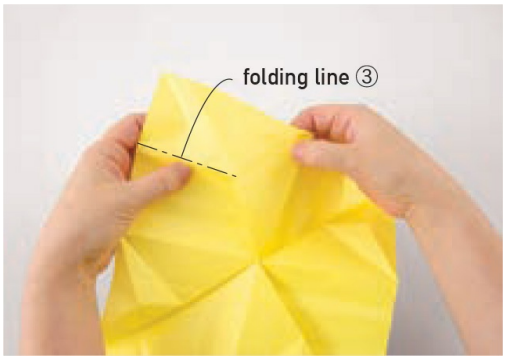


37 Stand the paper up in a pyramid shape and widen the model by folding each edge, following fold lines made in step **36**.

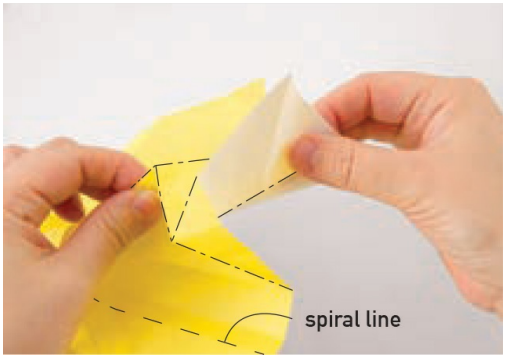
38 Spread the paper apart. However, be careful not to entirely unfold the corner parts. Do not flatten the center. Turn it over.



39 Lightly pull the paper left to right to open the area where it is still folded together.



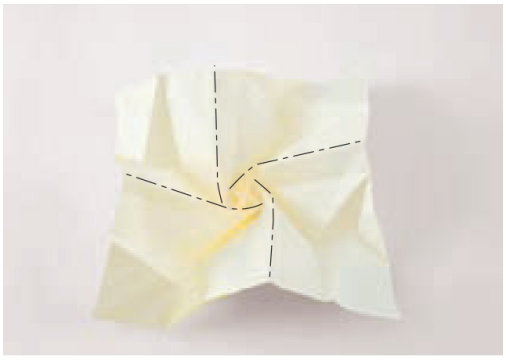
40 You can naturally create line ③ from steps **21**–**27** when you support the paper with your left index finger.



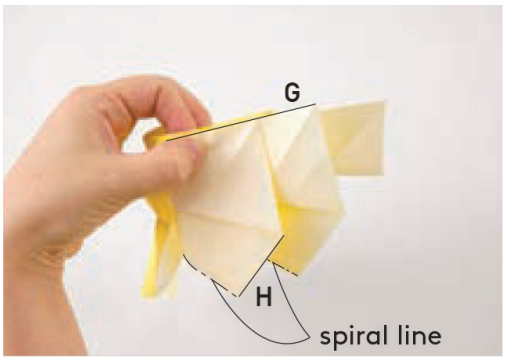
41 Fold the corners as in step **34**. It’s okay if the shape spreads when folding the next corner.

42 Repeat steps **39**–**41** with the other three corners.

43 Along the spiral line you made in steps **16**–**17**, make folds so that a mountain fold can be seen from the back as well.



44 After these four folds are made, the paper should look like this.



45 As you place line G from step **34** alongside the next petal to the right, gather the paper into a cylinder, counterclockwise like a turbine.

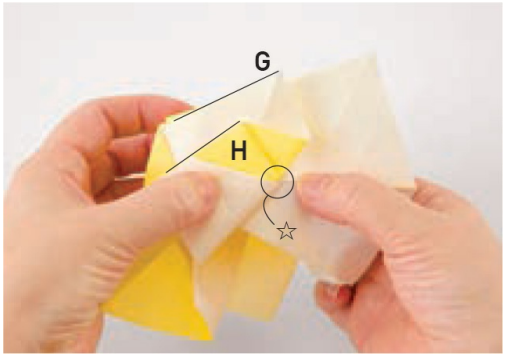
46-1 After the paper has been gathered into a cylinder, it should look like this.

46-2 This photograph shows what **46-1** looks like from above.

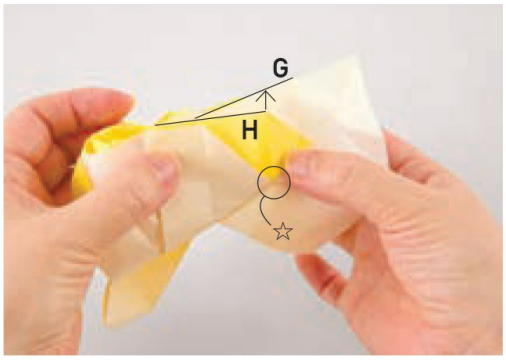
46-3 This photograph shows what **46**-**1** looks like from the side.

46-4 This photograph shows what **46**-**1** looks like when placed upright on a surface.

46-5 This photograph shows what **46**-**1** looks like when placed upside down on a surface.



47 Fold up the first petal as far as it will go. (Note: Be careful not to tear the paper.)



48 From the second petal, align line **G** with line **H** and fold them up.

49 Repeat step **48,** corrected counterclockwise. When folding the fourth petal, open up the first petal and refold that one as well. This photo shows what the model looks like after folding up all four petals.

50 Hold the model upside down. Fold the mountain-shaped part on the bottom inward.

51 This is what the rose looks like after folding one part inward. Repeat counterclockwise in the same manner.

52 This photo shows what the rose looks like after all four parts have been folded inward.

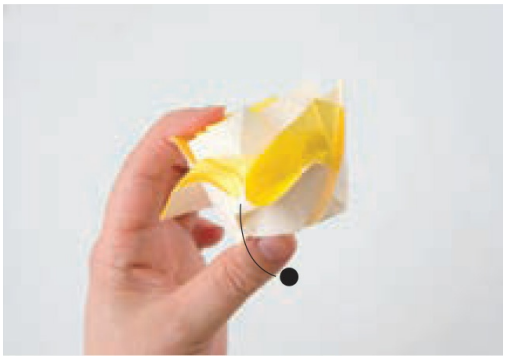
3 Hold the rose upright again and stick a round chopstick into the center. Rotate the chopstick clockwise to spread the middle layers apart.

4 Once the central part is opened, stick the chopstick deeper into the center and spread the middle further to shape the rose.

5 Insert your thumb into the outermost petal.

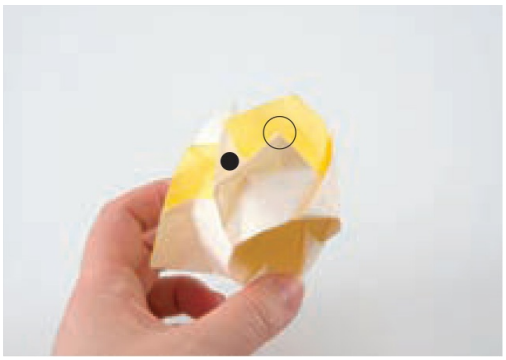
6 Push the petal outward with your thumb. Repeat for all four outer petals

7 The rose looks like this after inside-reverse-folding the petals.



8 Inside-reverse-fold the outer petals.

9-1 The rose looks like this after spreading all four petals.



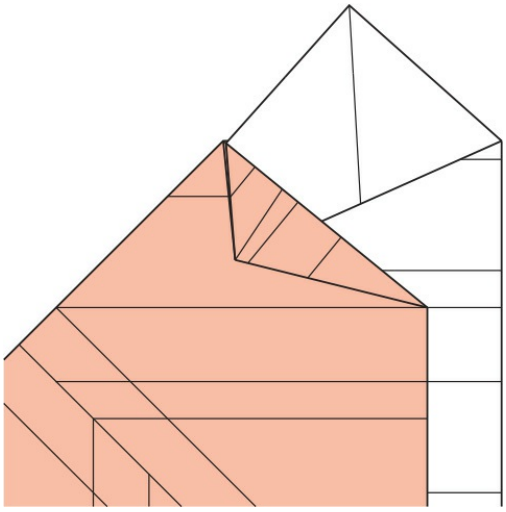
9-2 Fold the circled point down. Repeat for all four petals. Gently adjust the shape.

0 The Simple Square Rose is complete!

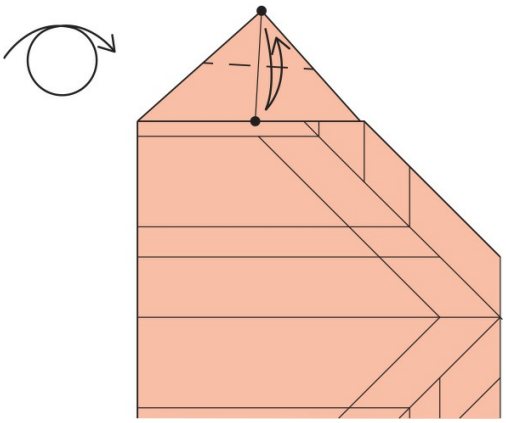
Square Rose (photograph on page 6)

- Paper size: 10" (25 cm) square
- Paper used in photograph on pages 6: Tant
- Tips for folding: You will create the folds in steps **1–11** and use the prepared folds in steps **12–47** to shape the flower.

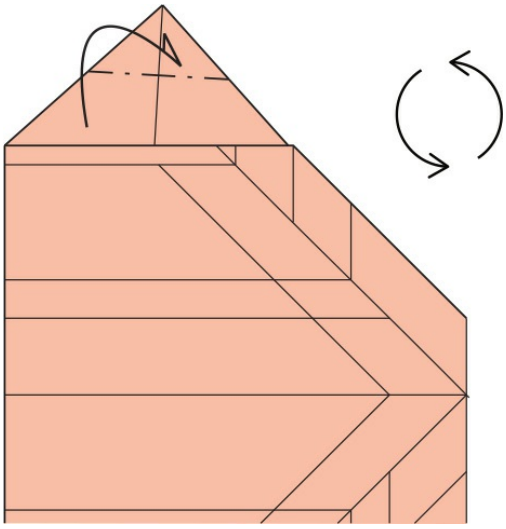
* If you would like to add a calyx, make one with a 6" (15 cm) square sheet of paper (see page 37). The flower-to-calyx ratio is 5:3.



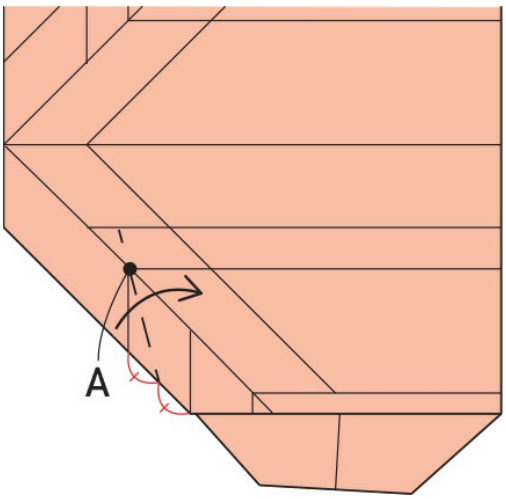
1 Repeat steps **1**–**34** of the Simple Square Rose (see page 24). Turn over.



2 Crease between the dotted points.

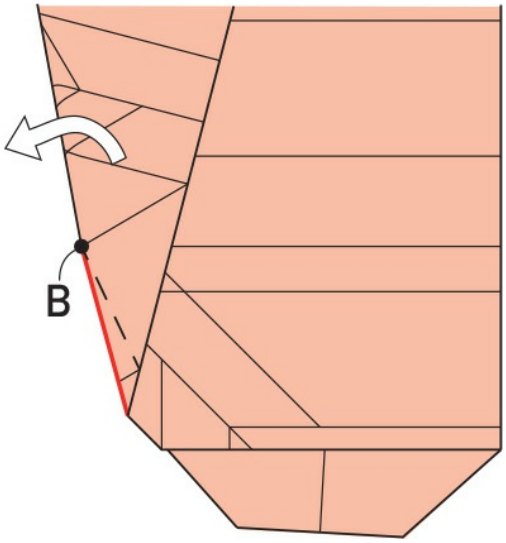


3 Make a mountain fold along the previous crease. Rotate the model.

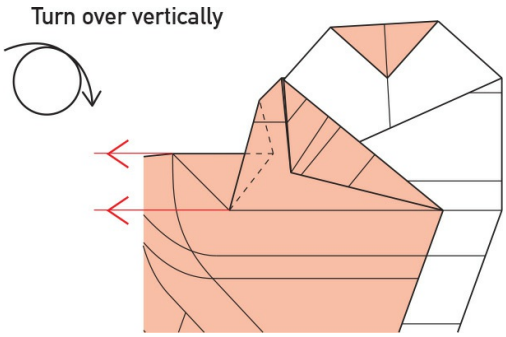


4 Make a fold along the line shown on the diagram. **4'**

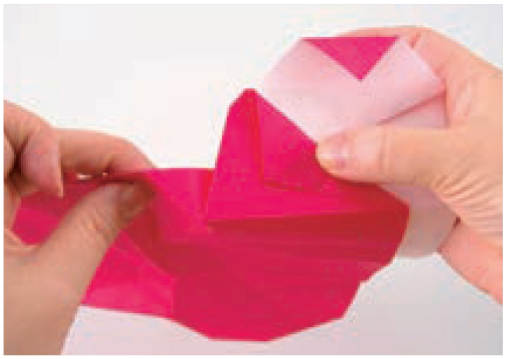
When actually folding, it is easier to do so in this direction.



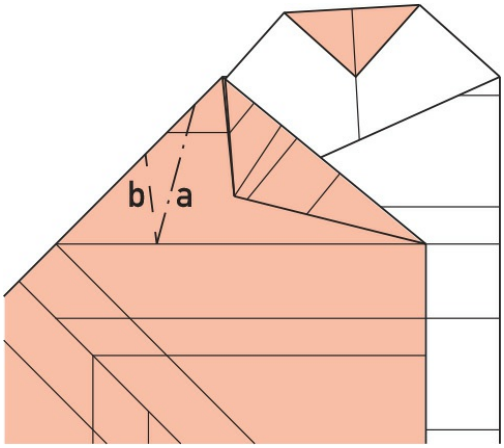
5 Starting from point **B**, valley-fold the flap outward. (Note: It will not lie flat.) Turn over and rotate.



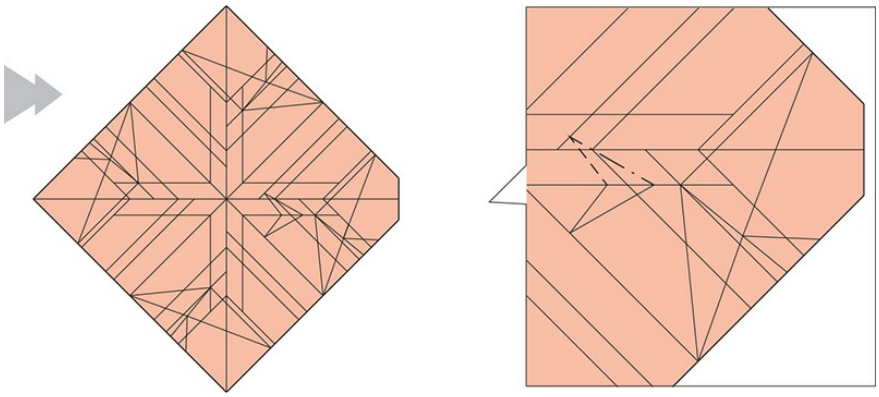
6 Make sure the two red lines shown are parallel, and fold sharply. Undo the pleat.



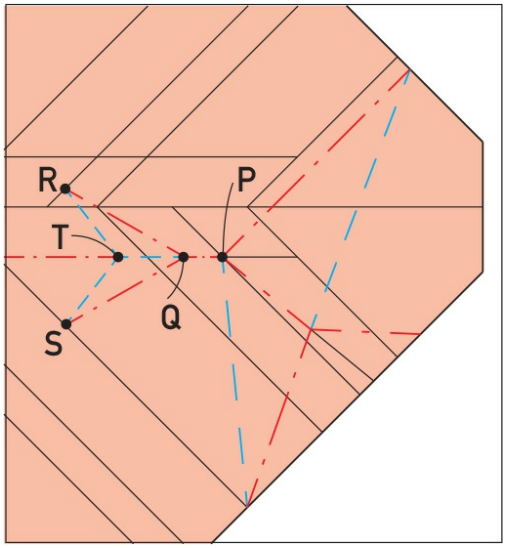
7



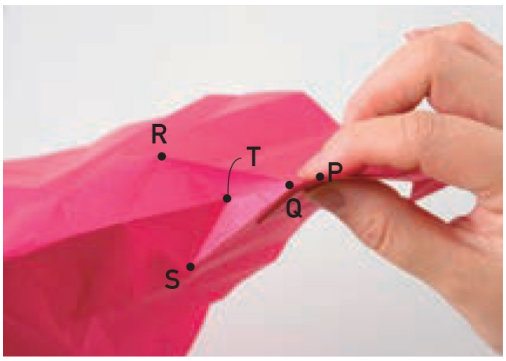
NOTE **a** is the fold line made in step **4**; **b** is the fold line made in steps **5**–**6**.



7 Open the paper so that the colored side (front side) faces up. (Leave the parts you folded in step **3**). Change the direction of the folds to valley and mountain as indicated.

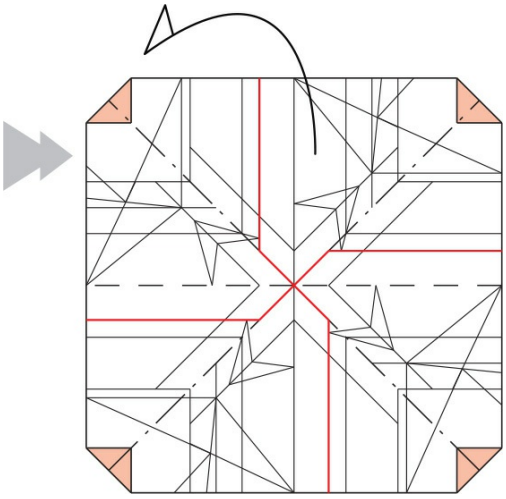


8 Inside-reverse-fold the parts folded in steps **4**–**7** (left side of diagram), and re-form the folds from step 1 on the petal parts (right side of diagram).

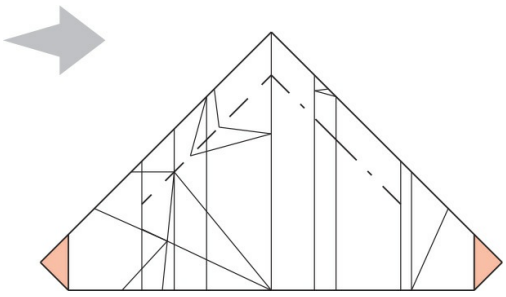


)-1 Inside-reverse-fold in and out along the existing creases, inverting the bottom layer into the top layer.

)-2 This shows the completed reverse fold. Open it out.



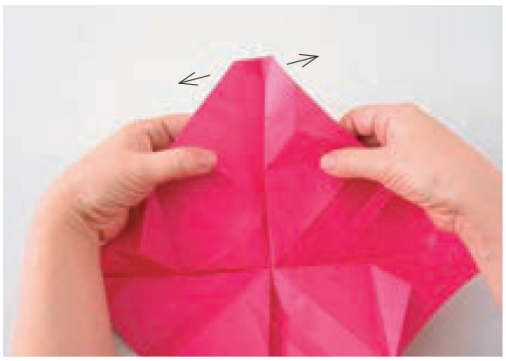
.0 Repeat steps **1**–**9** for all four quadrants. Open the paper again, and form a Balloon Base (page 22). (Note: The red line represents the “spiral line.”)



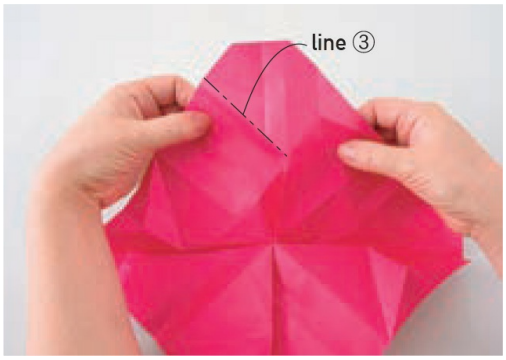
.1 Make a (hidden) mountain fold and valley fold on the front and rear flaps.

.2 Stand the model up in a pyramid shape and spread by folding each edge along the fold lines made in step **11**.

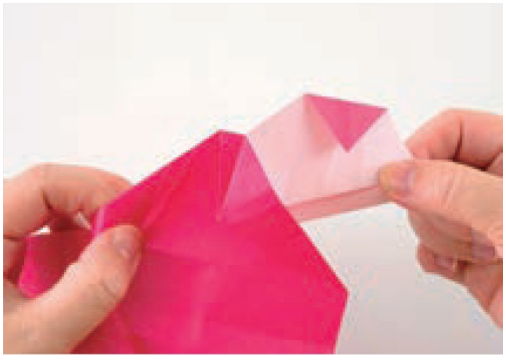
.3 Spread the paper apart, but be careful not to unfold the corners entirely. Do not flatten the center. Turn the paper over.



4. Gently pull the sides apart to open the area where the paper is still folded.



5. You can naturally create line ③ from steps **21**–**27** of the Simple Square Rose (see page 26) by supporting the paper with your left index finger.



6. Re-form the folds from step 1 and include the fold from step **3**. It's okay if the shape spreads when folding the next corner.

.7 Repeat steps **14**–**16** for the other three corners.

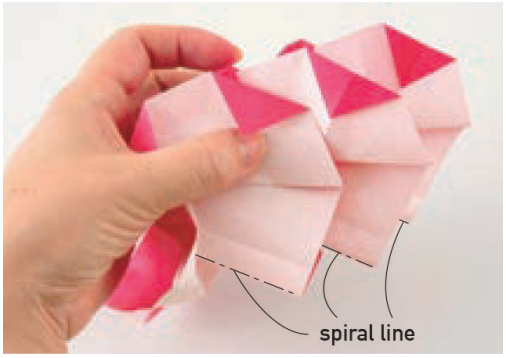
.8 Make folds along the “spiral line” so that a mountain fold can be seen from the back as well.

.9 After all four folds are made, the paper should look like this.

10 Make inside reverse folds along the fold lines created in steps **8**–**9**.

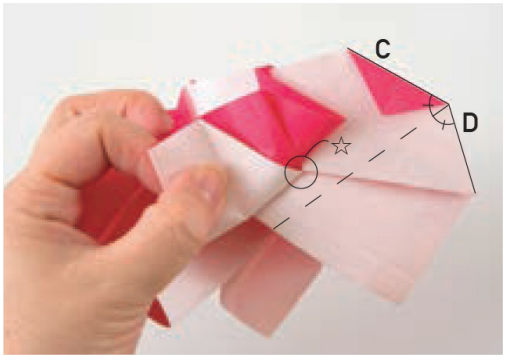
11-1 This photo shows how the paper should look after the inside reverse folds in all four quadrants are completed.

11-2 This is what the center looks like from the back.

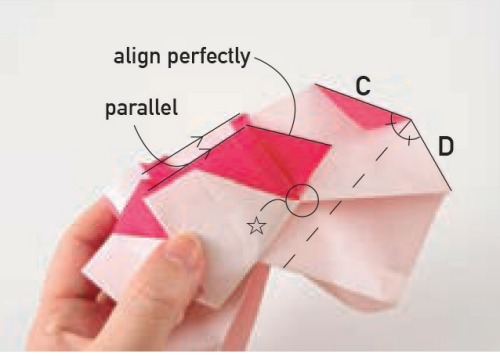


2 Being careful not to shift the paper, gather the paper into a cylinder, counterclockwise like a turbine, along the “spiral line” to the center.

3 This photo shows what the model looks like after gathering the paper into a cylinder.



4 Fold up the first petal as far as it will go. (Note: Be careful not to tear the paper.)



25 From the second petal, align lines **C** and **D** and fold them up. Repeat counterclockwise. When folding the fourth petal, open up the first petal and refold it as well.

26 This photo shows what the rose looks like after folding up all four petals.

27 Hold the paper upside down. Fold the four mountain-shaped parts on the bottom inward.

8 This photo shows what the underside looks like after folding all four parts inward.

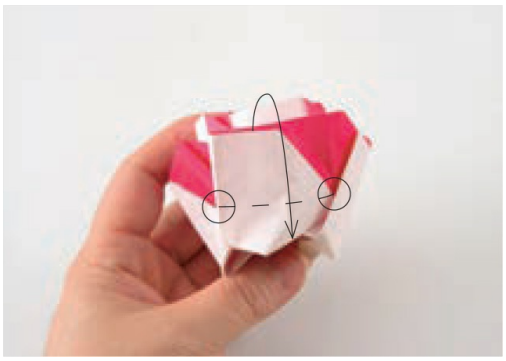
9 Holding the model upright again, stick a round chopstick into the reverse fold made in steps **8**–**9**. Tilt the chopstick inward to widen the inside reverse fold.

10 Stick a round chopstick into the center and spread the middle layers apart while rotating the chopstick clockwise.

1 Once the central part is opened, stick the end of chopstick into the center and spread apart the middle to shape further.

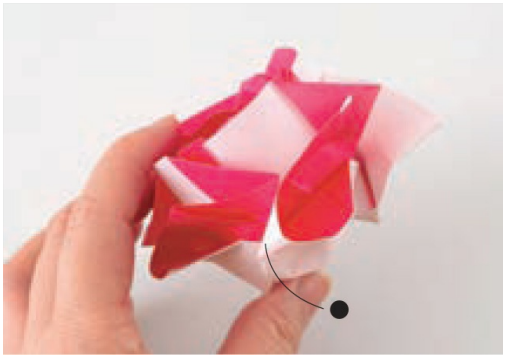
2 Insert your thumb into the outermost petal and push it outward. Repeat for all four outer petals.

3 This photo shows what the rose looks like after widening all four petals.

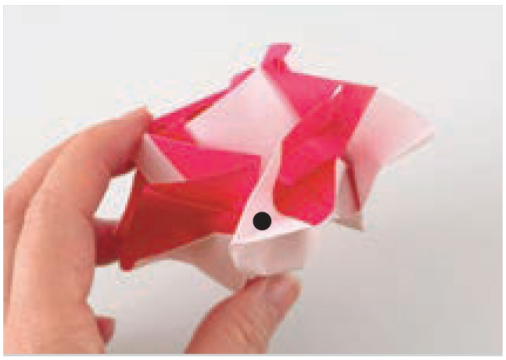


34 Take one of the petals that you widened in steps **32**–**33** and fold it outward.

35 This photo shows what the rose looks like after inside-reverse-folding all the petals.



36 Inside-reverse-fold the dotted flap. Repeat for the other three petals.

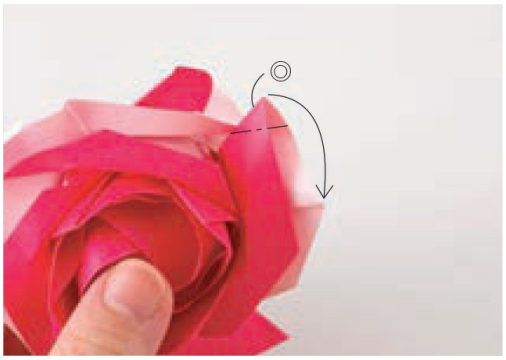


37 This what the model looks like after folding the petal outward. Repeat the process for the other three petals.

38 Take the inside of one of the petals that you widened in steps **32**–**33** and gently fold it outward.

39 Note that the tips of the petals are aligned.

40 This photo shows what the rose looks like after repeating steps **38**–**39** for all four petals.



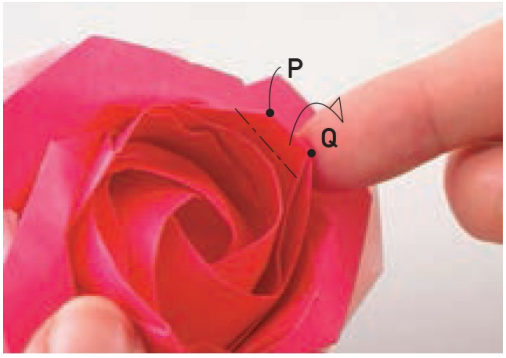
41 Inside-reverse-fold the circled flap.

42 This shows what the rose looks like after inside-reverse-folding. Repeat the process for the three other petals.

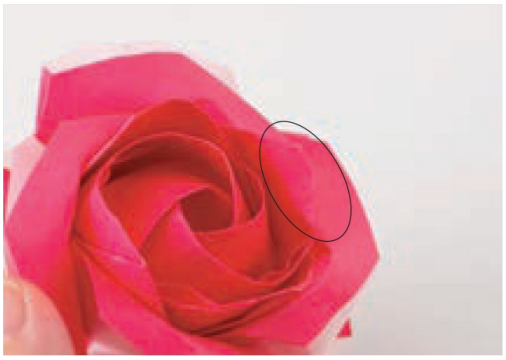
3 Mountain-fold the corner.

4-1 This photo shows what the rose looks like after the fold in step 43.

4-2 This photo shows what the petal looks like after it is curled outward. Repeat for the other three petals.



15 Curl the tip of a petal in the next layer outward (around points **P** and **Q** from step **9**).



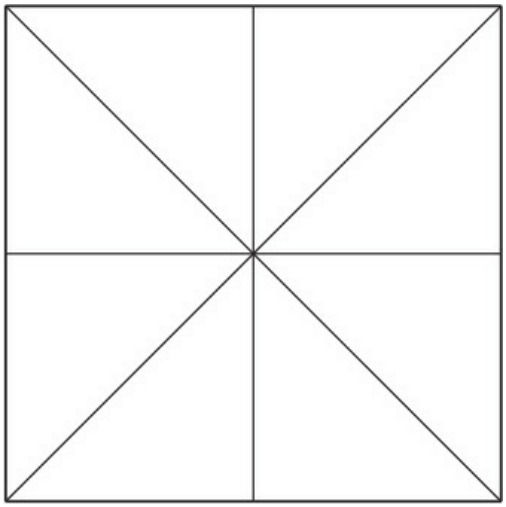
16 This photo shows what the rose looks like from below. Repeat the process for the other three petals.

17 The Square Rose is complete!

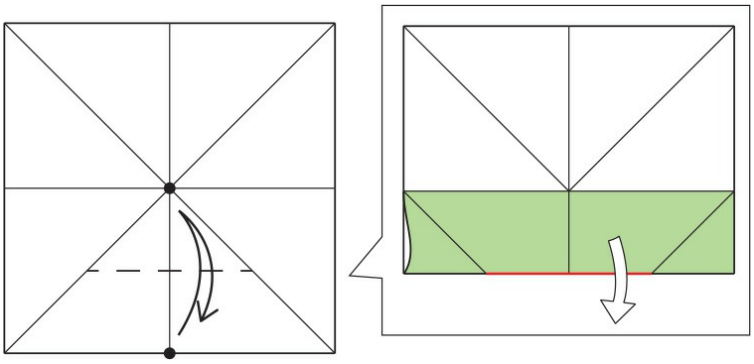
Calyx A

- Paper size: 6" (15 cm) square
- Paper type: Tant

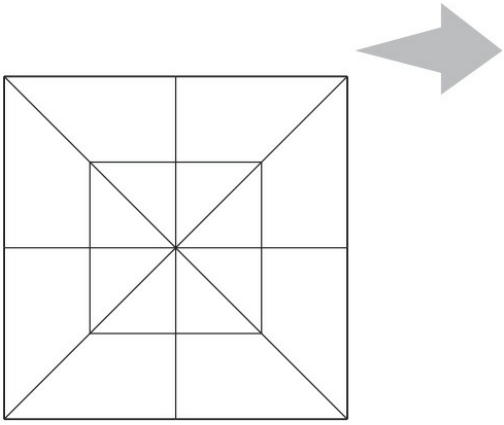
* Can be used for the Simple Square Rose and the Square Rose. The flower-to-calyx ratio is 5:3, or 10": 6" (25 cm : 15 cm).



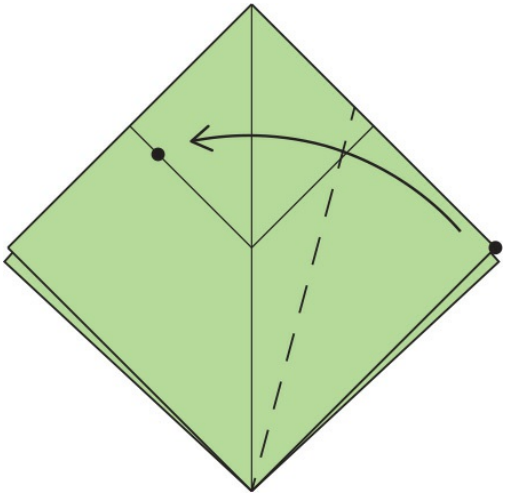
1 Make a Square Base (page 22). Open the paper to the white side (reverse side).



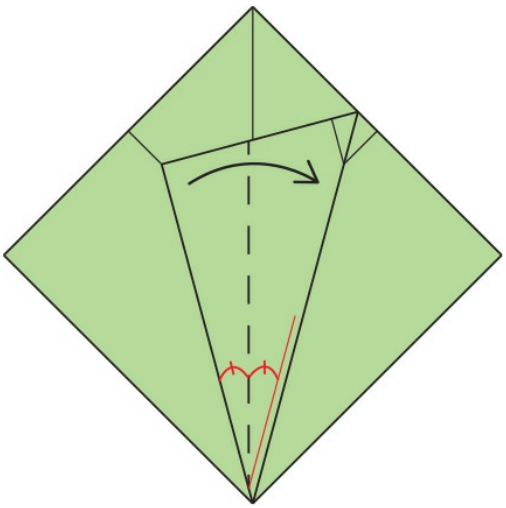
2 Crease the middle part of the bottom section in half.



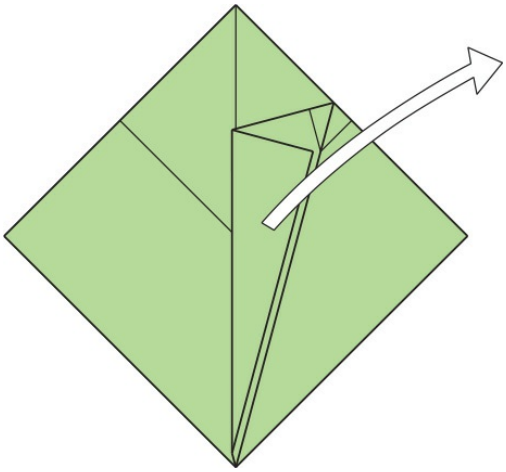
3 Repeat on the other three sides. Re-form the paper into the Square Base.



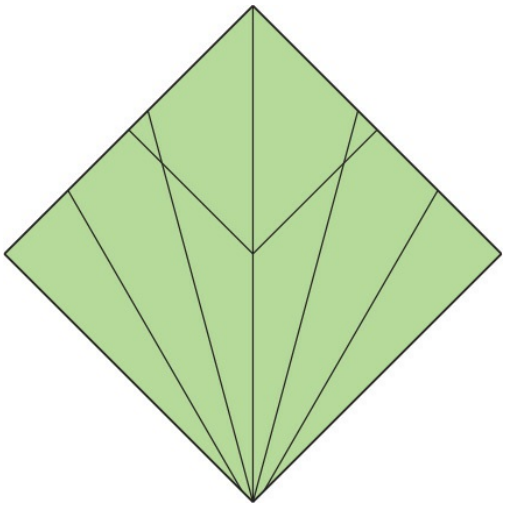
4 Fold one flap over so that its corner reaches the crease as shown.



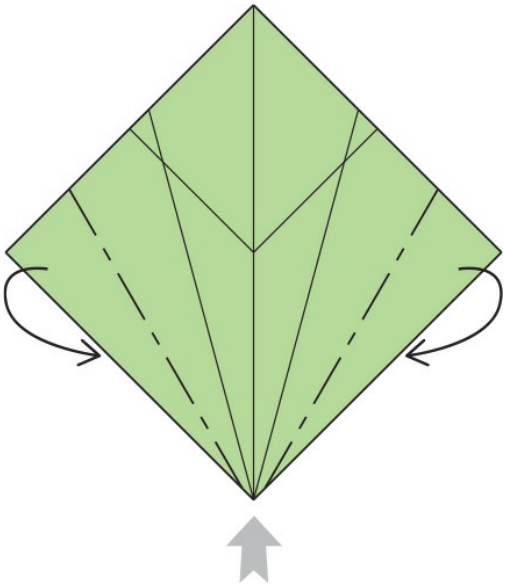
5 Fold the same flap over to the other side, leaving a small gap at the edge.



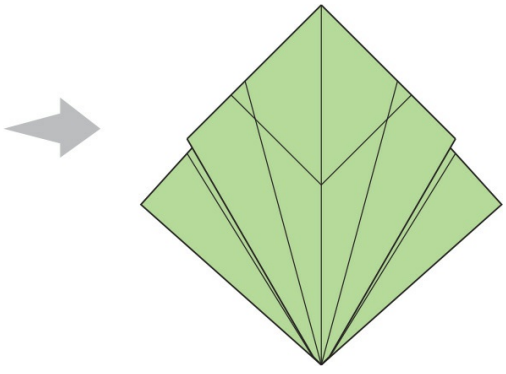
6 Unfold the pleat.



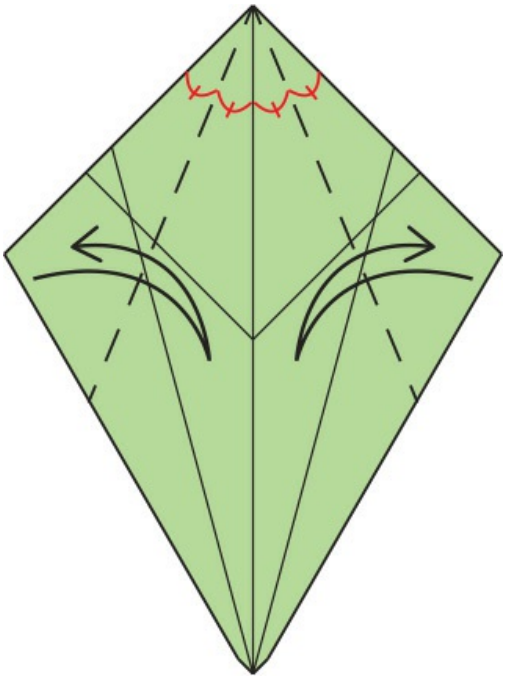
7 Repeat steps **4**–**6** on the remaining three flaps.



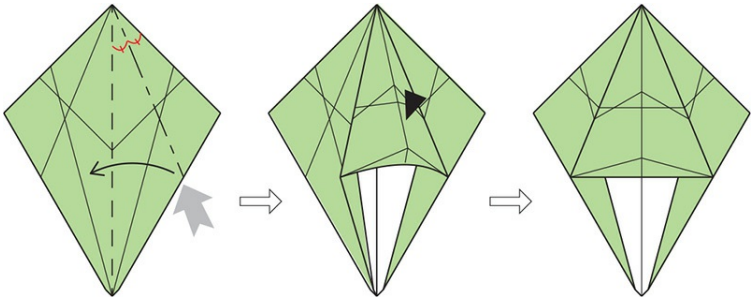
8 Reverse-fold the sides along the outer creases.



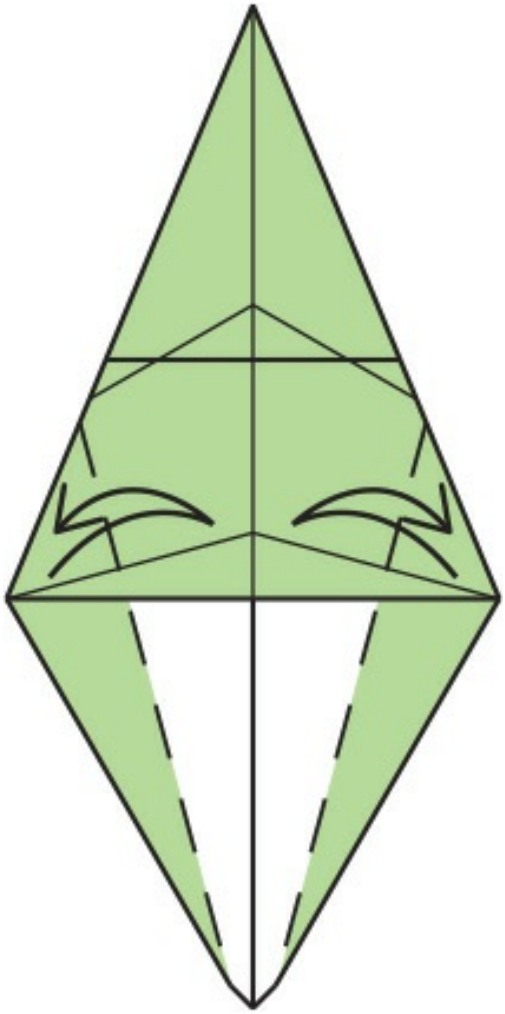
9 Repeat the reverse folds on the rear flaps.



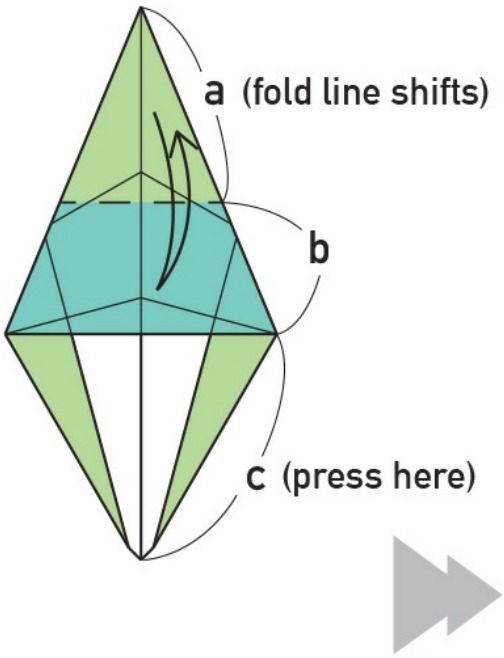
10 Crease the flaps (front and back) along the angle bisectors.



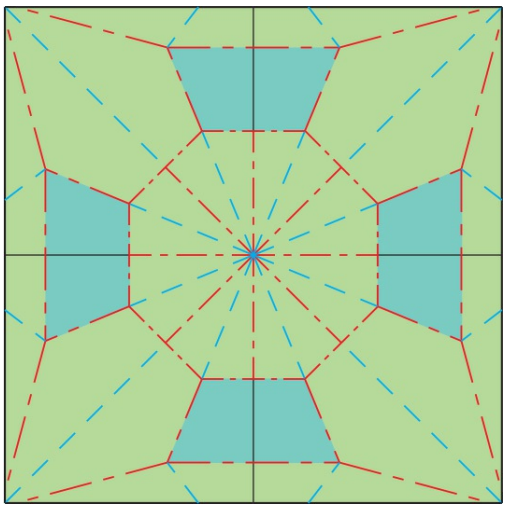
11 Swing one flap over and squash-fold its corner flat. Repeat this on the remaining three flaps.



.2 Make crease lines along the angle bisectors.



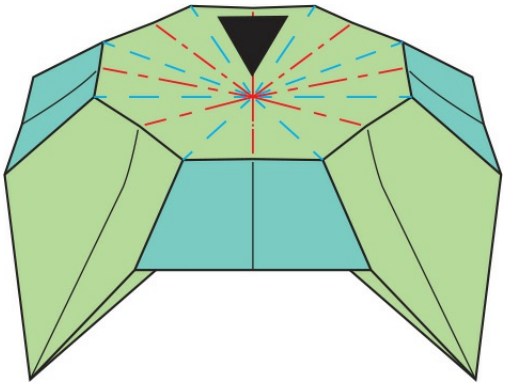
.3 Make a crease along the existing fold line, being careful not to shift the layers. (Note: Diagrams **14**–**15** have been color-coded for clarity.)



.4 Open the paper up and refold the creases made in step **13** into mountain folds.

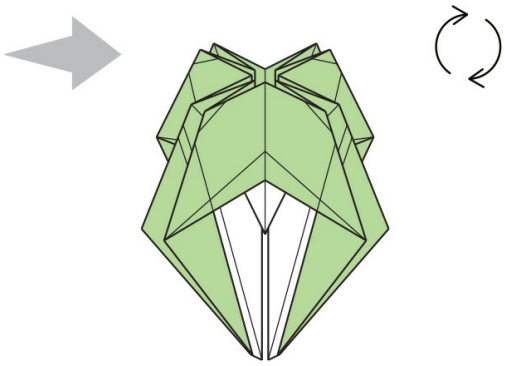
.4'-1

.4'-2

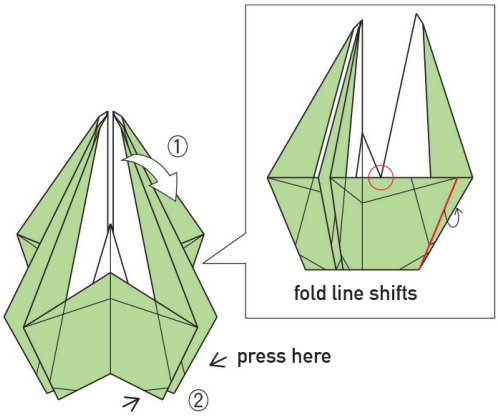


.5 Sink-fold the center octagonal section (see page 23).

.5'

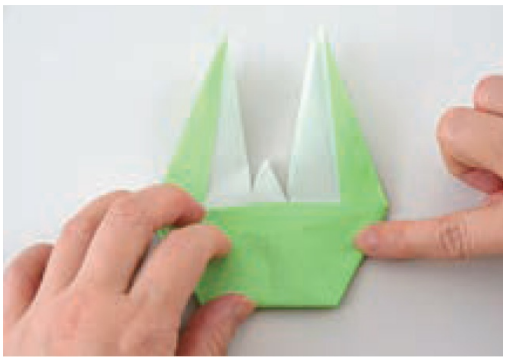


.6 This shows the model after sink-folding. The root of the calyx is folded deeply inward. Place the model upside down.

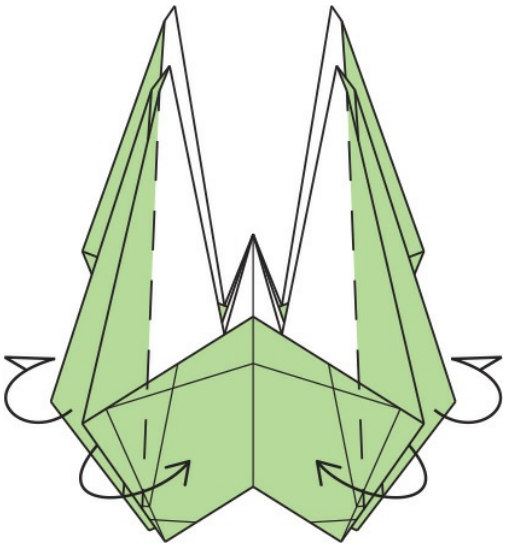


.7 Pull out a flap (①) till the edge hits the center of the calyx. Make a crease again on the bottom (②) as the paper gets shifted. Repeat on the remaining three flaps.

.7'-1

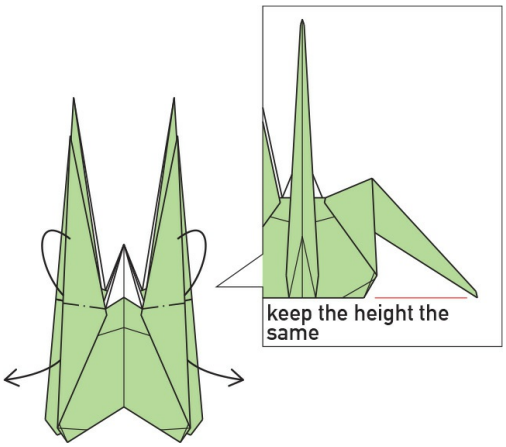


.7'-2

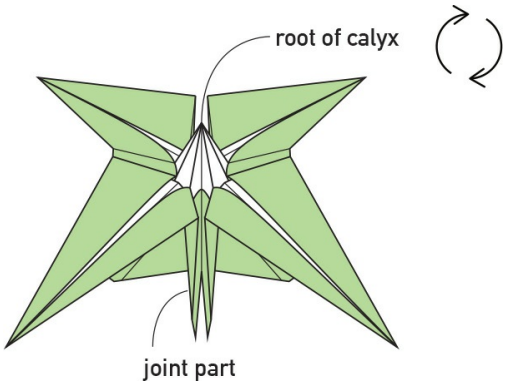


.8 Fold the sides of the flaps along the existing creases.

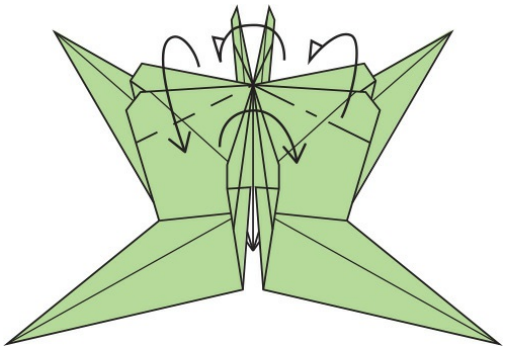
.8'



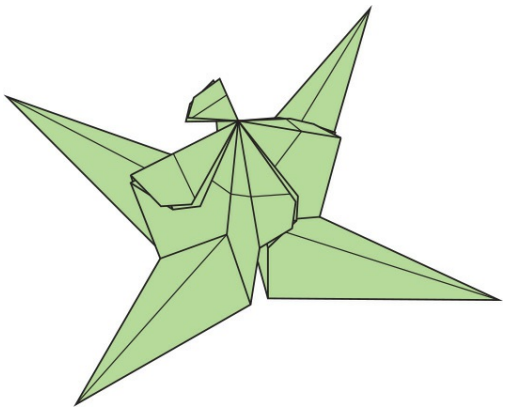
.9 Inside-reverse-fold the four flaps, bringing the point even with the base as shown.



:0 This diagram shows the underside of the calyx after opening the flaps. Turn the model over.



:1 Fold two flaps at a time by twisting them together.

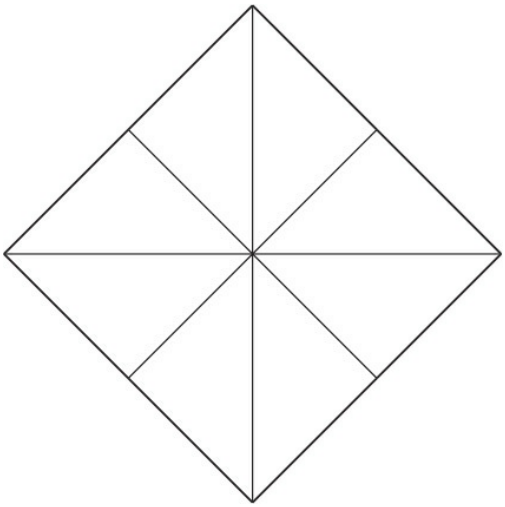


12 Calyx A is complete! See page 85 for assembly.

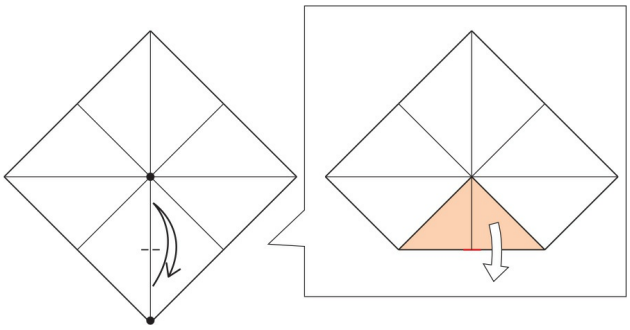
Square Rosebud (photograph on page 7)

- Paper size: 10" (25 cm) square
- Paper used in photograph on page 7: Tant
- Tips for folding: Make creases by following steps **1-36**, then use the prepared creases to shape the flower in steps **37-60**.

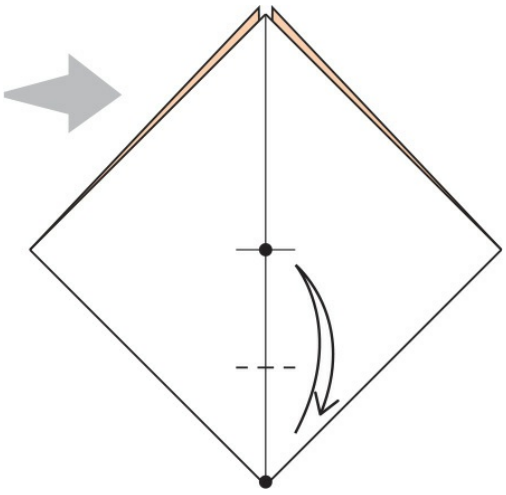
* If you would like to add a calyx, make one with an 8" (20 cm) square sheet of paper following the instructions for Calyx B on page 44. The flower-to-calyx ratio is 5:4.



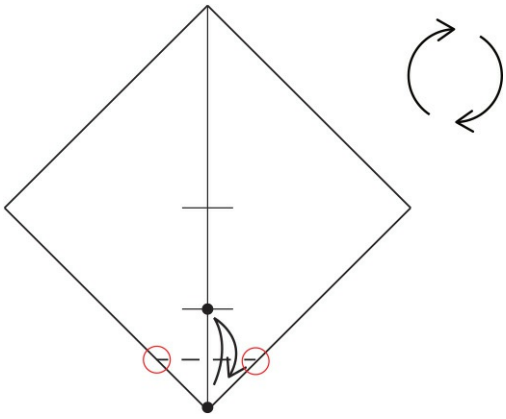
1 Make a Square Base (page 22). Open the paper to the white side (reverse side).



2 Fold the bottom corner to the center and make a pinch mark. Repeat with the other three corners. Re-form the Square Base again, with the white side (reverse side) of the paper facing out.

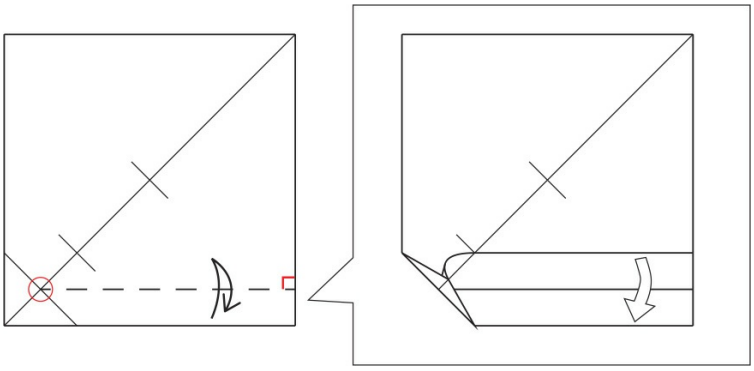


3 Make a pinch mark by bringing the bottom closed corner to the center, then unfolding.

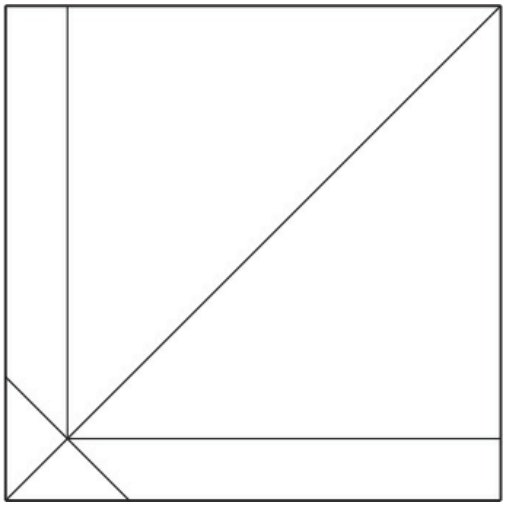


Fold the bottom corner up to the pinch mark, this time making

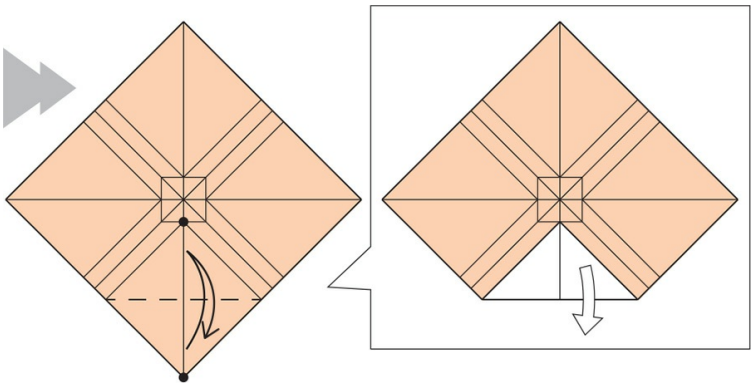
4 the crease all the way across. Rotate the model.



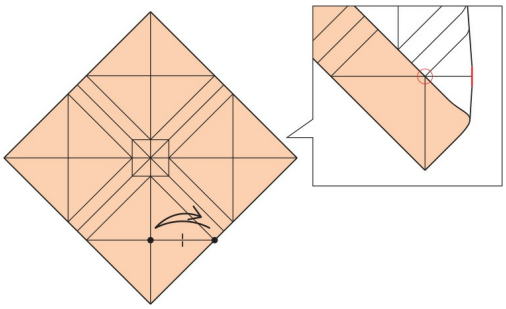
5 Fold the bottom corner up to meet the point shown in the diagram. Make a crease, then unfold. Repeat for the three other corners. Take care not to fold the wrong side of the paper.



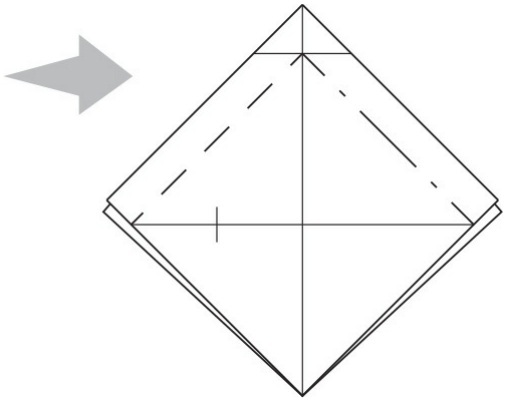
6 Repeat step **5** with the remaining flaps. Open the paper and lay the colored side (front side) up.



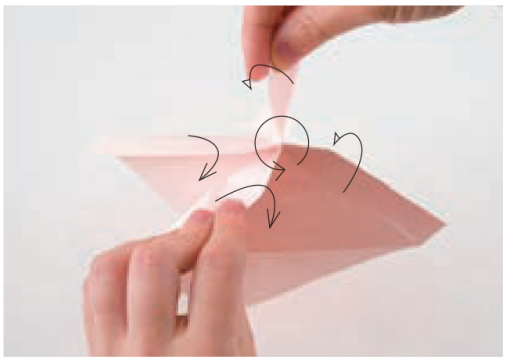
7 Fold and unfold the edge of one flap to make a crease running parallel to the bottom side of the square.



8 Make a pinch mark as shown in the diagram. Repeat for the other three corners. Re-form the paper into the Square Base.



9 With the central corner facing down, form mountain folds and valley folds as shown in diagram.



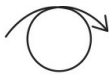
10 Fold each edge along the creases made in step **9** and open the paper as if you are twisting the center counterclockwise.

11 Open the paper so it is flat.

12-1 Use the tip of your finger to flatten the three-dimensional center.

2-2 Once the top part is flat, lightly pull the sides, then flatten again. Repeat this until the middle part is flat.

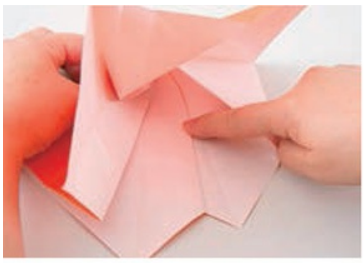
2-3 Shape the flattened edges.

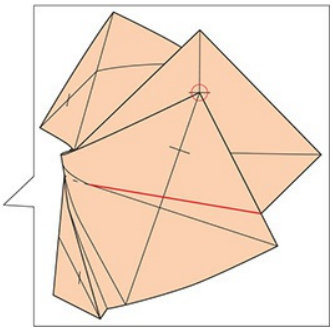


2-4 This photo shows what the paper should look like after being cleanly flattened. Turn the paper over.

.3 Lightly shape the paper to bring the middle part close together.

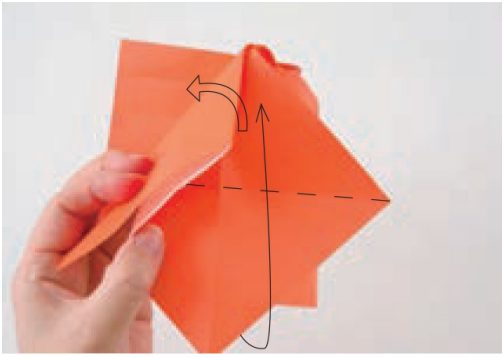
.4 Align the mark from step **8** with the flap next to it.



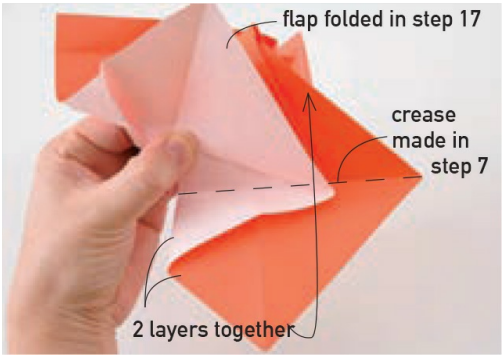


.5 Being careful not to shift the paper from the position made in step **14**, make a clean crease from the inside.

.6 Repeat steps **14**–**15** for all the other flaps and use the creases to gather the paper into a spiral.

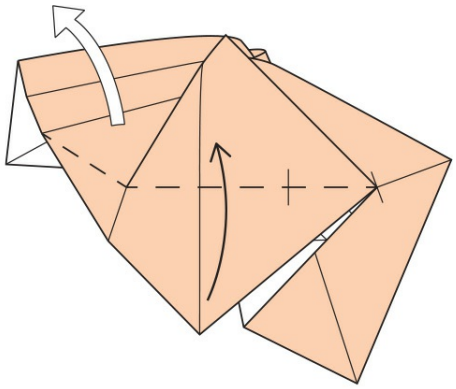


.7 Open out the left flap and fold one corner up along the crease made in step **7**.

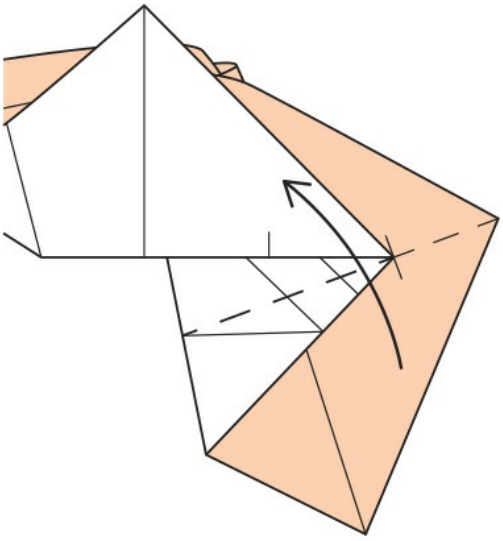


.8 Fold the next flap up along the existing crease that was made in step 7.

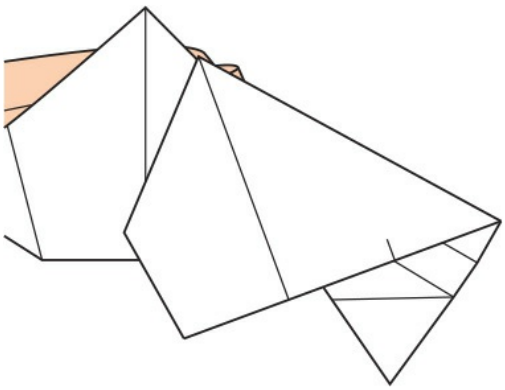
.9 This photo shows what the paper looks like after step **18**.



.7'

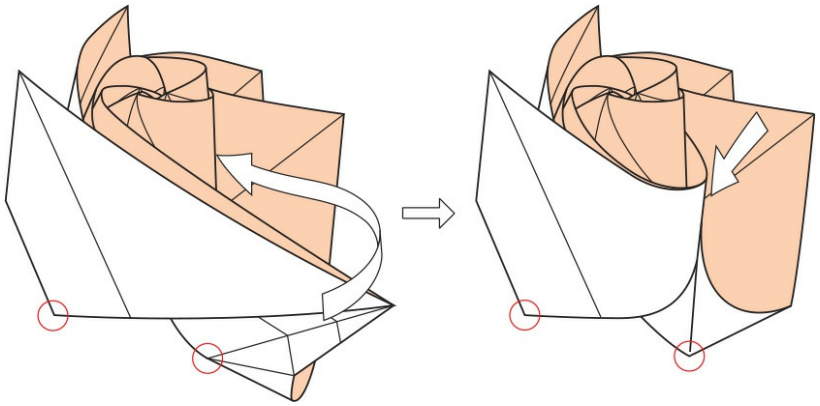


.8'



.9'

!0 Repeat steps **18**–**19** with the remaining flaps. When folding the last petal, open up the first petal, refold it and insert all the flaps into the gap on the right.



.IOTE Curl the flaps inward so that the circled areas become corners.

:1 This is what the rosebud looks like after folding up all the flaps and gathering them.

:2 Hold the paper upside down. Fold one of the mountain-shaped parts on the bottom inward.

3 This is what the rosebud looks like after folding one part inward. Repeat the process for the other three parts.

4 This photo shows what the bottom of the rosebud looks like after folding in all four corners.

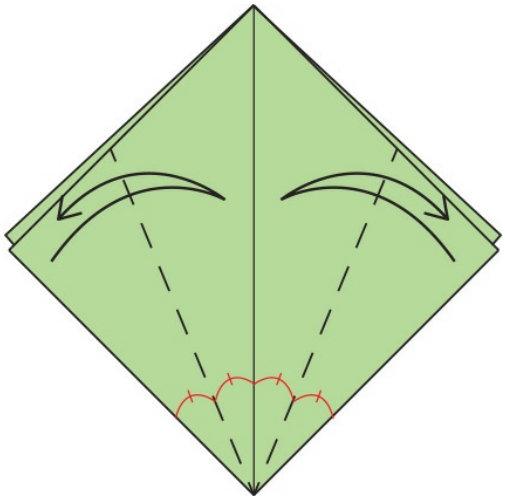
5 Hold it upright again, stick a round chopstick into the center, and spread apart the middle layers. Use the end of chopstick to shape the petals.

6 The Square Rosebud is complete!

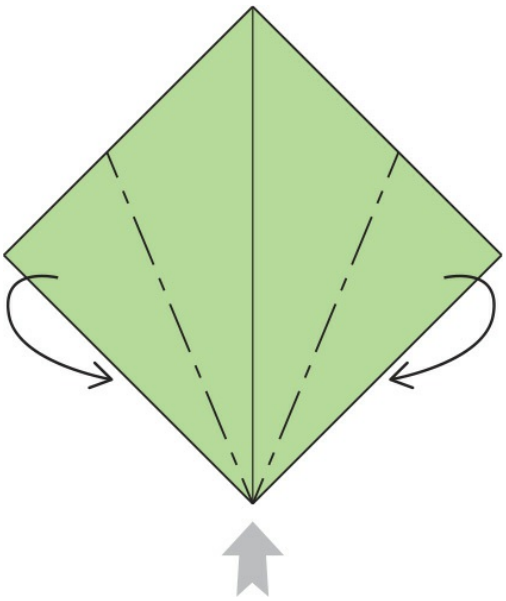
Calyx B (photograph on page 7)

- Paper size : 8" (20 cm) square
- Paper used in photograph on page 7: Tant

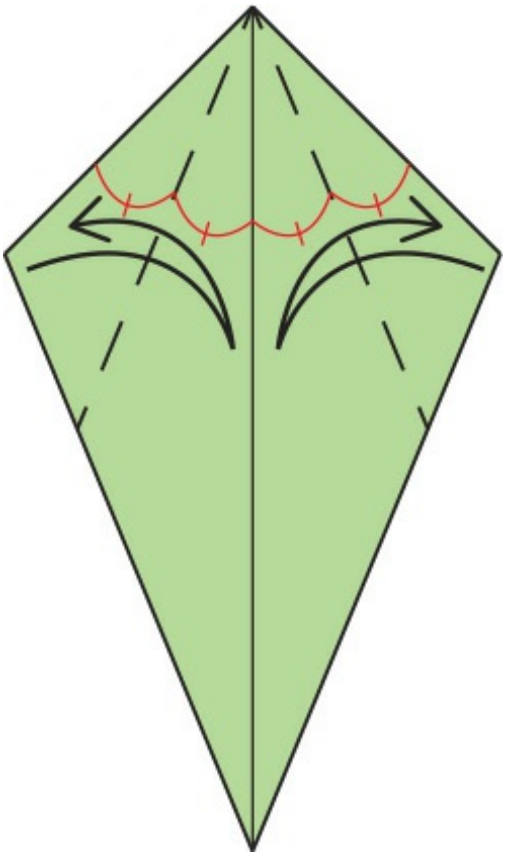
* This calyx can be used for the Square Rosebud. The flower-to-calyx ratio is 5:4, or 10": 8" (25 cm : 20 cm).



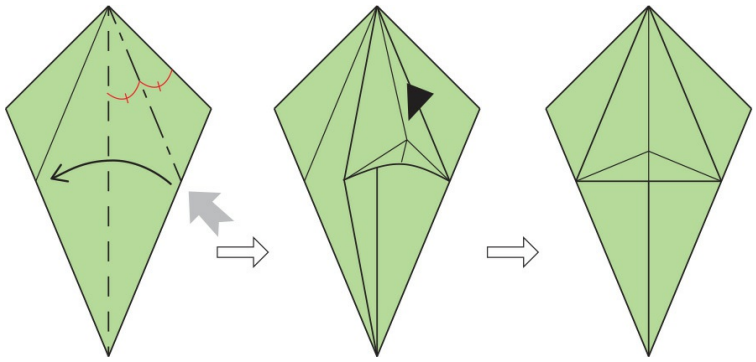
1 Make a Square Base (page 22). Crease the flaps along the angle bisectors.



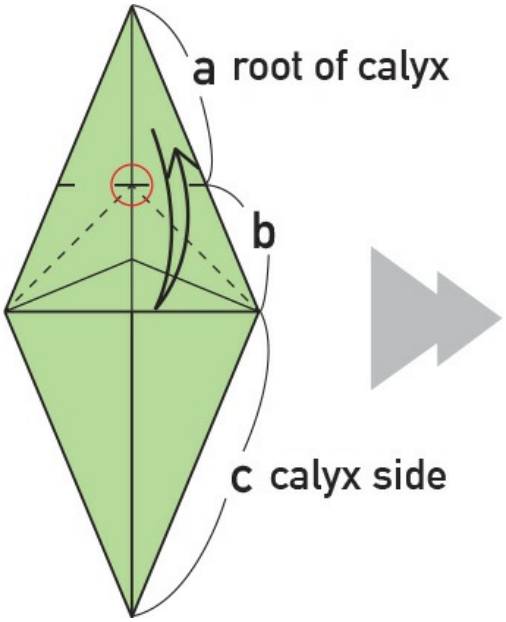
2 Reverse-fold the four corners.



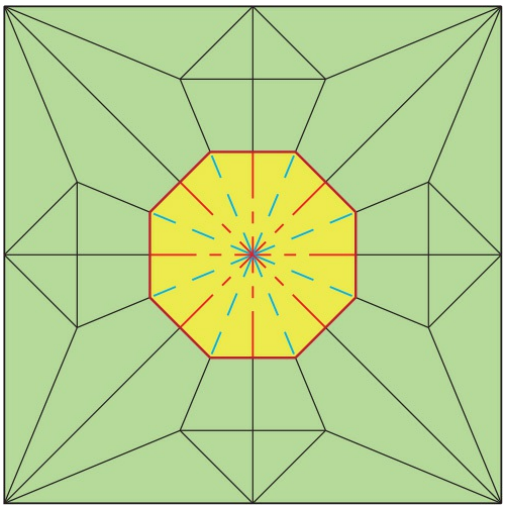
3 Crease each flap along the angle bisectors.



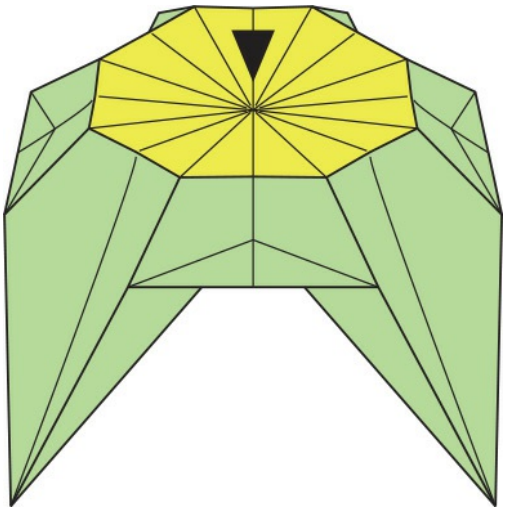
4 Swing over a flap and spread-squash its corner flat. Repeat on the remaining three corners.



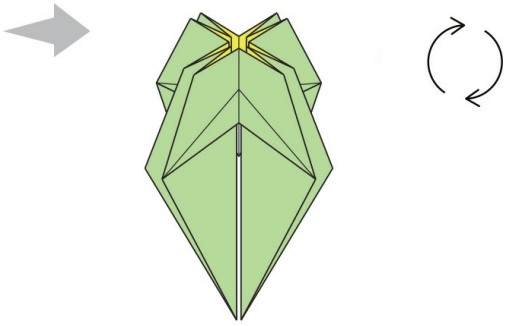
5 Crease heavily above the hidden thickness. Open out the model completely.



6 Mountain-fold along all the fold lines made in step **5**.

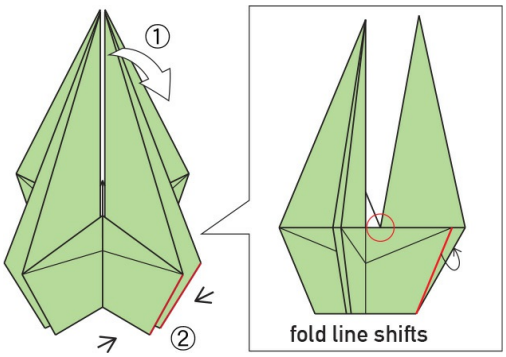


7 Sink-fold the centre octagonal section (see page 23).

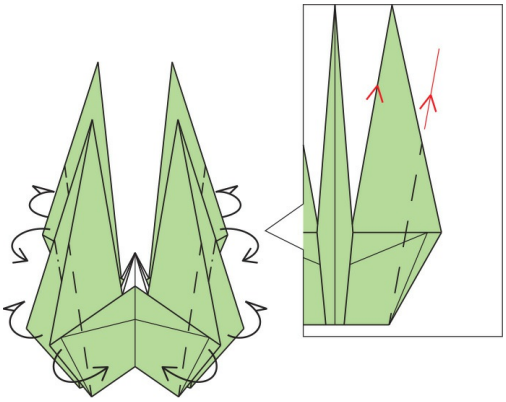


8 The diagram shows what the model looks like after sink-folding.

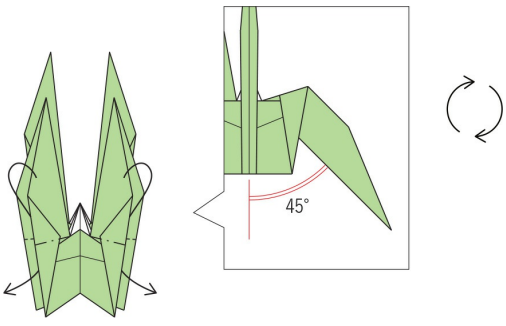
The root of the calyx is folded deeply inward. Place the model upside down.



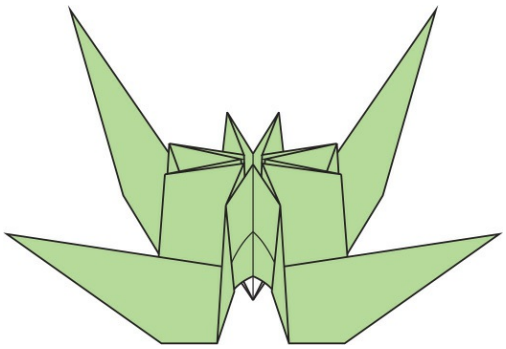
9 Pull out the flap (①) until the edge hits the center of the calyx. Make a fold line again on the bottom (②) as the paper gets shifted. Repeat on the remaining flaps.



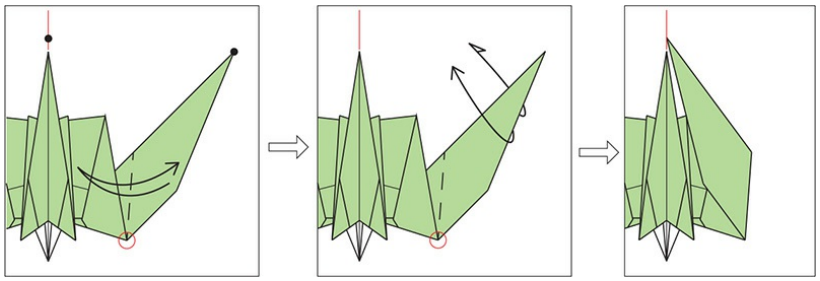
10 Fold the corners so that they open.



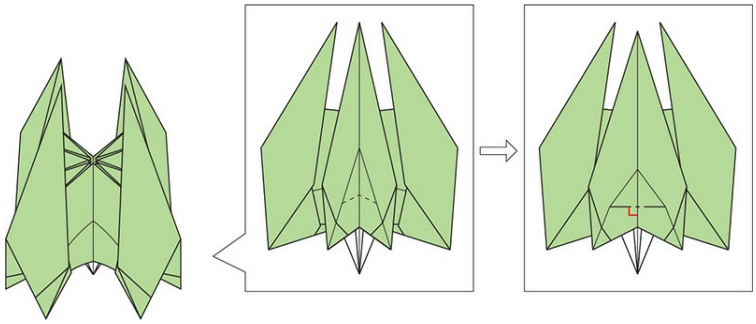
11 Inside-reverse-fold one of the long flaps at a 45° angle from the base. Repeat for all four flaps. Turn the model over.



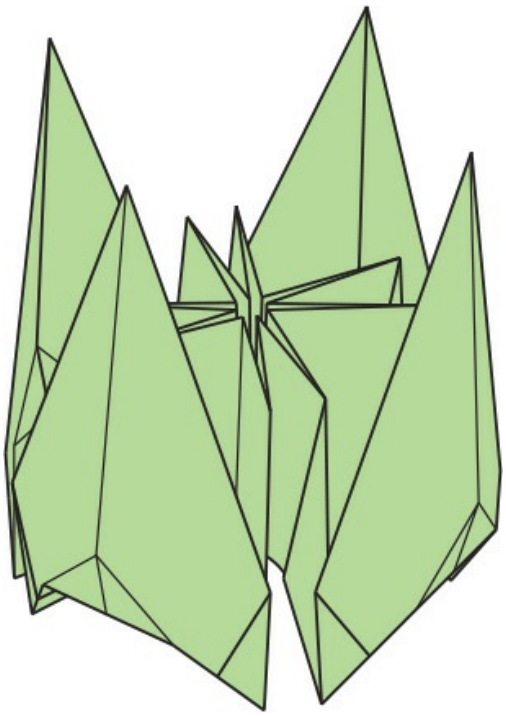
.2 The next steps show the detail on the flaps.



.3 First, crease the flap so its tip hits the center axis. Then, use the fold line to make an outside reverse fold. Do the same for all four flaps.



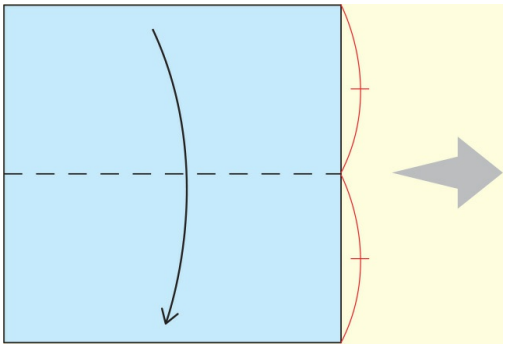
.4 Widen the piece by making horizontal fold lines. Do the same for all four parts.



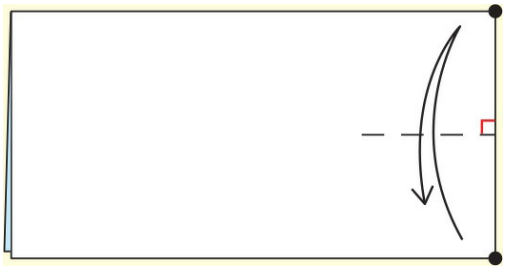
.5 Now Calyx B is complete! You can make it more realistic by curling the leaves outward. See page 56 for assembly.

How to Cut Out a Regular Pentagon

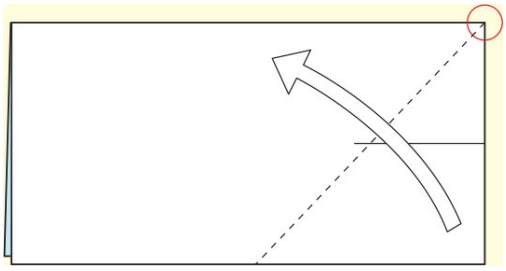
The Pentagon Rosebud on page 47 is made with a regular pentagon. Here I will show you how to cut a regular pentagon from a square piece of paper.



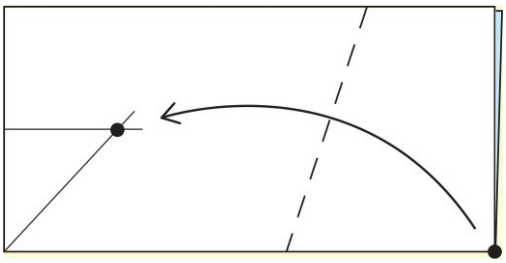
1 Valley-fold the paper in half.



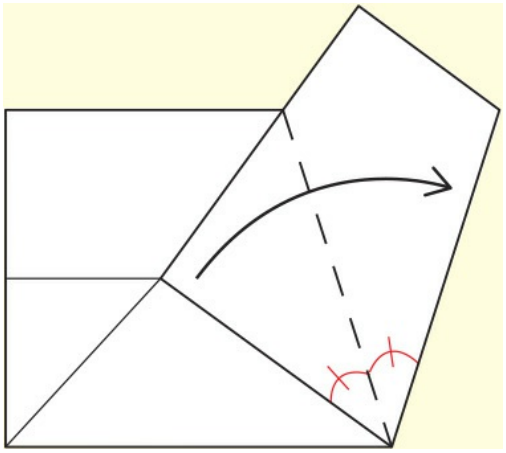
2 Pinch the edge of the top layer in half.



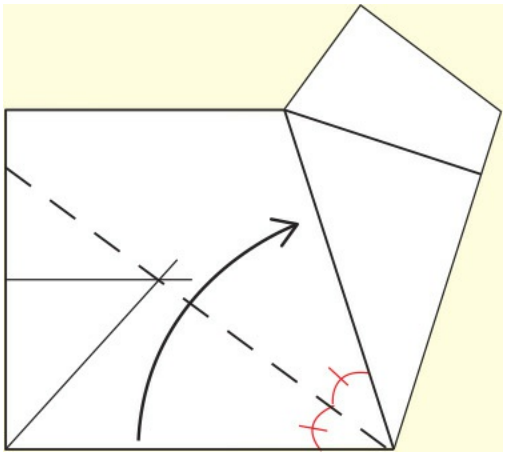
3-1 Turn over the bottom right corner toward the top left, but do not make a fold yet.



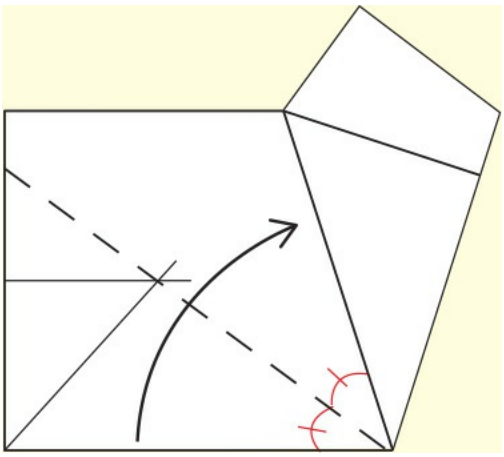
3-2 Shift the corner a little bit to make a small gap (A). Fold the area between the circled points, and then unfold. Rotate the paper.



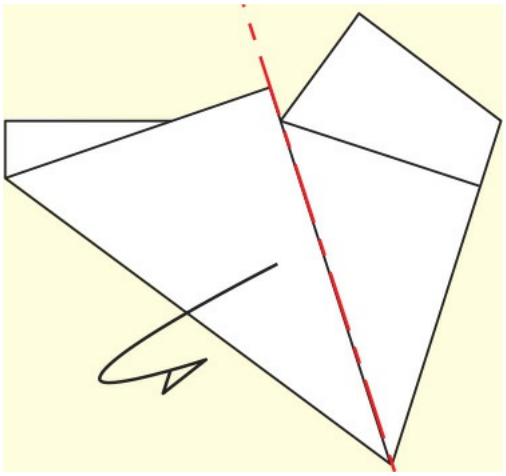
4 Match the points as shown in the diagram and make a crease.



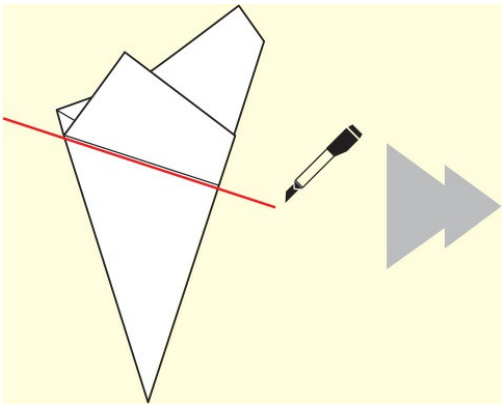
5 Valley-fold to meet the edge.



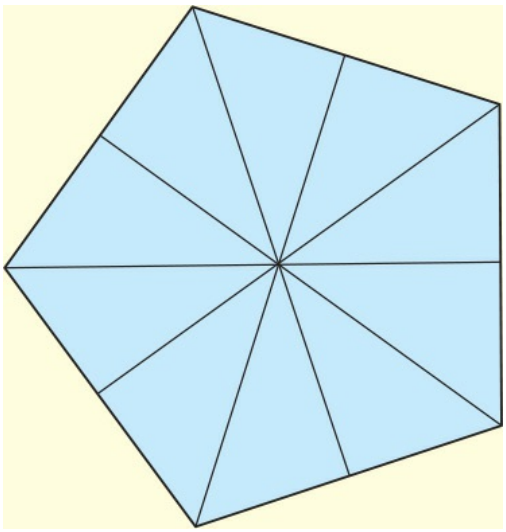
6 Valley-fold to the outer edge.



7 Make a mountain fold along the folded edge.



8 Use a craft knife to cut along the indicated edge.



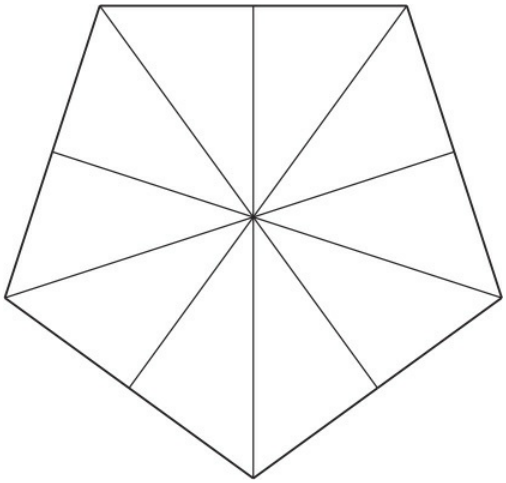
9 Open up the paper to reveal a regular pentagon.

Pentagon Rosebud (photograph on page 8)

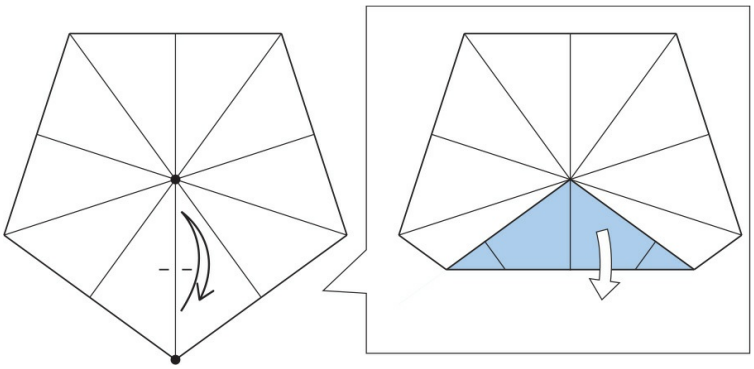
- Paper size: 8" (21 cm) square
- Paper used in photograph on page 8: Crapo Marble (see page 20)

* If you would like to add a calyx, make Calyx C (page 53) with a 6½" (17 cm) square sheet of paper. The flower-to-calyx ratio is 5:4.

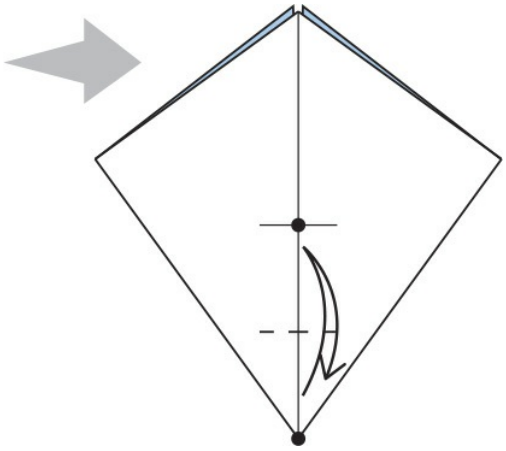
* It is recommended that you master the Square Rosebud (page 40) before trying this project.



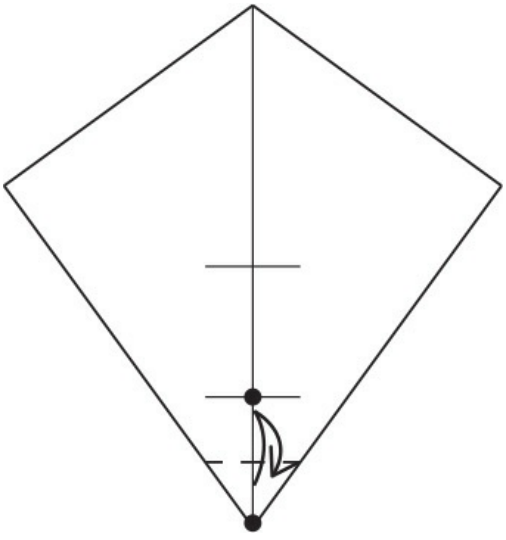
1 After cutting out a regular pentagon (see facing page), spread it out with the white side (reverse side) of the paper facing up.



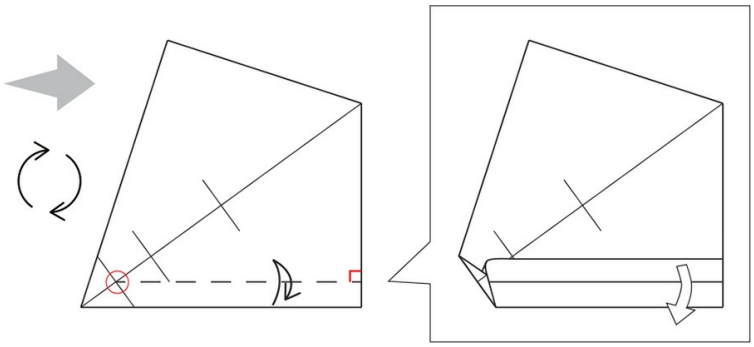
2 Fold the bottom corner to the center to make a pinch mark in the middle. Unfold.



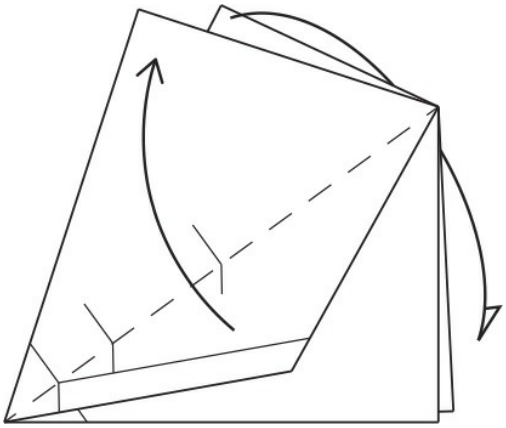
3 Make a Pentagonal Base (page 22). Hold with the central corner down. Pinch the bottom section in half and unfold.



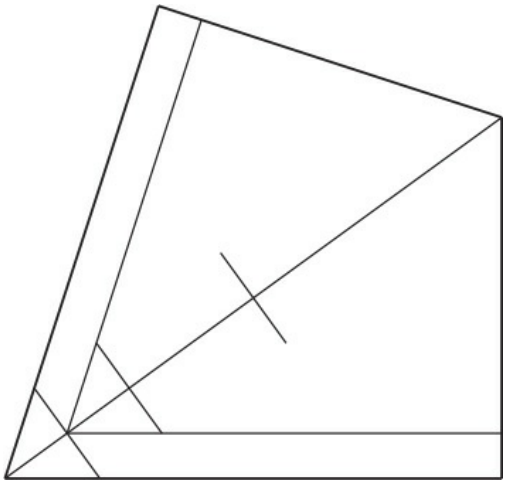
4 Fold the corner up to the pinch mark and crease all the way across. Rotate the model.



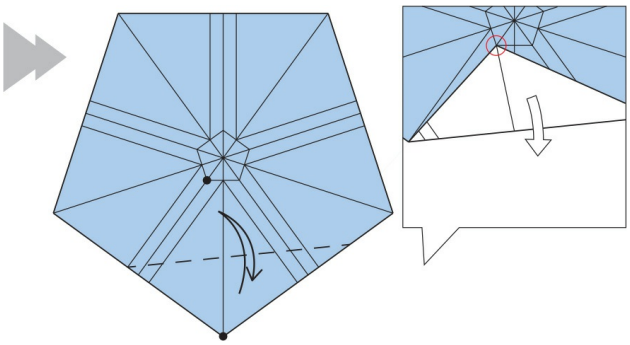
5 Fold and unfold the edge of one flap to create a crease parallel to the bottom edge.



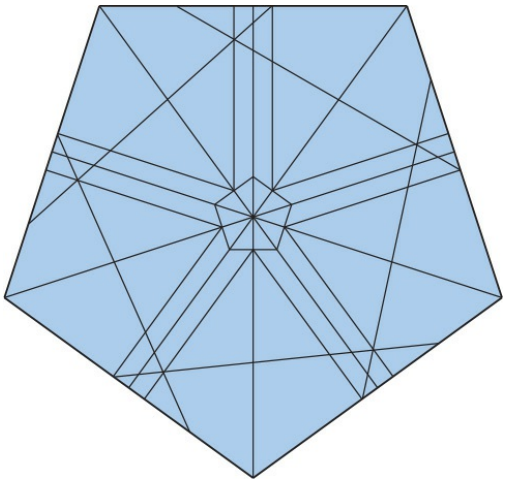
6 Lift the creased flap to reveal the next flap.



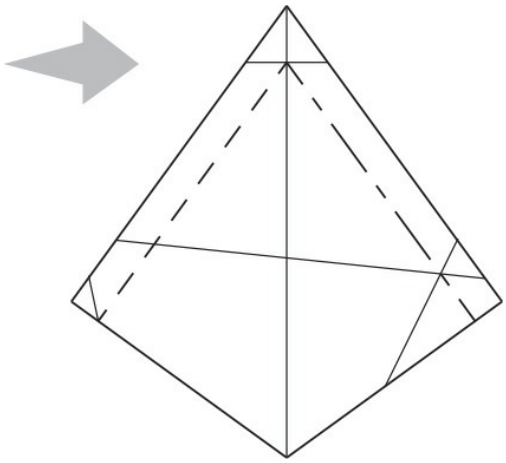
7 Repeat steps **5**–**6** to crease all flaps in the same manner. Unfold the paper.



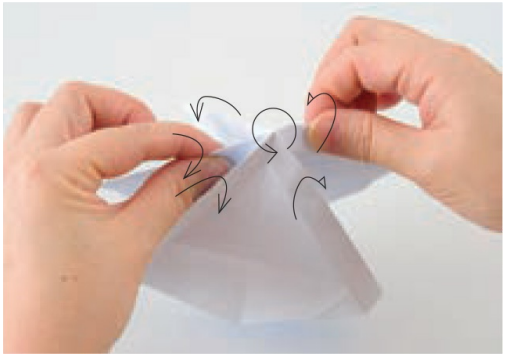
8 Take the bottom corner onto the point shown in diagram. Crease and unfold. (Note: Be careful not to confuse the front and back of the paper.)



9 Do the same for all five points. Re-form into the Pentagonal Base.



10 With the central corner facing up, make mountain folds and valley folds as shown in the diagram.

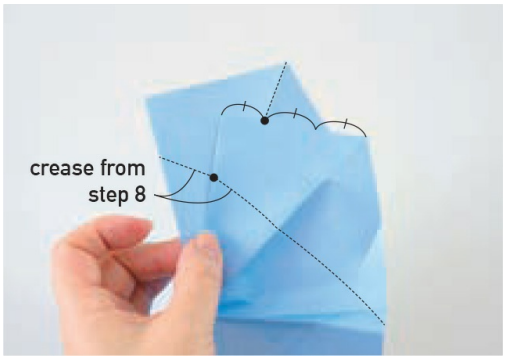


11 Fold each flap along the lines made in step **10** and open the paper as if you are twisting the center counterclockwise.

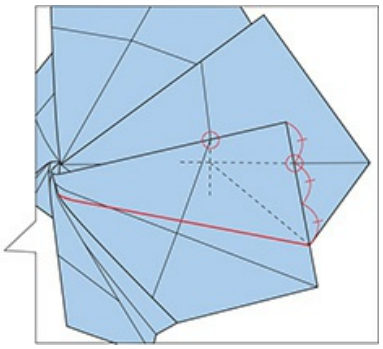
12 Spread the paper apart to open, but do not flatten it completely.

3 Flatten the center (see page 41, steps 12-1 to 12-4). Turn over.

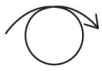
4 Lightly shape to bring the middle parts close together.



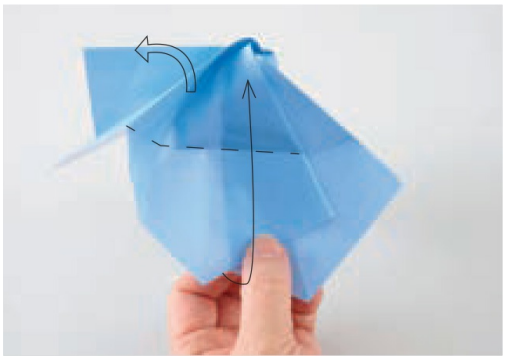
5 Align the crease from step **8** with the flap next to it.



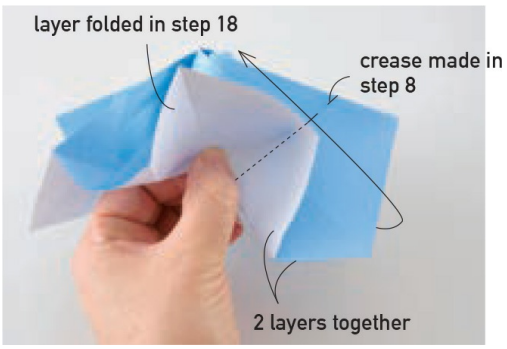
.6 Being careful not to shift the paper from the position made in step **15**, make a clean crease from the inside.



.7 Repeat steps **15**–**16** for all the other flaps and use the fold lines to gather the paper into a spiral. Turn over.



.8 Open out the left layer and fold one corner up along the crease made in step **8**.



.9 Use the crease made in step **8** to naturally fold up the corner. On the left, two layers are folded up at the same time.

:0 This what the paper looks like after step **19**. Hold down the right side gently and make a clean fold.

:1 Repeat steps **19**–**20** on the remaining petals. When folding the last petal, open up the first petal, refold it, and insert all the flaps into the gap on the right.

2 This photo shows what the paper looks like after folding all five parts inward.

3 Hold it upright again, stick a round chopstick into the center, and spread apart the middle layers. Also use the end of the chopstick to shape the petals.

4 This photo shows what the paper looks like after folding up all the flaps and gathering them.

5 Hold the paper upside down. Fold the mountain-shaped parts on the bottom inward.

6 The Pentagon Rosebud is complete! For a more natural look, curl the petals outward.

Blooming Rose (photograph on page 9)

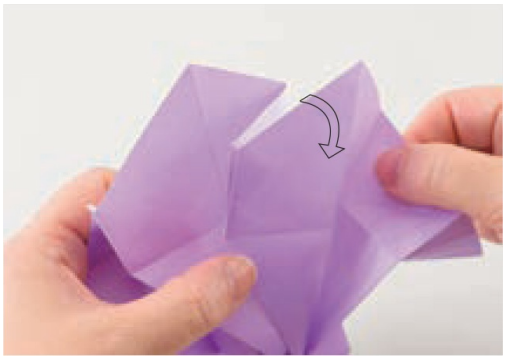
- Paper size: 10" (25 cm) square
- Paper used in photograph on page 9: Tant
- Tips for folding: Make creases following steps **1**–**36** and use the prepared creases in steps **37-60** to shape the flower

* If you would like to add a calyx, make one with 8" (20 cm) square sheet of paper using Calyx C (see page 56). The flower-to-calyx ratio is 5:4.

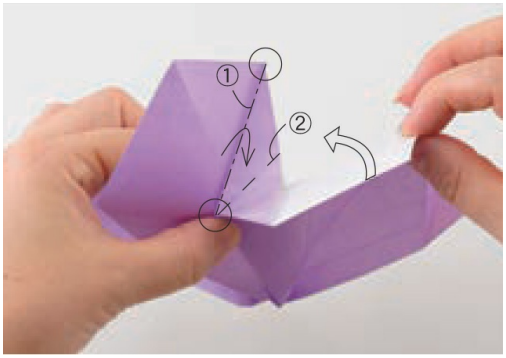
* It is recommended that you master the Square Rosebud on page 40 before trying this project.

1 Repeat steps **1**–**21** for the Pentagon Rosebud on page 47. Open out the flaps that were tucked inside in step 21.

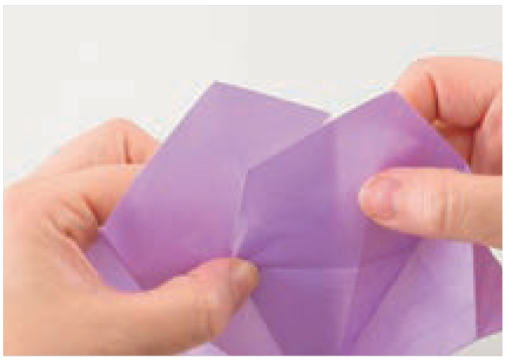
2 Hold the model with the inside of the rose pointing downward. Inside-reverse-fold the left side of one flap.



3 Gently open out the flap, stretching the rear part of the previous reverse fold so that it reaches the corner.

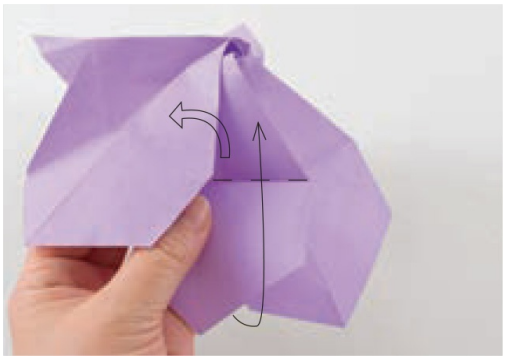


4 Bring the flap back up.

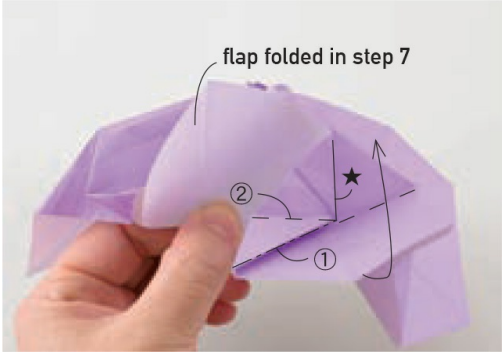


5 When you return the flap you folded in step **4,** ① and ② are naturally folded.

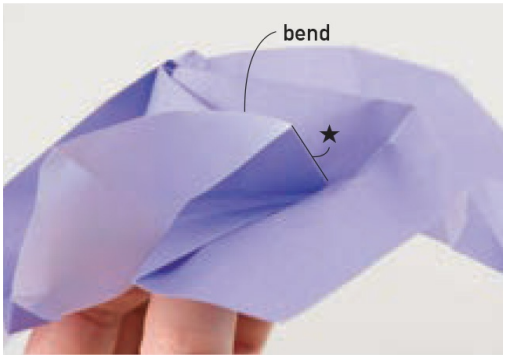
6 Repeat steps **2**–**5** on the remaining flaps.



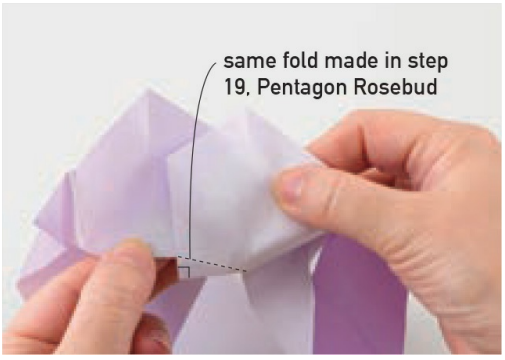
7 Hold the model with the center pointing up. Open out one flap on the left and fold up the top part along the crease made in Pentagon Rosebud step **8.**



8-1 For the corner on the right next to the flap folded in step **7**, fold up the two layers folded in step **19** of the Pentagon Rosebud, making creases ① and ② from steps 4 and 5.

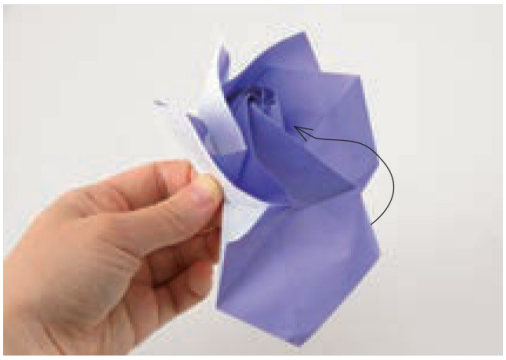


8-2 Here the inside of the * area becomes separated. It will remain separated in the subsequent steps.



9 When folding step 8, shift the two flaps folded in step **19** of the Pentagon Rosebud so that two corners make a right angle in the bottom left corner.

10 Hold the model upside down. Fold the mountain-shaped parts on the bottom inward.

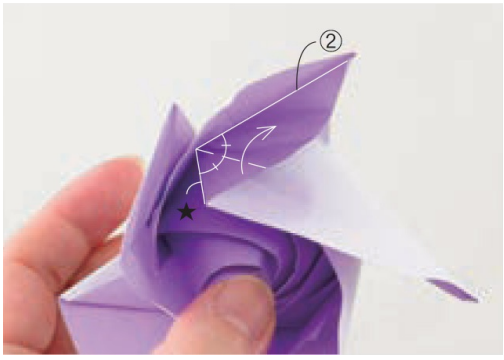


11 Repeat steps **7**–**10**. When folding the last petal, open up the first petal, refold it and insert all the flaps into the gap on the right.

12-1 This photo shows what the rose looks like after folding up and gathering all the flaps.

2-2. This photo shows the rose as seen from the bottom. You can see that the mountain-shaped bottom parts are folded inward.

3. Hold the rose upright again and use a round chopstick to spread apart the inner layers. Use the tip of chopstick to shape the petals.

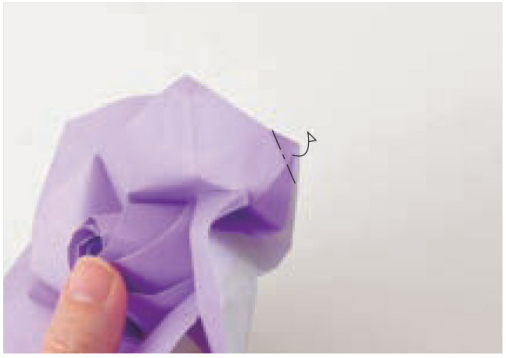


4. Note the flap marked with * and fold it along line ② from step **4**. Here, it is okay if the mountain folds on the bottom reopen.

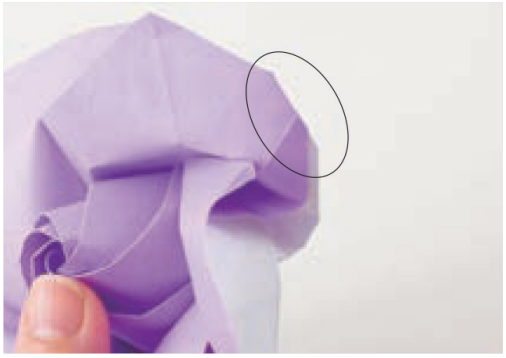
.5 Curl the petal outward.

.6 Fold back the mountain-shaped parts on the bottom.

.7 Repeat steps **14**–**16** on the remaining petals.



.8 Lightly fold the right corner of one petal backward.



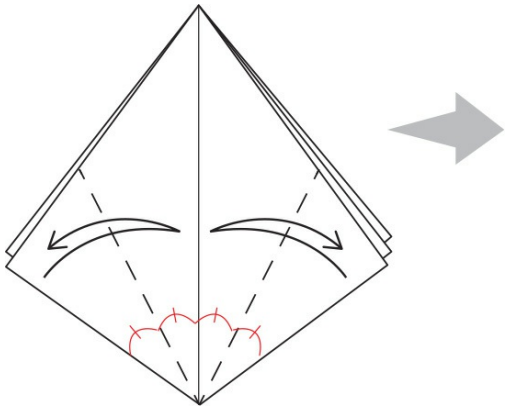
.9 This photo shows what the rose looks like after step **18**. Repeat the process for all the other corners.

!0 The Blooming Rose is complete!

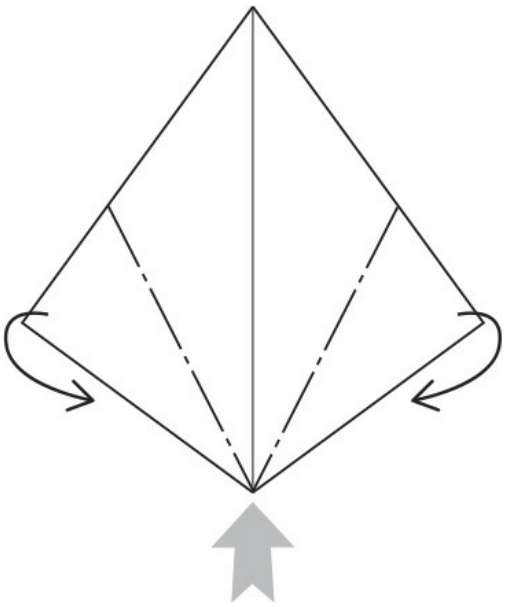
Calyx C (photograph on page 17)

- Paper size: a regular pentagon (see page 46) cut from a 6½" (17 cm) (for the Pentagon Rosebud) or 8" (20 cm) (for the Blooming Rose) square sheet of paper
- Paper used in photograph on page 17: Washi

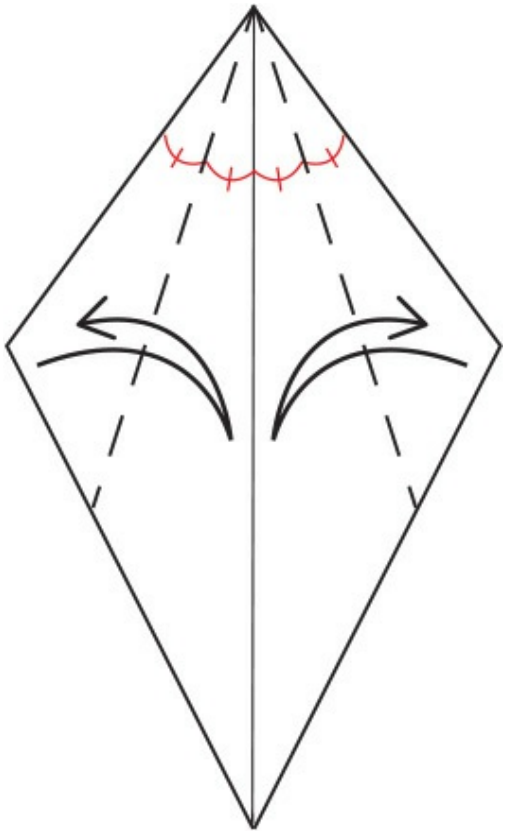
* This calyx can be used for the Pentagon Rosebud and the Blooming Rose. Instructions for the Pentagon Rosebud calyx conclude on page 55. Instructions for the Blooming Rose calyx and assembly are on page 56. The flower-to-calyx ratio is 5:4.



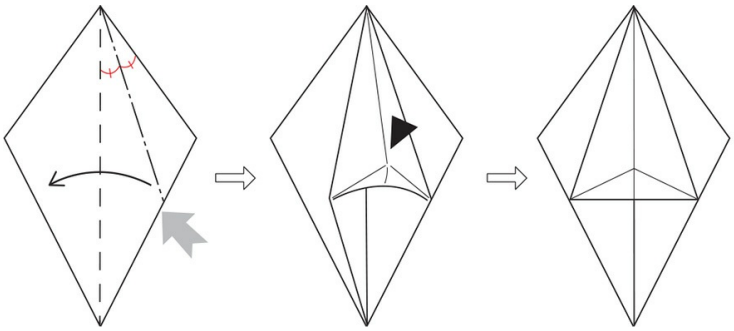
1 Make a Pentagonal Base (page 22) with the white side (reverse side) facing outward. Crease the flaps along the angle bisectors.



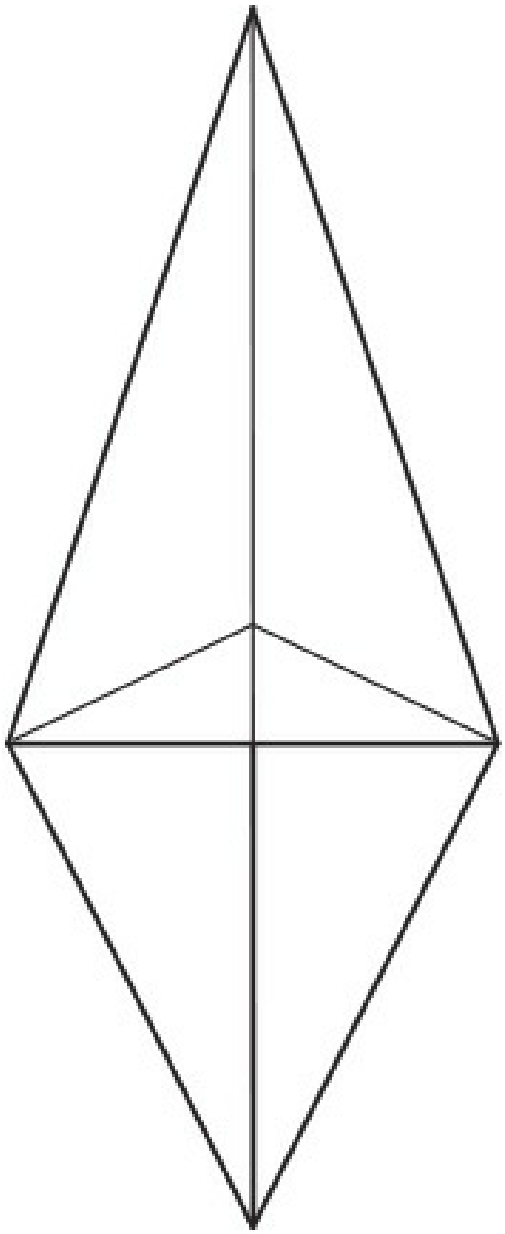
2 Reverse-fold the corners. Repeat on the remaining flaps.



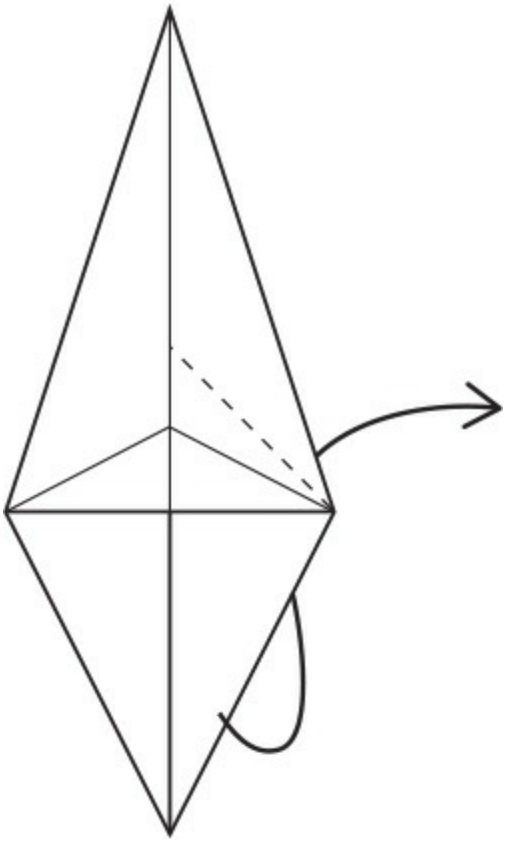
3 Crease all of the flaps along the angle bisectors.



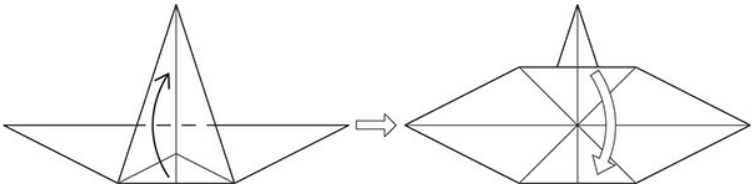
4 Swing a flap over and squash-fold the corner flat. Repeat with the remaining flaps.



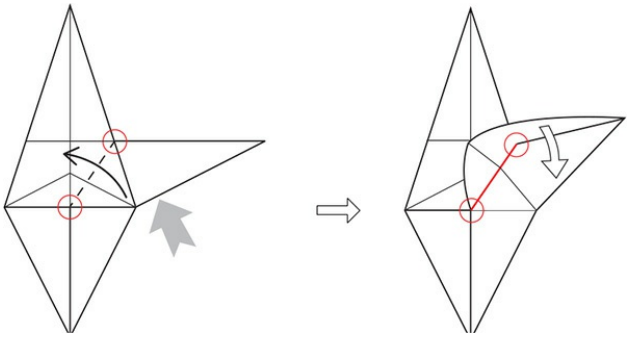
5 Open out the bottom, make a fold and close it back up. Swing the flaps over to repeat this on all the sides. Return to the position in step 6, leaving just one flap sticking out.



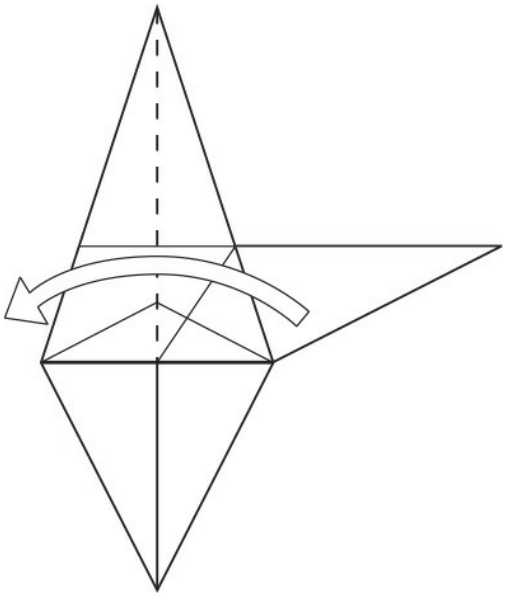
6 The model looks like this when the squash-fold sequence is completed.



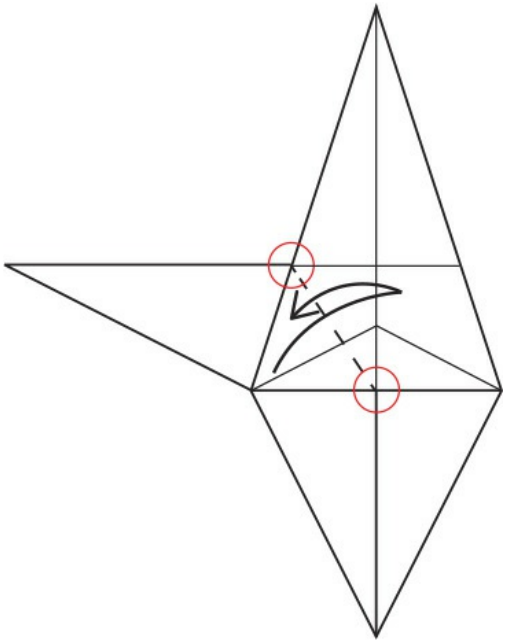
7 Reverse-fold one flap outward as far as possible. Repeat with the remaining flaps.



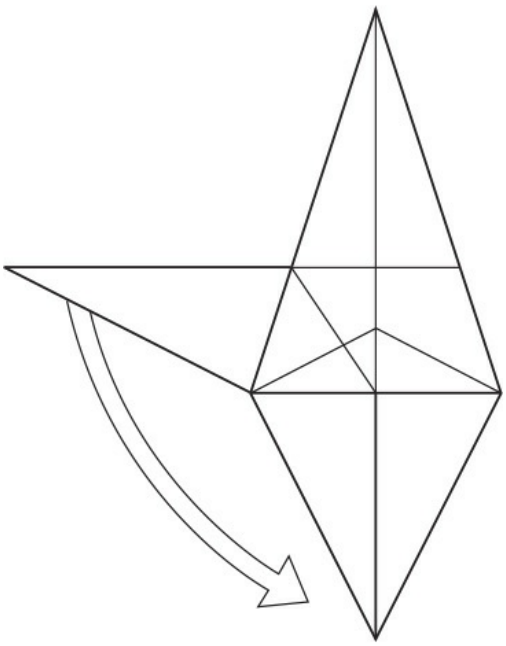
8 Open out the flap, making a crease only where indicated. Close it back up. (For the Blooming Rose calyx, see page 56.)



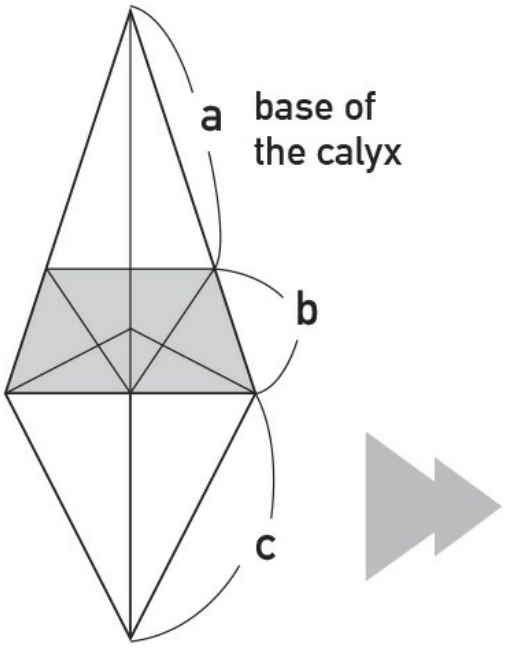
9 Swing over the flap to the opposite side.



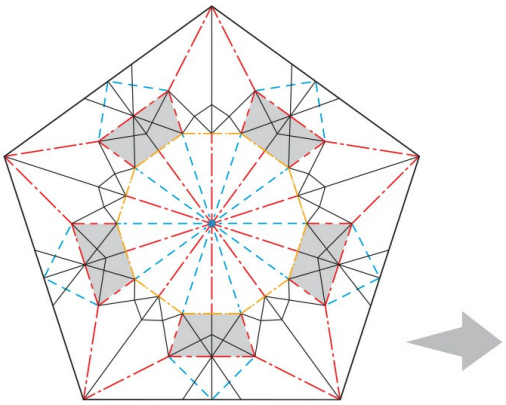
10 Make a partial crease in the same way as in step **8**.



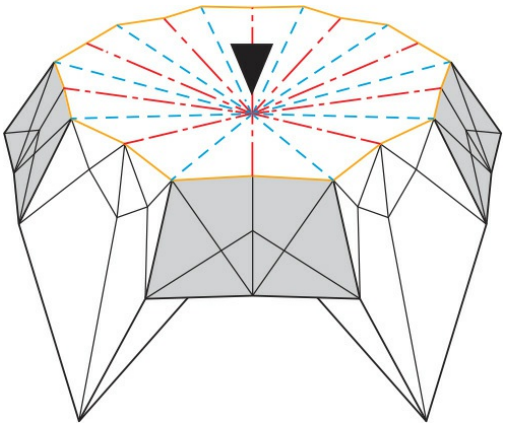
11 Unfold the inside reverse fold. Repeat steps 8–11 on the other flaps.



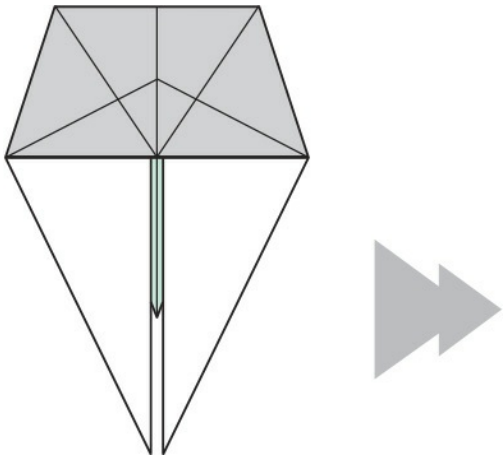
12 Open out the model completely. (Note: In steps **13**–**16**, area b is color-coded for clarity.)



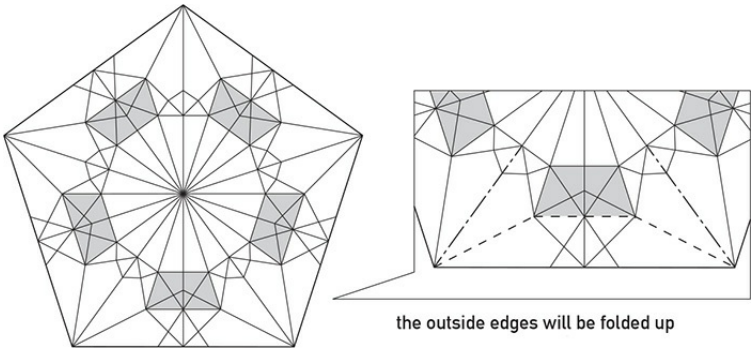
.3 Refold the creases made in step 7 (the yellow lines in the diagram) into mountain folds. Refold the outer lines marked in the diagram to prepare for a sink fold. (See page 23 and photos on page 38).



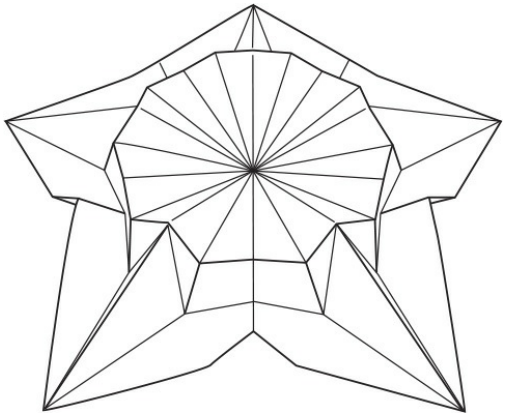
.4 Sink-fold the center octagon and flatten (See page 23 and page 38, step **15**).



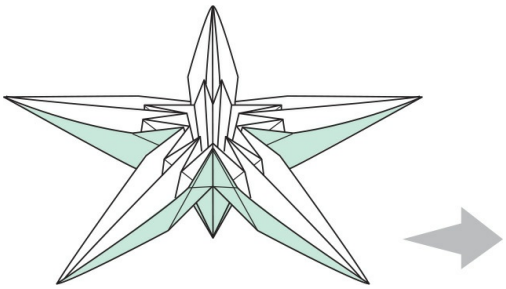
.5 Make sharp creases when the sink fold is complete. The root of the calyx will be folded inward. Open up the model completely.



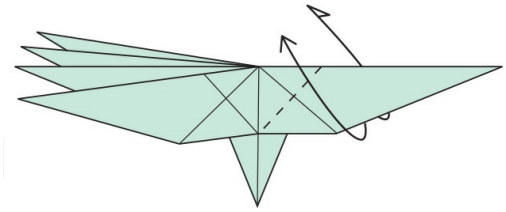
.6 Refold one side along the existing creases. Do the same for the other sides.



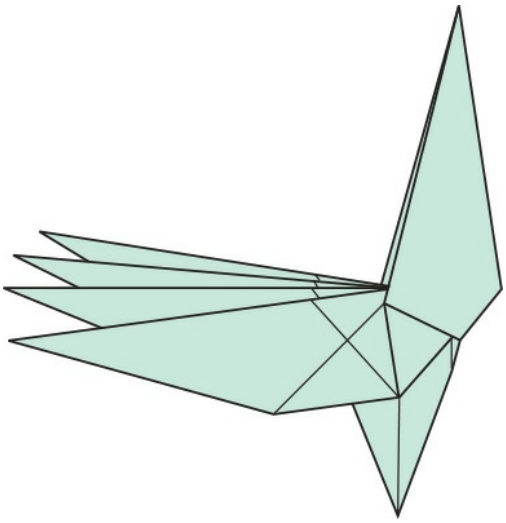
.7 Using the lines you refolded in step **16** and the creases from the sink fold, fold the paper into a star shape.



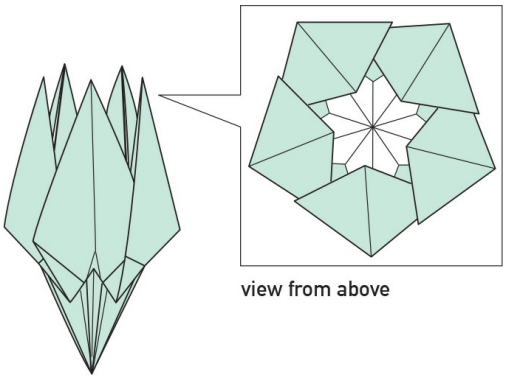
.8 The diagram shows what the model looks like after it is folded into a star shape.



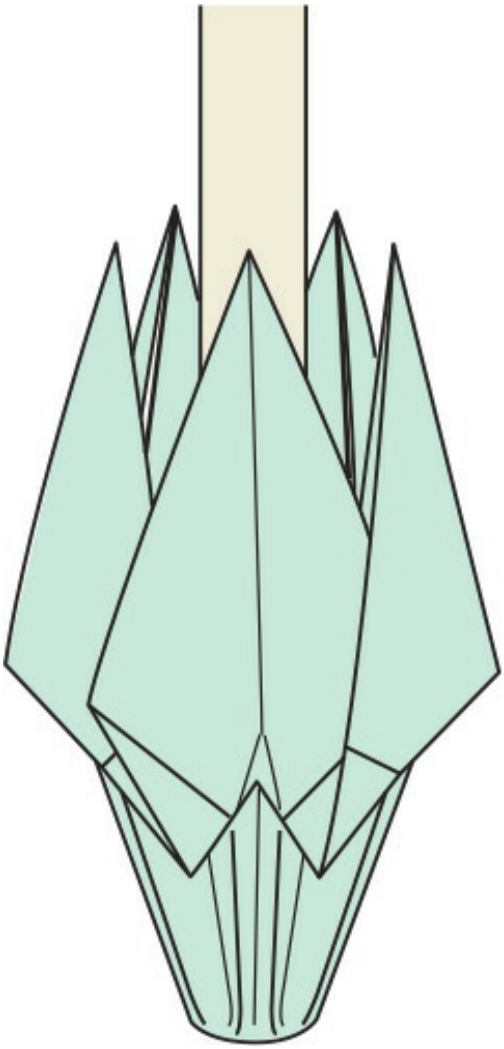
.9 Use the creases made in steps **8**–**12** to create outside reverse folds (see page 21).



:0 Complete the outside reverse folds in counterclockwise order, wrapping each flap around the previous one.

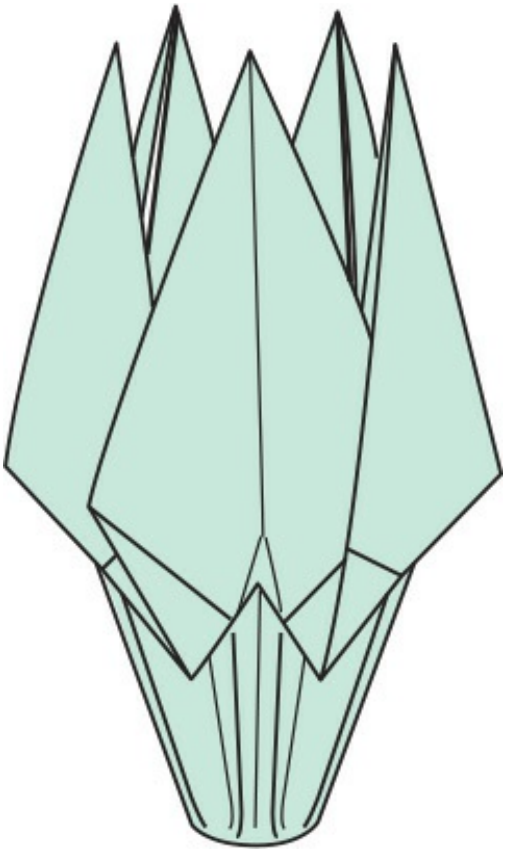


11 When folding the last flap, put the first one over the one on the left so that they all overlap evenly.



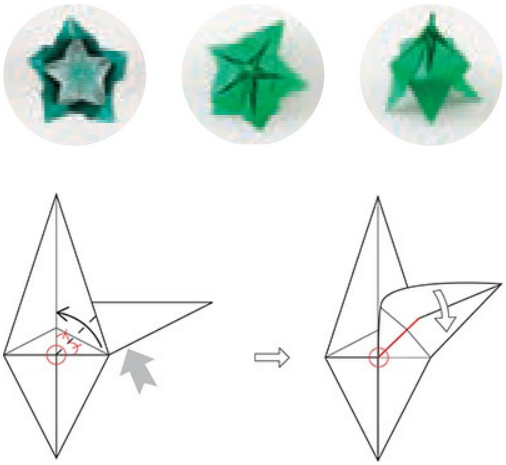
12 Insert the thick base of a chopstick into the bottom part of the

model to widen.



23 The calyx for the Pentagon Rosebud is complete! You can go for a more natural look if you curl or pinch the flaps outward. See page 56 for assembly.

Calyx C (for Blooming Rose)



1 Repeat the process shown on pages 53–55. However, when repeating steps **8**–**12** on pages 53–54, make 45-degree-angled folds instead.

2 Curl the flaps outward and pinch the edges.

3 Twist the base.

Assembling Roses and Rosebuds without Leaves

* The photos show the Blooming Rose (page 50) and Calyx C. The assembly method for the Pentagon Rosebud with Calyx C and the Square Rosebud with Calyx B is the same.

1 Put a wire through the calyx. Bend the top of the wire.

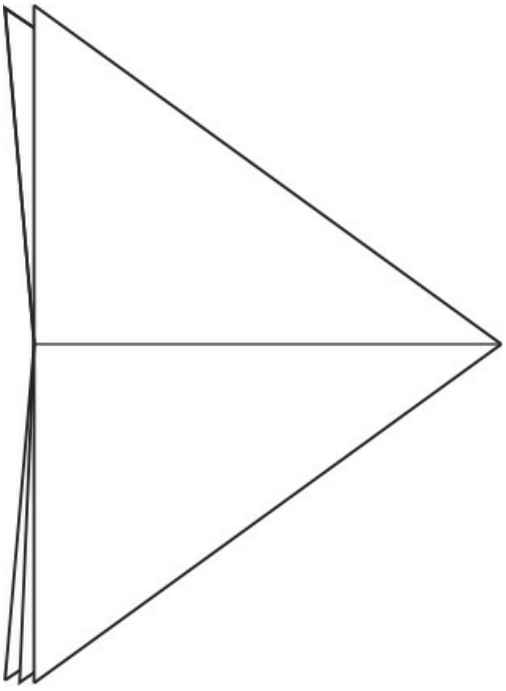
2 Insert the bent part of wire into the inside of the calyx.

3 Insert the Blooming Rose or Rosebud into the calyx and glue them together.

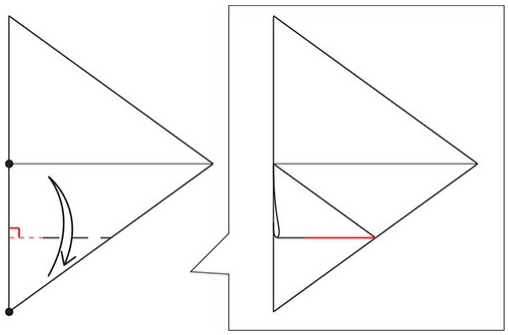
4 Cover the root of calyx with floral tape. Assembly is complete.

Rose with Pointed Petals (photograph on page 10)

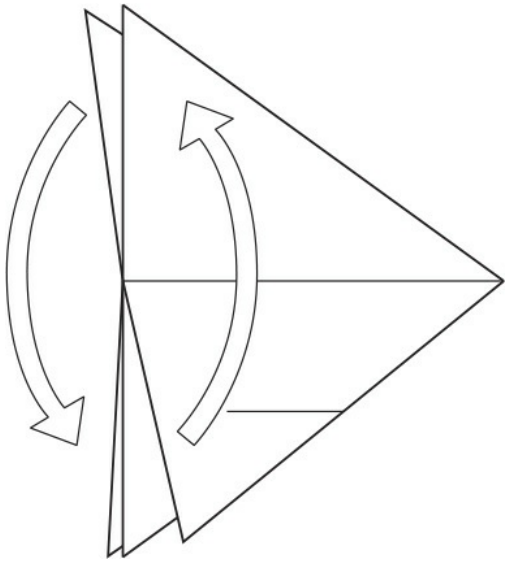
- Paper size: a regular pentagon cut out from a 15½" or 19½" (50 cm or 40 cm) square sheet of paper
- Paper used in photograph on page 10: Canson Vivaldi
- Tips for folding: You will make the creases in steps **1-36** and use the prepared creases to shape the flower in steps **37-60**



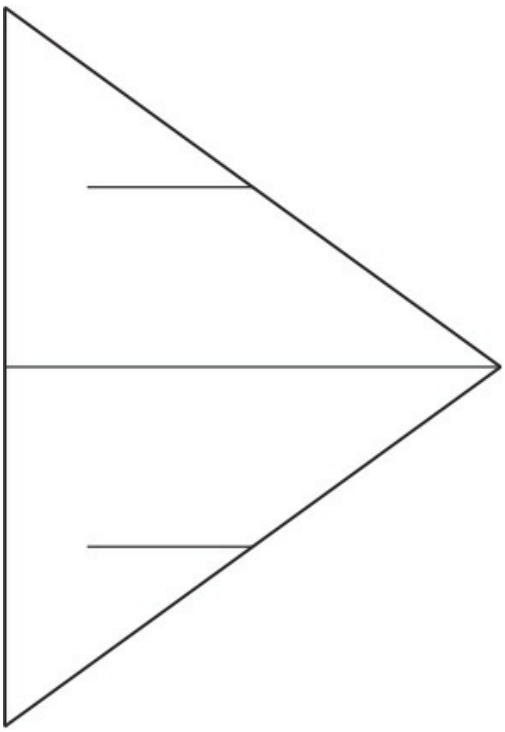
1 Make a Pentagonal Balloon Base (page 22) with the white side (reverse side) of the paper facing out.



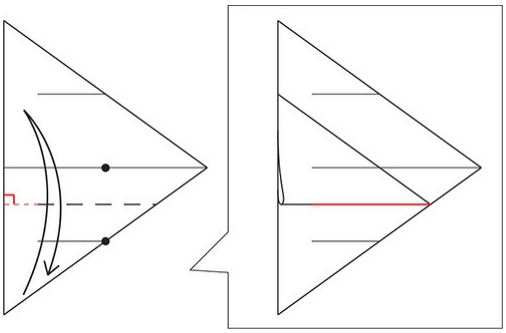
2 Bring the corner of one flap to the center, make a pinch crease as shown, then unfold.



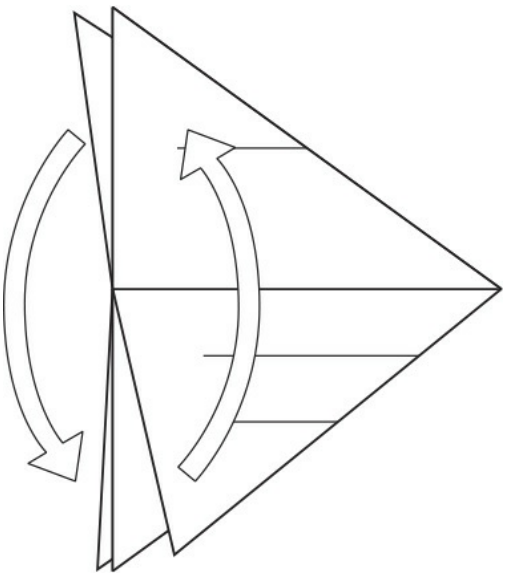
3 Swing the flap up and swing the rear flap down.



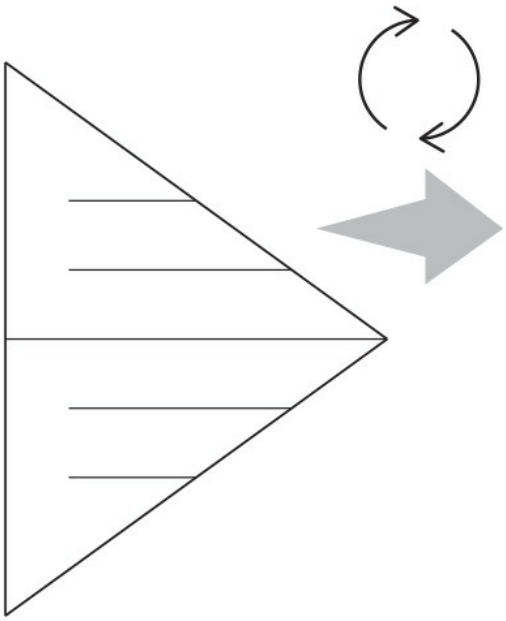
4 Repeat steps **2**–**3** on the remaining flaps.



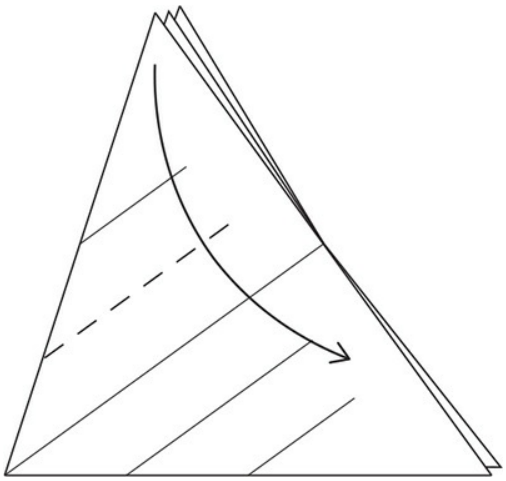
5 Crease the indicated section in half.



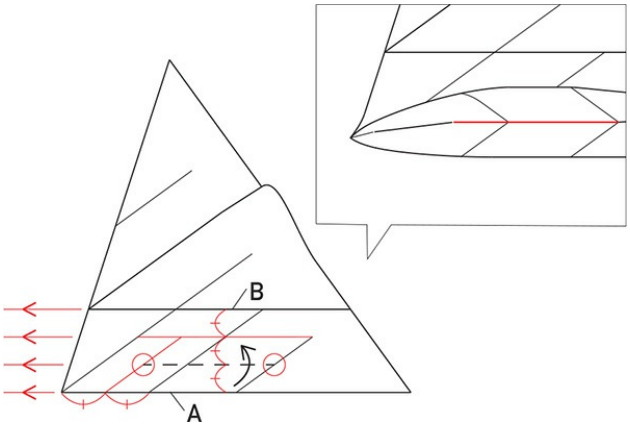
6 Swing one flap up and swing the rear flap down.



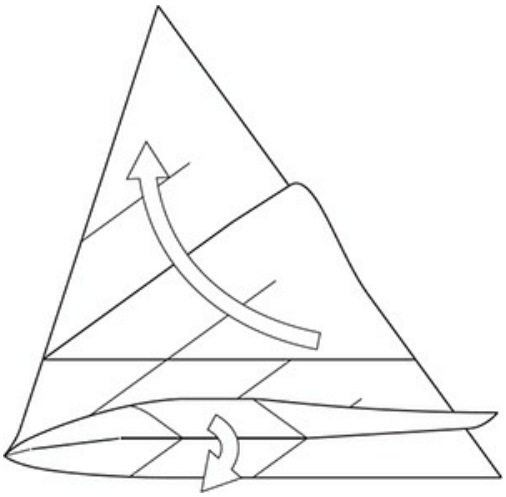
7 Repeat steps **5**–**6** on the remaining flaps. Rotate the model.



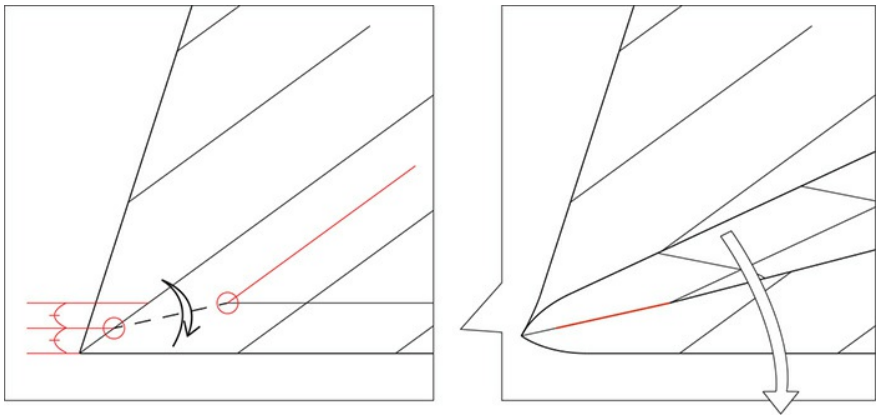
8 Fold one flap over along the crease made in step **5**.



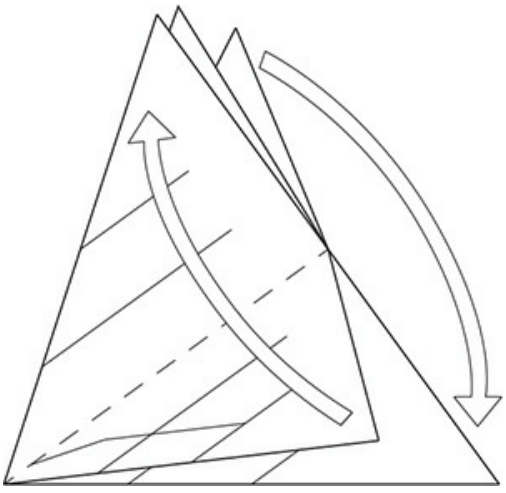
9 Valley-fold the bottom edge up at one-third the width between lines A and B. Crease only the middle area indicated between the circles.



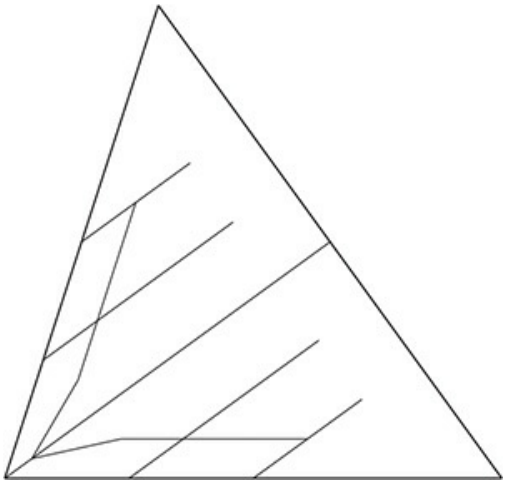
.0 Unfold the creases made in steps **8**–**9**.



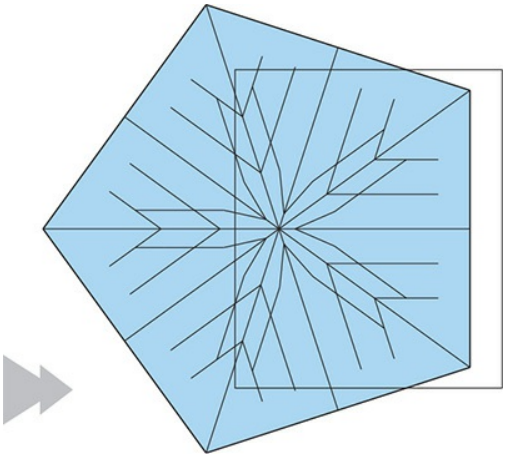
.1 Crease the middle part so that it connects the part that was folded in step **9**.



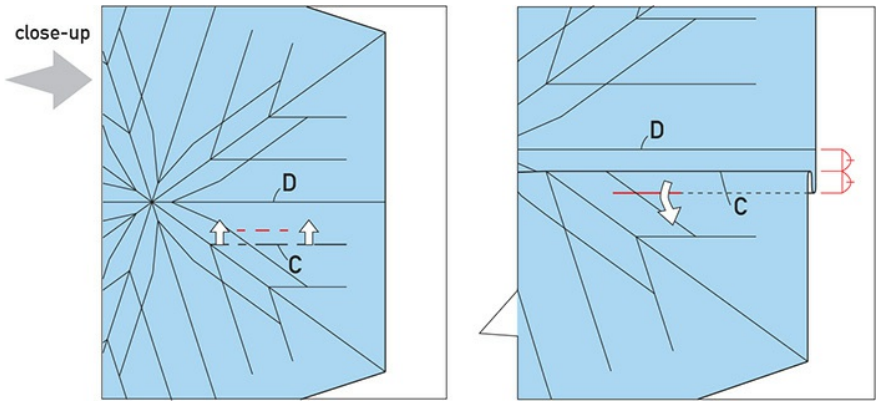
.2 Swing the flap you just creased up and swing the rear flap down.



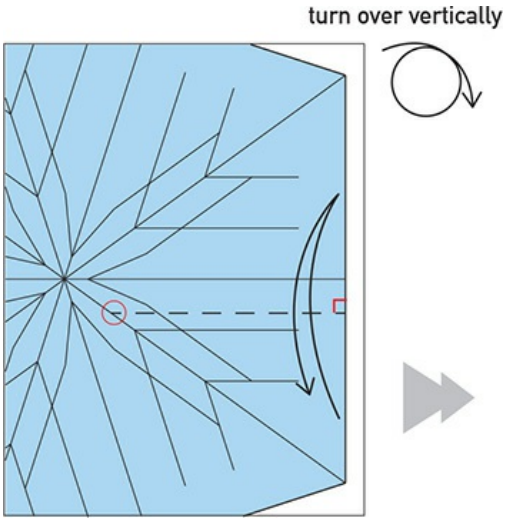
.3 Repeat steps **8**–**12** on the remaining flaps. Open up the model completely.



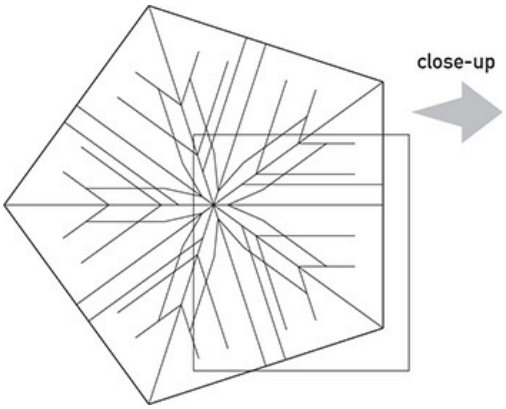
.4 Focus on the area within the box.



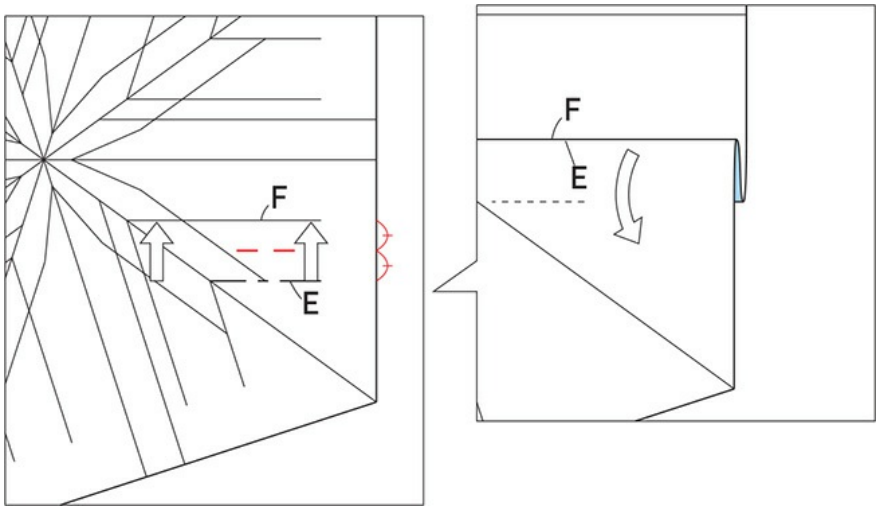
.5 Pinch line **C** and bring it toward line **D**, stopping two-thirds of the way between the two lines. Press to crease, then unfold.



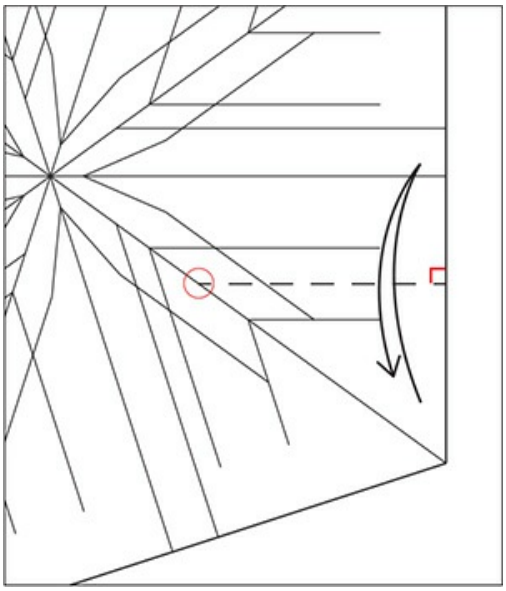
.6 Extend the crease made in step **15** to the edge of the paper. Repeat steps 15 and 16 for the four remaining sections. Turn the paper over vertically. (Note: This crease line is called the “spiral line.”)



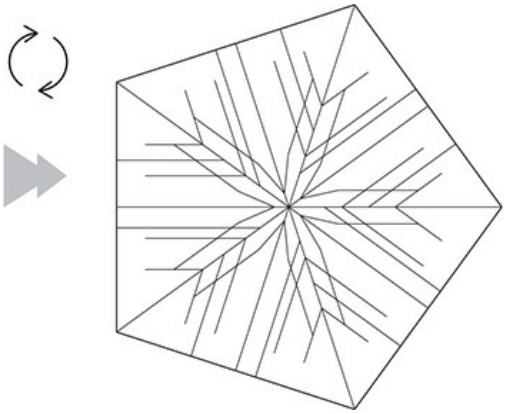
.7 Focus on the area within the box.



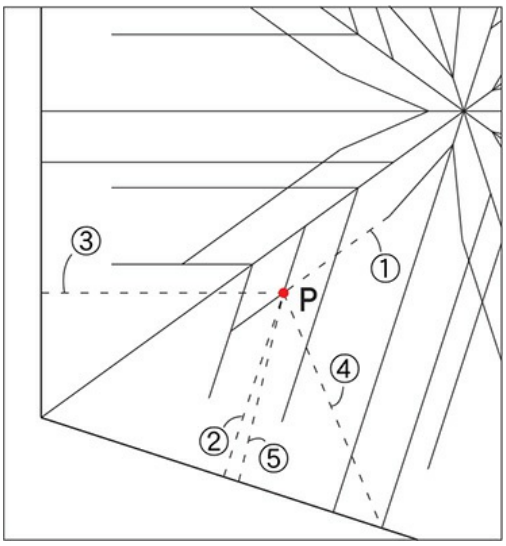
.8 Bring crease line **E** to line **F** and make a pinch mark. Unfold.



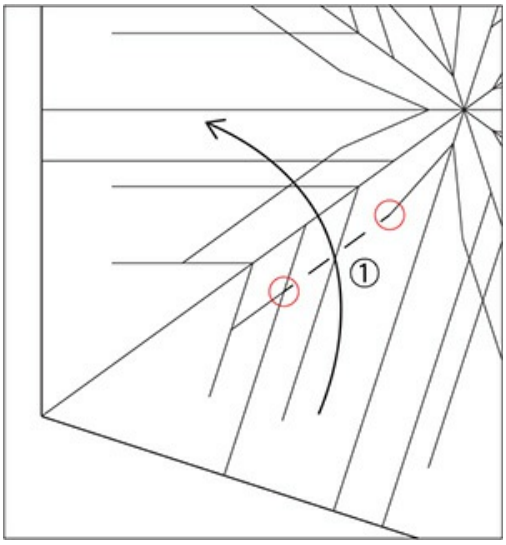
.9 Extend the crease from step **18** to the edge. Rotate the paper.



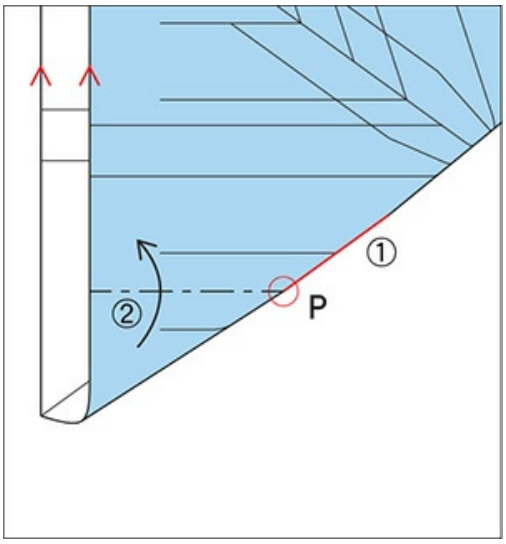
:0 Repeat steps 18 and 19 for the four remaining sections.



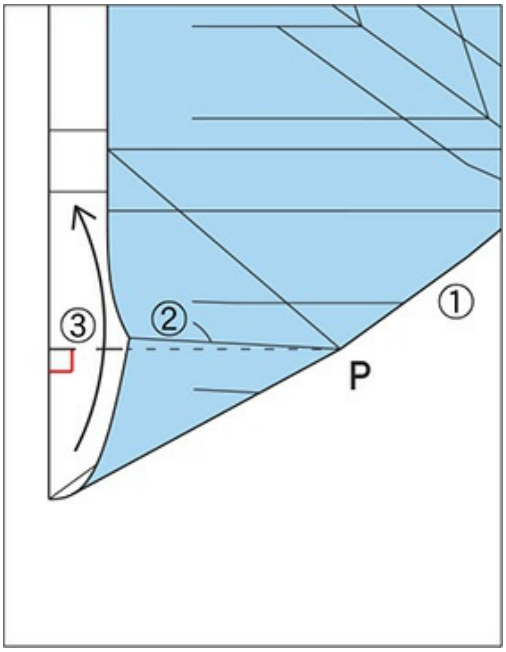
NOTE Lines ① through ⑤ will be folded in steps **21**–**27**. Do not fold them just yet.



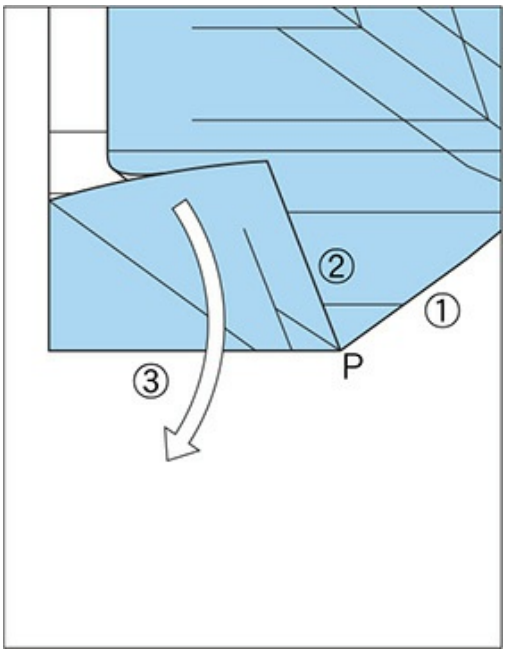
21 First, make a valley fold along line ①.



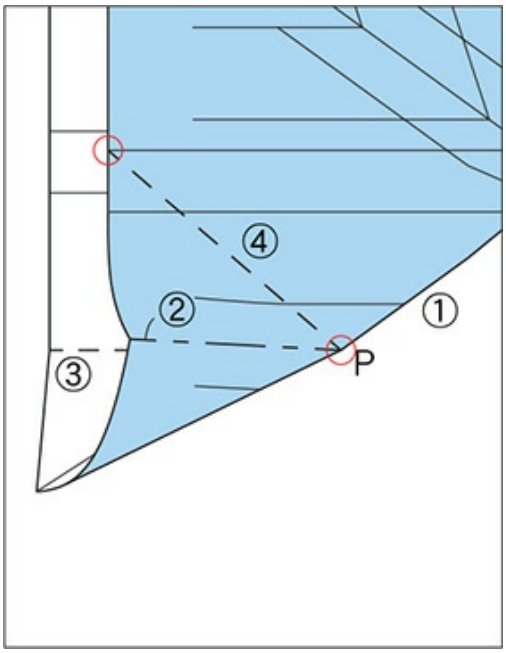
2 The edges of the paper should be parallel. Take care not to shift this. Next, make a mountain fold on line ②, and confirm that point **P** lies between line ② and line ①.



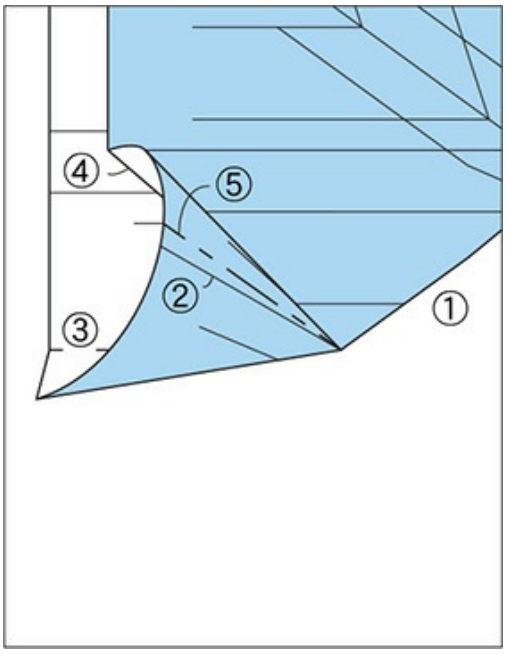
3 From point **P**, make a perpendicular fold toward the left edge of the paper.



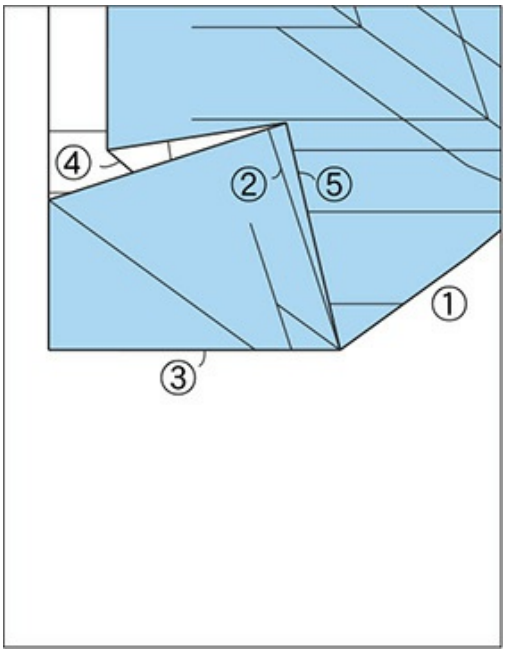
4 Unfold the resulting squash fold.



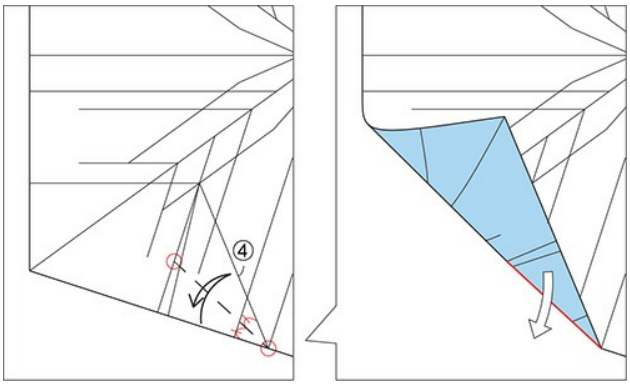
5 While keeping the fold on line ①, make a valley fold on line ④.



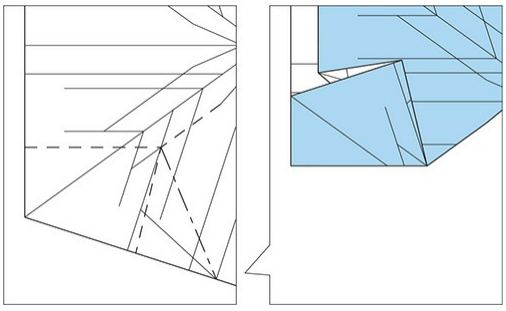
6 Squash-fold flat, allowing line ⑤ to form naturally.



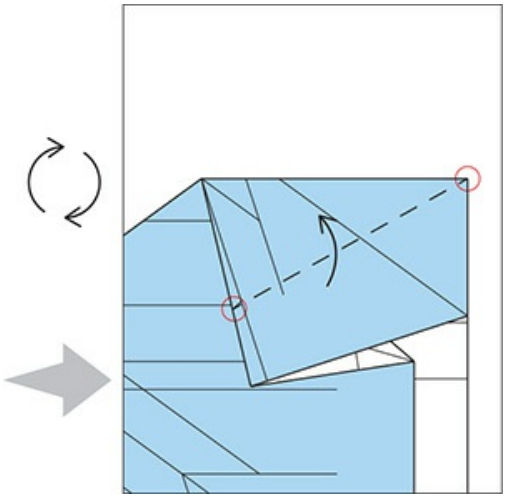
7 Open up the model.



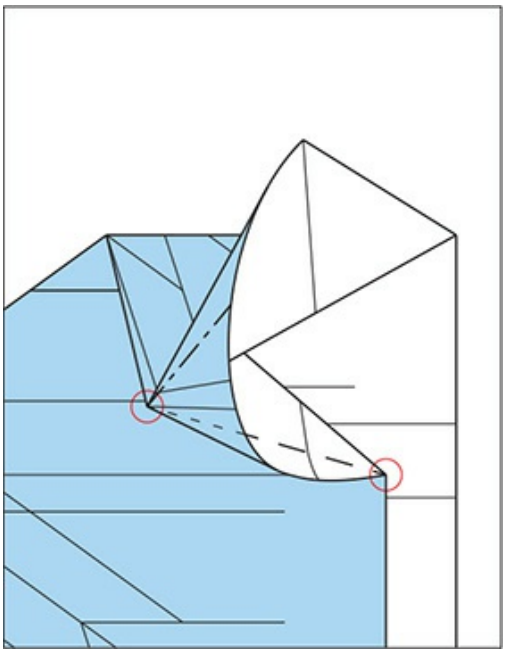
28 Crease along the angle bisector.



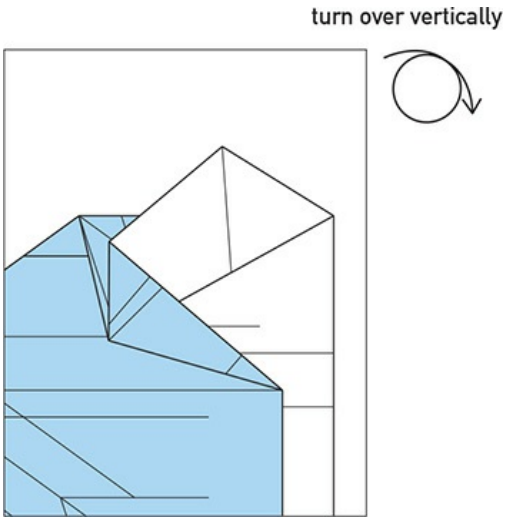
29 Re-form the creases made in step **27**. Rotate the model.



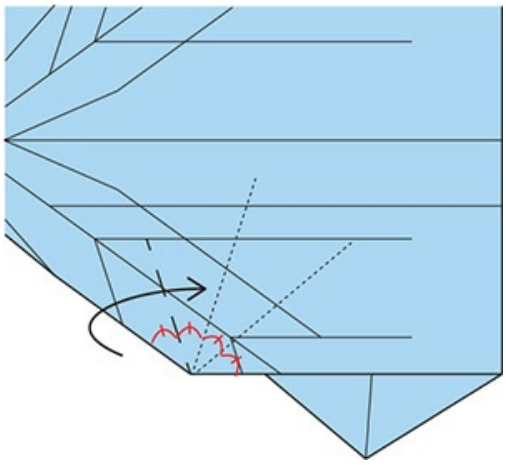
30 Make a valley fold starting from the (hidden) line you made in step **28** and the top right corner of the paper. Be careful not to tear the paper. It is okay if the fold does not hit the upper corner exactly.



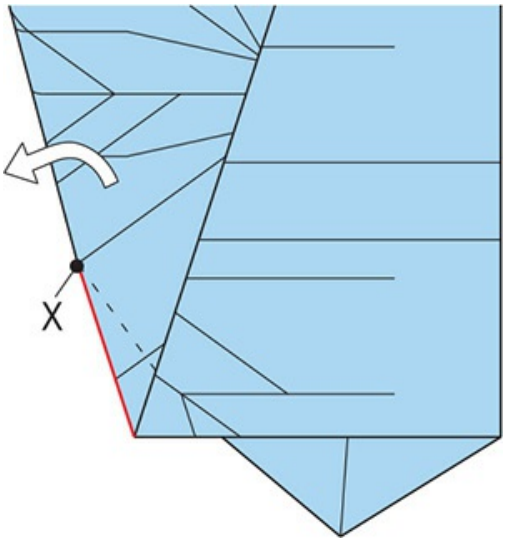
31 Allow the flap to squash flat, using the existing crease from step **28**.



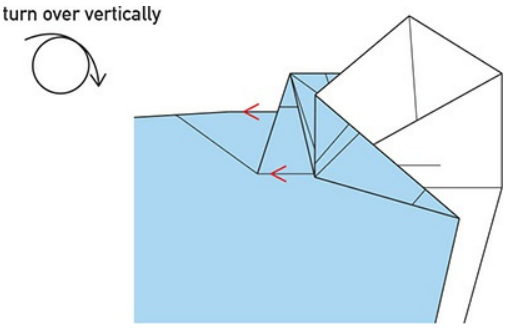
32 Turn the model over vertically.



33 Valley-fold over. See the next step to see how the the flap's edges stand symetrically.



34 Using point X as the supporting point, fold the left side of the part folded in step **33** over to the front side. Turn the model over again.

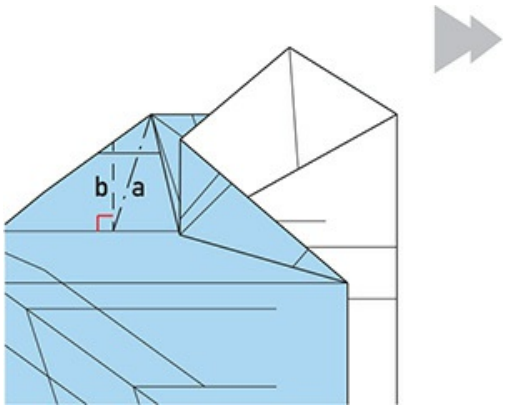


5 Fold so that that the two marked lines are parallel. Sharpen the resulting pleat, then unfold.

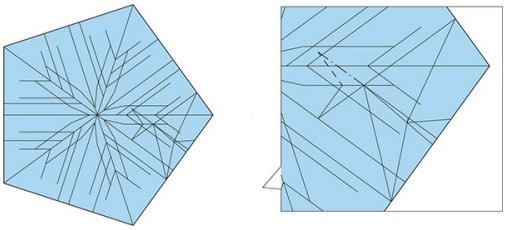
3'

4'

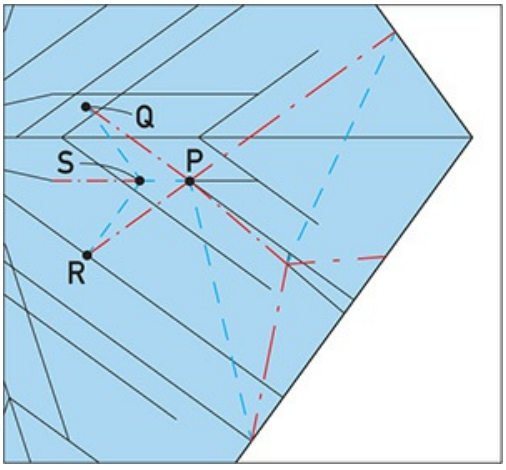
5'



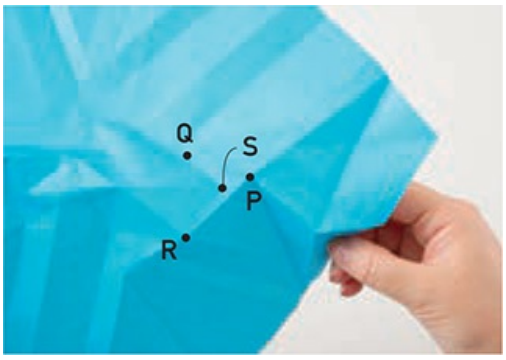
NOTE Make note of fold **a** (the crease made in step **33**) and fold **b** (the crease made in steps **34** and **35**). Unfold the paper.



36 Refold so the mountain folds and valley folds on the top parts of the creases made in steps **33**–**35** are reversed.

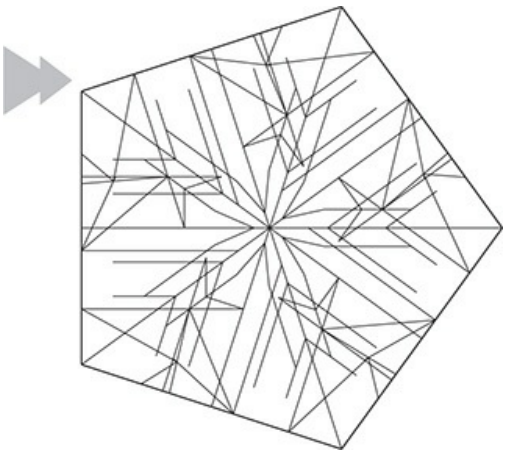


37 Inside-reverse-fold the parts folded in steps **33**–**36** (on the left side of diagram). Reform the folds from step 29 on the right side.

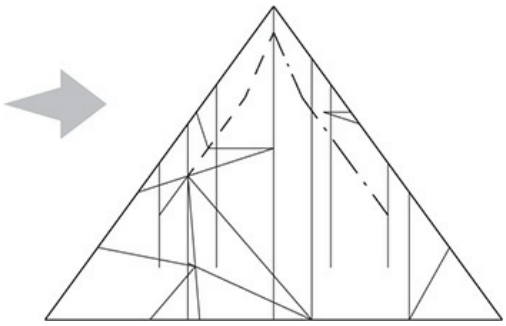


38-1 When you fold along the creases made in step 37, point **S** will naturally indent. Push **R** into **Q** and perfectly align **R** and **Q** (inside reverse fold).

38-2 Unfold the model.

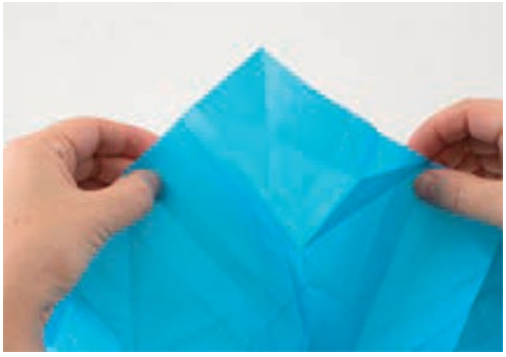


39 Repeat steps **21**–**38** for the other four corners. Fold the paper into a Pentagonal Balloon Base (page 22), with the white side (reverse side)of the paper facing out.

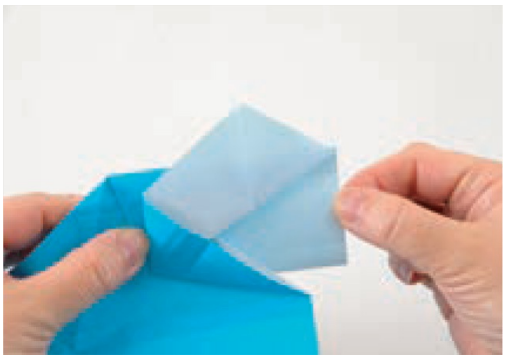


10 Make mountain and valley folds along the existing creases.

11 Open the model while twisting the center part. The edges will not meet completely at the center, leaving a raised spiral shape. Turn the model over.



12 Spread apart the corner and re-form to the position shown in step **32**.



13 Repeat on the four remaining corners.

14 Make folds along the “spiral line” you made in steps 16–17, so that a mountain fold can be seen from the back as well. (See page 28, step **43**.)

15 Make inside reverse folds along the fold lines made in steps **37**–**38**.

16 This photo shows what the paper looks like after five inside reverse folds.

17 While being careful not to let the paper shift, gather the model into a cylinder, counterclockwise like a turbine, along the “spiral line” to the center.

18 This photo shows what the model looks like after the paper is gathered into a cylinder.

49 Hold the model as shown in photograph. Spread one petal apart temporarily and fold up the bottom part (right side in picture).

50 Make sure that the edges of the paper are perfectly aligned. (Be careful to not tear the paper at the point ☆). Repeat with the other petals.

51 This photo shows how the model should look after folding the other petals in the same manner.

52 Hold the paper upside down. Working counterclockwise, fold the five mountain-shaped parts on the bottom inward.

53 This photo shows how the model should look after all five mountain-shaped parts are folded inward.

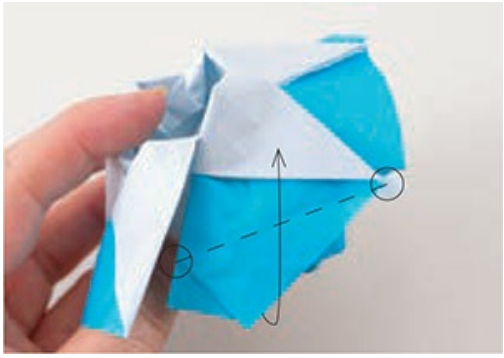
54 Holding the model upright again, place the tip of a round chopstick in the reverse fold made in steps **45**–**46** and gently open the space.

5 Widen the flower gradually by moving the chopstick tip along the central petals.

6 Once the central part is open, stick the end of the chopstick into the center and further widen and shape the inside of the rose.

7 Insert your thumb into the outermost petal and push it outward. Repeat with the other petals.

58 This photo shows what the rose looks like after widening all five petals.



59 Hold the model upside down. Fold the outermost petal as shown in the photo.

60 This photo shows what the outermost petal looks like after folding.

61 Insert the corner into the gap. Repeat steps **59**–**61** with the other four outer petals.

62 This photo shows the view of the bottom after completing all five parts.

63 Fold the outer petal further outward.

64 This photo shows what the outer petal looks like after folding.

65 Repeat steps **63** and **64** for four remaining petals.

66 Spread the petals in the middle layer alongside the corners.

7 Do the same with the other four petals.

8 Pinch the tips of the petals in the middle layer to make them pointed.

9 Gently extend the tips of the next layer of petals with an outside reverse fold.

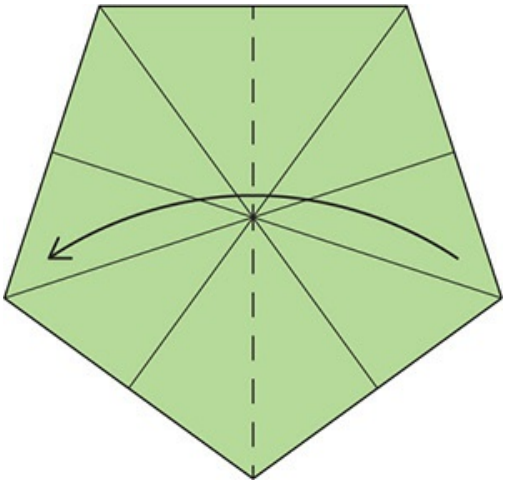
'0 This photo shows what the tip of the petal looks like after folding. Repeat the process for the other four petals.

'1 The Rose with Pointed Petals is complete!

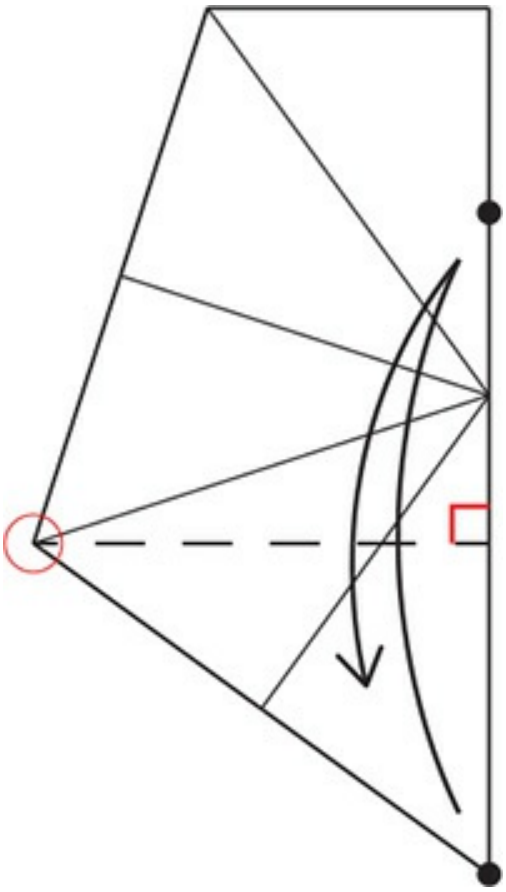
Calyx D (photograph on pages 10–11)

- Paper size: A regular pentagon (see page 46) cut out from a 7" x 7" (17.5 cm x 17.5 cm) sheet of paper
- Paper used in photographs on pages 10–11: Tant

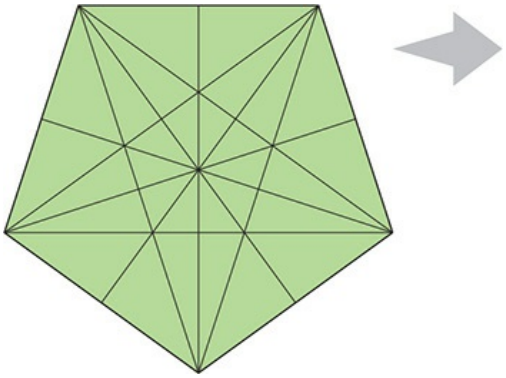
* This calyx can be used for the Rose with Pointed Petals and the Old Rose "Rosette" (see final two steps for the Old Rose "Rosette." The flower-to-calyx ratio is 2:1, or 14": 7" (35 cm: 17.5 cm) for Rose with Pointed Petals; and 7:3, or 14": 6" (35 cm : 15 cm), for the Old Rose "Rosette."



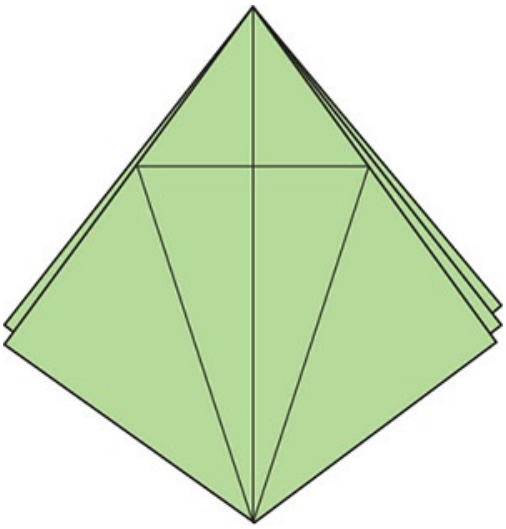
1 Fold the pentagon in half lengthwise.



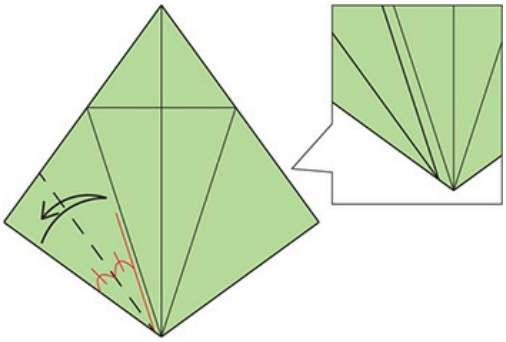
2 Make a crease, and then unfold the paper.



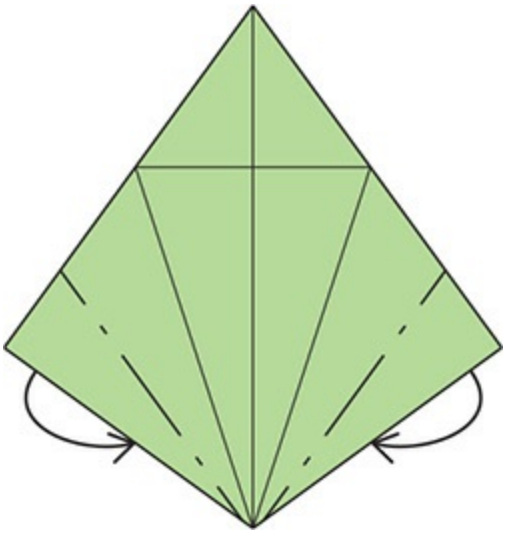
3 Repeat steps **1**–**2** for all five corners. Unfold the paper.



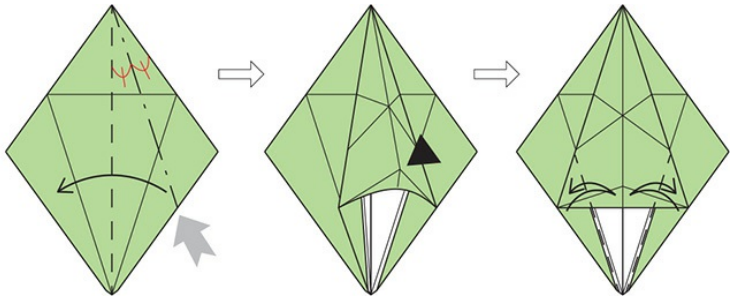
4 Make a Pentagonal Base (page 22).



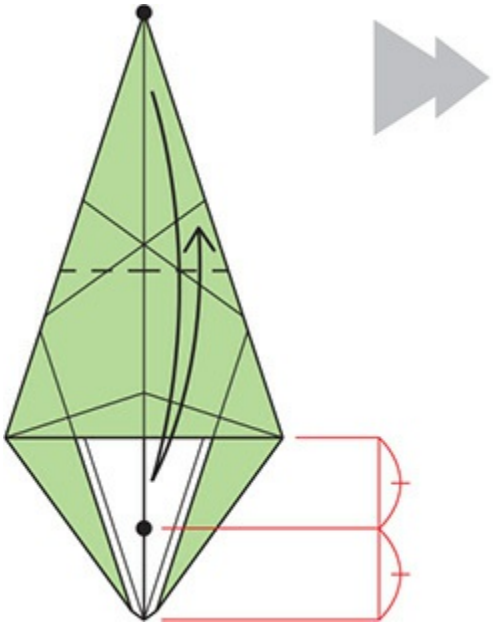
5 Crease one flap as shown in the diagram, leaving a little room for when the paper gets thicker. Do the same for all the flaps.



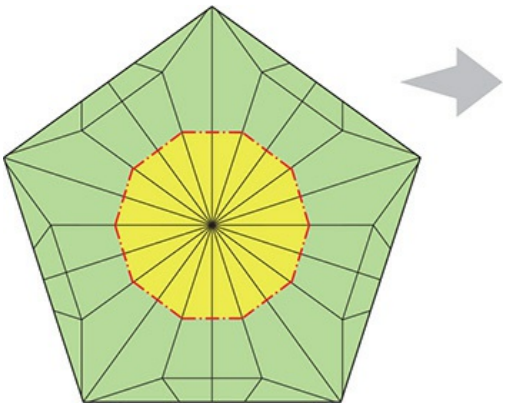
6 Reverse-fold the five flaps.



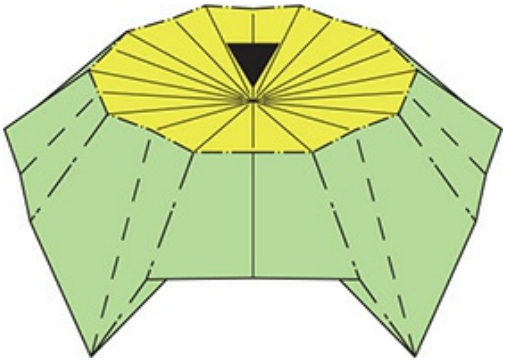
7 Swing one flap over and squash-fold its corner flat. Then crease the bottom angle bisectors. Repeat with the remaining flaps.



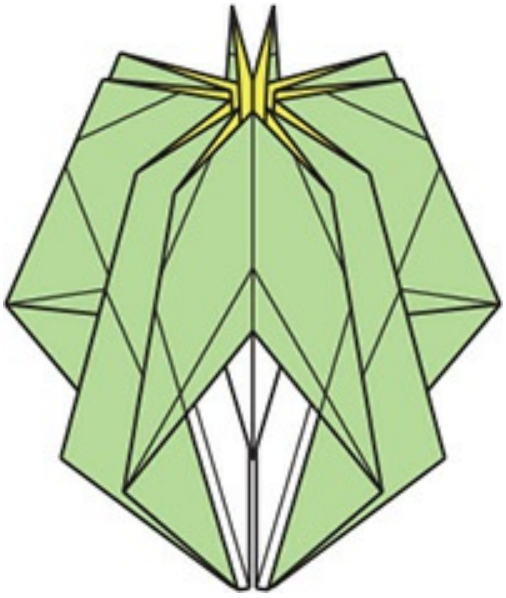
8 Crease sharply as shown, and then unfold the model completely.



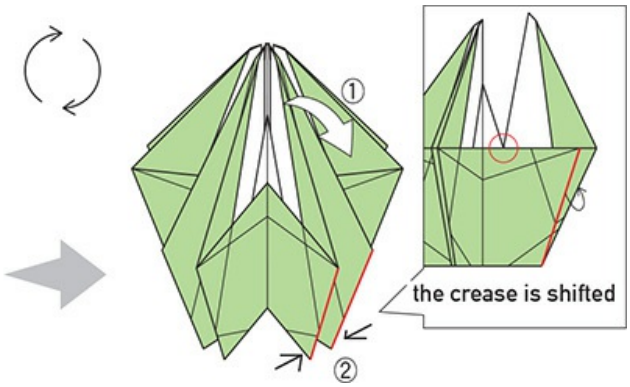
9 Refold all the creases made in step **8** into mountain folds.



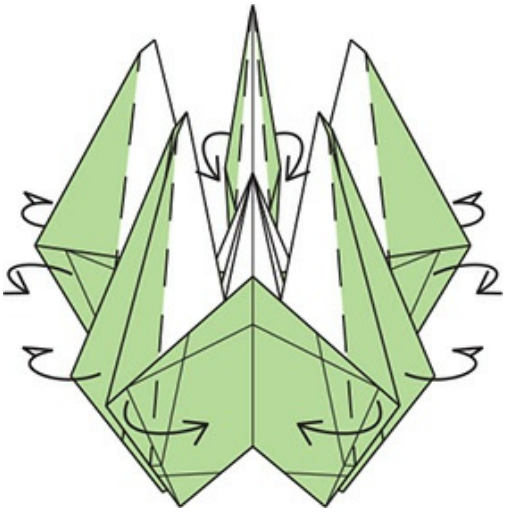
10 After forming the outside into a trapezoid, sink-fold the central part (see page 23).



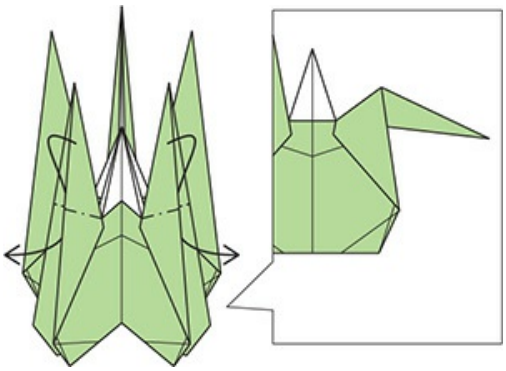
.1 This is what the model looks like after sink-folding. The root of the calyx is folded inward. Turn the model over.



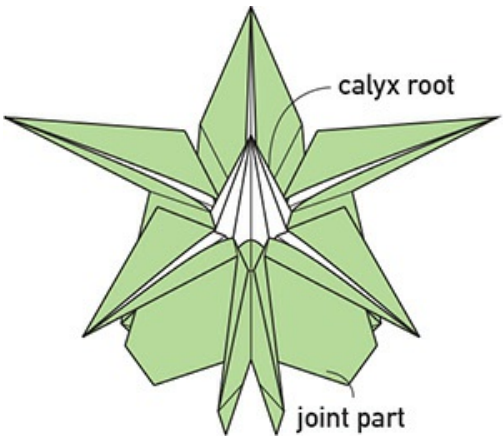
.2 Pull out one flap (①) until the inner edge hits the center calyx. Make a crease again (②) on the bottom as the paper gets shifted. (See page 39, step **17**.) Now the shape when open is secured. Do the same for the other parts.



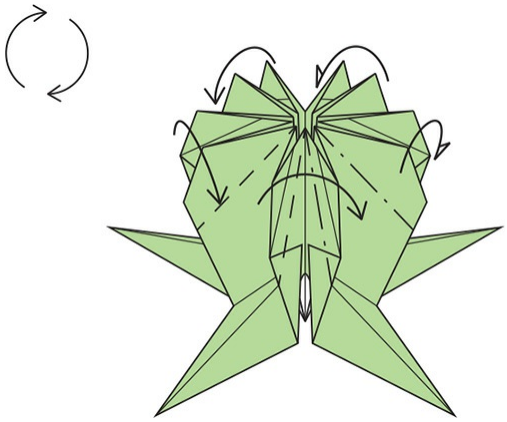
.3 Fold along the creases made in step **7**, so that the corners can open.



4 Inside-reverse-fold one of the long flaps. Repeat the process for all five parts.

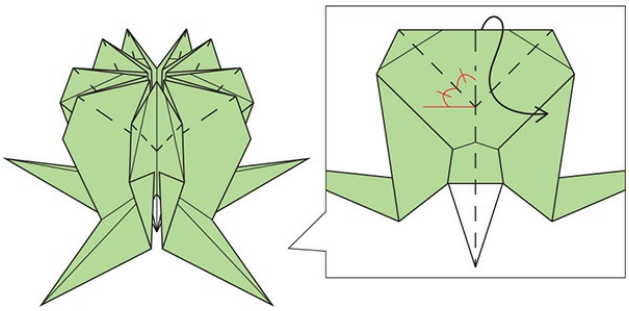


5 This is what the model looks like after folding all five parts and opening them. Turn the model over again so that the part where the paper joins is facing up.

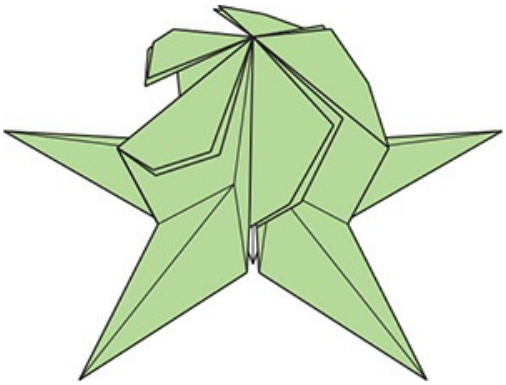


For the Old Rose “Rosette”: Inside-reverse-fold the flaps at a

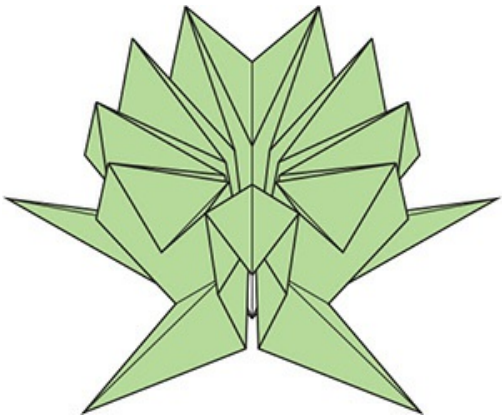
.6 45-degree angle from the center. Repeat the process for all ten flaps.



.6' For the Rose with Pointed Petals: Hold two flaps together, and twist and fold them over as shown.



.7 Calyx D for the Rose with Pointed Petals is complete! (For assembly, see page 85.)



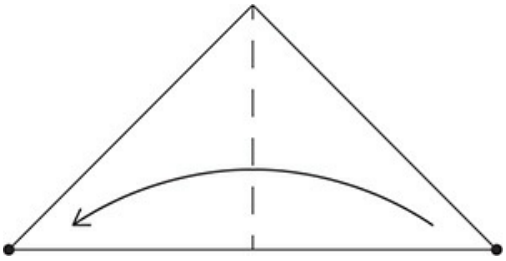
.7' Calyx D for the Old Rose “Rosette” is complete! See page 85

for assembly.

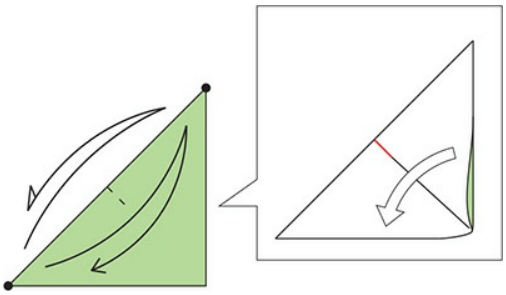
Thorn (photograph on page 10)

- Paper size: a right-angled isosceles triangle made by cutting a 1" (2.5 cm) square sheet of paper in half
- Paper used in photograph on page 10: Tant

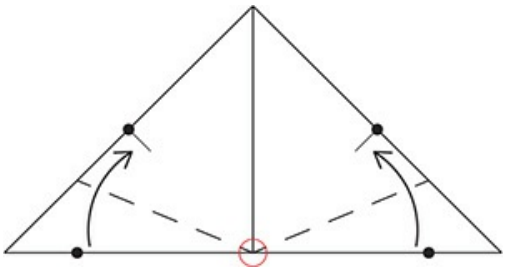
* It is recommended that you practice with larger sheets of paper before folding this piece at the specified size.



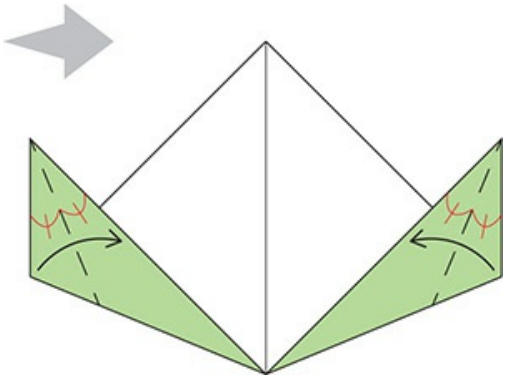
1 Valley-fold in half.



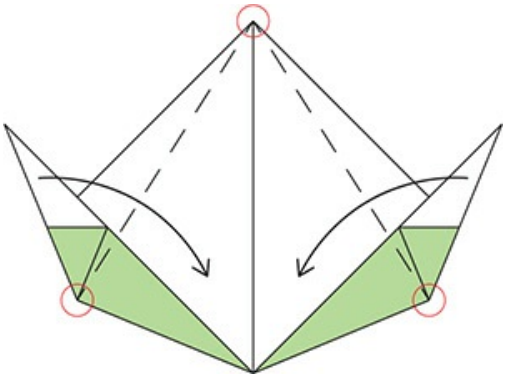
2 Bring the corner to the top; pinch the edge to make a mark and then unfold. Repeat in the other direction. Unfold.



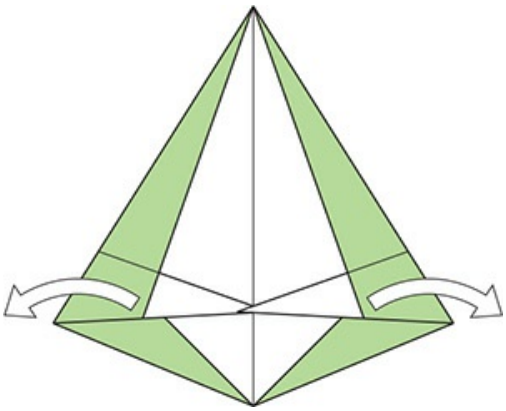
3 Fold the bottom edges up to meet the pinch marks.



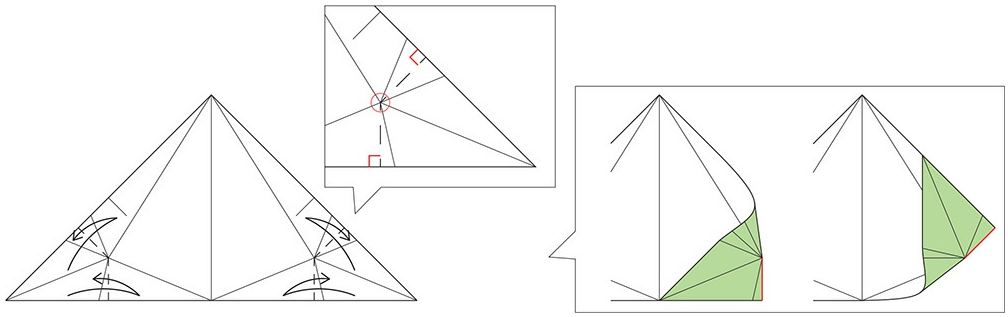
4 Valley-fold each end along the angle bisector.



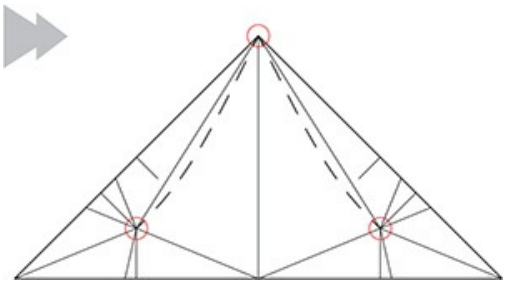
5 Valley-fold one side, aligning the top corner with the point shown in diagram. Do the same for the other side.



6 This is what the model looks like after folding. Unfold the paper completely.

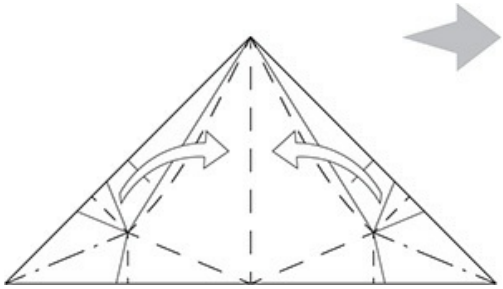


7 Make creases perpendicular to each side.

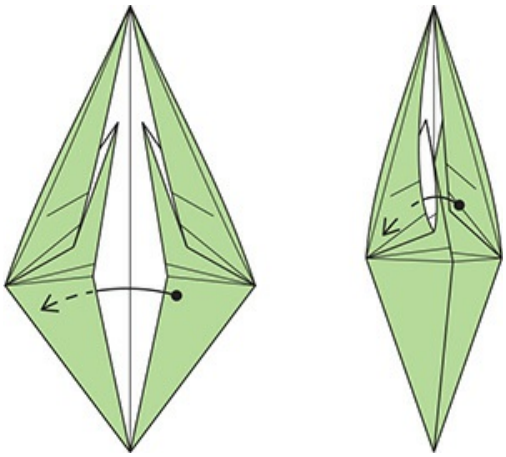


8 Make curved creases as shown in diagram.

8'



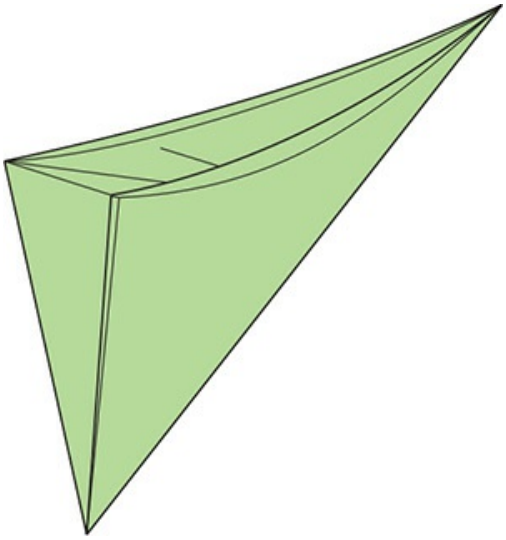
9 Collapse the model along the existing creases.



10 Tuck one side into the other to make a 3-D wedge shape. It's okay if the edges shift a little bit.

.0'-1

.0'-2



.1 The Thorn is complete!

2. Glue to the stem with the curved side facing downward.

• Tips on How to Fold Neatly

Double-check the alignment of your creases

Align the creases correctly and press them out with your fingernail or a folding tool.

Make sure to check the preceding picture and the next picture.

By checking the next picture, you will be able to confirm what the shape will look like after folding. If you are unsure or having trouble, go back a few steps and refold.

Practice many times with larger origami paper!

It is difficult to master origami flowers, especially roses, in one try. The trick is to practice folding the models over and over again, using larger two-sided origami paper. Once you understand the techniques, you will eventually be able to fold the paper size specified.

• Chart of Components and Sizes

At the beginning of every project in this book, the size and type of paper used to make the origami models shown on pages 4–15 is listed. However, you can select whatever size and type of paper you like.

The chart below lists the parts that go together, along with suggestions for paper sizes.

If you make the model in a different size, be sure that the flowers

and their calyxes are correctly proportional. Leaves, however, should be made in different sizes for texture and variety. If you are making a rose with three or five leaves, make the center leaf larger than the other leaves. This will give the rose a natural look.

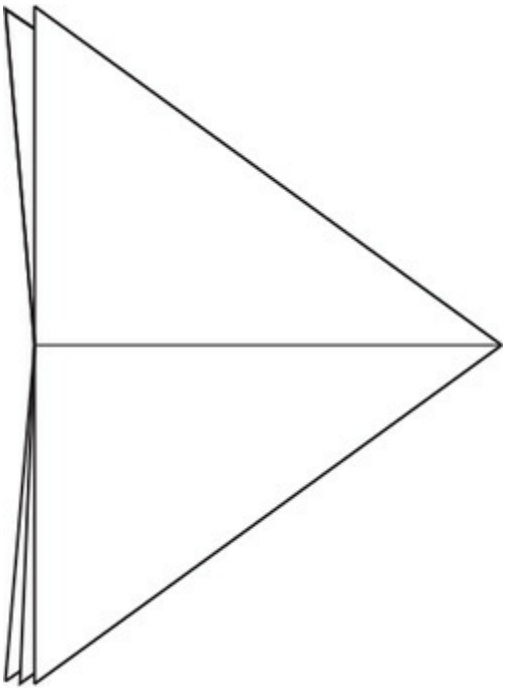
Chart:

Flower Type	*L	Calyx Type	*L	Leaf	*L	Stem	Other	*L
Simple Square Rose	7" (17.5 cm)	Calyx A	4" (10.5 cm)	None		None	None	
Square Rose	10" (25 cm)	Calyx A	6" (15 cm)					
Square Rosebud	10" (25 cm)	Calyx B	8" (20 cm)					
Pentagon Rosebud	8" (21 cm)	Calyx C	6½" (17 cm)	Leaf (L) Leaf (M)	7" (17.5cm) (¼) 6" (15cm) (¼)	Wire	Thorns	1" (2.5 cm)
Blooming Rose	10" (25 cm)	Calyx C	8" (20 cm)					
Rose with Pointed Petals	14" (35 cm)	Calyx D	7" (17.5 cm)					
Old Rose "Rosette"	14" (35 cm)	Calyx D	6" (15 cm)					
Bellflower	7" (17.5 cm)	Calyx E	4" (10 cm)	Leaf (M) Leaf (S)	6" (15cm) (¼) 3" (7.5cm) (½)	Wire	None	
Bellflower Bud	3" (7.5 cm)	Calyx E	4" (10 cm)					
Cherry Blossom Petal	3" (7.5 cm)	Calyx F	6" (15 cm)	x		x		
Frangipani	6" (15 cm)	x		x		x		
Bougainvillea	6" (15 cm)	x		Bougainvillea Leaf		Wire	Artificial Stamens	

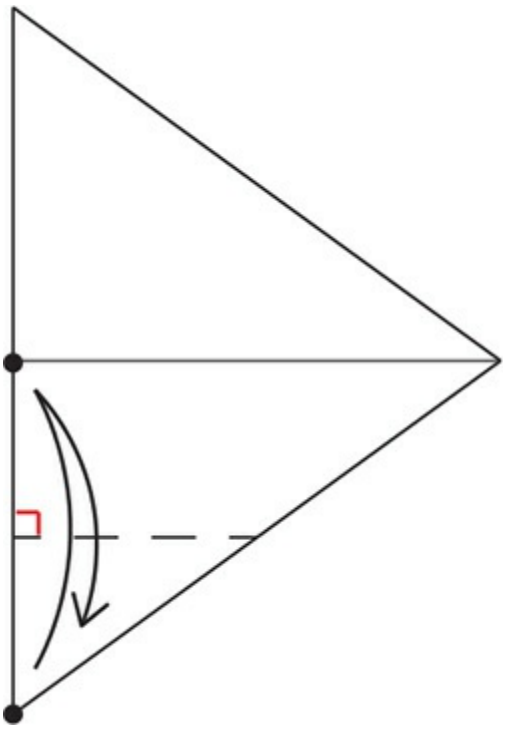
* L= Length of one side of the square sheet of paper to be prepared

Old Rose “Rosette” (photograph on page 11)

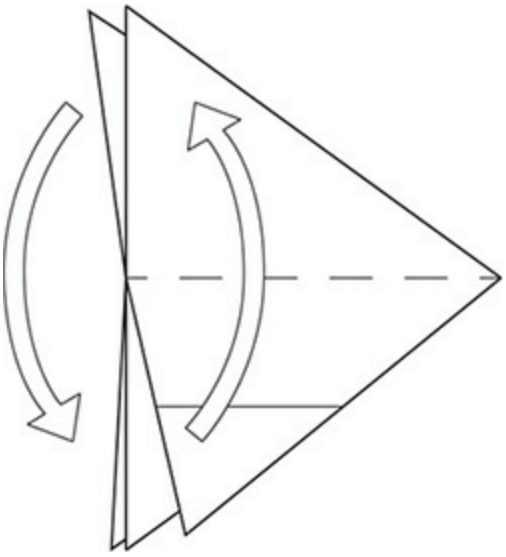
- Paper size: A regular pentagon cut from a 14" (35 cm), 12" (30 cm), and 10" (25 cm) square.
- Paper used in photograph on page 11: Tant
- Tips on folding: You will make the necessary creases in steps **1–36**, and use those creases to shape the flower in steps **37–76**.



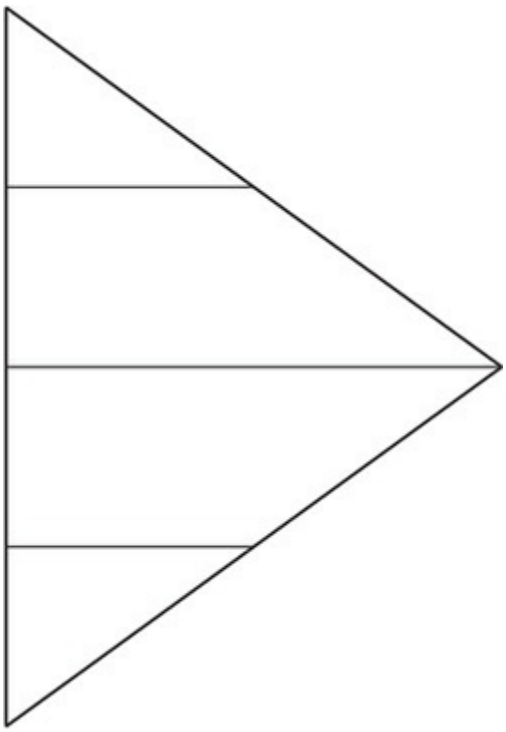
1 Make a Pentagonal Balloon Base (page 22) with the white side (reverse side) of the paper facing out.



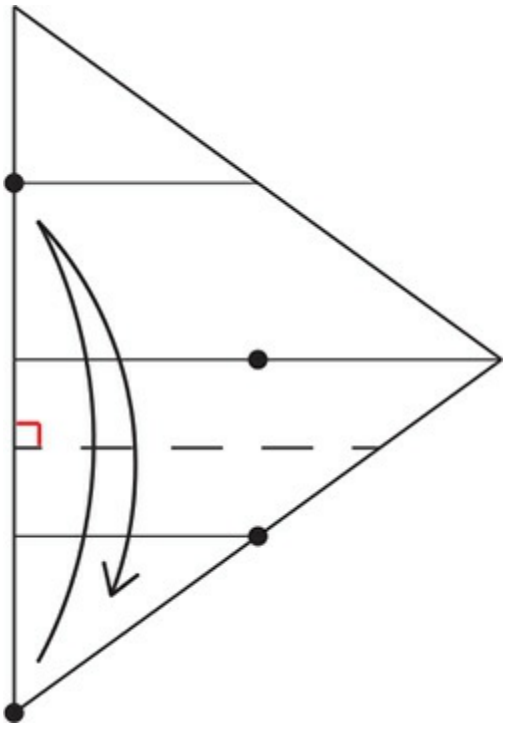
2 Crease the bottom flap in half.



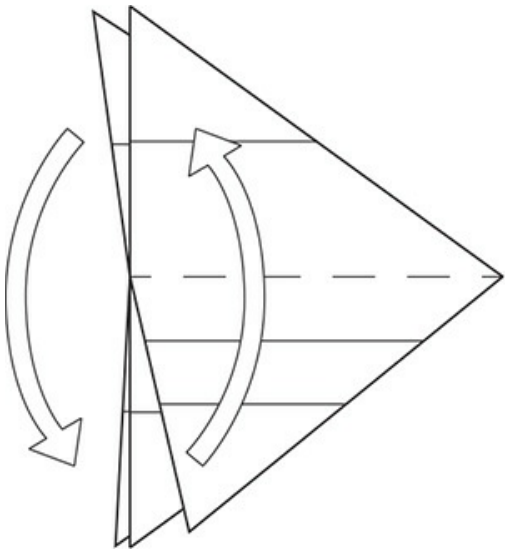
3 Swing up the flap you just creased and swing down the rear flap.



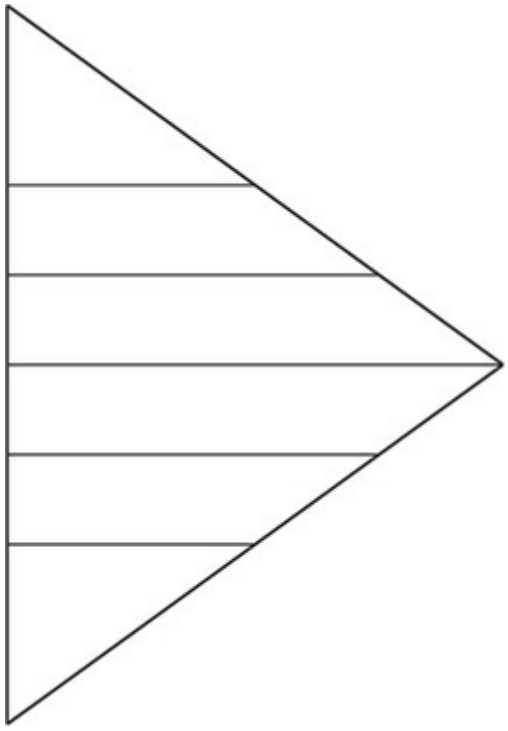
4 Repeat steps **2**–**3** on the remaining flaps.



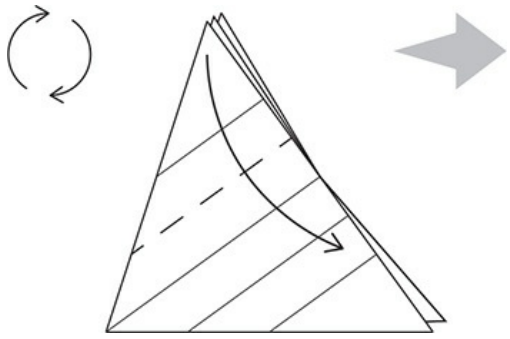
5 Join the points indicated to make a crease as shown.



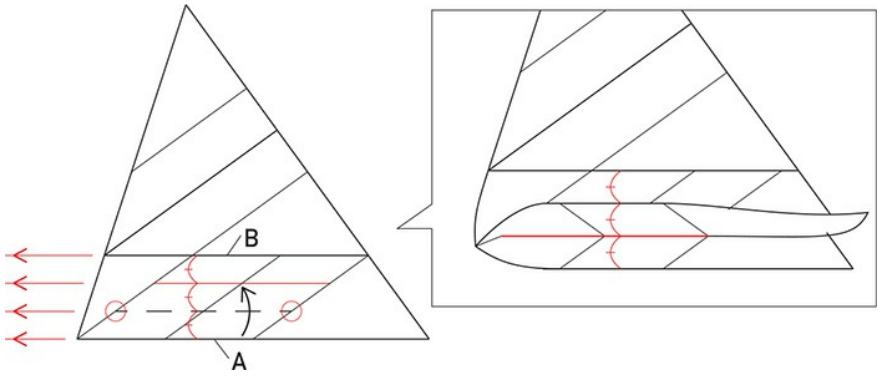
6 Swing that flap up and swing the rear flap down.



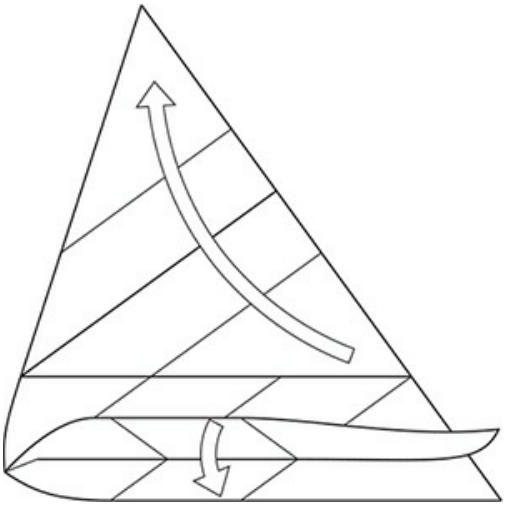
7 Repeat steps **5**–**6** on the remaining flaps. Rotate the model.



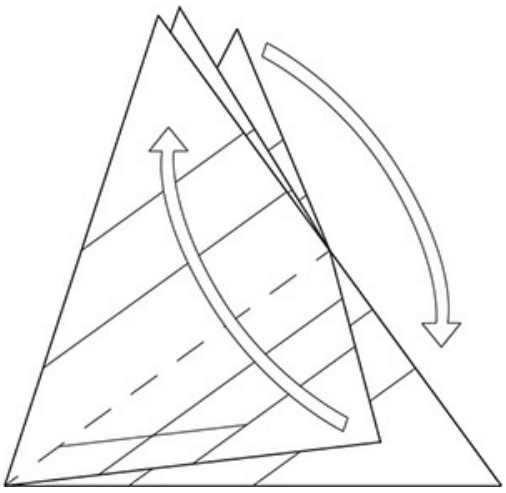
8 Fold one flap over along the fold line made in step **5**.



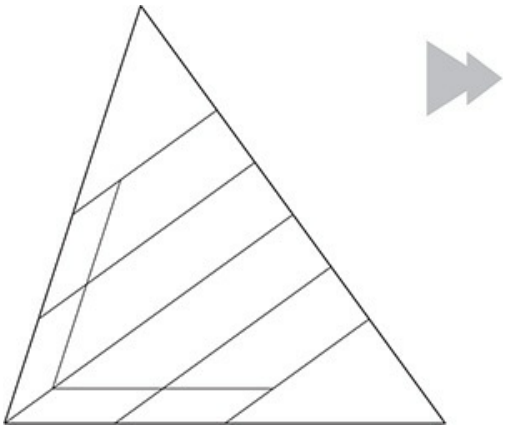
9 Valley-fold the bottom edge up at one-third the width between lines A and B. Crease only the middle area indicated between the circles.



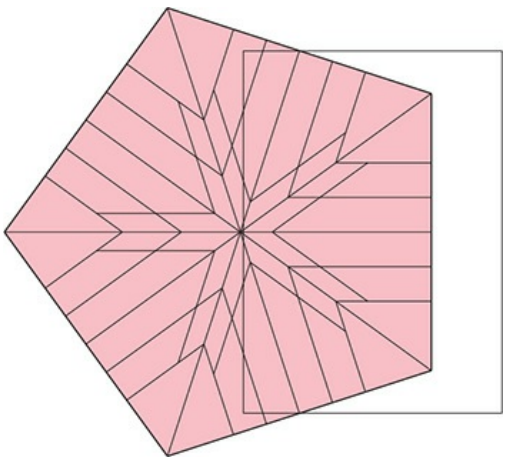
10 Unfold the folds that were made in steps **8** and **9**.



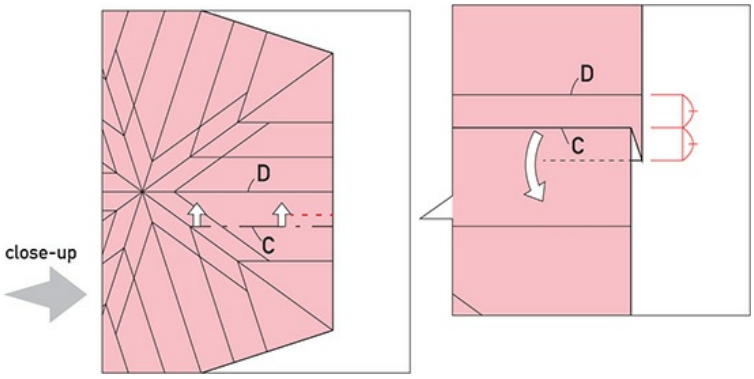
11 Swing up the flap that you just creased and swing down the rear flap.



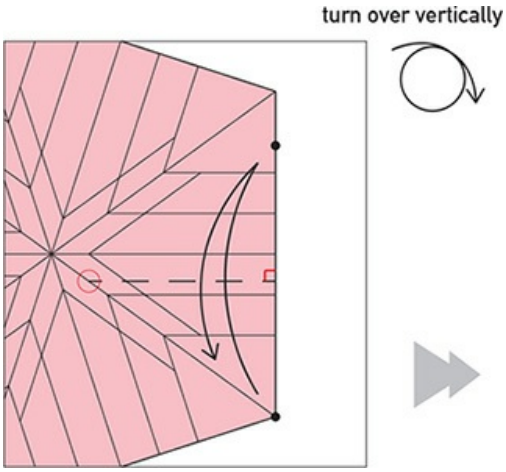
12 Repeat steps **8**–**11** on the remaining flaps. Unfold the paper with colored side (front side) up.



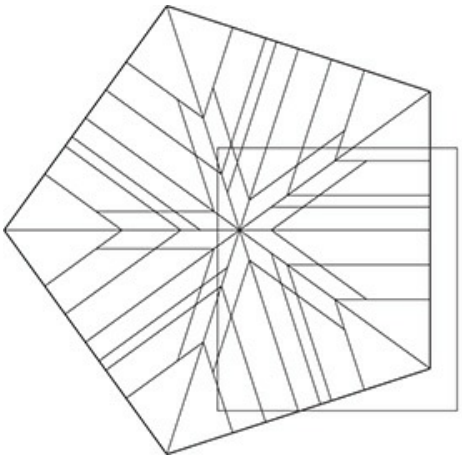
.3 Focus on the area within the box.



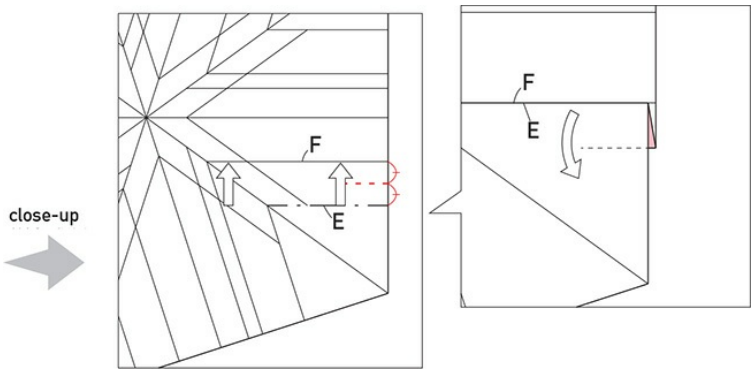
.4 Pinch line **C** and bring it toward line **D**, stopping two-thirds of the way between the two lines. Press to crease and then unfold the pleat.



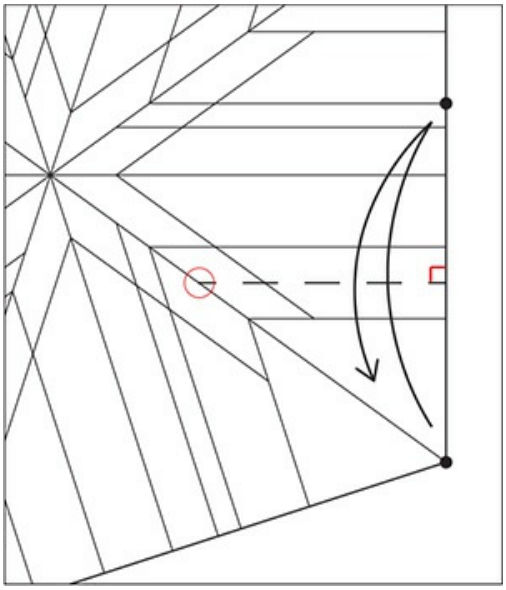
.5 Extend the fold line from step **14**. Repeat steps 14–15 on the remaining sides and turn the paper over. (Note: This fold line is called the “spiral line.”)



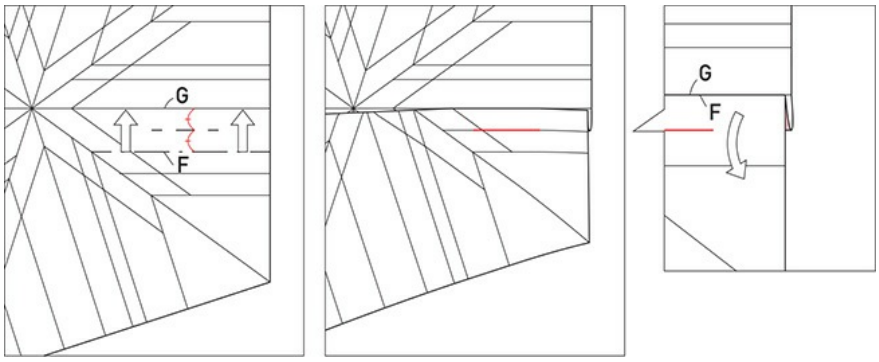
.6 Focus on the area within the box.



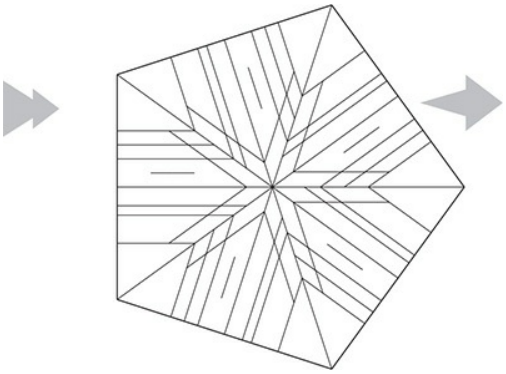
.7 Pinch line **E** and bring it to line **F**, pressing to crease and then unfolding.



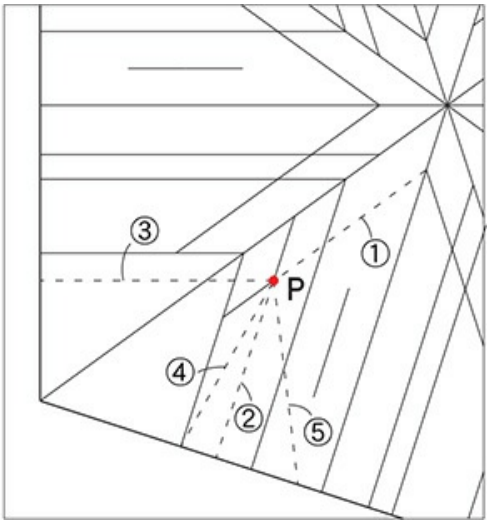
.8 Extend the crease from step **17**. Repeat steps 17–18 on the remaining sides.



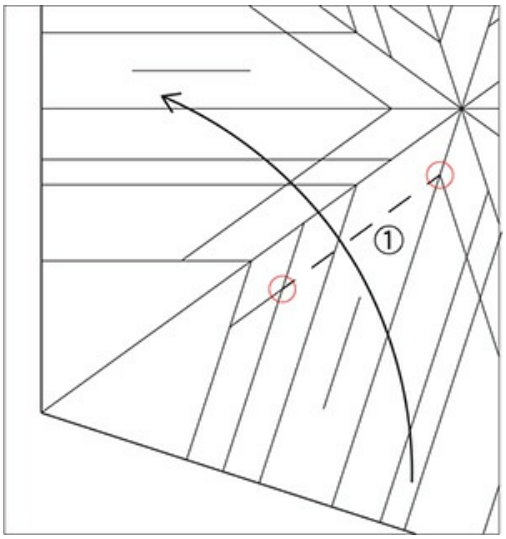
.9 Pinch line **F** and bring it to line **G.** Make a pinch crease in the middle and unfold (this will serve as a reference line in step **27**).



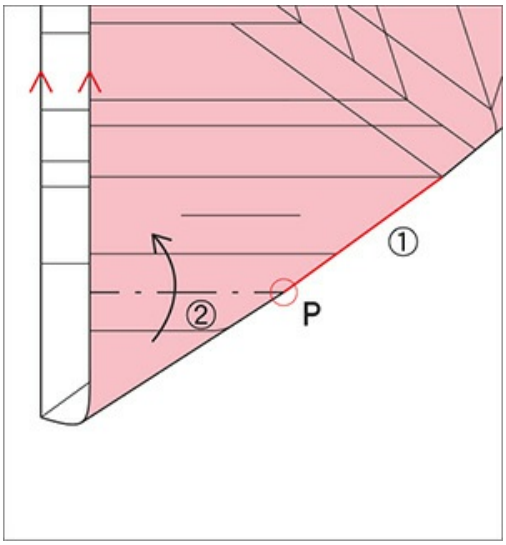
:0 Repeat step 19 on the remaining sides.



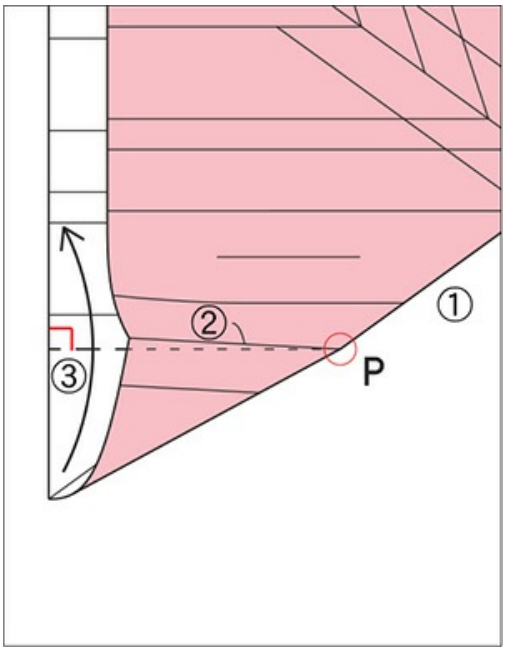
NOTE Lines ① – ⑤ will be folded in steps **21**–**26**. Do not fold them just yet.



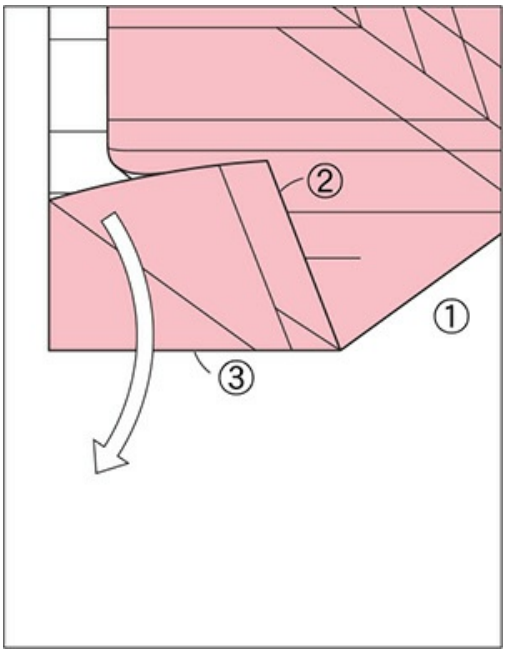
21 Make a valley fold along line ①.



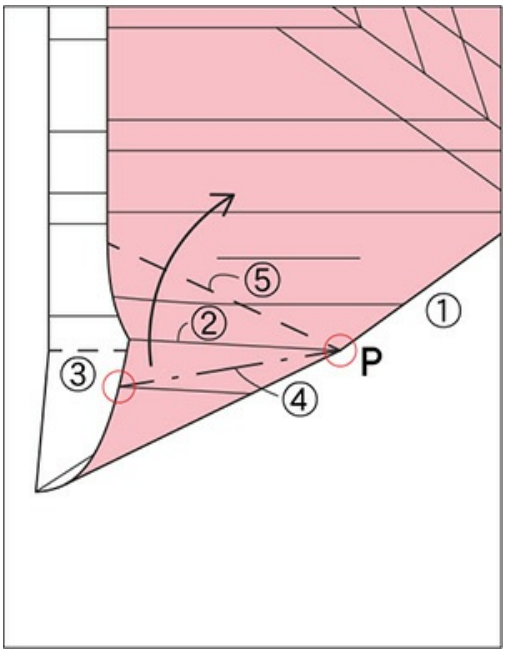
22 The sides of paper should line up in parallel. Be careful that they do not shift. Pinch a mountain fold on line ②, creating point **P.**



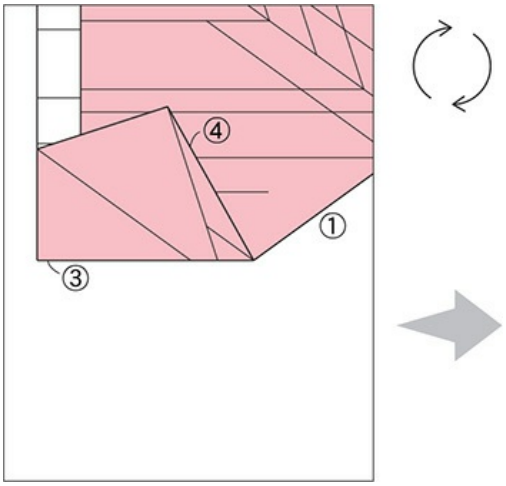
3 From point P, make a perpendicular squash fold toward the left edge of paper.



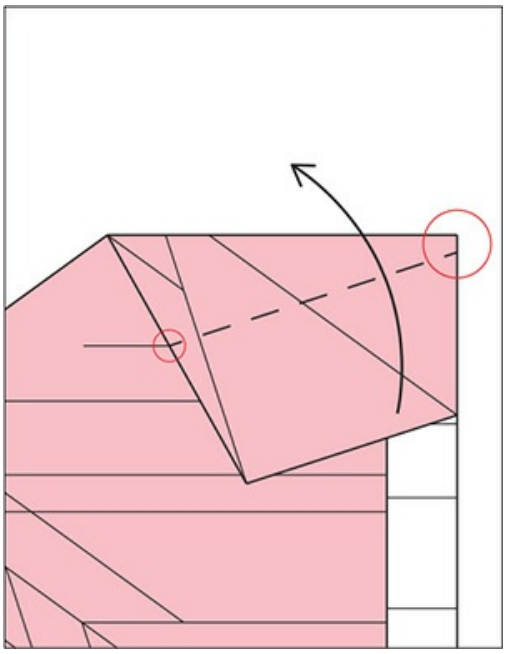
4 Unfold the resulting squash fold.



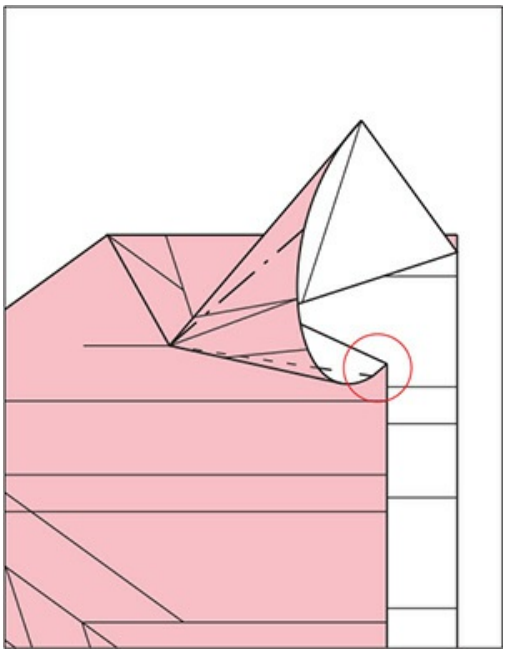
25 While keeping the fold on line ①, make a mountain fold on line ④. Flatten in the order ① → ④ → ③, line ⑤ will naturally form.



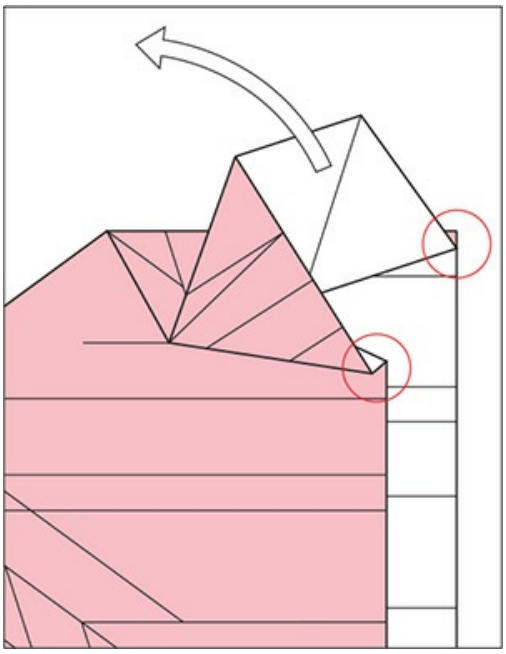
26 Rotate the model 180°.



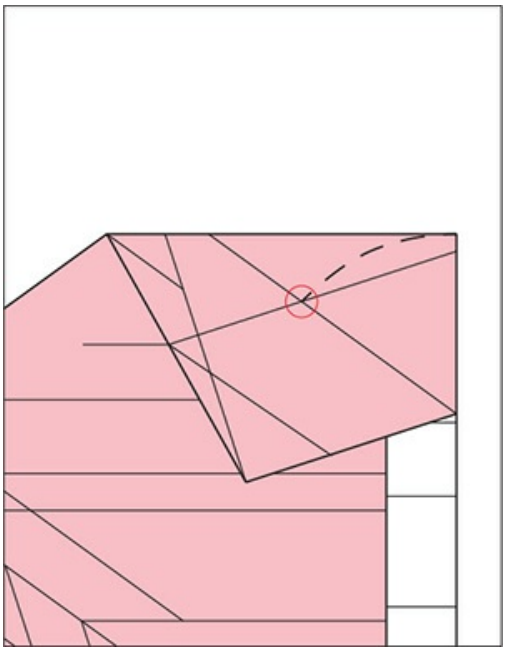
27 Starting from the reference point created in step 19, fold the flap up. The fold should end a little below the upper corner.



28 Squash the paper flat, noting that the lower fold does not extend to the corner.



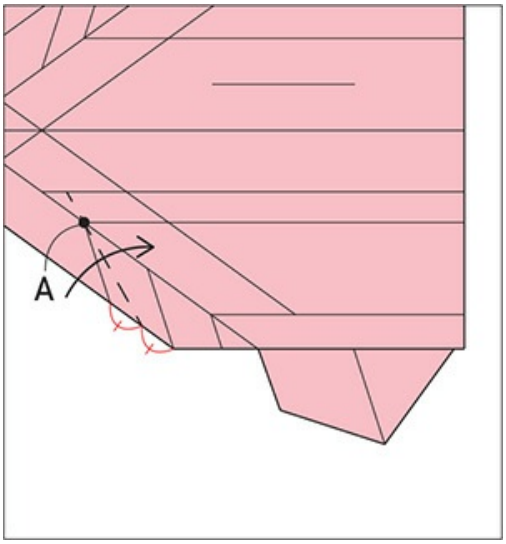
29 This shows the squash fold. Return the paper to the position in step 27.



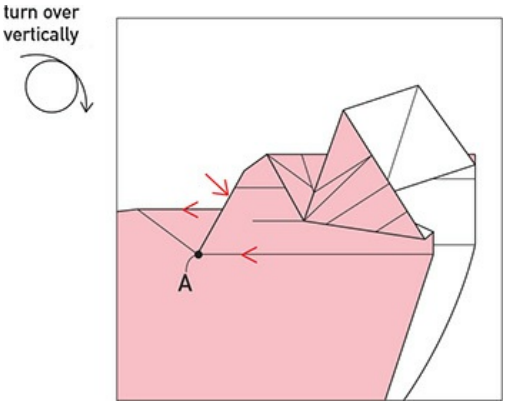
30 Put a curved crease in the position shown in diagram. (This will become a guide when shaping the petals in step **69**.) Repeat the squash fold shown in step **29**.

30'-1 This photo shows what the model looks like after folding the curve.

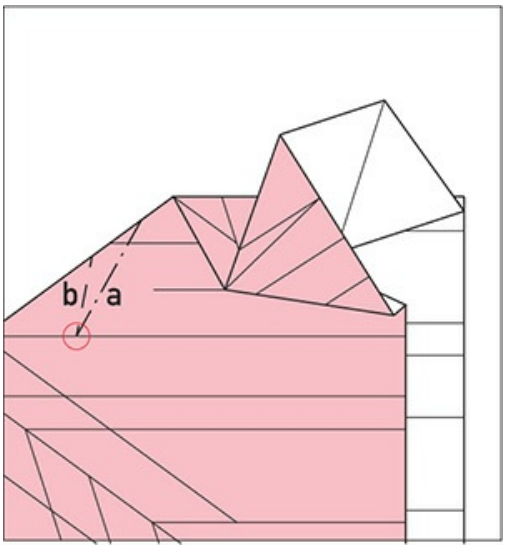
30'-2 The gap between the corner and the fold made in step **27** will create three-dimensional folds, making the part look like a triangular umbrella



31 Fold as shown.



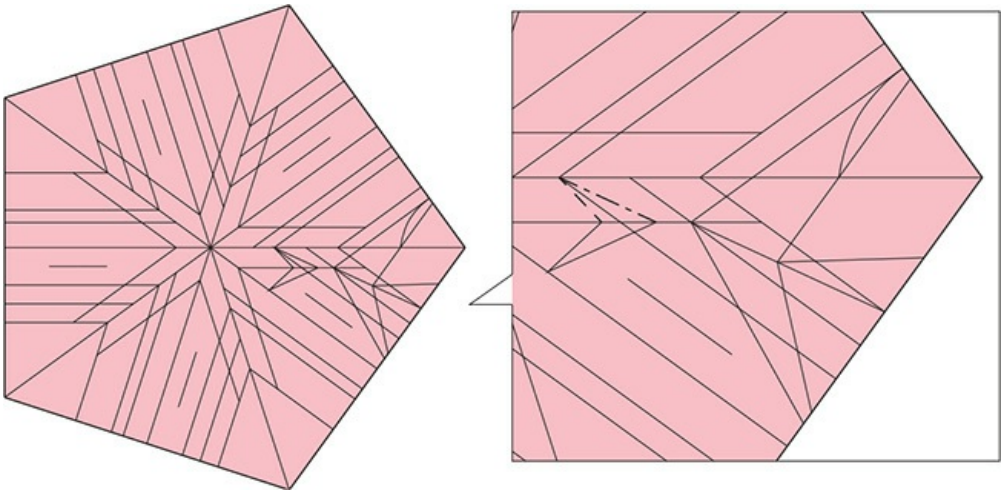
32 While keeping the fold you made in step **31**, use point A as a pivot point and adjust the edge until it is parallel. Flatten the area indicated by the arrow. Unfold the resulting pleat.



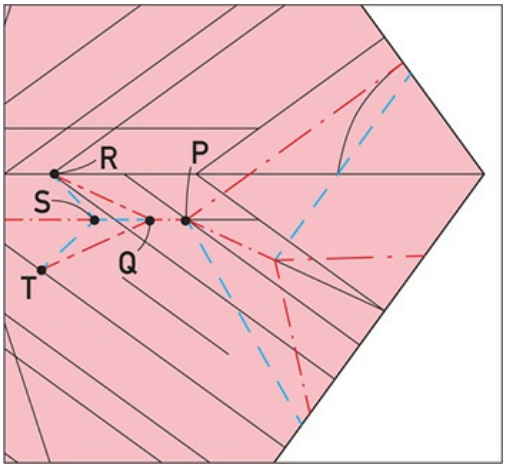
NOTE The lines created are **a** (the crease made in step **31) and b** (the crease made in step **32**).

31'

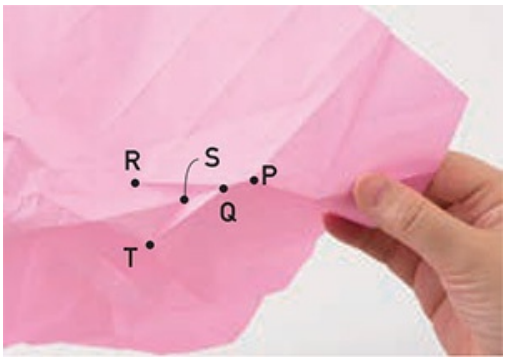
32'



33 Open the paper so that the colored side (front side) faces up. Refold so that the mountain folds and valley folds on the top parts of the creases made in steps **31** and **32** are reversed.

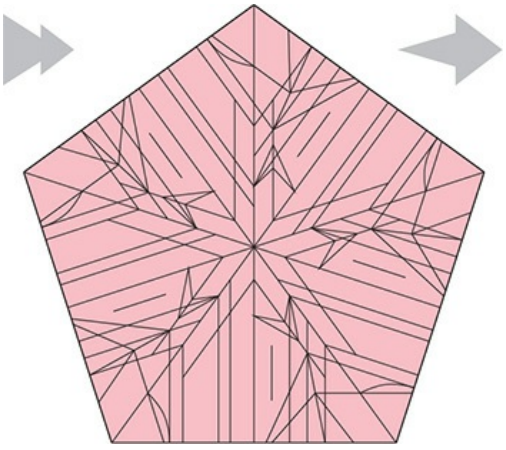


34 Inside-reverse-fold the parts folded in steps **31**–**33** (left side of diagram), and re-form the folds from step 29 on the petal parts (right side of diagram).

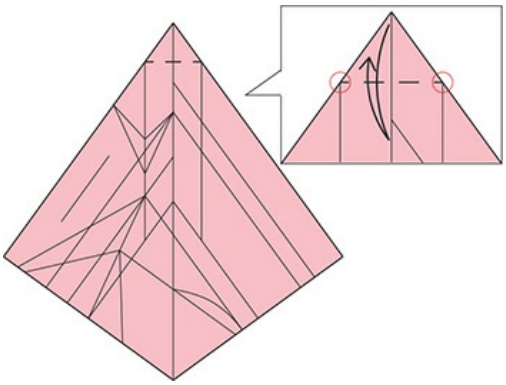


NOTE 1 Inside-reverse-fold in and out along the existing creases, inverting the bottom layer into the top layer.

NOTE 2 Press flat and then open the paper up completely.



35 Repeat steps **21**–**34** for the other four sections. Fold the paper into a Pentagonal Base (page 22), with the colored side (front side) of the paper facing outward.



36 Crease the model sharply at the top. You will be using these creases to make a sink fold in steps **37**–**40**.

37 Open up the paper and refold all the creases you made in step **36** into mountain folds.

38 This photo shows what the model looks like after mountain-folding all five parts.

39 Make a sink fold (page 23) using the creases made in steps **36**–**38**.

40-1 This photo shows what the center of the paper looks like after sink-folding.

40-2 This photo shows what it looks like from the reverse side.

41 While keeping the sink fold, refold along the fold lines made in step **34**. (Make an inside reverse fold and fold the petal parts).

42 Repeat the process for all the corners. Then gather the paper into a cylinder, using the “spiral line” from step **15** to mountain-fold from the back.

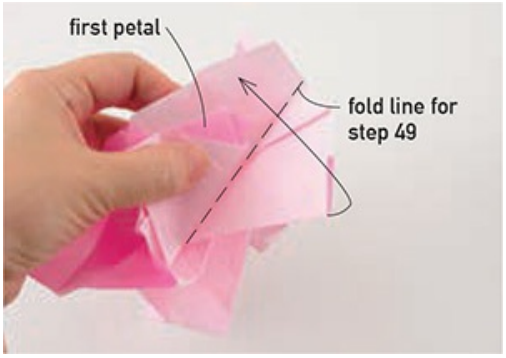
43 First, gather the central part.

4 Being careful not to shift the paper, gather the paper into a cylinder, counterclockwise like a turbine, along the “spiral line” to the center.

5 This photo shows what the model looks like when the paper is gathered into a cylinder.

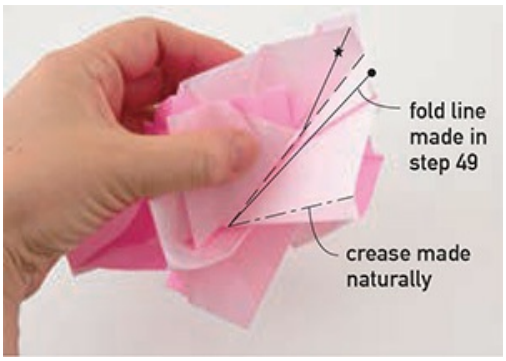
6 Make sure that the top parts are NOT aligned.

47 Open the petal parts temporarily.



48 Lightly lift one petal up. It’s okay if the first petal does not lift very far.

49 Fold the second petal so the top edge will align with the bottom corner. Unfold once the crease is made.



50 Refold one inner petal so that the fold line made in step **49** will poke out of the corner a little. (Align * with •). Here, the left crease will naturally shift.

51 This photo shows the model after folding. Make sure that the two points shown above have moved from where they were in step **49**.

52 Repeat the process for all the other petals, and refold the first petal as well. Here, temporarily open the second petal you folded in steps **49**–**51**.

3 Insert your thumb between the petal layers to shape.

4-1 This photo shows what the model looks like after folding all the petals.

4-2 This photo shows what the model looks like from the side.

4-3 This photo shows what the model looks like from below.

5 Holding the model upside down, fold the bottom parts inward from about a quarter of the height.

6 After making creases for all the parts, unfold them all. Repeat this process around the bottom of the model.

37 Once all five sides are creased, push them all inward to make the bottom of the model flat.

38 Insert a round chopstick into the reverse fold made in step **41**. Tilt the chopstick inward to widen the gaps between the inside reverse folds. Repeat all the way around.

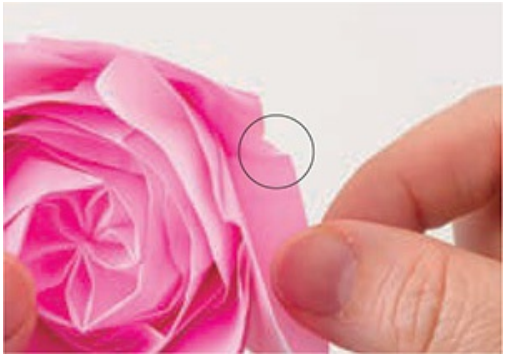
39 This photo shows what the model looks like after the inner peaks of the inside reverse folds are tilted inward and the gaps are widened.

50 Insert a round chopstick into the sink fold made in steps **36**–**40** and widen the gaps. Repeat for all five gaps.

51 Insert your thumb into the outermost petal.

52 Push your thumb deeply into the bottom of the gap to open the petal. Repeat all the way around the model.

33 This photo shows what the model looks like after all the petals have been widened.



34 Shift the corner of the petal you left some wiggle room for in step **29**, being careful not to tear the paper. Bend the corner outward.

35 This photo shows what the model looks like after bending the petal outward.

66 Inside-reverse-fold the peak of the outer petal (shown with the • in step **65**).

67 This photo shows what the model looks like after the inside reverse fold is completed.

68 Repeat steps **64**–**67** for the other four outer petals.

39 Open the outer petal again. Fold the petal along the curved crease that was created in step **30**. It is okay if the paper shifts slightly.

39'-1

39'-2

'0 This photo shows the area that was folded along the curve. The edge of paper becomes three-dimensional, looking like a triangular umbrella.

'1 Repeat steps **69**–**70** for the other four outer petals.

'2 Gently curl the petals that were inside-reverse-folded in steps **66**–**67** inward. Likewise, gently curl the outer petals outward.

'3 This photo shows what the model looks like after curling the inner and outer petals. Repeat the process for the other four sides.

'4 Lightly mountain-fold two corners of the outer petals that were curled in steps **64**–**65**, making the shape round.

'5 This photo shows what the corners look like after folding. Repeat the process for the other four petals.

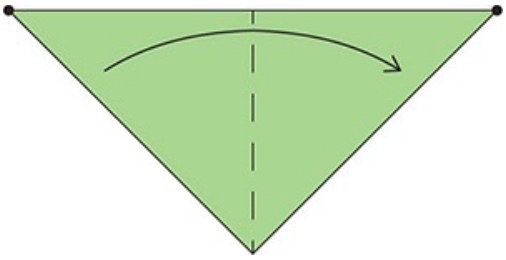
'6-1 The Old Rose “Rosette” is complete!

'6-2 This photo shows what the final model looks like from the bottom.

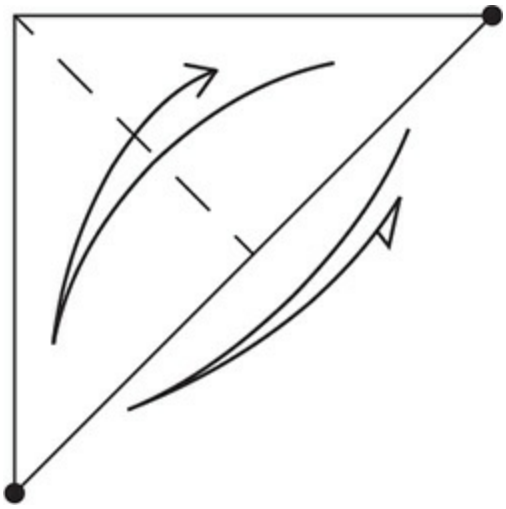
Leaf (photograph on pages 10–12)

- Paper sizes used:
  Large: a right-angled isosceles triangle made from cutting a 7" (17.5 cm) square sheet of paper into quarters along the diagonals Medium: a right-angled isosceles triangle made from cutting a 6" (15 cm) square sheet of paper into quarters along the diagonals
  Small: a right-angled isosceles triangle made from cutting a 3" (7.5 cm) square sheet of paper in half along the diagonal
- Paper used in photographs on page 10, 11 and 12: Tant

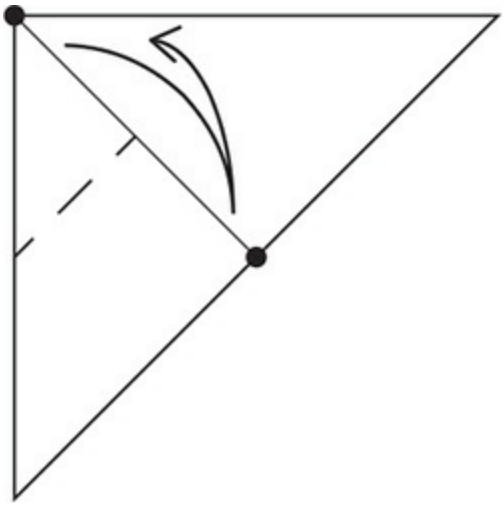
* It is recommended that you practice using bigger sheets of paper before attempting to fold this piece at the recommended size.



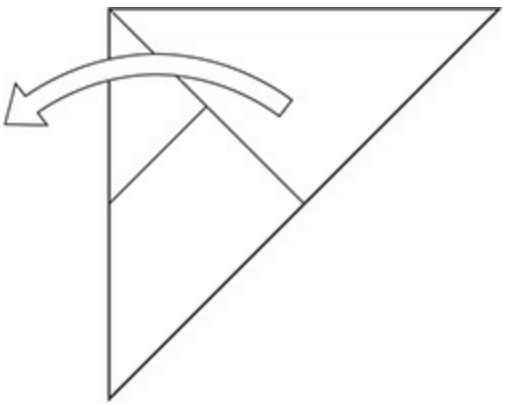
1 Valley-fold in half.



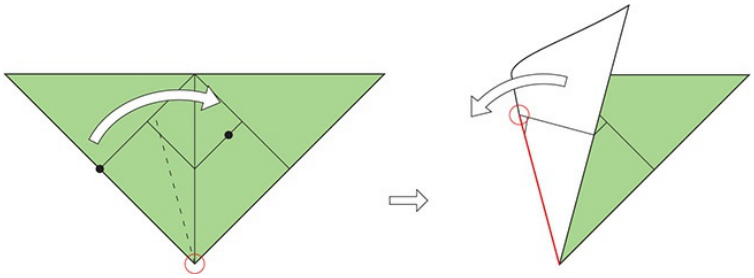
2 Crease the two flaps in half.



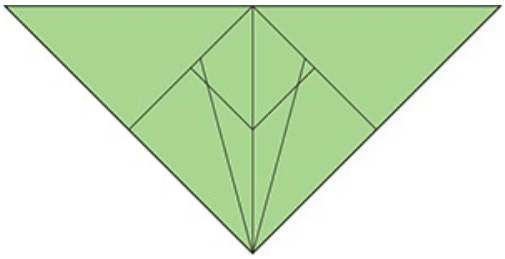
3 Crease the lower section in half.



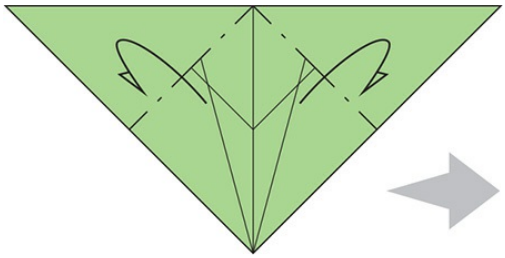
4 Open the paper.



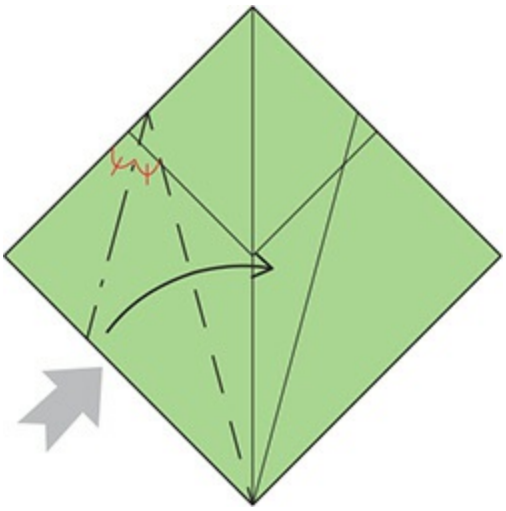
5 Align the points shown on diagram. Make a crease, and then unfold.



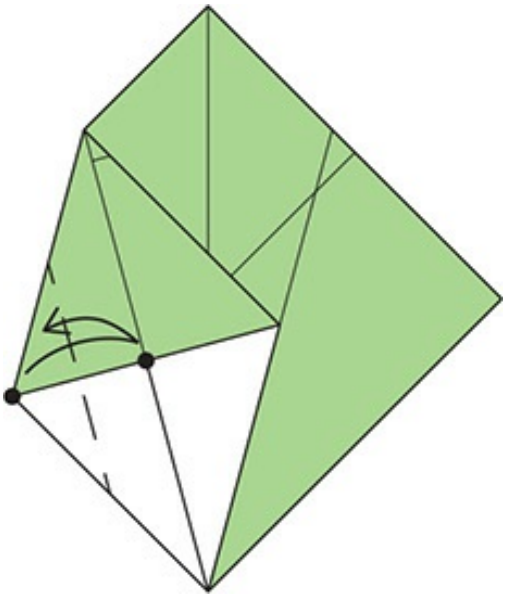
6 Repeat the process for the right side.



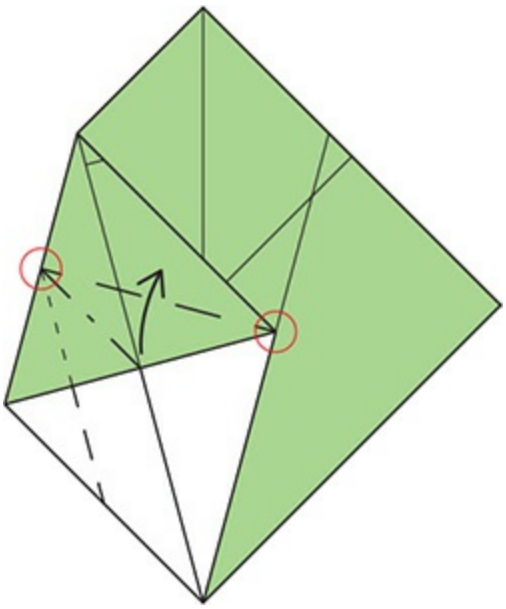
7 Mountain-fold along the creases made in step **2**.



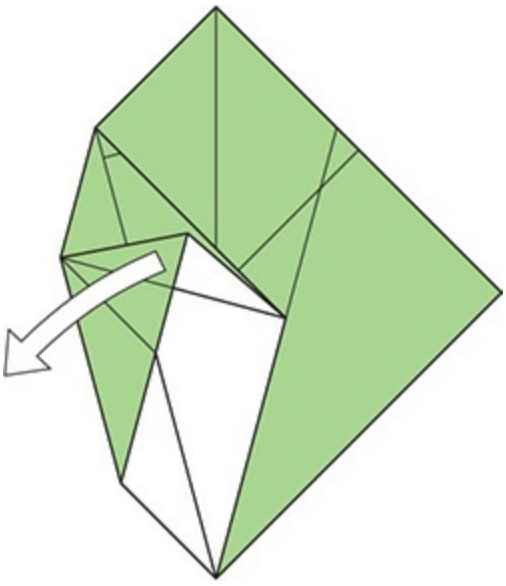
3 Valley-fold over one layer to make a flat squash fold from the corner.



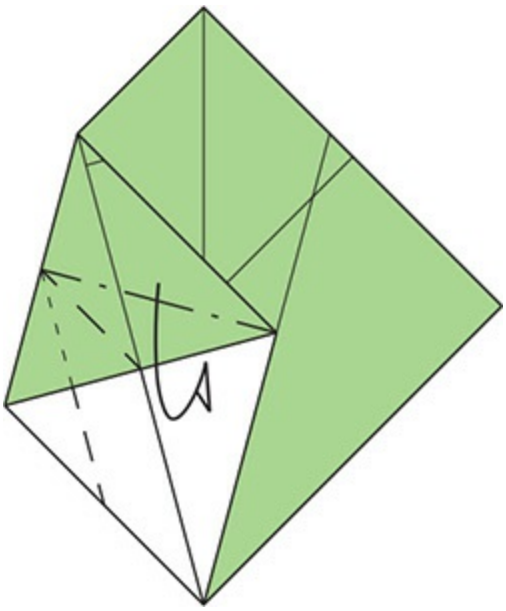
9 Crease the left side of the squash fold in half.



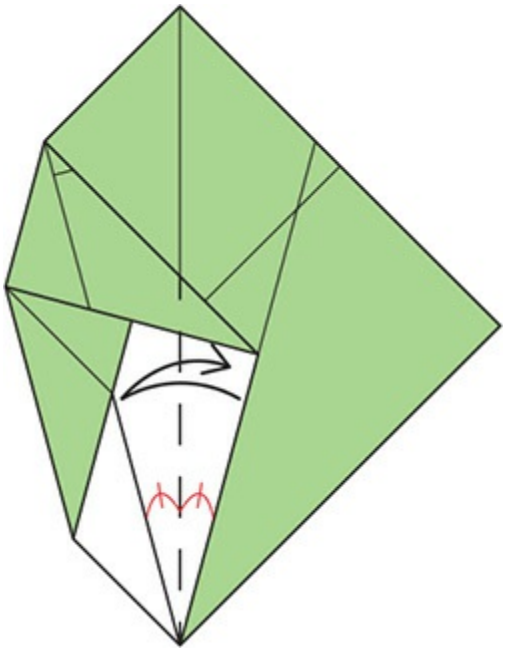
.0 Valley-fold between the circled points to make a second flat squash fold on the left side.



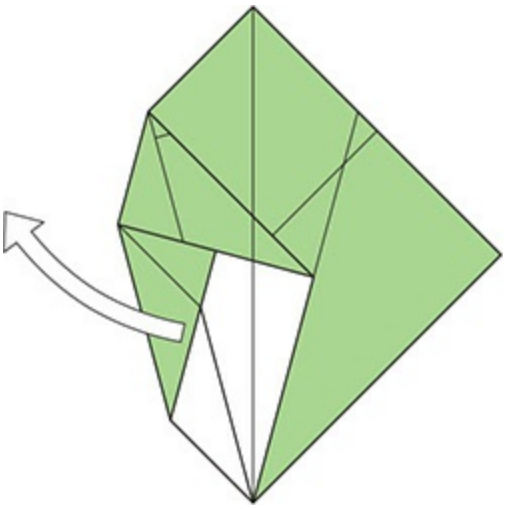
.1 Unfold the squash fold that was made in step **10**.



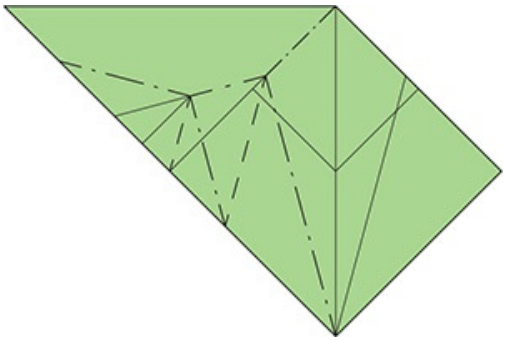
2. Turn the valley fold into a mountain fold so that the paper can be tucked under.



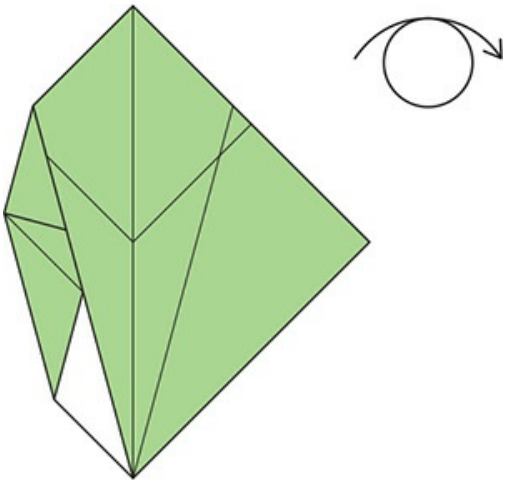
3. Crease along the angle bisector as shown.



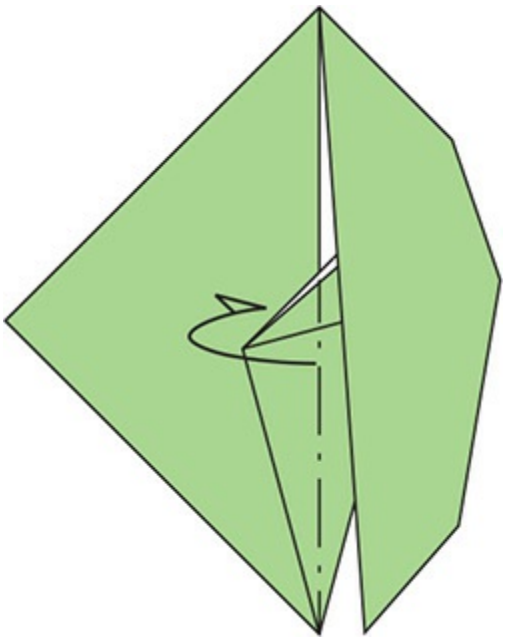
4. Open the left side.



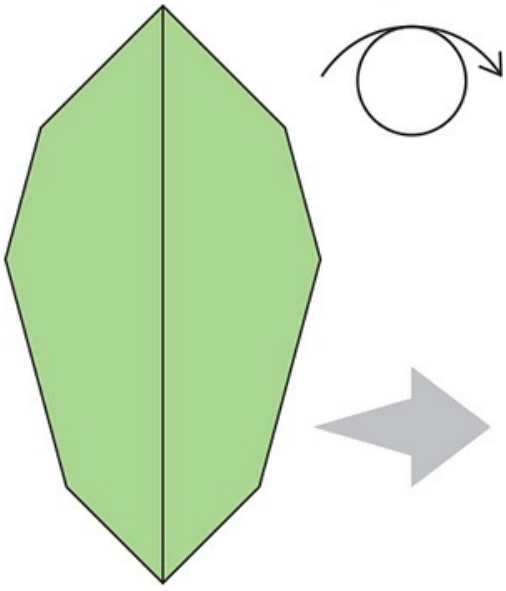
5. Refold the left side along the creases shown on the diagram.



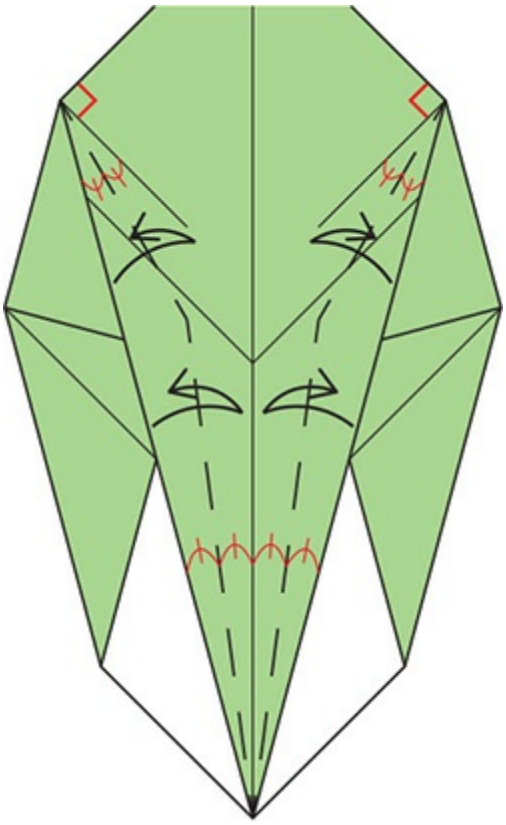
6. Turn the model over.



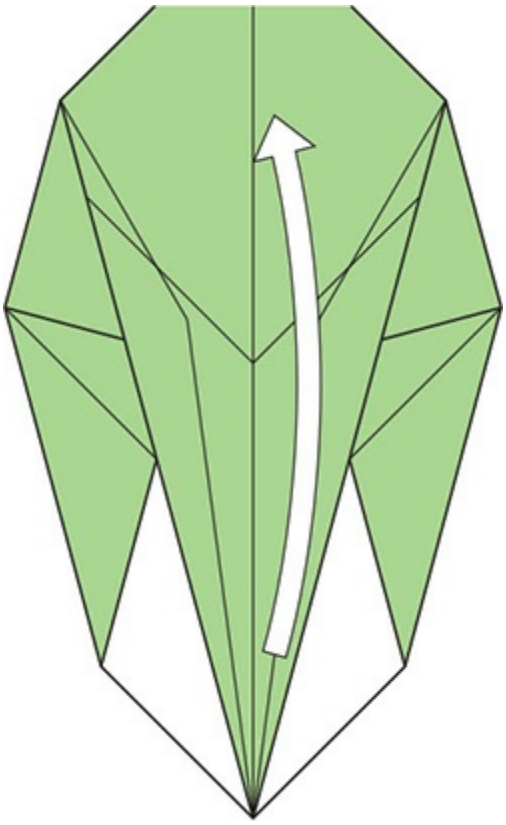
.7 Mountain-fold along the existing crease. Turn the model over and repeat steps **8**–**17** on the other side.



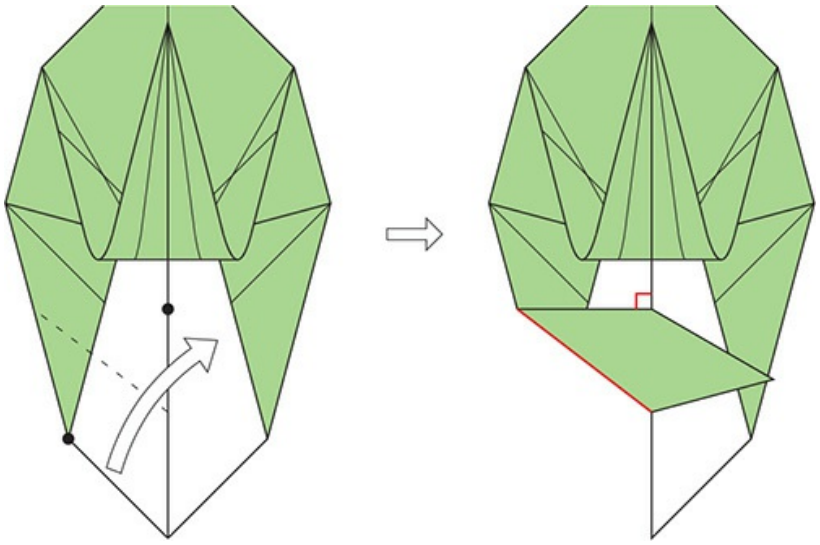
.8 Turn the model over.



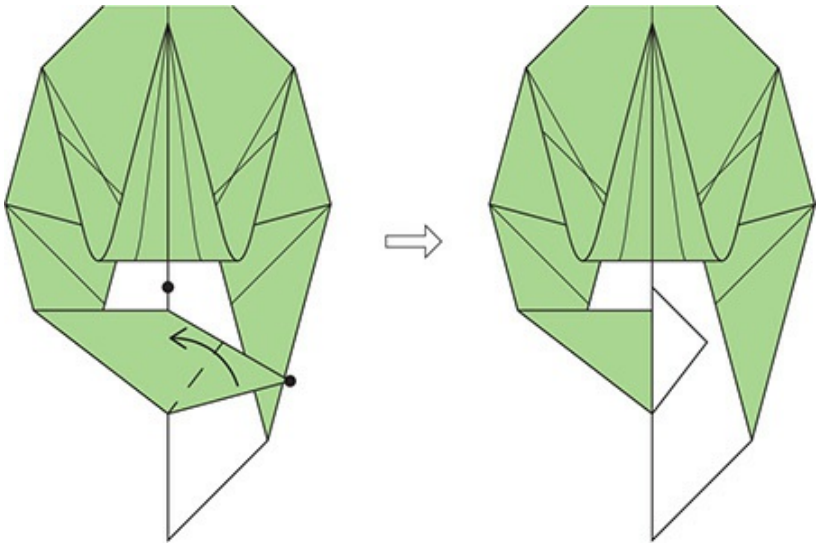
.9 Crease along the upper and lower angle bisectors.



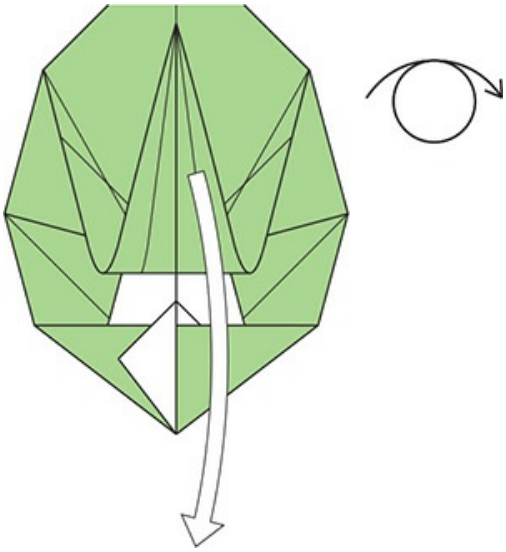
20 Lightly raise the bottom flap. (Note: This bottom part will later turn into the leaf stalk, which will be attached to the stem.)



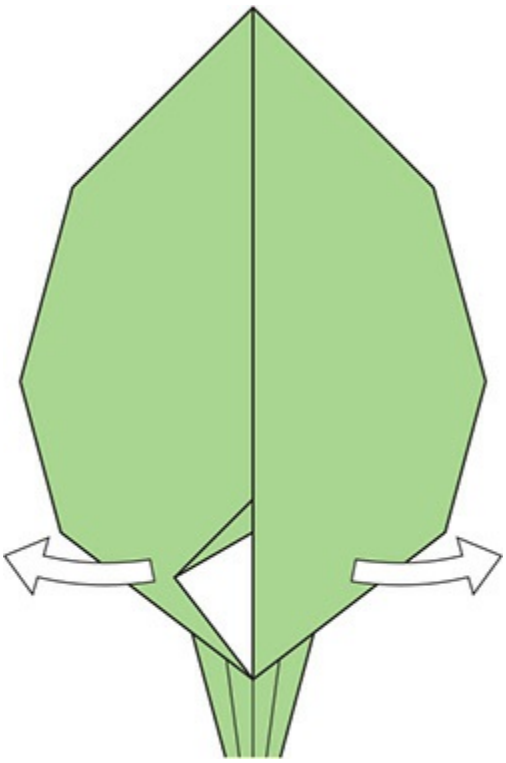
21 Valley-fold the left flap so the indicated edge lies at a right angle.



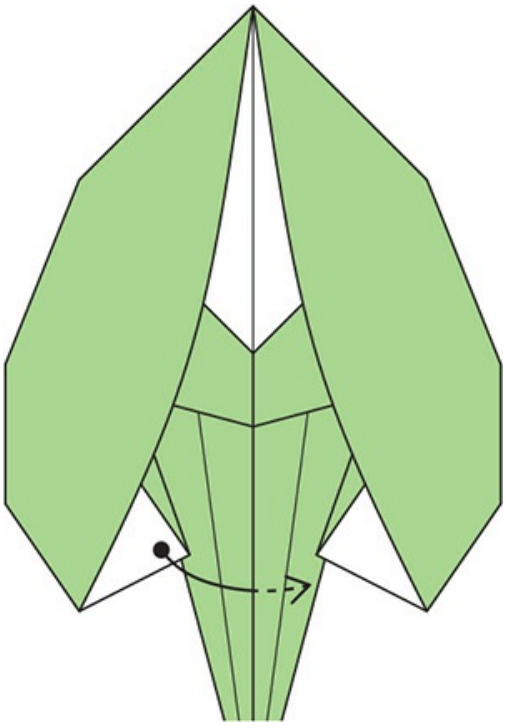
22 Valley-fold the tip of the flap so it lies along the center. Repeat steps 21–22 on the other side.



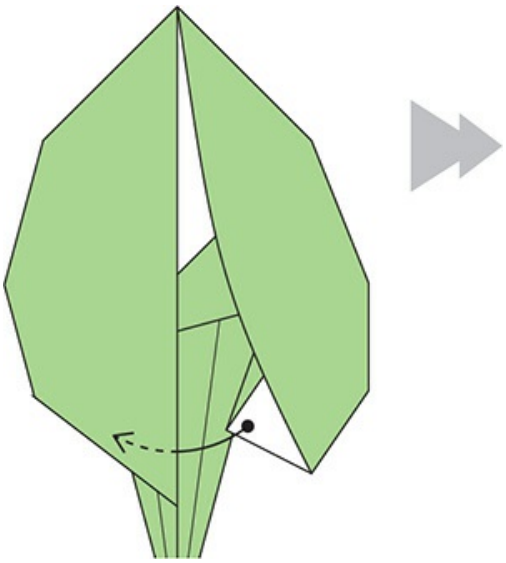
23 Fold down the flap that was raised in step **20**. Turn the model over.



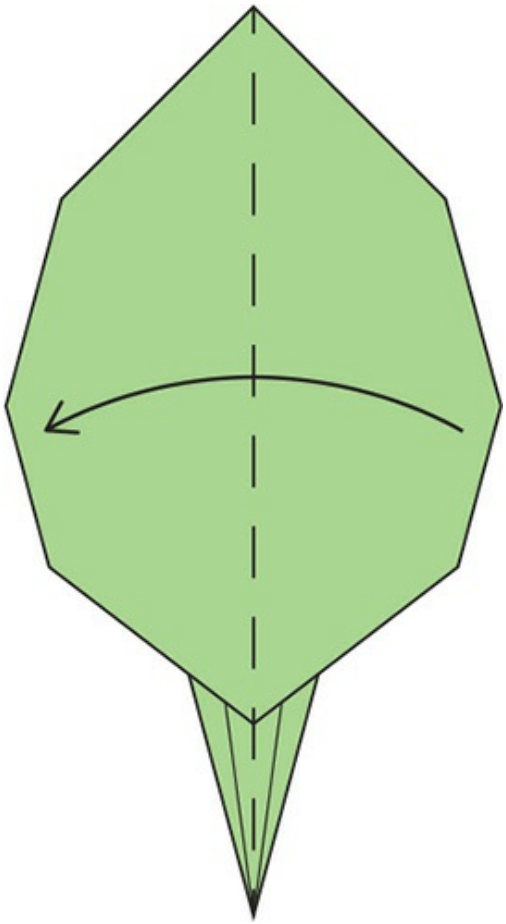
24-1 Pull the sides apart.



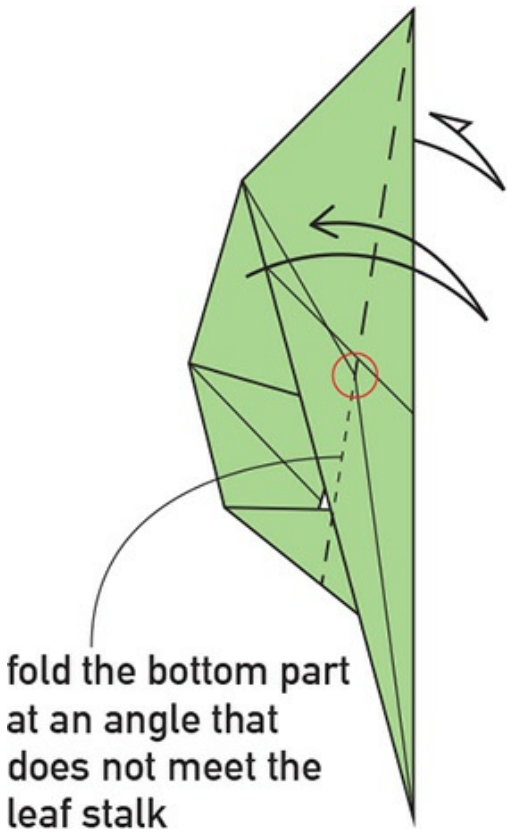
24-2 Insert the left tip into the pocket on the rear flap.



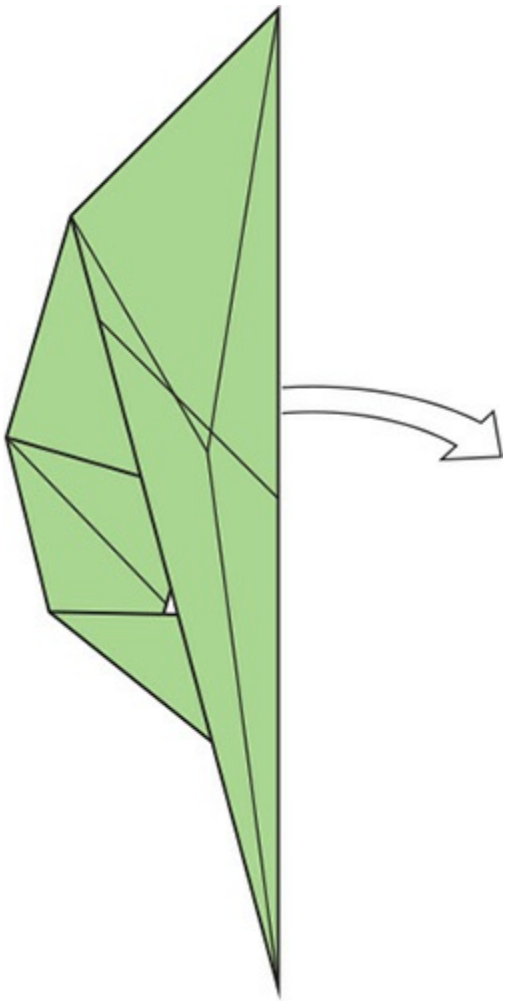
24-3 Insert the right tip into the pocket on the left side.



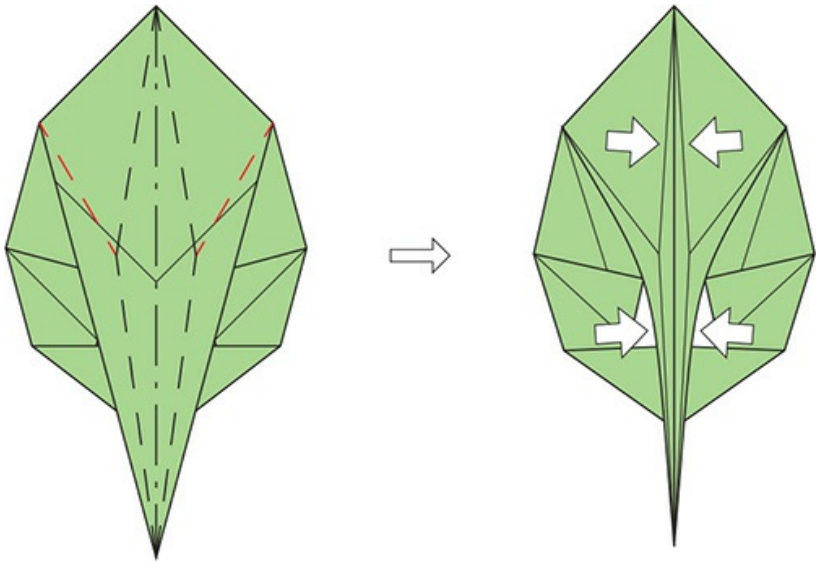
25 Valley-fold the model in half.



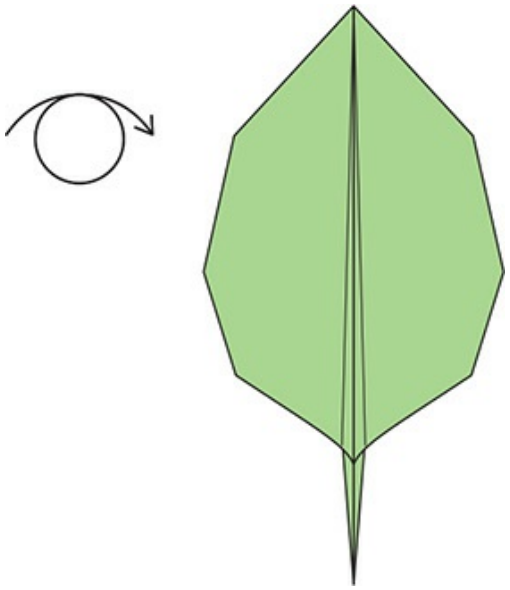
26 Crease the two sides at an angle that avoids meeting the leaf stalk.



17 Unfold along the center to reveal the back side of the model.



28 Fold the central part by pinching the creases made in steps **19** and **26**. Turn over. (Note: The red line on the diagram indicates that only the leaf part should be folded.)



29 The Leaf is complete. For assembly, see page 85.

Assembling Roses with Calyxes and Leaves

* The photos show the Old Rose “Rosette,” Calyx D and Leaf. However, other roses with leaves are assembled the same way.

1 Put a wire through the center of a calyx.

2 Bend the top part of the wire.

3 Pierce a hole through the calyx. Insert the bent end of the wire into the calyx to secure.

4 Insert the calyx in the bottom of the rose. Balance the parts and glue them together to secure.

5 Making sure that the bent wire does not poke out of the calyx, wrap floral tape around the wire, starting from the root of the calyx.

6 Use a perforating tool to pierce a hole into the core of the central stalk of a leaf.

7 Insert a wire into the hole made in step **6**. Bend the back part of the wire so that it is longer than the leaf stalk.

8 Wind the back wire evenly around the leaf stalk and the front wire.

9 Wrap floral tape over the base to hide the wire. (Note: If you are adding 3 or 5 leaves at a time, combine all the wires and wrap floral tape around the entire bundle.)

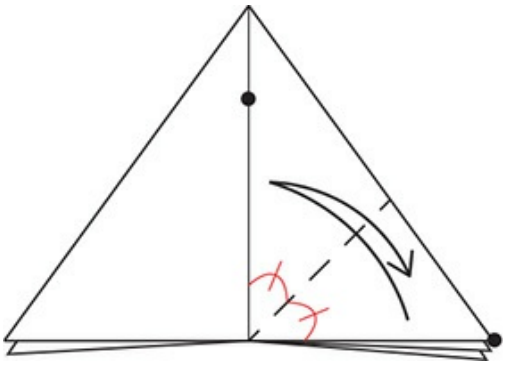
10 Bundle the wire from step 9 with the wire from step 5 and wrap floral tape around all.

11 Cut the stem to the desired length.

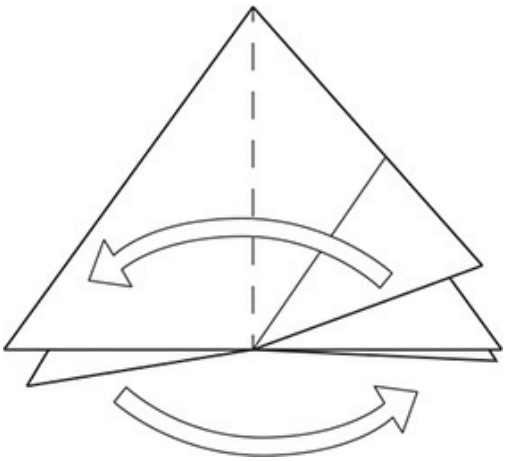
Bellflower (photograph on page 12)

- Paper size: Regular pentagon cut from a 7" (17.5 cm) square sheet of paper (see page 46 for instructions on how to cut out a regular pentagon from a square sheet of paper)
- Paper used in photograph on page 10: Washi

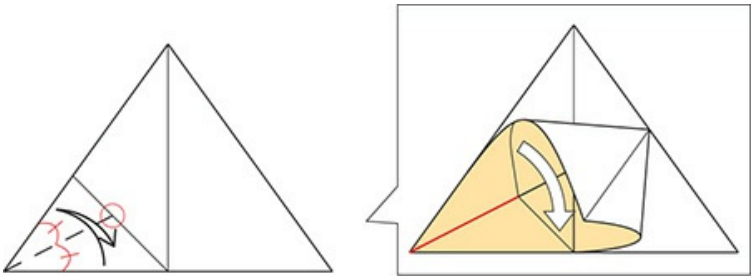
* If you would like to add a calyx, make Calyx E with a regular pentagon cut out from a 4" (10 cm) square sheet of paper as shown on page 90.



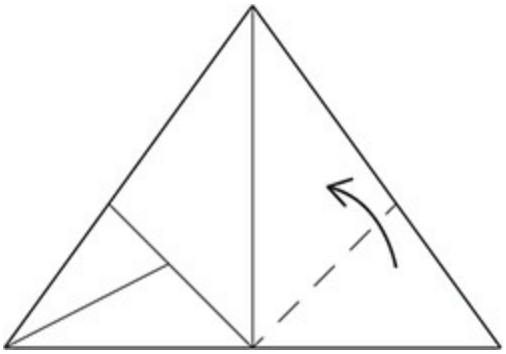
1 Make a Pentagonal Balloon Base (page 22) with the white side (reverse side) of the paper facing out. Crease along the angle bisector.



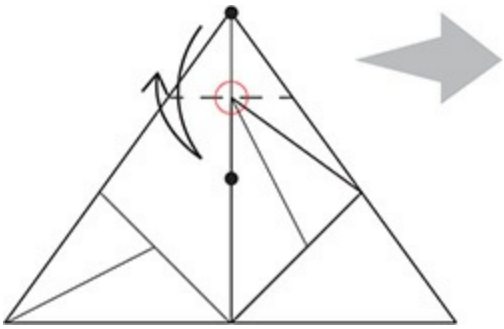
2 Swing the creased flap to the left and the rear flap to the right.



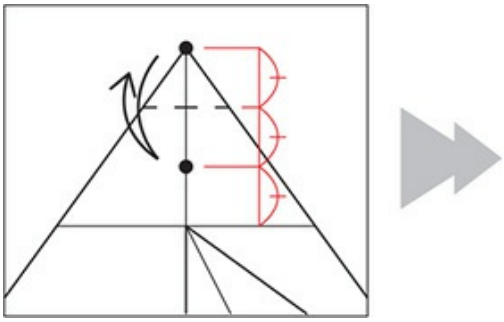
3 Crease the top layer along the angle bisector.



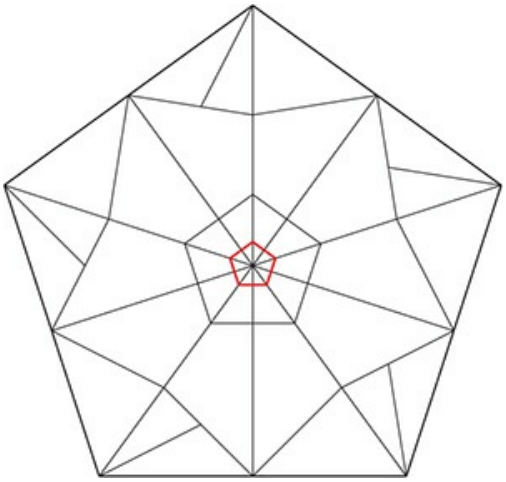
4 Repeat steps **1**–**3** for the remaining flaps. Fold one of the flaps up.



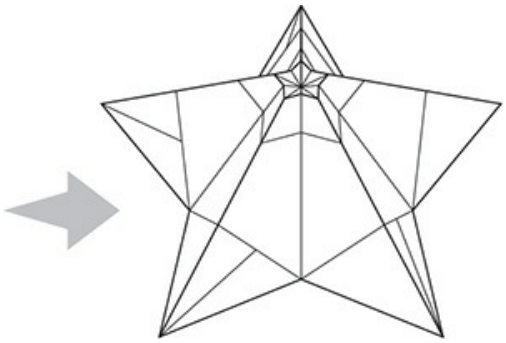
5 Crease heavily at the circled intersection.



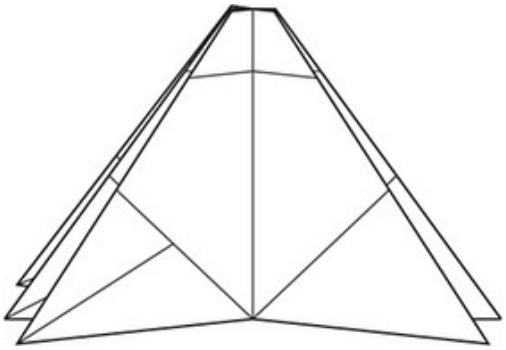
6 Make a fold two-thirds of the way between the crease from step 5 and the top. Unfold the model.



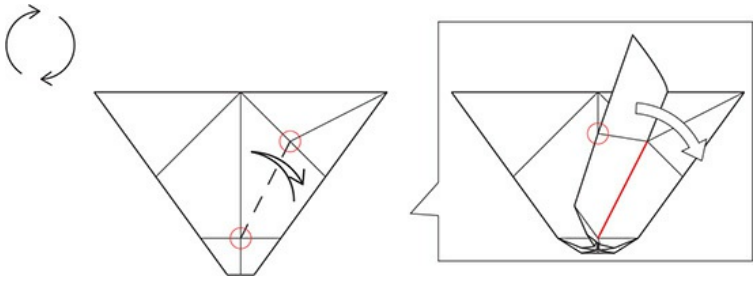
7 Refold the Balloon Base while making a sink fold along the red line (see page 23).



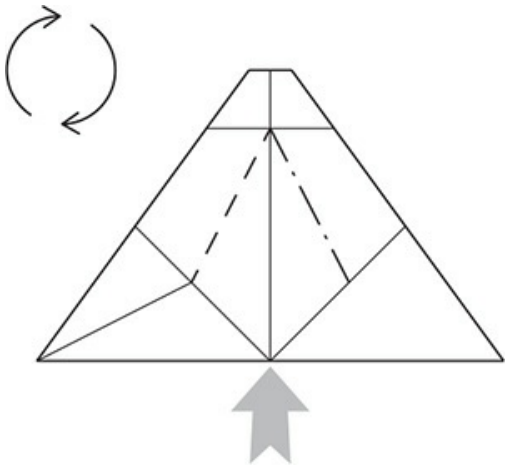
8 In progress…



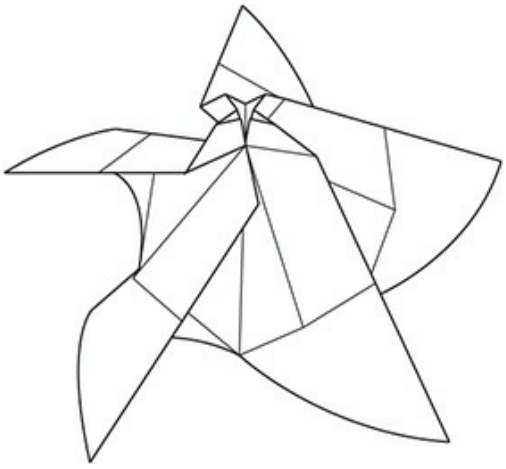
9 Rotate the model 180°.



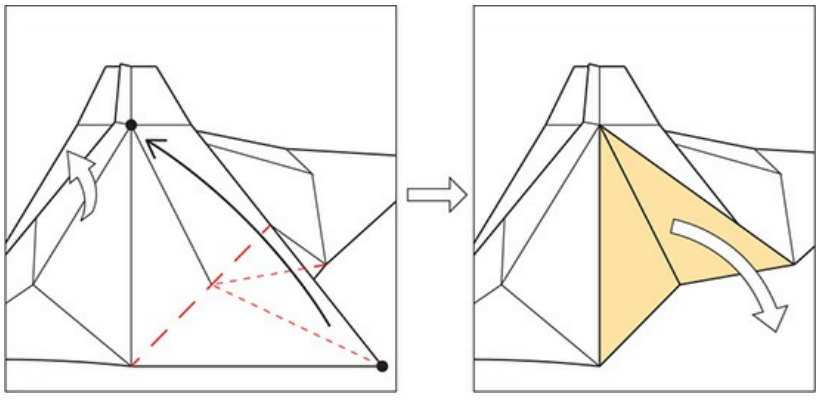
10 Form a crease between the circled points. Turn the flaps over (step 2), and repeat the creasing on the other four flaps. Rotate the model 180° again.



1 Open out from the bottom while reinforcing the indicated folds.

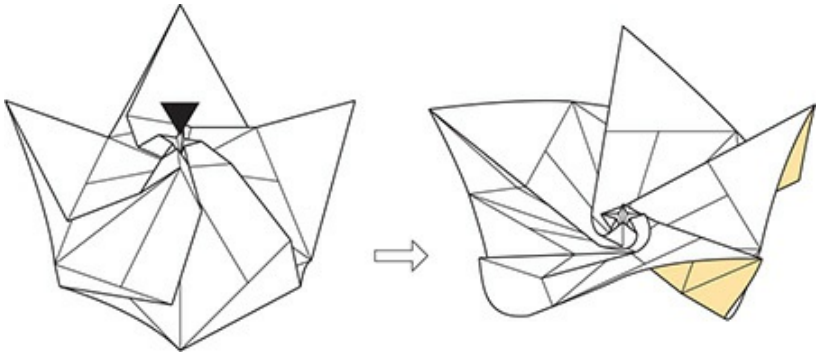


2 Stand the paper up in a pyramid shape and twist the center counterclockwise.

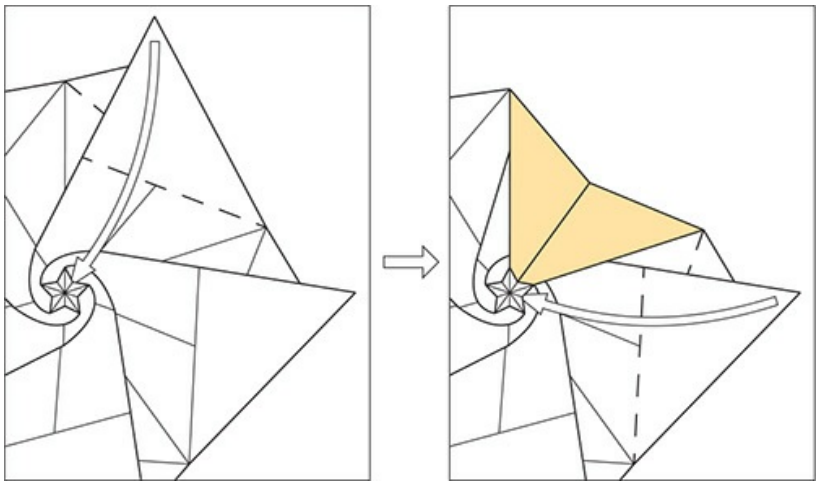


Fold one of the flaps to the middle. Press flat to crease, then

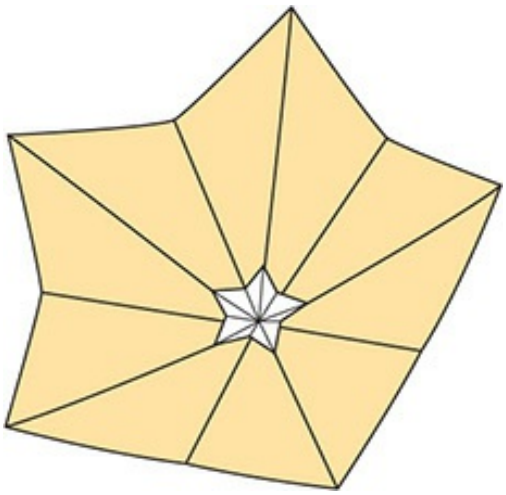
.3 unfold. Repeat with the remaining flaps.



.4 Rotate and press down the central part. (Note: It will remain slightly elevated.)



.5 Re-form the folds from step **13**, tucking the flaps under the center.



6. The Bellflower is complete! You can curl the tips of the petals outward if you want.

Assembling the Bellflower and Calyx E

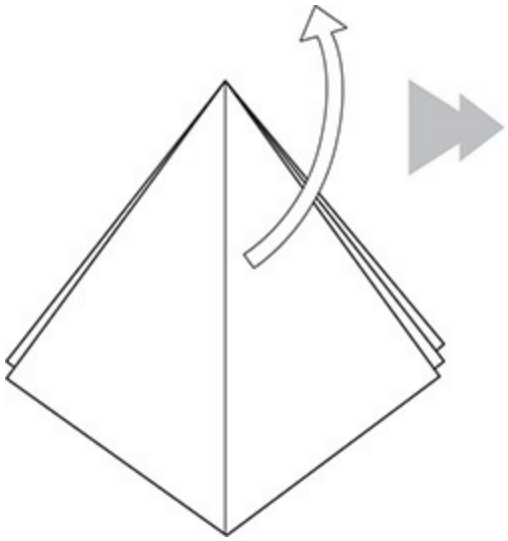
1. Apply glue to the inside of the calyx.

2. Place the flower on top and stick them together.

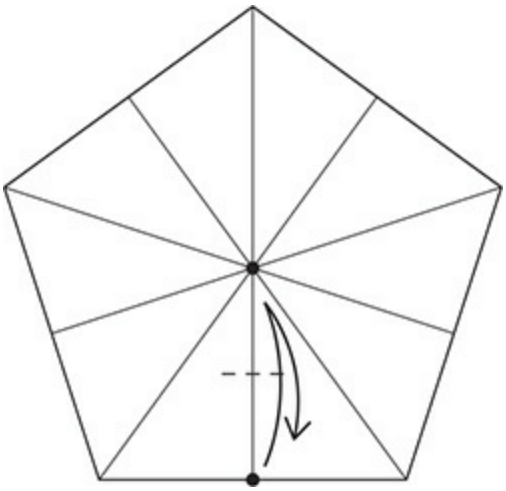
Bellflower Bud (photograph on page 12)

- Paper size: Regular pentagon cut from a 3" (7.5 cm) square sheet of paper. (See page 46 for instructions on how to cut out a regular pentagon from a square sheet of paper.)
- Paper used in photograph on page 12: Washi

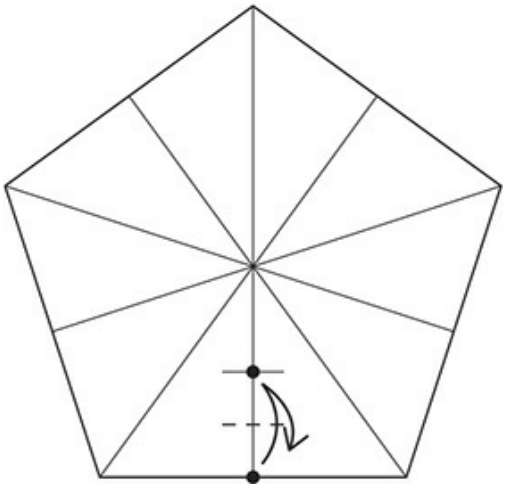
* If you would like to add a calyx, make Calyx E with a regular pentagon cut out from a 4" (10 cm) square sheet of paper (see page 90).



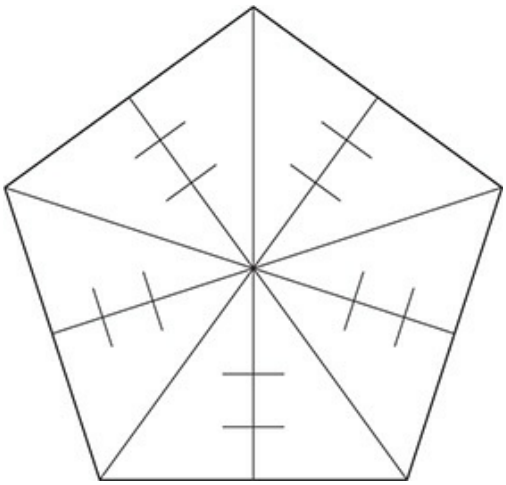
1 Make a Pentagonal Base (page 22) with the white side (reverse side) of the paper facing out. Unfold completely.



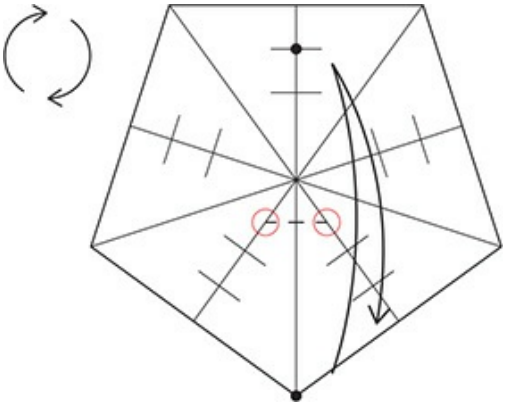
2 Fold the bottom edge up to the center point and make a pinch crease.



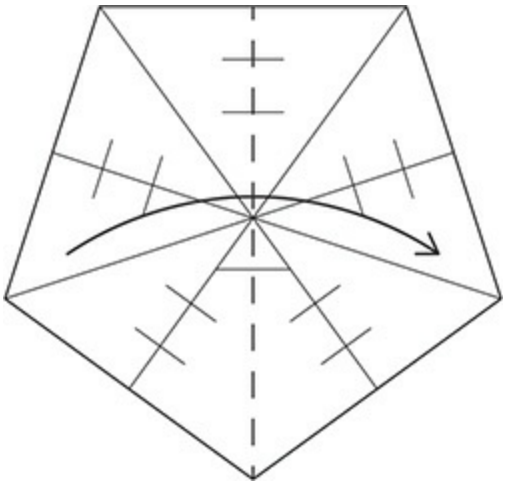
3 Fold the bottom edge up to the crease from step 2 and make another pinch crease.



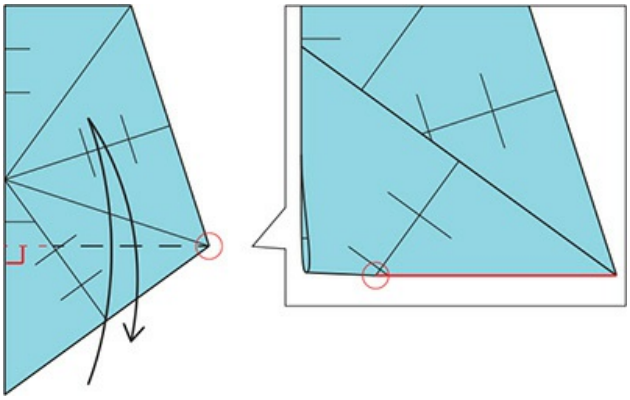
4 Repeat steps **2**–**3** for the other four sides. Rotate the paper.



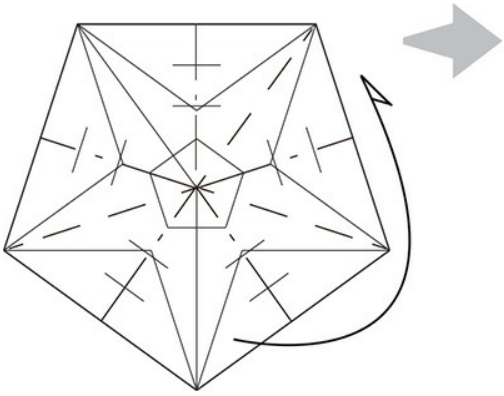
5 Bring the corner to the crease closest to the edge and make a pinch crease.



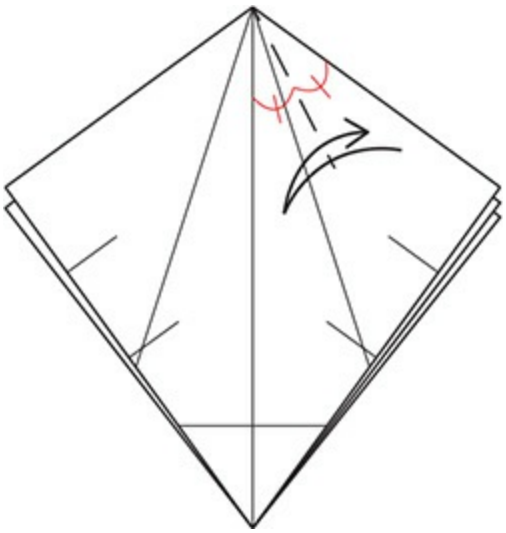
6 Valley-fold the model in half.



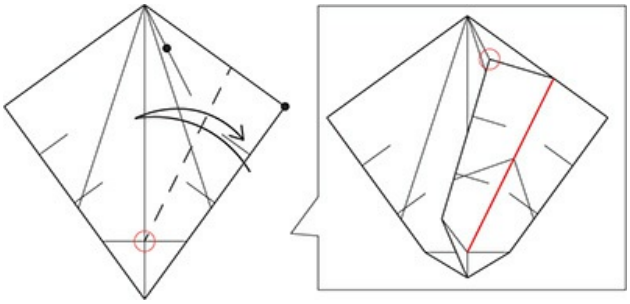
7 Make a crease up to the circled point. Repeat steps **5**–**7** on the remaining sides.



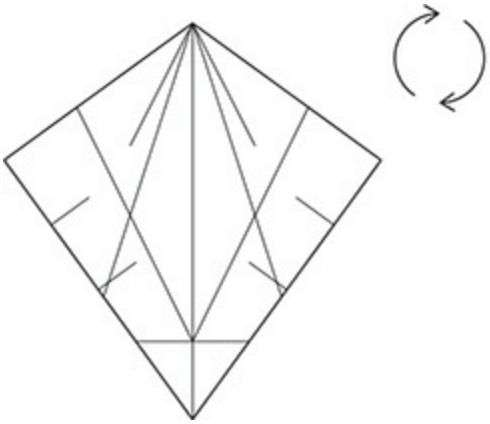
8 Re-form the Pentagonal Base with the white side (reverse side) of the paper facing out.



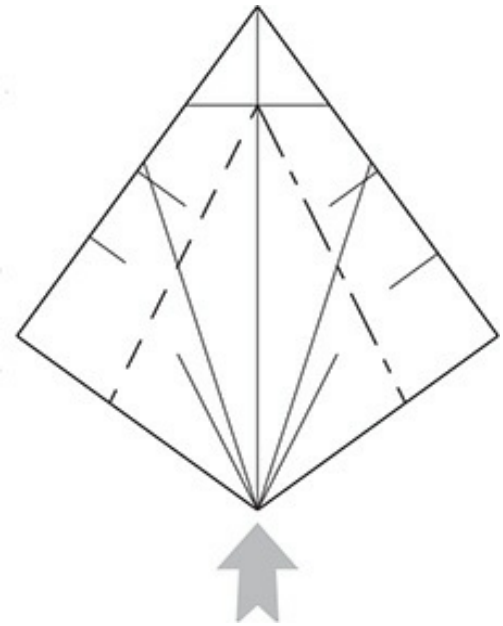
9 Make a short crease along the angle bisector.



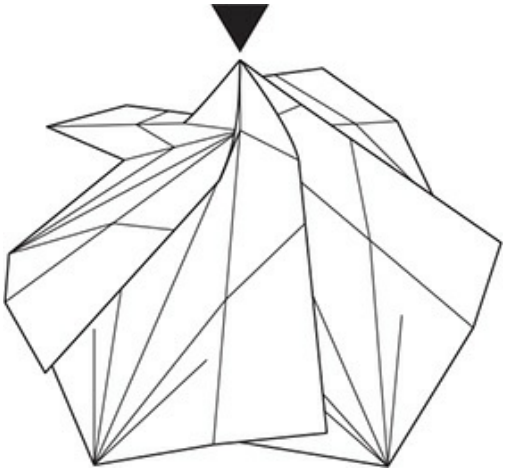
10 Fold the corner to the last crease and unfold. Flip the creased flap to the left and flip the rear flap to the right. Repeat steps 9 and 10 until all the flaps are creased.



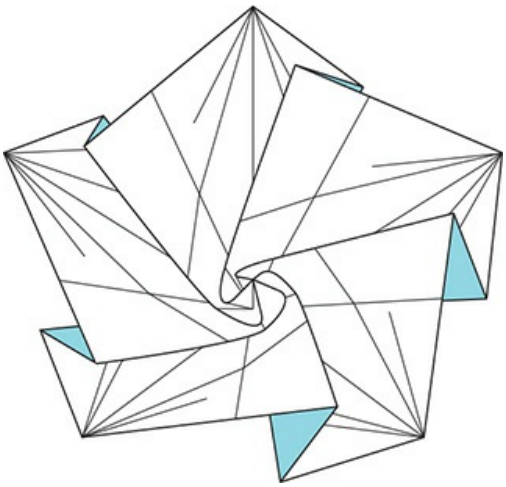
11 Rotate the model 180°.



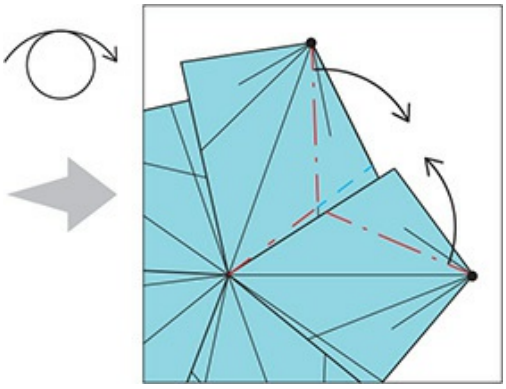
.2 Open the bottom and reinforce the indicated folds.



.3 Using the creases from step **10**, twist the center counterclockwise and open the paper. Press the center down to invert the model.

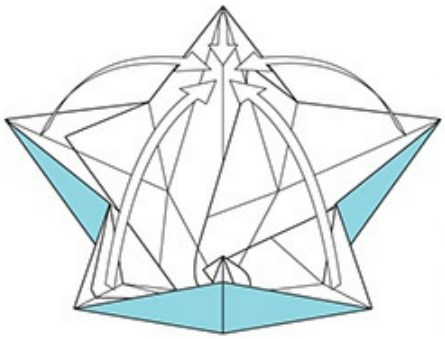


4. Turn over.

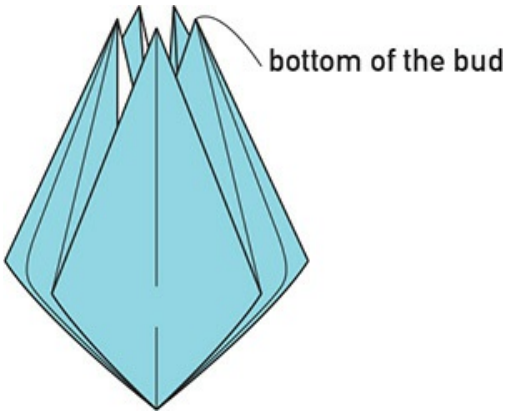


5. Form a reverse fold.

6. This photo shows what the model looks like after folding. Repeat the process for the other four sections.



7. Once everything is folded, gather all corners together into the center.



8. The Bellflower Bud is done! It is okay to glue the points together at the base of the bud before assembly.

Assembling the Bellflower Bud and Calyx E

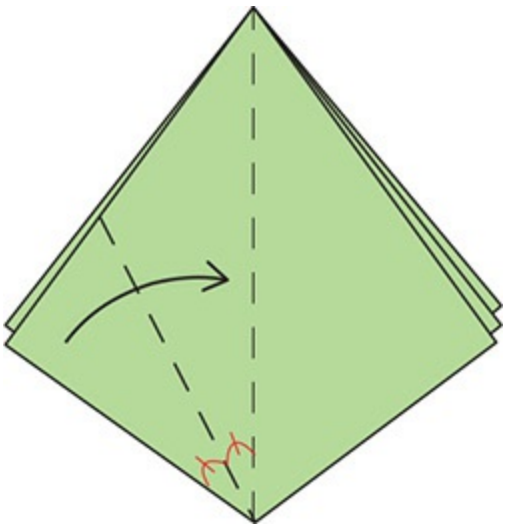
1. Apply glue to the bottom of the bud.

2 Place the bud on top of the calyx and stick them together.

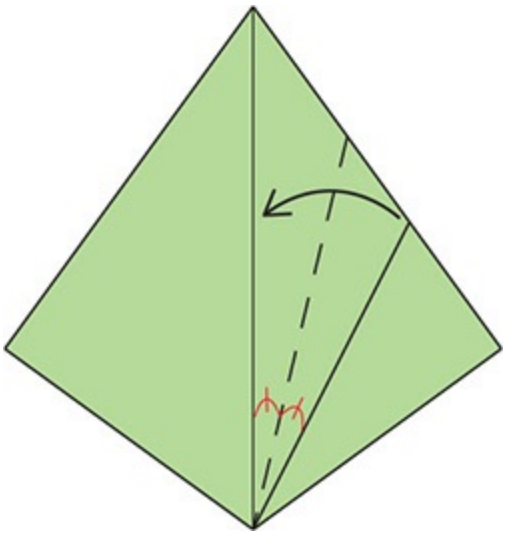
Calyx E (photograph on page 12)

- Paper size: A regular pentagon cut out from a 4" (10 cm) square sheet of paper. (See page 46 for instructions on cutting out a regular pentagon.)
- Paper used in photograph on page 12: Tant

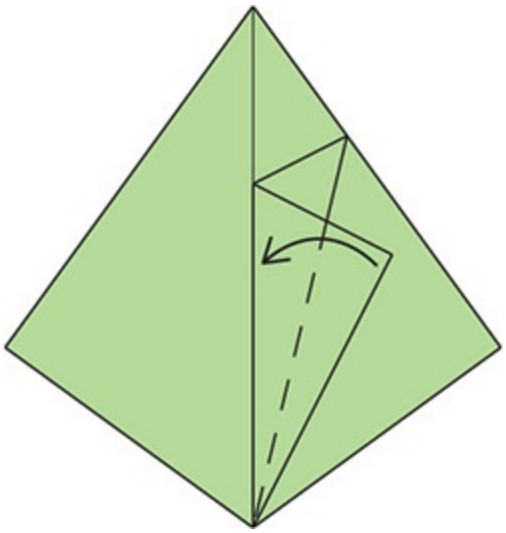
* This calyx can be used for the Bellflower (page 86) and Bellflower Bud (page 88).



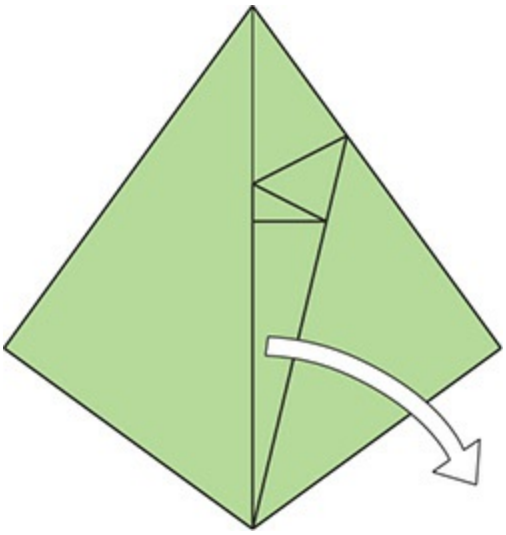
1 Make a Pentagonal Base (page 22). Valley-fold along the angle bisector, then swing that flap to the opposite side.



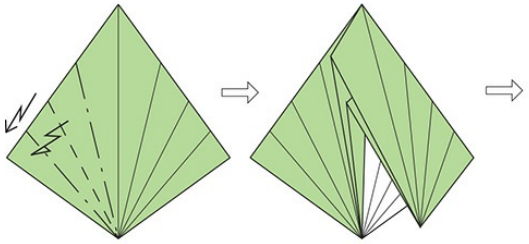
2 Valley-fold the creased edge to the center, allowing the flap to swing forward from behind.



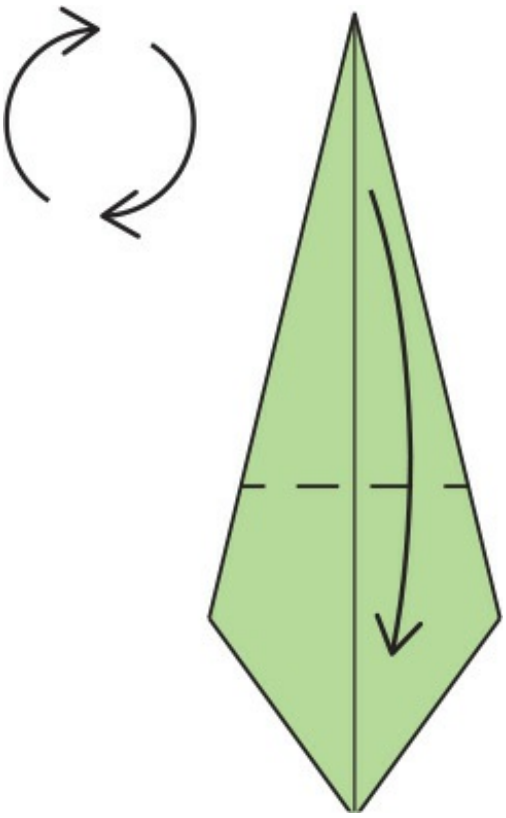
3 Valley-fold the flap edge to the center.



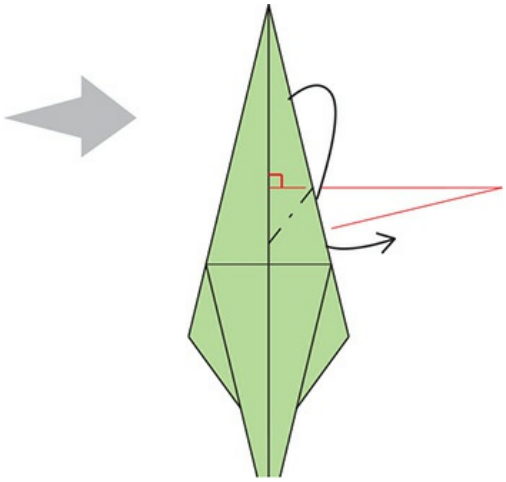
4 Unfold the pleat. Repeat steps **1**–**3** on the remaining flaps.



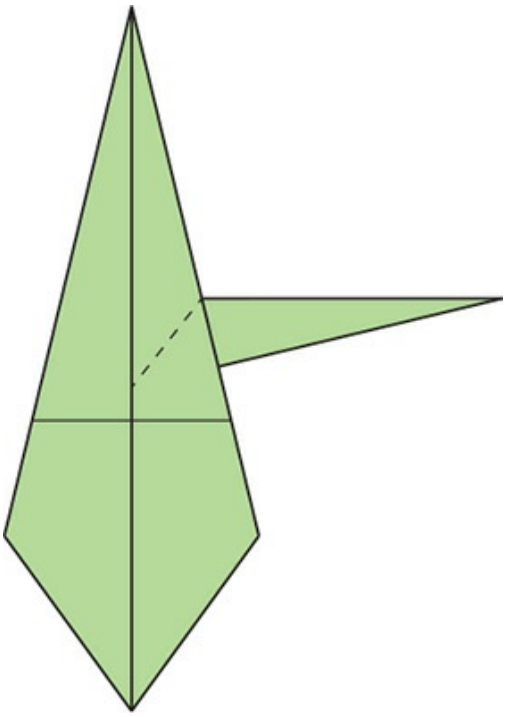
5 Reverse-fold in and out along the existing creases. Repeat on all of the flaps. Rotate the model.



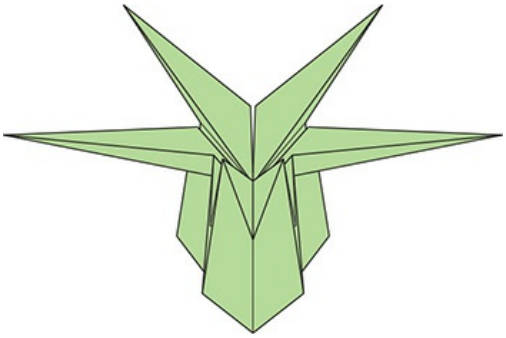
6 Lightly bring one flap down.



7 Inside-reverse-fold one flap outward. You can now bring the flap from step 6 back up.



8 You can now reverse-fold the rest of the flaps.

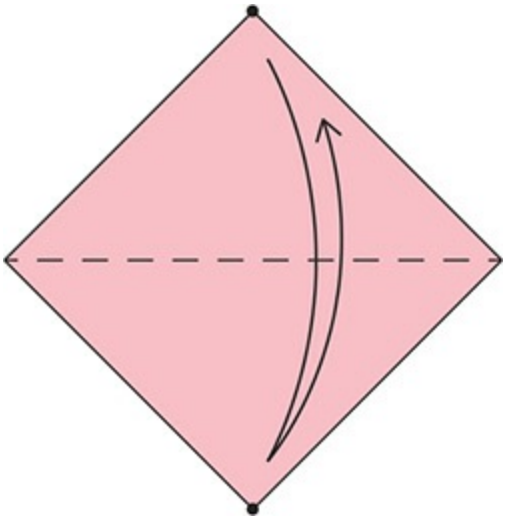


9 Calyx E is complete! See page 89 for assembly.

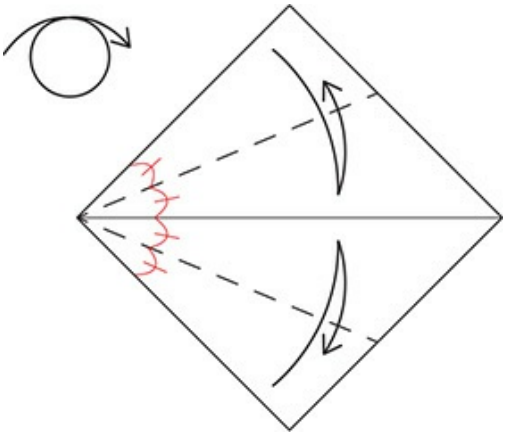
Cherry Blossom (photograph on page 13)

- Paper size: 3” (7.5 cm) square sheet of paper
- Paper used in photograph on page 13: Tant

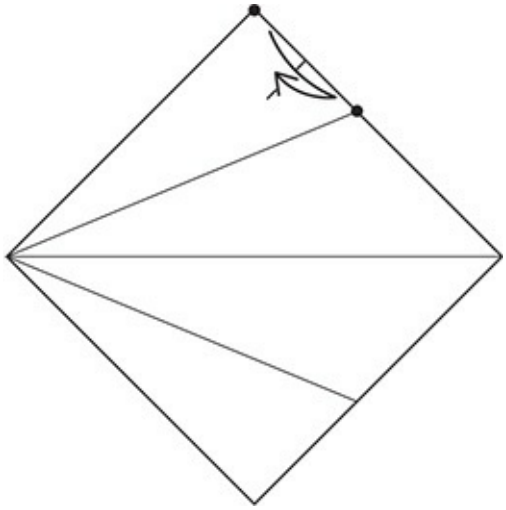
* Make five of the petals and assemble them with Calyx F (page 94). (The petal-to-calyx ratio should be 1:2.)



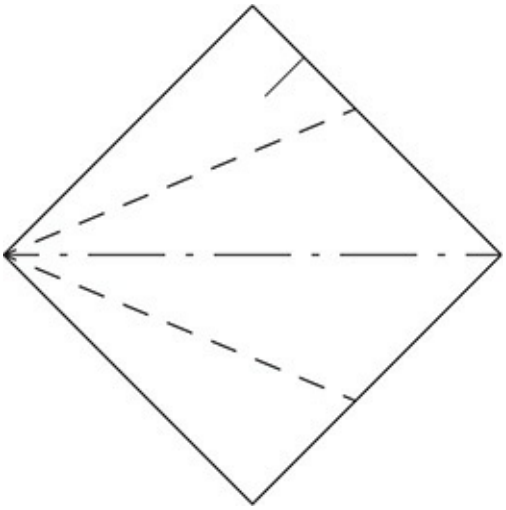
1 Crease along the diagonal. Turn over.



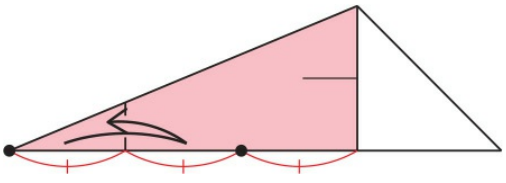
2 Crease along the angle bisectors.



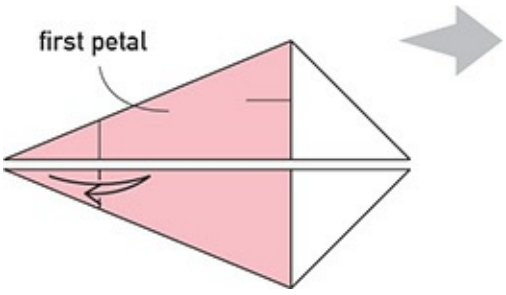
3 Divide the indicated section in half with a pinch mark.



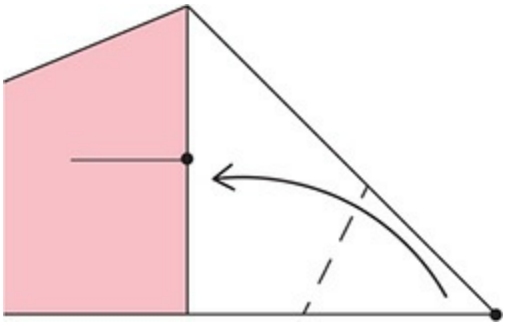
4 Pleat the paper along the existing creases.



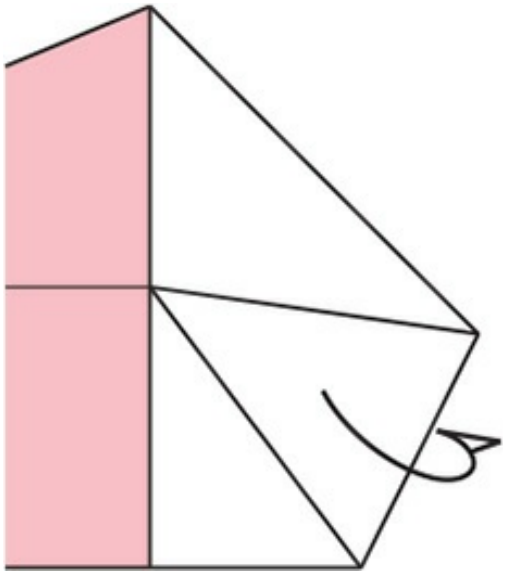
5 Make a crease one-third of the way from the left point.



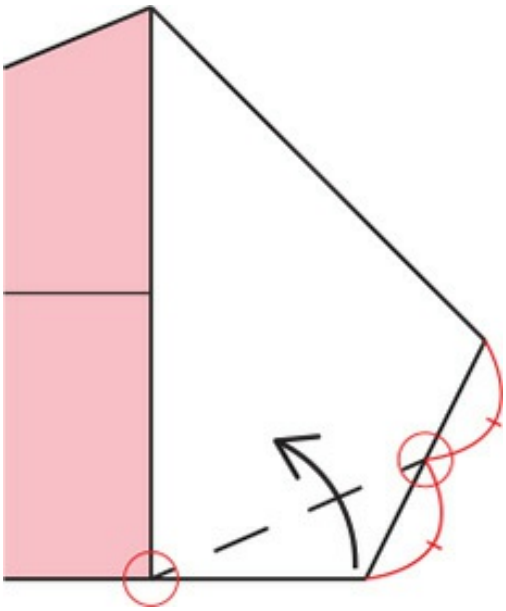
NOTE Repeat steps **1**–**4** to fold the other four petals. Match the positioning of the crease in step **5** for all five petals, using the first petal as a guide.



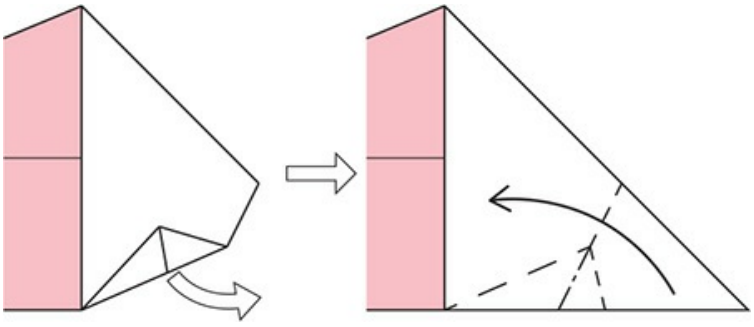
6 Valley-fold the corner to the pinch mark made in step **3**.



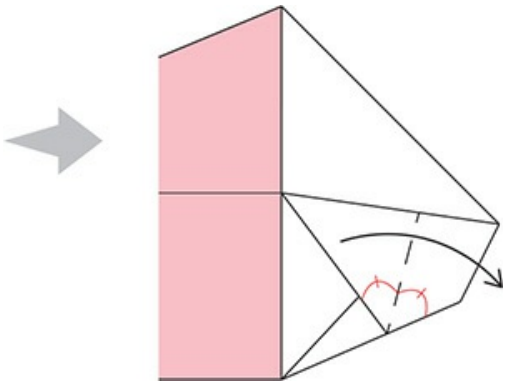
7 Open out the flap and mountain-fold it along the existing crease.



8 Valley-fold, using the circled points as a guide.

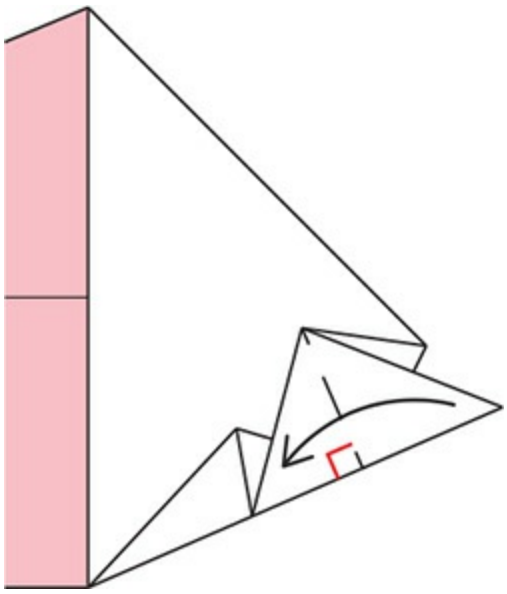


9 Unfold the folds you made in steps **7**–**8**. Fold the flap back over while making an inside reverse fold.

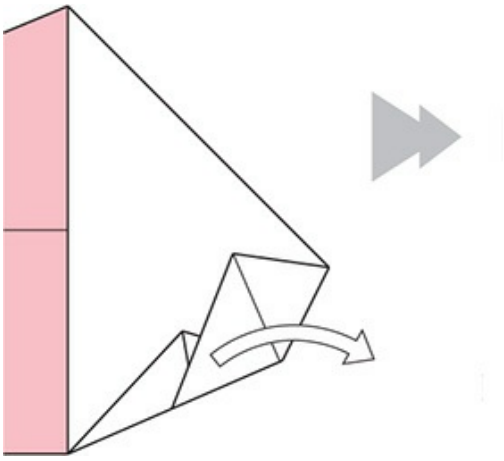


Valley-fold along the angle bisector.

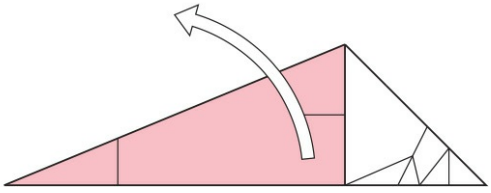
.0



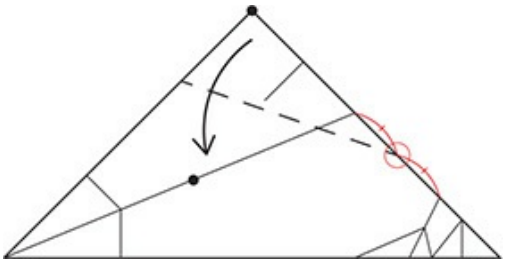
.1 Valley-fold at a right angle to the edge.



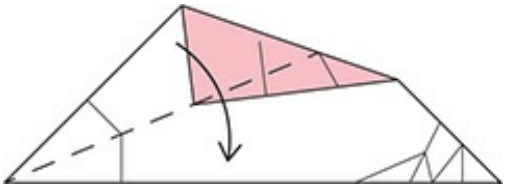
.2 Open and unfold the folds made in steps **6**–**11.**



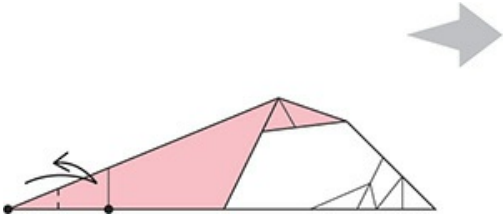
.3 Open the top layer.



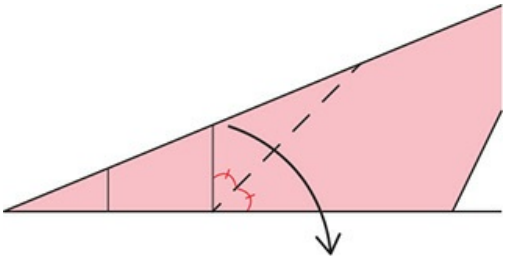
.4 Valley-fold as shown in the diagram.



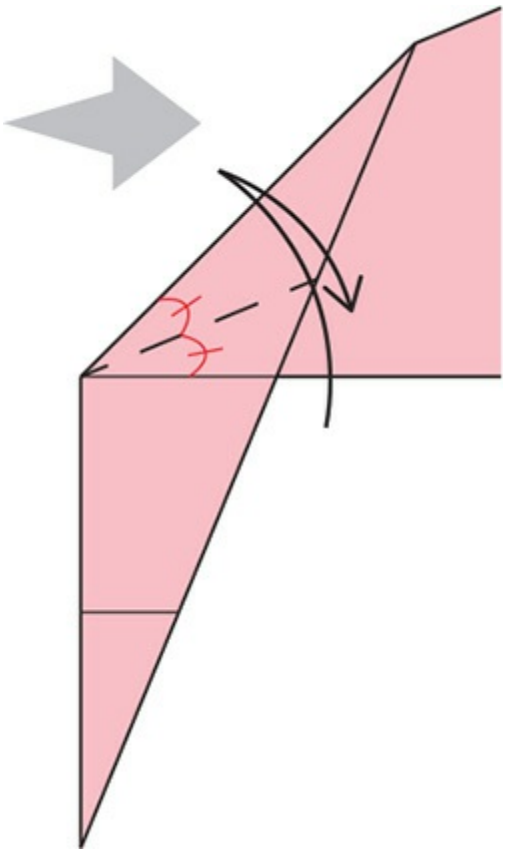
.5 Valley-fold along the existing crease. Repeat steps **13**–**15** on the other side.



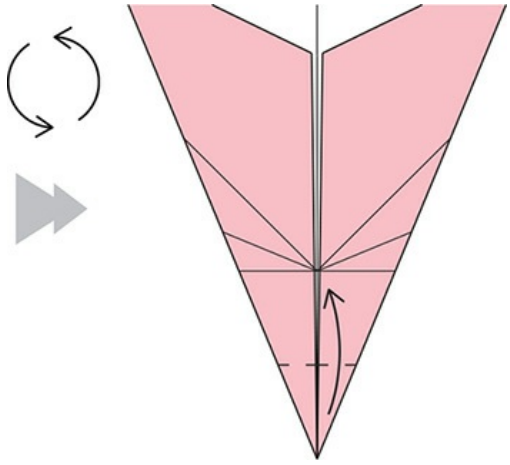
.6 Crease the indicated section in half.



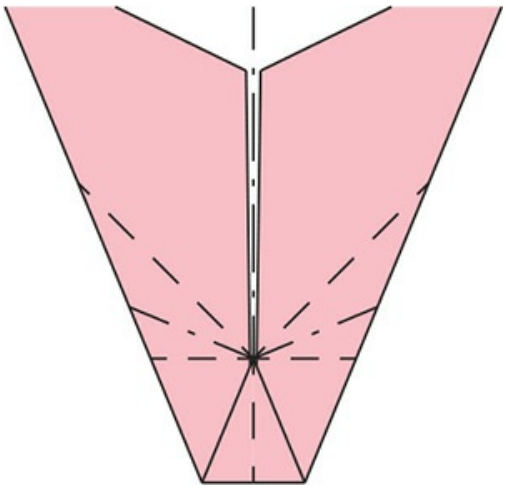
.7 Valley-fold at a 45-degree angle.



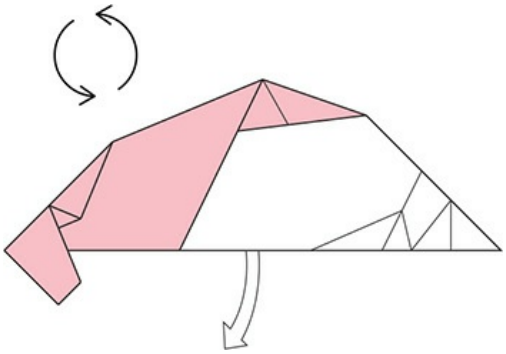
8 Crease along the angle bisector. Open up the flap and rotate the model.



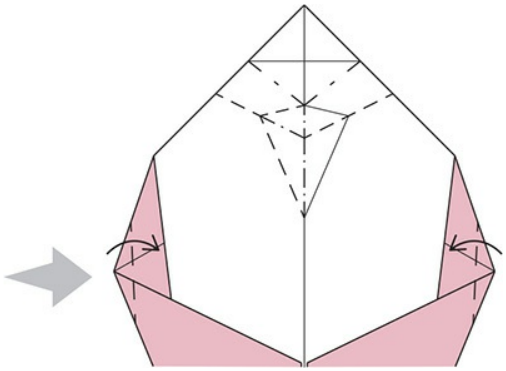
9 Valley-fold along the existing crease.



20 Mountain-fold the model back in half while adding the folds on the side along the existing creases.



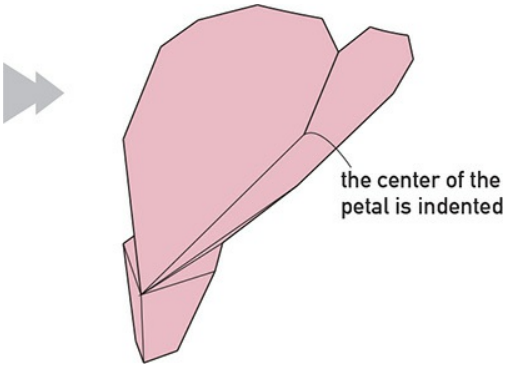
21 Rotate the model and open out the top point.



22 Refold along the creases you made in steps **6**–**10.** Valley-fold the side corners inward to give the petal a rounder shape.

23-1 Valley-fold along the existing crease.

23-2 You can make the back of the petal flatter by gluing down the parts folded in steps **22**–**23**. You can also indent the center of the petal.



24 Your first petal is complete! Make four more to create the Cherry Blossom.

Assembling the Cherry Blossom and Calyx

1 Make the calyx following the instructions on page 94. Open up one of the pockets on the calyx using a toothpick.

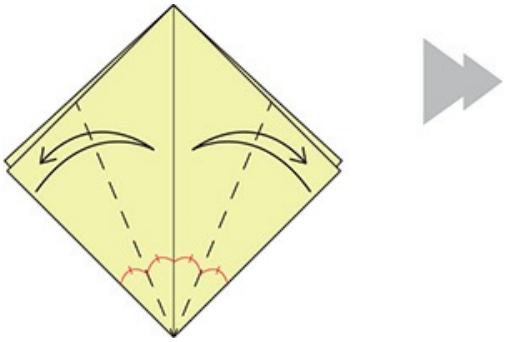
2 Insert one petal.

3 This photo shows one petal inserted into the calyx. Repeat the process for the other four petals.

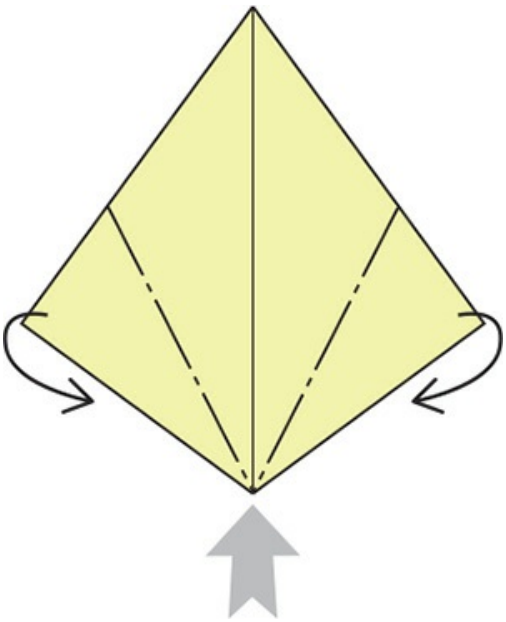
Calyx F (photograph on page 13)

- Paper size: a regular pentagon cut out from a 6" (15 cm) square sheet of paper (see page 46 for instructions on cutting out a regular pentagon)
- Paper used in photograph on page 13: Tant

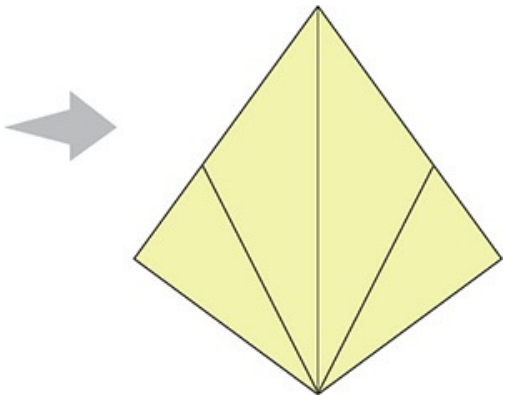
* This calyx can be used for the Cherry Blossom (page 91).



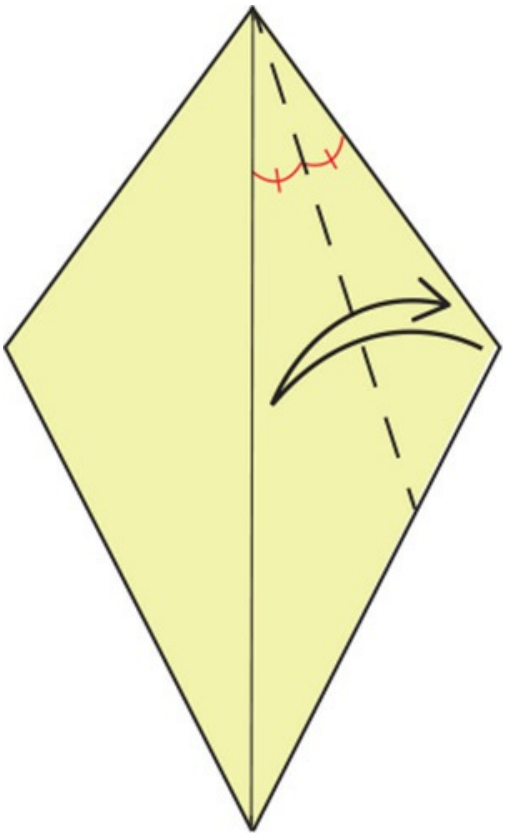
1 Make a Pentagonal Base (page 22). Crease along the angle bisectors.



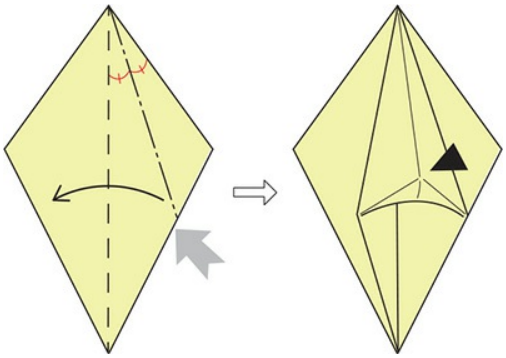
2 Reverse-fold the sides.



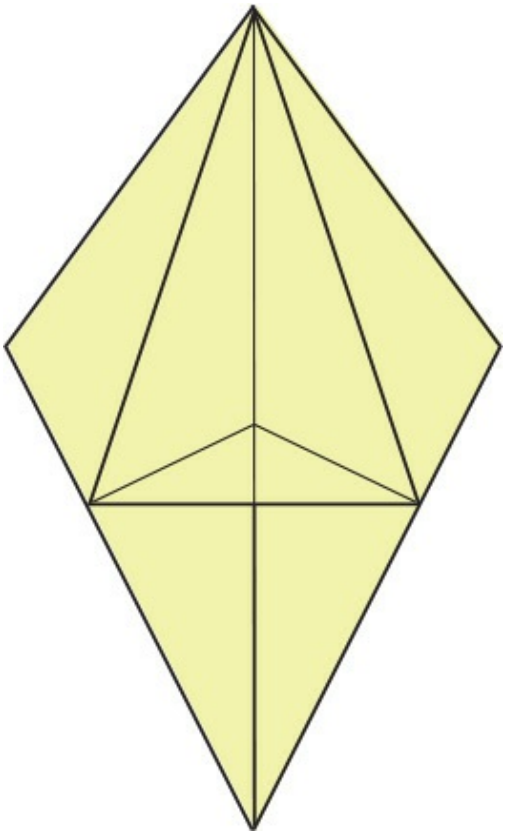
3 Repeat steps **1** and **2** on the remaining flaps.



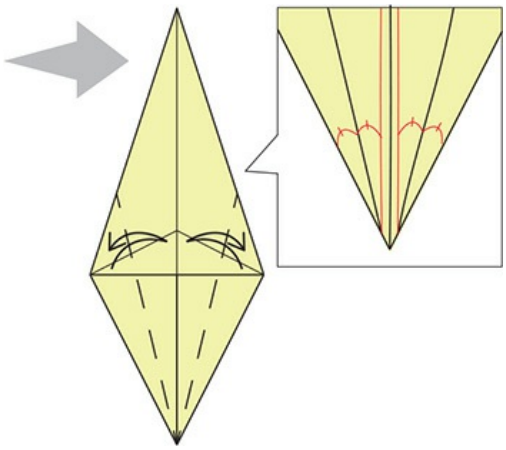
4 Crease along the angle bisector.



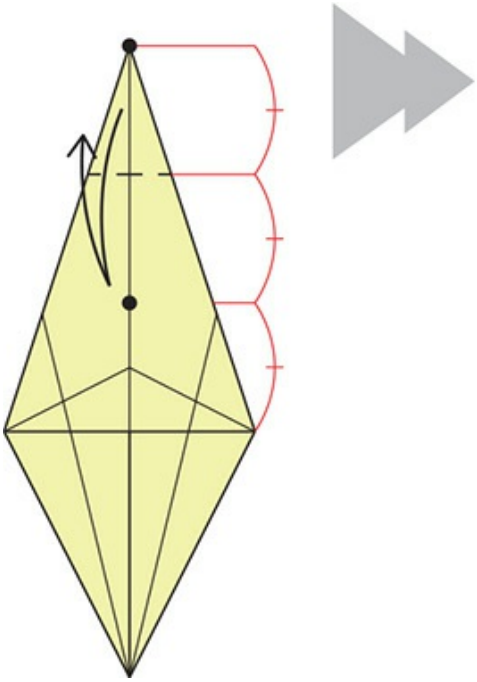
5 Fold the right-hand flap over, squash-folding its corner flat.



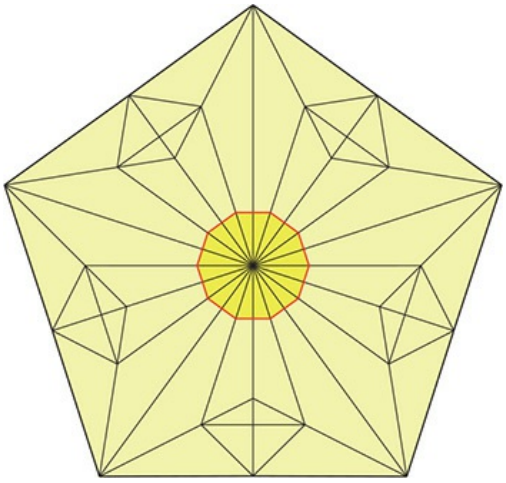
6 Repeat steps **4**–**5** on the remaining flaps.



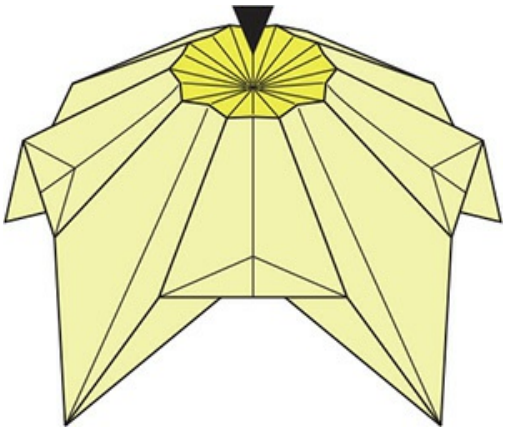
7 Crease the sides, noting the small gap left for room when the paper gets thicker. Repeat on the remaining flaps.



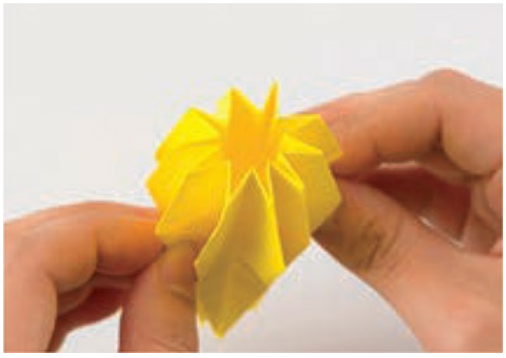
8 Crease sharply at the one-third point. Unfold completely.



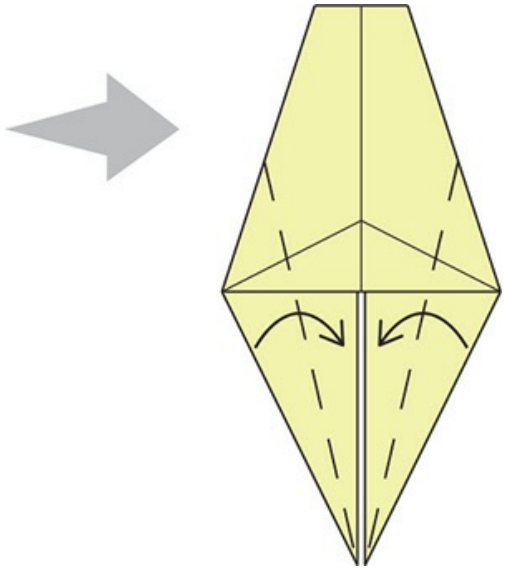
9 Refold the creases made in step **8** (the red lines) into mountain folds. (Note: The red lines represent mountain-fold lines made in preparation for a sink fold.)



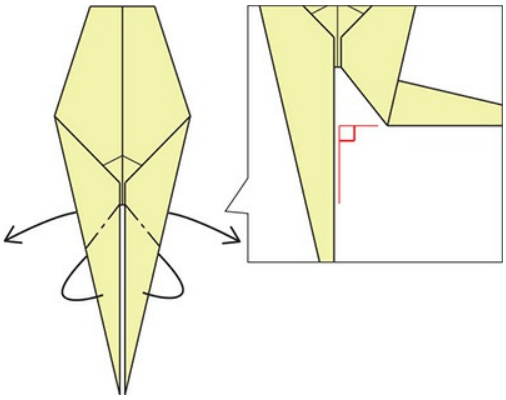
.0 Make a sink fold (see page 23).



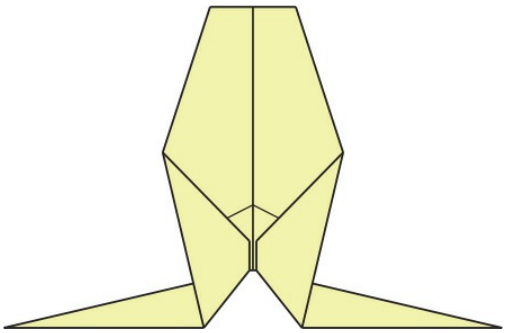
.0'



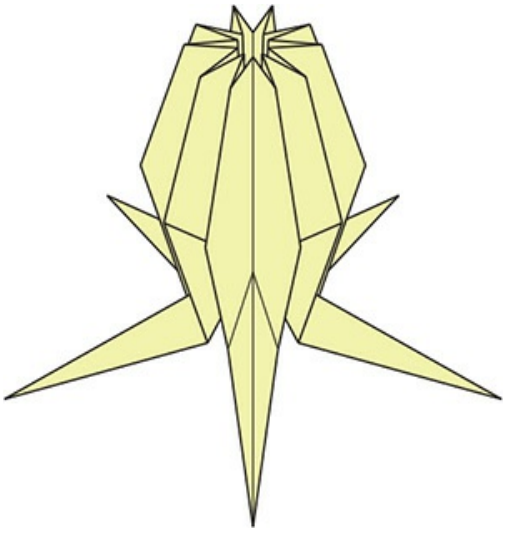
.1 Valley-fold all of the sides along the existing creases.



2 Inside-reverse-fold all of the flaps outward at 90°.



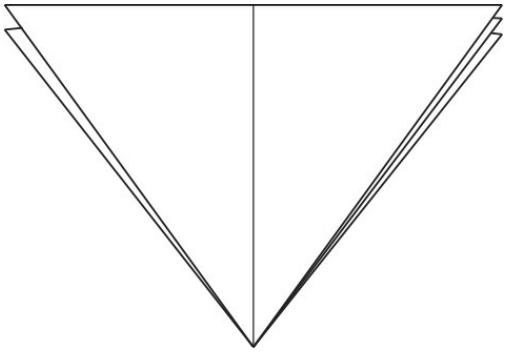
3 Spread the flaps apart.



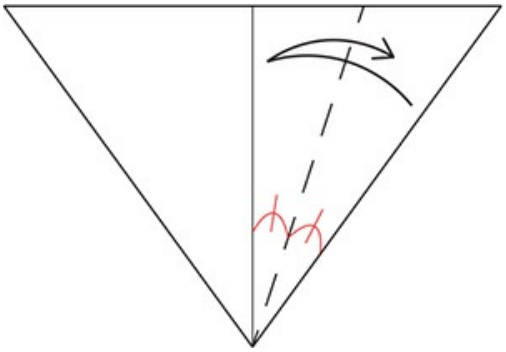
4 Calyx F is complete! See page 93 for assembly.

⬟ Frangipani (photograph on page 14)

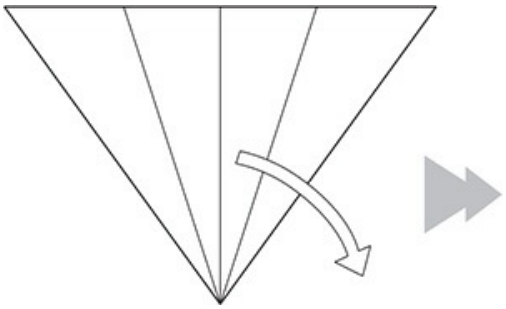
- Paper size: a regular pentagon cut out from a 6" (15 cm) square sheet of paper. (See page 46 for instructions on cutting out a regular pentagon.)
- Paper used in photograph on page 14: Tant



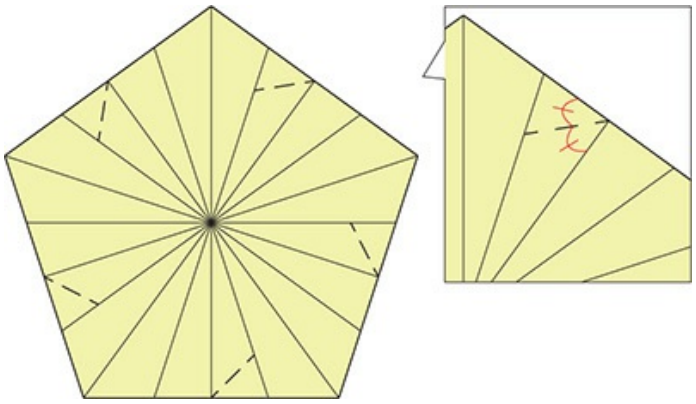
1 Make a Pentagonal Balloon Base (page 22) with the white side (reverse side) of the paper facing out.



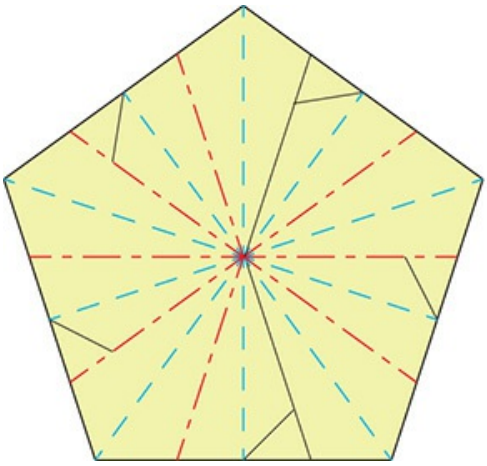
2 Crease along the angle bisector on the right side. Flip the flaps to repeat this crease.



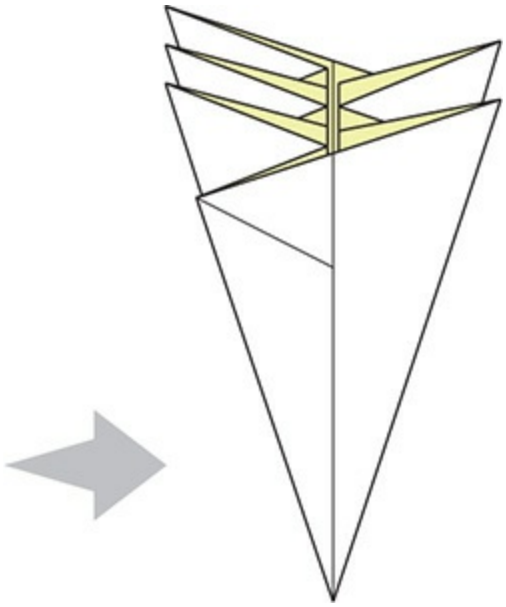
3 Unfold completely. Face the colored side (front side) of the paper up.



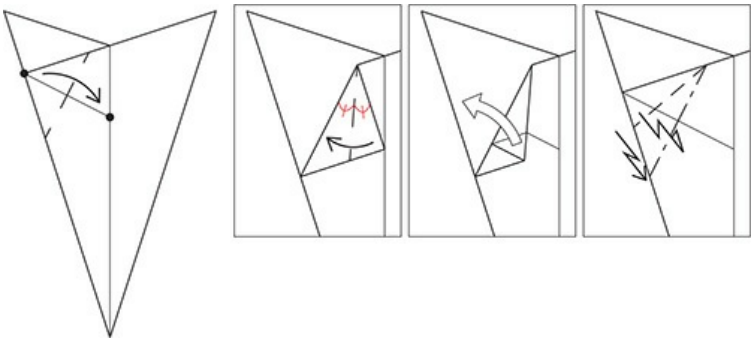
4 Crease along the angle bisectors as shown.



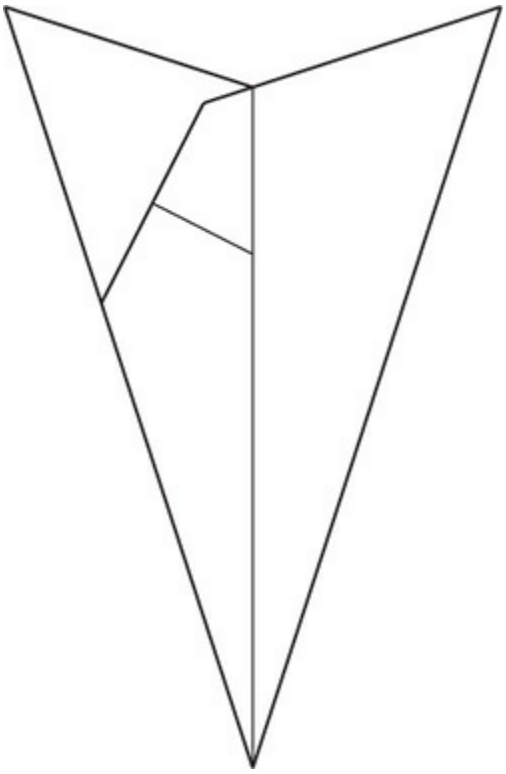
5 Collapse along the existing creases.



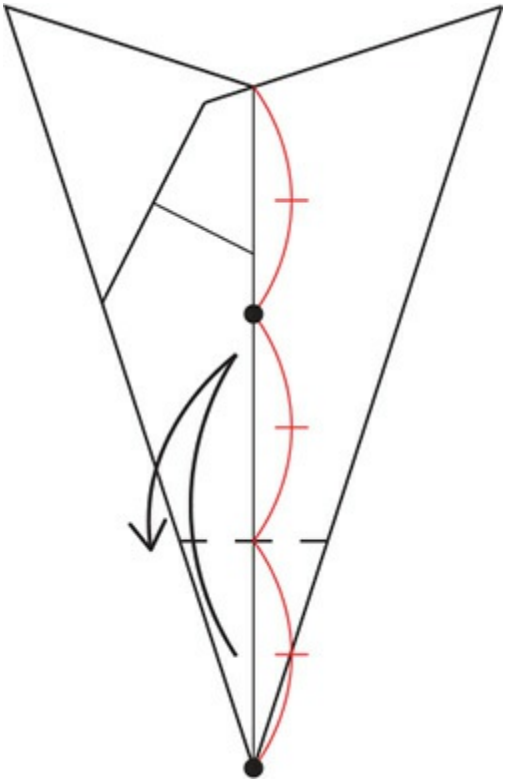
6 The diagram shows what the model looks like after folding.



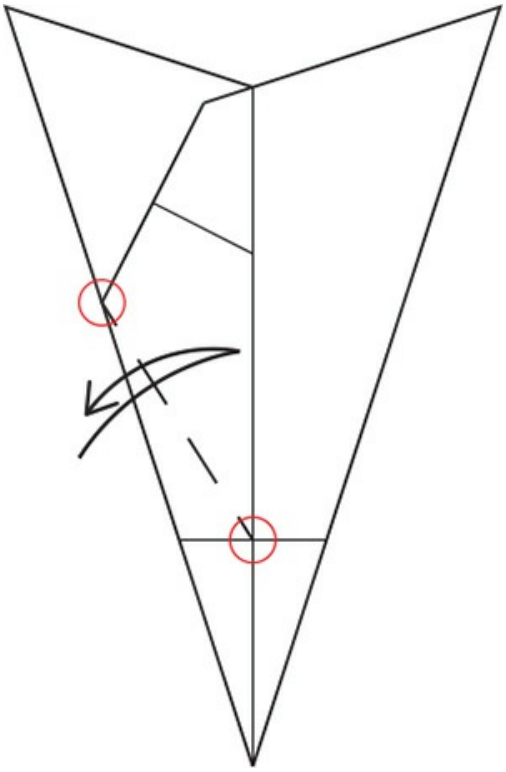
7 Fold the left flap to the crease and then outward again. Open it out and make a double inside reverse fold (see page 21).



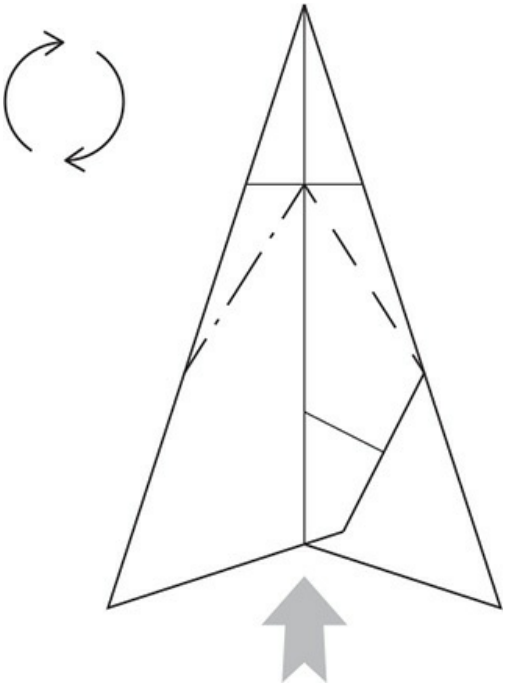
8 Repeat step **7** on the other four short flaps.



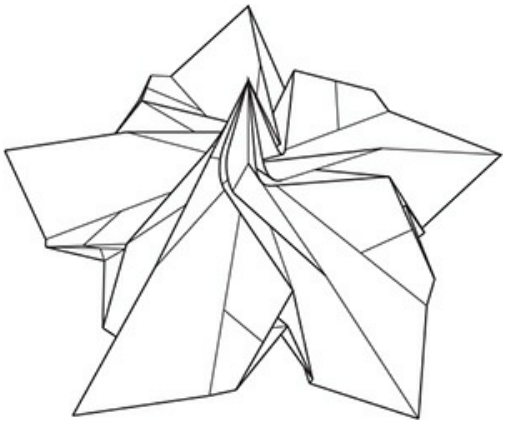
9 Crease sharply one-third of the way from the tip.



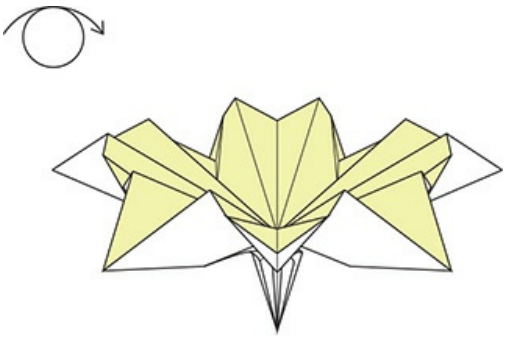
10 Crease between the circled reference points. Flip the flaps over to repeat on the remaining flaps. Rotate the model.



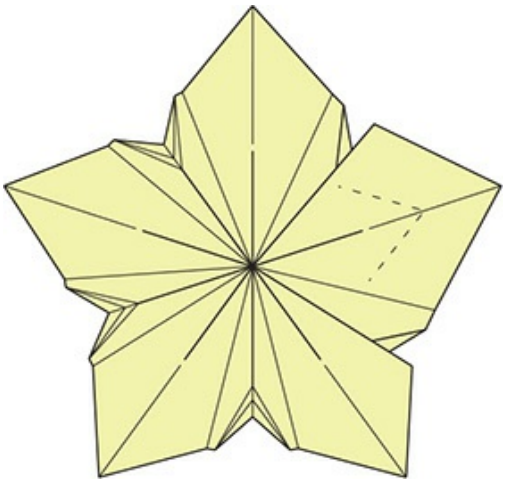
1 Open up the bottom and reinforce the folds as indicated.



2 Twist the center of the model clockwise. Turn over.

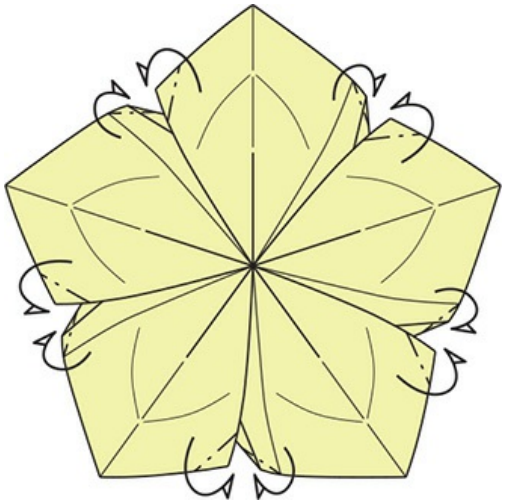


3 The diagram shows the model as seen from the side after it is turned over.



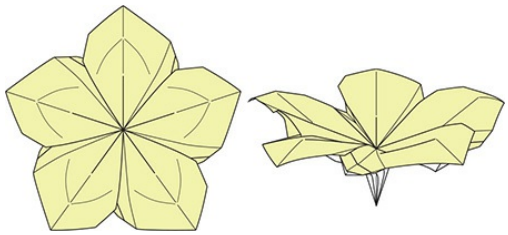
.4 Supporting the central part of the flower, curve each petal outward to make the shape full.

.4'



.5 Round the side corners of each petal with mountain folds.

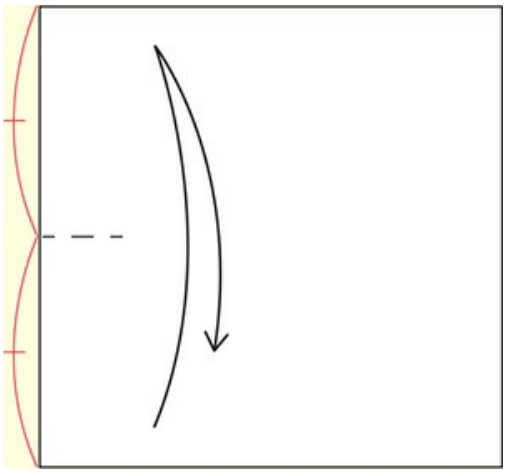
.5'



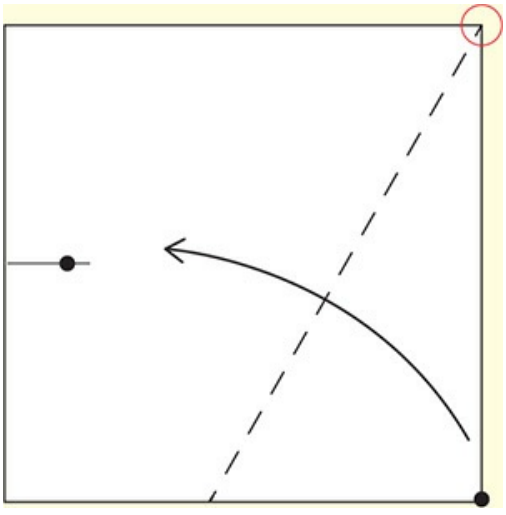
.6 The Frangipani flower is complete!

How to Cut Out an Equilateral Triangle

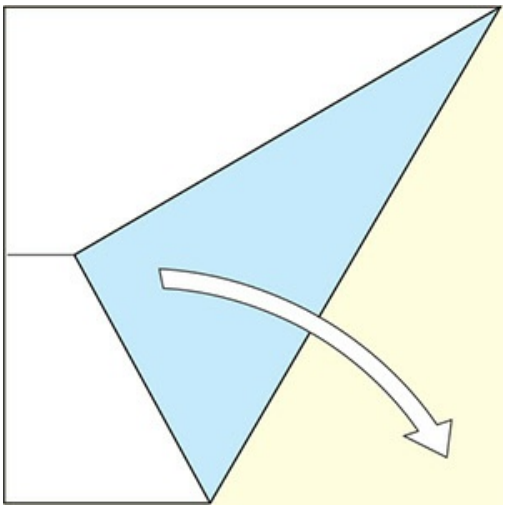
Follow these instructions to cut an equilateral triangle from a square sheet of paper.



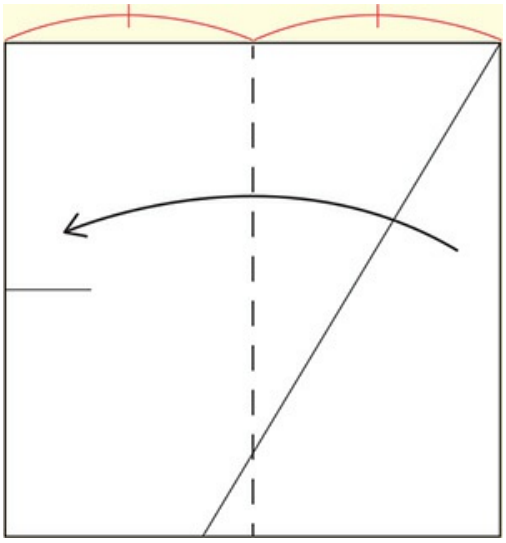
1 Crease the left edge in half.



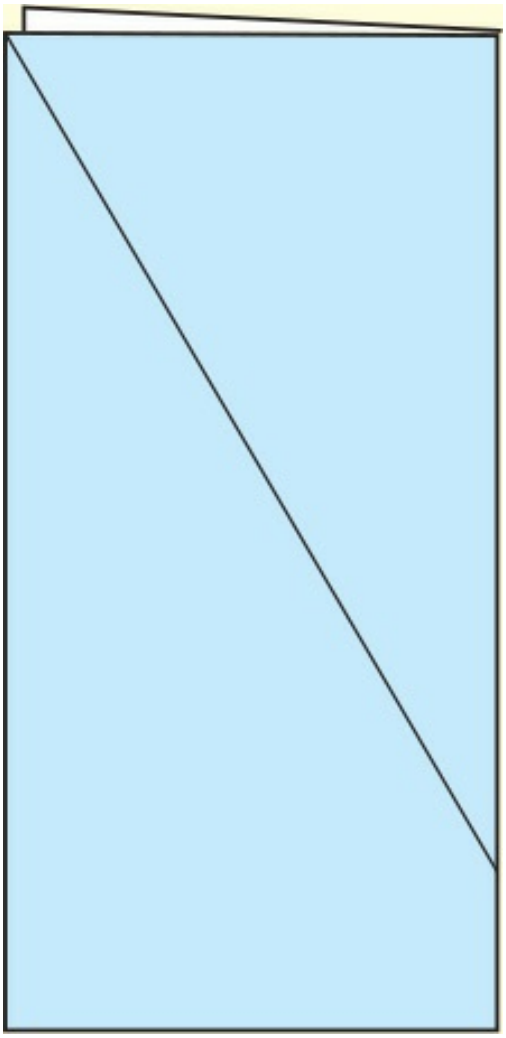
2 Using the right corner as the supporting point, valley-fold the lower corner onto the crease you just made.



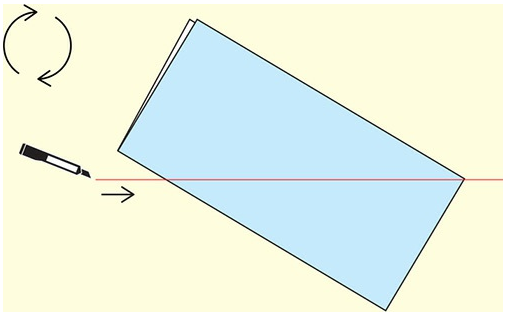
3 Unfold.



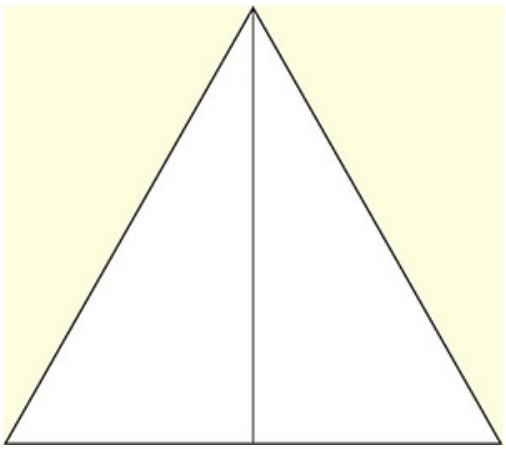
4 Fold the paper in half horizontally.



5 Rotate the paper.



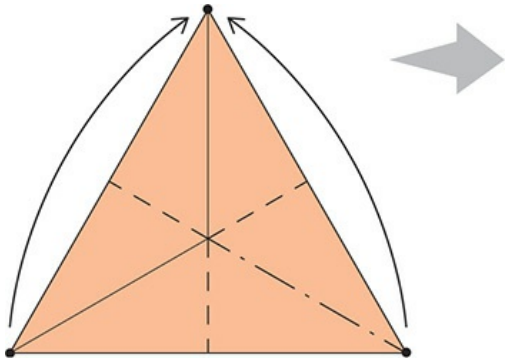
6 Use a craft knife to cut along the lower crease. (Note: Cut in the direction indicated; otherwise the paper may tear from the corner.)



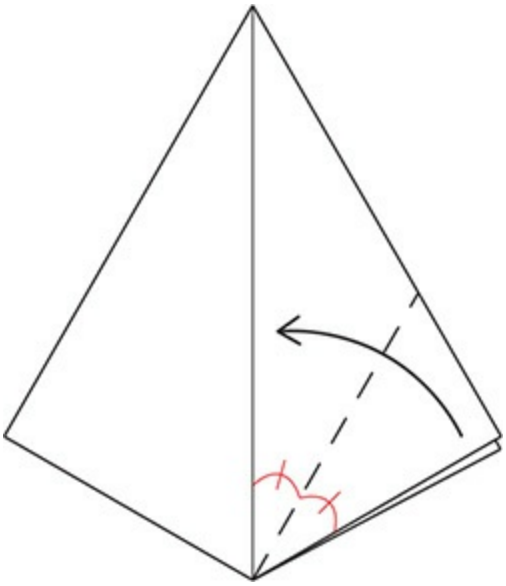
7 Open the paper. You have made an equilateral triangle!

▲ **Bougainvillea** (photograph on page 15)

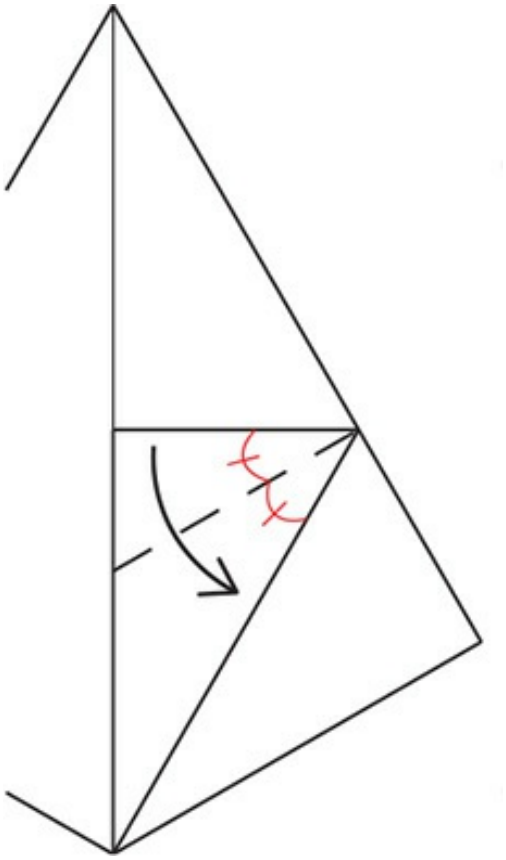
- Paper size: Equilateral triangles cut from a 6" (15 cm) square sheet of paper
- Paper used in photograph on page 15: Tant



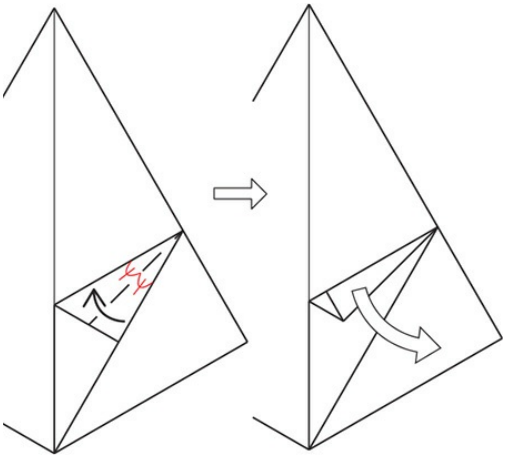
1 Start with the colored side (front side) facing up. Gather the side corners of the triangle and fold them to the top corner.



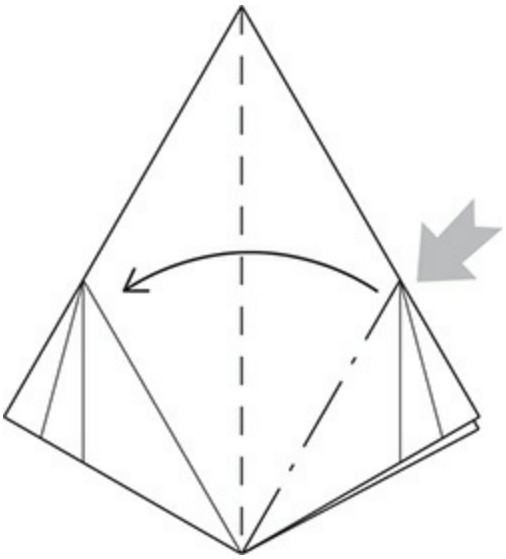
2 Valley-fold to the center.



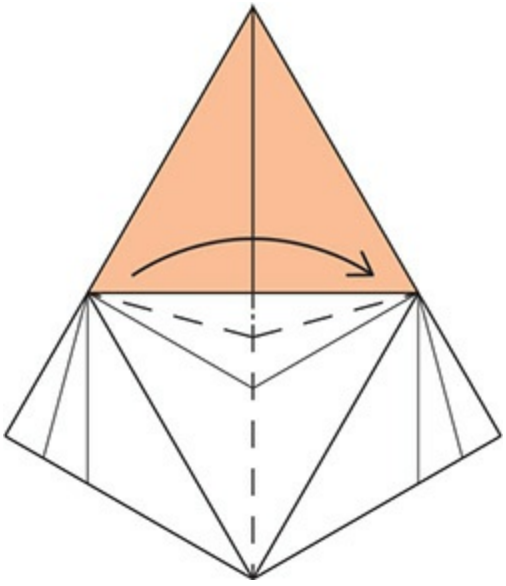
3 Valley-fold along the angle bisector.



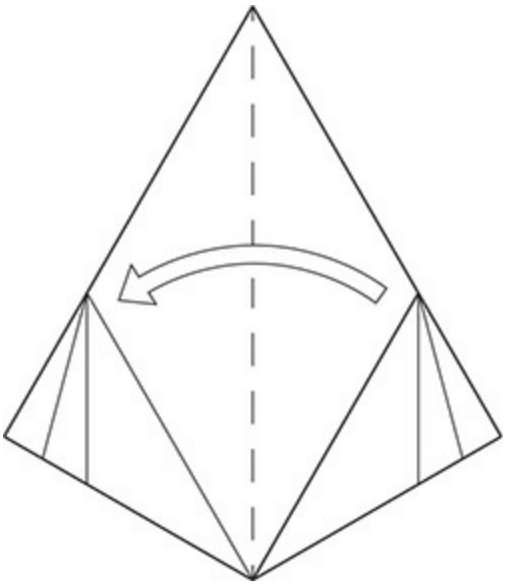
4 Valley-fold along the next angle bisector. Open the pleat. Turn the flaps over and repeat steps 2–4 on the remaining flaps.



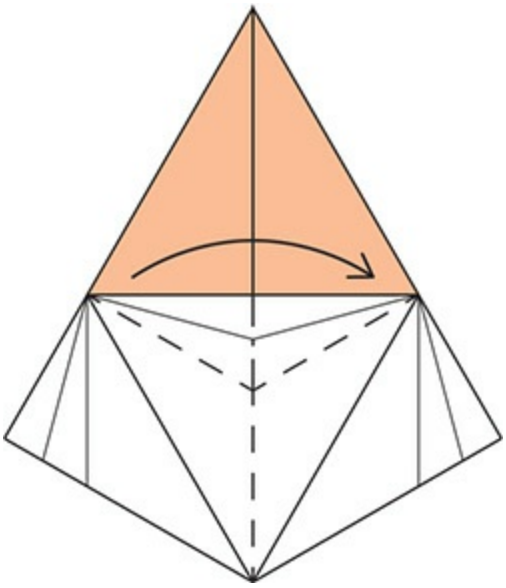
5 Swing one flap over, squash-folding its corner flat.



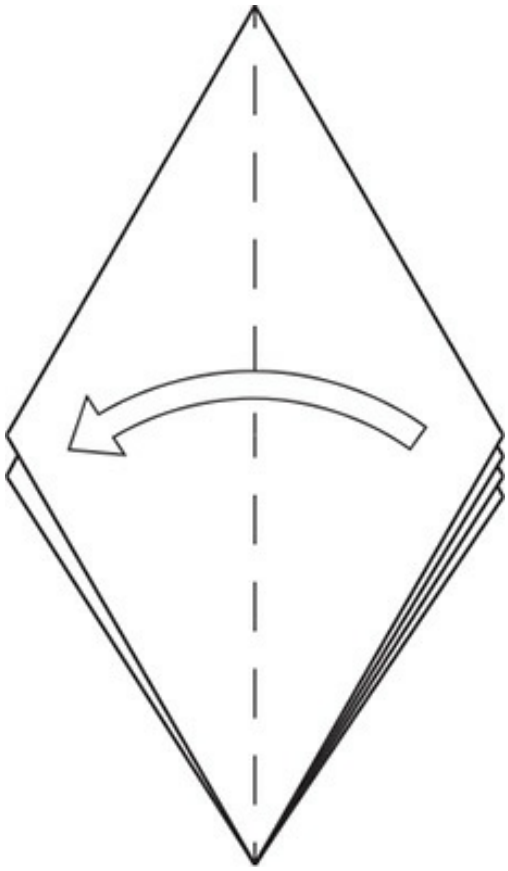
6 Swing the flap back over while making a reverse fold.



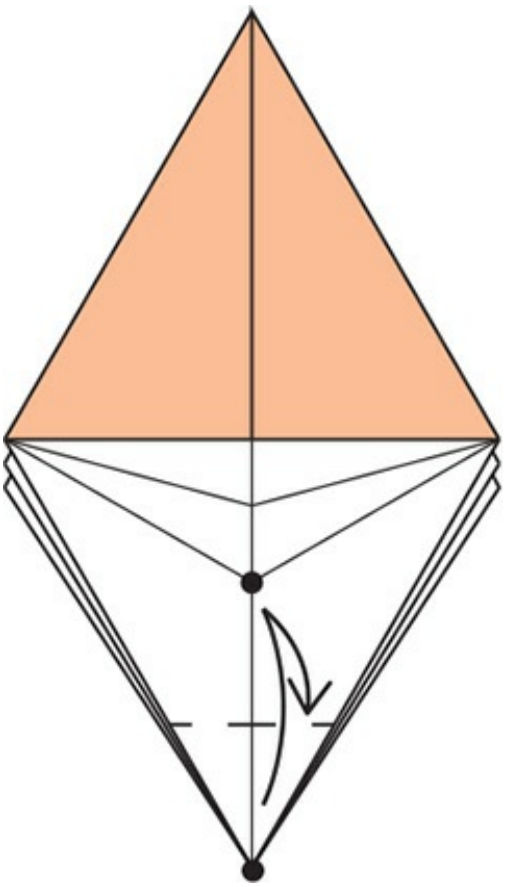
7 Open the flap back up again.



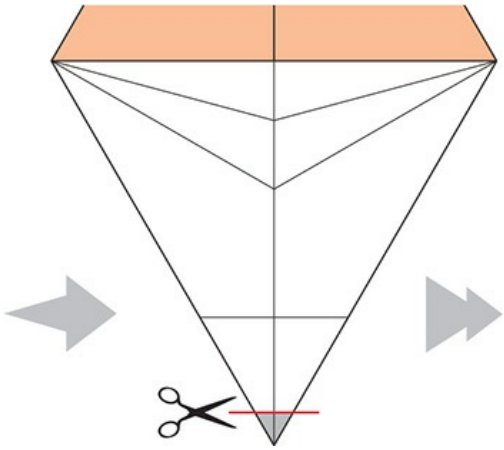
8 Swing the flap over while making a deeper reverse fold. Repeat steps **5**–**8** on the other flaps.



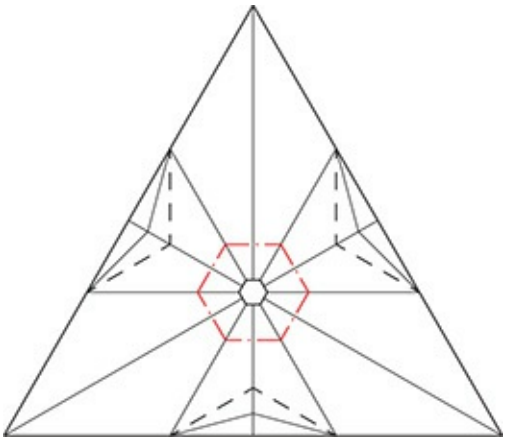
9 Open one flap back out again.



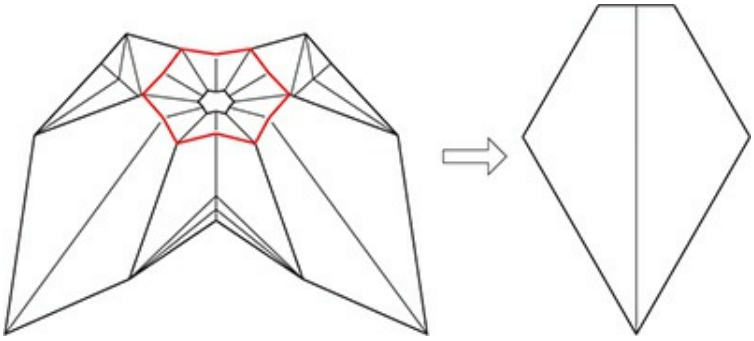
10 Make sure there are the same number of flaps on the right and left. Make a sharp crease at the bottom.



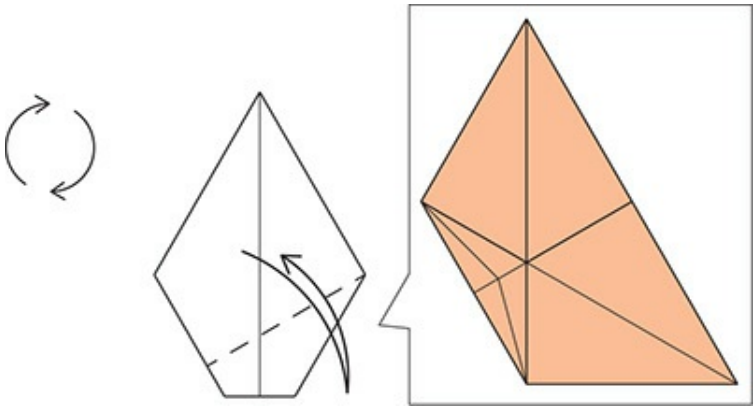
11 If you are adding artificial stamens, make a hole by cutting the tip of this by 1/16" (2 mm). Unfold the paper completely.



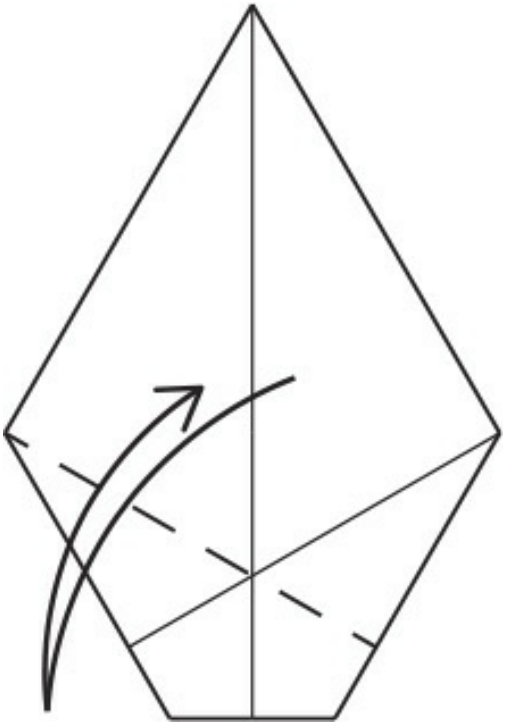
2 Make all the creases from step **10** (shown in red) into mountain folds. Refold the creases from step **8**.



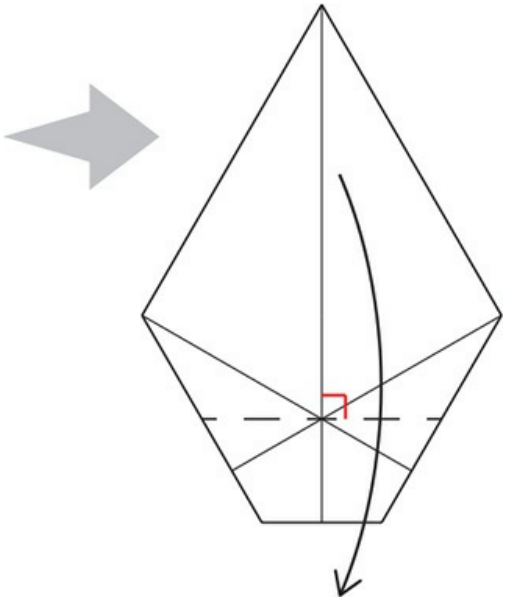
3 Make a sink fold (see page 23). Rotate the model.



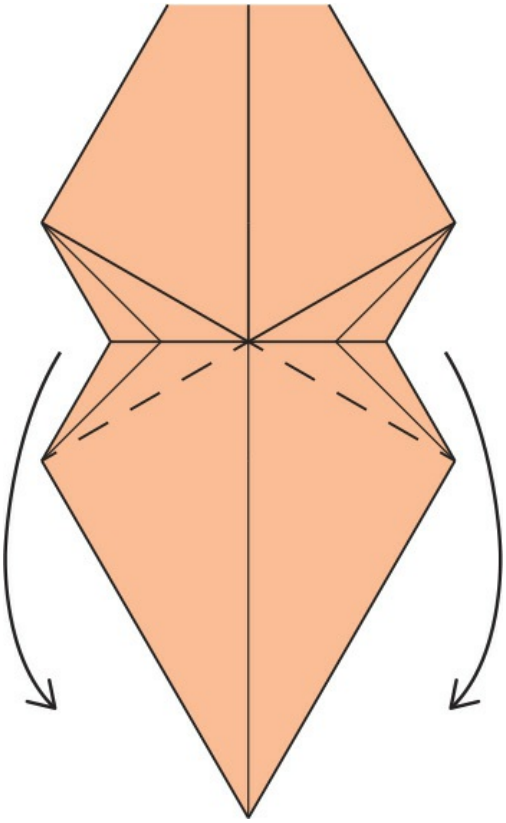
4 Make a crease along the pivot point created by the hidden reverse fold.



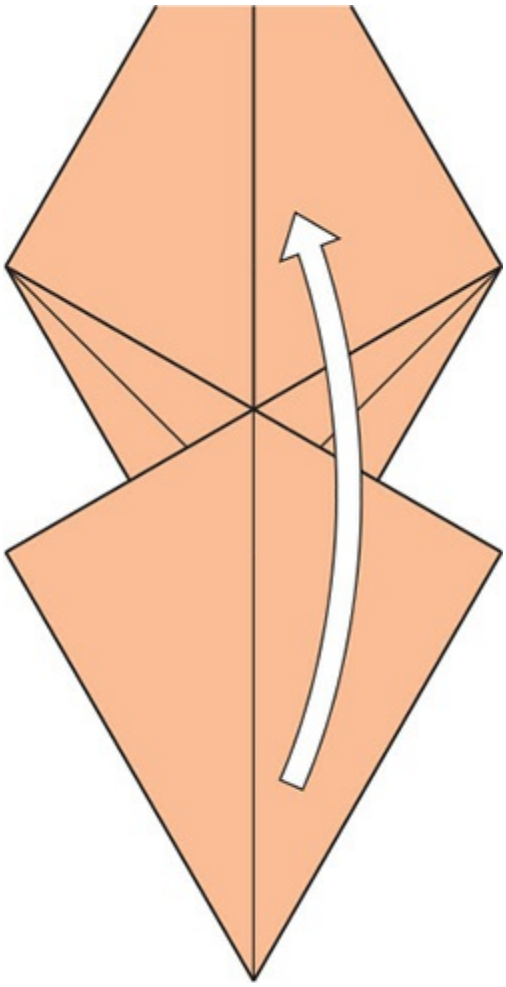
.5 Repeat in the same manner for the left side.



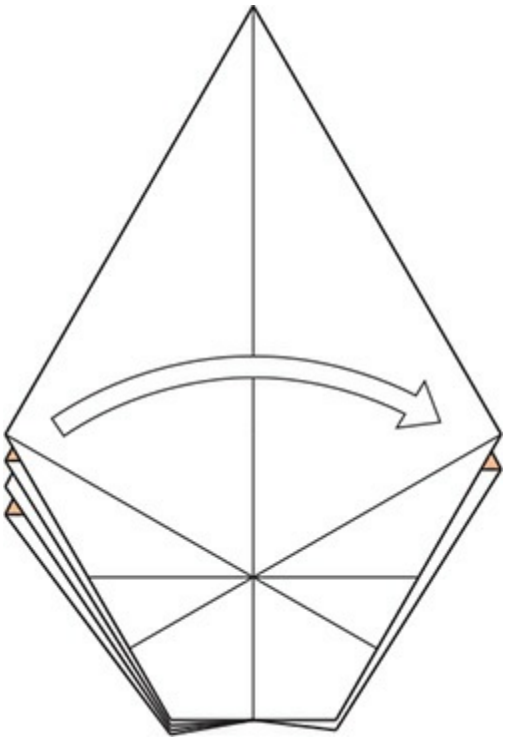
.6 Valley-fold the flap down as far as possible.



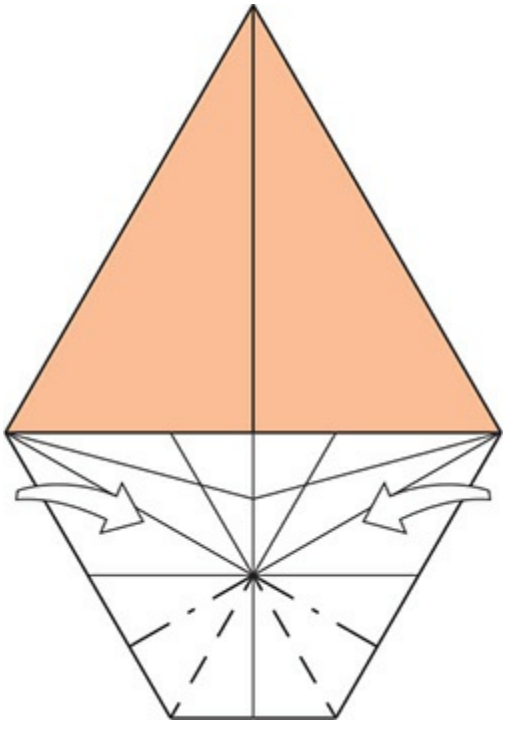
.7 Reverse-fold the two corners.



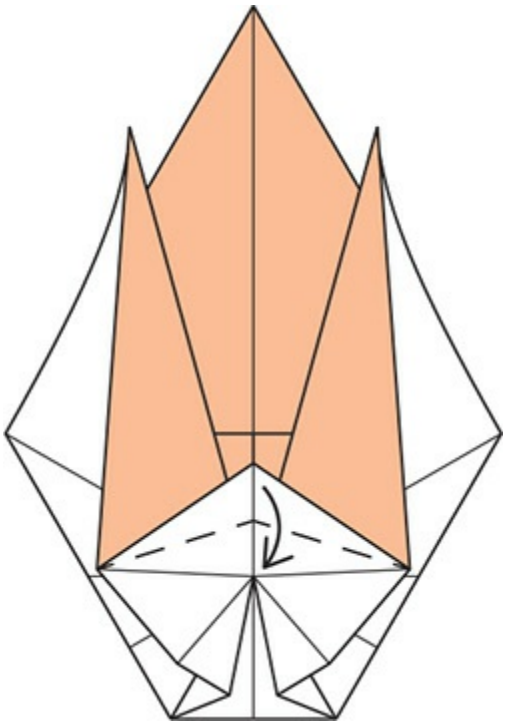
.8 Lift the flap back up. Repeat steps **14**–**18** on the two remaining flaps.



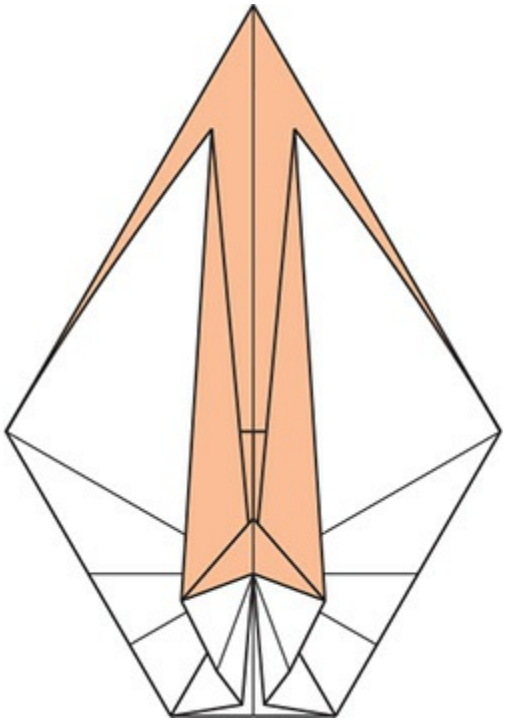
.9 Open out one flap.



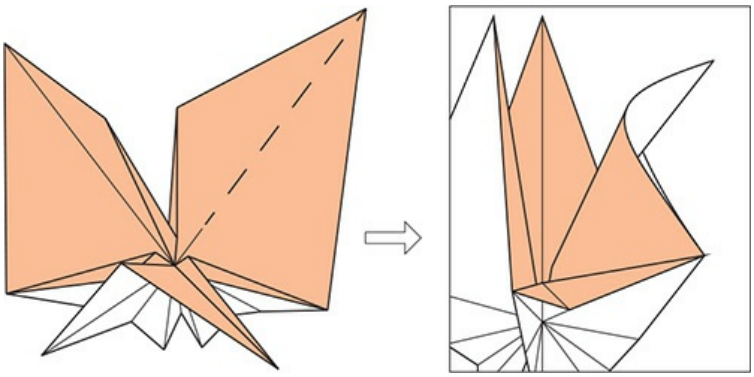
!0 Make mountain and valley folds as indicated in the diagram.



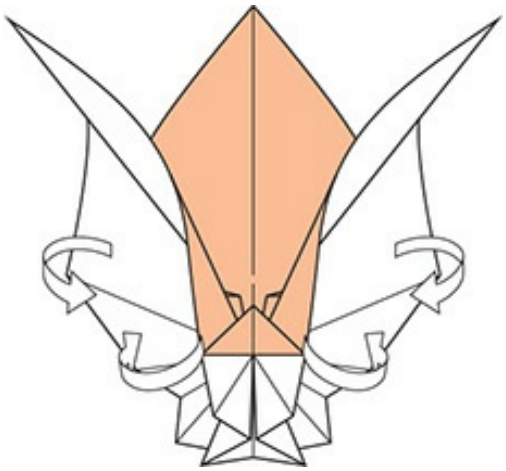
21 Make a valley fold using the creases from step **4**.



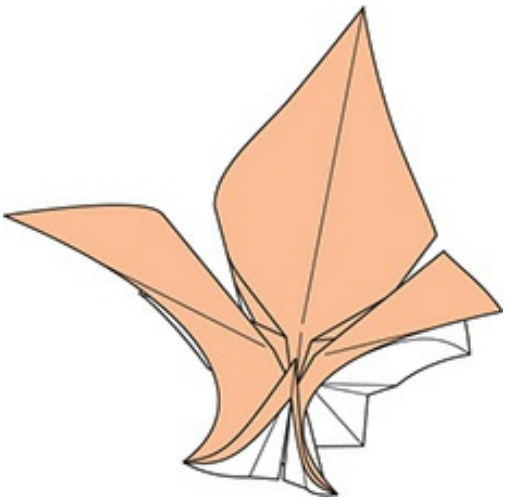
22 The diagram shows what the model looks like after folding. Repeat steps **21**–**22** on the remaining two flaps.



13 Reverse-fold the petals nearly up to the center. Curl the tips of the petals outward.



14 Curl the corner of each petal. This diagram shows what the model looks like when seen from the side.



25 The Bougainvillea flower is complete!

Assembling the Bougainvillea

1 Prepare three artificial stamens. Use thin wire to secure the stamens to the stem.

2 Secure the stamens with floral tape. Make the tip of the stem thicker than the rest, so that it will not pass through the hole in the flower.

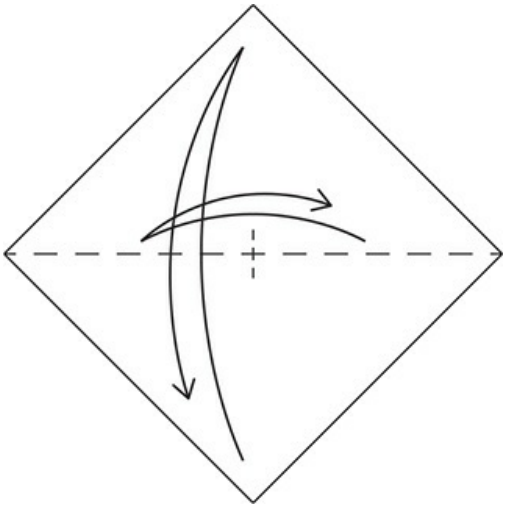
3 Insert the stem into the flower from the bottom.

4 The photo shows what the model looks like after inserting the wire. Glue the petals and the stem together.

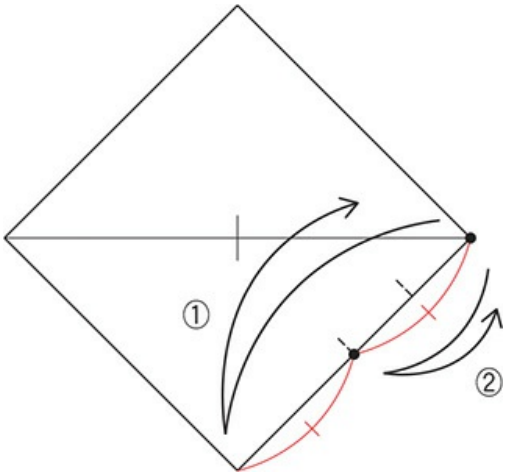
5 Wrap floral tape down the stem, starting from the base of the flower.

Bougainvillea Leaf (photograph on page 15)

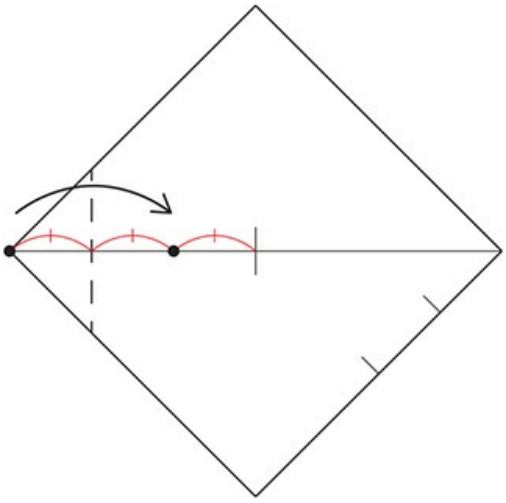
- Paper size: 3" (7.5 cm) square sheet of paper
- Paper used in photograph on page 15: Tant



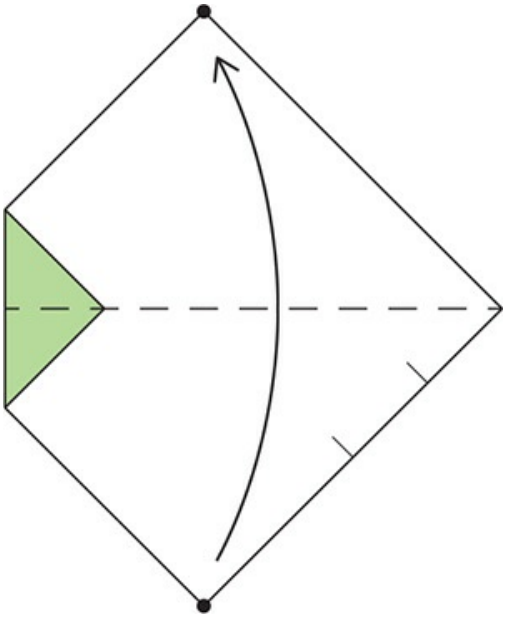
1 Crease the paper from corner to corner horizontally. Pinch-fold the center of the paper vertically.



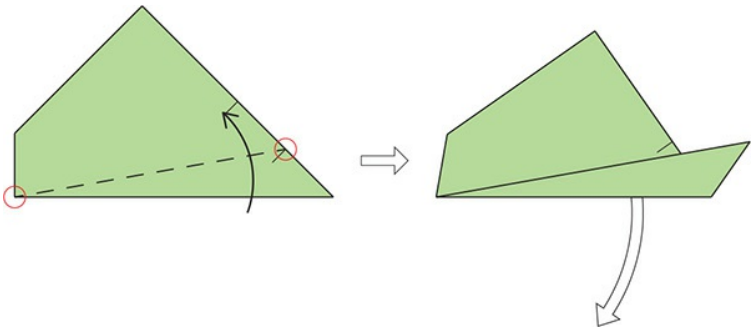
2 Pinch-fold the ¼ point of the bottom side. (Note: From here, the left side of the paper will form the leaf; the right side will form the stem.



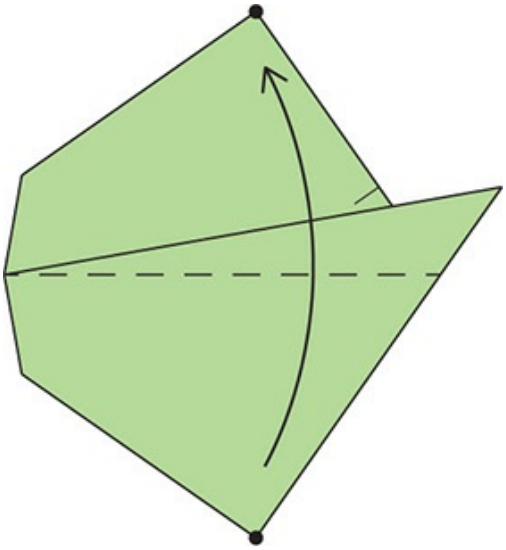
3 Valley-fold the left corner one-third of the way to the center.



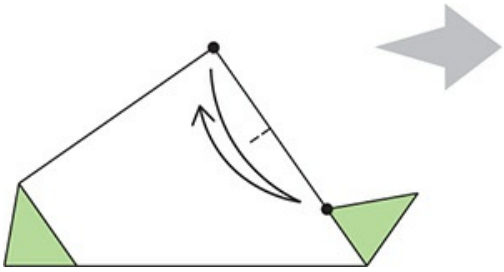
4 Valley-fold along the diagonal.



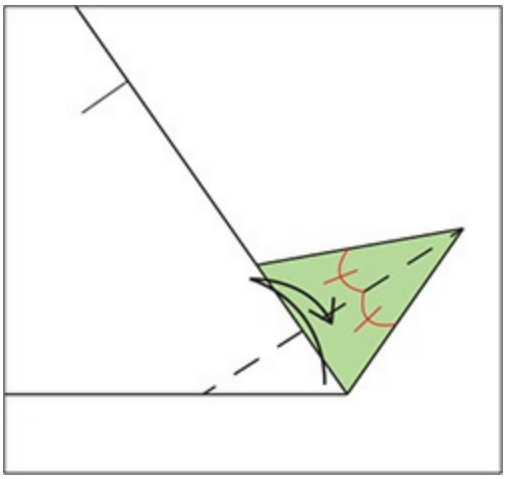
5 Valley-fold between the circled reference points. Then open up the rear flap.



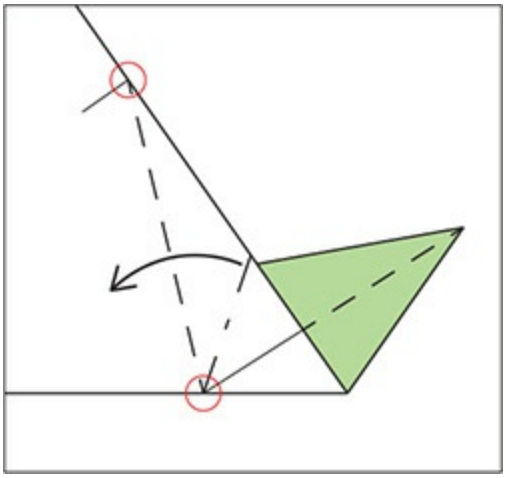
6 Valley-fold the flap up.



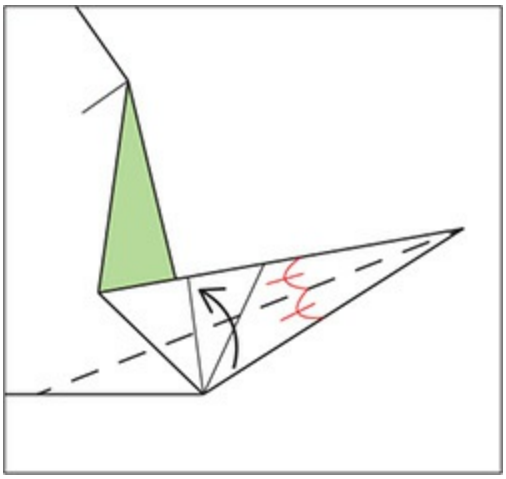
7 Make a pinch crease along the edge as shown.



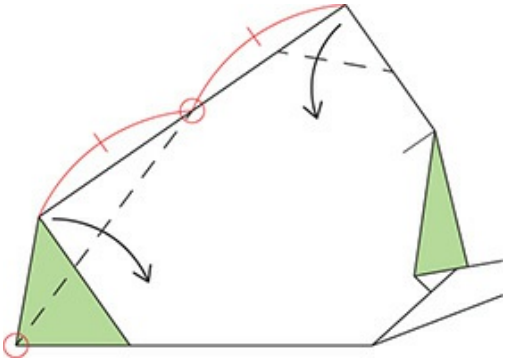
8 Crease the point along the angle bisector.



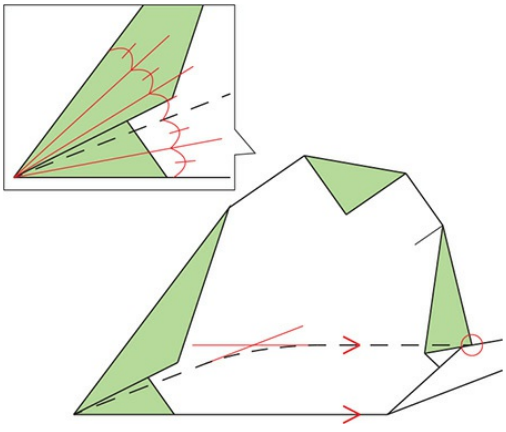
9 Valley-fold between the circled points, allowing the lower edge to squash flat. Repeat steps **7**–**9** on the other side.



.0 Valley-fold along the angle bisector on both sides.

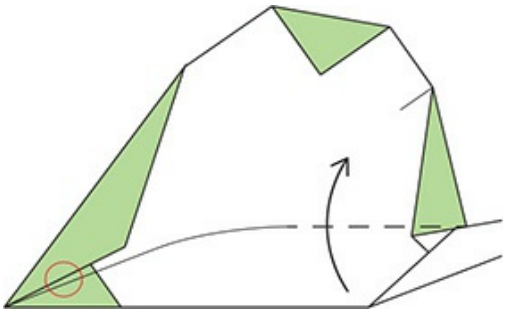


.1 Valley-fold the corners in on both sides using the indicated references.

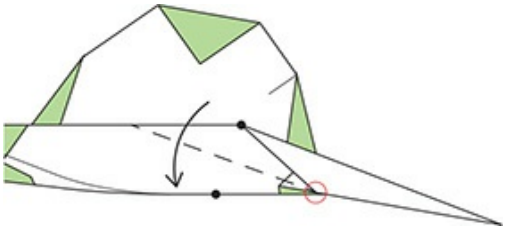


.2 Valley-fold the bottom edge up. The right side of the leaf is parallel to the bottom side. The left corner is folded at roughly

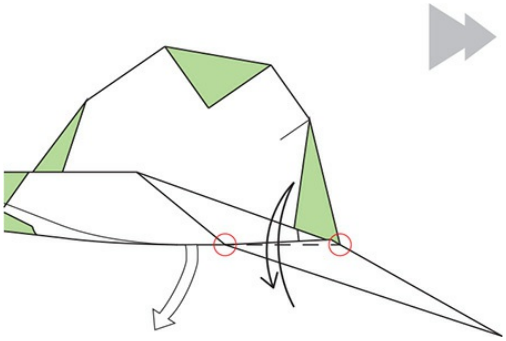
two-fifths the angle. Join the two folds with a slightly curved fold.



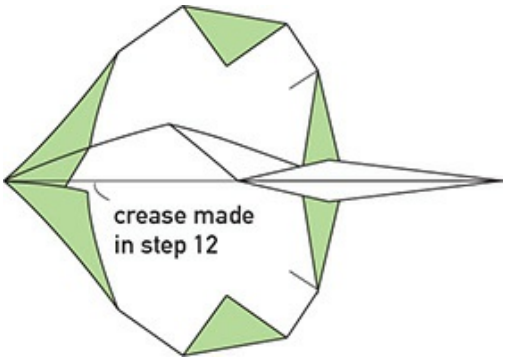
NOTE The edges will not align perfectly.



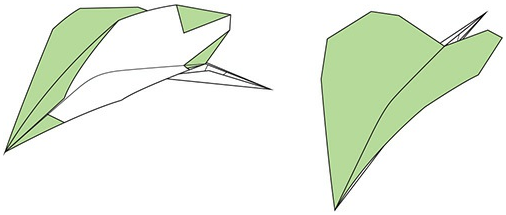
3 Valley-fold along the angle bisector.



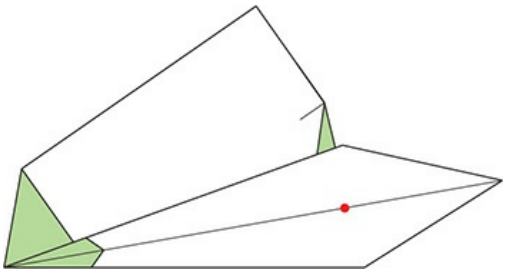
4 Crease along the base of the stalk. Open out the leaf.



.5 The leaf stalk and leaf will be curved bcause of the curved crease made in step **12**.



.6 Shape the tip of the leaf so it curves downward. The Bougainvillea Leaf is complete!



IOTE See page 85 to assemble the Bougainvillea flower and leaf. It is best to open the leaf and pierce a hole for the wire just before step **10**.

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Library of Congress data in progress
ISBN 978-1-4629-2092-1

Distributed by:

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24 22 21 20 19 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1906EP

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NAOMIKI SATO grew up on a university campus in rural Japan, where his father was a professor specializing in fruit studies. Sato's interest in his father's work, coupled with a love of art and drawing, gave birth to a lifelong passion for creating nature-themed works of origami, particularly flowers, and especially roses. He currently lives in France, where he is a member of the French Origami Society. His fame as a creator of unbelievably lifelike roses is spreading around the world as witnessed by the increasing number of YouTube videos where fans share their own versions of Sato's creations.

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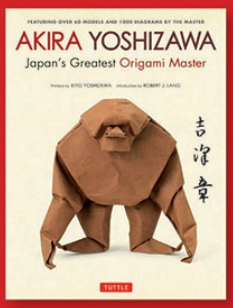

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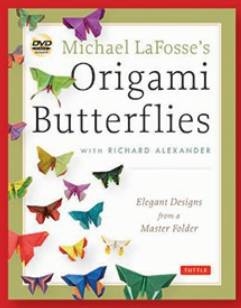

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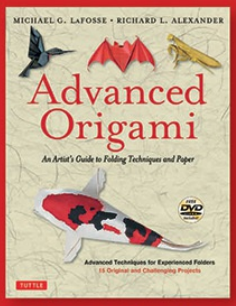

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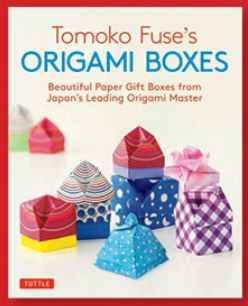

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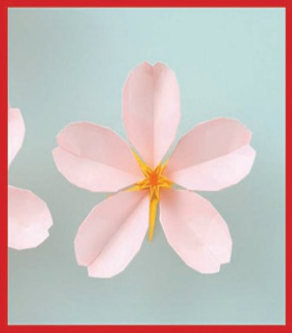

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