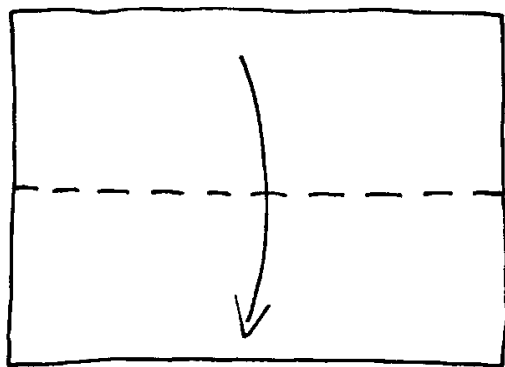


# Daffodil

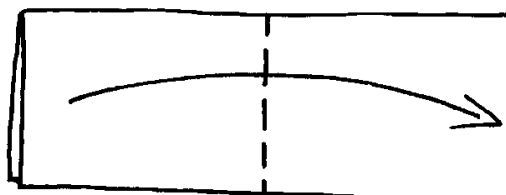
designed and diagrammed by Mark Leonard  
www.origami.34sp.com

1.



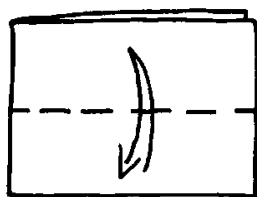
Use a large rectangle of white or yellow tissue paper  
- the exact proportions are not important but around  
20" by 28" (500mm x 700mm) is a good size.

2.

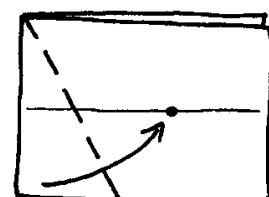


It is difficult to maintain accuracy. Fold *slowly*.

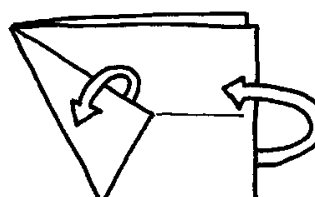
3.



4.

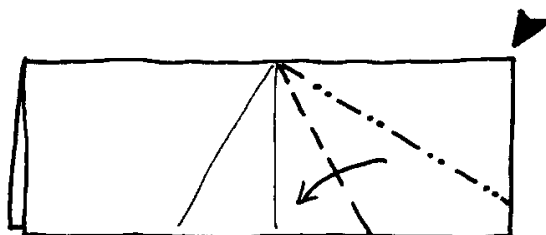


5.

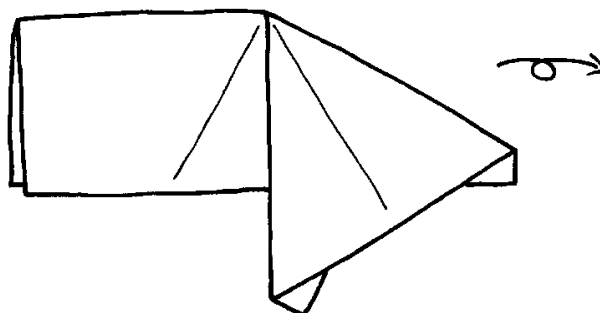


Unfold to the position of step 2

6.

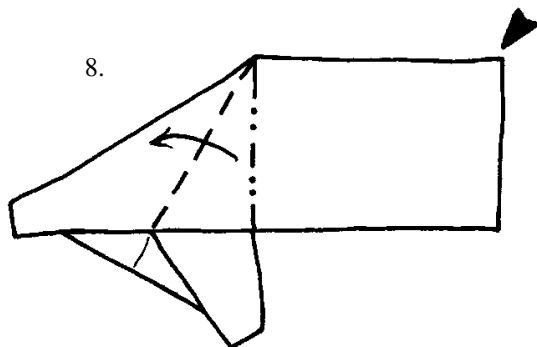


7.

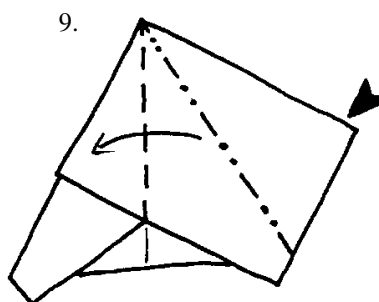


Squash fold - the valley crease already exists

8.



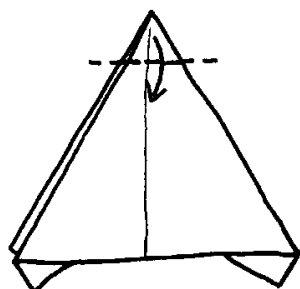
9.



Squash fold on existing creases

Squash again

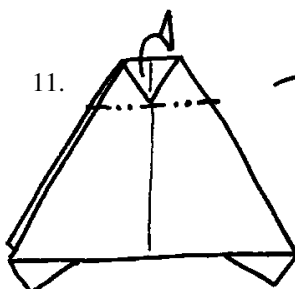
10.



The result should be a 6-sided  
waterbomb base.

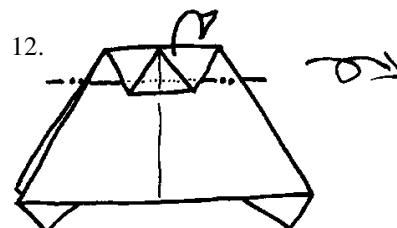
Fold down about 1½"

11.

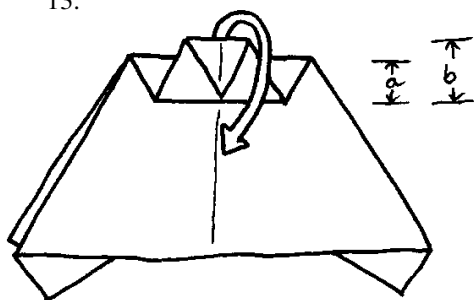


Make this crease as sharp  
as possible - it will be  
important later.

12.

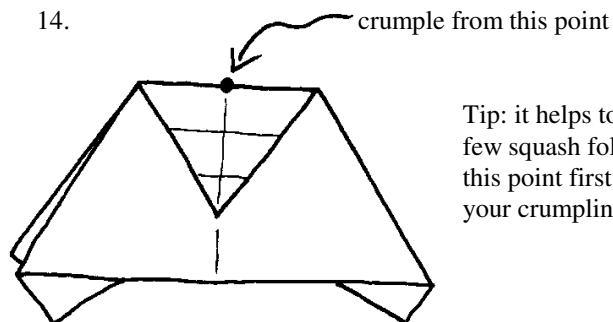


13.



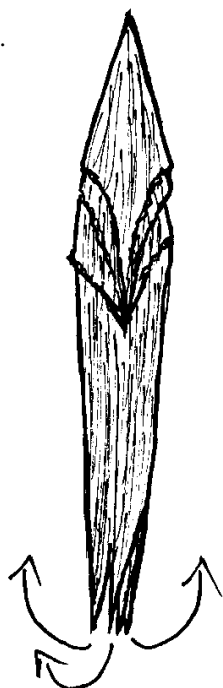
Note distances a and b -  
a will be the length of the petals  
b will be the length of the trumpet

14.



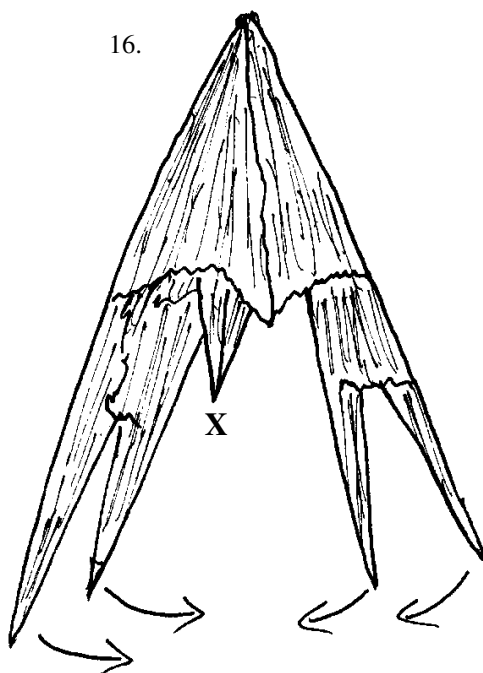
Tip: it helps to make a  
few squash folds through  
this point first to guide  
your crumpling

15.



Open and turn inside out

16.



Close again - X marks the  
original centre of the paper

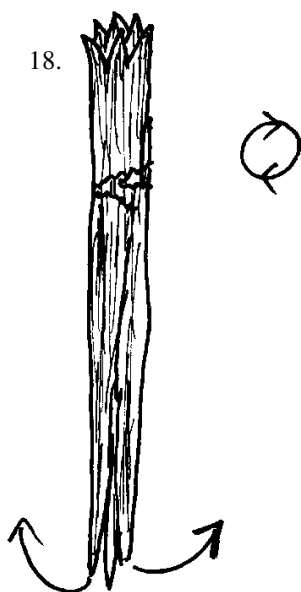
Keep crumpling...

17.



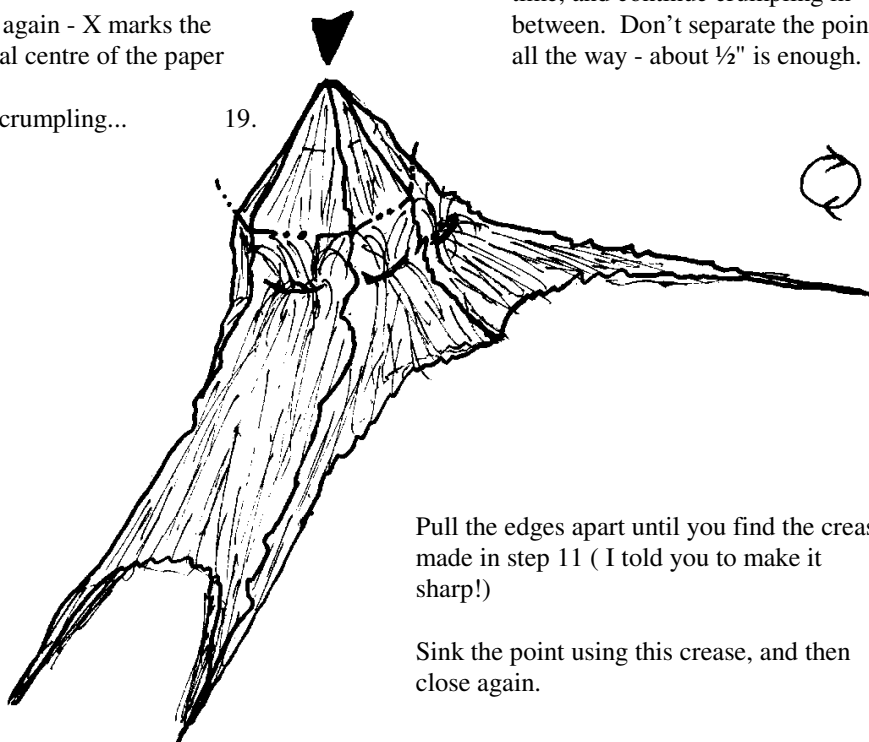
Start to separate the six points at  
the top. Do this a little bit at a  
time, and continue crumpling in  
between. Don't separate the points  
all the way - about 1/2" is enough.

18.



Open again

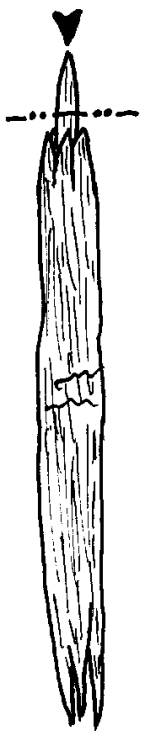
19.



Pull the edges apart until you find the crease  
made in step 11 (I told you to make it  
sharp!)

Sink the point using this crease, and then  
close again.

20.



Sink the point again (use the crease from step 10 if you can find it, but this isn't vital).

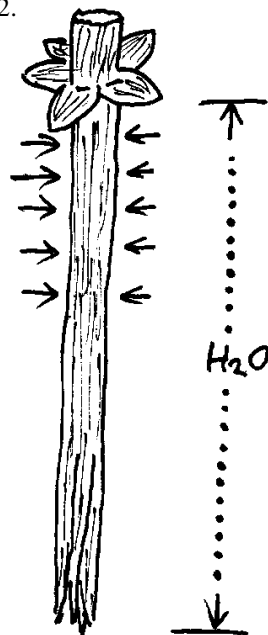
Keep crumpling...

21.



Separate the petals and shape the flower - again do this a little bit at a time, crumpling all the while. This time you can separate the points all the way

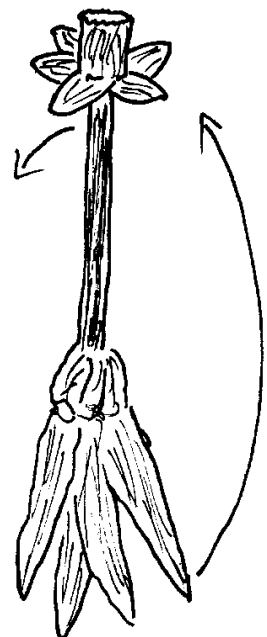
22.



Give the stem a good soaking but keep the flower head dry.

Squeeze the stem as tight as possible to about halfway down. Below this, leave everything nice and loose.

23.

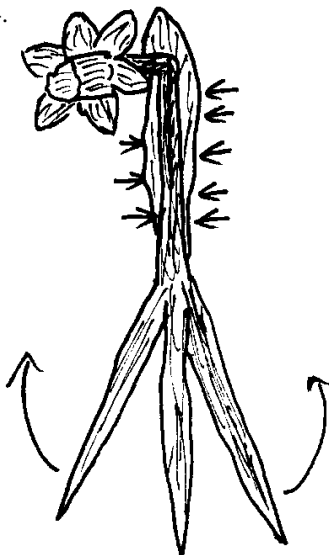


Make a 90 degree bend in the stem.

Bring up one loose corner.

Warning - some coloured tissue is not colour fast...

24.



Leave some of the corner loose at the top to form the "sheath" part around the bend of the stem. Squeeze the rest of the paper in tight.

Shape the other three corners into leaves.

Hang the daffodil upside down to dry.

You can either form the bottom of the stem into a flat base so that the daffodil will stand on a table, or leave it straight and display the daffodil in a vase.



Complete.

Things to try:

Use ink to colour the leaves and stem - it is best to do this after it has had a couple of days to dry.

Adjust steps 10 - 12 to make a daffodil with longer petals and a shorter trumpet.

Try allowing extra paper at the centre to make a stamen.

Try using the same method to make other kinds of flowers - it is fairly easy to change the number of petals, but it is also possible to make double flowers, flowers with sepals as well as petals, and so on.