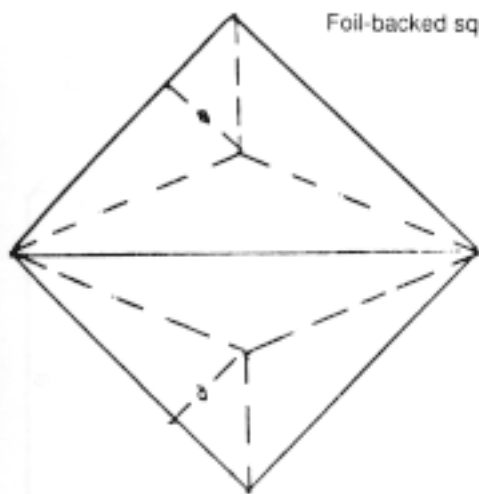
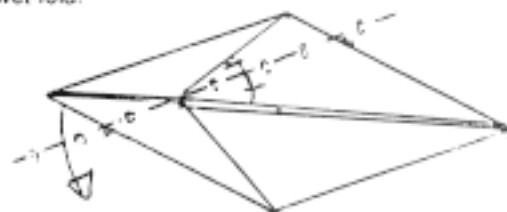


Foil-backed square or wet-fold.



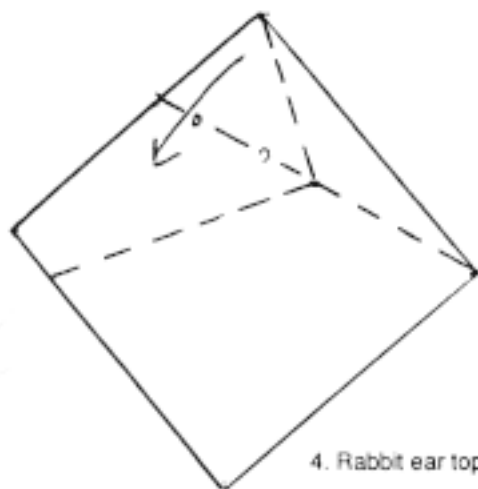
1. White side up; form a fish base.



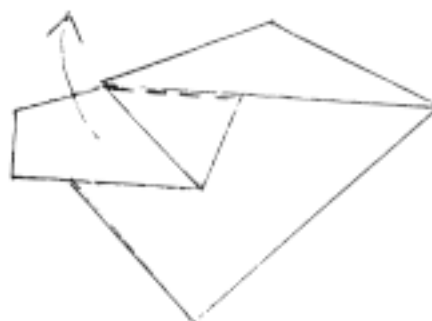
2. Mountain fold the small flap in half.



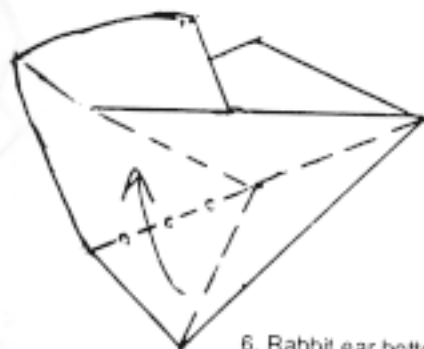
3. Open to step 2, repeat step 2 on the other side, and open up model.



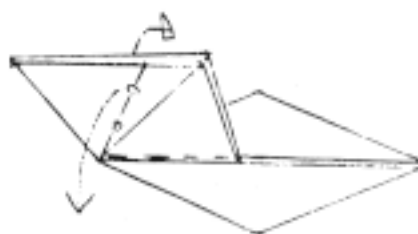
4. Rabbit ear top.



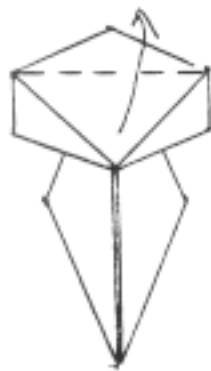
5. Raise flaps; model will not lie flat.



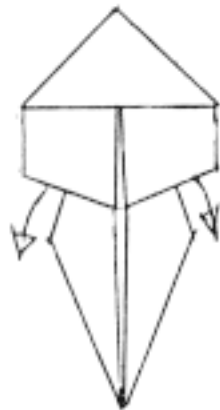
6. Rabbit ear bottom.



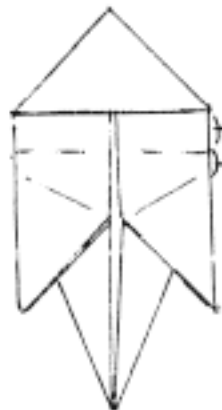
7. Squash fold top.



8. Model rotated: valley fold up.



9. Pull down the two hidden points from top.



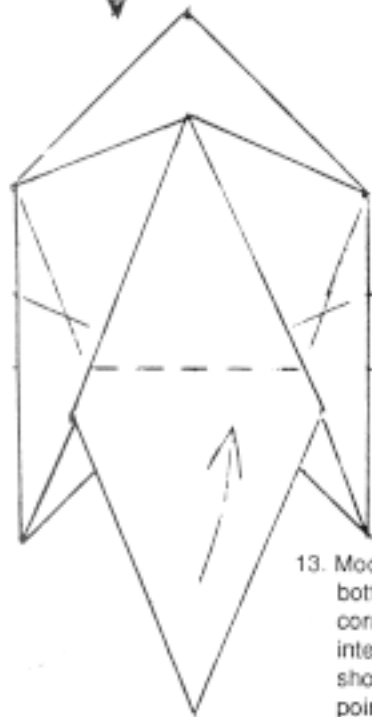
10. Valley fold where indicated; avoid creasing the center.



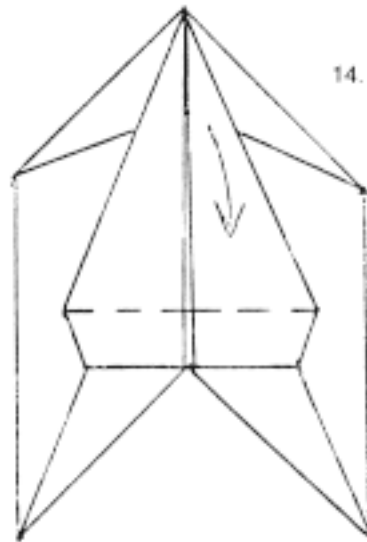
11. Valley fold corners down.



12. Open out top to step 10 and turn over.



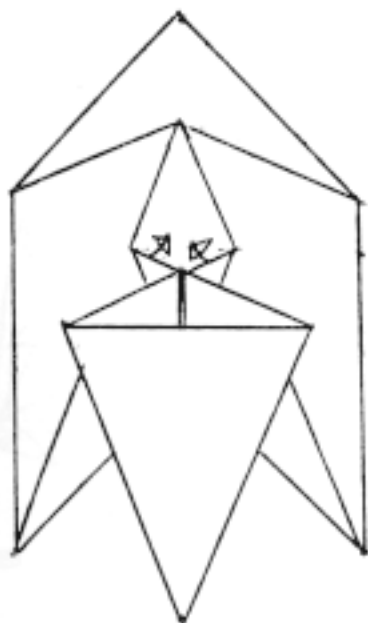
13. Model enlarged; fold up bottom flap so that its corners lie on top of the intersection of creases shown. Having the bottom point touch the top is not as important.



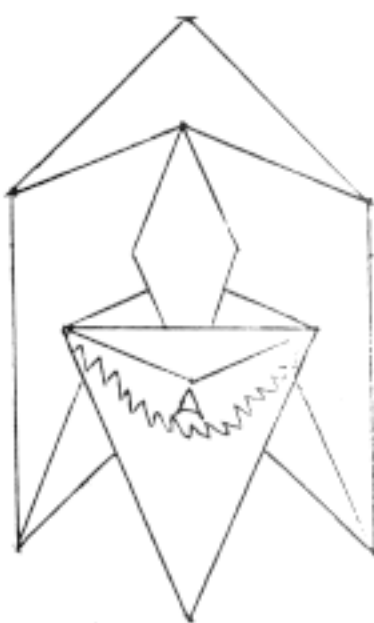
14. Valley fold point down. Crease lightly.



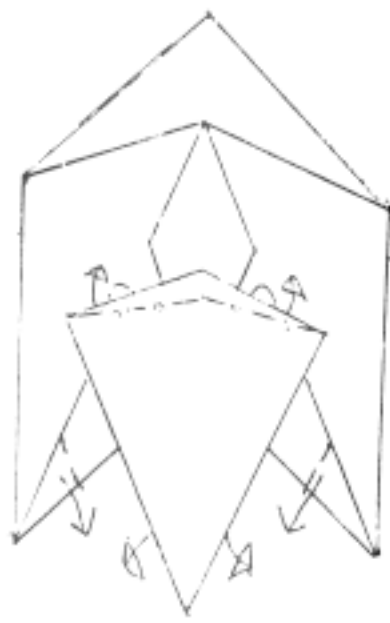
15. Form crimps by pulling out paper. Use the precreases as a guide.



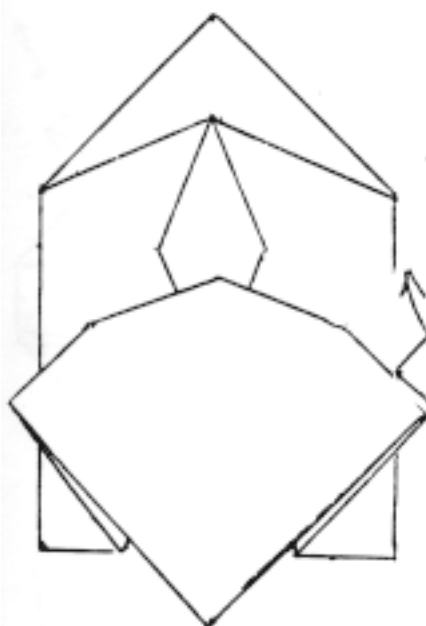
16. Pull single top layer to the surface, essentially close-sinking the flaps formed in step 15.



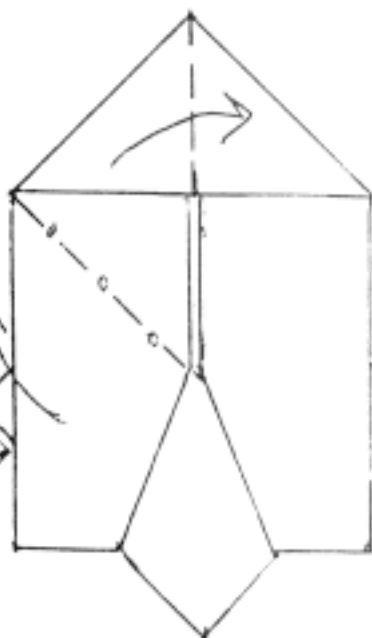
17. Cutaway view: close-sink the hidden flap out.



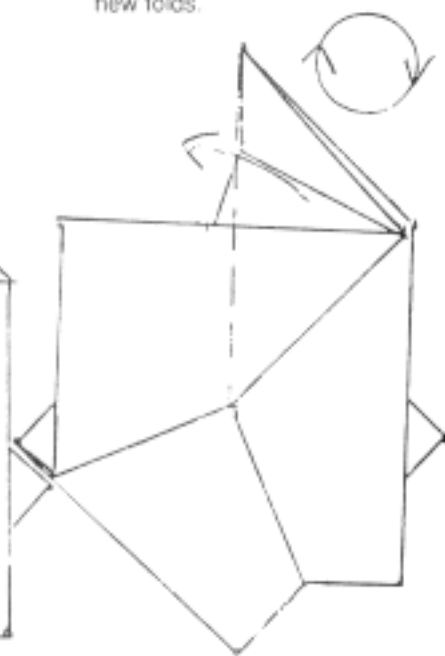
18. Precrease top flap along its angle bisector using mountain folds. Full out pleats from bottom, forming new folds.



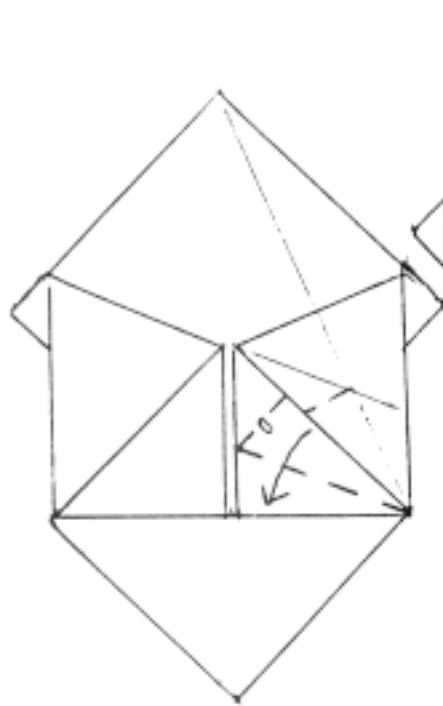
19. Step 18 complete. Turn over.



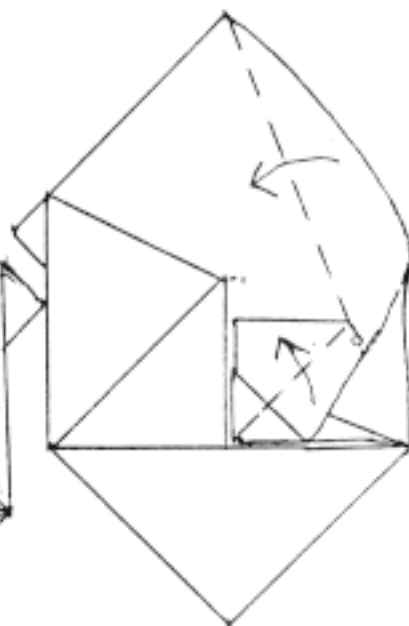
20. Swing side over while pulling up the bottom.



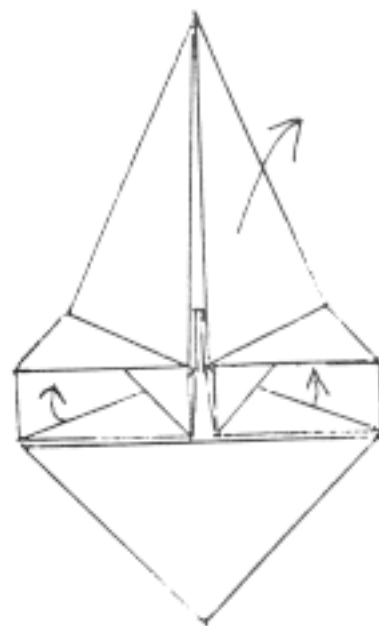
21. Swing flap over. Repeat steps 20-21 on the other side. Rotate model.



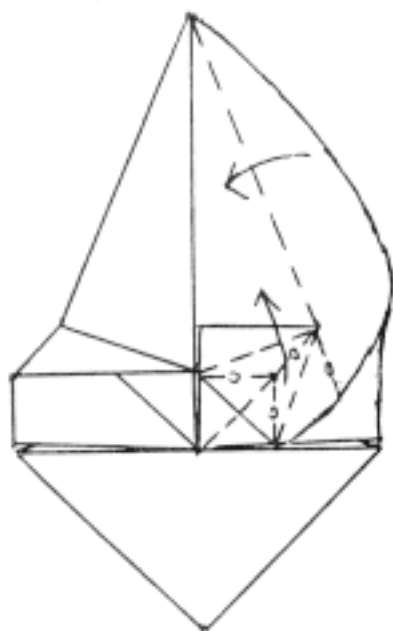
22. Model rotated: form a squash by pulling down a layer; model will not lie flat.



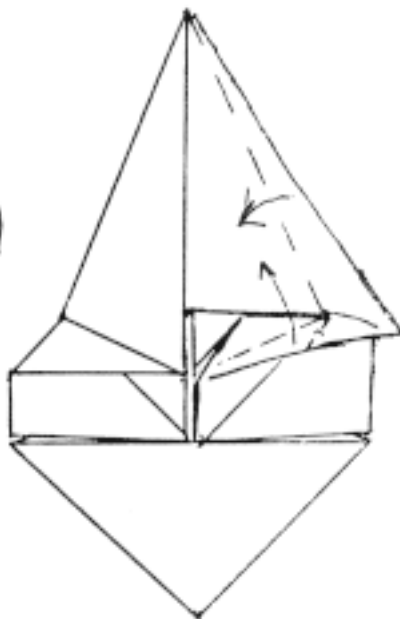
23. Collapse top. Repeat steps 22-23 on other side.



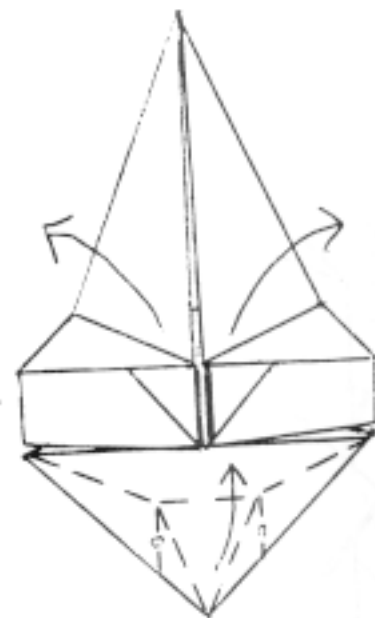
24. Bring lower single layers on sides to the surfaces; model should be opened slightly. On one side only, raise the top layer as in step 23.



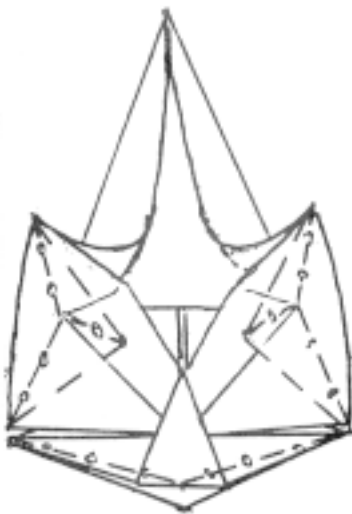
25. Collapse side in as in step 23, but this time simultaneously pull up a single layer along the folds indicated. Repeat steps 24-25 on the other side.



26. Step 25 halfway: almost there—collapse the top single layers to complete.



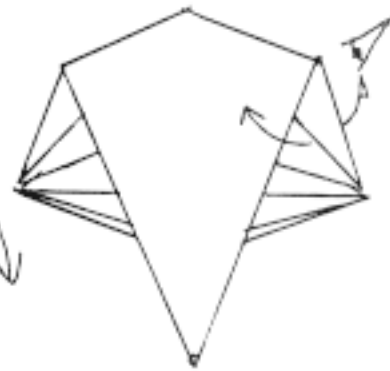
27. Collaps the bottom corner into a "half of a stretched bird base." Raise the top corners slightly.



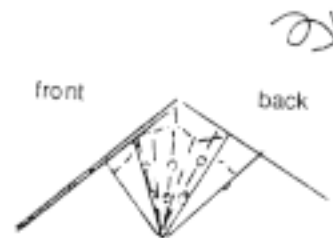
28. Mountain fold along upper layer of tail. Make the sides convex by pushing in from behind. Add the additional folds to facilitate this. Do not flatten model yet.



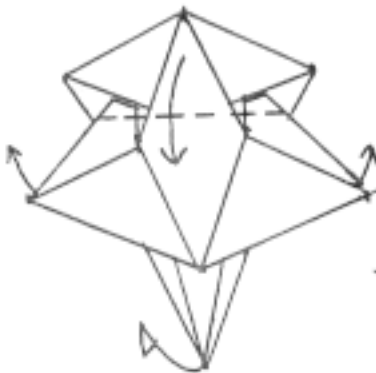
29. Complete collapsing the model while adding the additional folds shown. While folding the top down, allow a small portion of the back to flip up.



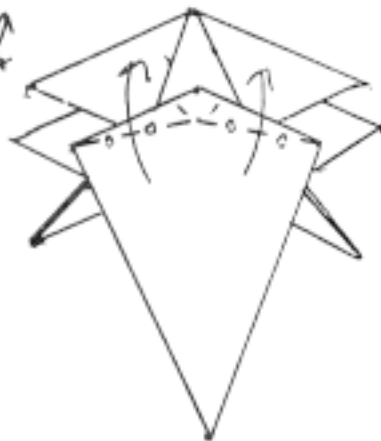
30. Spread apart sides of flap.



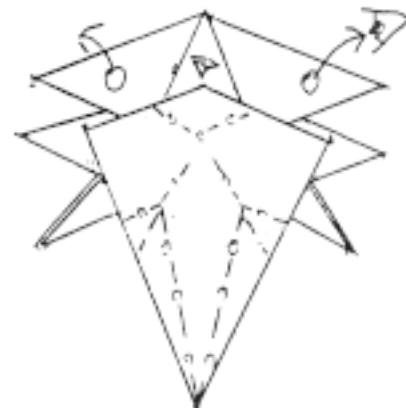
31. View from step 30: collapse the tusks by inserting a pleat where indicated. The remainder of the folds should form naturally. Turn over.



32. Model turned over and rotated: swing the head section up. The model will become slightly 3-d, and the feet should move slightly apart.



33. Slide the head even further up by adding additional mountain folds on the top layer only. Use folds from step 16.



34. Shape head into a 3-d shape. Form body into 3-d by spreading out the pleat at the center of the body.



35. Raise head by stretching the pleated area. Spread apart the hind legs.



36. Bottom of hind leg: slide the top layer onto the outer edge while pulling out tail and closing the legs.



37. Crimp trunk and fold in its tip. Shape tail. Widen the feet by pulling out some of the pleated area of the back of the legs. Add any additional shaping as necessary.

38. Completed African Elephant:

