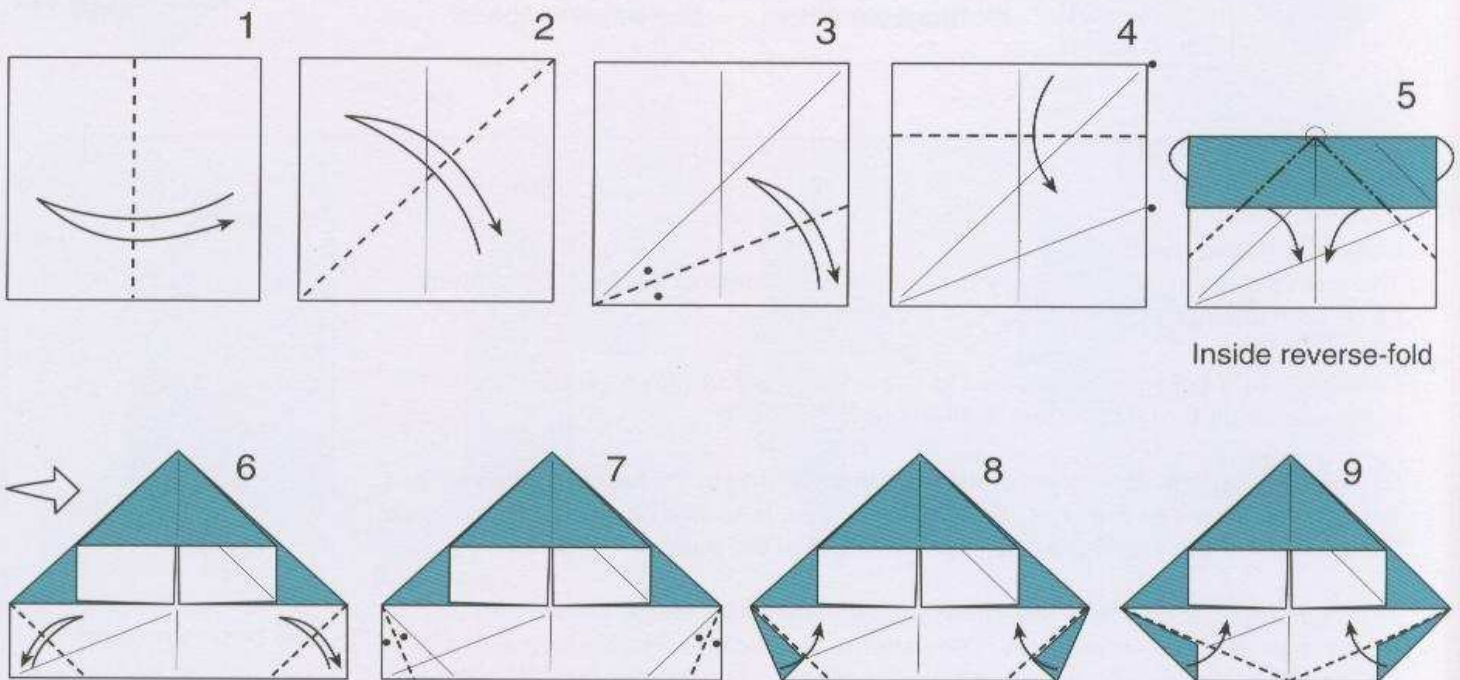
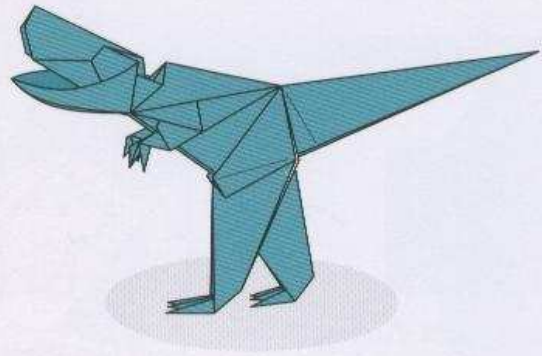


# Tyrannosaurus

Theme: Realism

Difficult to fold using 6" (15 cm) origami paper.  
10" (25 cm) or larger paper is suggested.



## Realism in origami

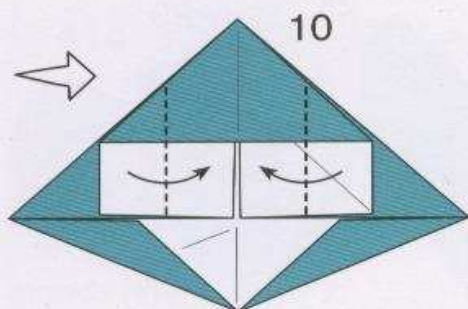
I published a *Tyrannosaurus* in the past. But now I am ashamed of that model. It is partly because I failed to adopt the knowledge of current paleontology, but also because I made many mistakes that are just out of the question. Although it may have been inevitable that the model has the tail dropping down like a kangaroo, I would say it is a model of another species of dinosaur because it had three fingers at each foreleg, which was even emphasized in that design. In this version of *Tyrannosaurus*, I aimed for realism, though somewhat deformed.

Living creatures is the most popular theme in origami. One cannot deny that, in addition to the richness of geometry, the diversity of forms in the creatures and natural world is an inexhaustible source of origami design.

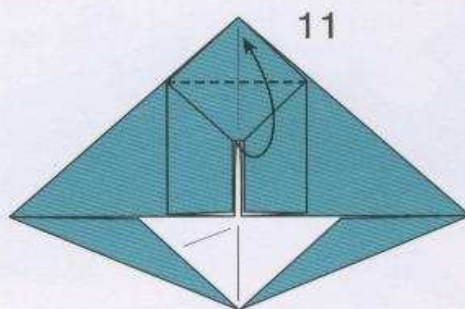
However, I always feel that the important thing is not only to pursue realism using techniques and skills. I personally give priority to the ideas of geometric design over the intention of making realistic models. My main priority for design is to achieve balance between "mitate" and geometry. That may be the definition of the notion of "origami-like" for me.

At the same time, I think other factors also define "origami-like." For example, capturing the characteristics of the subject with only one or two strokes, as in sketches, is also one of the ideals of origami design. But such models inevitably contain many "judgment folds" that decrease the geometric interest. That is annoying for me.

Another factor that defines origami design is the diagramming. I prefer such a design that folders can reproduce obtaining the same result by following the diagrams. This condition often enhances the quality of design rather than compromises it.

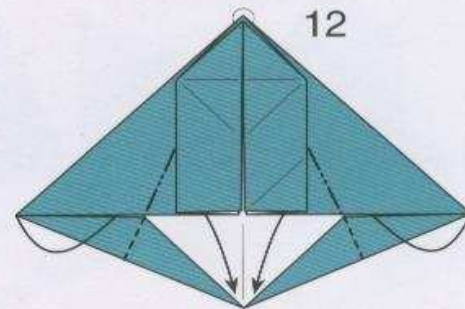


10



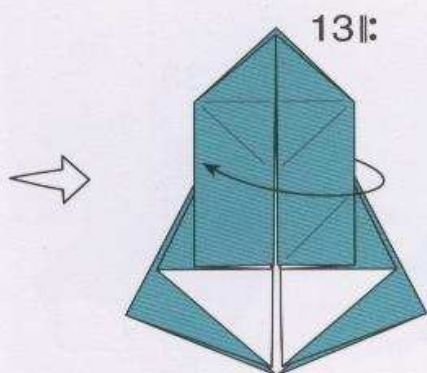
11

Petal-fold

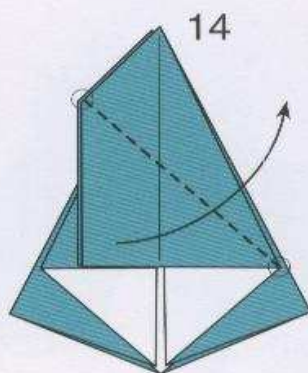


12

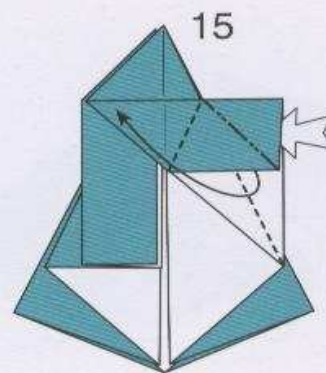
Inside reverse-fold



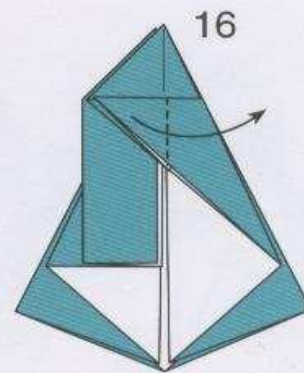
13:



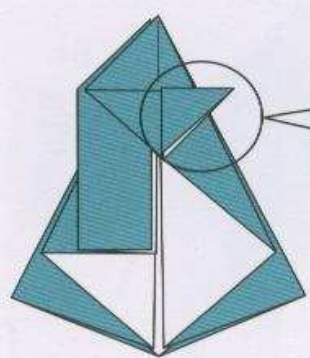
14



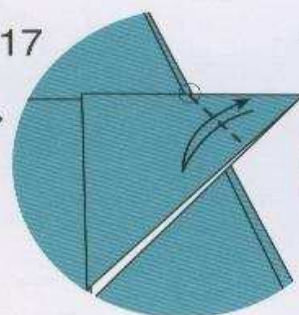
15



16

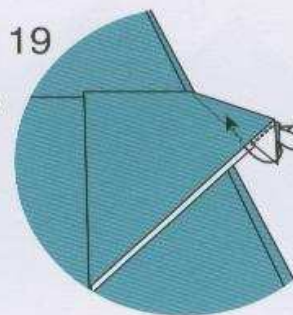


17



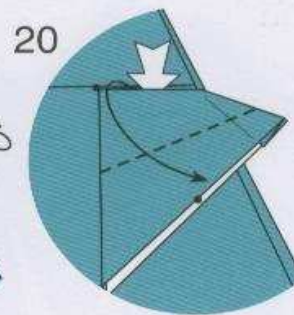
18

Inside reverse-fold

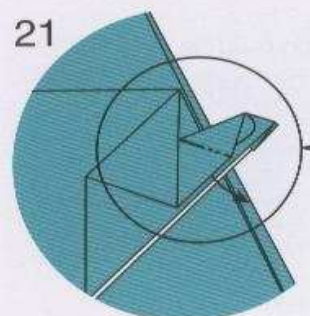


19

Outside reverse-fold inside

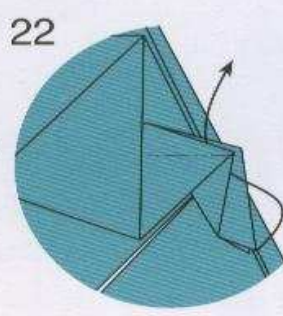


20



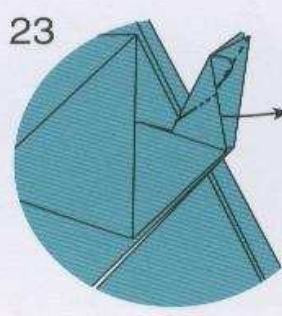
21

Inside reverse-fold



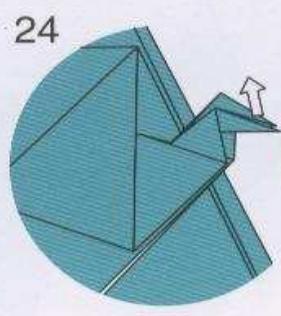
22

Inside reverse-fold

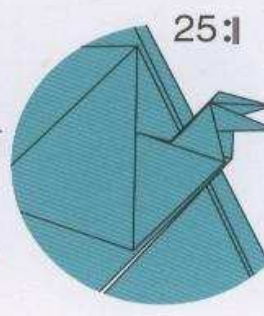


23

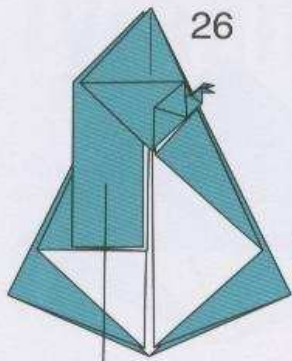
Inside reverse-fold to make sharp points



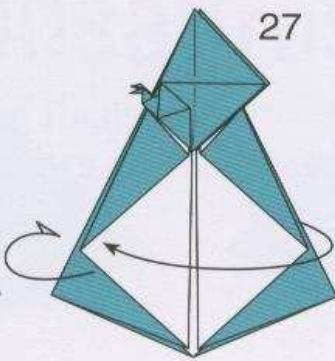
24



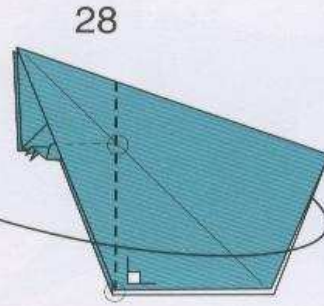
25:



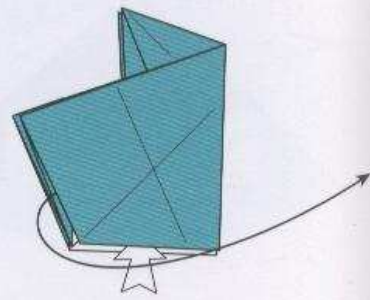
26



27



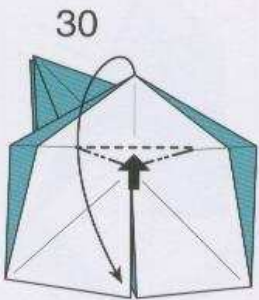
28



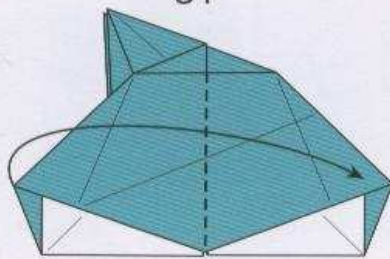
29

Repeat steps 13-25.

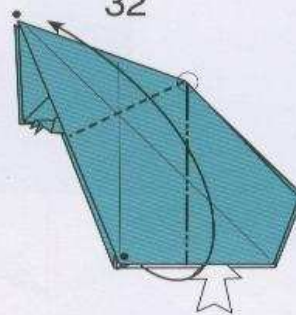
Fold using the hidden edge as the landmark.



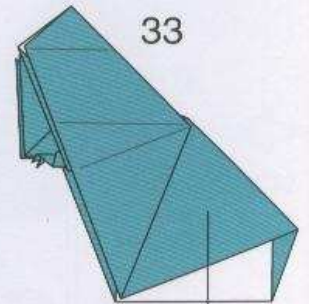
30



31

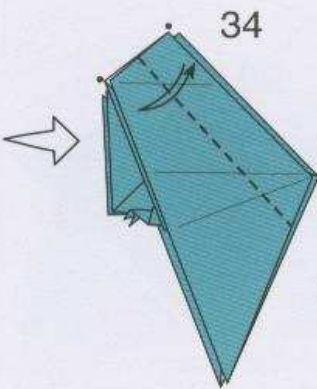


32

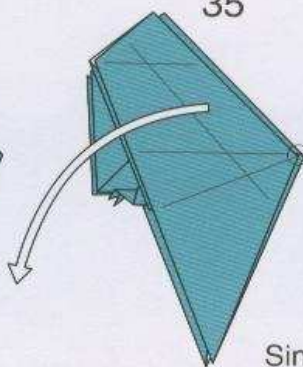


33

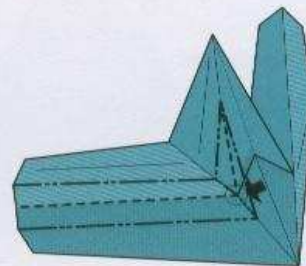
Repeat step 32.



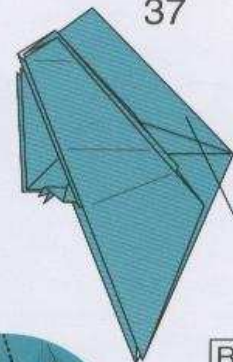
34



35

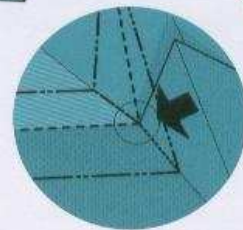


36

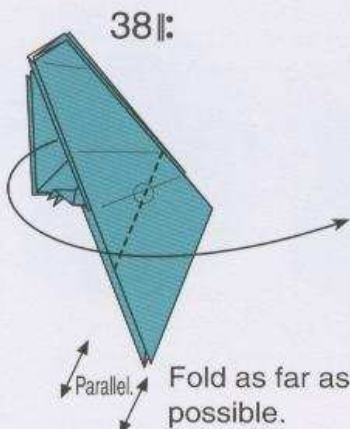


37

Sink and pleat using the creases made in step 34. (The crease doesn't hit the corner indicated by the circle.)



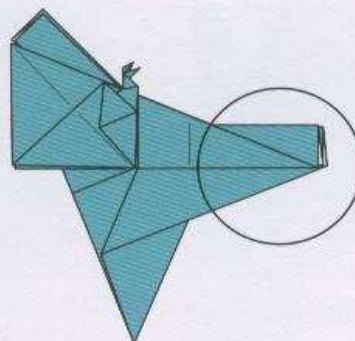
Repeat steps 34-36.



38:

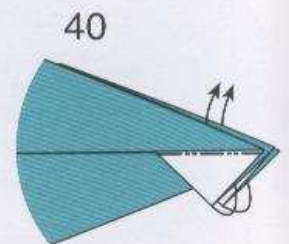
Parallel

Fold as far as possible.



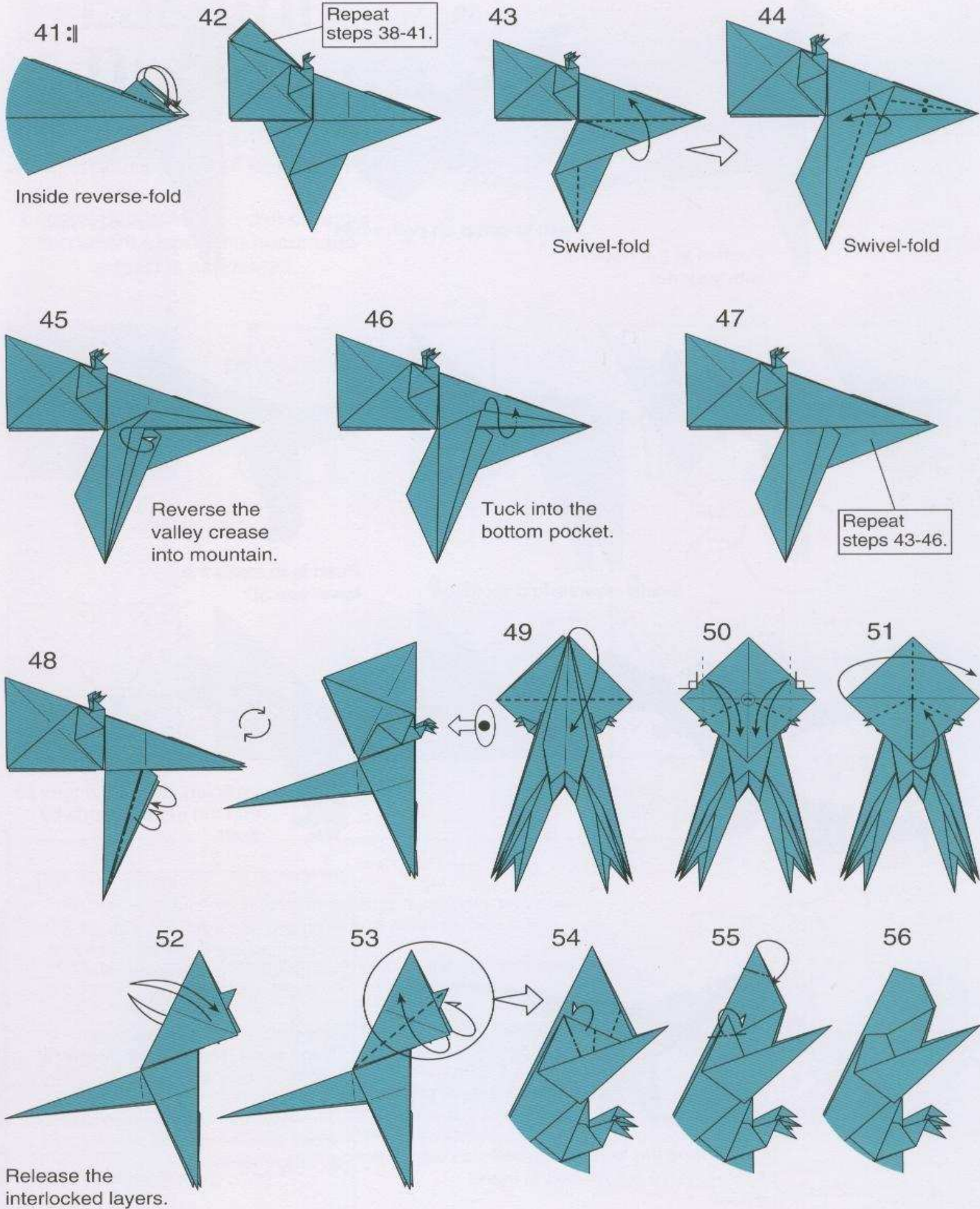
39

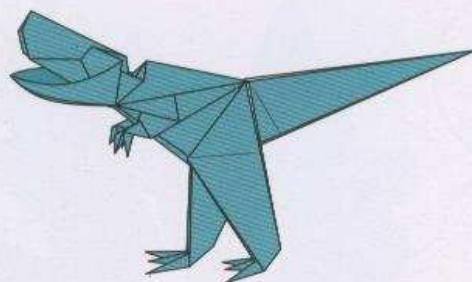
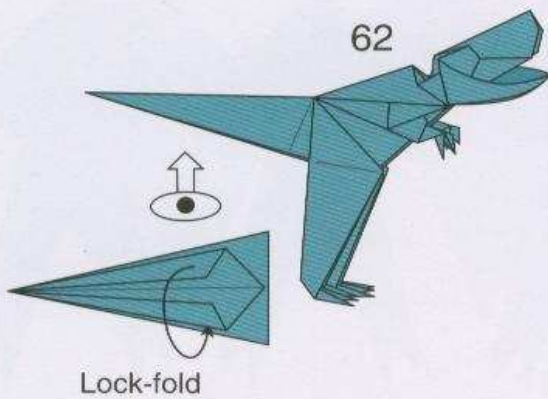
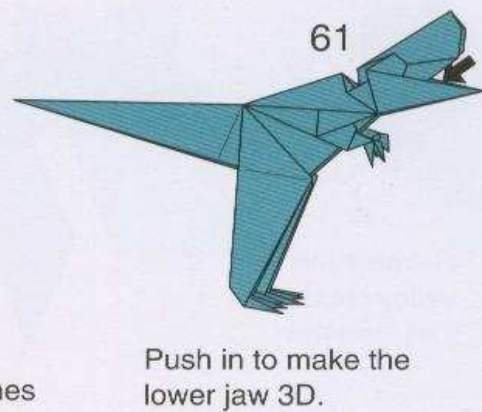
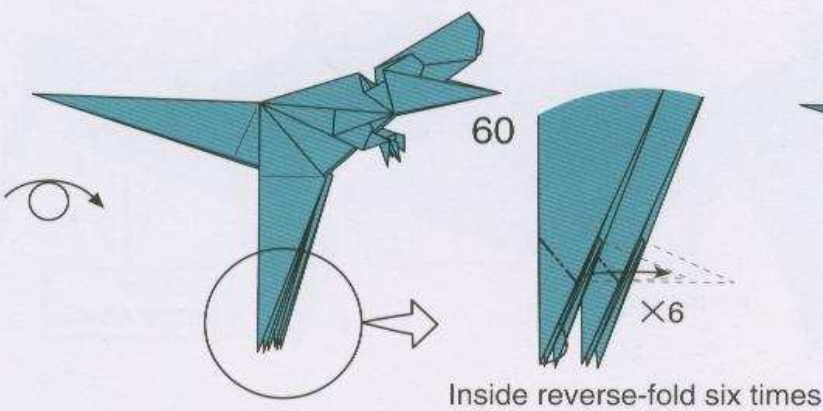
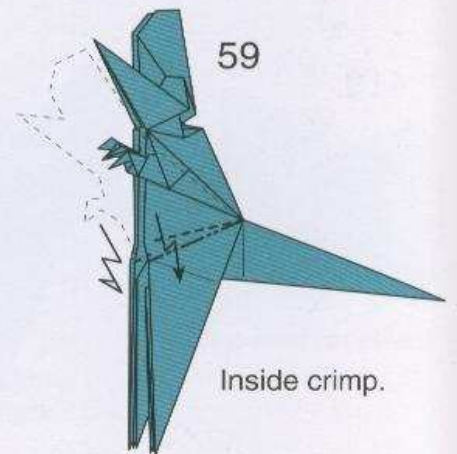
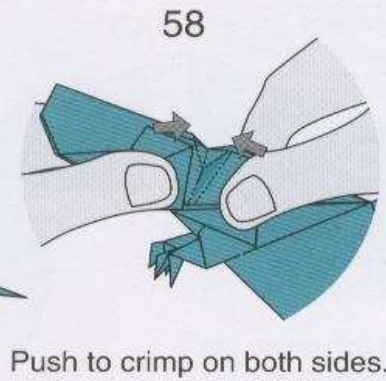
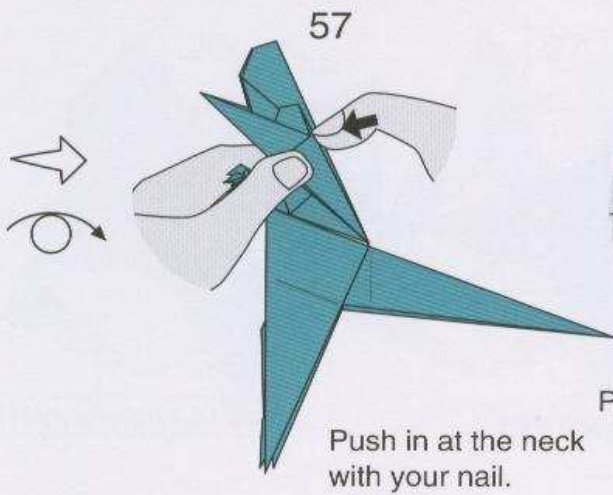
Inside reverse-fold



40

Inside reverse-fold





If you shape the legs, the model becomes alive but difficult to stand by itself.

You can add some more shaping, such as pinching the legs, to make the model three-dimensional. But I prefer stopping here.

It is very difficult to decide where to stop folding. That may be an eternal problem in origami design.

Anyway, I think it is more important to make the model stand by itself than to shape it well.