The model captures the moment of the eagle as it closes in on its prey. A 60 cm square gives a 38 cm wing-span model. Use good 110g paper for best effect. Note: Many of the folds do not flatten completely. Do not force as this could tear the paper.

1. Crease (fold and unfold) paper along the valley and mountain fold lines. Fold first into 1/2, then 1/4, then 1/8, then 1/16 and finally 1/32. Follow the valley and mountain folding pattern.

2. Pleat fold. These are non-parallel pleats or V-pleats. 6 of these have 1/32 overlap at top and 4 of these 1/64.
3. Fold and unfold. To assist, align a straight edge along fold.

4. Pull out top of outer pleat on either side and fold. Mountain folds are along original creases.
5. V-pleat at top right. Repeat for left side. Parallel pleat at bottom. Pull out the V-pleats before doing so, and reform them afterwards over the parallel pleats.

6. Fold so that the result looks ......

7. ..... like this, as viewed from below. Fold triangle to back and tuck in the two corners of the paper into the pleat folds.
8. Stretch the top edge of paper as far as it can go and flatten the folds...

9. ...like this. Fold in.

10. Tuck in the two corners.

11. ...like this. Turn paper to point head upwards, without turning over paper.
12. Unfold a parallel pleat at bottom layer.


14. Turn over paper. The next few steps show the folding of the legs and claws.

15. Magnified view of bottom right corner for right leg. Reverse fold 4 corners.

16. Again, reverse fold 4 corners.
17. Reverse fold 4 corners one more time.

18. Carefully spread out the folds.

19. View with bottom pointing up. Crimp fold at base of eagle’s toes. AB should be a straight line along crease line formed earlier on paper. Collapse foot area ....

20. ... like this. Fold back point on extreme right to form back claw. Reform fold along left edge of paper. Spread out the three front claws.

21. Reverse fold the tips to form the talons of the claws. Tuck in the corners, three layers by three layers.

22. Repeat Steps 15 to 21 for left leg. Do not worry that folds do not hold together at this stage. If you are not using foil-backed paper, you can apply wet-folding techniques to bind the folds together later.

24. View from underside of eagle. There are 6 V-pleat folds on either side. Pull out 3 outer pleats on each side and reform. Note positions of the vertices of reformed V-pleats. The fold lines should reach the top of the wing.

25. Crease such that line lies slightly above the vertices of the V-pleats. Note positions of both ends of the fold line.
26. Crease valley and mountain folds first before folding. Note carefully where the valley and mountain fold lines are positioned.

27. Folds do not flatten. Centre of bottom is lifted up. Reform the V-folds to bring this part down...

28. ...like this. Reform parallel pleats on both sides.
29. Fold and tuck in between the top 2 layers. This is a difficult fold and the folds joining the circled points should be formed first and correctly.

30. Enlarged view. Part of the wing is cut away to show the folds beneath. Flatten folds at and around wing tip and the curved fold from A to B. Repeat for right wing.

31. Crimp and pull out.

32. Flatten the left side of tail. Repeat Steps 30 to 32 for right leg and right side of tail. Much judgement is required to place these folds.
33. Completed right wing and right side of tail shown.

34. Only the head remains unfinished. Make crimp folds for eyes and beak. Bend tip of beak downwards. Narrow neck further to lock the crimp folds at neck.

35. THE EAGLE HAS LANDED!