

The story goes that the White Rhino was wrongly named – it should have been “Wide Rhino”, named after its wider jaw and lips as compared to the Black Rhino of Southern Africa. It is also known as the “Square-lipped Rhino”.

It is an almost exclusive grazer, causing it to have an elongated head to reach the ground. It also has a prominent shoulder hump to support the heavy weight of the head.

The skin folds are only on the flanks and elbows, as opposed to the Indian Rhino. The front horn can reach lengths of over one metre, and is often cut off under anaesthesia to prevent poaching! Not having to add colour-changes made the design somewhat easier and made it possible to produce a clean and totally closed-back model.

Steps 1 to 4 determine the proportions of the model, giving slightly longer front legs to accentuate the shoulder hump. Shaping is quite easy and wet-folding from 60-100 gsm paper will give the best result.

*Une explication fréquente sur l'origine de l'appellation de « rhinocéros blanc » (White en anglais) serait une confusion linguistique sur le mot “Wide” qui décrit la forme large de sa lèvre et de sa mâchoire et le distingue entre autres de son cousin le rhinocéros noirs d'Afrique australe. Il est également connu comme le rhinocéros à “lèvres carrés”.*

*C'est un brouteur d'herbe presque exclusif. Sa tête allongée lui permet d'atteindre le sol facilement. Il possède également de puissantes épaules pour supporter la lourdeur de la tête.*

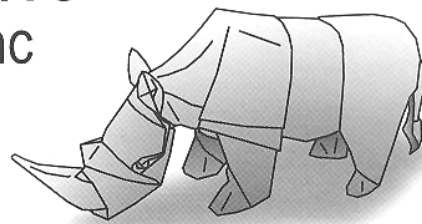
*Les plis de peau apparaissent seulement sur ses flancs et ses coudes, à la différence du rhinocéros indien. La corne avant peut atteindre une longueur de plus d'un mètre. Elle est souvent coupée sous anesthésie pour éviter le braconnage !*

*Ce modèle n'a pas besoin d'inclure de changement de couleurs, ce qui amène plus de facilité dans sa conception d, en particulier dans la réalisation d'un dos complètement fermé.*

*Les étapes 1 à 4 fixent les proportions du modèle avec des pattes un peu plus longues et une accentuation de la bosse de l'épaule. Le modelage est assez facile. Un pliage sur un papier de 60-100 g/m<sup>2</sup> réalisé avec la technique du pliage mouillé donnera le meilleur résultat.*

# White Rhino

## Rhinocéros Blanc



**Design and diagram info:**

**Design et diagramme :**

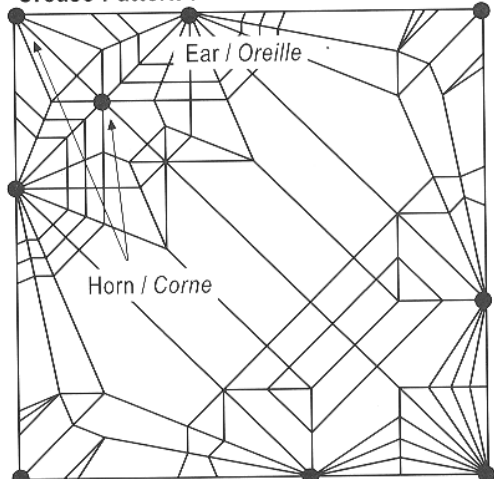
Date : 22 Jul 2009 / 22 Juill 2009

Difficulty: Complex

Difficulté : Complexe

Time to fold / Temps de pliage : 2 h

**Crease Pattern :**



Front leg  
Patte avant

Back leg  
Patte arrière

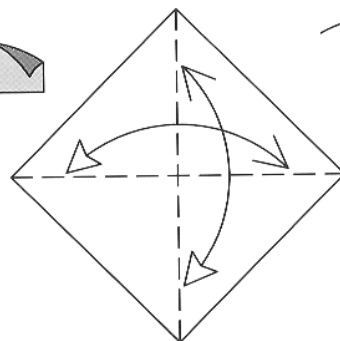
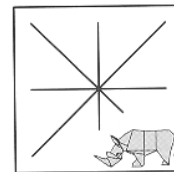
Tail  
Queue

**Paper / Papier :**

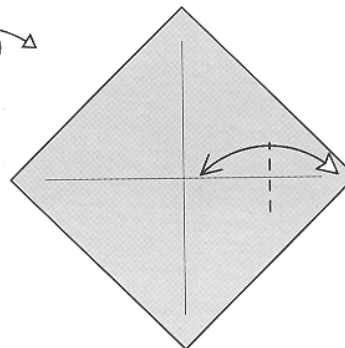
Single uncut square  
Size / Taille : 35 cm  
Color / Couleur : Gray-Gray  
Gris - Gris

Type : Kami  OK  
Foil / Métallisé  Good  
Wet-fold  Best

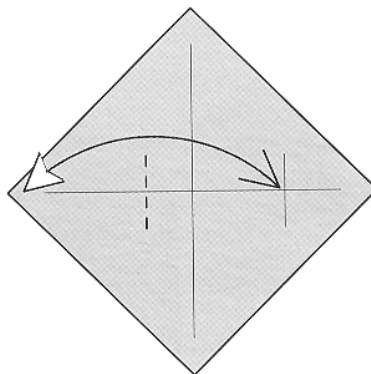
Ratio: 0.50 Length / Longueur



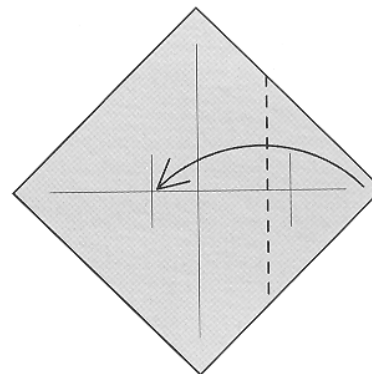
1. Pre-crease. Turn over.



2. Pinch.

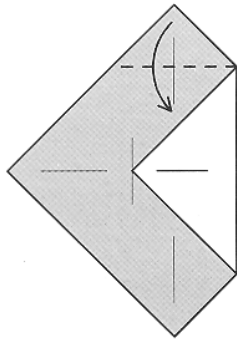


3. Pinch.

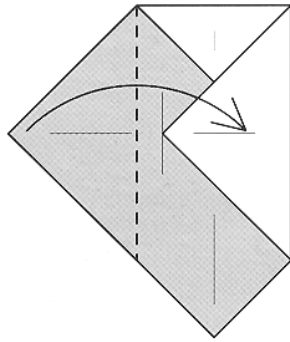


4. Valley-fold.

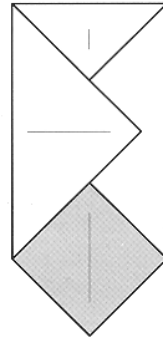




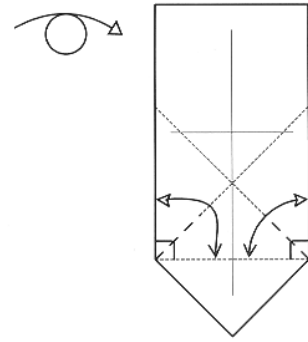
5. Valley-fold.



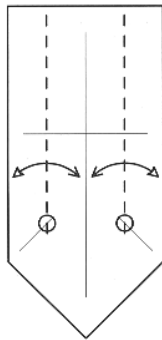
6. Valley-fold.



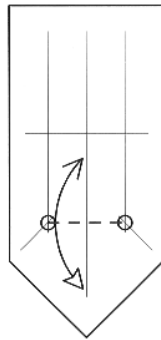
7. Turn over.



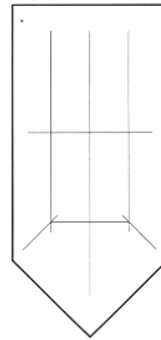
8. Valley-fold to about half-way and unfold.



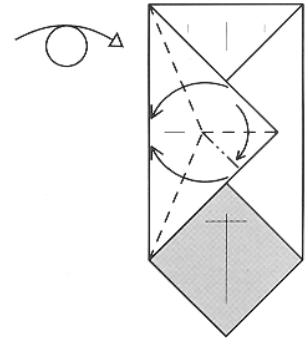
9. Valley-fold and unfold through the top layer only.



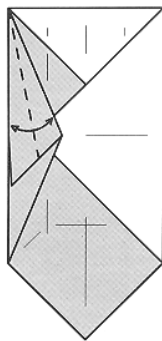
10. Valley-fold and unfold.



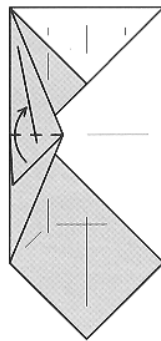
11. Turn over.



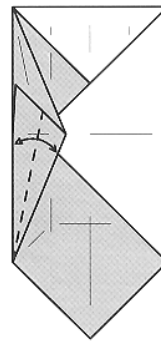
12. Rabbit-ear.



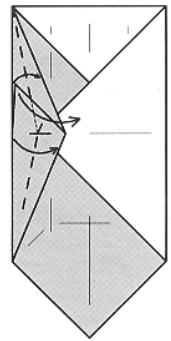
13. Valley-fold and unfold the top layer only.



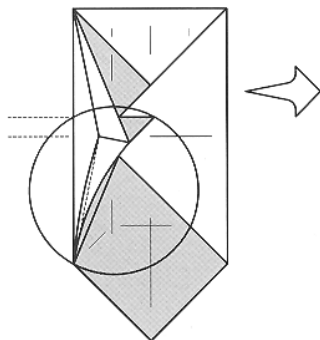
14. Valley-fold.



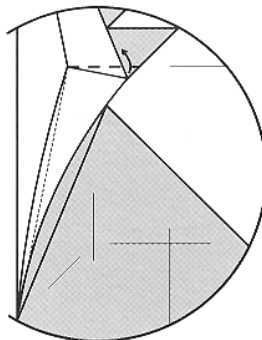
15. Valley-fold and unfold the raw edge.



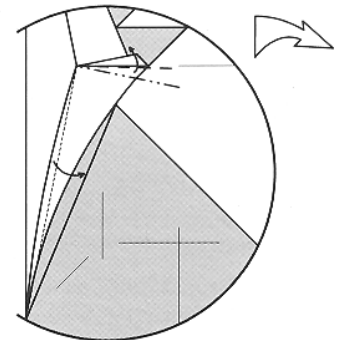
16. Valley-folds. The top raw edge will not lie flat. See next step.



17. Note the parallel. Detailed view.

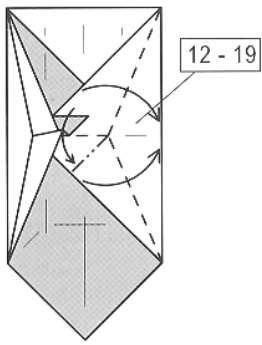


18. Valley-fold.

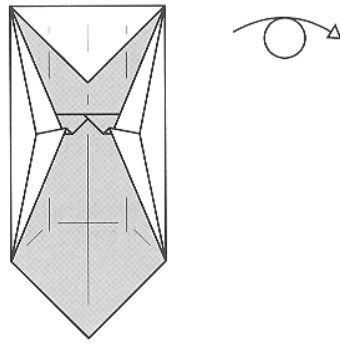


19. Flatten the raw edge. Back to original scale.

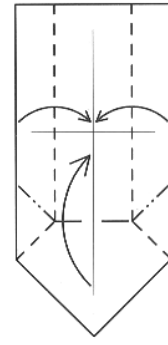




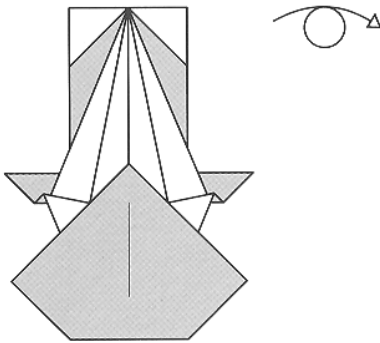
20. Repeat steps 12 to 19 on the right.



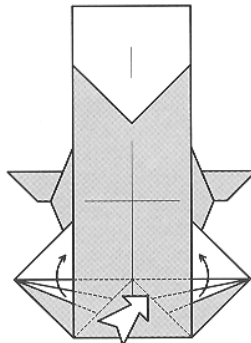
21. Turn over.



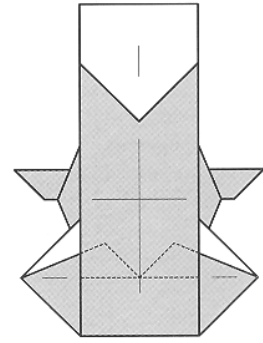
22. Collapse both sides together.



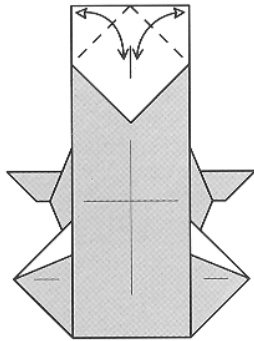
23. Turn over.



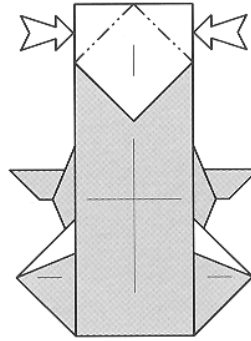
24. Reverse-folds.  
See next step for result.



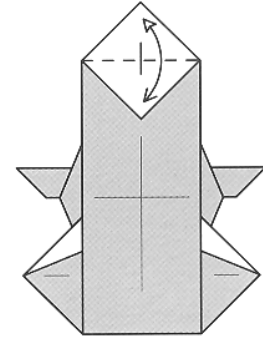
25. The result.



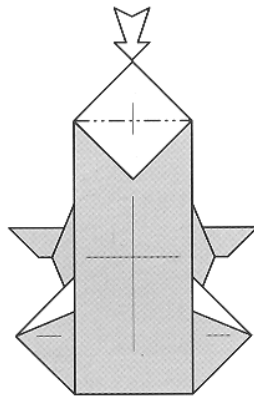
26. Valley-fold and unfold.



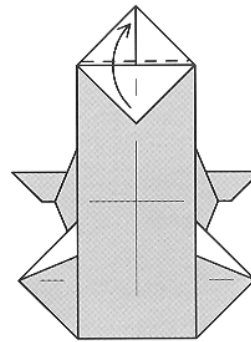
27. Inside reverse-folds.



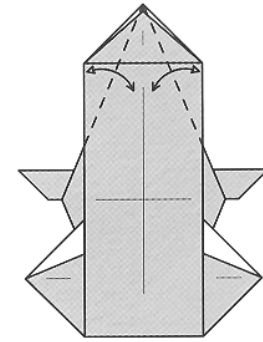
28. Valley-fold and unfold.



29. Inside reverse-fold.

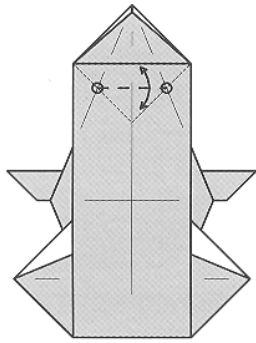


30. Valley-fold the raw corner up.

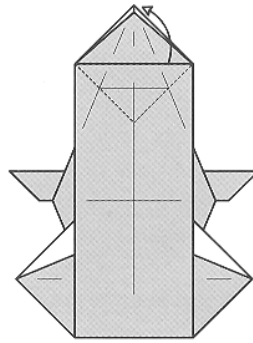


31. Valley-fold and unfold through all layers.

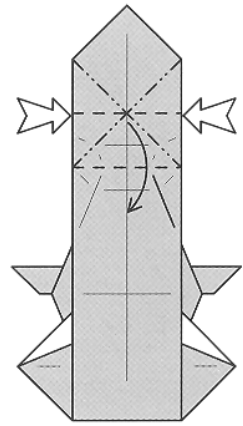




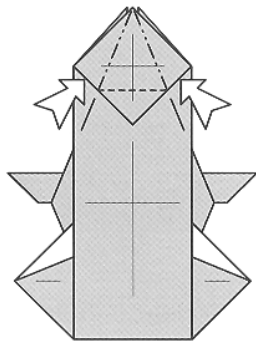
32. Valley-fold and unfold. Note markers.



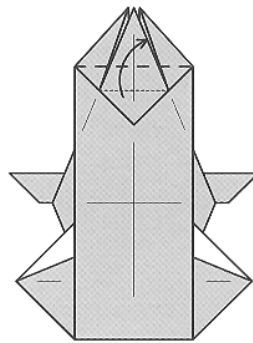
33. Pull out the raw edge and hidden corner.



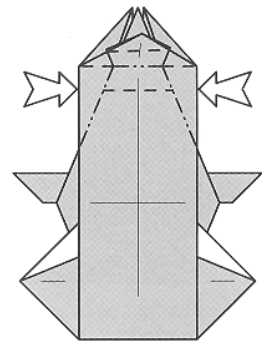
34. Preliminary-fold on the existing creases.



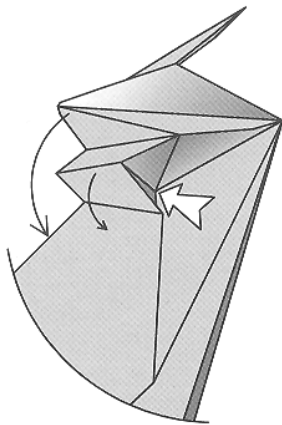
35. Inside reverse-folds.



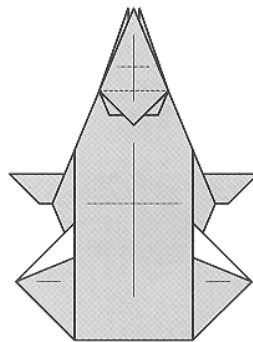
36. Lift up the point slightly.



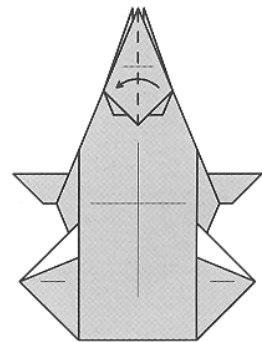
37. Open-sink both sides on creases made in steps 31 to 32.



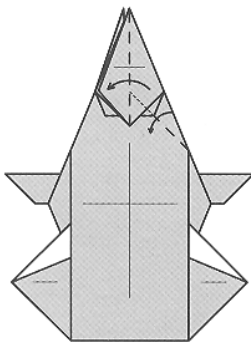
38. Side view. Open-sink the indicated point and then flatten.



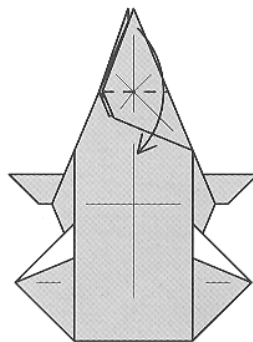
39. The result.



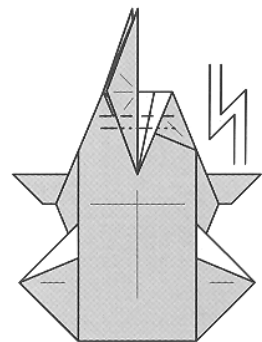
40. Valley-fold one layer.



41. Valley-fold the next layer, while squash-folding the edge.

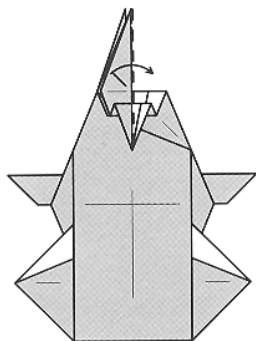


42. The result. Valley-fold the point down.

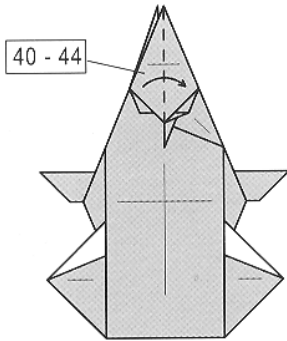


43. Pleat-fold the point.

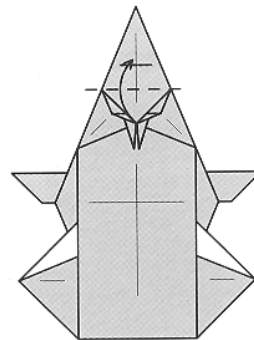




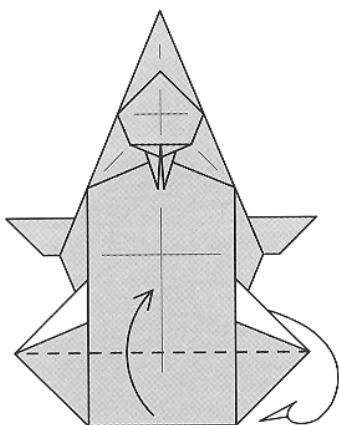
44. Valley-fold one layer to the right.



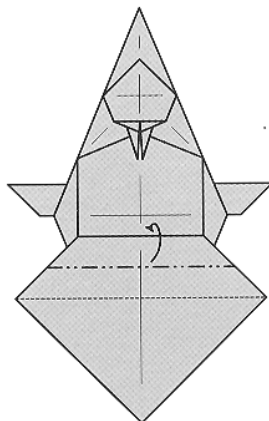
45. Repeat steps 40 to 44 on the left.



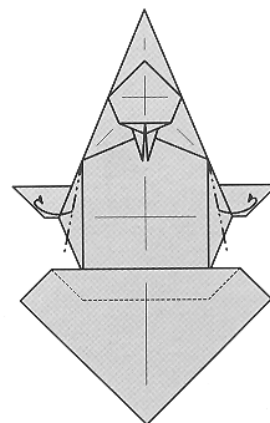
46. Valley-fold the point up.



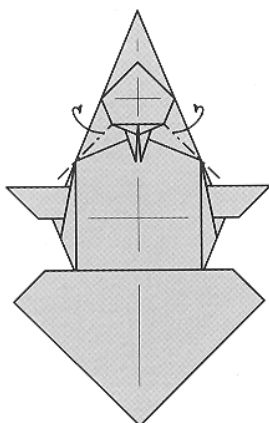
47. Valley-fold, while allowing the raw corner to flip out.



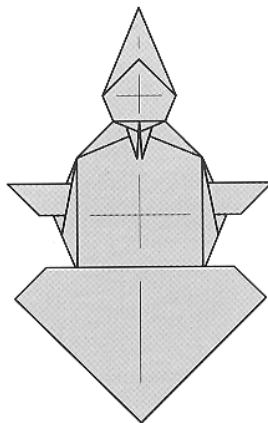
48. Mountain-fold.



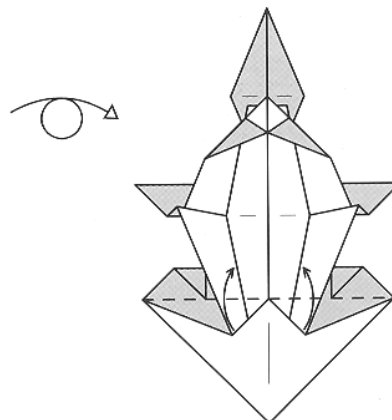
49. Mountain-fold the top layer only.



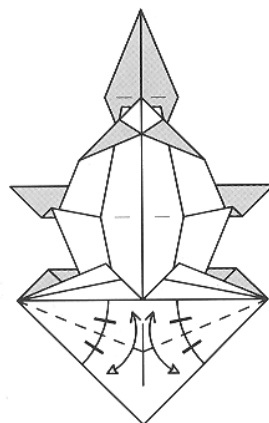
50. Mountain-folds.



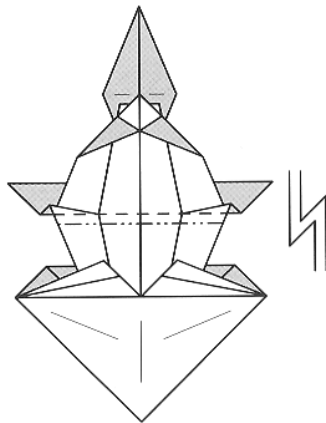
51. Turn over.



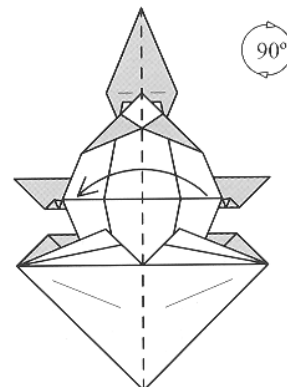
52. Valley-folds.



53. Valley-folds and unfold.

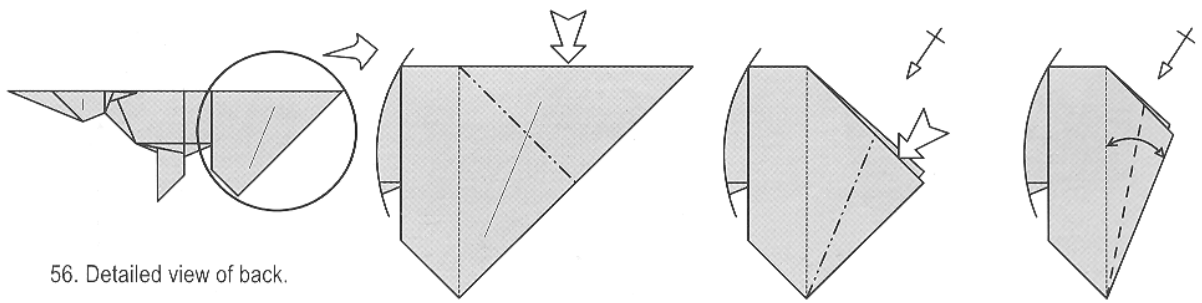


54. Pleat-fold.



55. Valley-fold in half lightly and rotate. Be careful not tear the paper!



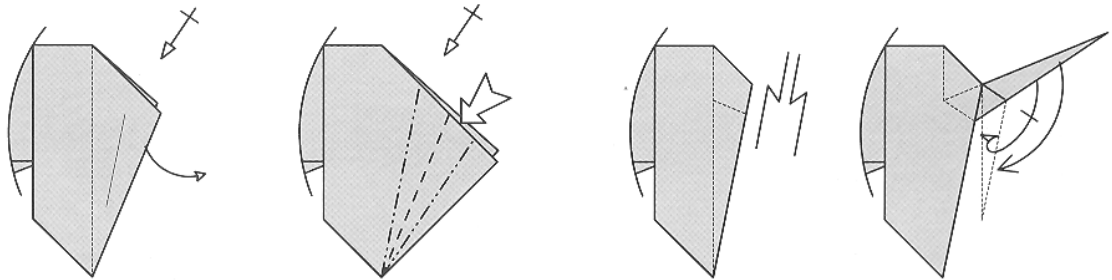


56. Detailed view of back.

57. Inside reverse-fold.

58. Inside reverse-fold. Repeat behind.

59. Valley-fold and unfold. Repeat behind.

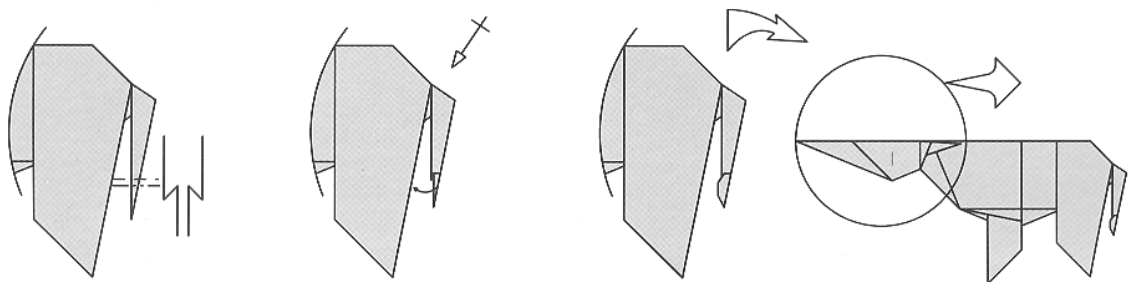


60. Unfold the raw edge. Repeat behind.

61. Reverse-fold in, out and in again. Repeat behind.

62. Inside crimp-fold the tail. See next diagram.

63. Outside reverse-fold.

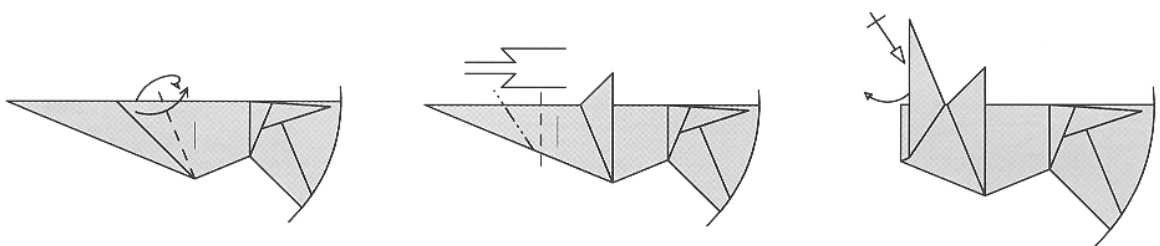


64. Outside crimp-fold.

65. Unfold a layer to widen the tip of the tail. Repeat behind.

66. Back to original scale.

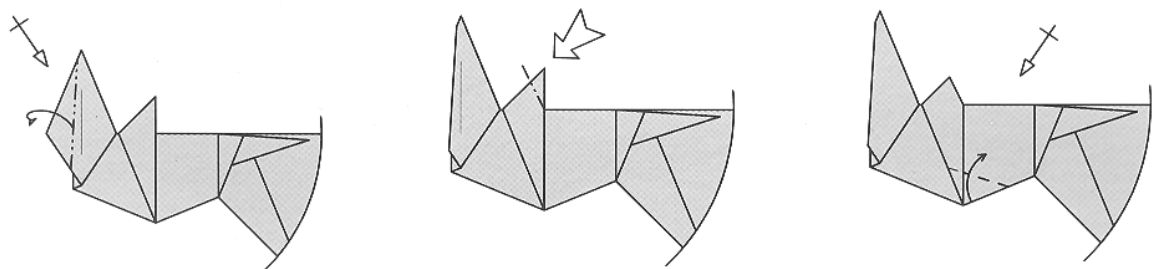
67. Detailed view of head.



68. Outside reverse-fold.

69. Outside crimp-fold.

70. Pull out the raw edge. Repeat behind.

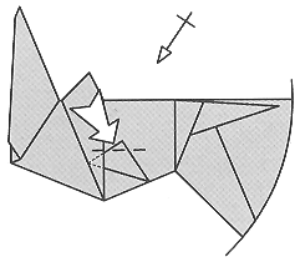


71. Mountain-fold. Repeat behind.

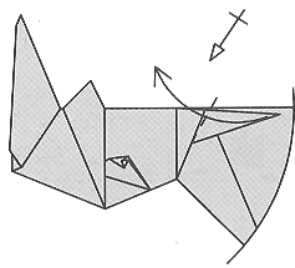
72. Inside reverse-fold.

73. Valley-fold one layer up. Repeat behind.

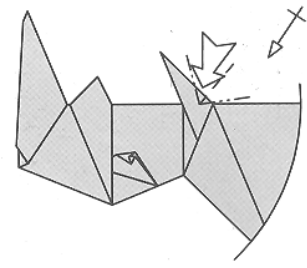




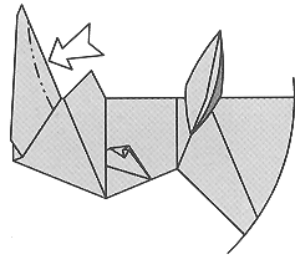
74. Squash-fold to form the eye.  
Repeat behind.



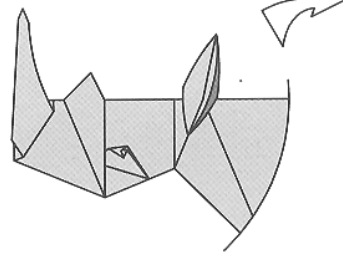
75. Valley-fold the ear.  
Repeat behind.



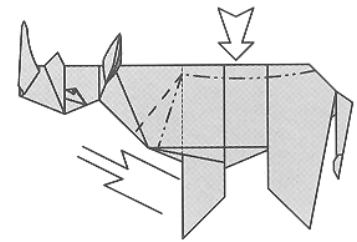
76. Shape the ears.



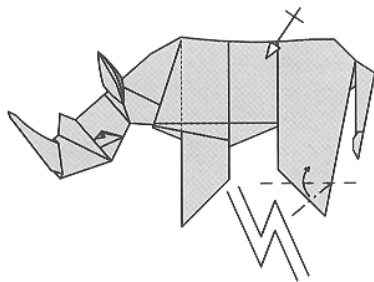
77. Shape the front horn.



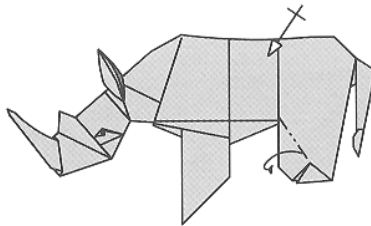
78. Back to original scale.



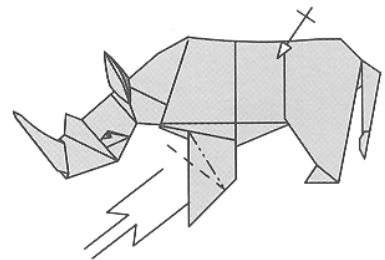
79. Crimp-fold the neck. The model will  
not lie flat. Shape the back.



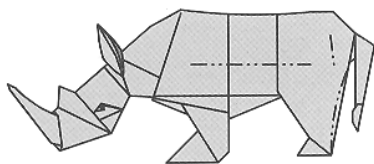
80. Pleat-fold.  
Repeat behind.



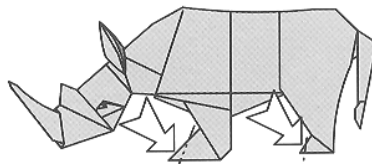
81. Mountain-fold.  
Repeat behind.



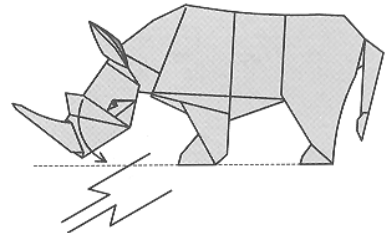
82. Crimp-fold.  
Repeat behind.



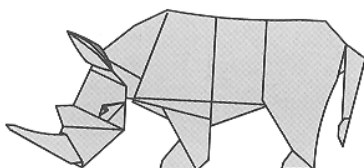
83. Shape the body 3D.



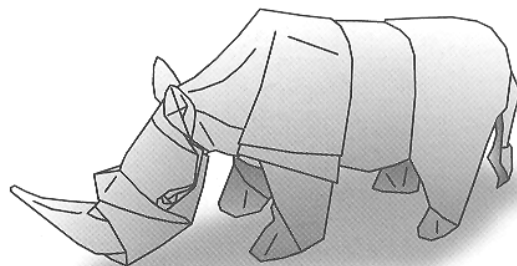
84. Round the feet.



85. Slide the head down so the lip is  
on the ground.



86. Thin the tail.



White Rhino.

