

#UNITEDFORNATURE

# ORIGAMI ACTION:

## How to make the Nightingale

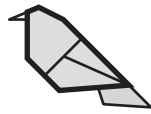
with `storyigami`

**ZERO HOUR** 

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# Common Nightingale

UK classification (Birds of Conservation Concern): **Red**

Order: Passeriformes  
Family: Muscicapidae

Having once been found as far as Wales, the Common Nightingale is now concentrated in Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Kent and Sussex, south of the Severen-Wash line.

A shy and secretive bird, they are rarely seen. Instead, they prefer hiding out in coppice and scrub habitats, declaring their presence through their recognisable song that they sing from dawn until well after dusk.



*Did you know? A 'watch' is the collective noun for nightingales, derived from how they sing day and night, keeping watch as darkness descends.*

The Nightingale is slightly larger than the Robin although much plainer in appearance: plumage of various shades of brown, dark brown eyes surrounded by a white ring, black bill, and brown legs and feet. Their diet primarily consists of invertebrates but also supplement with seeds and berries in the autumn months.

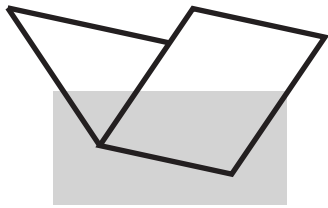
A migratory species, in April they arrive in the UK to breed: females set about making the nest while males begin to sing. In May, males limit their song to nighttime, hence the name, until they have paired up with a female. Upon pairing, males cease their nocturnal songs until their mate has laid the first clutch of eggs.

*Did you know? Older males have a larger song repertoire and territory compared to their younger counterparts which attracts more females and improves their mating success.*

Females typically lay one to two clutches a year, of about 4 to 5 eggs. Females incubate the eggs until they hatch 13-14 days after. Both parents take care of the offspring until they fledge 11 to 13 days after hatching. Nightingales leave the UK from July to September to winter in the humid zone of West Africa.

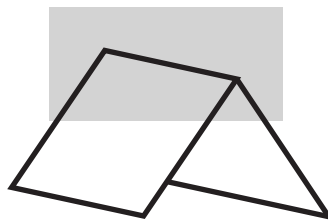
It's estimated there are approximately 5,500 breeding males left in the UK—during the breeding period, there has been a 48% decrease in population between 1995 and 2020, as well as a 42% contraction in the distribution of nightingales in the UK.

# Key



valley fold  
(downward fold)

=



mountain fold  
(upward fold)

=

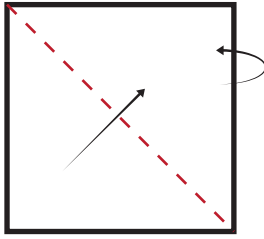


pay attention to  
highlighted part

=

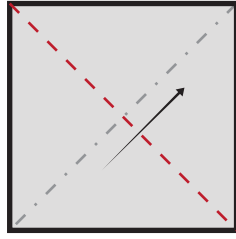


1



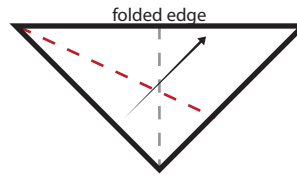
Fold corner to corner and open again. Flip the paper over

2



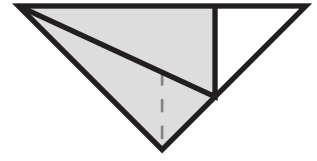
Fold corner to corner on the opposite side

3



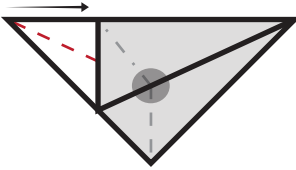
Fold top layer of the bottom edge to the folded edge

4



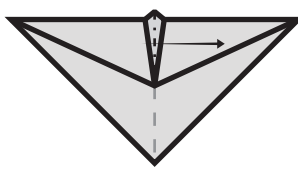
Open up the last fold to repeat step 3 onto the opposite bottom edge

5



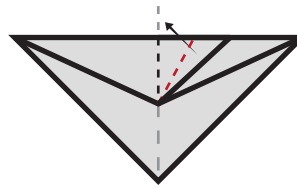
Bring the fold line made in step 3 to make a corner point in the intersection

6



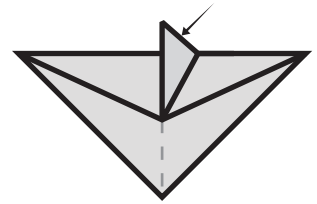
Flatten the raised tail flap to the right

7



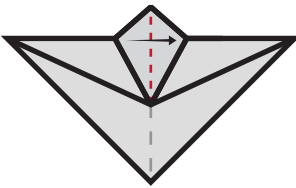
Fold the folded edge of the flattened tail flap to the middle crease line

8



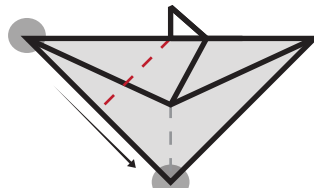
Get finger inside the tail flap & flatten it by making both crease lines made in step 7 into mountain folds

9



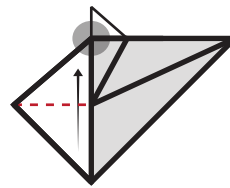
Fold the flattened tail down the middle crease

10



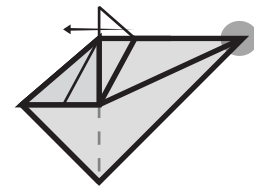
Fold top left corner to the bottom corner

11



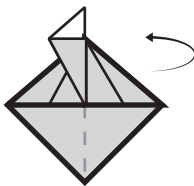
Fold the corner from the top layer to the intersection

12



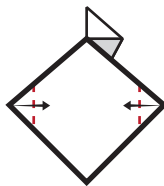
Repeat steps 9 - 11, folding the top tail flap to the left and folding down the right corner

13



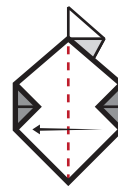
Flip the model over

14



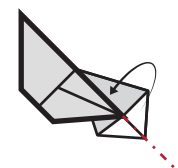
Fold the two corners in by 1cm to create a belly

15



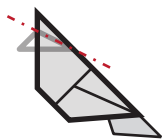
Fold the model in half

16



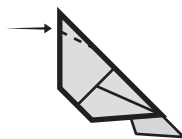
Tuck the tail flap behind the two wing pieces

17



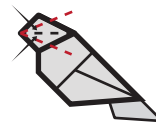
Fold the corner down to create the shape of the beak & unfold

18



Open up the beak flap & make both crease lines into mountain folds. Squash the flap down

19



Fold the two edges on the beak flap to the middle crease line

20



Fold the beak back up to complete the nightingale