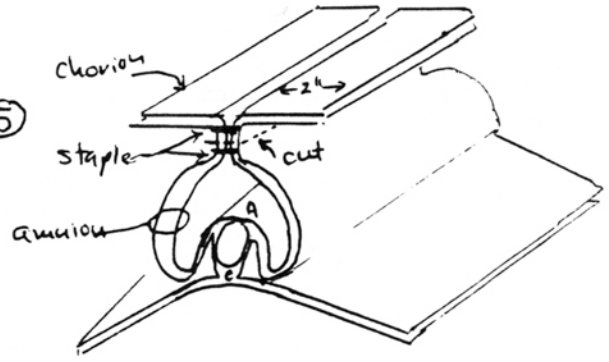
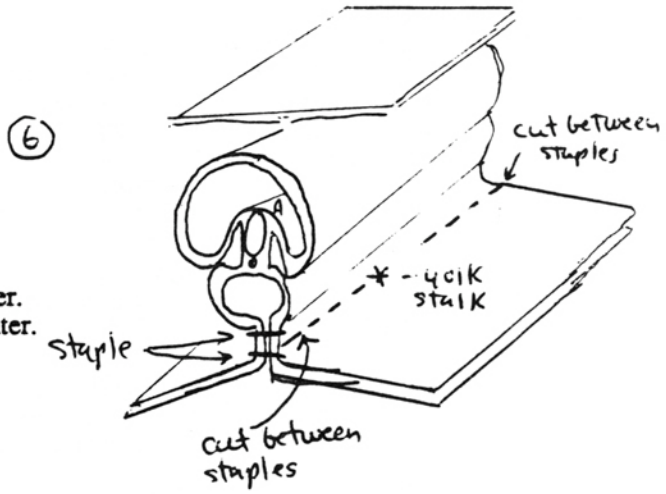
5. Form the amnion and the chorion
Fold the ectoderm and somatic mesoderm upwards
Staple these two sheets together
with two parallel lines of staples
about 2 inches from the end of the sheets.
Cut between the line of staples,
releasing the chorion from the amnion.
The chorion you made is small. In the embryo, this layer would have extended all around the yolk. You made the chorion small so the origami embryo would have a large enough amnion to make body walls later. Pay particular attention to the relative positions of ectoderm and somatic mesoderm: i.e., which is inside the amnion? Which is toward the egg shell?

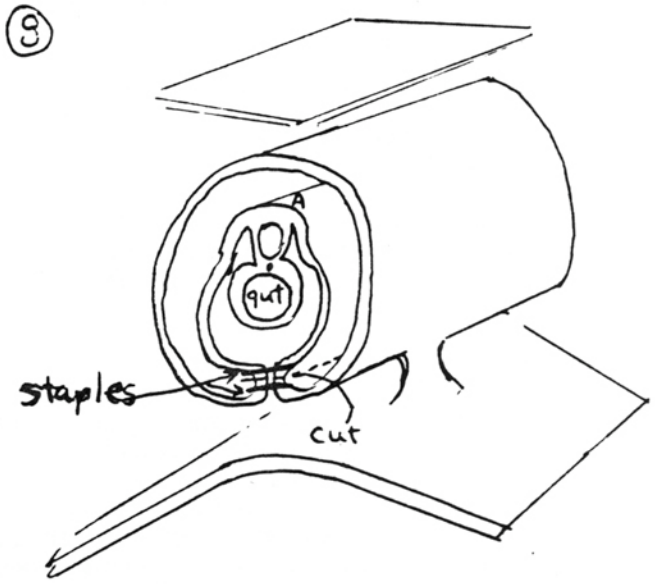


6. Form the gut and yolk stalk.
Fold down the splanchnopleure (yellow endoderm and pink splanchnic mesoderm) to form a tube 1 inch in diameter.
Staple two parallel lines from anterior to near the center.
Staple two parallel lines from posterior to near the center.
Cut between the stapled lines
from the anterior and from the posterior,
but do not completely sever the sheets.
Leave the sheets attached at the center.
The attached region is the yolk stalk where the inside of the gut is open to the inside of the yolk sac.



⑦ attach allantois at *, above

7. Form the allantois
Attach your balloon to the yolk stalk.
The balloon represents an outpocketing of the gut at the yolk stalk.
Ask yourself: which color would be on the outer surface of the allantois, blue (ectoderm) or pink (mesoderm). Why?



8. Form the lateral body walls
Bring the amnion down around the gut.
Staple in two lines except at the yolk stalk.
Cut between the two lines
except at the yolk stalk.
This procedure separates the amnion from the lateral body walls and leaves the embryo floating within the amniotic sac.