

## single stitch

A straight (single) stitch is used to create texture, shading, or lightly define a shape. Come up and then down at A to represent individual or broken lines.

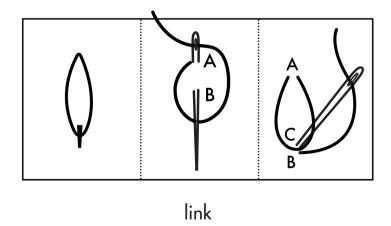


Almost all of this pattern is created using the back stitch.

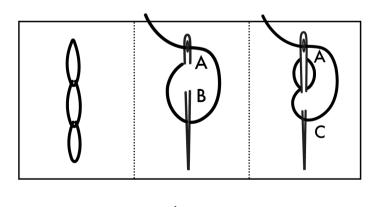
A back stitch is used to create solid, unbroken lines.

Come up at A, down at B, and back up again at C

and continue.

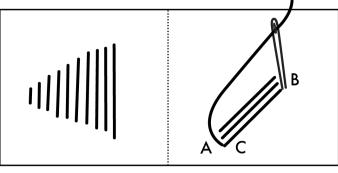


AKA solo or detached chain stitch, single lazy daisy.
To create a link, come up at A, down at A and up at B.
Then down at C to secure the link.

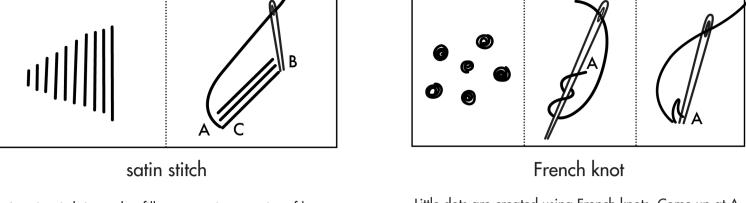


chain

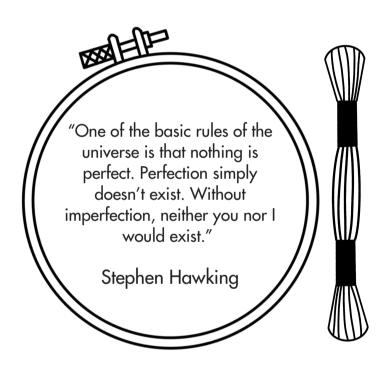
To create a chain, come up at A, down at A and up at B. Then repeat by going down at B and up at C continue making chains and close off as a loop when complete.

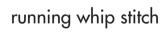


A satin stitch is used to fill spaces using a series of long stitches aligned closely together. Come up A, then across and down at B, then up again at C and repeat.



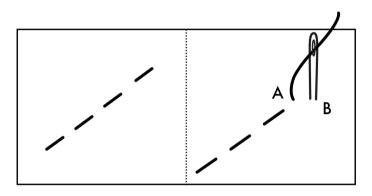
Little dots are created using French knots. Come up at A, then wrap the floss around the tip of your needle two times, then down again at A. It is very important to maintain tension as you pull through, otherwise you may end up with a wild "bird's nest" of floss.





While this technique can be used with one colour, it really looks amazing when worked in two colours. Consistency in stitch lengths is important. First, create a running stitch or back stitch in your first colour.

Then, beginning with the second colour, work through the running stitches on the surface of the pattern like a snake. Come up at A, then under the first running stitch at B (left to right), then under the next running stitch at C (left to right) and continue.



running stitch

The running stitch is one of the most basic stitches. Up at A, down at B. Easy peasy. This can also be created by accordion-folding fabric and pushing through multiple layers at once. It is used to finish the back of your hoop by pulling excess outer fabric to the back of your project.

