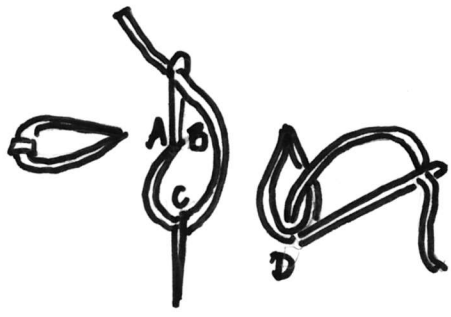
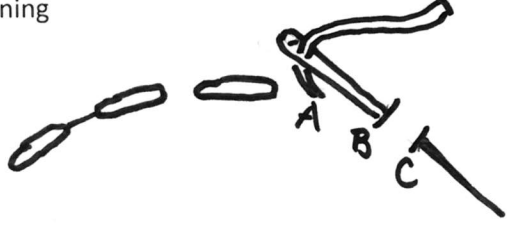
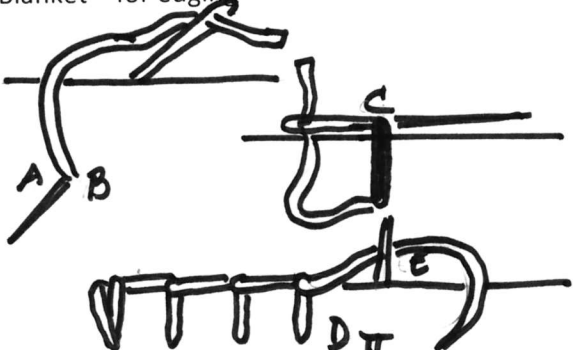
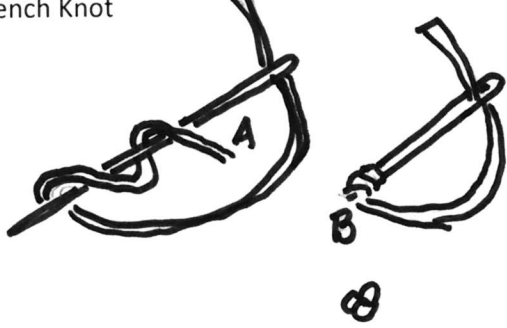
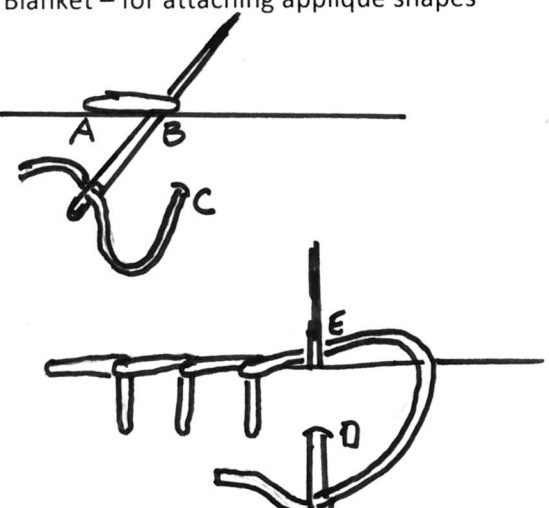
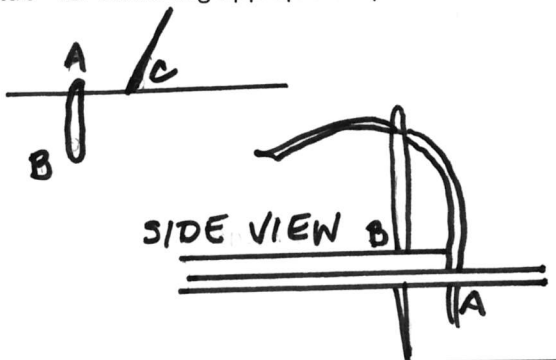
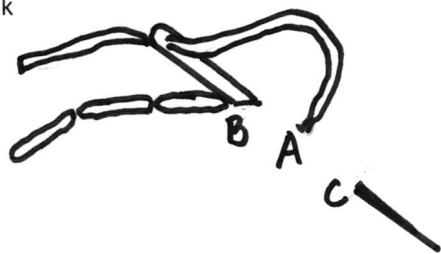


Flock of the Month Stitches

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| <p>Lazy Daisy</p>  | <p>Lazy Daisy makes tear-drop shapes like petals of a daisy. Bring your needle up from the back of your fabric at the pointy end of the stitch (A). Put your needle back down in the same hole (B) leaving a loop. Bring your needle up from the back at the round end of the stitch (C). Bring your needle through the loop and back down one thread away (D).</p> |
| <p>Running</p>  | <p>Running stitch makes a dashed line.</p> <p>Bring your needle up from the back of your fabric at the beginning of your line (A). Go back down a stitch length away (B). Come up again a space-length away (C). Repeat. The length of the stitch & space do not have to be equal but should be consistent along the line.</p> |
| <p>Blanket – for edging</p>  | <p>To start your blanket stitch for edging: Bring your needle up from the back of your fabric $\frac{1}{4}$" from the edge (A). Bring your needle around the edge and back up in the same hole (B). Bring your needle through the loop at the edge of the fabric to anchor it (C). To take the next stitch, put your needle back down $\frac{1}{4}$" over & $\frac{1}{4}$" in from the edge (D). Bring your needle back up to the edge, catching the loop of thread before pulling tight (E).</p> |
| <p>French Knot</p>  | <p>Poke your needle up from the back of your fabric where you want the knot to be (A). Wrap the thread around your needle twice and hold it tight so it doesn't come off. Insert your needle back into the fabric one thread away (B). Pull the thread tight around the needle where it enters the fabric and hold it tight while you slowly pull the needle & thread all the way through forming the knot.</p> <p>Wrap more times (or use a thicker fiber) to make a larger knot.</p> |

Flock of the Month Stitches

Stitches are listed in the order used during the year

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|--|--|
| <p>Blanket – for attaching applique shapes</p>  <p>The diagram shows two stages of the blanket stitch. The top part shows a needle entering the fabric at point A, passing through the edge at point B, and forming a loop at point C. The bottom part shows a series of stitches along the edge, with labels D and E indicating the needle's path: D is the point where the needle goes down, and E is where it comes up to catch the previous loop.</p> | <p>The blanket stitch makes a visible stitch that both attaches the shape and finishes the edge.</p> <p>Bring your needle up from the back of your fabric just outside the applique shape (A). Put your needle back down $\frac{1}{4}$" away outside the applique shape (B) but don't pull the thread all the way through. Come up inside the applique shape, perpendicular to the edge (C). Bring your needle through the loop at the edge of the fabric to anchor it (don't pull too tight). To take the next stitch, put your needle back down $\frac{1}{4}$" over & $\frac{1}{4}$" in from the edge (D). Bring your needle back to the front, catching the loop of thread before pulling tight (E).</p> |
| <p>Stab– for attaching applique shapes</p>  <p>The diagram shows the stab stitch in two views. The top view shows a needle entering at point A, going down at point B, and coming up at point C. The bottom view, labeled 'SIDE VIEW B', shows the needle passing straight up and down through the edge of the fabric, creating a vertical channel.</p> | <p>Stab stitch is for attaching your applique shape without seeing a stitch. It is similar to a whip stitch, but you want to "stab" straight up and straight down in separate moves.</p> <p>Bring your needle up from the back of your fabric just outside the applique shape (A). Put your needle back down inside the applique shape, perpendicular to the edge (B). Come up again a stitch length away just outside the applique shape. Repeat around the entire shape.</p> |
| <p>Back</p>  <p>The diagram shows the back view of the blanket stitch. It illustrates the path of the thread as it forms a series of overlapping loops. Labels A, B, and C indicate the entry and exit points of the needle and the direction of the thread.</p> | <p>Bring your needle up from the back of your fabric (A). Put your needle back down in the opposite direction your line will go (B). Come up again in front of the first stitch (C). Go back down in the same hole you started (A). Repeat to form the rest of your line.</p> |

<http://penguinandfish.com/stitches>

<http://pintangle.com/stitch-dictionary/#StitchesF>

<https://www.needlenthread.com/videos>