



Grandpa Cat

by Amy Jones

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# Echinacea and Elderflowers

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# Echinacea and Elderflower



This pattern is suitable for an 18cm embroidery hoop or larger

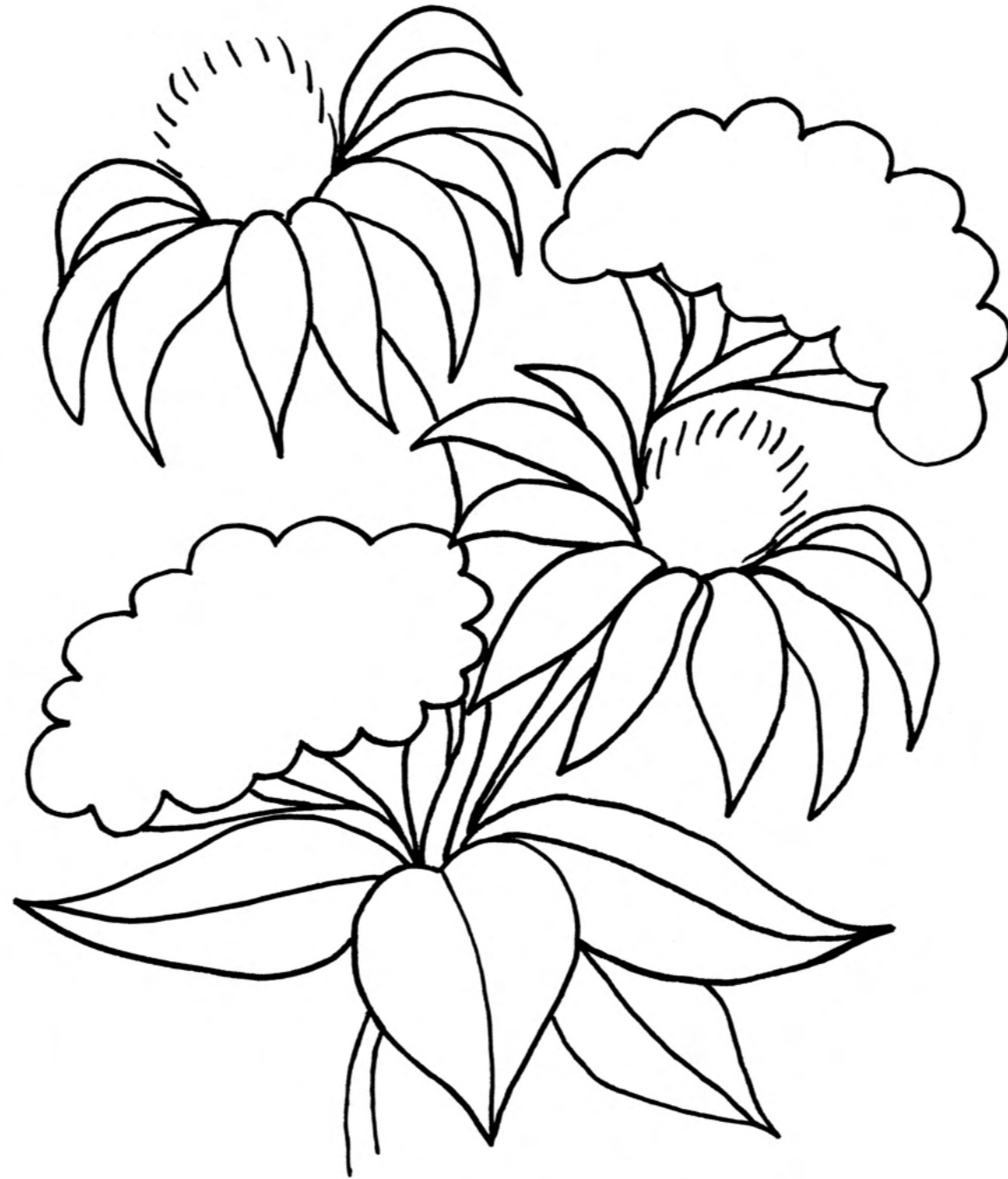


I recommend stitching with stranded embroidery cotton, dividing the threads and using 3 strands, unless otherwise specified on the pattern.



The stitches used are long and short stitch, satin stitch, stem stitch and French knots. There is a stitch guide included.







Long and short stitch in  
mustard - 3 strands

Straight stitch  
overplayed on top in  
burgundy - 1 strand

French knots



Long and short  
stitch - 3 strands

Satin stitch - 3  
strands

Stem stitch - 3  
strands





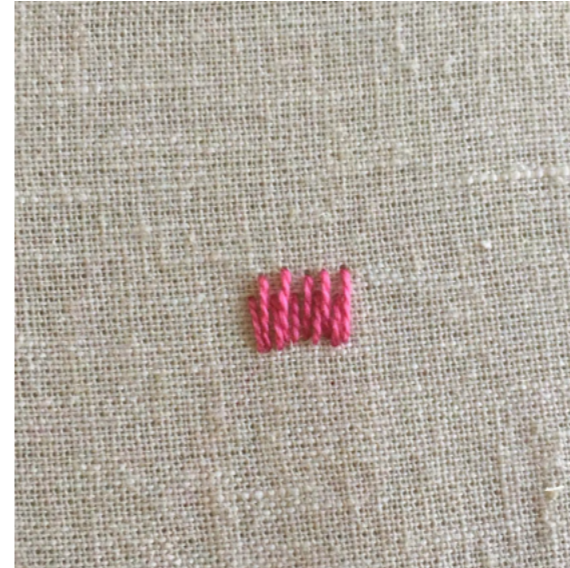
# Long and Short stitch

Long and short stitch is used to fill areas with colour, and create shading. It can also be used to create direction in your piece.

- Row One: use a variety of stitch lengths, working across the area you wish to fill.
- Row Two and onwards: continue using irregular lengths, bringing the needle down through the preceding layer.

## Creating direction using Long and Short Stitch

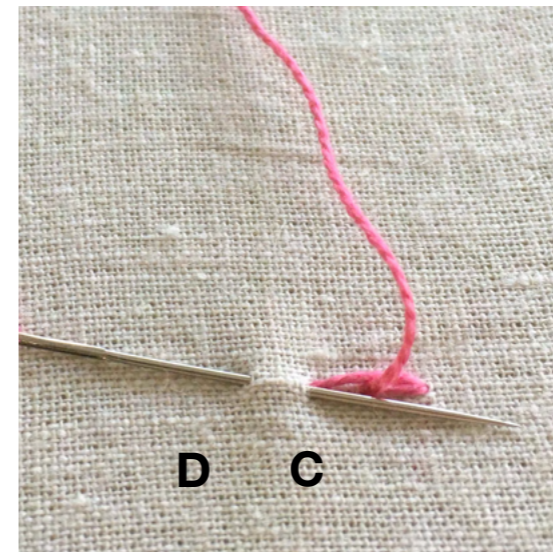
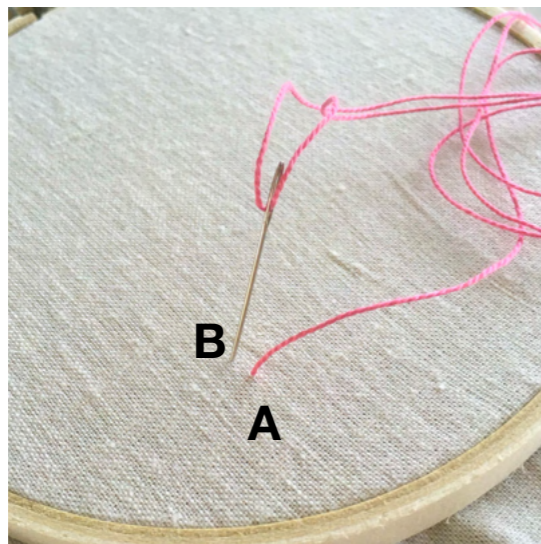
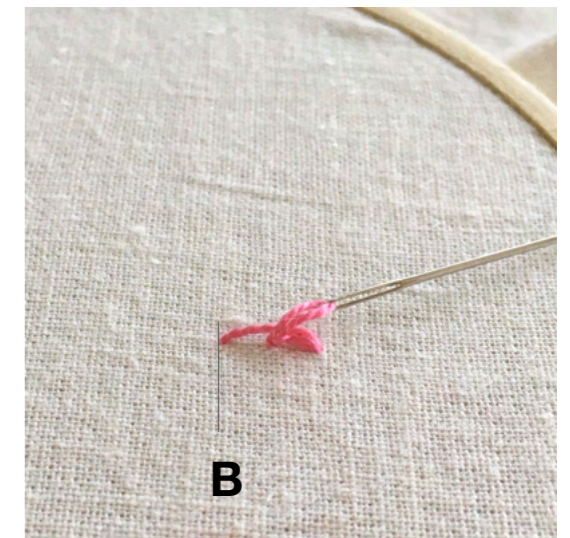
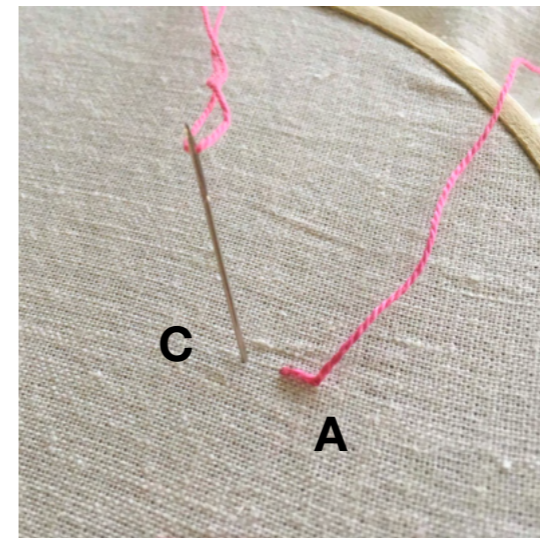
- Draw lines on the fabric to help guide you if necessary.
- Adjust the direction of your stitches as you progress through each row, following the lines you have drawn on your fabric.





# Stem stitch

- insert the needle up through point A, and down through point B
- Bring needle back up through point A, and down through point C
- Bring needle up through point B, keeping needle to the left of the existing stitch, and then down through point D.



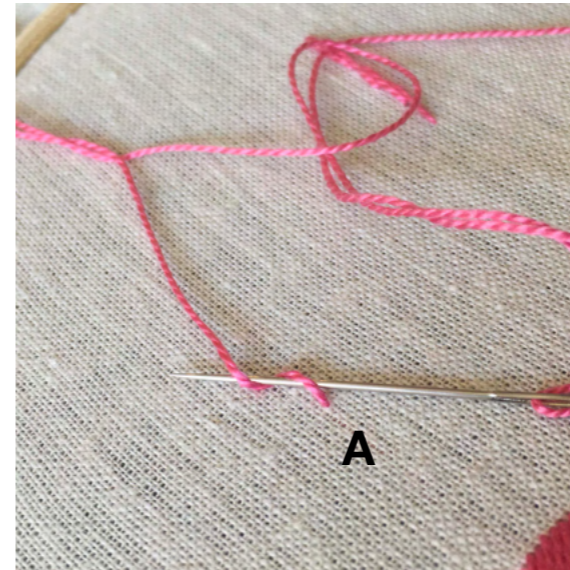


# French knots

French knots can be used to texture to your piece. They can be used densely for large textured areas, to create spots, small flowers, or the centre of flowers.

For small knots, wrap the thread around the needle once. To create larger knots, you can wrap it around several times.

- Bring thread up through point A.
- Wrap the thread around the needle once or twice.
- Pull loops around the needle, and gently hold the thread taut with one hand, a few centimetres away from the needle.
- Insert the needle just next to point A, keep thread taut.
- Gently pull the needle through to the other side, releasing the thread at the end to maintain tension.



# Satin Stitch

## Satin Stitch

Satin stitch is used to fill areas with very smooth, flat stitches. It works best with single or double strand thread. You can use any type of thread for satin stitch, but thinner threads will produce more precise results.

- Draw the shape you wish to make onto your fabric. You can include directional lines to assist you with stitching.
- Bring the needle up through the centre bottom of the shape (point A), and down through the top (point B)
- Come back around to the bottom and make another long stitch, as close as possible to the first. For curve shapes, you may need to reuse the same hole for your next stitch. Continue until the shape is filled.

