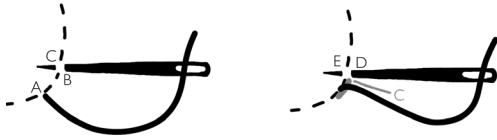


Stem Stitch



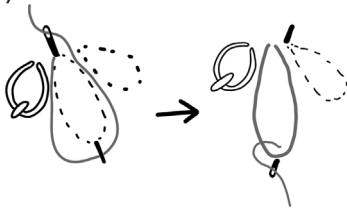
Stem stitch is similar to Split stitch, but the previous stitch is not split. In the diagram your stitch should flow as follows: Come up at A, go down at B, come up at C and pull the thread through. C should be half way between A and B. Continue working to the right, go down at D and come up at E. This stitch creates overlapping stitches that twine together and look like a stem.

Satin Stitch



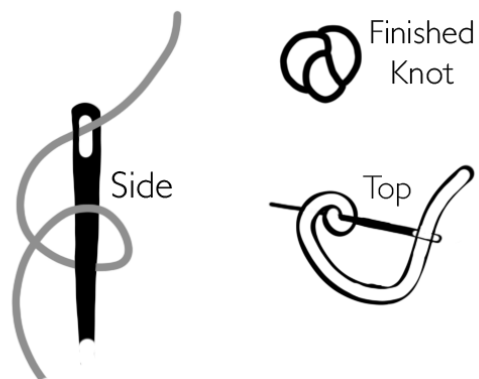
Satin stitch also known as straight stitch, is the most straightforward stitch. You will bring your needle up through the fabric as at 1 and then down through the fabric at 2- where you want the stitch to end. The diagram above shows how Satin stitch is used to fill a shape.

Lazy Daisy Stitch



To make the Lazy Daisy stitch; a loop is formed with the thread where it first emerged from the cloth. Hold the loop down with the thumb of the hand you don't hold the needle with while sewing a stitch into the fabric at the furthest point on the inside of your loop. The needle then passes over the looped thread and back into the cloth. The loop is held in place by the small stitch sewn over the center of the loop.

French Knots



French Knots can be very tricky so take your time! If you have never made them before I would also recommend practicing on scrap fabric. To form the stitch come up in the fabric and then wrap the wool once around the needle. Then take the needle down very close to the starting point, but not through the same hole. Make sure to hold your twist of thread around the needle close to the fabric with little slack then gently pull the rest of the wool thread through. The result should be a firm bead like a knot.