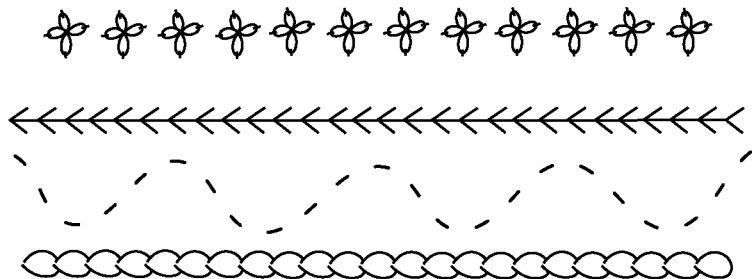


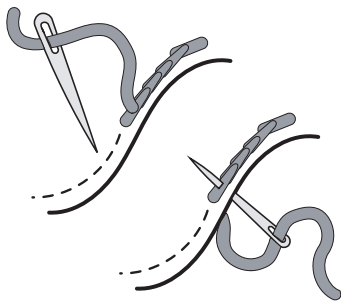
Subito Farm Designs

Embroidery Stitch Guide

by Meaghan Monroe



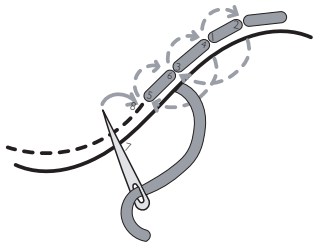
Split Stitch



After making an initial stitch, the needle is inserted up through the previous stitch to start the next stitch- literally splitting the previous stitch. Then the needle is passed down through the fabric to complete the stitch.

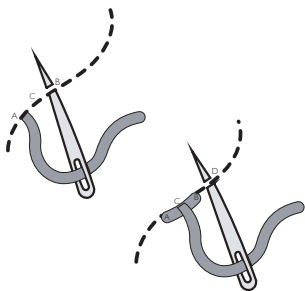
TIP: Stitches can be made shorter when going around a turn to make the turn less angular.

Back Stitch



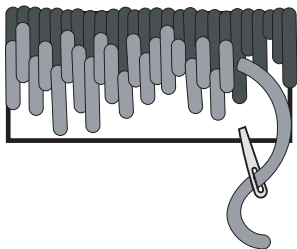
Back stitch is similar to Split stitch. Instead of splitting the previous stitch you will stitch down through the hole of the previous stitch. For the last stitch in the diagram above you bring the needle up at the end of your next stitch at 7 and then down through the end of your last stitch at 8.

Stem Stitch



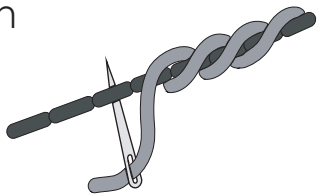
Stem stitch is similar to Split stitch, but the previous stitch is not split. In the diagram your stitch should flow as follows: Come up at A, go down at B, come up at C and pull the thread through. C should be half way between A and B. Continue working to the right, go down at D and come up half way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

Long and Short Stitch



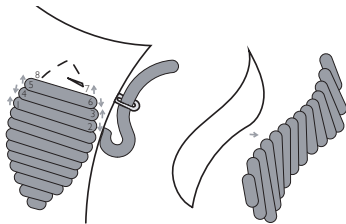
Long and Short stitch is used to transition between colors. Long and Short starts along an edge of back stitch. Starting from the middle, stitch a row of alternating long and short stitches. In the second row bring the needle up through the first row as you would in Split stitch.

Wrapped Stem Stitch



After stitching a Stem stitch line the stitch is wrapped in another yarn without stitching through the fabric except at the start and end. This gives the stitch a smooth, raised, corded look.

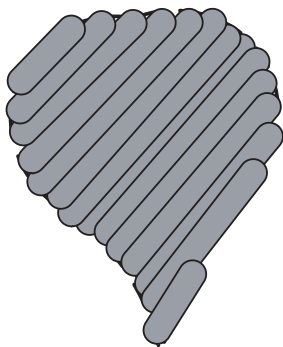
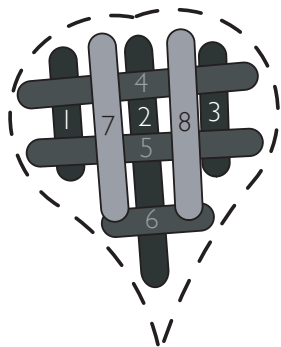
Satin Stitch and Slanted Satin Stitch



Satin stitch is flat stitches laid side by side with the needle emerging on one side of the space and plunging on the other. Stitches should only span the width of the space on the front side of the fabric. Slanted Satin stitch is when the stitches don't span the full width of the shape and are angled to shape the leaf as shown above.

TIPS: Ensure stitches start and end outside the outline of the pattern so it will not show when you are finished. When stitching the leaves make sure your stitches starting and ending near the veins are finished or started underneath the vein stitches.

Padded Satin Stitch

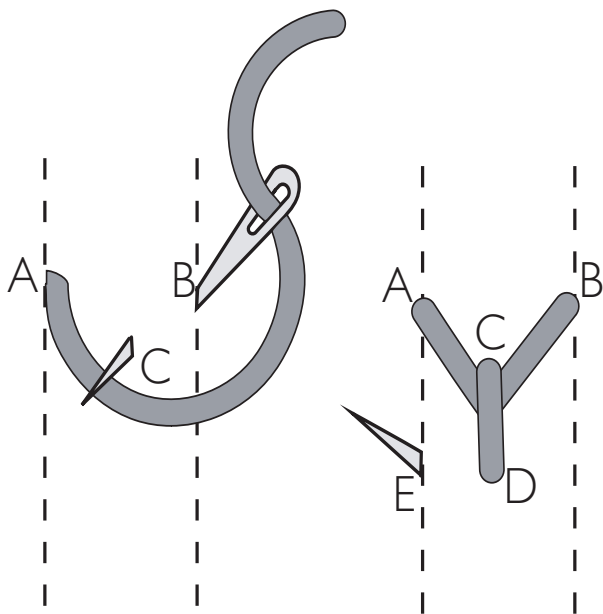


After working the Split stitch edge; work padding stitches vertically and horizontally. In this example there are 3 layers of padding starting with the three vertical stitches, followed by 3 horizontal stitches over top the previous stitches then finished with 2 vertical stitches on top of all of the previous stitches. The design is then filled with diagonal Satin stitches. Satin stitches should be placed close together and none of the padding or outline should be visible when finished.

You can also work your padding diagonal and your Satin stitches vertical or horizontal depending on what the design calls for.

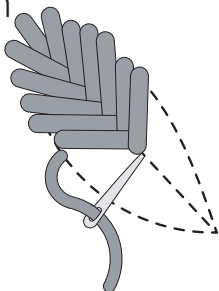
TIP: Always start your next stitch as close to the end of your previous stitch as possible (as seen in the numbering on the first part of the above diagram). This will prevent unnecessary bulk on the back and uses less yarn.

Open Fly Stitch



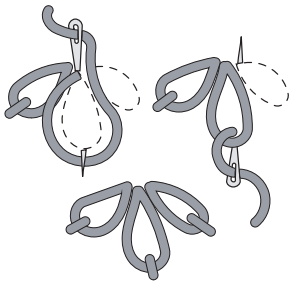
Bring the needle up at A. Then down at B. Next bring needle up at C (within loop made by A and B) and pull snug to form V shape. Finally finish stitch by stitching down at D. Start the next stitch at E. The center of the next V should be at D so the stitches are connected on the middle and open on the sides.

Fishbone Stitch



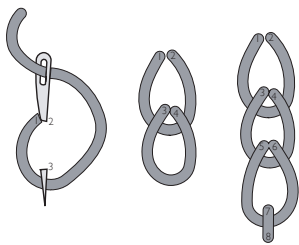
Fishbone stitch is used most often to fill leaves. You will start at A and then fill the leaf shape by alternating sides with diagonal stitches to the center of the shape. Stitches should overlap a small amount at the center line of the leaf. The edges of the leaves can be made more or less serrated depending on the amount of space between the ends of adjacent stitches.

Lazy Daisy Stitch



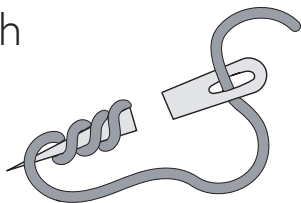
To make the Lazy Daisy stitch; a loop is formed with the thread where it first emerged from the cloth. Hold the loop down with the thumb of the hand you don't hold the needle with while sewing a stitch into the fabric at the furthest point on the inside of your loop. The needle then passes over the looped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

Chain Stitch



To work Chain stitch start as you would with Lazy Daisy in steps 1-3. Then when you would finish the stitch continue to step 4 to start another loop. Make as many loops as you need and then finish the same way you would with Lazy Daisy.

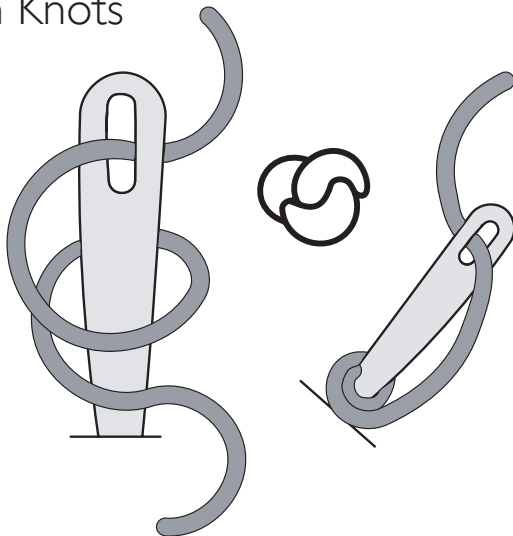
Bullion Stitch



A Bullion stitch is formed with the same principle as a French Knot except that it lays flat next to the fabric. First create a stitch with the needle plunged in and out of fabric. The amount of fabric on the needle defines the length of the stitch. Next wrap the yarn around the needle enough times that the coil is the same width as the fabric on the needle. Pull the stitch tight while holding the thread coil firmly between your fingers. Once the coil is tight plunge needle through fabric next to the end of the flat coil to finish the stitch.

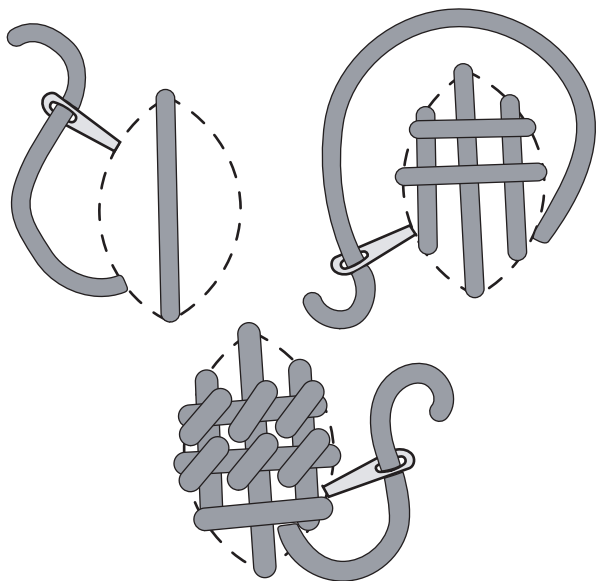
Bullion stitches can also be made to be bunched. This is done by coiling more yarn on the needle than there is space for on the fabric. This will cause the coil to bunch away from the fabric in a tiny U shape.

French Knots



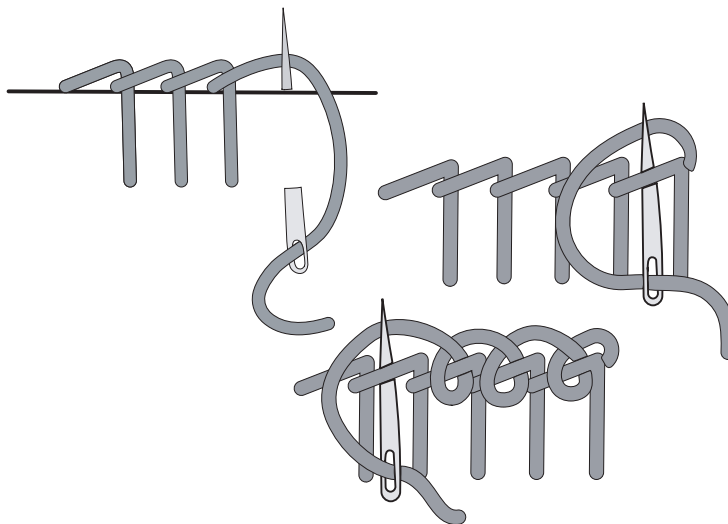
French Knots can be very tricky so take your time! If you have never made them before I would also recommend practicing on scrap fabric. To form the stitch come up in the fabric and then wrap the wool once around the needle. Then take the needle down very close to the starting point, but not through 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.

Trellis Stitch



Fill the shape with parallel vertical Satin stitches. There should be space between the stitches. Next stitch horizontal stitches. This should now look like a grid. The grid should now be couched. At each cross of the vertical and horizontal stitches stitch a small diagonal stitch to pin the longer stitches in place and stabilize the grid.

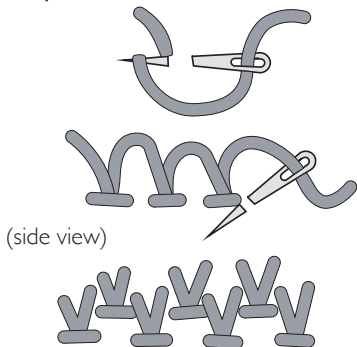
Buttonhole & Detached Buttonhole Stitch



Button hole stitch should be defined between two lines (they can be approximated). Start by bringing the needle up at the bottom line, stitch down at the top line and then up again at the bottom line with the yarn on the outside of the needle. The loops formed at the bottom line should be along the outside of any shape you are outlining. If you are using this for cut-work, anything outside the bottom line will be cut away.

Detached buttonhole is stitched in the same pattern as buttonhole, but instead of stitching through fabric you should only catch the loops of the base buttonhole.

Tufted Turkey Stitch



Tufted Turkey stitch begins with the tail of the yarn on the front side of the fabric. Then create a small stitch from left to right across the base of the tail of the yarn to lock the thread in place. Next create another stitch leaving a loop above the fabric. This loop is locked in by creating another small stitch from left to right over the loose side and then pulled tight. Continue this pattern making locked in loops on the front side of the fabric to fill the area. Once the area is filled the front should be filled with loops and the back with small flat stitches. Finally cut the loops on the front side so fluffy tails remain.

General Tips

Do not pull your stitches too tight or it will cause your fabric to pucker.

Before attempting a new stitch in your project practice on scrap fabric.

If you are struggling with understanding a stitch look up a video tutorial on line. There are many available, including some on our Instagram page @subitofarm.