



Stitching and Assembling



Prepare a piece of fabric for embroidery. You may use organic linen or cotton because the density of these materials allows you not to use an additional stabilizing layer.

Fix the fabric in the embroidery frame. A horizontal frame - is the most convenient, but you may use an embroidery hoop too. The thing you are to remember is the size of the hoop - it should allow you to embroider the entire design as a whole without changing the position of the frame.



Transfer the design to the piece of tracing paper. Use a pencil or a pen. Repeat the position of the main elements of the embroidery pattern.



Perforate the drawn lines of the design. You can use a regular sewing needle. Punctures should be made with 1-2mm spacing.



Secure the perforated tracing paper onto the fabric and sprinkle it slightly with some talc or baby powder. Use a powder pad to let the talc go through all the holes and leave the trace in the fabric. This will make the transfer more detailed.

Be careful not to let the powder fall off the paper and stain the underlying fabric.



Carefully remove the tracing paper with talcum powder so as not to lose any excess.



Take a white pencil (or white gel pen) and carefully trace the design. Do not try to draw grass or too small details. Just outline the position of the key elements, giving them more "sharpness".



Mark the contours of the bird's body into a piece of felt.
Felt pieces will be used as padding.



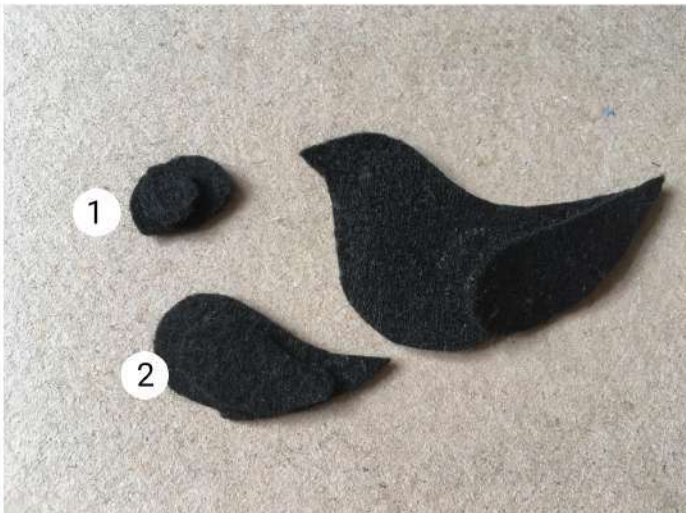
After transferring the design, on the piece of felt, there should remain such trace.
Now, cut out the silhouette of the bird carefully following the lines.



So, here comes the result. Do not throw away felt leftovers - you will need them later.



Cut the wing element repeating the shape of the bird's wing (transferred to the body part). Align the wing piece with the outline marks.



Add some volume to the chest by adding the pieces of felt.

There should be:

- two oval pieces of different sizes - for head stuffing (1).
- two drop-shaped pieces of different sizes - for forming the goitre (2).



Take a piece of felt that forms the bird's body. On the reverse side, sew/attach pieces of felt that will volumize the head and chest area. Do not tighten the stitches.



Flip the workpiece over to the "face". If everything is done correctly, you may notice that the bird's body has some volume already. Now is the time to shape the wing.



Take some felt trims and fold them, forming a small "hill" in the wing area. Secure it with a couple of stitches.



Cover the "hill" with a felt wing piece, and sew it in carefully. Try not to pull it too hard to the bird's body.



Pin the assembled bird onto the fabric. Check if the outlines marked in the fabric line up with the edges of the felt element.



Sew in the bird along the outline to the main fabric with tiny stitches.



If everything is done correctly, the bird you have should be the same as in the photo.

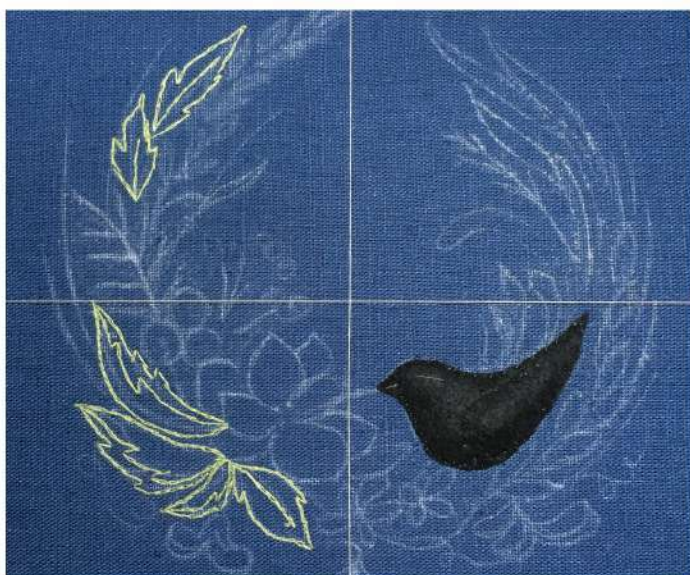
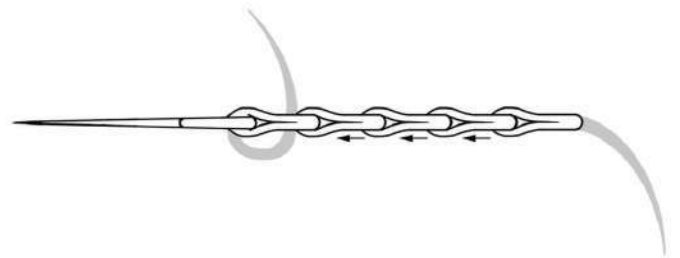


Now it is time to stitch.

Take any shade of green you like and thread one strand in the needle. The shade of Gamma 0091 embroidery floss is perfect for this.



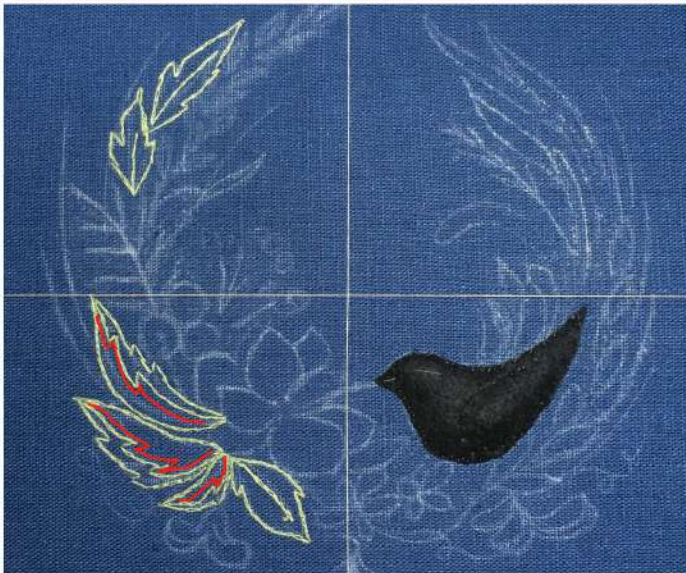
Using "split stitch", outline the edges of the leaves as in the photo on the left.



If everything is done correctly, the result should be as in the photo on the left.



Now add some volume to the leaves. Thread the needle with two strands of Gamma 3167 embroidery floss.



The photo on the left demonstrates the areas that require an additional volume. Along the edge of each leaf, arrange a series of stitches to form a slight raise.



If everything is done correctly, half of the leaf should become slightly higher. Another series of stitches mark the direction for satin covering you are going to embroider. In the photo, they are indicated by red lines.



Using one strand of Gamma 0036 embroidery floss, start filling the turned side, which you have recently padded using a "satin stitch". Move from the edge to the middle, arranging the stitches in a "ray-like" manner.



Using one strand of embroidery floss Gamma 3167, add some intense accents close to the fold of the leaf.



The result should be as shown in the photo.



Take the lighter shade of embroidery floss Gamma 0613. A series of satin stitches (one strand) fill the "front" part of the leaves with a series of satin stitches.



Fill in the "face" part of the leaves with satin stitches. Do not add any volume here.



Fill the plain (unfolded) leaves with the same shade of embroidery floss Gamma 0613 (one strand).
Move from the edge to the middle of the leaf, laying the stitches in a ray-like manner.



Using the same thread colour and the stitch, fill in the leaves in the upper part of the design.



Using one strand of golden-green embroidery floss Gamma 0817, add some accents in the core of the leaf.



The result should look like the photo on the left.



Add some golden-green accents to the leaves in the upper part of the design.



Using the metallised floss Gamma M-02, add some more golden touches to some newly embroidered leaves.



If everything is done correctly, the result should be like in the photo on the left.



Now add some colour and volume to the berries using two strands of embroidery floss the Gamma 0419.



Contour the outlines of the berries using a "split stitch". Pad the outer side of each berry, adding some volume.



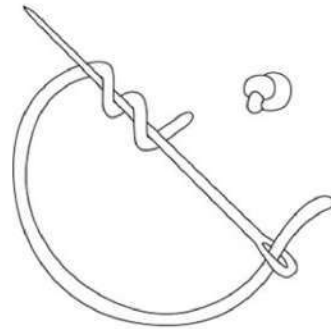
Fill the berries with overlapping stitches, as shown in the photo. The shape of the berry should resemble the shape of a dome.



Having closed the circle, make a stitch in the centre, as shown in the photo to the left. Stitch the remaining berries in the same way.



Using two strands of metallic floss Gamma M-02 stitch about ten or fifteen "french knots" in the middle of each berry.



The result should look like the one in the photo.



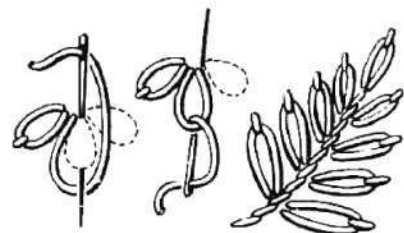
Use embroidery floss Gamma 3154 to mark the fern stem and the leaves. First, make the "split stitch" and then "whipped stitch" right after to make the stem more textured.



Mark the location of the fern leaf. Embroider the core using a "split stitch". After, "wrap" the core with the thread of the same colour.



Outline small leaves on top of the fern. They fan out in both directions from the centre of the leaf. Using the "Lazy Daisy Stitch" embroider tiny leaves as shown.





Mark the position of the larger leaves. Spread them evenly on each side. Go from top to bottom, increasing leaf size and length. On each side of the leaf stitch four-five-six smaller leaves.



On approaching the centre of the fern leaf you see, that detached leaves are becoming larger. Make each new stitch of "Lazy Daisy" larger and, the leaves will get bigger too.



If everything is done correctly, the result should be as in the photo on the left.



Now is the time for an emerald glow. Using one or two strands of metallized embroidery floss Gamma M-24, make the "whipping stitch" around the stem of the fern leaf.



Add one stitch of emerald colour to the centre of each tiny "Lazy Daisy" leaf.



The result should be close to the one on the left.



It is time to add some light green foliage. With one strand of embroidery floss Gamma 3156, make contouring of the leaves. As before, use "split stitch". After, make the covering with a "satin stitch".



Use a white pencil to mark the location of the leaves and stems. Then, embroider the stem with a "split stitch" and wrap it with the same thread. This will give some texture. The lower part of the stem is placed behind the fern. Slightly mark its position. Arrange a couple of stitches between the fern leaves but do not give many details.



Stitch in the leaves. The stitches should be arranged radiantly, going from the centre bottom part to the top and the sides. The result should be like in the photograph.



Using one strand of embroidery floss Gamma 0719, add greenery in the form of thin blades of grass.



Having outlined the spikelets and grass with a pencil, embroider them with "split stitches". The stems can be entwined or left as they are (less prominent). On both sides of the spikelet, approaching the top, you need to add several small stitches resembling leaves.



Under the fern leaf, add a couple of stitches - the same blades of grass and greens making their way through the fern.



Having marked out the location of the leaves with a white pencil, embroider the outline with a "split stitch". Use one strand of Gamma 3156 embroidery floss. The photo on the left demonstrates the arrangement.



Fill the leaves with "satin stitch". Arrange the stitches diagonally. On all three leaves, the direction of the stitches should be alike.



If everything is done well, then the result should be as in the photo on the left.



Add some pink "clouds".
With a white pencil, mark the location of several branches close to the purple berries. Use any of the green threads and a "split stitch" to embroider the stems.



Using one strand of Gamma 0067 embroidery floss, add some blossoming to the recently stitched stems.



Spread around some "french knots" at the top of each branch randomly or in a group of three (as in the photo on the left).



To make the blossoming look more voluminous, add some more intense pink accents. Thread one strand of Gamma 3217 embroidery floss. Stitch one or two knots in the space between some previously stitched ones.



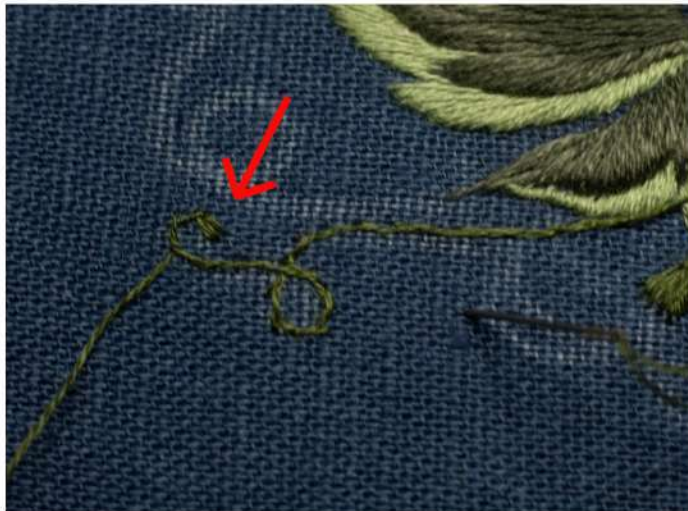
In some inflorescences, to make them more textured, you can embroider knots with two-fold thread. The result should be close to the one on the left.



The pea shoots will be stitched with a rich shade of green Use Gamma 3154 embroidery floss.



With a white pencil, you need to outline the location of the curly shoots.
Start embroidering peas with pedicels and bracts.



Embroider the pedicels. Use a "split stitch".
Wrap each curl with the thread of the same colour.
At the end of each green curl, make several stitches, form them to resemble a teardrop.



The pedicles and the curls of the peas are ready.
Now you can proceed to the embroidery of the flowers.



The photograph on the left displays the main shades of embroidery floss needed to fill the petals of the peas flowers. You may add a few more shades of pink to them if you like. Do not strive to make the petals in your design the same as I did. Remember that nature is diverse.



Having outlined the location of the flowers with a white pencil, contour the borders of the petals with any shade you like, embroidering them with a "split stitch". Use one strand.



Now comes the filling the petals with satin stitch. Start with the lighter pink shade Gamma 3028 embroidery floss, use one strand.



Minding the border of the larger petal, fill it with a "satin stitch" (one strand) moving from edge to the centre. Arrange short and long stitches in a ray-like manner like it is shown in the photograph.



Move on to the second petal. Continue stitching the petal the same way as you have done recently.



Now we need to add some depth and saturation. Use one strand of Gamma 0876 embroidery floss.



Using one strand of embroidery floss, fill the smaller petal. Add some "sprinkles" of saturated pink on the bigger petal.



Now is the time for lilac accents. Add "sprinkles" as you have recently done, using one strand of embroidery floss Gamma 0725.



The lighter part of the petal is situated close to the stem. Set there a couple of long and short stitches.



Use the same shade of the thread for filling the next petal. It is situated under the one on which you have just worked.



Using one strand of embroidery floss Gamma 0025, you need to stitch the area between two large petals.



Repeat some short and long stitches to fill the empty area between the upper and the lower large petals.



Take one strand embroidery floss Gamma 0028 and add with it some final touches.



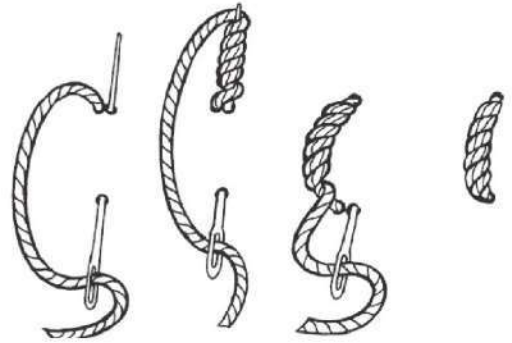
Moving from the centre of the flower to the middle, embroider a few short and long stitches.



Using one or two strands of embroidery floss Gamma 3194, make two or three "french knots" or a single "bullion stitch" in the centre of each flower.



Take ten tours with a strand around the needle, and process the "bullion stitch" the way it is shown in the diagram below.



Add some tiny knots.



Process the rest of the peas flowers the same way. You may vary the colours and accents.



Now switch to the embroidery of craspedia - the shiny-yellow balls. This flower has a spherical shape, so, in embroidery, you need to strive to achieve some volume and make the yellow balls slightly convex. You do not need to prepare any special padding. Just stitch "french knots" close together. Change the thickness of the floss used (in one or two strands).

Fill in the gaps between the knots. Vary the shades of yellow for shadow and light parts.



The golden balls should be positioned approximately as shown in the photo on the left. Check the diagram. While stitching, use embroidery floss Gamma 3194.



Take the light yellow shade of embroidery floss Gamma 5130 (use one or two strands) and stitch the lightest part of the "ball".



Place some "french knots" on the light part of the largest "ball". Use two strands for stitching.



The result should be as in the photo on the left. A small "glare" appears on each ball. Now craspedia looks more rounded.



Now work with areas in the shade. Using one strand of embroidery floss Gamma 3019, you need to add a couple of knots in the shade. This will give craspedia a more roundish look.



Add no more than three knots in each "golden ball".



Using the familiar shade of embroidery floss Gamma 3156, add some greenery between the "golden balls".



Use a single thread and arrange the stitches in a fan-like manner.



One of the main heroes of the work is an anemone. Using a white pencil, mark the location of the petals.

Using the thread colour close to the shade of the background fabric (for ex.: Gamma 3114). Embroider the borders of the future petals with a "split stitch". This will also serve as padding, giving liveliness and a natural look to the petals.



The four central petals will be the key elements of the flower on the fabric surface. The edge of the petal on one side must be "raised". Layer the stitches one on top of the other, gradually building the height of the relief, moving from the border of the petal to the centre.

Use two or three threads at once. Avoid excess density on the reverse side, so arrange the stitches on the "face" only!

Look as it is shown in the photo on the left.



Take one strand of embroidery floss Gamma 3047. You will use this shade for stitching most of the petals.



Use one strand, mark the direction of the stitches. Do not tighten the stitches you spread on top of the raised area.



Start filling the petal, carefully distributing short and long stitches. Embroider the raised part of the petal with more short stitches, carefully "wrapping" the bend, keeping the height.



Stitch the remaining two petals in the same way.



Using one strand of embroidery floss Gamma 3111, add some accents to the large petals.



Try to avoid excess thickness.



Move on to fill the background petals. They do not need volume. Just embroider them with a "satin stitch", minding the direction of stitches, spreading them in a ray-like manner.



The intense blue shade of embroidery floss Gamma 3114 now is needed to make the flower more textured.



Add several stitches using one strand of embroidery floss. Spread them radiantly.



The anemone "base" is ready. Now you switch to the stitching of metal wired elements. They make the "crown" of the flower.