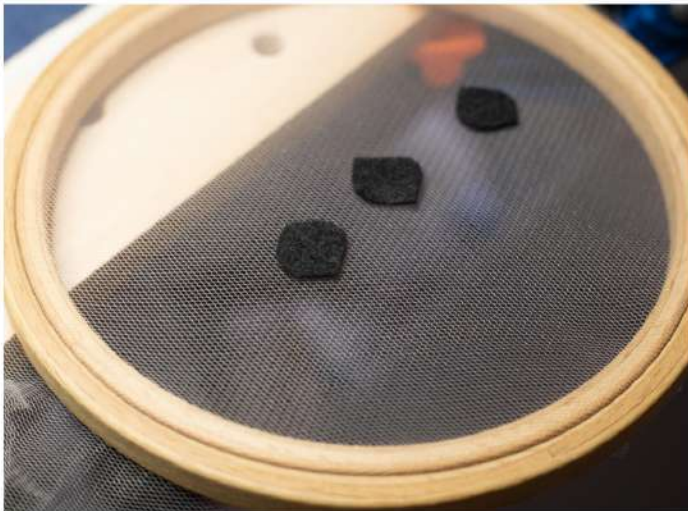




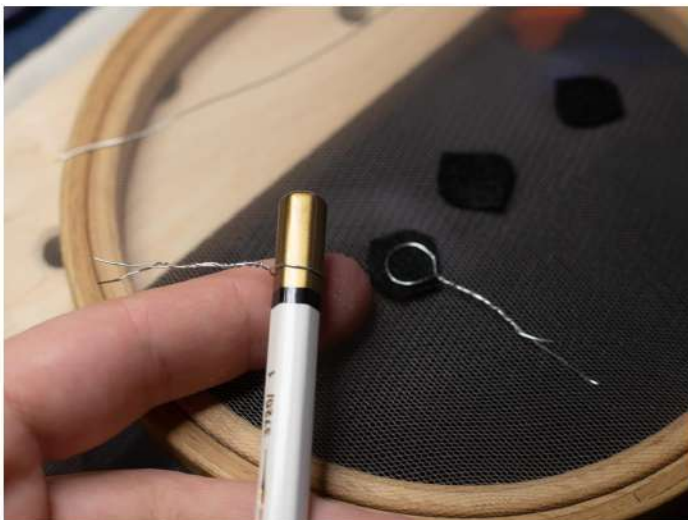
Stitching and Assembling



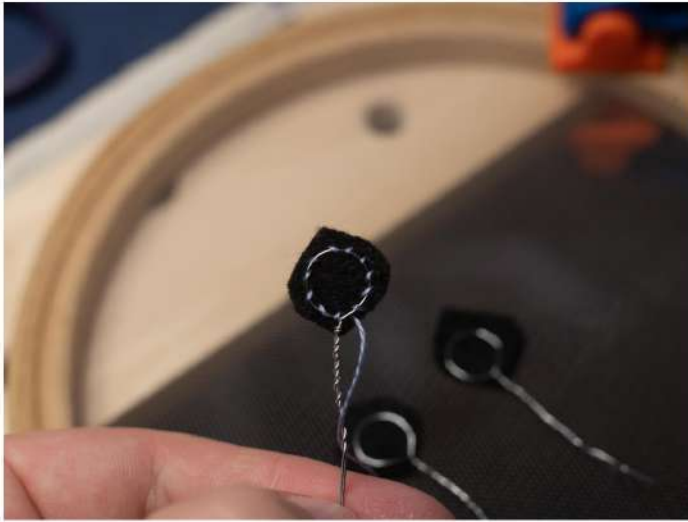
Cut out three small "diamond-shaped" using felt leftovers. Smooth the edges and round off the sides. If necessary, adjust the size of the petals to the flower.



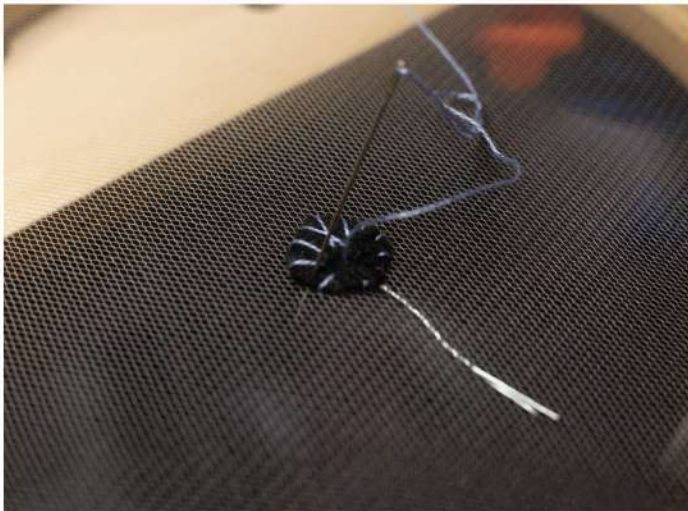
Stretch the piece of mesh in the embroidery hoop. Fix the hoop horizontally to use both hands to use while stitching. Layout the felt elements and prepare three pieces of wire cut 8cm long.



Make wire "frames" for the petals as shown in the photograph on the left. Wrap a piece of wire around the pencil and twist the "tails".



Attach the wire to each felt petal.



Sew in the petals to the mesh so that the frame stays between the piece of felt and the mesh.



Fill in the petals with stitches made the familiar shade of embroidery floss Gamma 3047. Use one strand. Try to make the wrong side as "clean" as possible. Place the stitches close to each other so that the felt base is securely "hidden" under the satin cover.



The petals are ready!



Carefully cut off the mesh along the edges of the petals.



Steam the petals and press them gently.



Use an awl and mark the holes as shown in the photograph. Through them, you need to bring the ends of the petals to fix them on the reverse side.



Insert the petals into the holes, as shown in the photograph and secure the wire ends on the reverse side with several stitches.



Cut off excess wire and press the cut ends.



Now comes the "heart" of the anemone. Take some scraps of felt and sew them together, forming a tiny pea-sized ball.



Cut out a circle (1.5cm diameter) of a black velvet piece. It should be slightly larger than a "pea".



Place the "pea" in the centre of the velvet piece and sew it in, like it is shown in the diagram.





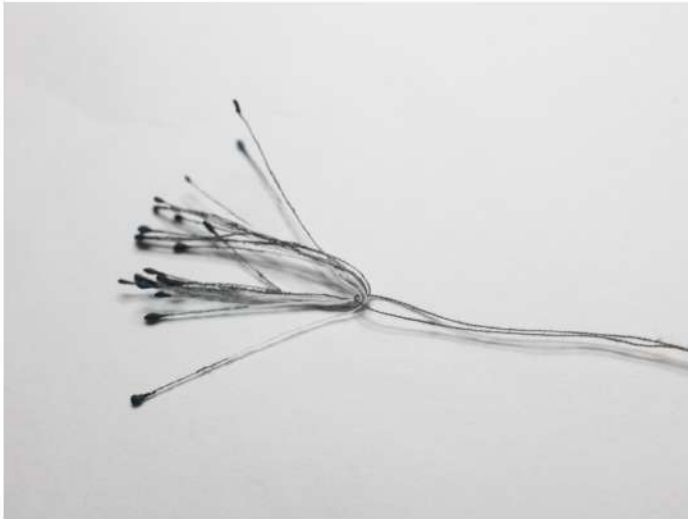
So, the fitting.



Arrange the stamens. I used two shades - dark blue and black.



Make the "bundles", about 7-9 pieces each. Align in height. It is more convenient to do this with tweezers. Slightly twist each "bundle".



Fold the bun and thread the sewing thread through it.



Thread the loose ends of the working thread through the needle.



Punch holes in the anemone. Through them stretch bundles of stamens. A total of six holes need to be made. Do not make holes too close to the middle.



Let the needle go through the hole.



Pull the stamens bundle through the hole.



Turn the work to the reverse side and secure the ends.
Process the rest of the stamens the same way.
The heart of the anemone should become "fluffy".



Secure the working thread in the back of the "pea".



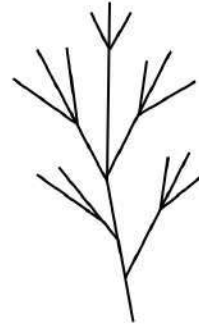
Secure the "pea" in the centre of the anemone and sew it on. Set the stamens around the "pea" in the most natural way. If needed, attach the groups of stamens with tiny stitches. The anemone is ready!



Using one strand of embroidery floss Gamma 0719, add some blades of the grass on the left side of the wreath.



Use long stitches as shown in the photograph on the left.



Using one or two strands of Gamma 0025 embroidery floss, add some tiny buds to the blades of grass.



Using one or two strands of Gamma 0025 embroidery floss, add some tiny buds to the blades of grass.



Add some grass on top of the fern leaf.



Using one or two strands of Gamma 3021 embroidery floss, add more buds the same way as you have done.



Add a little "airy" bloom with one or two stitches.



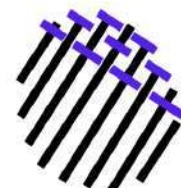
Using embroidery floss Gamma 0808 (two strands), you will embroider the base of the cornflower. Thread the needle and be ready.



You may slightly pad the bud area before "braiding". With a "split stitch", embroider the outline of the base. Fill this space with padding stitches, after lay stitches diagonally, parallel to one other.



Then pass a needle and thread through one stitch and make a "braid", laying out new stitches in the opposite direction.





If everything goes well, your result should look like the one in the photograph.



Now we shall turn to the processing of the cornflower petals. To do this, you need to take three blue threads (Gamma 3114, Gamma 3111, Gamma 3047). You have used them previously for anemone embroidery.



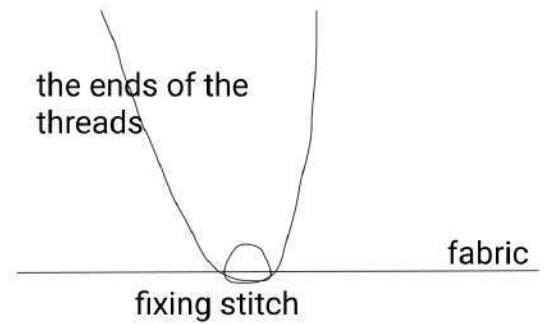
Thread the needle. Make a stitch to fix the end.



Pull the thread up.



Cut the thread, leaving the ends (1.5-2 cm) and sew another stitch of the same kind alongside.



Continue filling the space till you reach the point marked with the arrow.



Take a needle and unwind the threads. Make them "brushed" and fluffy.



Steam the cornflower to straighten the fibres.



Use small scissors, trim the fibres slightly, forming them into cornflower "petals", and giving a more natural shape.



Slightly twist the end of each petal. Secure with tiny stitches.



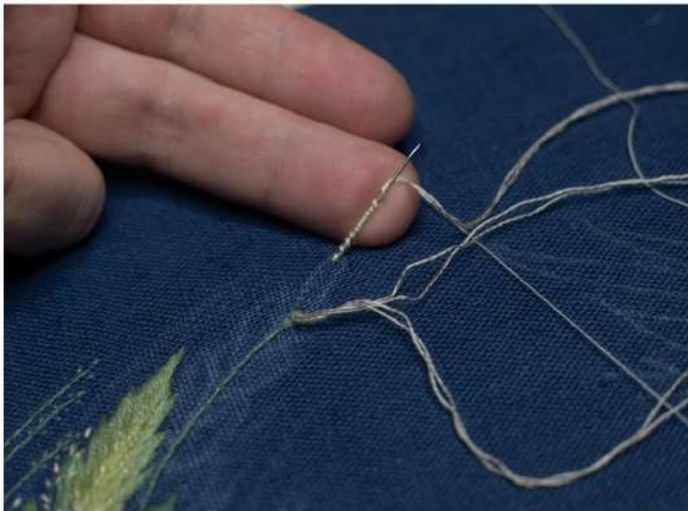
The cornflower is ready!



Now add a bit more greenery. The photo on the left shows where to stitch the lupine stem. Mark the stem with a pencil, and stitch it with a "split stitch", after "wrap" the stem with the same thread. Use embroidery floss Gamma 3156.



Use the familiar shades of embroidery floss Gamma 0025 and Gamma 3021 to stitch lupine flowers. The uppermost ones are the lightest. The lower ones are richer and darker.



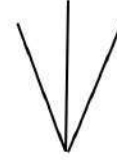
Thread two threads of Gamma 0025 embroidery floss into the needle. Secure the end of the thread and process a prolonged "bullion stitch". While sewing, make 15-18 rounds of thread around the needle.



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



Make the same sort of stitch on the left and the right side.



Use green thread (the one you have used for stitching the stem) to mark the position of the sepal under the flower.



The same sepal must be embroidered on the other side.



Make three flowers in the same way. Arrange them alternately.



Now change the working thread to make the rest of the flowers more intensive colour. Use Gamma 3021 floss.



Add sepals, using the same shade of embroidery floss Gamma 3156, which you have used earlier.



Mark a small spikelet under the lupine. Use a "split stitch" and wrap around the stem. Use the shade of embroidery floss Gamma 3154.



Add small buds, use one strand of Gamma 0025 embroidery floss.



It is time to make some padding for the beetle's body. Cut out a piece of felt to resemble a figure of "eight". Do not make it too big, about 1 cm wide. Mark the head.



On the backside, secure a small piece of felt. That will give some volume to the body.



Sew the padded base of the beetle to the embroidery work with small (invisible) stitches.



For embroidering the beetle, shiny rayon threads need to be used. That will give a more natural look to the embroidery. Take one strand of embroidery floss Gamma 3286.



Start filling the back of the beetle, moving from the middle to the sides.



After filling the back completely, move on to filling the head.



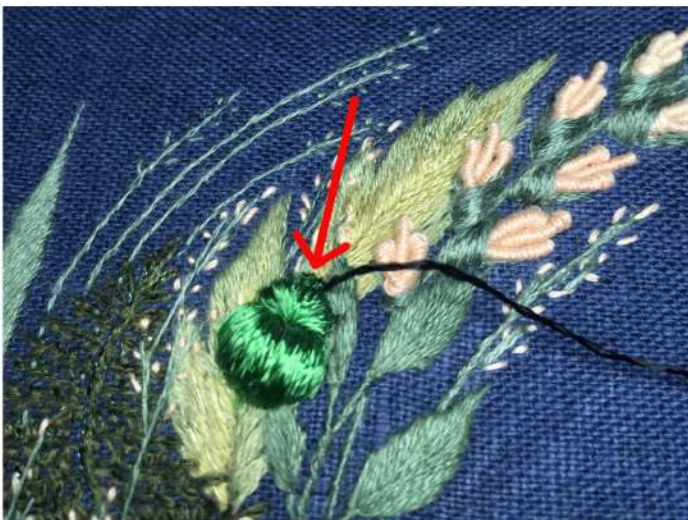
Take a viscose embroidery floss Gamma 3279, separate one thread from the skein.



Fill in the head of the beetle. Start in the middle and fan out the stitches.



Take one strand of embroidery floss Gamma 3444 viscose. Eyes, antennae and paws will be embroidered with it.



Embroider the eyes. To do this, place two tiny "french knots" side by side.



A little higher (see photo), make two more "french knots" (symmetrically to each other) - these will be the tops of the antennae.



Stitch the feet. As it is shown in the photograph, arrange the stitches to resemble legs. Then take one strand of green viscose embroidery floss Gamma 3286. Use it for filling the beetle's head and wrap it around its legs. So they will be more voluminous and look more natural.



Take a thin rayon floss Gamma 3260 to add small accents on the back of the beetle.



In the centre of the back, add a few stitches with rayon thread.



Take a fine rayon embroidery thread Gamma 3241, thread the needle with one strand.



Add long stitches to the left side of the wreath for weightless blades of grass.



Using a white pencil, mark one more leaf (long) and "contour" it using a "split stitch". The shade of embroidery floss Gamma 3156 (one strand) serves best.



Fill the sheet with satin stitches, placing the stitches at an angle and parallel to each other.



Now comes the most interesting part. Moving on to the embroidery of the main hero. To do this, take embroidery floss Gamma 3019, and thread the needle with one strand.



A series of short stitches will serve as the markers you need to follow to fill the body with a "satin stitch".



Fill the breast. Stop when you reach the neck.



Take a new shade of embroidery floss Gamma 0808, thread the needle with one strand.



Alternating between short and long stitches fill in the neck area.



Take a new shade of embroidery floss Gamma 3167, thread the needle with one strand. Now you need it to fill the area of the bird's back.



Alternating between short and long stitches, sew the back right to the crown. Spread the stitches along the back.



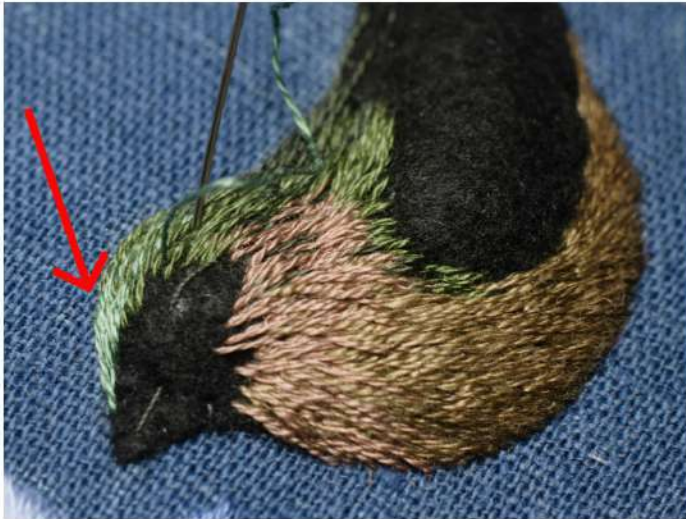
With the familiar shade of embroidery floss Gamma 3154, add some accents on the back of the bird.



Use one strand of embroidery floss Gamma 3154 to fill in the area under the wing (shown by the arrow). Add some stitches at the crown, going slightly over the head.



Take a previously used shade of floss Gamma 3156, thread the needle with one strand.



Fill the head distributing short and long stitches all the way down to the base of the beak.



Take embroidery floss Gamma 3028, thread the needle with one strand.



Fill the space under the eye with the same short and long stitches, bringing the space together with the previously embroidered neck area. Try to make a smooth gradient between shades.



Take the previously used shade of embroidery floss Gamma 0419, thread the needle with one strand.



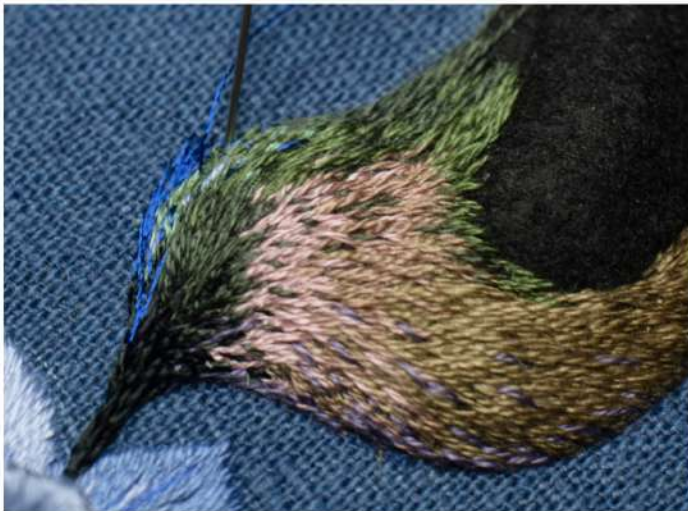
Add some accents (small stitches) on the sylph breast. Embroider the area under the beak. Fill in the space with a "split stitch" (make the stitches small).



Take the familiar embroidery thread (black viscose) and stitch the beak as shown in the photo. Blend the shift from black to purple, use distributing sort and long stitches again.



Take the fine rayon thread Gamma 3421 and thread the needle.



Set a tiny blue tuft, slightly feathering the edges with short stitches.



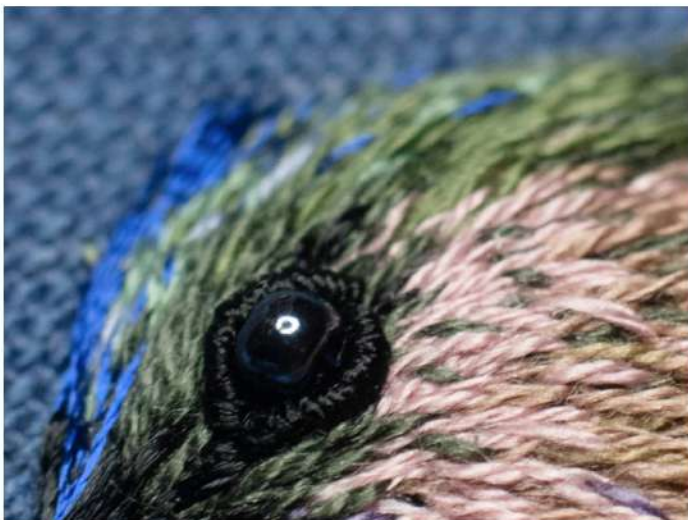
Take an awl or a thick needle.
Mark the place where to set the eye.



Secure the end of a sewing thread on the reverse side. Pull it through to the front, and sew the black glass bead at the puncture site.



Using the familiar black viscose, stitch the eyelids. Secure the thread end and process a "bullion stitch", which "wraps" the bead in the bottom. Make another "bullion stitch" to "wrap" the bead upwards. Processing each "bullion stitch" make about 14-16 tours of thread around the needle.



Secure the eyelids with two or three invisible stitches.



Now we return to the bird's back. Sylphs have beautiful plumage. They shimmer with blue, green and purple colours.

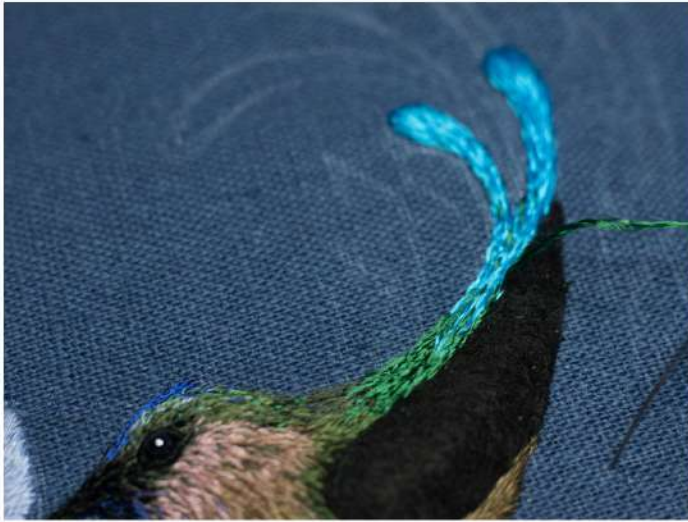
In embroidery, you may achieve this effect using matte and satin embroidery threads. With one strand of the familiar viscose embroidery floss Gamma 3286, add some accents as shown in the photograph on the left.



Take one strand of viscose embroidery floss Gamma 3337. You need to stitch with it two small tail feathers.



Mark the location of the feathers on the fabric more clearly. Start filling, arranging the stitches along with the feather. Use one thread.



Slightly "blend" the border between the back and the tail. Use one strand of the familiar viscose embroidery floss Gamma 3286. Sew a few separate short and long glossy stitches at the base of the tail.



Turn to the processing of the wing with a "satin stitch". Take the familiar shade of embroidery floss Gamma 0419. Thread the needle with one strand.



Sylphs have very long primary feathers of the wing. Therefore, the farthest feather should be the longest. It should not be padded, unlike the other feathers. Before starting filling the wing itself, contour the longest feather with a "split stitch".



Fill in the first feather on the wing with a "satin stitch" (make it plain). Spread the stitches parallel to each other. Mark the position of the other feathers.



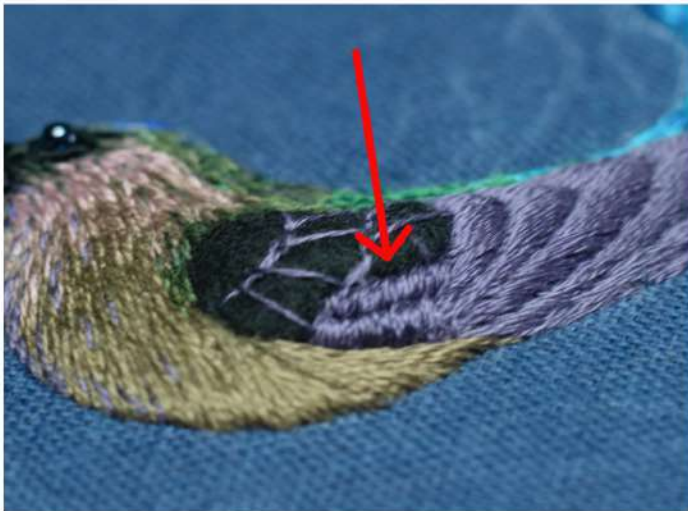
Fill in the remaining feathers with a "satin stitch", going up to the shoulder.



The feathers on the shoulder are set at another angle. Mark their location with stitches.



Look from the side. The height of the padding you have should be like it is shown in the picture on the left.

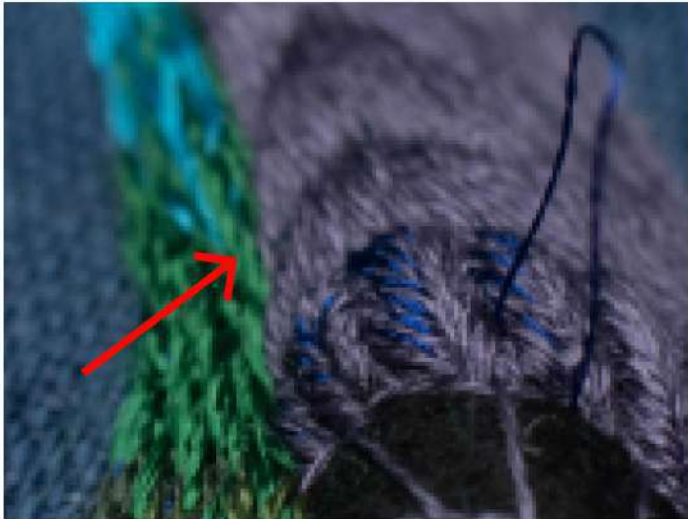


Add some volume to the new set of feathers as it is shown in the photograph.



On top of the padding, embroider the tiny feathers. The diagram below shows how to set the stitches.





Add some blue accents with the fine rayon thread that was previously used for the blue tuft.



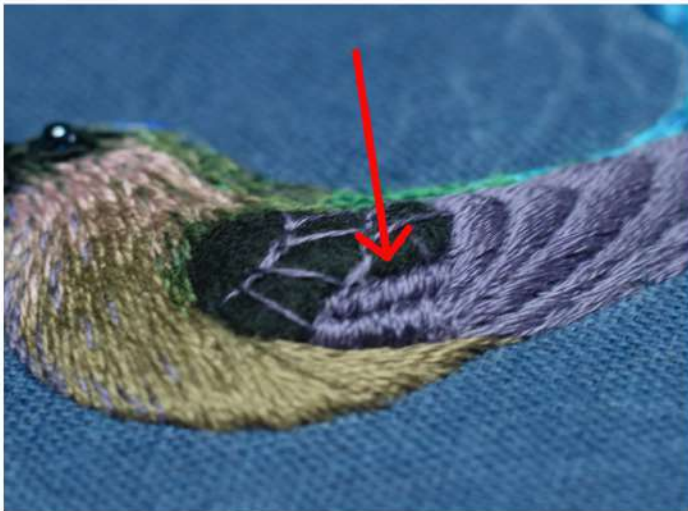
Take the familiar shade of embroidery floss Gamma 0036. The second row of feathers will be embroidered with it. No padding is required for this row of feathers.



Thread the needle with one strand and fill the feathers with a "satin stitch".



Look from the side. The height of the padding you have should be like it is shown in the picture on the left.



Add some volume to the new set of feathers as it is shown in the photograph.



On top of the padding, embroider the tiny feathers. The diagram below shows how to set the stitches.





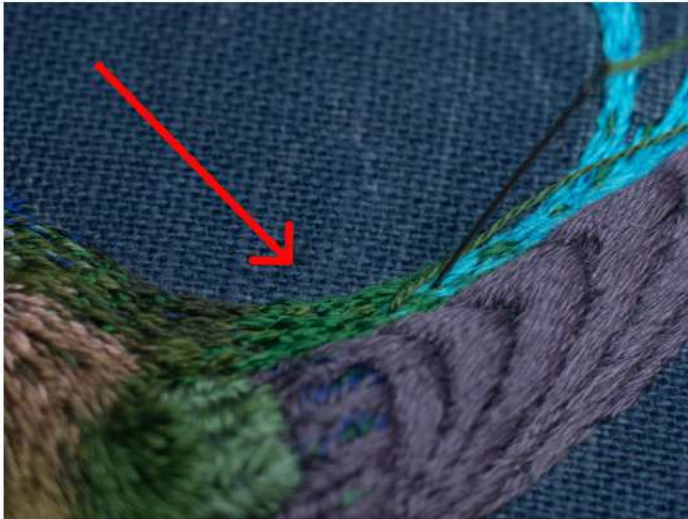
The bird's wing has different parts. Like a human hand, a wing contains fingers. The arrow shows the phalanx of the second finger. Spread there a series of short stitches.



Using the familiar shade of embroidery floss Gamma 3154, "blend" the space between the wing and the chest. Use one strand.



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



Add a few stitches on the back using the same thread.



The two long tail feathers will be embroidered using the previously used shade of embroidery floss Gamma 3114.



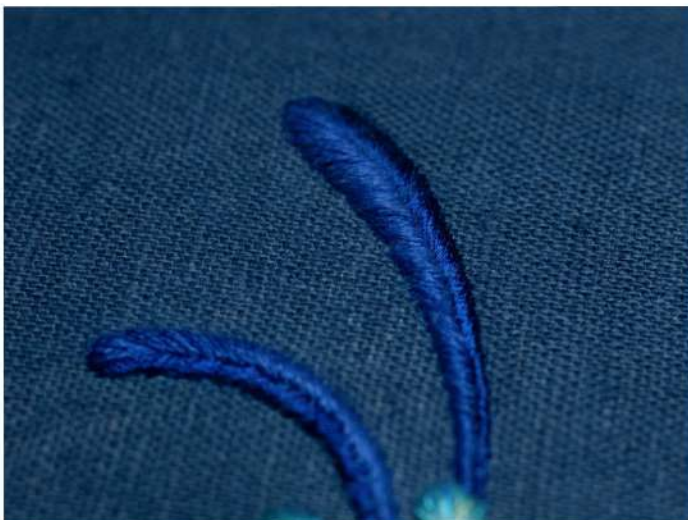
Use a white pencil to outline the outlines of the feathers and "contour" the edges of the feathers with a "split stitch".



Half of the feather will be matte and the other half will be satin. For the matte half, pad the area and fill it with a "satin stitch". Start from the top of the feather, and descend placing the stitches parallel at an angle.



The other half will be plain, without padding. Take a fine rayon thread Gamma 3421. Start stitching the second half of the feather, moving from top to bottom.



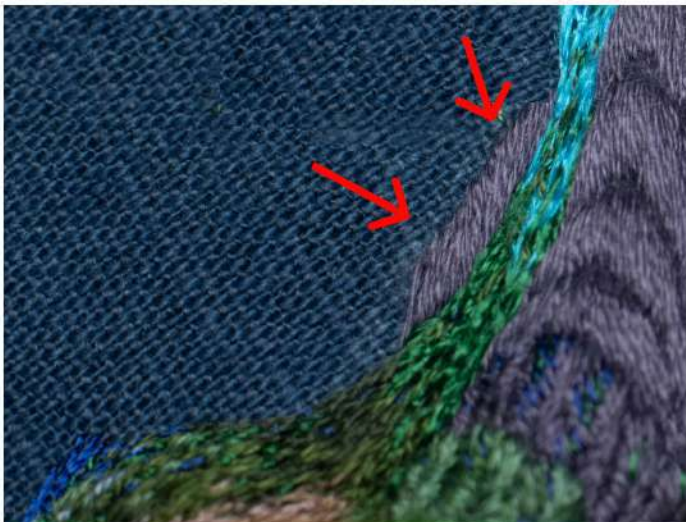
If everything is done correctly, then the result should be as in the photo on the left.



Let's add some shine to the already embroidered feathers with a fine rayon thread Gamma 324.



Over the two previously embroidered turquoise-blue feathers, spread the stitches, imitating the feather fibres. There is not necessary to overlap completely overlap the blue tint.



Take the Gamma 0419 embroidery floss, thread a needle with one strand. Contour the borders of the bird's wing (the hidden one) and fill it in.



Having previously marked the location of the flowers with a pencil, contour them with a "split stitch" using the shade of Gamma 0725 embroidery floss.



Fill the flower with a "satin stitch".



Fill the second flower with a shade of Gamma 0067 embroidery floss.



Flowers are ready! If everything is done correctly, the result should be close to that in the photo on the left.



Take the familiar shade of embroidery floss Gamma 3194. Previously you used it for stitching the cores of pea flowers.



Using one strand, stitch one "french knot" in the centres of the two pink flowers.



With the previously used shade of embroidery thread Gamma 0817, you need to stitch some leaves.



In the photo on the left, the arrow shows the location of the leaves and how to arrange the stitches. First, you need to mark the leaves with a pencil, after - contour them with a "split stitch" and fill with "satin stitches".



Use the familiar shade of embroidery floss Gamma 3156. Thread the needle with one strand.



Add some greenery in a fan-like manner, as shown in the photo on the left.



Take the previously used shade of embroidery floss Gamma 5130, thread the needle with one strand.



Embroider gypsophila buds, distributing the "french knots" here and there, as shown in the photo to the left.



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



Take the previously used shade of embroidery floss Gamma 3167, thread the needle with one strand.



Using a white pencil, mark the position of the leaves and stem of the veronica flower. Embroider the outlines of the leaves with a "split stitch", then fill in with a "satin stitch". The stem stitch with a "split stitch" too, then "wrap" with the same thread.



The result should be the same as in the photo on the left.



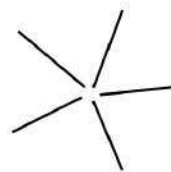
Thread the needle with one strand of embroidery floss Gamma 0043.



With a white pencil, mark the location of veronica flowers and their inflorescences.



Begin filling the inflorescence with large and small flowers made up of five petals. It is easy to process them by the series of simple short stitches extending from one point in the centre of a tiny flower.



At the top of the inflorescence, make a few stitches, imitating buds that have not bloomed. Place a tiny yellow "french knot" in the centre of each open flower.



Using the thread, which you previously used for embroidering the stem, stitch some tiny twig-like stitches. Set them in between the flowers. Now, veronica blossoming is all set!