



Stitching and Assembling



Not far from the bird, small leaves are about to appear.
Use the familiar shade of embroidery floss Gamma 3154 and thread the needle with one strand.



Having previously marked the stems with a pencil, embroider them with a "split stitch" and "wrap" them after with the same thread.



Use the same thread to make several stems. These will be the lupine stems located to the right of the bird's tail.



At this stage, for stitching, you use two shades of embroidery thread at once. Mixing them, you achieve a melange effect in the petals. The whole lupine will have a smooth, gradient-like look. The buds at the top will be lighter than the buds on the bottom.



Thread the needle with two strands of embroidery floss Gamma 0025. Secure the end and stitch a "bullion stitch", make it long. Wrap the needle with a thread twelve times.



Place the other two "bullion stitches" next to the centre stitch. Do the same at the end of the second stem.



Thread the needle with one strand each colour: embroidery floss Gamma 0025 and Gamma 0876.



Familiarly stitch the buds, as you have done recently.



Thread the needle with two strands of Gamma 0876 embroidery floss, and embroider another bud below, as shown in the photo on the left.



Stitch the bracts. Use one strand of Gamma 3154 embroidery floss. You have used it to stitch the lupine stems before.



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



Mark in the position of the leaves on the right side of the wreath. Contour them with a "split stitch" and fill with a "satin stitch", placing the stitches diagonally, parallel to each other.



The leaves are ready!



Use Gamma 3167 embroidery floss to add some greenery near the veronica inflorescence.



At the ends of the previously embroidered stems, you need to mark the outlines of the leaves with a white pencil and contour them with a "split stitch".



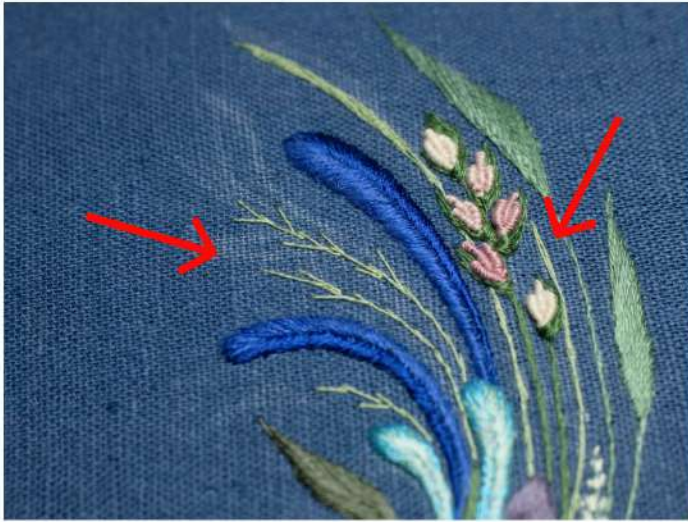
Fill the leaves with a "satin stitch", as shown in the photo to the left.



Using embroidery floss Gamma 0036, you have used this shade earlier, embroider several fescue leaves.



In the photo on the left, the arrow shows its location (between the lupine and the tail of the sylph).



Add another leaf between the lupine and lanceolate leaves. Then, in the same shade, add a few rape shoots. Yellow flowers will soon bloom on them.



Between the long blue feather and the rape shoots, mark a lanceolate leaf on a long stem. Stitch the contour of the leaf with a "split stitch". Next, embroider the stem the same way and wrap it with the same thread.



Fill in the leaf with a "satin stitch", placing the stitches diagonally, parallel to each other. Use one strand of Gamma 3156 embroidery floss.



Add some inflorescence to the previously embroidered stems. Use two strands of Gamma 3194 embroidery floss. Arrange the "spray" of the buds, stitching them with a "french knot". The blossoming will look more natural if you make "french knots" of different sizes.



Add more volume to the wreath. Set there some greenery and ears. The arrows on the left show the possible location, but you are free to set them somewhere else if you want.



By one strand of Gamma 0043 (you have used it already), garnish the tops of the blades of grass with a series of stitches to resemble a "spikelet". Use a "short stitch".



By fine rayon thread, Gamma 3241 (you have used it already), add some "floating" grasses on the right.



Use stitches of various lengths.



It is time to work on some more wire-skeleton elements. Now that will be the leaves. Using the scraps of felt, cut out the lanceolate leaves. Stick to a regimented size given in the diagram. Make fitting.



Prepare three pieces of wire. Bend each to resemble the shape of a leaf. Tighten the ends.



Attach and secure the wire pieces on felt. Stitch them onto.



Sew the elements to the mesh base. The wire should stay between the felt and the mesh.



To fill the leaves, use the already known shades of embroidery thread. The shade of Gamma 3167 serves for stitching the middle of each leaf, and Gamma 3154 is fine for the edges.



Distribute the stitches as close to each other as possible so that the felt base does not show through when the leaf is bent. The wrong side should be as "clean" as possible.



Cut the leaves carefully. Try not to hit the embroidery.



Steam the leaves and press slightly - that will remove excess volume. Give the leaves a natural shape.



Pierce a hole with an awl, as you did before on setting the anemone petals. Insert the wire ends of the leaf into the hole.



The smallest leaf will be attached between the wing of the bird and the small tail feather.



The middle leaf will be next to the small pink flower, close to the bird's breast.



Secure the leaves by making a few stitches on the front side (at the base of the leaf).



Then secure the top of the leaf to the "face" of the embroidery work with a couple of stitches. Try to make them invisible.



Before securing the largest green leaf (next to the anemone), prepare the place. Embroider a few blades of grass, as shown in the photo on the left. These will be the stems of the gypsophila.



Insert the wire ends into the hole pierced next to the anemone. Secure the leaf with a couple of stitches.



Secure the top of the leaf.



Turn the embroidery work to the reverse side. Secure the ends of the wire, cut off the excess with wire cutters.



At the base (arrow shows), arrange a couple of stitches. Use one strand of Gamma 3156 embroidery floss.



Turn the blades of grass into gypsophila inflorescence. Use one strand of Gamma 0043 embroidery floss. Stitch the flowers with a "french knot".



Do not forget about the small flowers hidden behind the leaf.



Now add some stems near the medium leaf.



Add several flowers too.



The smallest leaf will also be enveloped in an air "cloud" of inflorescence.



Ready!



Of course, it is interesting to look at the reverse side of the work.