

There are SO many fun embroidery stitches out there - here are some of my favorites!

I can't wait to see how you will use them with your *Stick & Stitch designs!!*

New to embroidery?
View my Beginners Guide here:
stonesandglassdesigns.com/embroidery



Embroidery *Stitch* Guide

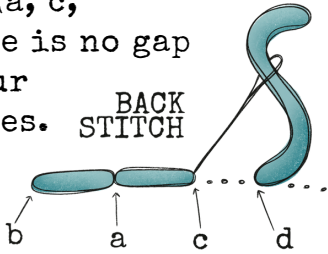


Designs by Julie Schappert
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Shop: <https://stonesglassdesigns.etsy.com>

Back Stitch

Back stitch is worked from right to left and is great for creating solid lines. It helps to shorten the stitch length when using this stitch (and other linear stitches) to outline curved lines. To change the look of your lines, use more or less strands of floss. For detailed line work, use 1-2 strands of floss. For a bold look, use 3-6 strands.

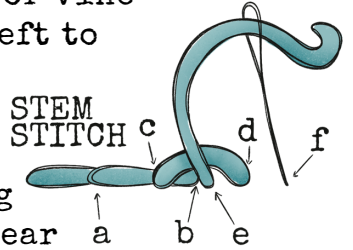
2: Start a stitch length away from the beginning of your line. Come up at (a), then down at (b), the start of your line. Then up a stitch length away at (c), and back down at (a). Up again at (d) and then down at (c). Be sure to use the same same holes (a, c, etc) so there is no gap between your back stitches. BACK STITCH



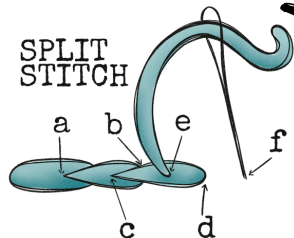
Stem Stitch

Stem stitch creates a rope or vine-like line and is stitched left to right.

2: Hold the thread of the previous stitch loose and above your row as you bring the needle up through (or near) the hole made by the stitch prior. This allows you to needle through the correct location and enhances the twisted look of the threads.



Split stitch is worked left to right and the needle actually pierces (or "splits") the previous stitch as it comes up through the fabric. It makes a nicely textured line or can be used to fill.





SATIN
STITCH
USED
to fill
all
flowers

BACK
STITCH
USED
(3 strands
for a
bolder
look)

STEM
STITCH
USED

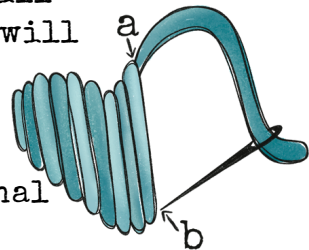
FISHBONE
STITCH
USED

A smooth fill stitch requiring patience. Go slow and experiment with tension to keep the stitches smooth.

Using fewer strands of floss will result in a more satin look but will obviously take more time.

You can outline and even pad your shape beforehand to give a more three dimensional look.

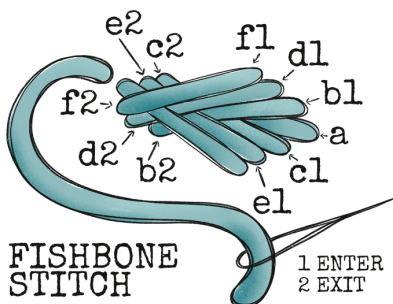
~: simply fill the shape, working from one side to the other



SATIN
STITCH
USED
for the pots

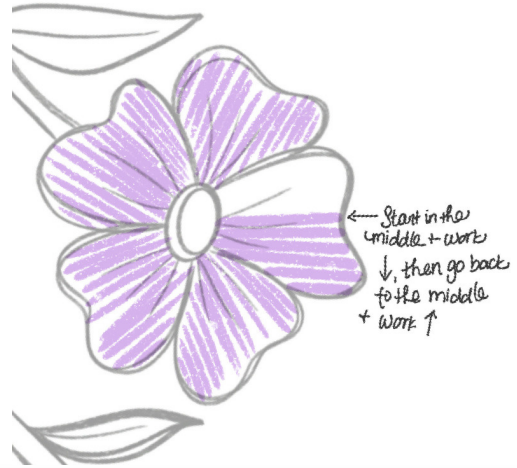
Satin Stitch

Fishbone Stitch

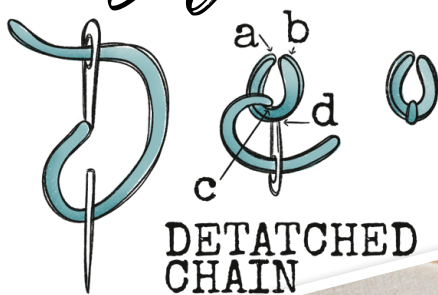
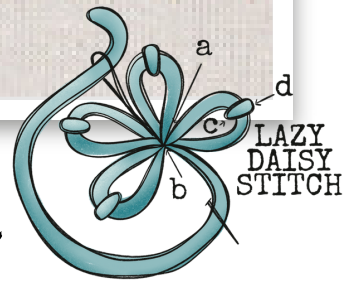


~: Work one stitch from the tip of the leaf into the middle of the vein, then come back up on either side of your leaf (b1), just slightly down from the tip and work this stitch across the middle of the vein, onto the opposite side of your leaf (finishing at b2). Come back up on the opposite side (c1), just below the tip and work your next stitches in the same manor, alternating sides and working across the centre vein (c2). This criss-cross is what creates the beautiful fishbone look. This stitch works great for many sizes and shapes of leaf.

This is a flower that I LOVE and use a lot in my designs. I fill it using a SATIN STITCH. ↻ : starting in the middle of the flower and working my way to one side/edge, then coming back to the middle and working to fill the opposite side. I work them this way to ensure that my stitches keep the direction I want (otherwise, if you start at one side and work to the other, your stitches may start to lean.



Lazy Daisy Stitch



Lazy Daisy or detached chain stitches are a great way to create a perfect flower or petal. I have used them to create the tiny leaves in this design.

↻: Bring your thread up in the center of your stem/flower (a), then work back down in the exact same hole (or very close to it) you came through (b), leaving a loop bigger than the desired petal. Then, bring your thread up at the point of your petal (c), within the loop you created, then tack the petal down by working through the same spot you just came through (d). Pulling gently, this will create your petal.

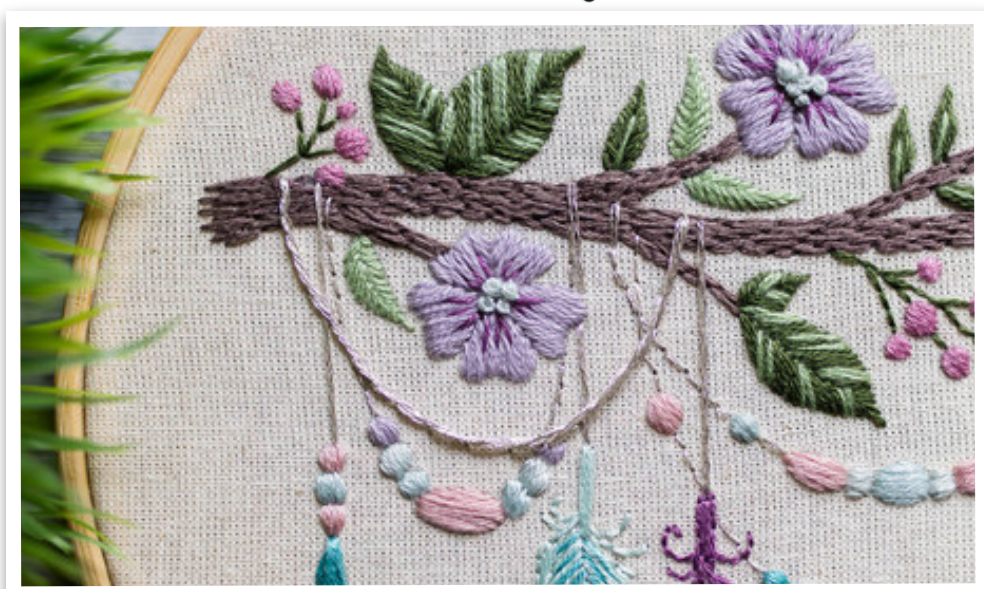
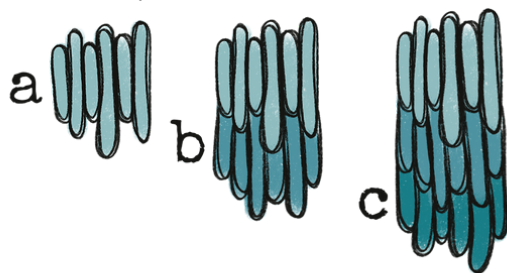


Long & Short Stitch

Long and Short Stitch is a great way to fill a shape with multiple colors and it is often called needle or thread painting. Use this stitch to create smooth color transitions and shading.

Row 1 (a) is filled with alternating long and short stitches. The remaining rows (b, c, etc) are filled by piercing through the previous row, creating overlap. Because the original row is staggered, all remaining rows will also have staggering which helps create a blended look between colors. When possible pierce the stitch in the previous row (like a split stitch), but if your stitch ends up between stitches of the previous row that's okay, too. For the final row, you will use compensating stitches to line up with the edge of your shape.

Create more staggering to give a more blended look between your colors. Instead of just long and short stitches, create extra long and extra short stitches, too. Adding more random lengths will blend the colors more successfully. Also, to create even more realistic blending use more colors in very similar shades.



FISHBONE STITCH
used for the leaves

SATIN STITCH
used for the
flowers & beads

LONG & SHORT
STITCH used for the
branch & feathers

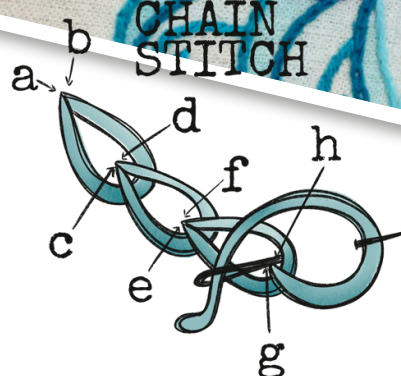


CHAIN STITCH USED
to create more
bold lines

Chain Stitch

This stitch creates the most amazing texture! It has so much dimension and is a great way to make lines really stand out.

🪡: Come up and down with the needle at the start of your line (a/b), leaving a loop. Come back up within the loop (c), a stitch length away, and pull to tighten the loop to desired tautness. Work back in the same stitch (d), again leaving a loop. Repeat. End the chain with a small stitch tacking the loop down or a back stitch. You can start or end this stitch with a simple back stitch (or series of) to create a taper or to get into smaller spaces.



Woven Wheel

This is one of my favorite and one of the easiest, not to mention most stunning flowers! This flower brings depth and dimension to your project, is fairly quick and super easy! By using a long length of floss (doubled if desired), you get a chunky dimensional look to your flower - and they work up very quickly!



Woven Wheel

2: Start by creating the 'spokes' from the perimeter, all converging in the center. Next, come up with your needle near that center and begin to weave over and under and over and under the spokes. You will not be piercing the fabric, just weaving. Continue until the spokes of your wheel are completed covered (then add a few more rounds to really make your flower pop). Bring your needle back down through the fabric and anchor.

NOTE: If your spokes are not all the same length, you may need to work a few larger back stitches around the outside of your flower to cover the ends of the spokes.



WOVEN WHEEL



French Knots

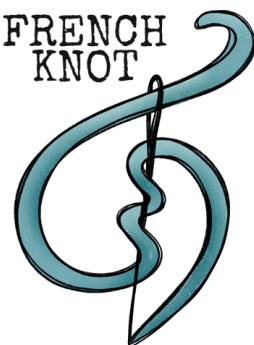
French Knots create SO much dimension and are an awesome fill stitch. They can take a little bit of practice, but I promise you, once you get the hang of them, they will become a favorite way to add depth and interest to your piece!



How to create FRENCH KNOTS:

- Wrap your thread from FRONT to BACK of your needle - 3-5 times - then insert your needle back into the same space you came through (or close to it).
- Keep tension on the 'working thread' while pulling it through to ensure you get clean, tidy knots.
- More wraps will create larger knots, as will using a higher number of threads.
- It helps to work your knots as close to your fabric as possible to avoid having excess thread pool around the knot.

FRENCH KNOT



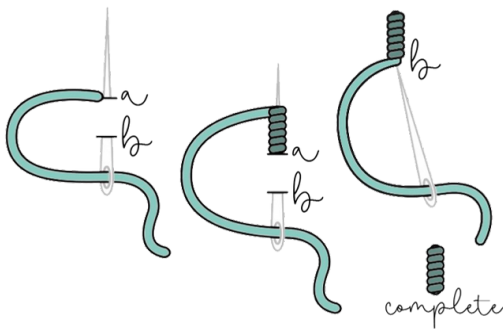


The BULLION KNOT creates a great deal of depth and texture on your piece. They are easy to create - they can just take a little bit of practice to get the hang of. I recommend using a thicker needle - like a darning needle - to create these stitches, but they can be created with your regular needle. Just don't wrap them too tightly.

How to create the BULLION KNOTS:

- Bring your needle through the fabric at A, then down through the fabric at B (B should be at the desired length of the stitch).
- Bring your needle back through A and wind the thread around the needle (as shown). The distance of the wound thread should measure the same as the distance between A and B.
- Then hold the wrapped thread with your fingers and pull the needle through. Keep pulling the needle completely in an upward direction till the wraps lay on the fabric, meeting your B point. Adjust and straighten the wraps if required and put in the needle back through B.

Bullion Knots



BULLION
KNOTS USED
for the
yellow
blooms