

Embroidery Techniques Used

- **Back Stitch** – Used to outline and fill books.
 - **Satin Stitch** – Used to fill books.
 - **Stem Stitch** – Used to simulate the pages of a book laying down, stems of the plant
 - **Lazy Daisy Stitch** – Used to create leaves
 - **Straight Stitch** – Use to give texture to the pot
-

Back Stitch

The backstitch is one of the most basic and versatile embroidery stitches, often used for outlining shapes or creating clean, continuous lines in your design. It gets its name from the fact that each new stitch is worked back toward the previous one, resulting in a smooth, unbroken line.

How to Do a Backstitch:

1. **Bring your needle up** through the fabric at your starting point (Point A).
2. **Move forward along with your design**, insert the needle back into the fabric at Point B (about 0.5cm distance ahead of Point A), and bring it up again at Point C (further along the line).
3. **Pull the thread through** and now go back to Point A by inserting the needle right next to where the first stitch ended (Point A).
4. Repeat this process, always moving the needle forward, then going back to fill in the gaps, creating a seamless, continuous line.
5. Repeat until the hands are fully outlined.



The backstitch is perfect for creating detailed outlines, writing text, or adding definition to embroidered designs!

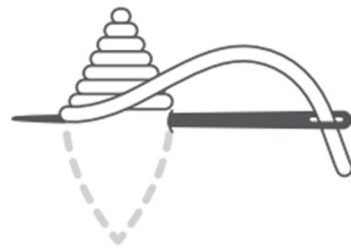


Satin Stitch

Satin stitch is a smooth, beautiful embroidery technique perfect for filling in shapes like hearts, flowers, and letters with a soft, polished finish. Follow these step-by-step instructions to master this stitch!

How to Do a Satin Stitch:

1. **Start from One Edge of the Shape.** Bring your needle up from the back of the fabric at Point A (one edge of the shape).
2. **Make Your First Stitch.** Insert the needle down at Point B (the opposite edge of the shape), creating a long, straight stitch.
3. **Bring the Needle Up Close to the First Stitch.** Bring your needle up again at Point C, just next to Point A, keeping your stitches close together.
4. **Repeat Until the Shape is Filled.** Continue making stitches side by side, ensuring they lay smoothly without gaps. Keep the thread tension even—neither too tight nor too loose—to maintain a neat finish.
5. **Secure the Thread.** Once the shape is filled, knot the thread at the back and trim any excess.



The satin stitch is a versatile embroidery technique commonly used for filling shapes with smooth, solid coverage. It creates a polished, elegant look.

Stem Stitch

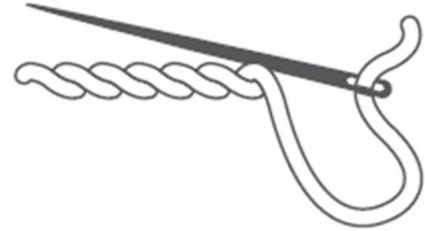
A stem stitch is a beautiful, versatile embroidery stitch that's great for outlines, curves, and stems—hence the name!

How to Do a Stem Stitch

1. **Bring your needle up** through the fabric at point A (your starting point).
2. **Insert your needle down** at point B (about 1/4 inch ahead along your line), and bring it back up halfway between A and B (this is point C).



3. Loop the thread underneath the needle (keep it always on the same side—usually below the needle).
4. Pull the needle through. You've just made your first stitch!
5. For the next stitch, go down at a new point (another 1/4 inch ahead) and bring the needle back up at the end of your previous stitch, always keeping the thread on the same side.
6. Repeat to keep creating overlapping stitches that look like a twisted rope.



The Stem stitch is usually used for Outlining shapes (flowers, leaves, letters), Creating curves and delicate lines, embroidering flower stems (as the name suggests!) and Adding texture to designs

Lazy Daisy Stitch

Lazy Daisy Stitch—a sweet, looped stitch perfect for petals and leaves!

How to Do a Lazy Daisy Stitch

1. Bring your needle up through the fabric at the center of your flower or where you want the petal to start (Point A).
2. Insert your needle back down at the same point (A) or just next to it—and bring it back up a short distance away (Point B), forming the length of the petal.
3. As you bring the needle up at Point B, catch the working thread under the needle tip to create a loop.
4. Pull the thread through gently to form a loop (like a petal shape).



5. **Secure the loop** by inserting the needle just outside the tip of the loop (Point C), tacking it down with a tiny straight stitch.
6. **Repeat** for each petal or leaf around your center point.

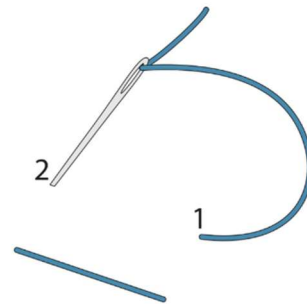
The Lazy Daisy Stitch is usually used For flower petals, leaves, decorative loops in borders or motifs and for playful, organic designs with a whimsical touch

Straight stitch

The **straight stitch** is the most basic and fundamental embroidery stitch, often used to create simple lines, shapes, or textures. It involves making short, straight lines by passing the needle through the fabric from one point to another.

How to Do a Straight Stitch:

1. **Bring the needle up** through the fabric at your starting point (Point 1).
2. **Insert the needle back** into the fabric at your desired endpoint (Point 2), creating a straight line of thread between these two points.
3. **Pull the needle and thread** through the fabric to complete the stitch.



You can vary the length and direction of straight stitches to create different effects, such as filling in areas or forming patterns. It's often used in combination with other stitches for shading, filling in shapes, or adding details to embroidery designs.

