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THE GRANNY SQUARE CARD DECK

50 mix & match designs

THE GRANNY SQUARE CARD DECK 50 mix & match

designs

User guide

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE SQUARES

Within this card deck you'll find 50 granny-square designs to choose from. On the front of each card you'll find a photo of the finished granny square, while on the back you'll find a color chart that shows you how to work the square, along with joining advice and any other helpful information you may need. Use the cards to plan out your own design combinations at home: simply lay them out and have fun playing with and repositioning them to work out which arrangements you like.

If you need some help reading crochet charts, a complete guide, along with five sample patterns, is given in this booklet. If you want to buy a set of written crochet patterns with both US and UK terms given, they are available online.

Please note, **US crochet terms** are used throughout; you can find US to UK conversion guides below and on pages 4-5.

Happy crocheting! Claire Montgomerie

US TERM	UK TERM
sc (single crochet)	dc (double crochet)
hdc (half double crochet)	htr (half treble crochet)
dc (double crochet)	tr (treble crochet)
tr (treble crochet)	dtr (double treble crochet)

Each of the granny squares in this deck has been made using the same hook and yarn type, and they all have the same finished dimensions so that you can choose any of the designs and be confident that they will fit together perfectly.

Bear in mind that you can alter the look and size by going up or down a hook size and yarn weight. Of course, if your squares come out a little bigger or smaller than mine, it doesn't really matter – the most important thing is that your gauge (tension) is consistent across all your blocks, so that they all fit together at the end.

Finished size: 4in (10cm) square Hook used: 4mm (US G/6, UK 8) Yarn weight: light worsted (8-ply/DK) Yarn used: substitute yarn of the same weight for a 4in (10cm) block. I used Sheepjes Merino Soft light worsted (8-ply/DK) yarn, 115yd/105m/1¾oz/50g (25% microfiber, 50% wool, 25% acrylic) in shades:

- 635 Matisse (bright pink)
 - 620 Munch (orange)
 - 644 Durer (bright yellow)
 - 629 Constable (spring green)
 - 628 Botticelli (turquoise)
 - 636 Carney (violet)
 - 655 Chagall (purple)

- 649 Waterhouse (light pink)
 - 642 Carravaggio (peach)
 - 648 de Goya (lemon)
 - 653 Ernst (light teal)
- 639 Monet (lilac)
- 602 Raphael (cream)

STITCH CHAR'L SYMBOLS

chain (ch) 0

- slip stitch (sl st)
- US: single crochet (sc) UK: double crochet (dc)
- US: half double crochet (hdc) UK: half treble crochet (htr)
- US: double crochet (dc) UK: treble crochet (tr)
- US: treble crochet (tr) UK: double treble crochet (dtr)
- V stitch (V)

S picot

- used to denote working in the ► opposite direction to usual, or to show where to insert your hook if it is in an unusual place
- US: raised treble front (RtrF) UK: raised double treble front (RdtrF)

Back loop only (blo)

- **†** US: sc blo UK: dc blo
 - US: dc blo UK: tr blo

Clusters

US: 2 dc cluster (cl2) UK: 2 tr cluster (cl2)

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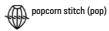
US: 3 dc cluster (cl3) UK: 3 tr cluster (cl3)



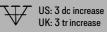
US: 2 tr cluster (trcl2) UK: 2 dtr cluster (dtrcl2)

US: 3 tr cluster (trcl3) UK: 3 dtr cluster (dtrcl3)





Increases

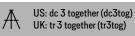


US: 3 tr increase UK: 3 dtr increase



US: 2 sc increase XX UK: 2 dc increase

Decreases

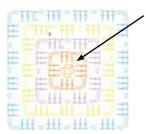


US: dc 2 together (dc2tog) UK: tr 2 together (tr2tog)

READING A STUICH CHART

A stitch chart is simply a visual representation of a written pattern. Each round is drawn in the color used in the granny square, which both shows when to change color and also makes the chart easier to read. Familiarize yourself with a chart before you start it, so that you know how the rounds or rows will be worked, and what stitches you will be using.

The full list of stitch symbols is given on pages 4–5; any special stitches are given on pages 12–13. To help you further, there are five written patterns with corresponding charts given on pages 22–31, to help you learn how to follow a chart.



The crochet chart (above), with the finished square made up in yarn (right). This is granny square no. 1, Basic.

Commonly you will start in the center of the chart and work outwards (though not always). The beginning of each round is indicated by the number of that round. Here you have a starting ring, then four rounds.

STEP 1 YOUR START N 3 RING

At the center of the chart you can see four chains, joined together with a slip stitch. This is the starting ring for many of the granny-square patterns.

STEP 2: ROUND 1

Here you can see that we have carried on with the same orange yarn from the starting ring. To move from the starting ring into round 1, you will create three chains (in this example) to achieve the correct height for the following stitches. These three chains count as your first stitch. You make them at point 1, as indicated on the chart.

 slip stitch (sl st) four chains (4 ch) three chains (3 ch) starting point of round 1

STEP 3: ROUND 1 CONTINUE)

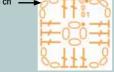
After your three chains (which counts as your first dc) you will follow the chart in an counterclockwise direction (if you're righthanded; clockwise if you're left-handed), working round in a circle until you get back to where you started.

Make a further 2 dc stitches into the starting ring. Then make three chains, which will form the corner space.

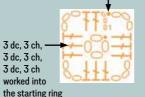
STEP 4: ROUND 1 CONTINUED

Continue on, working into the starting ring. Make 3 dc, 3 ch, 3 dc, 3 ch, 3 dc, 3 ch, and complete the first round (rnd) by joining the yarn with a slip stitch to the third chain of your starting set of chains.





join with a sl st to third ch



STEP 5: ROUND ?

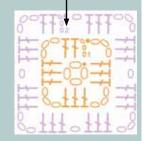
Your pattern will tell you where to join in your new color: here, in a 3-chain corner space, indicated by the number 2. You will start by creating three chains (which counts as your first dc). The following stitches (2 dc, 3 ch, 3 dc), should all be worked into the same corner space.

The chart will visually indicate where each stitch should be placed. Within this particular pattern, all stitches are worked into chain spaces of the previous round, so the bottom of each symbol directly corresponds with where it should be made.

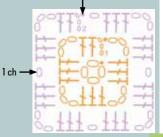
STEP 6: ROUND 2 CONTINUED

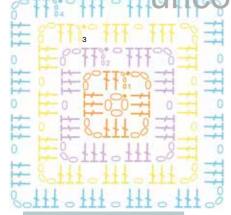
Continuing counterclockwise, work 1 ch, then work the following into the next 3-chain corner space: 3 dc, 3 ch, 3 dc. Repeat this twice more to get back to your starting point, then complete the second round by working one final chain then joining to the third chain of your starting chain with a slip stitch.

starting point of round 2



sl st





STEL 7. CTCC ROUNDS 3 AND 4

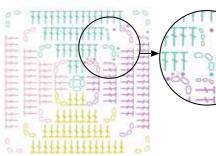
To complete the granny square, continue on in the same way, paying attention to where you start and finish each round, the color changes, and where your stitches need to be positioned. You will need to fasten off whenever there is a color change, unless specified otherwise in the notes.

DIFILITENT V/CFKING

Some granny squares are worked in different ways, so check your chart before you start. Here, the chart begins with Round 1, but from then on is worked in rows around only two of the four sides. You know that you always start on the right-hand edge, as this is denoted by the number of the round, and you always work with the right side facing you.



Note that some squares are worked back and forth in turned rows, which is denoted with a triangle for direction worked.



SPECIAL STITCHES

PUFF

* yarn round hook (yrh), insert into stitch and draw a loop through, pulling it up to the height of 1 hdc; rep from * 3 times more into the same stitch, 9 loops on hook, yrh and carefully draw a loop through all 9 loops, make 1 ch to complete.

POPCORN (POP)

5 dc in next stitch, make loop on hook slightly bigger, remove hook, then insert hook back into the top of the first of the 5 dc and pop loop back on the hook too, tighten elongated loop, then yrh and draw through everything on hook, make 1 ch to complete.

2 DC CLUSTER (CL2)

* yrh and insert in stitch, pull up a loop, yrh and draw through 2 loops; rep from * once more into the same st, 3 loops on hook, yrh and draw through all 3 loops to complete.

3 DC CLUSTER (CL3)

* yrh and insert in stitch, pull up a loop, yrh and draw through 2 loops; rep from * twice more into the same st, 4 loops on hook, yrh and draw through all 4 loops to complete.

V STITCH (V ST)

(1 dc, 2 ch, 1 dc) in next stitch or space.

PICOT

3 ch, slip stitch (sl st) back down into bottom of chain.

2 TR CLUSTER (TRCL2)

* yrh twice and insert in stitch, pull up a loop, (yrh and draw through 2 loops) twice; rep from * once more into the same st, 3 loops on hook, yrh and draw through all 3 loops to complete.

3 TR CLUSTER (TRCL3)

* yrh twice and insert in stitch, pull up a loop, (yrh and draw through 2 loops) twice; rep from * twice more into the same st, 4 loops on hook, yrh and draw through all 4 loops to complete.

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DC 2 STITCHES TOGETHER (DC2TOG)

* yrh and insert into next st, draw up a loop, yrh and draw through 2 loops; rep from * once more, working into the next st - 3 loops on hook, yrh and draw through all 3 loops to complete dc2tog. 1 st decreased.

BACK LOOP ONLY

Insert the hook under the back loop only of the next stitch by inserting hook into the center of stitch, under the back loop and out to the back of the stitch. Complete stitch as normal through this loop only.

DC 3 STITCHES TOGETHER (DC3TOG)

* yrh and insert into next st, draw up a loop, yrh and draw through two loops; rep from * twice more, working into the next 2 consecutive sts - 4 loops on hook, yrh and draw through all 4 loops to complete dc3tog. 2 sts decreased.

RAISED TREBLE FRONT (RTRF)

Yrh twice, wrap hook around next stitch from right to left, inserting hook into the space to the right of the stitch from front of fabric, around the back and out to the front again into the space to the left of the stitch, yrh, draw a loop around the back of the stitch to the front – 4 loops on hook. Finish off treble as normal.

JOINING YOUR SQUAMES

Here are two of the most effective ways to join your squares together. Method 1 can be used for all the squares, Method 2 only for those with a basic granny-square final round; if in doubt, each card details which method(s) can be used.

METHOD 1: SLIP STITCH JOIN

The join fastens together completed squares with a solid, flat, neat seam, as is used to create the blanket (shown right and on page 21). Every square has been made with the same number of stitches along each edge, so you will be able to match them up perfectly whichever square you choose.

Simply hold your pieces with right sides together, then attach your yarn to the right-hand end of the edge to be joined. Work a row of slip stitch all along the top edge, working each slip stitch through adjoining stitches of both squares at the same time; you can either work through the whole stitch of each square or through part of each adjoining stitch. I worked through the outer loops only: I inserted the hook through the front loop of the stitch on the front square and through the back loop of the stitch on the back square, then worked a slip stitch into both these loops at the same time. This creates a flatter seam on the reverse of the fabric and leaves a neat edge around each square at the front of the fabric.

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NETHOD 2: JOIN AS YOU GO

Granny squares are perfect for the join-as-you-go method, where you attach each new square to previous ones while you are still working the final round; it allows you to continue the open nature of the groups of stitches into the join, creating an almost seamless join and a fabric in which the squares look less patchworked and more integrated.

To join squares as you go, you must work the first square completely, to the last round, then all following squares to the penultimate round. You will join each to the last square on this final round with a seamless, neat and practically invisible seam. Simply attach the square you are working to the last by slip stitching to it at regular intervals.

You can work this join on any of the squares that have a basic granny-square final round, which has four 3-chain corner spaces, with three 1-chain spaces along each side (as demonstrated in granny square no. 1).

HOW TO:

- 1 Work around one edge of the square in the regular granny-square pattern from the final round until you reach the corner chain space. Work the first group of stitches of the corner (in the steps shown it is a 3 dc group) then make 1 ch.
- 2 After one chain of the corner has been worked, join to the corresponding corner ch sp of the first square with a slip stitch in place of the second chain.
- **3** Complete the corner stitch of the second motif by working one further chain, then work the second group of stitches of the corner (here, we are working 3 dc).



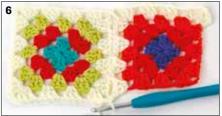




- 4 No v w rl a sli) stitch into the next 1 ch sp of the first square.
- 5 Complete the next 3 dc group.
- 6 Continue in this manner along the edge being joined, slip stitching to the first square at each chain space and corner.
- 7 Finish the remaining edges of the second square without joining. For future squares, after the first row of squares, you will need to join along two edges in the same way.









COLOR CONSTRUCTION

When it comes to choosing your color palette, go with your instinct and pick colors that you like and that you know you will be able to live with. Having said this, all your favorite hues might not look great together, and even one wrong color choice can make a piece feel discordant. It's a good idea to give your palette some thought before you begin, rather than when the project is complete!

FINDING INSPIRATION

You don't need to know about color theory to make these decisions. Use the following as inspiration: nature, your existing interior decor, a print or wallpaper, or even an existing blanket that you have admired from a book or social media. Helpfully, there are also apps and websites that can make color palettes out of the colors you see around you, which can be useful.

It is worth noting that the shades you see online can look very different in real life. The best way to create your palette is to actually place different yarns side by side to see how they complement each other. You can buy or make yarn pegs or twists of your favorite yarns so that you always have a 'real' palette to play with, then you can have fun arranging these into different groups of colors until you find the right combination. You can even play with different amounts of yarn so that you can experiment with stripes and proportions. A bold or dark shade can be too overwhelming in large quantities, but a small amount of it throughout your project might be just what the piece needs.

COLOR PROPORTIONS

Once you have decided your colors work harmoniously, you have a few options:

- 1. Freely pick up whatever color you fancy as you go.
- 2. Select a few colors to use less frequently; for example, use a mainly subdued palette with a few pops of a brighter tone, perhaps in the smaller, center rounds.
- **3.** Use whatever color palette you like, but achieve harmony by making every last round of each block the same color and join the blocks with a neutral tone.



GRANNY SQUARE ARRANGENENCIOS MCCCCCO

- 1. Play with different arrangements. A random, patchwork-style blanket can look fabulous but, if you leave it entirely to fate, you might end up with color pooling in some areas, or too many similar squares together, which could look unbalanced.
- 2. Make patterns by placing certain squares next to each other. In the blanket, opposite, some squares are arranged in groups of four matching or similar squares to create the illusion of bigger squares, which draws the eye around the finished piece. Some of the more geometric squares, such as those that include triangles, can be arranged by matching like colors to like, therefore making the blocks of color seem larger or even turn into different shapes a small triangle might turn into a large square or diamond.
- **3.** Create a checkerboard pattern by interchanging two squares all over: a simple square and a more fussy one, perhaps.
- 4. Duplicate only one square all over. Depending on how you orient the blocks, a triangle might turn into a sawtooth or harlequin pattern, or even a check. Each square could be arranged to make stripes or zigzags of color the miter squares are very striking when alternated and worked in zigzags for instance.
- 5. Place the same block or group of blocks in each corner of the blanket or make a frame with one square repeated all around the edge.

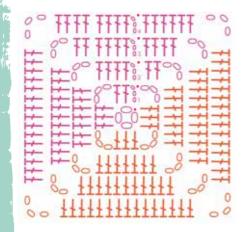
The most important thing is to have fun and create a design that makes you smile!



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9. HALF AND HALF SOLID

Note: when changing yarn, bring the unused color with you, trapping the ends inside the stitches as you go so the unused color is ready when you need it.



U ing y rr /, ma e 4 c 1 join 1 ith a sl t to form a ring.

Round 1: 3 ch (counts as first dc here and throughout), 2 dc in ring, 3 ch, 3 dc in ring, changing to yarn B in last step of last dc. Continue with yarn B, trapping unused yarn A as you go to work 3 ch, 3 dc in ring, 3 ch, 3 dc in ring, changing back to yarn A in last step of last dc, 3 ch, join rnd with sl st to top of first 3 ch.

Round 2: 3 ch, 2 dc, (2 dc, 3 ch, 2 dc) in next 3 ch sp, 3 dc, 2 dc in next 3 ch sp, changing to yarn B in last step of last st, 3 ch, 2 dc in same 3 ch sp, 3 dc, (2 dc, 3 ch, 2 dc) in next 3 ch sp, 3 dc, 2 dc in next 3 ch sp, changing back to yarn A in last step of last st, 3 ch, 2 dc in same 3 ch sp, join rnd with sl st to top of first 3 ch. **Poind 3:** 3 ch, 1 dc in each dc to next 3 ch sp, (2 dc, 3 ch, 2 dc) in 3 ch sp, 1 dc in each dc to next 3 ch sp, 2 dc in 3 ch sp, changing to yarn B in last step of last st, 3 ch, 2 dc in same 3 ch sp, 1 dc in each dc across to next 3 ch sp, (2 dc, 3 ch, 2 dc) in 3 ch sp, 1 dc in each dc across to next 3 ch sp, 2 dc in next 3 ch sp, changing back to yarn A in last step of last st, 3 ch, 2 dc in same 3 ch sp, 1 dc in each dc to end, join rnd with sl st to top of first 3 ch.

Round 4: as round 3.

18. CIRCLE TO SUUS

Note: this pattern uses a different starting technique, which creates a much smaller hole in the center of the motif. Instead of joining a short chain into a ring, simply work all of the stitches from the first round into the first chain made, then join the round with a slip stitch to the top of that first chain.



Using yarn A, make 4 ch.

Round 1: work 11 dc in fourth ch from hook (missed 3 ch counts as 1 dc). Join rnd with sl st to top of first 3 ch (12 dc). Fasten off yarn.

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Attach yarn B to any stitch from round 1.

Round 2: 3 ch (counts as 1 dc here and throughout), 1 dc in same st, 2 dc in each st around. Join rnd with sl st to top of first 3 ch (24 dc). Fasten off yarn.

Attach yarn C to any stitch from round 2.

Round 3: 3 ch, 2 dc in next st, (1 dc in next st, 2 dc in next st) around. Join rnd with sl st to top of first 3 ch (36 dc). Fasten off varn.

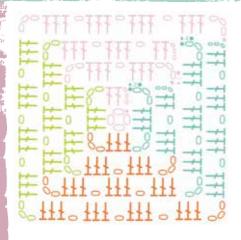
Attach yarn D to any stitch from round 3.

Round 4: 1 ch (does not count as st), 1 sc in same st, 4 sc, 1 hdc, 2 dc in next st, 3 ch, 2 dc in next st, 1 hdc, * 5 sc, 1 hdc, 2 dc in next st, 3 ch, 2 dc in next st, 1 hdc; rep from * twice more. Join rnd with sl st to top of first ch (44 sts and 4 ch sps). Fasten off yarn. Attach yarn E to any 3 ch corner sp from round 4.

Round 5: 3 ch, (1 dc, 3 ch, 2 dc) in same sp, 1 dc in each st to next 3 ch sp, * (2 dc, 3 ch, 2 dc) in 3 ch sp, 1 dc in each st to next 3 ch sp; rep from * twice more. Join rnd with sl st to top of first 3 ch (60 dc and 4 ch sps). Fasten off yarn.

8. QUARTERED

Note: this square is worked in joined rows complete one row, join to the beginning of the row, then turn work and work back the other way. When changing color, leave all unused yarn where it is, to pick up later. Follow the direction of the triangular 'arrows'.



U ing y ri 4, ma e 4 ch join vith a sl : t to form a ring.

Row 1 (RS): 3 ch (counts as first dc here and throughout), 2 dc in ring, changing to yarn B in last step of last dc, 3 ch, 3 dc in ring, changing to yarn C in last step of last dc, 3 ch, 3 dc in ring, changing to yarn D in last step of last st, 3 ch, 3 dc in ring, 3 ch, join rnd with sl st to top of first 3 ch, turn work.

Row 2 (WS): sl st into 3 ch sp, 3 ch, 2 dc in same space, 1 ch, 3 dc in next 3 ch sp, changing to yarn C in last step of last st, 3 ch, 3 dc in same ch sp, 1 ch, 3 dc in next 3 ch sp, changing to yarn B in last step of last st, 3 ch, 3 dc in same 3 ch sp, 1 ch, 3 dc in next 3 ch sp, changing to yarn A in last step of last st, 3 ch, 3 dc in same ch sp, 1 ch, 3 dc in next 3 ch sp, 3 ch, join rnd with sl st to top of first 3 ch, turn work.

Row 3 (RS): sl st into 3 ch sp, 3 ch, 2 dc in same space, 1 ch, 3 dc in next 1 ch sp, 1 ch, 3 dc in next 3 ch sp, changing to yarn B in last step of last stitch, 3 ch, 3 dc in same ch sp, 1 ch, 3 dc in next 1 ch sp, 1 ch, 3 dc in next 3 ch sp, changing to y: n C in last step of last st, 3 ch, 3 dc in same 3 ch sp, 1 ch, 3 dc in next 1 ch sp, 1 ch, 3 dc in next 3 ch sp, changing to yarn D in last step of last st, 3 ch, 3 dc in same ch sp, 1 ch, 3 dc in next 1 ch sp, 1 ch, 3 dc in next 3 ch sp, 3 ch, join rnd with sl st to top of first 3 ch, turn work.

Row 4 (WS): sl st into 3 ch sp, 3 ch, 2 dc in same space, 1 ch, (3 dc in next 1 ch sp, 1 ch) to next 3 ch sp, 3 dc in 3 ch sp, changing to yarn C in last step of last st, 3 ch, 3 dc in same ch sp, 1 ch, (3 dc in next 1 ch sp, 1 ch) to next 3 ch sp, 3 dc in 3 ch sp, changing to yarn B in last step of last st, 3 ch, 3 dc in same 3 ch sp, 1 ch, (3 dc in next 1 ch sp, 1 ch) to next 3 ch sp, 3 dc in 3 ch sp, changing to yarn A in last step of last st, 3 ch, 4 ch sp, 1 ch, to next 3 ch sp, 1 ch, (3 dc in next 1 ch sp, 1 ch) to next 3 ch sp, 3 dc in 3 ch sp, 3 ch, join rnd with sl st to top of first 3 ch. Fasten off yarn.

Joining: use the slip stitch method (page 14) or join the as you go (page 15).

13. STRIPE

Note: this square is worked in unturned rows, with each new color added at the beginning of the last unturned row. The final row is an edging worked in the round.



U ingy in 1, maie 17 th.

Row 1: 3 dc in fourth ch from hook (missed ch count as 1 dc), *1 ch, miss 3 ch, 3 dc in next ch; rep from * to last ch, 1 dc in last ch. Do not turn. Fasten off yarn A. Join yarn B into top of first stitch from row 1.

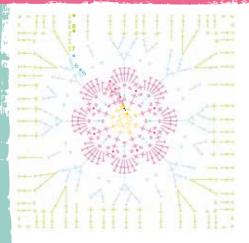
Row 2: 4 ch (counts as 1 dc, 1 ch), (3 dc in next 1 ch sp, 1 ch) to last 4 dc, miss 3 dc, 1 dc in last dc. Do not turn. Fasten off yarn B. Join yarn C into top of first stitch from row 2.

Row 3: 3 ch (counts as 1 dc), 3 dc in next ch sp, (1 ch, 3 dc in next 1 ch sp) to last dc, 1 dc in last dc. Do not turn. Fasten off yarn C. Join yarn D into top of first stitch from row 3.

Rows 4-7: repeat rows 2 and 3, working in stripes of yarns D, E, F and A in turn. Fasten off yarn A. Join yarn G to top of first stitch from row 7. E is e round: 2 ch (counts as 1 hdc). (1 hdc, 3 ch, 2 hdc) in same st, miss 2 dc. 1 hdc in next dc. 1 hdc in 1 ch sp. (3 hdc, 1 hdc in next 1 ch sp) to last 4 dc, 1 hdc in next dc. miss 2 dc. (2 hdc. 3 ch. 2 hdc) in next dc. Working down next side. 2 hdc in end of row 6 and in end of row 5. 3 hdc in end of row 4. 2 hdc in end of row 3 and in end of row 2. (2 hdc. 3 ch. 2 hdc) in unworked loop of first ch at bottom of row 1. Working along next side, work 3 hdc in next unworked ch sp. 1 hdc in bottom loop of next worked chain. 3 hdc in next unworked ch sp. 1 hdc in next worked ch. 3 hdc in next unworked ch sp. (2 hdc. 3 ch. 2 hdc) in last ch. Working along last side, work 2 hdc in beginning of row 2 and in beginning of row 3. 3 hdc in beginning of row 4, 2 hdc in beginning of row 5, and in beginning of row 6. Join rnd with sl st to top of first 2 ch. Fasten off yarn.

46. 3D FLOWER ICOILE

Note: this pattern requires you to work back into round 2 after the completion of round 4. which creates the 3D petal effect. To do this, insert the hook behind rows 3 and 4, and hold these later rounds aside. Place the stitches into the unworked spaces in round 2 - the arrows on the chart indicate the action and position of these stitches. Remember that in the actual motif, rounds 5 and 6 will be hidden behind rows 3 and 4: the chart is shown like this to make it clear and easy to follow.



U ing y ri 4 , ma e 4 ch join vith a sl st to form a ring

Round 1: 1 ch (does not count as st here or throughout), 8 sc in ring. Join rnd with sl st to top of first ch (8 sc). Fasten off yarn. Attach yarn B to any stitch from round 1.

Round 2: 1 ch, 1 sc in first st, 1 ch, (1 sc in next st, 1 ch) around. Join rnd with sl st to top of first ch (8 sc and 8 ch sps).

Round 3: 1 ch, (1 sc in next sc, 3 ch) around. Join rnd with sl st to top of first ch (8 sc and 8 ch sps).

Round 4: 1 ch, * (1 sc, 1 hdc, 5 dc, 1 hdc, 1 sc) all into next 3 ch sp, 1 sl st in next sc; rep from * around (8 petals made). Fasten off yarn.

Attach yarn C to any unworked 1 ch sp of round 2; you will have to work behind the petals of the flower already made in round 4.

Round 5: 1 ch, (2 sc, 2 ch) in each unworked ch sp from round 2. Join rnd with sl st to top of first ch (16 sc and 8 ch sps). **Poind 6:** 3 ch (counts as 1 dc here and throughout), 1 dc in same st, 1 dc in next st, (2 dc in next st or sp, 1 dc in next st or sp) around. Join rnd with sl st to top of first 3 ch (36 sts). Fasten off yarn. Attach yarn D to first stitch of round 6.

Round 7: 3 ch, 1 dc in same st, 3 ch, 2 dc in next st, 1 hdc, 5 sc, 1 hdc, * 2 dc in next st, 3 ch, 2 dc in next st, 1 hdc, 5 sc, 1 hdc; rep from * twice more. Join rnd with sl st to top of first 3 ch (44 sts and 4 ch sps).

Round 8: 3 ch, 1 dc in next st, * (2 dc, 3 ch, 2 dc) in next ch sp, 1 dc in each st to next 3 ch sp; rep from * twice more, (2 dc, 3 ch, 2 dc) in next ch sp, 1 dc in each st to end. Join rnd with sl st to top of first 3 ch (60 dc and 4 ch sps). Fasten offyarn.

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