

Crocus:

Fabrics: (color 1) a solid light background (white, green, or blue)  
scraps of (color 3) light purple and (color 2) dark purple for  
crocus flower  
and (color 4) dark green for leaves

Standard sewing supplies as scissors, needle, thread to match, sewing  
machine, pins, ruler, rotary cutter, mat as desired

Scan/print or copy the pattern onto copy paper

Or you can sew by hand by making patterns for each of the pieces, trace the  
straight lines of the pattern with a pencil onto the back side of the pieces  
and use that line as a stitch line.

For a single block,

Cut **two** dark purple strips  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by 4 inches and **two**  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches

Cut **two** light purple strips 2 X 4 inches and **two** 3 X 6 inches

Cut **two** dark green strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$  X 5 inches

Cut **two** solid background strips 2 X 5 inches and **two** 5 X  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches

Sew the units: A of color 1, 2 and 3

AR is reverse of A with color 3, 2 and 1  
for A and AR press seams opposite directions

B of color 1, 2 and 3

BR is reverse of B with color 3, 2 and 1  
for B and BR press seams opposite directions for middle seam

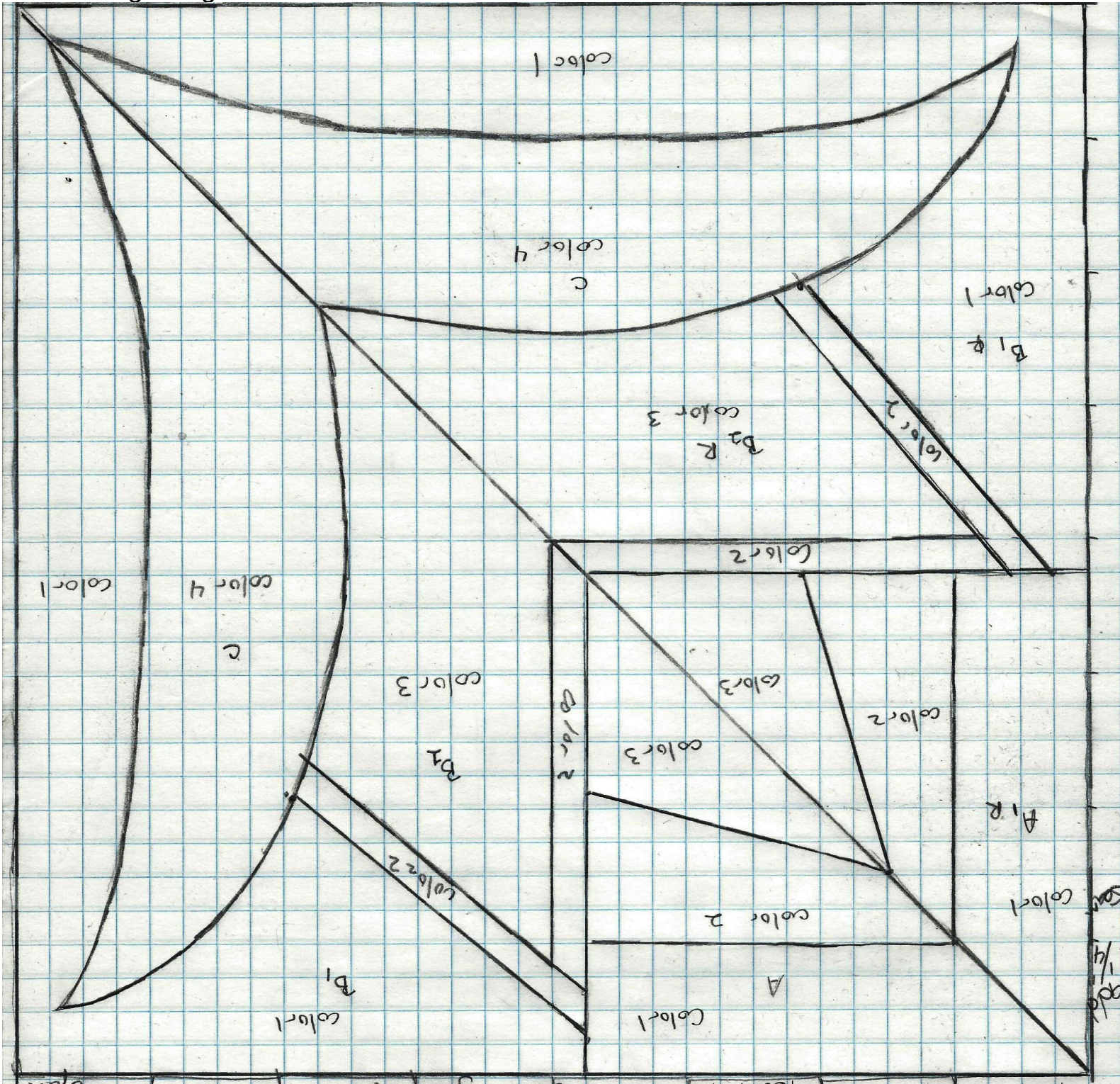
C of color 4

CR is reversed of C with color 4 is applied on top of unit B  
and color 1 (see pattern for placement of leaves)

Sew the two halves together matching the middle seam points.

Square the block to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Straight of grain



Solid lines represent stitch lines. Be sure to allow for 1/4 inch seam allowances on all edges.

Applique techniques for the leaves:

Stitches done by Hand:

A slip stitch is one where the needle goes behind the fabric background about an eighth of an inch and comes up through the folded edge of the piece taking a stitch of only a few threads in the piece. It has a slight angle look to the stitch.

A ladder stitch is one where the needle goes straight down into the background fabric travels an eighth of an inch and comes straight up in the piece and travels an eighth of an inch in the fold of the piece. No stitch shows.

Recommend: right handed sewers start on bottom curve and work toward point or going left and left handed start on the top of the curve and work toward the point going right.

Techniques:

Trace onto plastic or stiff cardboard for a leaf pattern

trace the pattern onto the top of the fabric (turn pattern over for tracing the reverse side) to have a line to follow to fold under with your needle as you stitch leaf to Unit B and the background.

Trace leaf pattern onto lightweight interfacing and fabric on wrong side.

Stitch the two layers together leaving an one inch space on a long side to turn the leaf inside out making the point and press edges.

Sew the edges down so the interfacing does not show.

Make a freezer paper pattern of the leaf, press the shiny to the wrong side of the fabric. Trim the edge of the fabric to a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch seam, use a line of starch just outside of the freezer paper (if you get the paper wet the edge will not be crisp) and press the fabric over the edge of the freezer paper (on the point, over off the end first, then one side and trim excess fabric in the seam of the opposite side, fold over last side and trim the excess fabric outside of the pattern – do not cut fabric needed to sew down) Questions??? ASK someone.

Remove the paper and pin and sew along the edges.

OR with the same freezer paper pattern, pin shiny side up to the wrong side of the fabric, fold the fabric over the paper and press (the shiny side will hold the paper in place. Pin and stitch to background.

Machine:

trace pattern and reverse pattern onto fusible web interfacing. Press onto wrong side of leaf fabric. Cut out leaf. Follow directions to press onto block. Pin in place. Satin stitch the edges or zigzag the edges.