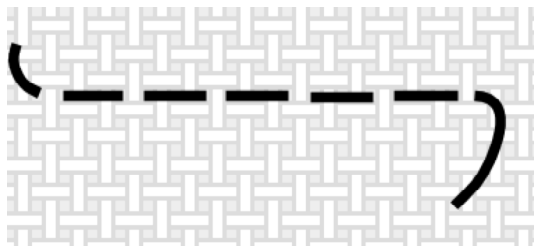
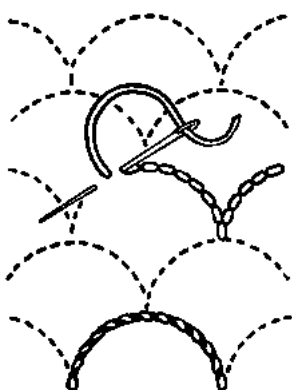




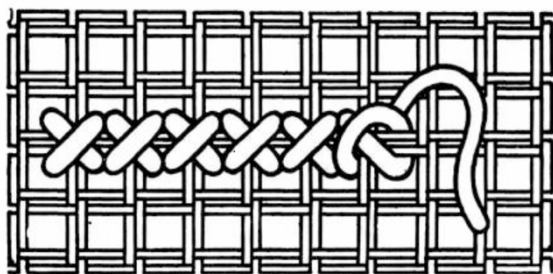
### Embroidery Stitches and Tassels Infographic



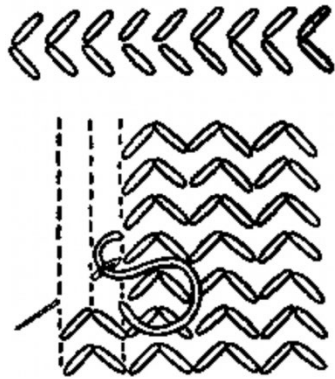
The **running stitch** is a basic sewing stitch. It forms a line that runs up over the fabric and then underneath it. Sewers repeat this process until reaching their desired length. Running stitches can be short, medium, or long in length. They are excellent for outlining shapes on an appliqué or a quilt.



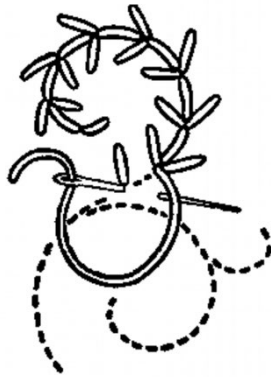
The **backstitch** produces a solid line stitch by removing the empty spaces in the running stitch. A back stitch begins like a running stitch, however; once the thread moves forward to mark the second stitch line, it must back up to the edge of the first stitch to fill in the empty space.



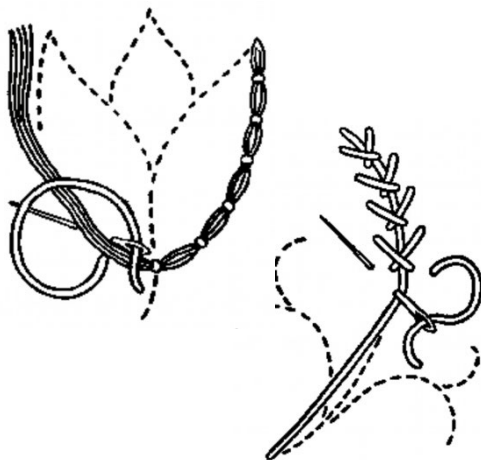
The **cross stitch** has a slanted stitch design and looks like a series of X's made out of thread. To make a cross stitch, imagine filling in a box shape with an X. Sewers begin at a top left position of the box and move diagonally to the lower right corner. Then, from underneath the fabric, they move the needle to the lower left-hand corner and back up to the top-right corner. They repeat this process until they reach their desired length of cross-stitches.



The **arrowhead** stitch has a shape similar to the letter V. Sewers begin its stem at a center point at the base. Then, they move their needles at a 45-degree angle to an upper left-hand point from underneath the fabric up to the top of the fabric. Next, they move their needles back under the fabric and up to the center point. Afterwards, they move their needles at a 45-degree angle to an upper right hand point at the same height as the stitch on the left side. Sewers repeat these procedures until they reach their desired length.



The **fern stitch** is similar to the arrowhead stitch with the exception that it has an extra stitch in between points, forming a symmetrical line between the two. All stitches are equal in length. It has the look of a basic flower stem with two leaves or a simplified bird's footprint. Sewers begin with the center stitch and sew the left and right stitches in the same way they sewed the arrowhead stitch.



The **couching** stitch is ideal for working with thick ribbons, cord, twines, or pieces of yarn. To begin, sewers place a piece of yarn, or the like, on top of a piece of fabric. Then, they hold the yarn in place by sewing a vertical, slightly slanted stitch over the yarn to attach it to the fabric underneath it. A variation of the couching stitch is the **thorn stitch**. Instead of using a vertical stitch to connect the yarn or other material, it uses a cross-stitch.