10 Amazing Step by Step Patterns to Keep You Busy

The Mini Skein Crochet
New Era in the Yarn World!
Colorful * Contemporary * Classic

Easy to follow, easy to download and completely free!

By Mira HandCrafts
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BASIC CROCHET TECHNIQUES

HOW DO I ATTACH MY YARN TO MY CROCHET HOOK?

Attaching the yarn to your crochet hook is achieved by making a **slip knot**. Often known as ‘casting on’, it’s basically a way of tightening a slip knot around your hook, using your fingers as a starting point.

There are several ways of doing this but my favourite is as follows.

Wrap the yarn twice around your finger.

Pull the back loop 1 over loop 2.

Then pull loop 2 over loop 1 and continue on and over the end of your finger.

Push your hook through the loose gap.

THE CROCHET HOOK ‘PENCIL GRIP’

A popular way to hold your crochet hook is with what is known as a pencil grip.

Your thumb and first finger will hold onto your hook. Your thumb gripping on the flattened panel on the hooked side, your first finger gripping on the other side of the same panel. Your middle finger should rest lightly just below the head of the hook.

When using this grip your thumb and first finger will hold the hook steady and move it back and forth, your middle finger will by applying and releasing pressure give you movement up and down.
THE CROCHET HOOK ‘KNIFE GRIP’

Your thumb will need to be placed as previously, gripping against the flattened panel on the hooked side. Your first finger will run from there along the length of the hook, stretching towards the head. Your middle finger will be bent and sit at the far side of the hook from you. This grip works in essence like a pool cue. Your thumb provides the back and forth motion, your first finger the angulation and your middle finger the rest.

HOW DO I HOLD MY YARN WHEN CROCHETING?

Holding the hook in your right hand, let the yarn dangle down. Put your hand palm up, and pick up the yarn with your little finger and wrap it around. Bring the hook with the yarn attached around the back of your fingers and over your first finger. Take your thumb and ring finger, and pinch your yarn just below the crochet hook. The tension in your yarn will be dictated by the movement of your first finger. The higher you lift your first finger, the tighter the stitch will be.

HOW DO YOU CROCHET A CHAIN?

Chains are a great first crochet stitch to practice. They form the beginning row of so many crochet patterns. To make a chain you will first need to cast your yarn onto your hook. Then hold the hook in your right hand and give tension to the yarn with your left. From here, take the hooked head of your hook and pick up the yarn. Then pull it through the loop of yarn on your hook.
HOW DO I MAKE A SINGLE CROCHET?

To practice your Single Crochets you will first need to make a chain of 22 stitches. In a pattern this would be referred to as ch 20 + 2, because the last two chains will make up the first stitch for the next row. Here’s how it works:

1. Take your crochet hook and insert it into the back and front loops of the third stitch from the hook.
2. Pick up the yarn with your hook.
3. Pull the yarn through the loop.
4. Pull the yarn through both of the remaining loops.
5. There will now be two loops of yarn on your hook. Pick up the yarn again and pull it through both of the remaining loops.
6. And that’s it! You have made a single crochet.

Continue along the chain putting a single crochet into each back loop until you reach the end. Then make a chain of three stitches, in preparation for practicing your next stitch – the double crochet.

HOW DO I MAKE A DOUBLE CROCHET?

A double crochet is very similar to a single crochet.
Take your crochet hook, and wrap the yarn once over the hook. Push your hook through the next stitch (this will be the forth stitch along if you are starting a new row). There will be four loops on your hook. The original casting loop, one from the yarn over, and two loops from the stitch you entered.

Pick up the yarn again and pull it through the first two loops. There are now three loops on your hook.

Pick up the yarn again and pull it through the first two stitches on the hook.

Pick up the yarn and pull it through the remaining two stitches on the hook.

You will now have a finished double crochet!

Repeat this process for each subsequent stitch in the row.

**HALF DOUBLE CROCHET**

*Just as its name implies, the half double crochet eliminates one step from the double crochet stitch and works up about half as tall. Remember, you will never work in the first chain from the crochet hook unless the crochet pattern you are working specifically directs you to do so. We will now begin working Row 1 of half double crochet.*
WORKING ROW 1: How to Half Double Crochet in Row 1

Step 1: First make a slip knot and chain 13. Bring the yarn once over the crochet hook from back to front, skip the first two chains and then insert the hook in the third chain from the hook (see illustration 1).
Remember not to count the loop on the hook as a chain.

1

Step 2: Bring the yarn over the crochet hook and draw it through the chain stitch and up onto the working area of the hook. You now have three loops on the hook (see illustration 2).

2

Step 3: Bring the yarn over the crochet hook and draw it through all three loops on the hook in one motion (see illustration 3).
You have completed one half double crochet; one loop remains on the hook (see illustration 4).

3

To finish the row, continue to work one half double crochet in each remaining chain across the row. Now that we have completed the row, you should stop and count your stitches. You should have 12 half double crochets, counting the first two chains you skipped at the beginning of the row as a half double crochet (see illustration 5). Turn your work counterclockwise.

WORKING ROW 2: How to Half Double Crochet in Row 2

To work row 2, you need to bring the yarn or thread up to the correct height for the next row. To raise the yarn, chain two (this is called the turning chain). Like double crochet, the turning chain counts as a stitch in half double crochet unless your pattern specifies otherwise.
Chain 2, skip the first half double crochet of the previous row; be sure to insert the crochet hook under top two loops of the stitch, work a half double crochet in the second stitch (see illustration 6) and in each remaining stitch across the previous row.
You can continue practicing or fasten off. If you are continuing on, remember to chain 2 before your first half double crochet.
SLIP STITCH

The slip stitch is the shortest of all crochet stitches and is really more a technique than a stitch. Slip stitches are usually used to move yarn across a group of stitches without adding height, or they may be used to join work when working in rounds. First we will demonstrate how to use the slip stitch to move yarn across stitches. We will begin by chaining 10.

**Row 1:** To work row 1, we will be using the double crochet stitch and will double crochet in the fourth chain from the crochet hook and in each chain across. To begin the double crochet, yarn over the hook from back to front, insert the hook in the fourth chain from hook, yarn over again and draw it through the chain stitch and up onto the working area of the hook; you should have three loops on the hook. Yarn over and draw through the first two loops on the hook. You now have two loops on the hook. Yarn over and draw through both loops on the hook. One double crochet is completed and six more to go. Turn work. On the next row, you are going to slip stitch across the first four stitches before beginning to work double crochet again.

**Row 2:** To work row 2, instead of making three chains for the turning chain as you would usually do for a second row of double crochet, this time just chain one. The turning chain-one does not count as a stitch; therefore, insert the crochet hook under both loops of the first stitch, yarn over and draw the yarn through both loops of the stitch and loop on the hook (see illustration 1); one slip stitch made.

We will now work a slip stitch in the same manner in each of the next three stitches. Now we’re going to finish the row in double crochet; first you will chain 3 to get yarn at the right height (the chain 3 counts as a double crochet), then work a double crochet in each of the remaining stitches. You can see that we moved the yarn across with slip stitches and added very little height (see illustration 2).

**How to Use a Slip Stitch to Join a Chain Into a Circle:**
Next, we will demonstrate how to use a slip stitch to join a chain into a circle. Knowing how to join a chain into a circle is important as it is the way many hats and motifs, such as granny squares, are started. We will begin by chaining 6. Next, you will insert the crochet hook through the first chain you made which is next to the slip knot (see illustration 3). Yarn over and draw it through the chain and through the loop on hook; you have now joined six chains into a circle or a ring.

**How to Use a Slip Stitch to Join the End of a Round to the Beginning of the Same Round:** Next, we will demonstrate how use a slip stitch to join the end of one round to the beginning of the same round. We will begin by chaining 6. Next, you will join the chain 6 with a slip stitch in the first chain you made to form the ring. We will now chain 3, and will then work 11 double crochet into the center of the ring. To double crochet, first bring yarn over the crochet hook from back to front, then insert the crochet hook in the middle of the ring; yarn over again and draw it through the loop and up onto the working area of the hook. You now have three loops on the hook. Yarn over and draw through the first two loops on the crochet hook, yarn over and draw through the remaining two loops on the crochet hook. You have now completed the first double crochet. We will do this 10 more times. Insert the crochet hook into the third chain of the beginning chain 3 (see illustration 4). Yarn over and draw it through the chain and through the loop on the hook; you have now joined the round of double crochets.
MAGIC RING

Starting a piece with an adjustable loop

A magic ring is a way to begin crocheting in round by crocheting the first round into an adjustable loop and then pulling the loop tight. Alternatively you can chain 2, crochet n single crochet stitches into the second chain from hook.

1. Make a loop an inch from the yarn end. Grab the join with your thumb and forefinger.
2. Insert the hook through the loop from front to back, yarn over and draw up a loop.
3. Yarn over and draw through the loop.
4. Pull the yarn tight. This does not count as the first single crochet stitch.
5. Start the first sc. Insert the hook through the starting loop from front to back.
6. Draw up a loop. Yarn over and draw through both loops.
7. Continue crocheting over the loop and the yarn tail until you have the required number of sc for the first round, usually six.
8. Grab hold of the yarn tail and pull until the center is tightly closed.
Starting an oval piece with a chain

In this tutorial I will show how to use a chain as a base for an oval piece by crocheting the first row around the starting chain. Example:

**Rnd 1:** chain 6, 2 sc in to the second chain from hook, sc 3, 4 sc in to the last chain, Turn and work on other side of beginning chain! sc 3, two sc in to the first chain. Do not join round.

1. Chain six. This will be the base for the first round.
2. Insert the hook in to the second chain from hook.
3. Crochet two single crochet stitches in to this chain.
4. Crochet one single crochet stitch in to next three chains.
5. Crochet four single crochet stitches in to the first chain.
6. Turn and work on the other side of the beginning chain.
7. Crochet one single crochet stitch in to next three chains.
8. Crochet two single crochet stitches in to the first chain (total of four stitches).
9. Do not join round. Insert the hook in to the first stitch of last round and start the new round.
CROCHETING IN SPIRAL

Crocheting in spiral is the basis of amigurumi making - unlike crocheting in rounds, this creates a nice even fabric without a seam where the round ends. This also means it will not be obvious where the last stitch of a round is, so if you don’t want to keep counting your stitches, use a stitch marker to mark the first or last stitch of a round to keep track.

Tip! There are occasions where you want to crochet joining rounds, when making a stripy toy for example, but most amigurumi toys are crocheted in spiral.

Example:
1: mr, sc 6 (6)
2: inc x 6 (12)
3: (sc, inc) x 6 (18)
4: (inc, sc 2) x 6 (24)
5: (sc 3, inc) x 6 (30)

1. Start with a magic ring, crocheting the required number stitches (in this case six) into the loop. Do not join the round with a slip stitch.
2. Do not start the second round with a chain, instead insert your hook straight through the first stitch...
3. ... and complete the first sc of round 2.
4. Continue around your piece and finish round 2. As you can see, the last stitch of the round is now already higher than the first stitch so you don’t need to start the next round with a chain. Just keep crocheting in spiral.
5. And that’s all there is. As you can see, you will get a nice even fabric without a seam where the round ends.

INCREASING

Increasing is nothing more than crocheting two or more stitches in the same stitch. And it doesn’t matter which stitch you are using, you just need to make extra stitch(es) in the same stitch to increase the number of stitches in a round or row.
The most common increase in Amigurumi - two single crochet stitches crocheted into one stitch. Crocheting more than one stitch in the same hole will stretch it out a little and there will be a small gap under the increase. When using soft and flexible yarns like wool or acrylic, it's usually not that noticeable. But if you want to use firmer and tougher yarns like linen, hemp or cotton, it may be worth to use this little trick. Here the first single crochet stitch is crocheted into the front loop only and the second one into both loops:

1. Insert the hook under the front loop only ...
2. ... and complete the first single crochet stitch.
3. Then insert the hook in the same stitch, under both loops ...
4. ... and complete the second single crochet stitch.
Decreasing is nothing more than taking two or more stitches and turning them into one.

Regular single crochet decrease

1. Insert the hook through the first stitch and yarn over.
2. Draw up a loop.
3. Insert the hook through the second stitch and yarn over.
4. Draw up a loop.
5. Yarn over ...
6. ... and draw through all loops on the hook.
**Invisible single crochet decrease**

It’s not completely invisible, but it is a lot less noticeable than other methods, which can leave a visible gap or a bump. It does take just a bit of practice, but once you master it, you probably will be using this one.

1. Insert the hook under the front loop of the first stitch. Do not yarn over.

2. Bend the tip of the crochet hook down ...

3. … and insert the hook under the front loop of the second stitch and pick it up onto the hook.

4. Yarn over and draw through the first two loops. Yarn over and draw through all loops.
HOW TO CHANGE COLORS IN CROCHET

Beginning the Work With Color A

To begin the process of changing colors, work as far as the last single crochet stitch in the row, but leave the last single crochet stitch unfinished as shown.

Preparing to Change Colors


Completing the Color Change

Pull up a loop with color B. You might have to tug gently on the yarn end of color A to keep the color A loops from getting too big.

To Cut, or Not to Cut

If you plan to use color A again within the next few rows, don’t cut the yarn; leave it attached so that you can carry it up the sides and avoid having to weave in ends.

Cutting the Yarn and Weaving in the Ends

If you don’t plan to use color A again within the next few rows, cut color A, leaving a long tail of yarn - at least six inches or so. You will have to weave this end in later.

Cutting the Yarn and Crocheting Over the Ends

Alternatively, in some cases, you may be able to work overtop of the end. This is not as secure a method as weaving in the ends, particularly not if you crochet loosely or if you are working in a lacy stitch pattern. The main advantage is that it’s quicker than weaving in ends. Use this method for projects that won’t be laundered frequently - for example, doll clothes. This technique works best if there is not a lot of contrast between your colors.

Work the Turning Chain With Color B.

Continue Working in the New Color.
FINISHING AND JOINING PIECES.

1. Holding the pieces together, bring the yarn up just under the first stitch of the flat piece. Insert the needle through both stitches and draw the yarn through.

2. Go back into the closed piece directly below this stitch, but not into the same hole where you brought the yarn up last time - leave about one stitch between them.

3. Bring the needle back up directly below the next stitch and draw the yarn through.

4. Draw the stitch very tight.

5. Repeat across the opening of the flat piece.
When you’ve just learned how to crochet, chances are that you are looking to learn how to make a simple flower. *Today you’ll learn how to do just that!* Crochet flowers are very versatile, and every crocheter should know how to make them. This tutorial uses US crochet terminology, with the Australian and UK term in brackets. Stitches include chain (ch)[ch], magic ring (mr)[mr], slip stitch (sl st)[sl st], single crochet (sc)[dc] and double crochet (dc)[tr].

⚠️ See BASIC CROCHET TECHNIQUES (pages 2, 3, 6, 7)

**SUPPLIES**

- Yarn
  
  (scrap yarn works really well here)
- Crochet hook
- Darning needle
- Pair of scissors
CROCHET A FLOWER

STEP 1
Make a *magic ring*, and secure it with a stitch.

STEP 2
*Chain 2*, then *double crochet* [tr] into the ring.

STEP 3
Cut the yarn, and pull through the loop on your hook. Thread the yarn through your needle.

STEP 4
We're going to close the circle now using our darning needle. Insert the needle front to back through both loops of the first *double crochet* stitch you made, skipping the chain 2.
Insert your needle through the back loop of the last double crochet stitch you made.

While you have your darning needle out, sew in both ends of your circle.

With a new colour, start with a slip knot on your hook, and make 1 single crochet [dc] stitch.

Make 5dc[tr] stitches into the next stitch, then 1sc[dc] in the one after that. Repeat around. Finish the round by making a slip stitch into the first sc [dc] you made.

Cut the yarn, and pull through the loop on your hook. Use your crochet hook to bring the yarn end to the back of the flower. Using your darning needle, sew in both ends of the last round.

MAKE MORE FLOWERS!

Now that you know how to make a simple crochet flower, there is only one thing you can do next: make more flowers! These little cuties are perfect to brighten up an outfit, decorate a journal, or stick to a gift for your best friend. They are very versatile and a great excuse to experiment working with multiple colours!
The granny square is the classic crochet motif, and it is often one of the first things that a person masters when first learning how to crochet. But there are plenty of people who start with crochet rows and don’t yet know how to crochet the granny square. Wherever you are in your crochet journey, these instructions will help you learn how to crochet the classic granny square. Then it points you to all of the resources that you might need to expand upon the classic crochet granny square and take it to the next level.

1. Understanding the Crochet Granny Square

Before we get started, let's talk about what "granny square" means. Many people use the term to refer to any type of crocheted square. However, the strict definition of the granny square refers to the crochet pattern that you'll learn in this tutorial. You can then go on to learn many different varieties but this is your building block for the motif. This classic crochet granny square is made up of double crochet stitches that are crocheted in clusters of 3 and each cluster is separated by a chain of 2. The crochet granny square is worked in the round.

2. The Materials That You Need

It's really easy to crochet a granny square. All that you need is yarn and a crochet hook. You can crochet a granny square using any type of yarn at all and use any size crochet hook (although it always works best if you use the crochet hook that is recommended for the weight of your yarn, which is information that you can locate on your yarn label).

3. Start with a Slip Knot

The crochet granny square begins, as do all crochet projects, by making a slip knot on your crochet hook.
As we said before, crochet granny squares are made up of dc clusters. Each cluster consists of three side-by-side double crochet stitches. The “chain 3” that you completed in Step 4 above counts as your first double crochet stitch, so now you need to crochet two double crochet stitches right next to it. How do you do that? You simply crochet two dc stitches into the base chain of the chain three. So, yarn over, insert your hook into the first chain closest to the hook, yarn over again, and complete the double crochet. Not sure how? Learn to double crochet.

Then do that one more time. You should now have what looks like three dc stitches next to each other in your first cluster.
6. **Chain Two**

Each cluster of three double crochet stitches will be separated by a chain of two. So now you chain two.

7. **Next Cluster**

It’s time to make your next cluster of three double crochet stitches. So you’re going to crochet 3 dc stitches into the base of the first chain three, in the same spot where you already made the other double crochet stitches from the previous cluster.

8. **Chain Two**

Remember that your crochet clusters are always separated by a chain two, and since you just finished a cluster, you have to chain two. Every time you finish a cluster, you will chain two.

9. **Next Cluster**

It’s time to make your third cluster. So you’re just going to repeat step 7 above. (When you have done that, you should have three clusters, as shown in the image here.) Then go ahead and repeat step 8 because of course you always chain two after your cluster.
10. **Slip Stitch to Close**

After you've finished Step 9, you're going to have chain 2 hanging loose. To close the round and create your square shape, you're going to slip stitch into the top of the first ch 3.

What does this mean? When you started the clusters, your first dc of the first cluster was a chain three. Slip stitch into the third chain, which is the chain at the top. In other words, slip stitch into the top of the first double crochet that you see closest to you as you're working around.

You have now completed the first round of your crochet granny square. It should have four clusters of 3 dc stitches each, four corners of 2 ch each and it should be a square shape.

11. **Chain 3 to Begin Next Round**

You can grow your granny square as large as you want. This is where you learn how to start growing it. It always begins with a "chain three". As with the first round, this serves as the first double crochet of the very first cluster. So, chain three to begin this round.

12. **Double Crochet Twice**

Now it's time to finish that cluster, which means that you have to put two double crochet stitches right next to the one that you've just made. So double crochet into the chain space; you will work into the open corner that is immediately below where you started your chain three, inserting the double crochet stitches immediately to the left (if you're right-handed) of the stitch in basically the same spot where that chain three is. You will now have a cluster of 3 dc in the first corner, although the first one will look slightly different because it was created as a chain three.
13. Crochet The Next Corner

Now it's time to crochet the next corner of your granny square. First, you need to Chain 2, because, as you've already learned, you always chain 2 after your cluster. You just made a cluster so you chain two. Now you're going to work in the chain 2 space of the next corner. In that space, you will make 3 dc, ch 2, 3 dc. So crochet three double crochet stitches, chain two in between them and then crochet another 3 double crochet stitches, all in the same spot in the corner. This is ALWAYS how you are going to crochet every corner of your granny square from here on out, with the exception of the starting corner, which we'll get to in a moment.

14. Repeat For Next Corner

So you're going to repeat step 14 in the next corner and you'll now have your starting corner and two completed corners.

15. Repeat Again

Repeat step 14 again. So now you've got your starting corner and three finished corners. That means that you just need to complete the starting corner, which as you can now see, is also the corner that you finish in. Remember to finish this step with a chain 2 because you always chain 2 after any cluster, right?
16. **Cluster of 3 Double Crochet**

If you pause for a moment and think about it, what you've been doing in each corner is 3 dc, ch 2, 3 dc. What you did in the first starting corner, however, is to create three dc stitches, so the first half of that is already done. What you need to do to finish the granny square is add the ch 2 and the other cluster of double crochet stitches. So, in this step, make 3 dc stitches into the same corner that the first set of clusters is already in. Then chain two, because you always chain two after a cluster of double crochet stitches.

17. **Slip Stitch to Close**

Now you slip stitch to close the granny square, completing the final corner (which also happened to be the starting corner since you are crocheting in the round). Slip stitch into the top stitch of the first chain three, which is also the first dc of the cluster. You have now completed the second round of your crochet granny square.

18. **Begin a New Round**

You are going to begin a new round, in the same way, every single time. So just repeat steps 12 and 13 here.
19. Crochet Cluster On to Granny Square Edge

You will notice that as the granny square grows, there aren't just corners to work into. There are also edges. Remember how you crochet 3 dc, ch 2, 3 dc into every corner? Well, you only do the first part of it on every edge. So you'll just crochet 3 dc stitches into the edge. And of course, you'll then ch 2 because you always chain two after your cluster. So, assuming that you're right handed, you'll see an open space where there's a chain two from the previous row, along with the edge counterclockwise from your starting corner. That's where you crochet the 3 dc for this step.

20. Next Corner

Continuing on counterclockwise (or clockwise if you're left handed), you'll notice that next up is a corner. What do you put in corners? That's right - 3 dc, ch 2, 3 dc. So go ahead and do that.

21. And Continue On With Your Crochet Granny Square

Now you know everything that you need to know about how to crochet a granny square. Continue to work your corners (3dc, ch 2 2dc) and your edges (3 dc) all the way around. When you reach the last corner, which was also the starting corner, repeat steps 17 and 18 to finish that round. As you grow the granny square larger, there will be more clusters along each edge before you reach each corner but you already know how to make them and can grow the granny as big as you want now!

22. Taking It Further With Crochet Granny Squares

The instructions in this particular crochet tutorial are for making a classic crochet granny square in a single color. But once you know how to do that, you can take it further by changing colors on each round.

⚠️ See BASIC CROCHET TECHNIQUES (page 13)
Materials: Small amount of #10 crochet thread in color or colors of your choice. #5 (1.9 mm) crochet hook. Embroidery needle for weaving in ends/threading tassel.

Abbreviations:
ch...chain stitch
dc...double crochet
sc...single crochet
sl st...slip stitch

Special Stitches:
DC Cluster: In next ch-1 space: 3 dc, ch 1.

Notes: Instructions as given assume that this is worked in a single color. To change colors at the end of a round, simply fasten off with the old color, and join a new color with a sl st in any space. Ch 3, 2 dc, ch 1 and work the round as usual from that point.

Finished size: 1.75 inches (4.5 cm) wide by 5.5 inches (14 cm) long, plus tassel.
**Pattern:**

**Base row:**
Ch 50. Dc in 6th ch from hook and in next 2 ch. *Ch 1, skip one ch in starting chain, dc in next 3 ch.* Repeat from * to * across (11 clusters), ch 1 and dc in last ch of starting ch.

**Round 1:**
Ch 3. 2 dc in space formed by final dc of base row. Ch 2, 3 dc in same space. Ch 1. Work a dc cluster in the next ch-1 space and each ch-1 space across. In ch-5 space at the end of the base row, work 3 dc, ch 2, 3 dc, ch 2, 3 dc, ch 1. Then work a dc cluster in next ch-1 space and each ch-1 space across. 3 dc, ch 2 in same space the round began in. Join to beginning ch 3 with a sl st, sl st in next 2 dc and in ch-2 space.

**Rounds 2 and 3:** Ch 3. 2 dc, ch 2, 3 dc, ch 1. Work dc cluster in each ch-1 space across, and 3 dc, ch 2, 3 dc, ch 1 in each corner. Join as in round 1.

**Round 4:** Ch 1, turn. Sc in each dc and each ch-1 sp to corner. In corner space, sc, ch2, sc. Repeat around. Join with sl st to first sc.

**Round 5:** Ch 3, turn (you’re now working on the original right side). Dc in each sc to corner. In corner, dc, ch2, dc. Repeat around. Sl st to first dc, fasten off.

**Tassel:** Cut at least 20 12 inch lengths of thread (more if you’d like the tassel particularly dense). Thread through stitches on one end of bookmark, centering each strand so it is doubled. Gather fringe together and tie knot to form tassel.

*Block it and you’re done! Finished!*
Using DK (8ply) yarn of your choice and a 4mm crochet hook. Leave a long end (approx 15cm) and chain 150 in pink. Turn.

*Half double crochet* back along your foundation chain. Fasten off, change to red and leave a long tail end on both the last colour (pink) and the new colour (red), these long ends will become your tassels. Turn.

⚠️ See BASIC CROCHET TECHNIQUES (page 4)

Chain 2 and half double crochet along length. Fasten off, change to yellow and leave a long tail end on both the last colour (red) and the new colour (yellow). Turn.

Chain 2 and half double crochet along length. Fasten off, change to green and leave a long tail end on both the last colour (yellow) and the new colour (green). Turn.

Chain 2 and half double crochet along length. Fasten off, change to light blue and leave a long tail end on both the last colour (green) and the new colour (light blue). Turn.

Chain 2 and half double crochet along length. Fasten off, change to dark blue and leave a long tail end on both the last colour (light blue) and the new colour (dark blue). Turn.

Chain 2 and half double crochet along length. Fasten off, change to dark purple and leave a long tail end on both the last colour (dark blue) and the new colour (dark purple). Turn.

Chain 2 and half double crochet along length. Fasten off, change to light purple and leave a long tail end on both the last colour (dark purple) and the new colour (light purple). Turn.

Chain one and *single crochet* along length. Fasten off and leave a long end in light purple.

⚠️ See BASIC CROCHET TECHNIQUES (page 3)
**Tassels.**

You should have long ends at both ends of your scarf. Tie the two closest long ends together and secure each ‘tassel’. Cut two 30cm lengths of each colour of your rainbow stripes. Matching your stripes to you additional tassels, lay the additional pieces of yarn over your tassels and tie together.

Cut the tassels so they are all the same length.
When temperatures start to drop, there’s nothing more satisfying than wearing cozy wrist warmers! In this tutorial you’ll learn how to crochet your very own pair of wristies. This pattern uses US terms and stitches including single crochet (sc), chain (ch) and half double crochet (hdc).

⚠️ See BASIC CROCHET TECHNIQUES (pages 2, 3, 4)

**SUPPLIES**
- Yarn in five colours
- Crochet hook in 5mm and 4mm
- Darning needle for sewing in the ends
- Scissors

**STEP 1**
Make a *slip knot* on your hook, and *chain* 30. Use your 5mm hook to do this, which ensures the chain won’t be too tight later.

⚠️ See BASIC CROCHET TECHNIQUES (pages 1, 2)
STEP 2

Join into the first chain, being careful not to twist the chain. Use your 4mm hook from now on. The chain should now fit your wrist. If it's too tight, add a few stitches; if it's too big, make your chain a few stitches smaller.

STEP 3

Chain 2, and work 1hdc in each stitch around. You now have 30 stitches. Join with a **slip stitch** to the top chain of your beginning chain 2.

⚠️ See BASIC CROCHET TECHNIQUES (page 6)

STEP 4

Work one more round of hdc stitches around (30). For the next two rows, work your hdc stitches into the back loops only. This gives your piece a little ridge in each row, which makes for an interesting texture. You now have 4 rows of hdc, of which the last two are done into the back loops.

STEP 5

*Change colour.* Work 2 rows of hdc around.

⚠️ See BASIC CROCHET TECHNIQUES (page 13)
**STEP 6**

Work 2 more rows of hdc around, but work your stitches into the back loops only.

**STEP 7**

Change colour. Work 2 rows of hdc around.

**STEP 8**

Work 2 more rows of hdc around, but work your stitches into the back loops only.

**STEP 9**

Change colour. Work 1 row of hdc. For the second row, chain 2, work 11 hdc stitches, then chain 8, skip 8 stitches, then continue to hdc until the end of the row. This creates the thumb hole.
STEP 10
Work 2 rows of hdc into the back loops only. Be sure to work 8 stitches into the thumb hole chain. The total count of stitches should be 30.

STEP 11
Change colour. Work 2 rows of hdc around.

STEP 12
Work 2 rows of hdc into the back loops only.

CROCHET THE EDGING
- Don’t cut the yarn. After joining the round: chain 1, work 1sc into the same stitch, ch 1, then *sc, ch1* around. This creates a nice frilly edging to gives your wristies a finished look. Cut the yarn and sew in the ends.
Attach your yarn to the bottom of your wrist warmer, and crochet the same edging.

CROCHET THE THUMB HOLE

With the same colour yarn as your edging, we’re now going to finish our thumb hole. Attach the yarn, and crochet 1sc into each stitch. Also work 1sc around the hdc stitches on the sides of the thumb hole.

Sew in the ends. Crochet another wrist warmer to complete your pair.

In this tutorial, you’ve learned how to make your own pair of pastel coloured wrist warmers. You might like to make them with other colours, or perhaps a solid block colour.
DOUBLE CROCHET BEANIE TUTORIAL

WHAT YOU’LL NEED

- crochet hook - 4mm hook (G hook)
- wool/ yarn - medium weight
- scissors
- hair pin

TYING THE KNOT

- Drape the yarn over your left index finger
- Loop the yarn behind the first loop
- Turn your finger to face you
- Pull the second loop under and through the first loop
• You should now have a knot (of sorts)
• Put the loop of the knot onto your crochet hook - pull the long end of the yarn to tighten it, then pull the short end to ensure the knotted part of the yarn is under the hook.

HOW TO HOLD THE YARN

• Pull a length of yarn loose from the ball
• Grab the crochet hook in your right hand and loop it around your 4th and 5th fingers than loop it over your index finger
• To hold the yarn you need to clasp your 3rd, 4th and 5th fingers to your palm, and straighten your index finger.
6

DOUBLE CROCHET BEANIE TUTORIAL

- Use your thumb to hold the loose end of the yarn from the knot against your 3rd finger
  - fold in your 4th and 5th fingers to your palm to hold the yarn taut
  - straighten your index finger
- Loop your yarn over your hook (2nd pic)
- Pull the loop of yarn through the looped knot already on the hook. (3rd pic)
- You should now have 1 loop on your hook. This is the first stitch you count on your chain.

• Chain 5 loops onto your hook.
• The arrow is pointing between the stitch where you need to insert your hook for the next step

• Insert the hook into the 5th chain from the hook - top left pic
• Loop the yarn over the hook - top right pic
• Pull through both loops on your hook - bottom left pic
• You should now have one loop left on your hook - bottom right pic
  - That was a slip stitch - pulling through all the loops on your hook so your left with one

DOUBLE CROCHETING IN THE LOOP
• Pull the circle down so you have something to grip as you maneuver the hook
• Loop the yarn over the hook (2 loops on the hook now) - 1st pic
• Pop the hook inside the hole in the circle (the loop - where my thumb is pointing to) - this will make '3 loops' on the hook; now loop the yarn over the hook again = 4 loops on the hook - 2nd pic
• Pull the yarn through two stitches on the hook (through the circle and the stitch before it) = 2 loops on the hook
  - It can be hard to maneuver the loops so you have enough space - it gets easier as you move outwards, for now use your nails to pull it through

Now loop the yarn over again = 3 loops on the hook
• Pull through 2 of the loops on the hook = 1 loop
• You have just completed your first double stitch

Complete 10 double stitches in the loop - it will look like a spiral

DOUBLE STITCHING IN THE ROUND

• The needle is looped under the stitch - when it says to dc (double crochet) you need to go under the stitch as the hole to go through - same for when you sc (single crochet)

- Start with 1 loop
- Loop yarn over = 2 loops
- Put through hole = 3 loops
- Loop yarn over = 4 loops
- Pull through 2 loops = 2 loops
- Loop yarn over = 3 loops
- Pull through 2 loops = 1 loop left!
- BASICALLY - you need to pull through 2 loops always
• Now you need to double crochet 3 times in the same stitch (at the end you should have made 30 stitches)
  - The blue arrow is pointing at the stitch you need to go through - if you pull your crochet hook upwards you should see the place to go through

PLACING A MARKER

• The idea of a marker is so you know where the start of each row is so you can keep count
  - hair pin with the rubber tips works well - it’s easy to remove and move out of the way

• This is the 30 stitches from Round 2, now back at the marker you start counting from one again.

A FEW NOTES ON THE PATTERN

17 stitches should measure 3 inches as a rough guide
Crochet Pattern: Beanie
Round 1: ch 5, sl st in 5th ch from hook, 10 dc in loop, place marker
Round 2: 3 dc in each dc around = 30 stitches
Round 3: (2 dc in next dc, dc in next dc) around = 45 stitches (12,3,4,5,6,...)
Round 4: (2 dc in next dc, dc in next 2 dc) around = 60 stitches (12,3,4,5,6,...)
Round 5: (2 dc in next dc, dc in next 3 dc) around = 75 stitches (12,3,4,5,6,...)
Round 6: (2 dc in next dc, dc in next 4 dc) around = 90 stitches (12,3,4,5,6,...)
Round 7 – 15: dc in each dc around
Finish off.

FINISHING OFF

• Once you get back to your marker after the 15 rows, pull it out
• You should have 1 loop on your hook
• Pop the hook into the next stitch (2 loop)
• Loop the yarn over the hook (3 loops)
• Pull through 1 loop (2 loops)
• Loop yarn over (3 loops)
• Pull through 2 loops (1 loop)
  - This is a single crochet
• Repeat this in the next stitch

• Now perform a slip stitch
• You should have 1 loop on your hook
• Pop the hook into the stitch (2 loops)
• Loop yarn over (3 loops)
• Pull through 2 loops (1 loop)
• Cut the yarn leaving a 10 cm tail
• Loop the yarn over hook and pull the tail through

• Thread the tail onto a yarn needle
• To avoid a massive jump down in the stitches as you have made a spiral, thread the needle through the next few stitches in the last row of the beanie
• Thread the needle towards the centre leaving 1 - 2 cm of the tail free and take off the needle
• Stretch the beanie so the tail can stretch out, cut off the reminder.
The pattern is written in 3 sizes: 0 - 3 months (3 - 6 months, 6 - 12 months)

**MATERIALS:**
- Hook 3.5 mm (E/4);
- Yarn needle;
- Stitch markers;
- Yarn: DK weight, 100% Cotton yarn in two shades of green color, 50 g (1.75 oz)
- Gauge:
  - 22 sts and 24 rows in sc measure 4 x 4 inch (10 x 10 cm)

**STITCHES:**
- Ch – chain
- Ss – slip stitch
- Sc – single crochet
- Hdc – half double crochet
- Dc – double crochet
- Sc2tog – join two single crochet together
- H)Dc2tog – join two (half) double crochet together
- MC - main color - dark green
- CC - contrast color - light green

Chain 11 (12,14).

**Round 1:**
Start in the 2nd chain from the hook. Make 2 hdc into the same. Hdc 8 (9, 11).
Make 6 hdc into the last chain from the hook, now start on the other side. Hdc 8 (9, 11). Make 2 hdc into the last one. = 26 (28, 32) sts.

**Round 2:**
Sc into next 5 (6, 8). Now make 2 sc into last 2 stitches. = 36 (38, 42) sts.
Round 3:

= 48 (50, 54) sts.

Now make sc into the first and ss into the next one. This two stitches will put you into the middle of the heel again.
Do not fasten off!
You will need one sole for each shoe.

UPPER PART

Always make the chain and the first stitch in the row into the same stitch!
Chain in the beginning of the round and ss at the end of the round does NOT count as a stitch.
Also be careful what is the last stitch from the previous round and what ss when you are fin-ishing the round.

Round 4 (MC):

Work into back loops only! (Only in this round) Ch1 and sc into the same stitch. Sc 47 (48, 53). Join the round with ss (Ss does not count as a stitch!)
= 48 (50, 54) sts.

Round 5 (CC):

Ch1 and sc into the same stitch. Sc 47 (48, 53). Join the round with ss (Ss does not count as a stitch!)
= 48 (50, 54) sts.

Round 6 (MC):

Ch1 and sc into the same stitch. Sc 47 (48, 53). Join the round with ss (Ss does not count as a stitch!)
= 48 (50, 54) sts.
**Round 7 (CC):**

Ch 1 and sc into the same stitch. Sc 47 (48, 53). Join the round with ss (Ss does not count as a stitch!) = 48 (50, 54) sts.

**Round 9 (CC):**

Ch 1 and sc into the same. Sc 12 (13, 15). Repeat (Sc2tog, sc 1) 5 times. Sc 13 (14, 16). Join the round with ss (Ss does not count as a stitch!) = 36 (38, 42) sts.

**Round 11 (CC):**


From now on you will be working in rows. Now place the shoe in front of you, with heel part of the shoe facing you and start counting the stitches on your left side of the shoe. Chain at the end of the row does not count as a stitch!

**LEFT SHOE**

Start in the 8th stitch from the middle of the heel. You will be crocheting towards the heel.

**Row 1 (MC):**

Ch 1 and sc into the same stitch. Sc into next 23 (25, 27). Ch 6. Turn. = 30 (32, 34) sts.

**Row 2 (MC):**

Start in the 2nd ch from the hook. Hdc into next 5 chains. Hdc into next 24 (26, 28) sts. Ch 1. Turn = 29 (31, 33) sts.
Row 3 (CC):
Hdc into next 29 (31, 33) sts. Ch 1. Turn.
= 29 (31, 33) sts.

Row 5 (CC):
Hdc into next 29 (31, 33) sts. Ch 1. Turn.
= 29 (31, 33) sts.

Row 7 (CC):
Hdc into next 29 (31, 33) sts. Ch 1. Turn.
= 29 (31, 33) sts.

Row 1 (MC):
Ch 5. Join the chain with the shoe in the 17th (19th, 21th) stitch from the middle of the heel. Sc into next 24 (26, 28) sts. Ch 1. Turn.
= 29 (31, 33) sts.

Row 2 (MC):
Hdc into next 29 (31, 33) sts. Ch 1. Turn.
= 29 (31, 33) sts.

Row 3 (CC):
Hdc into next 29 (31, 33) sts. Ch 1. Turn.
= 29 (31, 33) sts.

Row 4 (MC):
Hdc into next 29 (31, 33) sts. Ch 1. Turn.
= 29 (31, 33) sts.

Row 4 (MC):
Hdc into next 29 (31, 33) sts. Ch 1. Turn.
= 29 (31, 33) sts.

Row 6 (MC):
Hdc into next 29 (31, 33) sts. Ch 1. Turn.
= 29 (31, 33) sts.

Row 7 (MC):
Hdc into next 29 (31, 33) sts. Ch 1. Turn.
= 29 (31, 33) sts.

FASTEN OFF.

RIGHT SHOE:
You will be crocheting towards the toes.

Row 3 (CC):
Hdc into next 29 (31, 33) sts. Ch 1. Turn.
= 29 (31, 33) sts.

Row 4 (MC):
Hdc into next 29 (31, 33) sts. Ch 1. Turn.
= 29 (31, 33) sts.
Row 5 (CC):
Hdc into next 29 (31, 33) sts. Ch 1.
= 29 (31, 33) sts.

Row 6 (MC):
Hdc into next 29 (31, 33) sts. Ch 1.
= 29 (31, 33) sts.

Row 7 (CC):
Hdc into next 29 (31, 33) sts. Ch 1.
= 29 (31, 33) sts.
FASTEN OFF.

EDGING
Now work with CC sc evenly all around the upper part of the shoe.

BUTTONS
The buttons are for the decoration only. Sew them on the sides of the each shoe.
SIZE H (5MM) HOOK

Rnd 1: 6 sc in an adjustable loop, join (6 sts)
Rnd 2: ch 4 (counts as first dc, ch 1), dc in same st, ch 1, (dc, ch 1, dc, ch 1) in ea st around, join and change color in 3rd ch of ch-4 (12 sts/12 ch-1 spaces)
Rnd 3: 2 sc in same ch-1 sp, 3 sc in ea ch-1 sp around, 1 sc in starting ch-1 sp, join (36 sts)
Rnd 4: ch 2, hdc in ea st around, join and change color (36 sts)
Rnd 5: (sl st in next two sts, 3 hdc in next st) around, join (12 scallops)
Fasten off; weave in and trim all ends.

Using a size H hook (5mm), make an adjustable loop.

...make your yarn into a pretzel...

...insert your hook through the pretzel from the front...

...draw your yarn back through the pretzel (1 loop on your hook), yarn over and draw your yarn through the loop on your hook...
**Rnd 1:** 6 sc inside adjustable loop, pull tail to tighten loop, join with sl st to first sc (6 sts)

![Image of round 1](image)

**Rnd 2:** ch 4 (counts as first dc and ch 1), dc in same st, ch 1, (dc, ch 1, dc, ch1) in ea st around, join in 3rd ch of original ch-4 with second color (12 sts & 12 ch-1 spaces)

![Image of round 2](image)

...insert your hook through the 3rd chain of the chain-4...

...pull the new color through the 3rd chain and the loop on your hook...

**Rnd 3:** with new color, 2 sc in same ch-1 sp, 3 sc in ea ch-1 sp around, 1 sc in starting ch-1 sp, sl st to join last sc to first sc (36 sts)

![Image of round 3](image)
...when you make your last sc, you will have a total of 3 sc in the first ch-1 space of the round because you made 2 sc there to start...

...slip stitch through the middle stitch of the three in that ch-1 space...

Rnd 4: ch 2 (counts as first hdc), hdc in ea st around, join with sl st in top of original ch-2 with third color (36 sts)

...insert your hook through the top of the ch-2 that you made at the beginning of this round...

...pull the new color yarn through the chain and the old color loop on your hook to complete the slip stitch join and color change...
Rnd 5: (sl st in next two sts, 3 hdc in next st) around, finish with sl st in first sl st of round (12 scallops)

...to start this round, slip stitch in the first two stitches...

...make your first scallop in the next stitch and slip stitch twice more...

...join with a slip stitch through the first of your two beginning slip stitches...

Fasten off and weave in and trim all ends.
**SIZE**

About 6cm (2 1/3'') tall, with DK weight linen and cotton blend (50g = 100m) and a 2,50 mm crochet hook (US size 2/C).

**SKILLS REQUIRED**

- Single crochet stitch
- Half double crochet stitch
- Magic ring
- Crocheting in spiral
- Increasing
- Decreasing
- Finishing and joining pieces.

⚠️ See BASIC CROCHET TECHNIQUES (pages 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14)

**YOU WILL NEED**

- Yarn. Used DK weight cotton-linen blend and cotton-acrylic blend, 50g = 100m (50g = 109yd) / 8 ply / 11 wpi / 3: light. You will need about 10g of beige and a couple of grams of pink, purple and white yarn.
- 2.25 - 3.50 mm crochet hook (US hook size 2/C - 4/E) or according to the yarn.
- Polyester fiberfill, wool, wadding etc. for stuffing.
- Cotton embroidery floss.
- 9 mm safety eyes or buttons, beads, felt etc.
- Yarn needle, scissors, stitch marker.
**ABBREVIATIONS**

mr, sc n = magic ring – crochet n single crochet stitches into the adjustable loop.
ch = chain stitch.
sl st = slip stitch.
sc = single crochet stitch (double crochet stitch in UK and Australia).
hdc = half double crochet stitch (half triple crochet stitch in UK and Australia).
sc (or ch, hdc) n = crochet n single crochet stitches (or ch, hdc), one in each stitch.
inc = increase – crochet two single crochet stitches in the same stitch.
inc3 = double increase – crochet three single crochet stitches in the same stitch.
dec = decrease – crochet two stitches together using the invisible decrease method.
(sc 4, inc) x n = repeat the pattern between parentheses n times.
[36] = number of stitches in a round after finishing round.

**NOTES**

- Work in a continuous spiral, do not join rounds or turn your work, unless instructed otherwise in the pattern.
- Use a stitch marker or a piece of yarn to mark the end or the beginning of a round. Move the marker up after completing each round.
- All stitches are worked into both loops, unless instructed otherwise in the pattern.

**EYE PATCH – SAFETY EYE**

*With white yarn:*

**Round 1:** mr, sc 7, sl st in first sc = [7]
Insert the safety eye into the loop and draw the loop tightly closed around it.

**Round 2:** ch 1, inc x 7 = [14]
Cut the yarn, leaving a long yarn tail for sewing, and fasten off cleanly.
**Small Owl**

EYE PATCH – EMBROIDERED EYE

*With white yarn:*

**Round 1:** mr, sc 7, sl st in first sc = [7]

**Round 2:** ch 1, inc x 7 = [14]

Cut the yarn, leaving a long yarn tail for sewing, and fasten off cleanly.

*With beige yarn:*

**Round 1:** mr, sc 6 = [6]

**Round 2:** (sc 1, inc3 x 2) x 2 = [14]

**Round 3:** sc 3, inc x 3, sc 4, inc x 3, sc 1 = [20]

**Round 4:** sc 4, inc x 3, sc 7, inc x 3, sc 3 = [26]

**Round 5:** sc 5, inc, (sc 1, inc) x 2, sc 8, inc, (sc 1, inc) x 2, sc 3 = [32]

**Rounds 6-10:** sc in each stitch = [32]

Place a stitch marker (or a piece of yarn) between the 18th and 19th stitch on round 11 and leave it there. This marks the center of the face, use it as a guide when placing the eyes.

**Rounds 11-12:** sc in each stitch = [32]

**Round 13:** sc 10, dec, sc 14, dec, sc 4 = [30]

**Round 14:** sc 14, dec, sc 4, dec, sc 8 = [28]

**Round 15:** sc 6, dec, sc 18, dec = [26]

**Round 16:** sc 3, dec, sc 11, dec, sc 8 = [24]

Attach the eyes to either side of the stitch marker. Sew the eye patches to the head.

Embroider the eye(s) and beak.

*Tip!* Sew the eye patches to the head, embroider the eye(s) and beak and add any other embellishments before you start stuffing the body – this way you can fasten all yarn tails securely with a knot inside the body.
Round 17: sc 11, dec, (sc 3, dec) x 2, sc = [21]  
Round 18: sc 5, dec, sc 1, leave the rest of the stitches unworked = [20]  
Slip stitch in next stitch. Before you fasten off, flatten the opening and make sure the last stitch is at the corner. You may need to add or skip a single crochet stitch or two.

Cut the yarn, leaving a long yarn tail for sewing, and fasten off. Stuff the body firmly and sew the opening closed.

**WINGS**

*With pink yarn:*

Round 1: ch 6, starting in 2nd chain from hook: sc 3, hdc, 6 hdc in first ch, rotate and work into the chains from the other side: hdc, sc 3, sl st in 1st sc = [14]  
*Crocheting the first round around a chain*

⚠️ See BASIC CROCHET TECHNIQUES (page 8)

*With purple yarn:*

Round 2: ch, sc 5, inc, (sc 1, inc) x 2, sc 4, sc in sl st at the end of the last round = [18]  
Fasten off cleanly and weave in the yarn tails. Sew the wings to the body, making a few stitches around the round end.
Cut a few pieces of yarn and draw them through the corner. Make a knot and push it close to the body. Cut off the extra yarn.

**FASTEN AND HIDE ALL YARN TAILS.**

When making amigurumi style toys, the pieces are crocheted separately, stuffed and then joined, which means there are a lot of yarn tails to hide. When making toys for small children, it is important to fasten all yarn tails securely.

**AND DONE!**
TO MAKE YOUR OWN CROCHET LAB PUPPY
YOU WILL NEED THE FOLLOWING:

- 100g yellow aran yarn
- Size E / 3.5mm crochet hook
- 25g black soft & smooth aran yarn
- 25g purple acrylic yarn (for the collar)
- safety eyes
- stitch marker
- sharp scissors
- yarn needle
- toy stuffing

Your crochet Lab will be worked in a circular pattern, building from a magic circle.

⚠️ See BASIC CROCHET TECHNIQUES (page 7)

Each section of the Lab will be made individually, then sewn together when complete.
The total number of stitches in each row will be shown in brackets at the end of the instructions. Using a stitch marker to help you keep count of your stitches as you go. If you don’t have any stitch markers then you can use a small piece of yarn to mark your place instead.
CROCHET LABRADOR HEAD

Row 1 – Make a magic circle of 6 stitches (6)
Row 2 – Make 2 single crochets (2sc) into each stitch (12)
Row 3 – Put 1 single crochet (1sc) into the first stitch, and 2 single crochets (2sc) into the next. (1sc, 2sc) Repeat six times (18)
Row 4 – Put 1sc into the first two stitches, 2 sc into the next. (1sc x 2, 2sc) Repeat six times (24)

Row 5 to 9 – Make 1sc in each stitch (24)
Row 10 – (1sc x 3, 2sc) Repeat six times (30)
Row 11 – (1sc x 4, 2sc) Repeat six times (36)
Row 12 – (1sc x 5, 2sc) Repeat five times. Then make 1sc in each stitch for the final 6 stitches (41)
Row 13 – (1sc x 6, 2sc) Repeat five times. Then make 1sc in each stitch for the final 6 stitches (46)
Row 14 – (1sc x 7, 2sc) Repeat five times. Then make 1sc in each stitch for the final 6 stitches (51)
Row 15 to 17 – Make 1sc in each stitch (51)
Row 18 – Put 1sc into the first seven stitches, then sc the next two stitches together. (1sc x 7, sc2tog) Repeat five times. Then make 1sc in each stitch for the final 6 stitches (46)
Row 19 – (1sc x 6, sc2tog) Repeat five times. Then make 1sc in each stitch for the final 6 stitches (41)
Row 20 – (1sc x 5, sc2tog) Repeat five times. Then make 1sc in each stitch for the final 6 stitches (36)
Row 21 – Make 1sc in each stitch (36)
Row 22 – (1sc x 4, sc2tog) Repeat six times (30)
Row 23 – (1sc x 3, sc2tog) Repeat six times (24)

Take two safety eyes and attach them just beyond the crochet Labrador puppy’s muzzle.

Row 24 – (1sc x 2, sc2tog) Repeat six times (18)

*Fill the head with toy stuffing. Do not overstuff, make sure you can gently squeeze the head and that stuffing is not separating or poking through the stitches.*

Row 25 – (1sc, sc2tog) Repeat six times (12)
Row 26 – sc2tog six times, then thread your yarn needle and sew the head closed. Leave a long string of yarn for attaching the head to the body later.
To make your crochet Labrador a nose you will need to make a small separate circle using your black yarn.

Row 1 – Make a magic circle of three stitches (3)
Row 2 – Put 2sc into each stitch (6)
Row 3 – Put 1sc into the first stitch, then 2sc into the next. Repeat for the round (9)

Using your yarn needle, sew your small black circle onto the end of your muzzle. Place it slightly higher than the centre starting point and between the position of the eyes.

You can also sew on any mouth features you want below the nose, using your threaded yarn needle.

You will need to make two crochet Lab ears for your toy. Using the same colour as their body, and working from a magic circle again in a circular pattern.

Row 1 – Make a magic circle of 3 stitches (3)
Row 2 – Make 2 single crochets (2sc) into each stitch (6)
Row 3 – Put 1sc into the first stitch, and 2sc into the next. (1sc, 2sc) Repeat three times (9)
Row 4 – Put 1sc in each stitch (9)
Row 5 – (1sc x 2, 2sc) Repeat three times (12)
Row 6 – Put 1sc in each stitch (12)
Row 7 – (1sc x 3, 2sc) Repeat three times (15)
Row 8 – Put 1sc in each stitch (15)
Row 9 – (1sc x 4, 2sc) Repeat three times (18)
Row 10 to 17 – 1sc in each stitch (18)

When finished do not stuff, simply sew the bottom of the ear closed in a line.
CROCHET LABRADOR BODY

To make the crochet Lab’s body, follow the same circular pattern as the head. Using your 3.5mm crochet hook and yellow yarn.

Row 1 – Make a magic circle of 8 stitches (8)
Row 2 – Make 2 single crochets (2sc) into each stitch (16)
Row 3 – Put 1 single crochet (1sc) into the first stitch, and 2 single crochets (2sc) into the next. (1sc, 2sc) Repeat eight times (24)
Row 4 – Put 1sc into the first two stitches, 2 sc into the next. (1sc x 2, 2sc) Repeat eight times (32)
Row 5 – (1sc x 3, 2sc) Repeat eight times (40)
Row 6 to 17 – Make 1sc in each stitch (40)
Row 18 – Now begin to decrease the circles. (1sc x 3, sc2tog). Repeat eight times (32)
Row 19 to 26 – Make 1sc in each stitch (32)
Row 27 – (1sc x 2, sc2tog) Repeat eight times (24)
Fill the body with toy stuffing
Row 28 – (1sc, sc2tog) Repeat eight times (16)
Row 29 – sc2tog eight times, then thread your yarn needle and sew the head closed. Leave a long string of yarn for attaching the body to the head later.

CROCHET LABRADOR LEGS

To make your Labrador feet and legs, following the instructions below four times. For this pattern the front and back legs are identical, but they are closed and attached differently.

Row 1 – Make a magic circle of 6 stitches (6)
Row 2 – Make 2 single crochets (2sc) into each stitch (12)
Row 3 – 1sc into the first stitch, and sc into the next. (1sc, 2sc) Repeat six times (18)
Row 4 – (1sc x 2, 2sc) Repeat six times (24)
Row 5 to 6 – Make 1sc in each stitch (24)
Row 7 – Make 1sc in the first 12 stitches (sc x 12), then (1sc x 2, sc2tog) three times (21)
**CUTEST PUPPY - LABRADOR**

**Row 8** – (1sc x 12), then (1sc, sc2tog) three times (18)
**Row 9** – (1sc x 12), then sc2tog three times (15)
**Row 10 to 23** – Make 1sc in each stitch (15)

*To close* – for the front legs sew closed in the direction of heel to toe. For the back legs, sew closed at a right angle to the front legs, from side to side.

Leave a long strand of yarn from each finished leg for sewing together later.

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**CROCHET LABRADOR TAIL**

**Row 1** – Make a magic circle of 3 stitches (3)
**Row 2** – Make 2 single crochets (2sc) into each stitch (6)
**Row 3** – Put 1sc into the first stitch, and 2sc into the next. (1sc, 2sc) Repeat three times (9)
**Row 4** – (1sc x 2, 2sc) Repeat three times (12)
**Row 5** – (1sc x 2, 2sc) Repeat three times (15)
**Row 6 to 19** – Make 1sc into each stitch (15)
**Row 20** – Make 1sc in the first seven stitches, then 2sc in each of the last 8 (22)

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**SEWING YOUR CROCHET LABRADOR TOGETHER**

*To sew your crochet Labrador together use the yarn threads you left when you closed each section.*

*Make sure to use fine stitches, weaving through each corresponding crochet stitch to firmly attach the segments together.*

*Position the front legs at either side of the chest, and the back legs under the bottom. This will give your puppy a canine style seated position when you put him down.*