

THE 4-H
CROCHETING
HANDBOOK

By Susan Haws & Debra Proctor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

• Teaching Your Love of Crocheting to Kids	1
• Crocheting Projects	2
• Crocheting Tools	3
• Yarn & Gauge	4
• Working from a Pattern	5
• Rolling Yarn into a Ball That Pulls from Center	6
• Holding the Yarn and Hook	8
• Foundation Chains	9
(Slip Knot, Yarn Over, Chain Stitch and Working Into the Foundation Chain)	
• Learn How to Crochet	12
(Slip Stitch, Single Crochet, Half Double Crochet, Double Crochet, Treble Crochet, Turning Chains, Fasten off, Joining in New Yarn, Weave in Ends, Seams)	
• Patterns	21
(Single Crochet Double Hotpad, Crocheted House Slippers, Basic Crochet Slippers, Solid Dishcloth, Striped Dishcloth, First Hat, Easy Scarf, Crocheted Mittens, Bassinette/Purse for 6" Baby Doll, Baby Blanket, Crochet Felted Bag, Crocheted Edge Patterns, Pompoms)	
• Judging Scoresheet.....	37
• Service Project Ideas	38
• Acknowledgments	39
• Smart Phone Tags	40
• Notes	41



Microsoft Tags® throughout this booklet are connected to instructional crocheting videos. It will require you to download the App to use these tags. To download app, go to: <http://gettag.mobi>

Get the free mobile app at
<http://gettag.mobi>



TEACHING YOUR LOVE OF CROCHETING TO KIDS

Helping 4-H members learn a skill like crocheting can be a real challenge as well as a gratifying experience. You will find that some members will master the skill easily, while others will struggle. Children who are taught to crochet learn so much more than just “stitches.” They learn problem solving and math skills. Their reading, motor skills and eye-hand coordination are enhanced. It is an opportunity to develop decision making abilities and learn skills that can give pleasure throughout a lifetime. They find an outlet for their creativity which builds self-confidence and self-esteem.

TEN TIPS FROM THE PROS

1. **KEEP IT FUN!** Your young students must enjoy what they are doing. Let them see that you are having fun.
2. Have a model to display of a project so your students can see what they will be making.
3. Select simple projects that will interest your young students.
 - Choose projects that can be completed quickly
 - Use brightly colored yarns
 - Have extra supplies on hand
4. Keep the lessons short to accommodate the short attention span of children.
5. Don't expect perfection. They are trying. That is what is important. Praise them! Find something to compliment:
 - “I like that yarn color!”
 - “You have been a good listener today!”
 - “I like the way you are holding your crochet hook!”
 - REMEMBER KEEP IT FUN !!!
6. Showing is better than telling. Demonstrate the skill that you want them to learn.
7. Put something in their hands as soon as possible. Many teachers have found it easier to begin by giving students a hook with a few rows of crochet completed. Students learn the basics more easily and then go back and learn foundation chain, which can be tricky for beginners because of their tension.
8. Children need a sense of accomplishment. Provide them with frequent progress reports.
9. When a child is having difficulty with a skill, show an alternative, if possible.
10. When teaching teenagers:
 - Do not “dumb down” your instructions, but recognize their interests are different.
 - Treat them as adults not like “large children.”
 - Choose projects that match their interests.
 - Consider current fashion trends.

CROCHETING PROJECT

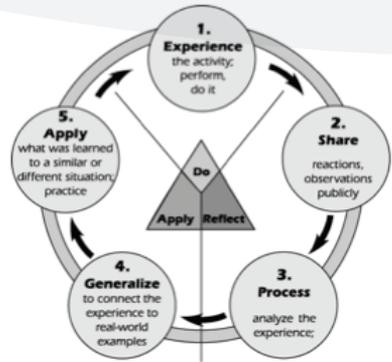
The purpose of the 4-H program is to help youth learn technical skills and life skills that will improve their lives. Technical skills relate to the subject matter, while life skills are those abilities used in every facet of our lives. Life skills developed through these 4-H activity guide projects include: planning and organizing, decision making, learning to learn, wise use of resources.

4-H EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING MODEL

Do - What did you do?

You will learn to:

- Tie a slip knot
- Chain
- Single crochet
- Double crochet
- Half double crochet
- Treble crochet
- Increase and decrease stitches
- Recognize stitches and know the difference between stitch and space
- Slip a stitch
- Attach yarn and change colors
- Fasten off
- Count stitches and rows
- Join seams
- Learn abbreviations used in pattern directions
- Read and follow pattern directions



Reflect - How do you feel about your project?

What part of the experiences was the most challenging or easiest?

Apply - Using the skills listed above you will practice and complete a project.

Potential Projects or Exhibits:

- Pot holder
- Slippers
- Dishcloth
- Purse, baby bassinette purse
- Hat, scarf, or mittens
- Small afghan for a baby or a lap blanket
- Crocheted edge patterns
- Any other crochet items from patterns found in books, Internet, etc.

CROCHETING TOOLS

Proper tools are necessary in crocheting. Learn about the tools before you buy so you will select good equipment.

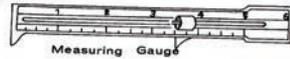
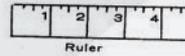
CROCHET HOOK

A crochet hook is the first tool required. Crochet patterns tell the size of hooks to use. Your leader will help you decide what hooks to use for your first project.



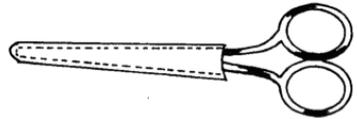
MEASURING TOOLS

For measuring you will need a ruler (either 6 or 12 inch), a measuring tape, or a metal-measuring gauge.



SCISSORS

Keep a small pair of scissors or shears handy for cutting yarn, trimming pompoms, etc. Be sure to keep scissors in a case for safety.



TAPESTRY NEEDLE

A blunt-pointed tapestry needle is used for sewing seams. A straight, steel needle is best. Some tapestry needles have a "hump" around the eye. They are not good for joining seams in crocheting as the hump catches on stitches and makes it hard to pull the yarn through.



YARN & GAUGE

YARN

Yarns are available in a variety of weights (thickness of the strands) and fiber contents. For best results, use the yarn specified in the instructions. Be sure to purchase all the yarn you need for a project at the same time because dye lots may vary a little in shading and this will show on the finished project. If you are combining different types of yarn in the same project, make sure they have similar washing instructions. Care instructions are found on the product label—follow them carefully. Always make sure to make a swatch to measure the gauge.

GAUGE

Gauge is the number of stitches (and spaces) per inch and the number of rows (or rounds) per inch. In many patterns, gauge is specified over 4 inches. Your gauge and the gauge specified in the pattern must be the same so that your project will be the correct size. This is especially crucial for projects that must fit.

Before starting your project, take the time to make a gauge swatch. To check gauge, use the same yarn, hook and pattern stitch specified in the instructions. Make a swatch that is approximately 6 inches square. Work in pattern for about 6 inches, then bind off. Let the swatch relax for a bit, then flatten it without stretching to measure.

Using pins, mark off a section of stitches in the center of the swatch that measures 4 inches square. Count the number of stitches and rows in this 4 inch section. If they match the gauge, you can start right in on your pattern.

If you have too few stitches, you are working too loosely—change to smaller hook and make another swatch. If you have too many stitches, you are working too tightly—change to larger hook. Keep making swatches and experimenting with hook sizes until you obtain the specified gauge. Everyone crochets differently, this will help you be able to make a project that fits. Each skein of yarn has the yarn size and suggested hook on the label. You will want to keep the label for your reference.

Threads are also used to crochet. Crochet thread is generally used for dollies, table cloths, table toppers or as an edge on a project. The most commonly used thread is a number 10 size thread. The larger the thread number, the finer the thread, so 20 is finer than 10, and 30 is finer than 20. You will want to use a thread hook for this type of crocheting. A “0” hook works well with a size 10 thread.



WORKING FROM A PATTERN

Patterns are written in a language of their own, and this will help you become familiar with special stitches and abbreviations. Although not all publications use the same abbreviations, the terminology will become familiar with a read-through.

ABBREVIATIONS

These are standard abbreviations that may appear in this booklet. Any abbreviations specific to a pattern will be given at the beginning of the pattern.

beg - begin(ning)

ch - chain

sc - single crochet

dc - double crochet

hdc - half double crochet

tr - treble crochet

st - stitch(es)

sl - slip

sk - skip

yo - yarn over

in - increase

rep - repeat

rnd(s) - round(s)

lp - loop

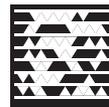
RS - right side

WS - wrong side

tog - together

*****, ******, **+** or **++** - repeat whatever follows the *****, ******, **+** or **++** as indicated

[] - work instructions in brackets the number of times indicated.



ROLLING YARN INTO A BALL THAT PULLS FROM CENTER

Some yarns come in hanks, some are pre-wound and pull from the center. Rolling a ball that pulls from the center is a good skill to have.

SUPPLIES NEEDED:

Hank of yarn or loose yarn

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

If you are rolling a ball from a hank of yarn, carefully untie the hank, keeping it in the large loop. Have someone hold it for you, or drape the loop over the back of a chair or over your knees.



Step #2:

Holding the loose end of yarn firm with your thumb, roll the yarn around three fingers very loosely 10-12 times.



Step #3:

Slip the yarn off your fingers and hold it firmly in the center with the free end of the yarn hanging loose.



Step #4:

Now very loosely wrap the yarn around the part you rolled on your fingers about 10-12 times. If you pull the yarn too tightly, it will not pull free from the center of the ball when you are ready to knit or crochet, and it may also take some of the stretch out of the yarn. Be sure not to catch the free end while wrapping the yarn.



Step #5:

Now that you have formed the base for your ball, hold your thumb on the spot where the free end of yarn is coming out and your fingers are on the opposite side. (We will call the side with your thumb the top and the other side the bottom.) Hold the free end of yarn in the palm of your hand with your little finger.



Step #6:

Now, gently wind yarn from the bottom, toward you, across top of ball, keeping the yarn close to your thumb. Keep turning the ball slowly counter-clockwise. Be very careful to keep your thumb in the hole you form as you wind, and keep the free end of yarn free. Be sure you wind the ball loosely. Always wind from bottom across top—never around sides. If the ball becomes too pointed on the bottom, squeeze it more tightly between thumb and fingers.



Step #7:

When the yarn is all wound, tuck the end under several loops of yarn. When you are ready to crochet, the free end you hold in the palm of your hand will pull out easily and the ball will not roll away.



LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - HOLDING THE YARN AND HOOK

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

There are no hard and fast rules about the best way to hold the hook and yarn. Choose whichever way you find the most comfortable. Some people prefer the “pencil grip.” The hook is held in the right hand as if holding a pencil.



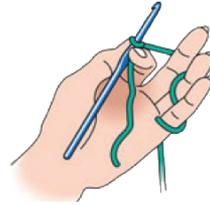
Step #2:

Some people prefer using the “knife grip.” The hook is held in the right hand as if holding a dinner knife ready to cut.



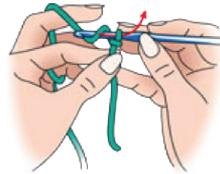
Step #3:

To maintain the slight tension in the yarn necessary for easy, even stitches, you may find it helpful to wrap the yarn around the fingers of the hand opposite the one holding the hook. Try one of these ways, or find another way that feels comfortable to you.



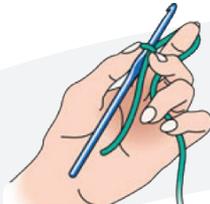
Step #4:

In the illustration to the right, the left hand holds your crochet work and at the same time controls the tension of the yarn. The left-hand middle finger is used to manipulate the yarn, while the index finger and thumb hold on to the work.



Step #5:

Some people find it more comfortable to manipulate the yarn with the index finger and hold the project with their thumb and middle finger. While you're learning, if one way feels awkward, try another way until you find the one that suits you.



FOUNDATION CHAIN - SLIP KNOT

INSTRUCTIONS

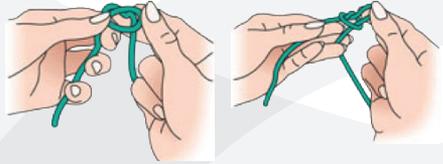
Step #1:

Make a circle with yarn or thread.



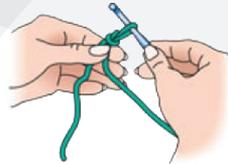
Step #2 and 3:

Pull a loop through the circle.



Step #4:

Insert the hook in the loop.



Step #5:

Pull gently and evenly to close the loop and slide the knot up to the hook.

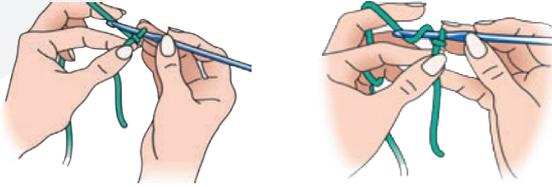


FOUNDATION CHAIN - YARN OVER

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

Wrap the yarn from back to front over the hook (or hold the yarn still and maneuver the hook). This movement of the yarn over the hook is used over and over again in crochet and is usually called “yarn over,” abbreviated as “yo.”

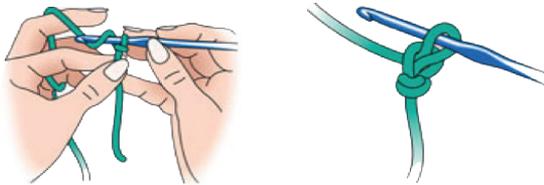


FOUNDATION CHAIN - CHAIN STITCH

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

Yarn over and pull the yarn through the loop already on the hook to form a new loop. Be careful not to tighten the previous loop.



Step #2:

Repeat to form the number of chains specified in the instructions. Do not count the slip knot as a stitch.



FOUNDATION CHAIN - WORKING INTO THE FOUNDATION CHAIN

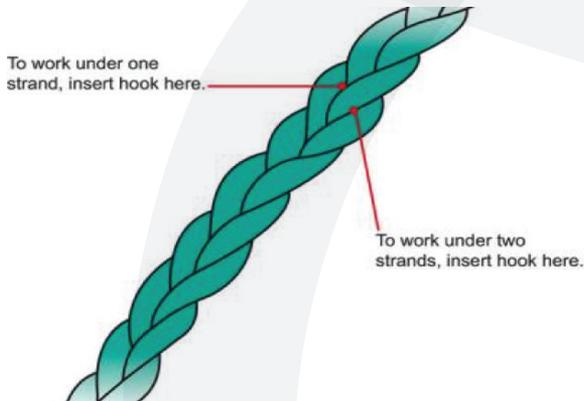
INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

When working into the starting chain, you may work under one or two chain loops as shown in the illustration. Either of these methods forms an even, firm bottom edge.

Some people like to work into the “bump” on the back of the chain. This forms an even, stretchy bottom edge that is ideal for garments.

Whichever method of working into the foundation you choose, be consistent. Work all the pieces of a project in the same manner.



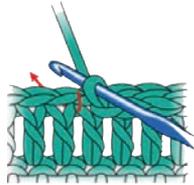
LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - SLIP STITCH

This is the shortest of all crochet stitches. Unlike other stitches, slip stitches are not usually used on their own to produce a fabric. The slip stitch is used for joining, shaping and, where necessary, to move the yarn to another part of the fabric for the next stage.

INSTRUCTIONS

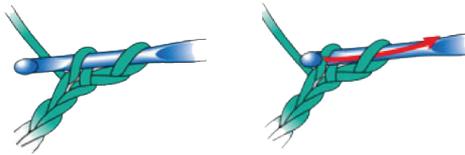
Step #1:

Insert the hook into the work (shown in the second chain from hook in the illustration).



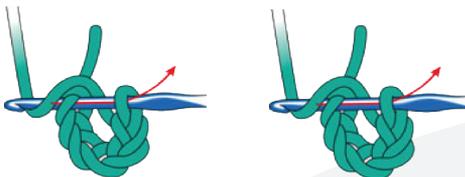
Step #2 and 3:

Yarn over and pull the yarn through both the work and the loop on the hook in one movement.



Step #4 and 5:

To join a chain ring with a slip stitch, insert the hook into first chain, yarn over and pull the yarn through the work and the loop on the hook.

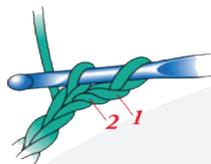


LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - SINGLE CROCHET

INSTRUCTIONS

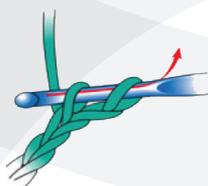
Step #1:

Insert the hook into the work (second chain from hook on the starting chain), * yarn over and draw yarn through the work only.



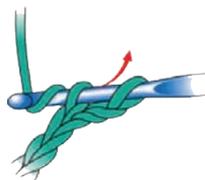
Step #2:

Yarn over again and pull the yarn through both loops on the hook.



Step #3:

One sc made. Insert hook into next stitch; repeat from *.

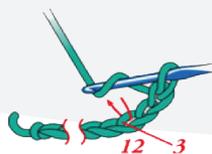


LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - HALF DOUBLE CROCHET

INSTRUCTIONS

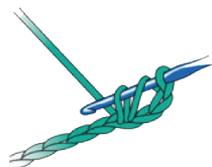
Step #1:

Yarn over and insert the hook into the work (third chain from hook on the starting chain).



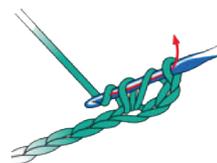
Step #2:

* Yarn over and draw through the work only.



Step #3:

Yarn over again and pull yarn through all three loops on the hook.



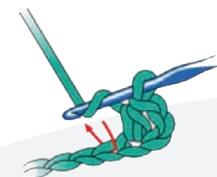
Step #4:

One hdc made.



Step #5:

Yarn over, insert hook into next stitch; repeat from *.

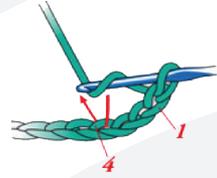


LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - DOUBLE CROCHET

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

Yarn over and insert the hook into the work (fourth chain from hook on starting chain).



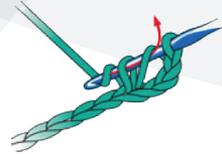
Step #2:

*Yarn over and draw yarn through the work only.



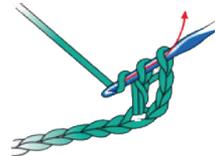
Step #3:

Yarn over and pull yarn through the first two loops only on the hook.



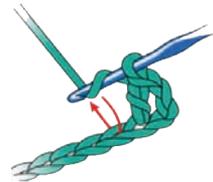
Step #4:

Yarn over and pull yarn through the last two loops on the hook.



Step #5:

One dc made. Yarn over, insert hook into next stitch; repeat from *.

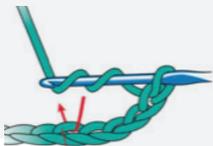


LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - TREBLE CROCHET

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

Yarn over twice; insert the hook into the work (fifth chain from hook on the starting chain).



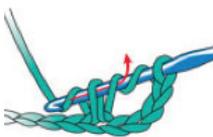
Step #2:

* Yarn over and draw yarn through the work only.



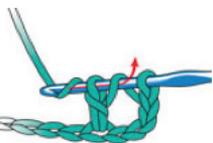
Step #3:

Yarn over again and pull yarn through the first two loops only on the hook.



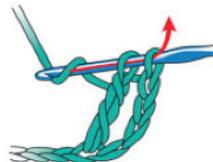
Step #4:

Yarn over again and pull yarn through the next two loops only on the hook.



Step #5:

Yarn over again and pull yarn through the last two loops on the hook.



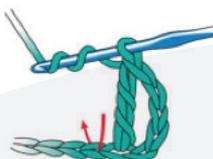
Step #6:

One tr made.



Step #7:

Yarn over twice, insert hook into next stitch; repeat from *.



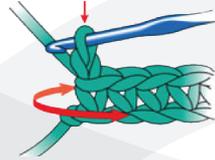
LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - TURNING CHAINS

When turning a row, the first chain (turning chain) helps transition the row to the height of the first stitch of the new row. The height of the first chain (turning chain) must match the height of the first stitch, and the number of chains depends on the first stitch after the chain.

INSTRUCTIONS

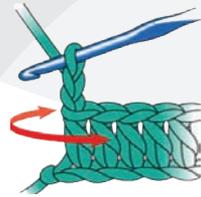
Step #1:

Single Crochet = 1 chain



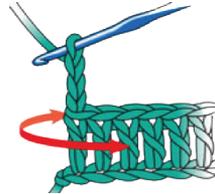
Step #2:

Half Double Crochet = 2 chains



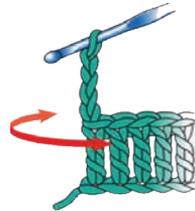
Step #3:

Double Crochet = 3 chains



Step #4:

Treble Crochet = 4 chains



When working half double crochet or other taller stitches, the turning chain usually serves as the first stitch. The project instructions will let you know whether or not the turning chain is considered a stitch. When one chain is worked at the beginning of a row starting with a single crochet stitch, it is usually for height only and is made in addition to the first stitch.

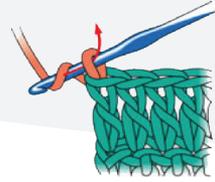


LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - FASTEN OFF

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

To fasten off the yarn permanently, cut the yarn leaving an 8" end (longer if you need to sew pieces together). Pull the end of the yarn through the loop on the hook and pull gently to tighten.



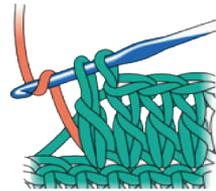
LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - JOINING IN NEW YARN

When joining in new yarn or changing color, continue working yarn until two loops of the last stitch remain in the working yarn or color.

INSTRUCTIONS

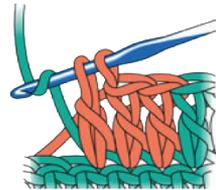
Step #1:

Yarn over with the new color of yarn and pull the new color of yarn through to complete the stitch.



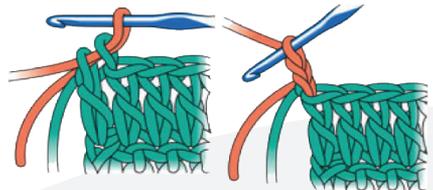
Step #2:

Continue to work the following stitches in the new yarn color following the pattern instructions.



Step #3 and 4:

If you are working whole rows in different colors, make the change during the last stitch in the previous row, so the new color for the next row is ready to work the turning chain.



If you are working a narrow stripe pattern, instead of cutting off the old color of yarn, carry it loosely along the side of the fabric so that it is ready to pick up again the next time it is needed. For wide stripe patterns, it is usually best to cut off the old color or yarn, leaving a 6" end for weaving in. Longer carries, also called "floats" are easily snagged.



LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - FINISHING

Finishing methods for crochet depend largely on the end purpose of the crochet (pillow, afghan, garment) and the yarn you use to create the piece.

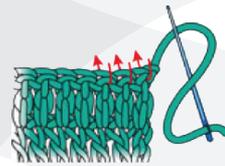
WEAVE IN ENDS

Weave in ends securely before blocking pieces or sewing seams. Securely woven ends will not come loose with wear or washing. There are several methods for weaving in ends—use whichever one works best for you.

INSTRUCTIONS

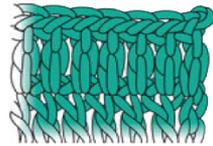
Step #1:

Thread yarn end through a blunt tapestry needle. Whipstitch the end around several stitches. Trim the end close to work.



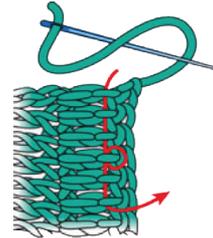
Step #2:

The woven end should be nearly invisible.



Step #3:

Another method of weaving in ends is to run the end under several stitches, wrap it around a stitch and then run it under several more stitches. For even more security, reverse the direction and weave back under and over a few more stitches. Trim the end close to work.



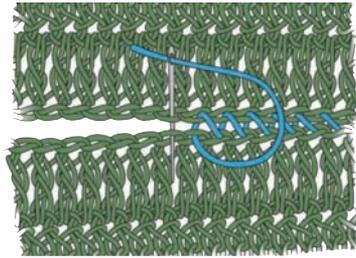
SEAMS

Various methods can be used to join pieces of crochet and, again, the use of the finished item often dictates the assembly method. Sewn seams can be invisible or decorative. Below are a few suggestions for joining pieces of crochet.

INSTRUCTIONS

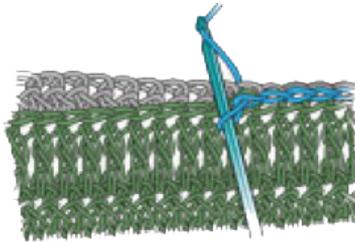
Step #1:

To join with an invisible sewn seam, place pieces edge to edge with the wrong sides facing up and whipstitch together.



Step #2:

To join invisibly using a crochet hook, place right sides of pieces together and slip stitch through one loop of each piece as illustrated.



PATTERNS:

SINGLE CROCHET DOUBLE HOTPAD

This simple crocheted hot pad folds in on itself to create a double thickness to protect hands from the heat.

SINGLE CROCHET DOUBLE HOTPAD

Directions are given to make single crochet double hotpad.

MATERIALS

- 4 oz. worsted weight yarn
- Crochet hook size G or size needed for gauge

MEASUREMENTS

- Gauge 7 sts=2"
- Ch 35.

INSTRUCTIONS

Sc in same sp as last ch and in each ch across, 2 sc in corner and then sc across other side of starting ch.

- Do not join rows.
- Continue to work around both sides of chain, sc in each sc around picking up back loop only.
- Repeat until the hotpad becomes a double square. The hotpad will bow in on itself making it double.
- End at edge of square, ch 7 (hanging loop) attach ch to the first chain with sl st.
- Place edges together evenly and sl st along the opening.



PATTERNS: CROCHETED HOUSE SLIPPERS

This is a project for making fun crocheted house slippers.

CROCHETED HOUSE SLIPPERS

Directions are given for small size with medium and large sizes in parentheses.

MATERIALS

- A double strand of 4 ply yarn (knitting worsted) in used throughout. For adult size you will need 2 skeins of yarn.
- Crochet hook size 'I' for small size and size 'J' for medium and large size, or any size that will match gauge.



MEASUREMENTS

- Small women's (shoe size 5-6) length 9" finished
- Medium (shoe size 7-8) length 9-3/4" finished
- Large (shoe size 9-10) length 10-1/2" finished

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Row 1:** Ch 1, (21,22), sc in 5th ch from hook, sc in each remaining ch across, ch4, turn. (ch 4 lps form the casing for the tie).
- **Row 2:** Working in back lp only, sc in each sc across, ch 4, turn.
- **Row 3 through 13 (13-15):** Repeat row 2, DO NOT ch 4 st end of last row.
- **Row 14 (14-16):** Work in back lp only, dc in each sc across (do not ch 3), turn.
- **Row 15 (15-17):** (Make a loose back post for first st.) Dc around back post of each dc, turn.
- **Row 16 (16-18):** (Make a loose front post for first st). Dc around front post of each post st across, turn.
- **Row 17 (17-19):** (Make a loose back post for first st). Dc around back post of each post st across, turn.
- **Row 18 (18-20):** (Make a loose front post for first st.) Dc around front of each post st across, turn.
- **Row 19 (19-21):** (Make a loose back post st for first st.) Dc around back of each post st across, turn.
- **Row 20 (20-22):** Skip first dc, pull up a lp in next st, *skip next st, pull up a lp in next: repeat from * across, yo and pull through all lps on hook. Pull tight, ch1 and fasten off. Sew ends of dc rows together. Sew heel edge together. Turn right side out.
- **Tie:** Leave 7" thread Ch 110, fasten off, leaving 7" thread. Thread through casings formed by ch 4 lps.
- **Pompoms:** Make two small pompoms and tie one to each end of ties. (See Page 36.)

PATTERNS: BASIC CROCHET SLIPPERS

This is a project for making basic crochet slippers.

MATERIALS

- 2 skeins worsted weight yarn
- Crochet hook size J (small), K (medium), or N (Large)

MEASUREMENTS

- Gauge 6 sts = 2"
- Chain 59 (Leave a long enough tail to sew the bottom seam.)



INSTRUCTIONS

- **Row 1:** sc in 2nd ch from hook and in each ch across (58 SC) ch 1, turn.
- **Row 2:** Working in the back loops, sc in first 25 sc, sc in both loops for 8 sc, sc in back loops of the last 25 sc.
- **Ch 1, turn** (Sc in back loops throughout, except for the middle 8 st).
- **Row 3-14:** Repeat Row 2.
- **Tie off.** (Leave a long enough strand of yarn to sew up 15 stitches.) With right sides together, sew the bottom seam and tie off. Sew the first 15 stitches of the top seam together and tie off. Attach a double strand of yarn at the toe opening, gather up, pull tight, knot closed and weave in ends.

Cuff:

- Turn the slipper right side out. Attach yarn with a slip stitch to any sc.
- **Row 1 CH 1**, sc around. Join with a ss, ch 1, turn.
- **Rows 2 & 3:** Working in back loop only, sc around, Join with ss, ch 1. Turn. At end of row 3, join with ss and tie off.

PATTERNS: SOLID DISHCLOTH

Cotton yarn is a good choice to use for a dishcloth. It is absorbent, stronger wet than dry, machine washable and can be bleached if needed. This pattern uses a cluster stitch that creates a texture in the cloth for scrubbing.

MATERIALS

- **Size 3 crochet thread:** 1 ball desired color for solid dishcloth or 1 ball each of two colored for striped dishcloth.
- **Crochet Hook:** 3.5mm (US E-4)



MEASUREMENTS

- Dishcloths measure 9 1/2" x 9".
- **Gauge:** 21 dc = 4 inches
- **CHECK YOUR GAUGE.** Use any size hook to obtain the specified gauge.

SPECIAL STITCH

- **Cluster (CL):** keeping last loop of each dc on hook, dc in next 3 sts; YO and draw through all 4 loops on hook.

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Ch 48**
- **Row 1 (WS):** Sc in 2nd ch from hook and in each rem ch (47 sc). Ch 2 (counts as first dc on following rows), turn.
- **Row 2 (RS):** DC in each sc. Ch 4, turn.
- **Row 3:** Ch over next 3 dc, ch 2; * CL over next 3 dc, ch 2; rep from * to turning ch, dc in 2nd ch of turning ch. Ch 2, turn.
- **Row 4:**
- **Row 5:** Sc in each dc to turning ch-2, sc in 2nd ch of turning ch. Ch 2, turn.
- **Row 6:** Dc in each sc. Ch 1, turn.
- **Row 7:** Rep Row 5
- **Row 8:** Dc in each sc. Ch 4, turn.
- Rep Rows 3-8 three times more.
- Rep Rows 3-6. At end of Row 6, Ch 1, turn.

Border:

3 sc first sc for corner, sc in each sc to last sc, 3 sc in last sc for corner, sc along next edge in ends of rows to beg ch, working in unused loops of beg ch, 3 sc in first loop for corner, sc in each loop to last loop, 3 sc in loop for corner, sc along next edge in ends of rows to first sc. Join with slip st in first sc. Fasten off.

PATTERNS: STRIPED DISHCLOTH

Cotton yarn is a good choice to use for a dishcloth. It is absorbent, stronger wet than dry, machine washable and can be bleached if needed. This pattern uses a cluster stitch that creates a texture in the cloth for scrubbing and teaches how to change yarn colors in a project.

MATERIALS

- Size 3 crochet thread: 1 ball desired color for solid dishcloth or 1 ball each of two colors for striped dishcloth
- **Crochet Hook:** 3.5mm (US E-4)

MEASUREMENTS

- Dishcloths measure 9 1/2" x 9".
- **Gauge:** 21 dc = 4 inches
- **CHECK YOUR GAUGE.** Use any size hook to obtain the specified gauge.

SPECIAL STITCH

- **Cluster (CL):** keeping last loop of each dc on hook, dc in next 3 sts; YO and draw through all 4 loops on hook.

INSTRUCTIONS

- With color A, Ch 48.
- **Row 1 (WS):** Sc in 2nd ch from hook and in each rem ch (47 sc). Ch 2 (counts as first dc on following rows), turn.
- **Row 2 (RS):** Dc in each sc, changing to color B in last sc. Ch 4, turn. Cut color A.
- **Row 3:** CL over next 3 dc, Ch 2; * CL over next 3 dc, Ch 2; Ch 2; rep from * to turning ch, dc in 2nd ch of turning ch. Ch 2, turn.
- **Row 4:** * 3 Dc in top of next CL; repeat from * to last st; skip next 2 ch of ch-4, dc in next ch, changing to color A in last dc. Ch 1, turn. Cut color B.
- **Row 5:** Sc in each dc to turning ch-2, sc in 2nd ch of turning ch. Ch 2, turn.
- **Row 6:** Dc in each sc. Ch 1, turn.
- **Row 7:** Rep Row 5.
- **Row 8:** Dc in each sc, changing to color B in last dc. Ch 4, turn. Cut color A.
- Rep Rows 3-8 three times more.
- Rep Rows 3-6. At end of Row 6, Ch1, turn.

Border:

3 sc first sc for corner, sc in each sc to last sc, 3 sc in last sc for corner, sc along next edge in ends of rows to beg ch, working in unused loops of beg ch, 3 sc in first loop for corner, sc in each loop to last loop, 3 sc in loop for corner, sc along next edge in ends of rows to first sc. Join with slip st in first sc. Fasten off.



PATTERNS: FIRST HAT

Create a fast and easy vertical striped hat.

MATERIALS

- Medium weight yarn: 1 skein desired color
- Crochet Hook: 6mm (US J-10)
- Extras: Yarn Needle



MEASUREMENTS

- Hat measures 17 ¾" in circumference. Hat will stretch to accommodate larger head sizes.
- **Gauge:** 17 sts = 4"; 14 rows = 4"
- **CHECK YOUR GAUGE.** Use any size hook to obtain the specified gauge.

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Chain 50.**
- **Row 1 (right side):** Sc in 2nd chain from hook, *chain 1, skip next chain; sc in next chain, repeat from * 24 times, turn – 25 single crochet, 24 chain– 1 space.
- **Row 2:** Chain 1, sc in first sc, sc in next chain- 1 space, *chain 1 skip next sc, sc in next chain- 1 space; repeat from * across to last sc; sc in last sc, turn.
- **Row 3:** Chain 1, sc in first sc, * chain 1, skip next sc, sc in next chain- 1 space; repeat from * across to last 2 sc; chain 1, skip next sc, sc in last sc, turn.
- **Rows 4-61:** Repeat Rows 2 and 3.
- **Row 62:** Fold piece in half, matching Row 61 to opposite side of foundation chain; Chain 1, working through both thicknesses at same time, slip stitch in each sc and in each chain - 1 space across. Fasten off.

Finishing:

With yarn needle, weave a 10" length of yarn through ends of rows at top of hat and pull tight. Sew opening closed. Turn hat right side out and turn up edge of cuff.

Optional: Make a pompom and attach it to the top. Hook for loop. Fasten off. (See Page 36.)

PATTERNS: EASY SCARF

Create a warm, thick textured scarf using a double and single crochet stitch.

MATERIALS

- **Medium weight yarn:** 2 skeins desired color.
- **Crochet hook:** 6mm (US J-10)
- **Extras:** Yarn needle



MEASUREMENTS

- **Gauge:** 12 sts = 4"; 12 rows = 4"
- **CHECK YOUR GAUGE.** Use any size hook to obtain the specified gauge.

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Chain 21.**
- **Row 1:** Single crochet in 2nd chain from hook, [dc in next chain, sc in next chain] across the row, dc in last chain, turn. (10 sc, 10 dc)
- **Row 2:** Chain 1, sc in first stitch, [dc in next stitch, sc in next stitch] across the row, dc in last stitch, turn.
- **Rows 3-144:** repeat Row 2. Fasten off.

PATTERNS: CROCHETED MITTENS

Crochet mittens are heavy and warm. Learn how to pick up stitches at the end of each row. You will also learn how to decrease your stitches to create a rounded top.

MATERIALS

- Child's Version: 1 skein soft navy and shaded dusk
- Women's Version: 1 skein each tea leaf and Soft Navy
- Men's Version: 1 skein tea leaf
- Crochet Hook: 5.5mm [US I-9]
- Stitch markers
- Yarn needle



MEASUREMENTS

- **Gauge:** 16 sc = 4"; 17 rows = 4".

INSTRUCTIONS

Directions are for child's size 4/5 yrs. Changes for sizes women's and men's are in parentheses.

Child size measures 6" around x 7½" long. Women's size measures 7½" around x 11½" long. Men's size measures 9½" around x 12" long.

MITTENS:

Cuff:

Using C (B, A), ch 15 (21, 24).

- **Row 1:** Working in back loops only, sc in 2nd ch from hook and each ch across, ch 1, turn.
- Repeat Row 1 for a total of 18 (22, 24) rows.
- Fold cuff in half and join ends with slip st to form cuff. Do not fasten off.

Hand:

- **Round 1:** Working along row ends on cuff, slip st evenly around for 18 (22, 26) sts, join round with slip st.
- **Round 2:** Ch 1, place marker, [sc in next 8 (10, 12) sts, 2 sc in next st] twice. Join with slip st [20 (24, 28) sts].
- **Round 3:** Ch 1, [sc in next 9 (11, 13) sts, 2 sc in next st] twice. Join with slip st [22 (26, 30) sts].
- **Round 4:** Ch 1, [sc in next 10 (12, 14) sts, 2 sc in next st] twice. Join with slip st [24 (28, 32) sts].
- **Child's size:** Proceed to next step.
- **Women's size:** Ch 1, [sc in next 13 sts, 2 sc in next st] twice. Join with slip st (30 sts).

- **Men's size:** Ch 1, [sc in next 15 sts, 2 sc in next st] twice. Join with slip st (34 sts).
- Repeat as established, working 1 more sc before increasing each round, for 2 more rounds (38 sts).
- **Next Step:** Continuing with stripe/solid pattern as set, ch 1, sc in each sc around, join with slip st. Repeat for a total of 1 (3, 3) rounds.

Thumb Opening:

- Next round: Ch 1, [sc in next 20 (26, 32) sts, ch 4 (5, 6), skip remaining sts and join with slip st to first st.

Upper Hand:

- Sc in each st around for 8 (10, 12) rounds [24 (31, 38) sts], decreasing 1 st on last round for Women's size only [24 (30, 38) sts].
- **Round 1:** [Sc 10 (13, 17), sc2tog] twice [22 (28, 36) sts].
- **Round 2:** [Sc 9 (12, 16), sc2tog] twice [20 (26, 34) sts].
- **Round 3:** [Sc 8 (11, 15), sc2tog] twice [18 (24, 32) sts].
- **Round 4:** [Sc 7 (10, 14), sc2tog] twice [16 (22, 30) sts].
- **Child's size only:** Sc2tog around (8 sts), fasten off. Continue with thumb.
- **Round 5:** Sc in each st around.
- **Round 6:** [Sc 9 (13), sc2tog] twice [20 (28) sts].
- **Next 2 rounds:** Sc2tog around [5 (7) sts]. Fasten off at end of last round.

Thumb:

- **Round 1:** Join yarn to thumb opening at st closest to upper hand, ch 1, sc in each st around, joining with slip st [8 (9, 12) sts]. Sc in each st around for 4 (7, 8) rounds.
- **Next round:** Sc2tog, sc to 3 sts from last st, sc last 2 sts tog [6 (7, 10) sts]. Sc2tog around, working last st as sc on Women's size [3 (4, 5) sts]. Fasten off. Weave in ends.

PATTERNS:

BASSINETTE/PURSE FOR 6" BABY DOLL

This little purse makes a great gift. The top of the purse folds down to make the skirt for the bassinette. The little bassinette hold a 6" baby doll.

MATERIALS

- Approx. 3 oz. of main color worsted weight yarn
- Approx. 2 oz. of contrasting worsted weight yarn
- Crochet Hook size G or size needed for gauge
- 6" baby doll
- Scissors
- Cardboard 1 1/2" X 2 1/2"

MEASUREMENTS

- **Note:** Beginning ch counts as first st
- **Gauge:** 7 sts=2"

INSTRUCTIONS

Bottom of Bassinette

- **With main color, Ch 20.**
- **Rnd 1:** Dc in 3rd ch from hook and in next 16 ch; 4 dc in next ch. Working on other side of chain, dc in next 16 ch; 3 dc in same place as first dc. Join with sl st. (40 dc)
- **Rnd 2:** Ch 2, 2 dc in same space and dc in next 16 dc; 2 dc in next 4 dc, dc in next 16 dc; 2 dc in next 3 dc. Join with sl st. (48 dc)

Sides

- **Rnds 3-7:** Ch 2, dc in each dc around. (48 dc)

Skirt

- **Rnd 8:** Ch 2, dc in same space and 2 dc in each dc around. (96 dc) Join with sl st. Fasten off.
- **Rnd 9:** Attach contrasting color, ch 7,*4 tr in every 4th dc, ch 3* around; 3 tr in same space as ch 7; join in 4th ch of the starting ch. (24 shells).
- **Rnd 10:** Ch 4; 3 tr in ch 2 space; ch 3;* 4 tr in each ch 2 space, ch 3 around. Join with sl st in 4th st of ch 4.
- **Rnd 11:** Ch 1; *sc in each tr; 3 sc in ch 3 space*; around. Join with sl st. Fasten off. Weave in ends.

Turn bassinette inside out. Fold back between 7th and 8th row of dc. Join contrasting yarn and sc in each sp around. Join with sl st. Fasten off. Weave in ends.

Drawstrings (Make 2)

Chain 100 and finish off. Make 2 chains for ties. Weave through 2nd row of shells from opposite sides. Tie with a square knot to join. Finish with a pompom.

Pompom: Cut four 4" pieces of yarn, place across cardboard lengthwise. Wrap yarn around cardboard until desired fullness for pompom. Tie a square knot to hold together, cut across opposite end. Tighten knot. Trim, tie on each end of chain tie. (See Page 36.)



PATTERNS: BABY BLANKET

This is an easy soft and lacy blanket for a new baby. It uses only two different stitches—the single crochet and the chain. You will be using a larger hook that makes the blanket stitch up in a hurry.

MATERIALS

- 1 large skein of baby soft yarn
- Crochet Hook: US. M

MEASUREMENTS

- **Gauge:** 2 stitches to an inch and 3 rows to an inch



INSTRUCTIONS

- **Row 1:** Ch 91 stitches.
- **Row 2:** Sc in the second ch from the hook, sc in each stitch across, ch 1 and turn.
- **Row 3 – 90** sc in each stitch, ch 1 and turn. Work until the desired length is achieved

Edge:

- **Row 91:** *Sc in first two stitches sc in the third stitch, chain 3 and sc in the same stitch*. This creates a little picot edge. Repeat the * pattern all the way around the outside edge of blanket, slip stitch the last stitch to the first stitch. Weave the yarn ends in.

PATTERNS: CROCHET FELTED BAG

This fun felted purse introduces the skill of felting. You crochet the purse and then felt it to make it more sturdy and solid.

MATERIALS

- 1 ball of color A
- 1 ball of color B
- Size K – 10.5 crochet hook
- Large- eyed blunt needle



MEASUREMENTS

- About 8 x 7 ½ x 2 in. after felting
- **Gauge:** 12 stitches + 15 rows = 4 in. before felting in single crochet.
- **BE SURE TO CHECK YOUR GAUGE.**

INSTRUCTIONS

Base:

- With “A”, chain 31.
- **Row 1:** single crochet in 2nd chain from hook and in each chain across – 30 sc.
- **Rows 2-9:** Chain 1, turn, single crochet in each sc across. Work 8 sc evenly spaced across short side of piece. Work 30 sc along opposite side of beginning chain. Work 8 sc evenly spaced across remaining short side of piece – 76 sc around base.

Sides:

Sc in each single crochet around until bag measures 5 ½ in. from base. Fasten off “A” and join “B.” With “B” continue in sc around until bag measures 10 in. from base. Fasten off. Weave in ends.

Felting:

Wash by machine on a hot wash/cold rinse cycle with detergent and several pieces of clothing to agitate. To felt additionally, dry by machine on regular setting until almost dry. Then, remove from dryer and pull into shape.

PATTERNS:

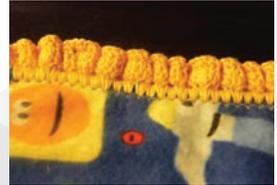
CROCHETED EDGE PATTERNS

These crocheted edges are used for pillowcases, baby blankets, burp cloths or any other edge that needs embellishment. Each edge creates a different design and finish for your project.

HEAVY RUFFLE

- **Row 1:** 2 Sc in each hole, ss to join.
- **Row 2:** Chain 3, (This counts as 1st dc), dc in the same stitch. * 2 dc in each space*, repeat around, (expect a lot of rippling), ss to join.
- **Row 3:** Ch 2, 1 sc in each space, ss to join. Finish off.

For variety, it looks good if row 1 and 3 are the same color and row 2 is a different color.



BASIC PICOT

- **Row 1:** Sc in the first and second holes, 1sc* in the third hole, then chain 3, ss in the top of the same sc you are working on (this makes the picot), then sc in the same hole, sc in the next 2 holes*, repeat from * to *, ss to join. Finish off.



TRIANGLES & ARCHES

- **Row 1:** 1 Sc in each hole, ss to join.
- **Row 2:** Ch 5, (this is 1 dc and 2 ch), dc in the same stitch. Skip 2 stitches and * dc in the third stitch, ch 2, dc in the same stitch*. Repeat * to *, ss to join. (This makes a row of triangles, every other one inverted)
- **Row 3:** * 3 dc in the upper flat part of the first (inverted) triangle, then 1 sc in the point of the second (upright) triangle*, repeat from * to *, ss to join. Finish off.



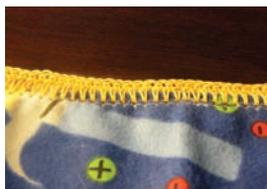
LACE & WAVES

- **Row 1:** 1 Sc in each hole, ss to join.
- **Row 2:** Ch 5, (this is 1 dc and 2 ch), dc in the same stitch. Skip 2 stitches and * dc in the third stitch, ch 2, dc in the same stitch*. Repeat * to *, ss to join. (This makes a row of triangles, every other one inverted.)
- **Row 3:** (You will only be working in the upper flat part of the triangles)
 - *First upper triangle – 1 sc
 - Second upper triangle – 4 dc
 - Third upper triangle – 5 tr
 - Fourth upper triangle – 4 dc*
 - Repeat * to *, ss to join. Finish off.



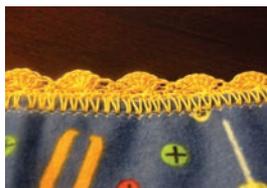
SIMPLE EDGE

- **Row 1:** 1 sc in each hole, ss to join.
- **Row 2:** Ch 2, 1sc in each stitch, ss to join. Finish off.



BASIC SHELL

- **Row 1:** 1 sc in each hole, ss to join.
- **Row 2:** Ch 2, 1 sc in each stitch, ss to join.
- **Row 3:** Ch 2, 1 sc in first stitch, skip 2 stitches, * (6 dc in the next stitch) skip 2 stitches, 1 sc in the next stitch, skip 2 stitches*, repeat * to *, ss to join. Finish off.



FENCE POST

- **Row 1:** 2 sc in each hole, ss to join.
- **Row 2:** Ch 3 *sc in every other hole*. Repeat around, ss to join.
- **Row 3:** Ch 3 (this counts as the 1st dc), dc in same stitch, ch 2, then 2 dc in the same stitch. *Skip 2 stitches 2 dc in 3rd stitch, ch 2, 2 dc in same stitch*, repeat * to *, ss to join. Finish off.



BASIC RUFFLE

- **Row 1:** 1 sc in each hole, ss to join.
- **Row 2:** Ch 3 (counts as the 1st dc), dc in same stitch. 2 dc in each stitch around, ss to join.
- **Row 3:** Ch 2, then 1 sc in each stitch around, ss to join. Finish off.



TWO TONE LOOPS

- **Row 1:** 1 sc in each hole, ss to join.
- **Row 2:** *Ch 8, sc in the fourth stitch*. Repeat * to * all the way around (you may need to adjust at the end). Finish off.
- **Row 3:** With your other color; sc in the middle stitch of the 3 stitches between the loops from the second row. *Ch8, sc in the middle stitch, alternating front and back over the loops of the second row*. This makes a twisted loop and also helps to hold up the loops evenly.
- Repeat * to * around. Finish off.



AMANDA'S PRIDE

- **Row 1:** 1 sc in each hole, ss to join.
- **Row 2:** *Ch 6, skip 4 stitches and sc in the 5th *.
• Repeat * to * around. Finish off.



HUGS & KISSES

- **Row 1:** Ss in the first hole, ch 3. Sc in the hole to the right of the one you ss in. Skip over the hole you ss in and also skip the next hole, sc in the next hole (you should be moving left). *ch 3, sc in the skipped hole to the right. Moving left skip the sc and the next hole, sc in the next hole*. Repeat * to * around. Finish off.



PATTERNS: POMPOMS

Pompoms are fun to make and use to finish a project. Use leftover yarn from the project to match. Some have used this method of making pompoms using cardboard from a cereal box.

POMPOMS

Directions are given to make pompoms.

MATERIALS

- 4 oz., 4-ply worsted weight yarn (two colors)
- lightweight cardboard (from a cereal box)
- paper scissors
- shears



Step #1:

Cut two 2" circles out of lightweight cardboard. Cut a 1/2" opening and then cut a 3/4" circle out of the center of each. (This will look like a 'C'.)



Step #2:

Place two 12" lengths of yarn between cardboard.



Step #3:

Wrap yarn around cardboard starting at one end of opening and wrapping evenly to the other side and continue back and forth until the pom-pom is the desired thickness (density).



Step #4:

Tie 12" lengths of yarn once to hold wrapped yarn together. With shears, cut yarn between cardboard all the way around.



Step #5:

Tie 12" lengths of yarn tightly with a square knot to hold cut yarn firmly.

Step #6:

Trim pom-pom evenly and to desired size. The pom-pom is ready to be added to project.

JUDGING SCORESHEET

KNITTING/CROCHET



Name _____
 County _____
 Class _____
 Project _____

Ribbon Awarded
 (circle one)

Blue
 Red
 White
 No Award

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement
GENERAL APPEARANCE Clean and neat Blocked properly, if needed Pattern - uniform				
SELECTION OF MATERIALS Yarn suitable for garment or article Needle/hook size suitable to yarn Style suitable to age/purpose Colors coordinate Yarns compatible in size/ply				
WORKMANSHIP Cast on properly Bound off properly Ribbing accurate Tension - uniform Free from split stitches Lack of dropped stitches Yarn joined inconspicuously, no knots Gauge - proper Pattern stitches consistent Seams smooth, neat and flexible Edges smooth and even Hand-stitching suitable, even and neat Yarns carried properly Buttons/other trim securely attached				
Follows exhibit requirements				

Comments (may be written on the back of the score sheet):

Utah State University 
 COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Utah State is an affirmative action/equal opportunity institution.

SERVICE PROJECT IDEAS

Now that the youth know how to crochet or knit, put the knowledge to use by making crochet or knit donations to charity. Here are four of the most well-known charities so that you can visit their websites, or write for information

Crochet or knit 7” or 9” squares to be put together to make an afghan.

It’s all about keeping people warm!

Warm Up America!

2500 Lowell Road

Gastonia, NC 28054

www.craftyarncouncil.com/warmup.html

Crochet or knit items for preemies, such as hats, booties, blankets and gowns:

TLC for Angels

850 Fort Plains Road

Howell, NJ 07731-1190

www.tlforangels.tripod.com

Provide needy children with cozy hats to keep them warm.

Caps for kids–CYCA

c/o Bonnie Greene

30113 Echo Blue Drive

Penn Valley, CA 95946-9422

www.craftyarncouncil.com/caps.html

Crochet or Knit slippers to send to U.S. Troops.

Operation Toasty Toes-Slipper Project

www.operationtoastytoes8.gobot.com

Crochet or knit a blanket for a seriously ill or traumatized child or young adult.

Project Linus

P.O. Box 5621

Bloomington, IL 61702-5621

www.projectlinus.org/links.html

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This section is referenced from Craft Yarn Council of America - www.craftyarnCouncil.com.

- Page 1 - Teaching Your Love of Knitting to Kids (“Ten Tips from the Pros”)

The following sections and illustrations were referenced from www.redheart.com. Used with permission.

- Page 4 - Yarn & Gauge
- Page 8 - Holding the Yarn & Hook
- Page 9 - Slip Knot
- Page 10 - Yarn Over
- Page 10 - Chain Stitch
- Page 11 - Working Into The Foundation Chain
- Page 12 - Slip Stitch
- Page 13 - Single Crochet
- Page 14 - Half Double Crochet
- Page 15 - Double Crochet
- Page 16 - Treble Crochet
- Page 17 - Turning Chains
- Page 18 - Fasten Off
- Page 18 - Joining in New Yarn
- Page 19 - Finishing
- Page 19 - Weaving in Ends
- Page 20 - Seams
- Page 24 - Patterns: Solid Dishcloth
- Page 25 - Patterns: Striped Dishcloth
- Page 26 - Patterns: First Hat
- Page 27 - Patterns: Easy Scarf
- Page 31 - Patterns: Baby Blanket
- Page 32 - Patterns: Crochet Felted Bag

The following sections and illustrations were referenced from “4-H Knitting Skills, Oregon State University Extension Service, May 1973.”

- Page 2 - Crocheting Tools

The following section is referenced from “www.utah4-h.org.”

- Page 37 - Judging Scoresheet

The following sections and patterns were created by the author.

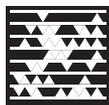
- Page 6 - Rolling Yarn Into a Ball That Pulls from Center
- Page 21 - Patterns: Single Crochet Double Hotpad
- Page 22 - Patterns: Crocheted House Slippers
- Page 23 - Patterns: Basic Crochet Slippers
- Page 28 - Patterns: Crocheted Mittens
- Page 30 - Patterns: Bassinette/Purse for 6” Baby Doll
- Page 33 - Patterns: Crocheted Edge Patterns
- Page 36 - Patterns: Pompoms

Utah State University is committed to providing an environment free from harassment and other forms of illegal discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age (40 and older), disability, and veteran’s status. USU’s policy also prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment and academic related practices and decisions. Utah State University employees and students cannot, because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, or veteran’s status, refuse to hire; discharge; promote; demote; terminate; discriminate in compensation; or discriminate regarding terms, privileges, or conditions of employment, against any person otherwise qualified. Employees and students also cannot discriminate in the classroom, residence halls, or in on/off campus, USU-sponsored events and activities. This publication is issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Noelle E. Cockett, Vice President for Extension and Agriculture, Utah State University.

SMART PHONE TAGS

Here are the website addresses to the Microsoft Tags®.

- Page 4 - Yarn & Gauge
Measuring Crochet Gauge - <http://bit.ly/HqoTKK>
- Page 5 - Working from a Pattern
Multiples in Crochet Patterns - <http://bit.ly/Ifd9uv>
Reading a Crochet Pattern - <http://bit.ly/HuVfD1>
- Page 9 - Slip Knot
Crochet Getting Started - <http://bit.ly/Hvxxvk>
- Page 11 - Working Into the Foundation Chain
Crochet Getting Started - <http://bit.ly/Hvxxvk>
- Page 13 - Single Crochet
Single Crochet - <http://bit.ly/ImncCC>
Learn Basic Left-handed Single Crochet - <http://bit.ly/Hs6cpT>
- Page 14 - Half Double Crochet
Taller Crochet Stitches - <http://bit.ly/HHF0WH>
Learn More Left-handed Crochet Stitches - <http://bit.ly/ImnOId>
- Page 16 - Treble Crochet
Taller Crochet Stitches - <http://bit.ly/HHF0WH>
- Page 17 - Turning Chains
Single Crochet and Turning Chains - <http://bit.ly/ImncCC>
- Page 18 - Joining in New Yarn
Joining in New Yarns and Changing Colors - <http://bit.ly/Hs8S6W>
- Page 19 - Weaving in Ends
Weaving In Ends - Crochet - <http://bit.ly/HAWdmD>
- Page 20 - Seams
Seaming Crochet - <http://bit.ly/osw5sc>



NOTES



UtahStateUniversity 
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

4H/Sewing&Textiles/2012/01pr

