

4. Use a compass and a pencil to draw the flower centre, with a $\frac{5}{16}$ in radius, onto fusible web. The four small corner circles on two of the flowers, with a diameter of $\frac{7}{16}$ in, were traced onto fusible web using a 10¢ coin. Caroline chose not to add the circles to the flower at the end of the shorter strip of wide ric rac as the fabric used has a busy print.

5. Fuse the web shapes to the wrong side of the various fabrics and cut out the shapes on the line.

6. Remove the paper backing from the circles and fuse to the upper section of the flower.

7. Satin stitch around the circles, leaving the paper in place on the flower to act as a stabiliser.

Appliqué the mushrooms

1. Using the photograph of the quilt as a guide to placement and fabric choice, trace the shapes for three large mushrooms and one small mushroom onto the paper side of the fusible web and continue in the same manner as the other fusible web appliqué.

2. Satin stitch the mushrooms with a stitch width of 2.4 and a stitch length of 5mm.

Appliqué the A and B flowers

1. You must be able to move the needle position on your machine to the far right to stitch thick and thin satin stitch, so the stitch increases and decreases from the left side only rather than tapering or increasing from both sides. Regular satin stitch can be used if your machine does not have this feature.

2. Trace the A and B flowers three times each on the paper side of the fusible web and cut out with a margin approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ in wide around the edge of the shapes. Make the centres of the flowers by tracing around a 10¢ coin (diameter $\frac{7}{16}$ in) onto fusible web. If preferred, use a 20¢ coin (diameter $1\frac{1}{16}$ in) for the centre of the A flowers.

3. Fuse the shapes to the wrong side of the chosen fabrics and cut out carefully on the line.

4. Stitch the flowers in place using thick and thin satin stitch.

Upper vines and berries

1. Use a $\frac{1}{4}$ in bias maker to make the upper vines from the two $\frac{1}{2}$ in wide bias strips of green wavy fabric in the same manner as the green stems.

2. Remove the paper and fuse each bias strip to the centre of a 25in length of 14mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in) wide black ric rac. Use an appliqué mat or silicon baking paper under the ric rac to prevent damage to the ironing board cover.

3. Following the photograph of the quilt, stitch the vines to the upper area of the quilt with invisible blind hem stitch.

4. To make the berries, trace around a 10¢ coin (diameter $\frac{7}{16}$ in) onto the paper side of fusible web 16 times and around a \$2 coin ($\frac{3}{16}$ in) 19 times. Cut out the circles, leaving a $\frac{1}{4}$ in margin around the edges.

5. Remove the paper and fuse the circles to the wrong side of the fabrics chosen for the berries. Cut out the circles carefully on the line and fuse berries of each size along each vine.

6. Cut pieces of freezer paper slightly larger than the berries

and fuse them to the back of the quilt to act as a stabiliser as the berries are stitched. Freezer paper is easier to remove than iron-on stabiliser and puts less stress on the stitching as it is removed.

7. Stitch the berries in place using free-motion stitching.

Broderie perse flowers

1. Two of the fabrics in the Mambo range, purple flowers on chocolate background fabric (27185-6) and orange flowers on chocolate background fabric (26185-4), have printed flowers perfect for broderie perse appliqué. Iron some fusible web to the wrong side of each of the fabrics and cut out six of each flower without a seam allowance.

2. The fabric range does not include the blue striped flowers. Caroline made these by tracing around some of the purple flower shapes on fusible web, fusing the shapes to the wrong side of the blue striped fabric and cutting out the flowers.

3. Remove the paper backing from all the flowers and fuse to the background, referring to the photograph of the quilt.

4. Stitch the broderie perse flowers in place using blanket stitch.

Appliqué the E flowers

1. Trace two E flowers and two half E flowers, each with five petals, onto the paper side of the fusible web and cut out with a scant margin around the edge of the shapes. Trace around a 20¢ coin ($1\frac{1}{16}$ in diameter) to make the flower centres.

2. Fuse the shapes to the wrong side of the chosen fabrics and cut out carefully on the line.

3. Stitch around the edge of the flowers and half flowers with blanket stitch in the same manner as the broderie perse flowers, using black thread in both the top of the machine and in the bobbin. The suggested stitch width and length is 2.5.

4. Stitch the top edges of the flowers again with a mirror image blanket stitch, stitch width 4.5 and length 2.0. It may be necessary to use a light stabiliser behind this stitching due to the width of the stitching, which may pull the work up.

5. Fuse the flower centres in place and blanket stitch the edges with a stitch width and length of 2.5.

Appliqué the ferns (weeds)

1. Trace Fern 1 twice and Fern 2 once onto the paper side of the fusible web and cut out with a scant margin around the edge. Fuse the shapes to the wrong side of the green fabric.

2. Leave the paper backing in place to act as a stabiliser and stitch lengths of 0.5cm ($\frac{3}{16}$ in) wide ric rac to the centre of each fern with straight stitch, referring to the instructions for stitching ric rac for the D flowers. Tuck the top end of the ric rac under the ferns.

3. Remove the paper backing from behind the ferns and fuse them in place on the background.

4. At each tip along the ferns, fuse a small square of freezer paper or stabiliser on the back of the work.

5. Blanket stitch the edges of the ferns using a stitch width and length of 2.5mm. At the points along the ferns, change the machine setting to a decorative stitch. Caroline used a satin stitched pattern in the shape of an oval with tapered ends. She