

How to Read Patterns without Losing Your Mind

DAY 4 Introduction

Today we're going to talk about **deciphering the pattern instructions!**

We'll cover:

- What to look for before you even start
- How to follow sizing, repeats, and formatting without second-guessing yourself
- What abbreviations actually mean (and when to ignore them)
- How to confidently start from row one and trust that it's all going to work

Today is a bit of a longer session so no homework!

Don't forget to grab your Bingo Card: <https://programs.knittingwithchopsticks.com/YtWSBingo>

The Replay will be available on the Replay page asap:

<https://programs.knittingwithchopsticks.com/YtWSReplay>

Replays will be available through the weekend.

And I'll be sharing a special offer with you at the end of today's training 😊.

Why Learning to Read Patterns

Today we're diving into the part where so many knitters and crocheters feel stuck: actually reading and following a pattern.

It's not just about decoding abbreviations — it's about understanding how patterns are structured so you can trust them and trust yourself as you follow along.

Most people don't quit because they can't do the stitches. They quit because they can't follow the instructions. It feels overwhelming. The formatting is confusing. The stitch counts seem to change randomly. It's hard to tell if you're on the right track.

But it's not you. You just haven't been taught how to read patterns — that's what today is all about.

Quick Recap from Earlier This Week

We already learned what to do with a lot of the info that's given in a pattern

- On Day 1, we talked about how to choose a pattern that's worth your time. A good pattern will already give you most of the info you need — if you missed it, check the replay.
- On Day 2, we talked about picking your size. The sizing info in your pattern helps you figure that out.
- Yesterday was all about gauge — and now that you've swatched, you're ready to start stitching!

Crochet: US vs UK

One important thing to know before we get started: **US and UK have different terminology.** But it's worse than that, they use the same terms to refer to different stitches which can quickly become very confusing.

For example: A US single crochet stitch is called double crochet in the UK. While double crochet refers to a different stitch in the US.

CROCHET TERMS	
US	UK
sl st	ss
sc	dc
hdc	htr
dc	tr
tr	dtr
dtr	trtr
gauge	tension
yarn over (yo)	yarn over hook (yoh)

Not to worry, I've got you covered! Grab my [Yarn Jargon Cheatsheets](https://programs.knittingwithchopsticks.com/cheatsheets) which have an overview of all the difference & conversions! <https://programs.knittingwithchopsticks.com/cheatsheets>

Designers will usually tell you which country's terms they're using, either in the abbreviations or notes section.

If you can't find this info anywhere in the pattern it's a bit harder, but here's my trick: there is **no single crochet in the UK terms**. If you search through the entire pattern and see a single crochet (SC) stitch, you can be sure it's written in US terms.

Be careful though, because the trick cannot be used backwards. If you don't see a single crochet (SC) stitch in the entire pattern, it does not automatically mean it's a UK pattern. It's possible the single crochet stitch is just not used in the design.

For simplicity, I am using US terminology throughout this workshop.

How Sizes Are Given

The Size section of the pattern will indicate how the sizes are noted. Most designers give the stitch count or repeat count for the different sizes between round parentheses ().

This goes for garments but also any other design coming in different sizes such as blankets, baskets, toys etc.

This can for example be: XS (S, M, L, XL, 2XL, 3XL, 4XL, 5XL) or XS (S, M, L, XL) (2XL, 3XL, 4XL, 5XL).

The first size listed is usually the smallest size but sometimes the sample size the pattern has been designed in.

If you want a different size than the smallest one, you will follow the corresponding number throughout the pattern.

Example: The sizes in your pattern are noted as XS (S, M, L, XL, 2XL, 3XL, 4XL, 5XL). So when the pattern asks you to crochet this many stitches: 44 (44, 48, 52, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76), and you want the final product to be a size Large, you'll use the third number inside the parenthesis, which is 52.

Quick tip: When you buy the printable PDF version, you can go through and highlight your size throughout the entire pattern before you start and ignore (or even strikethrough) all those other numbers.

When you start a new project, there are 3 sections of the pattern you will be referring to regularly:

1. The abbreviations
2. The notes
3. The special stitches and repeated patterns

Use these sections as a reference while you decipher the step-by-step instructions. I recommend you have a quick look at them first (especially the notes) so you know what to expect.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations are usually given in their own section. Either at the top of the pattern or all the way at the bottom. Some magazines and publications will not give abbreviations for each separate pattern but only once for the entire issue.

You'll find that most designers use the same standard abbreviations, so you'll end up referencing this section less and less as you work through more patterns. You can view a detailed master list of common crochet and knitting abbreviations on the [Craft Yarn Council's website](#).

Your [Yarn Jargon Cheatsheets](#) include a section with the most commonly used abbreviations. Having these printed out separately means less time flipping through (or scrolling through) the pattern while you work.

Notes Section

This section of the pattern is where the designer will explain how to read their crochet instructions.

Patterns can look wildly different depending on the designer, but there are a few formatting systems that show up again and again.

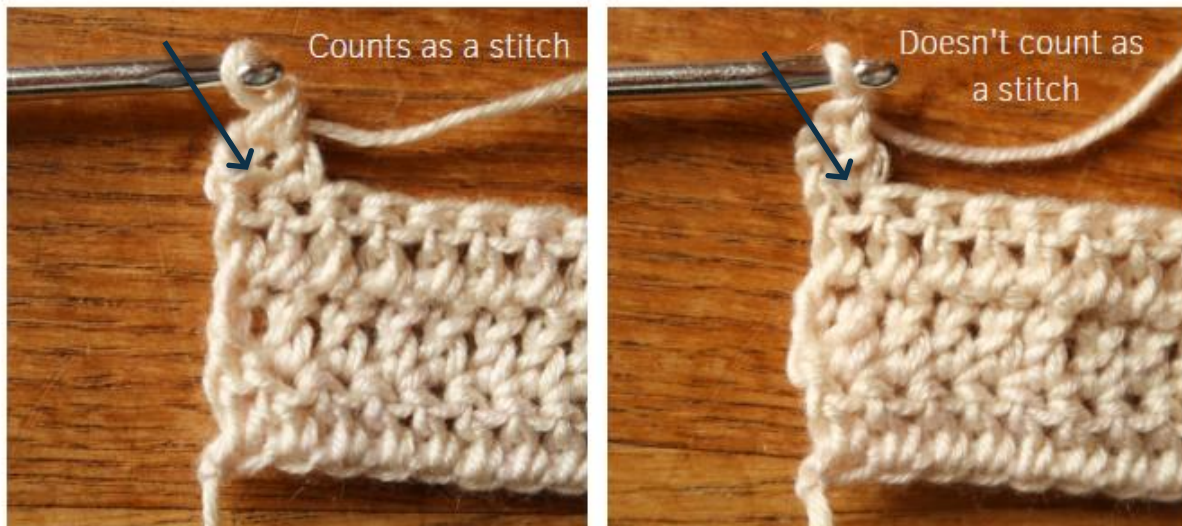
This section of the pattern should include:

1. How repeats are indicated. Most patterns use one of the following symbols: * (]
2. Any special notations the designer is using.
3. How the final number of stitches is indicated at the end of the row/round, often <> or ().
4. (Crochet only) Whether the turning chain counts as a stitch or not.

This last one tripped me up a lot when I first started to crochet. When you crochet in rows, you need to climb to the height of the stitch you are using before making the first stitch of the row, so your edge turns out neat and your first stitch is not skewed. To do that, we use chain stitches. The number of chain stitches depends on the height of the stitch you use.

For example: If you're working with single crochet stitches, you will start your row with a chain 1 to get to that height. If you work with half double crochet stitches, you will chain 2 to get to that height. Don't worry, the pattern will tell you how many to chain.

Now these chains can either be counted as a stitch in the final row count or not. If they do count as a stitch, you will need to make your next stitch in the 2nd stitch from the row below. However, if they don't, you'll make your first stitch in the last stitch from the row below.



I usually prefer not to include them because I don't like the small gap you get from counting them as stitches.

Anyway, if you're working in panels, the seams will hide it.

It's important to take note and follow the designer's recommendations so the stitch count will come out correct. Otherwise you will run into issues, especially if the stitch pattern is a bit more complicated.

There are two main ways to write down crochet instructions, using more or less words.

I like to use what we call "crochet shorthand" and define it in the notes section to make sure it is clear for everyone.

- sc 1 means to single crochet in the next stitch
- sc 2 means to single crochet in each of the next 2 consecutive stitches
- 2 sc means to single crochet twice in the same stitch

Example: Ch 2, [sc 5, 2 sc] across, turn.

The other common method is more wordy describing where each stitch should be made.

Example: Ch 2, [sc in next 5 st, 2 sc in next st] across, turn.

Special Stitches and Repeated Patterns

Some patterns use only the basic stitches, but more often than not the pattern requires more advanced stitches. This section is where the designer explains how to make these advanced stitches, and how they are referred to throughout the pattern.

The basic crochet stitches are:

- slip stitch
- chain stitch
- single crochet
- half double crochet
- double crochet and
- treble crochet
-

The basic knit stitches are:

- knit
- purl
- stockinette (alternating rows of knit and purl, knit continuously in the round)
- garter stitch (knit continuously, alternating rows of knit and purl in the round)

Anything beyond those listed above should be defined in this section. If you don't see it, it's probably a common stitch the designer considers as basic and a quick search on Youtube will show you how to make it.

Sometimes a pattern uses a specific combination of stitches or rows/rounds in several parts of the pattern. To avoid repeating instructions, the designer will give the instructions once in this section of the pattern, give it a name and refer back to it throughout the project.

The Snail Approach

Ok, let's dive into the row-by-row instructions.

My snail approach is all about breaking it down in small manageable pieces and working through them one at a time. Don't rush, that's when we make mistakes!

You're not reading a novel — you're reading a condensed to-do list. Break it into pieces

Step 1: Buy the printable PDF

I know I keep saying this, and it's for good reason. Having the printed PDF will allow you to take notes directly on the pattern which will make your life so much easier.

Step 2: Highlight your Size

Go through the entire pattern and highlight the size you're working on, cross out any sizing that's irrelevant to you. (You can always reprint the pattern later if you want to make another size)

Step 3: Write out Repeats

If the pattern tells you to repeat 4 rows 5 times, write each one out in the margin or on your phone like this: 1234, 1234, 1234, 1234, 1234. After you've completed each row, scratch out or delete the corresponding numbers.

You can also use a row counter to help you keep track (refer to the materials section).

These same tricks can be used on complicated rows that have a large number of stitches that need repeated.

Step 4: One Row at a Time

It can feel really overwhelming to look at a pattern for the first time, with numbers and weird abbreviations all over the place. But don't panic. Just take the pattern one line at a time and you'll be perfectly fine. You can do this!

Step 5: Look it up

If there is something you don't understand in the row instruction, look it up.

Check the abbreviations section, notes section and special stitches sections first.

If you can't find more information there, Youtube has a gazillion video tutorials for every stitch and technique out there.

Step 6: Check

After each row/round check your stitches. Make sure you have the correct number of stitches and don't see any mistakes.

Don't be afraid to frog (undo) your row now if something isn't right. Especially if it's a stitch count error.

Quick tip: If your stitch count doesn't tally, make sure you count again before frogging.

Sometimes it's just the counting that went wrong, speaking from experience 😊.

Also check if the pattern's stitch count makes sense (adding the stitches in the row instruction to make sure they match the total), designers make mistakes too.

Step 7: Mark your Progress

There are a lot of different ways people like to keep track of where they're at in a pattern. Try a few methods out and see what works best for you:

- Strikethrough the row numbers once you've completed them.
- Use a post it note (or one of these little arrow post its) to indicate where you're at. Move it down after each completed row.
- Use a ruler.

Honestly, it's pretty rare to finish an entire project in one sitting and remembering where you left off can be tricky. The methods above are great to use during a crafting session but once you put away your wip (work in progress) and patterns those markers can move. I recommend writing the date and time next to your stopping point, then scratching it out the next time you continue.

Step 8: Read your Project

By “reading” your project, I mean being able to count how many stitches or rows you’ve made. Having this skill will make it significantly easier to keep track of things. You can practice this by carefully studying your project after you make a stitch or a row. Try to remember what a double crochet stitch looks like, what a purl stitch looks like, and how things look when they are alternated in a specific way or you add a new row.

Unfortunately, there’s no magic trick for this-- just patience, practice and careful observation. You’ll naturally become better at it over time.

- My summit presentation from Tuesday **Stitch Detective: Learn to Read Your Knit & Crochet Stitches** goes into more detail on how to do this. If you missed it, we have an in depth workshop inside the Squad to learn to read your stitches.

Real Pattern Examples

Let’s look at some detailed examples together and put the snail approach into practice.

KNITTING EXAMPLE 1: HIS SCARF (NO SIZES)



Instructions always begin by telling you how many stitches you need to cast on.

Cast on 43 stitches (or a multiple of 4 + 3).

In this example, you cast on 43 stitches. No cast on method is specified, so use your favorite one. For me, that's always the long tail cast on.

In the parentheses above, you're given a multiple. This is so you know how the pattern repeats in case you want to adjust the width of the scarf. In this example, the pattern is a repeat of 4 and you need an additional 3 stitches for the edges to come out nicely.

Row 1: * k3, p1 * repeat until last 3 st, k3.

The pattern notes tell me that stitches between the * symbols are to be repeated. You can refer to the abbreviations list (or your yarn jargon cheat sheets) if you don't remember what the different abbreviations mean.

In this example, you'll need to knit 3 stitches then purl 1 stitch. Repeat these 4 stitches until you only have 3 stitches left on your right needle, then knit these last 3 stitches.

Row 2: k1, p1,* k3, p1 * repeat until last st, k1.

Row 2 is similar to above. Knit 1 stitch, then purl 1 stitch. Then you'll begin a repeating pattern of knit 3, purl 1. Repeat those 4 stitches until you only have 1 stitch left on your right needle. Finally, knit that last stitch.

KNITTING EXAMPLE 2: SALT & PEPPER CARDIGAN (WITH SIZES)

This pattern is a little more complex because it includes sizes.

You'll notice the instructions in this pattern are not given explicitly row by row, but are instead written in a text format. We'll take it one line at a time.

Sizes are noted throughout the pattern in the following way: XS (S, M, L, XL, 2XL, 3XL, 4XL, 5XL).

For this example, let's say you are making a size medium (M). You need to follow the second number inside the parenthesis for the whole project.

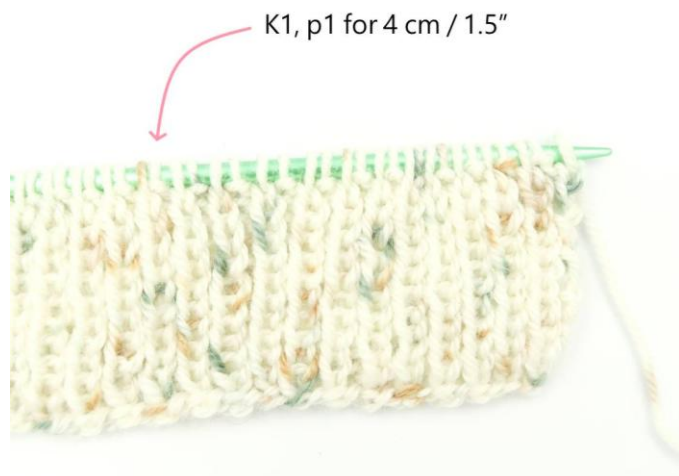
With your 3.75 mm / US 5 needles, cast on 158 (182, 200, 222, 244, 266, 290, 312, 336) stitches.

Following the medium sizing (the second number inside the parenthesis), you'll need to cast on 200 stitches.

[k1, p1] across for 4cm/1.5".

(The notes section of this pattern says: Work instructions between [] the indicated number of times or until the end of the row. The final number of stitches is indicated at the end of the row between < >.)

As noted here, you'll need to alternate knit 1 stitch, purl 1 stitch until the end of the row. Repeat that row until you reach the given length of 4cm/1.5".



Knit in stockinette stitch until total length is 42cm / 16.5".

This instruction is directing you to switch the stitch pattern to stockinette stitch. Keep knitting until your total piece length is 42cm/16.5".



When I switch stitches in my patterns, I like to remind the reader what that means. You may, however, come across a pattern that refers to a stitch you don't know. If that happens, the first thing to do is check the abbreviations list, notes, or special stitch section for an explanation. If none exists, or you're still confused, Google and YouTube are wonderful resources.

You can learn so much from watching a video of someone doing a stitch.

Length measurements given are blocked lengths. If your unblocked gauge is different from your blocked gauge make sure to calculate the unblocked length that corresponds too.

Decrease for the neck shaping:

Keep working in stockinette st decreasing on both extremities to shape the neck area:

[Decrease row: k2, k2tog, k until last 4 st, k2tog, k2. Work 3 rows in stockinette stitch.] 5 times. <148 (172, 190, 212, 234, 256, 280, 302, 326) st >

This section starts to get a little trickier as you do some shaping for the neck area.

Everything between the [] symbols will be repeated 5 times. Within that repeated pattern, you'll see a decrease row and 3 rows in stockinette. Those 4 rows multiplied by the repeat (5) give you a total of 20 rows for this section. Let's take a look at the decrease row in more detail:

Decrease row: k2, k2tog, k until last 4 st, k2tog, k2.

Knit 2 stitches, then knit 2 stitches together (refer to the abbreviations section of the pattern or your cheat sheets if you don't remember what k2tog means).

After that, you knit all the way across until you only have 4 stitches left on your right needle. Knit the next 2 stitches together, then knit the last 2 stitches.

<148 (172, 190, 212, 234, 256, 280, 302, 326) st >

This last part is the stitch count. We're following the medium sizing, so we need to end up with 190 stitches.

Mathematically, this makes sense since we are removing 2 stitches (one at each extremity) with the 2 k2tog for each decrease row, and we've done 5 decrease rows total ($2 \times 5 = 10$ and $200 - 10 = 190$).

Using a row counter will help you keep track of where you're at. You could also write out all the repeats before you start and cross off each row as you go along. Refer to page 31 for more information on this.

KNITTING EXAMPLE 3: BONBON CARDIGAN (WITH SIZES)

I wanted to include an example from this pattern since it includes something that tripped me up for a long time when I first started knitting. That something is being asked to cast off a few stitches in the middle of a row. In this pattern, you'll find this kind of instruction given for the buttonholes.

Work 3 st in ribbing pattern, *cast off 2 st, work 4 sts in ribbing pattern,* repeat from * to * 13 times, Work 4 (1, 3, 7, 7, 8, 8, 10, 10) st in ribbing pattern.

You need to work 3 stitches in ribbing pattern (knit one stitch, purl one stitch, knit one stitch), then knit 2 stitches and slide the second one over the first one. Knit one more stitch and slide it over the previous one, then continue following the instructions as we did in the other examples.

What you shouldn't do: work 3 stitches in ribbing pattern (knit one stitch, purl one stitch, knit one stitch), then knit 1 stitch and slide it over the previous one, knit one more stitch and slide it over the previous one, etc.

Another thing that tripped me up for a long time is when a pattern references a range of rows in the instructions, like Rows 5 - 8. When you see this, it means you have to do the instructions for all 4 rows (5, 6, 7 and 8). Do not subtract the numbers ($8 - 5 = 3$), or you'll end up doing the wrong number of rows.



KNITTING EXAMPLE 4: CHUNKY HUG CARDIGAN (WITH SIZES)

I wanted to include this example to show you how things are noted when not all the instructions apply to all the sizes.

For sizes L to 5XL only:

Knit 1 round in stockinette stitch.

Repeat [Increase Round 1 followed by 1 round in stockinette stitch] X (X, X, 3, 8) (12, 14, 15, 15) times. < X (X, X, 64, 104) (138, 158, 168, 172) st>

This section of the pattern only applies to a few of the pattern's sizes: L to 5XL. For the other sizes you should skip this section. To indicate that the X symbol is used in the repeats and stitch counts in the spots for the sizes that this section doesn't apply to.

This way, you still follow the same number inside the () for your sizes, but if you're working one of the sizes this section doesn't apply to, you can easily see that with the X symbol.

Alternatively, sometimes a - symbol is used instead of the X to indicate the same thing.



EXAMPLE 1: DATE NIGHT PURSE (NO SIZES)



Instructions always begin by telling you how many stitches you need to chain (Unless the pattern is started with another technique such as the [magic circle](#) or foundation crochet stitches, but let's start with what's most common).

With a 4mm / US G-6 crochet hook, chain 50 + 1.

In this example, you need to chain 50 + 1. I like to write the starting chain this way so you know the extra stitches after the + sign are the turning chain. If you refer to the notes section, the pattern will mention if these count as stitches or not. In this case, they don't.



Row 1: Sc in each stitch, turn. <50 st>

The first row is a simple row of single crochet stitches. Because the turning chain doesn't count as a stitch, make your first stitch in the 2nd chain from the hook. At the end of the row, you

should have 50 stitches. The pattern only has one size so there is only one stitch count given at the end of the row.

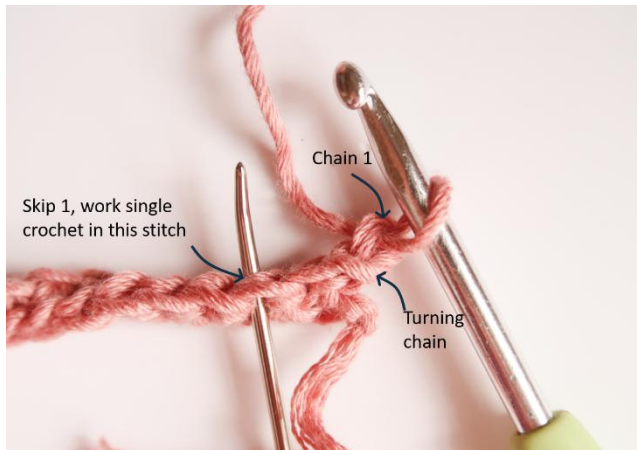


Row 2: Ch 1, [ch 1, skip 1, sc] across, turn.

The notes section of this pattern tells you to repeat instructions between [] the indicated number of times, or until the end of the row / round. In this case, there is no repeat number given, which means you need to repeat the instructions between [] until the end of the row.

Let's have a closer look at the instructions to repeat: ch 1, skip 1, sc

Make a chain of one, skip the next stitch, then make a single crochet stitch in the following stitch. If no number is given, it means you have to make one stitch.



Other common notation for the same row:

Row 2: Ch 1, *Ch 1, skip next st, sc in next st, rep from * until end of row, turn.

EXAMPLE 2: [CACHE COEUR DRESS](#) (WITH SIZES)



This pattern is a little more complex because it includes sizes.

With your 4mm / US G-6 hook, chain 41 (43, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 70) + 2

From the Size section: Sizes are written as XS (S, M, L, XL, 2XL, 3XL, 4XL, 5XL) throughout the pattern.

As we discussed in the size section, if you're choosing a size other than the pattern's given size (in this case, XS), you'll need to follow that placement of

instructions throughout the entire pattern. For this example, let's say you are making a size medium (M). You need to follow the second number inside the parenthesis for the whole project. In this case, you need to chain 48 + 2 stitches for the turning chain.



Row 1: Dc in the 3rd ch from the hook, dc in each st across, turn. <41 (43, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 70) st>

Starting in the 3rd ch from the hook (the first 2 stitches are the turning chain), make a double crochet stitch in each stitch for the entire row. Then turn.

The turn instruction is often omitted by designers because if you're not working in the round, you always have to turn your work at the end of the row.

In total, you should have 48 stitches, ignoring the starting chain of 2 chain stitches at the beginning of the row.



Row 2: Ch 2, dc across, turn.

On the next row, start with a chain 2, this will be your turning chain for this row and will not count towards the total number of stitches.

Double crochet until the end of the row and turn.

Did you notice there is no stitch count at the end of the row? When the stitch count doesn't change in a row or section, it is not repeated (simply to minimize confusion and make the pattern as clear as possible).

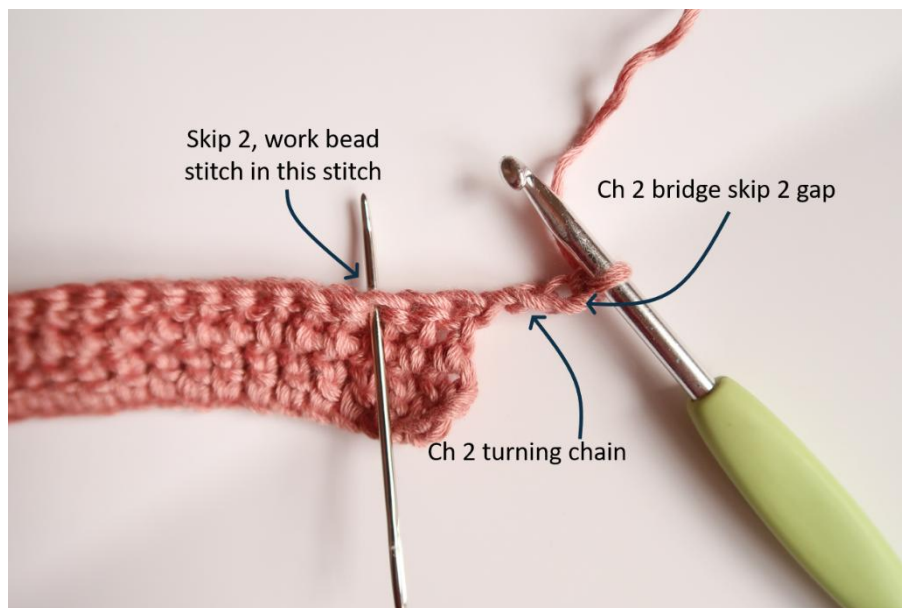


Quick tip: You might notice some patterns use a turning chain of 3 for a double crochet stitch, while others (like mine) use a turning chain of 2. The number of chains in the turning chain are used to match the height of the stitch used. I find I get neater edges with a shorter turning chain. This is mostly personal preference, and you can adjust it if you'd like.

Row 3: Ch 4, skip 2, [bead st (counts as 2 st), ch 1, skip 2] 3 times, dc until the end of the row, turn.

Could also be written: Row 3: Ch 4, skip 2, * bead st (counts as 2 st), ch 1, skip 2, rep from * twice, dc until the end of the row, turn.

The next row is a bit more interesting. Start by chaining 4, then skipping 2 stitches. The turning chain is 2 stitches long, so the extra chain 2 do count as stitches here, and are meant to bridge the gap above the 2 skipped stitches to form an arch.



Then we have instructions in [] brackets.

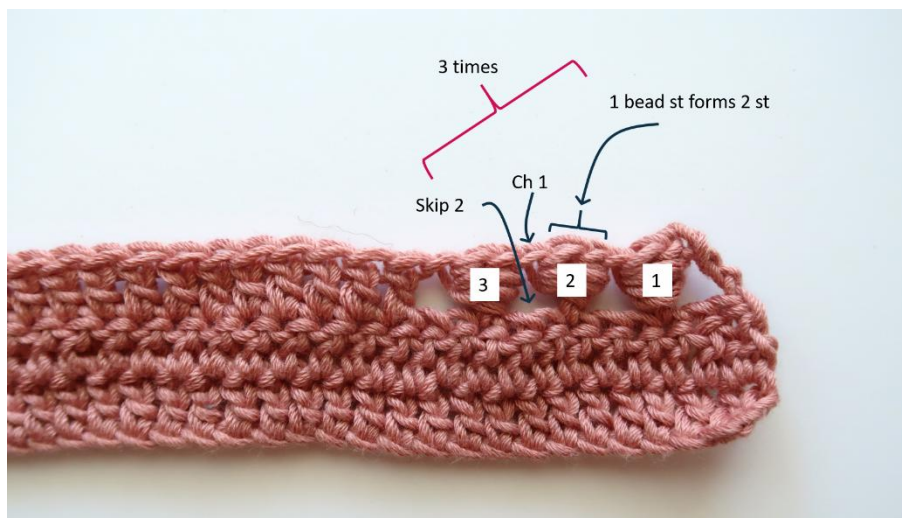
The notes section tells us:

Work instructions between [] the indicated number of times or until the end of the row / round.

So we need to repeat what's in the parenthesis 3 times: bead stitch, chain one stitch, then skip 2 stitches. The special stitches section explained what a bead stitch is:

Bead stitch = Work dc in indicated stitch, [yo, working around the dc post just made pull up a loop] 3 times, yo and pull through the next 6 loops on the hook. This leaves 2 loops on the hook. Yarn over and pull through the remaining 2 loops. The bead stitch has the width of 2 stitches.

After repeating this 3 times, double crochet until the end of the row.



Quick tip: When the stitch count doesn't change in a row or section, it is not repeated.

EXAMPLE 3: [MATHILDA CARDIGAN](#) (WITH SIZES)

I wanted to include this pattern in particular to show you how all the different information gets combined in slightly more advanced patterns. In no time, this will be second nature to you and you won't even have to think about it!



With a 5 mm / US H – 8 crochet hook, ch 4, join with a sl st.

By joining the end of the chain to the beginning of the chain with a slip stitch, you form a circle.



R1: Ch 2 (counts as 1 dc here and throughout), in the circle dc 2, ch 1, [dc 3, ch 1] 5 times, join with a sl st in the 2nd ch. <24 st>

This pattern uses R instead of Row or Round. Both are common and usually not further defined in the pattern.

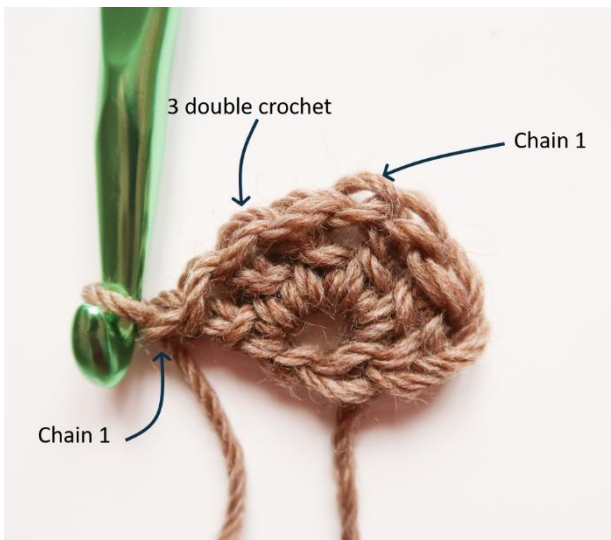
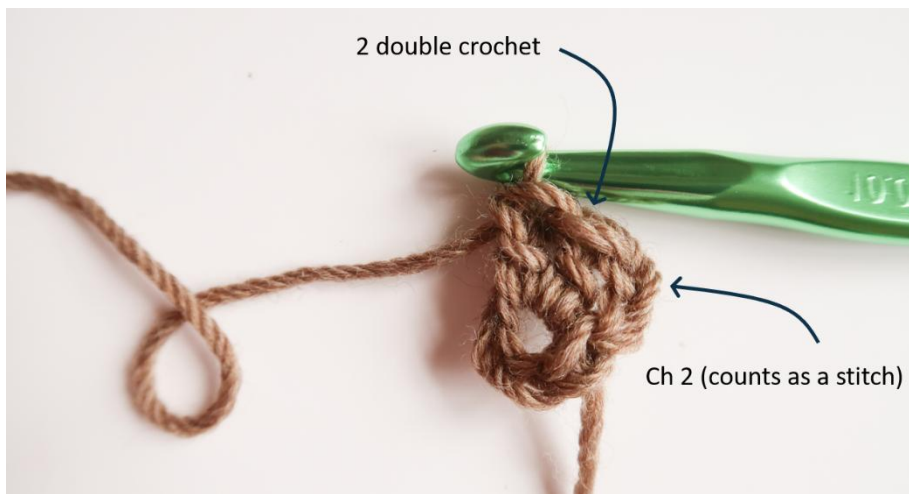
How do you know if it's a row or a round?

If it's not written explicitly, the end of the row/round will tell you. If the instructions finish with turn, it's usually a row. If you need to finish with a slip stitch in the turning chain (as is the case here), it's worked in the round. Having step-by-step

pictures is a great help here as you'll instantly know what the designer means.

Even though this pattern has different sizes, notice there is only one stitch count at the end of the round instructions. This means this part of the instructions is the same for all the sizes.

The notes sections says the turning chain doesn't count as a stitch unless mentioned otherwise. In this instruction, it does and throughout the section.



For this round, the stitches are worked in the circle - not in the individual chains you made to form the circle. You need to make 2 double crochet stitches, chain 1, then repeat 5 times the instructions between [].

Finally, you join in the round with a slip stitch in the 2nd chain from the turning chain you made at the start of the round.

R2: Ch 2, dc 2, [work (2 dc, ch 2, 2 dc) in the ch-1 space, dc 3] repeat around, work (2 dc, ch 2, 2 dc) in the ch-1 space, join with a sl st in the 2nd ch. <54 st>

This next step is interesting as it combines instructions between [] and (). So we're working in the round in each of the stitches of the previous round.

Start with a chain 2 to get to the right stitch height. Make a double crochet stitch in the next 2 stitches. Now comes the fun part. The notes say instruction between [] should be repeated the indicated number of times or until the end of the round. In this case it's until the end of the round.



Now the instructions between () need to be worked in the same stitch (still according to the notes section). So in the first chain one space we made in the previous round, you are going to make 6 stitches: 2 double crochet, 2 chains and 2 double crochet again.



Then you make a double crochet in the next 3 stitches.

Now you repeat this until the end of the round.



You will see it comes out that the repeats are not a rounded number, that there is one chain one space left at the end of the round. So you make the instructions that follow in that chain one space.

Finally, you finish with a slip stitch in the 2nd chain from the starting chain 2 to join in the round.



R3 = Increasing hex round: Ch 2, [dc until the ch-2 space, (2 dc, ch 2, 2 dc) in the ch-2 space] repeat around, join with a sl st in the 2nd ch. <78 st>

Round 3 gets a nickname as it will be used a lot in the rest of the pattern.

Instead of referring to R3, the pattern will refer to the increasing hex round for clarity.

R4 – R17 (14, 20, 23, 26): Repeat the Increasing hex row. < 414 (342, 486, 558, 630) st>

Ok, so now we start seeing different numbers for different sizes.

From the Size section: Sizes are written as M (S, L, XL, 2XL) throughout the pattern.

The number of times you need to repeat this round is different for each size. Assuming we are working the size L, we need to go from round 4 to 20.

Another thing that tripped me up for a long time is when a pattern gives you instructions for a range of rows/rounds. Here it has R4 - R20, which means you have to do the instructions for 17 rounds (Round 5, 6, 7, 8, 9...19, 20) not only 16 (20 - 4 =16). Be careful not to fall into this pitfall.

NOW WHAT?

You didn't just join this summit challenge for fun (though I hope you had some!). You came because you wanted to **finally feel confident making your first garment** — and know, before you even start, that it's going to fit and turn out the way it should.

Maybe you've never tried a garment before and didn't know where to begin. Maybe you *have* tried one (or even a few) — but they didn't fit, didn't flatter, or never made it past the halfway point.

Or maybe you've been crocheting/knitting for years... but you've realized there's a lot no one ever actually taught you.

Things like how to pick the right size for you, how fiber choices affect the outcome, or how to actually *read* a pattern with confidence.

You joined because you were ready to stop guessing — and start stitching with clarity and purpose.

You have 2 options:

- 1) Go back to crafting on your own, stumbling through your projects with a lot of trial and error, a lot of frogging and abandoned wips
- 2) Join the **Stitching Squad** and never craft alone again.

Obviously, I want you to take the easy way and join us in the Stitching Squad and I have a special offer for you!

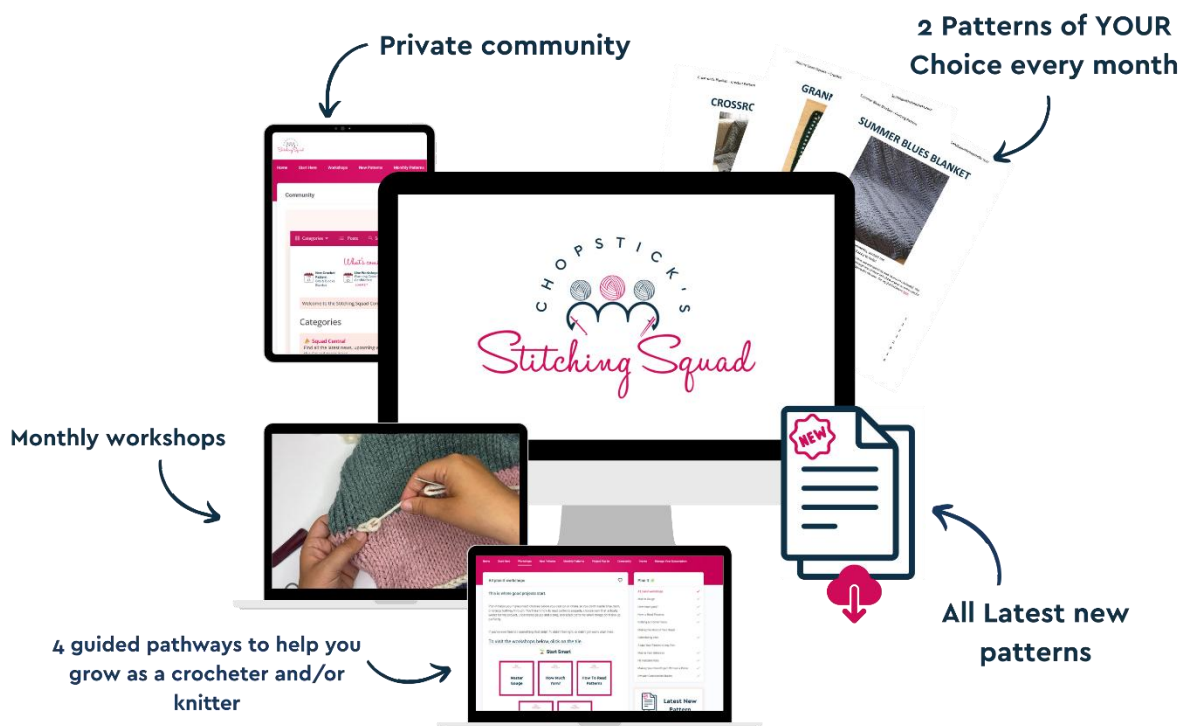


Improve Your Knitting & Crochet Skills While Making Like-Minded Crafting Friends Worldwide!

Knitting or crocheting on your own is no fun, so come and join the Stitching Squad today.

Keep the momentum going, build on everything you learned this week and have a special place to get the support you need throughout your project (and the next one(s))!

What's Included?



As a Stitching Squad Member you get:

- **Existing Patterns** - 2 PDF Downloads of existing patterns of your choice per month
- **NEW Patterns** - PDF of any new patterns released
- **Progress with the Squad Compass (4 guided learning pathways)** so you always know which skill to work on and which workshop replay to watch next
- **Monthly Workshop** - 1 Live workshop on a knitting and/or crochet topic per month by Hortense or a guest speaker

- **Private Community** - Private community of like-minded crafters worldwide
- **Monthly Project Pop -Ins (1:1 chat with me)** for personalised feedback, yarn advice, or help figuring out why a project isn't working
- **On-demand guidance & pattern support** so you're never stuck with an answer to your knitting and/or crochet questions again
- **Convenient private member portal & community** for everything in one distraction-free place

As a Stitching Squad Member you'll:

- Find the inspiration and confidence to turn your creativity into beautiful creations
- Gain years of stitching experience & add new skills and techniques to your crochet/knitting toolbox
- Have fun, connect & make crafting friends worldwide *who just get it*

Bootcamp Special Offer

YARN TO WARDROBE SUMMIT EXCLUSIVE BONUSES

when you join before February 27 at 11:59pm ET



FAST ACTION BONUS - 15 first only

An exclusive 30 min **1:1 call with Hortense to dive deep into a custom pattern adjustment.**

Whether you want to change the gauge, the size or part of the design, we'll walk through it together and I'll help you with the math 1:1



BONUS: Choose One

Tidal Textures Throw OR Falling into Stitches Journey Pass


Expand your skills and learn new stitches while making this gorgeous throw with step by step photo and video tutorials (right and left handed) and a convenient ad-free PDF.



BONUS: Save 2 months

Save 2 months on your membership fee, that's up to a \$54 discount!

Sign up here: <https://programs.knittingwithchopsticks.com/SquadAnnualOffer>



Private community
Patterns of YOUR Choice every month
Monthly workshops
All Latest new patterns
4 guided pathways to help you grow as a crocheter and/or knitter

STITCHING SQUAD MEMBER
Recurring payment, cancel anytime

\$334
\$270 /year
Billed Annually

- ✓ **2 pattern downloads of your choice/month from the pattern library** so you can build a personal collection without the overwhelm
- ✓ **2+ new pattern PDFs/month** so you never miss a fresh project drop
- ✓ **Progress with the Squad Compass (4 guided learning pathways)** so you always know which skill to work on and which workshop replay to watch next
- ✓ **Monthly LIVE workshop (with me or a guest expert)** so you can learn the crochet and/or knitting techniques behind the patterns and grow your confidence
- ✓ **Monthly Project Pop-Ins (1:1 chat with me)** for personalised feedback, yarn advice, or help figuring out why a project isn't working
- ✓ **On-demand guidance & pattern support** so you're never stuck with an answer to your knitting and/or crochet questions again
- ✓ **Convenient private member portal & community** for everything in one distraction-free place
- ★ **2 MONTHS FREE INCLUDED**
- ★ **EXCLUSIVE SUMMIT BONUS** - 30 min 1:1 call with Hortense to dive deep into a custom pattern adjustment - **first 15 only**
- ★ **EXCLUSIVE SUMMIT BONUS - Choose One**
 - **Tidal Textures Throw Crochet Along Journey Pass:** Learn new stitches with this sea-inspired throw
 - **Falling into Stitches Blanket Knit Along Journey Pass:** Move past basic stitches, discover new techniques and craft a beautiful sampler blanket with 12 different stitches

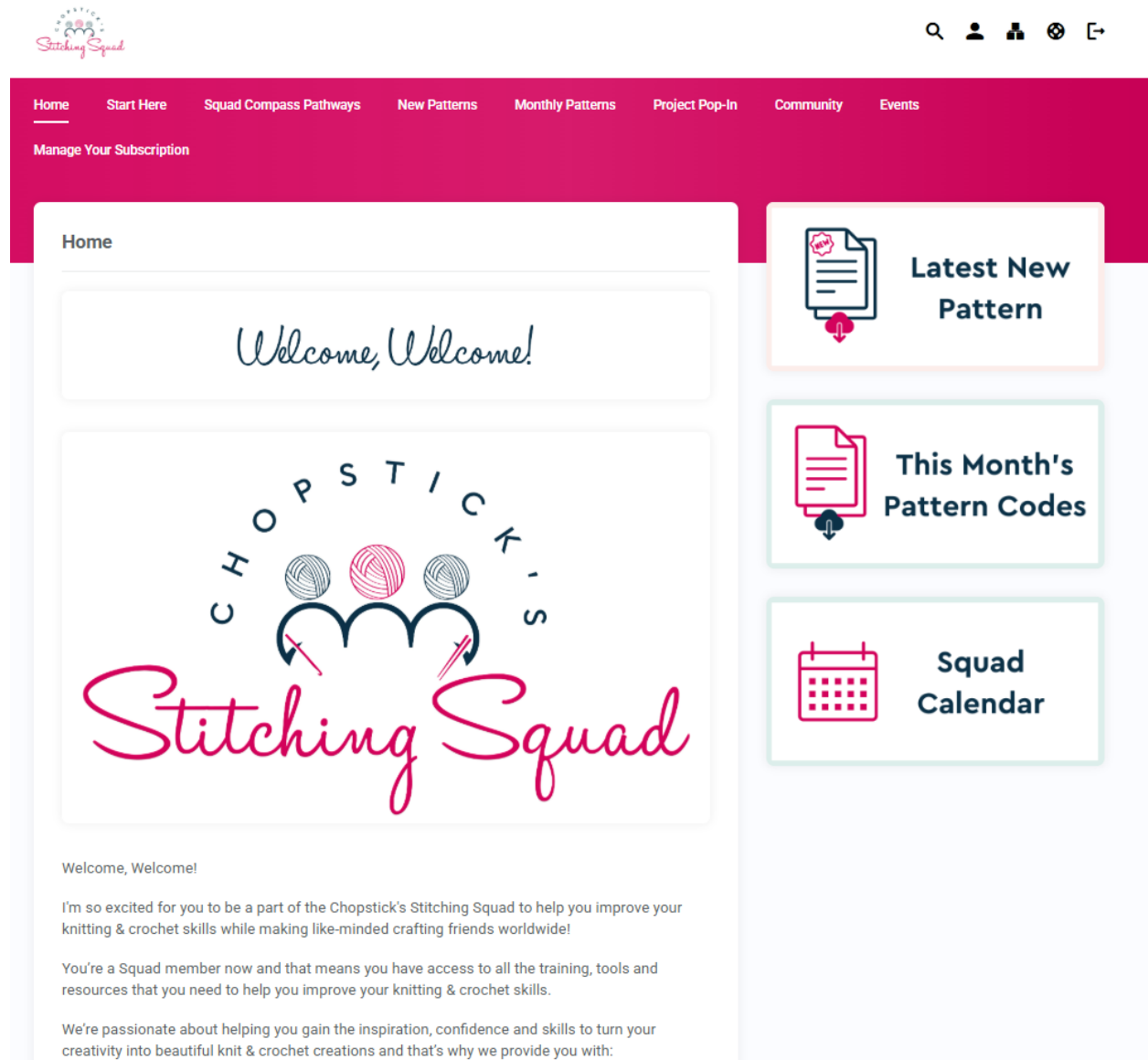
Both include step-by-step photo + video tutorials and a handy ad-free PDF.

That's over \$2669 value for just \$270!

JOIN NOW

What happens next?

Once you sign up you'll get an email with your login info and you can instantly dive into the Squad library and community.



Q&A