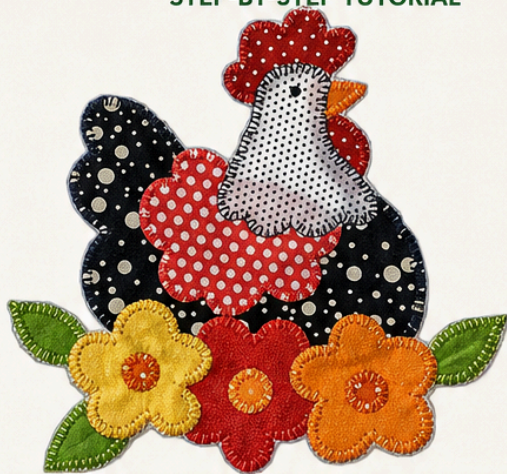


♥ COUNTRY CHICKEN APPLIQUÉ ♥

STEP-BY-STEP TUTORIAL



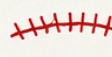
FINISHED SIZE

Approx. 20 cm wide
x 22 cm high

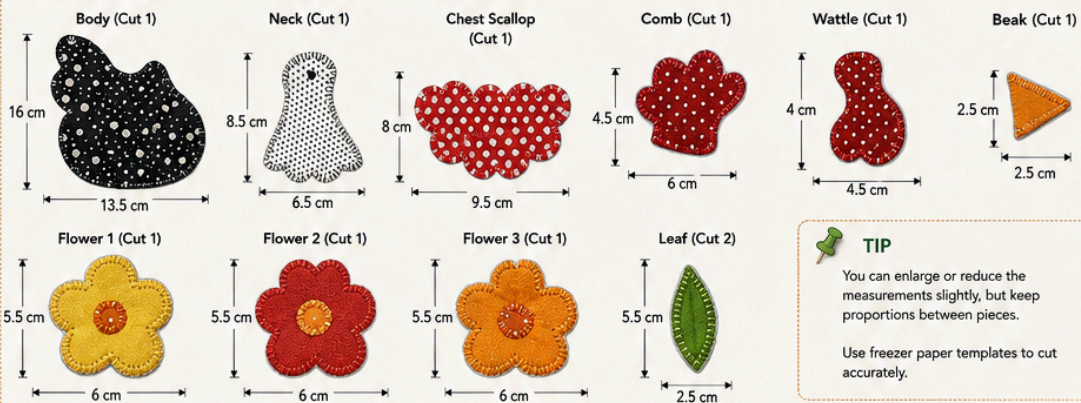
MATERIALS

- 100% cotton fabric
- Fabric glue pen (optional)
- Thread to match fabrics
- Appliqué needles
- Scissors / Fabric scissors
- Iron and ironing board
- Freezer paper (for templates)
- Pencil or fabric marker

MAIN SEWING METHODS USED

-  Running Stitch – used to appliqué pieces to the base fabric.
-  Whipstitch – used around curved edges for a clean finish.
-  Backstitch – used to add details (eyes, etc.).
-  Scallop Appliqué – adds a country-style decorative touch.

1. PATTERNS & CUTTING (Measurements include 0.7 cm seam allowance)



TIP

You can enlarge or reduce the measurements slightly, but keep proportions between pieces.

Use freezer paper templates to cut accurately.

2. PREPARE TEMPLATES



Trace all pattern pieces on freezer paper (shiny side). Cut out on the drawn line.

3. CUT FABRIC PIECES



Iron templates to the wrong side of fabrics. Cut around templates.

4. ARRANGE PIECES



Place pieces on the background (neutral fabric) to visualize the layout.

5. APPLIQUÉ – START WITH THE LARGEST



Pin or glue baste the body in place. Appliqué with a running stitch around the edge.

6. ADD REMAINING BODY PARTS



Add neck, chest scallop, comb, wattle and beak using the same method.

7. ADD FLOWERS AND LEAVES



Appliqué flowers and leaves. Overlap slightly for a nice effect.

8. FINAL DETAILS



Embroider the eye with a French knot (or small backstitch). Add any extra details.

9. PRESS



Press from the back side using a pressing cloth to set stitches and flatten.

10. FINISHED!



Your Country Chicken appliqué is ready! Use on quilts, wall hangings, placemats, bags and more.

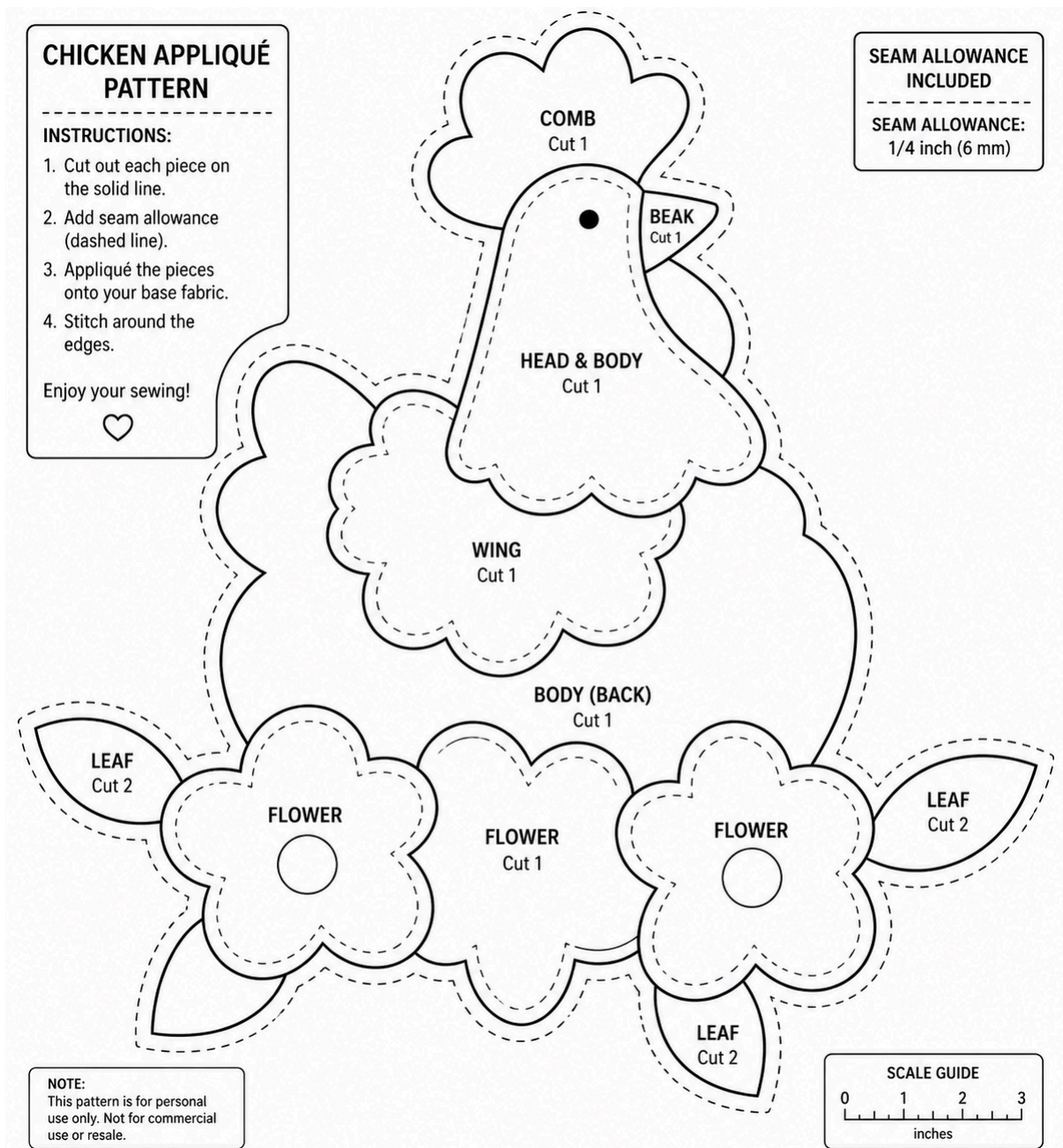
TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- Use small stitches for a neat finish.
- Match thread color to fabric.
- Press each step for a professional look.
- This design looks great on quilts, towels, bags and table runners!

COLOR SUGGESTIONS

- Body: black with white dots
- Neck: white with black dots
- Comb/Wattle/Chest: red with white dots
- Beak: orange
- Flowers: yellow, red, orange
- Leaves: green

Enjoy your sewing! ♥



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Country Chicken Appliqué – Complete Step-by-Step Tutorial

This cheerful **Country Chicken Appliqué** is a charming fabric project featuring a dotted hen, layered body details, colorful flowers, and green leaves. It works beautifully as a

decorative block for quilts, wall hangings, placemats, table runners, tote bags, kitchen towels, aprons, and farmhouse-style home décor.

The finished appliqué measures approximately **7.9 inches wide by 8.7 inches high** or **20 cm wide by 22 cm high**. The pattern measurements already include an approximate **¼-inch seam allowance**, equivalent to **0.7 cm**.

This tutorial uses simple hand-appliqué techniques, including running stitch, whipstitch, backstitch, and decorative scalloped appliqué. A confident beginner can complete the project by following the pieces in order and working slowly around the curved edges.

Materials and Supplies

Gather all your materials before tracing and cutting the pattern pieces.

You will need:

- 100% cotton fabric
- Neutral cotton fabric for the background
- Black fabric with white dots for the chicken's body
- White fabric with black dots for the neck and head
- Red fabric with white dots for the chest scallop
- Dark red fabric with white dots for the comb and wattle
- Orange fabric for the beak
- Yellow fabric for Flower 1
- Red fabric for Flower 2
- Orange fabric for Flower 3
- Green fabric for the leaves
- Fabric glue pen or fabric-safe appliqué glue, optional
- Freezer paper for making templates
- Coordinating sewing thread
- Black embroidery thread
- Red, yellow, orange, and green embroidery thread, optional
- Appliqué needles
- Embroidery needle
- Fabric scissors
- Paper scissors
- Iron
- Ironing board
- Pressing cloth
- Pencil
- Fabric marker
- Straight pins
- Small ruler or measuring tape
- Embroidery hoop, optional

Choose fabrics with small prints whenever possible. Small dots and tiny motifs help the individual appliqué pieces remain clearly visible after cutting.

Main Sewing Methods Used

The project combines four basic stitching methods.

Running stitch is used to attach the larger appliqué pieces to the background fabric. Make small, even stitches close to the folded or raw edge of the fabric.

Whipstitch is especially useful around curved edges. Bring the needle up through the background fabric, catch a tiny amount of the appliqué edge, and return the needle to the background. Keep the stitches close together for a clean finish.

Backstitch is used for small embroidered details, including the chicken's eye. It can also be used to outline small areas or reinforce narrow pieces.

Scallop appliqué creates the decorative country-style curves seen on the chest section. Sew carefully around each rounded scallop so the shape remains smooth and defined.

For a neat result, use thread that closely matches each fabric. Contrasting embroidery thread may be used when you want the stitches to become part of the decorative design.

Pattern Pieces and Measurements

Trace and cut the following pattern pieces.

Chicken Body

Cut **one** body piece from black fabric with white dots.

Finished pattern dimensions:

- Height: **6.3 inches** or **16 cm**
- Width: **5.3 inches** or **13.5 cm**

The body has a rounded lower section, a curved chest area, and a raised tail on the upper left side.

Neck and Head

Cut **one** neck piece from white fabric with black dots.

Finished pattern dimensions:

- Height: approximately **3.35 inches** or **8.5 cm**
- Width: approximately **2.55 inches** or **6.5 cm**

The neck piece is narrow at the top, wider near the lower edge, and gently curved along both sides.

Chest Scallop

Cut **one** chest scallop piece from red fabric with white dots.

Finished pattern dimensions:

- Height: approximately **3.15 inches** or **8 cm**
- Width: approximately **3.75 inches** or **9.5 cm**

The upper edge has several small rounded scallops. The lower edge also curves outward to form a decorative bib-like shape.

Comb

Cut **one** comb piece from dark red fabric with white dots.

Finished pattern dimensions:

- Height: approximately **1.75 inches** or **4.5 cm**
- Width: approximately **2.35 inches** or **6 cm**

The top edge contains rounded points, while the bottom remains relatively straight.

Wattle

Cut **one** wattle piece from dark red fabric with white dots.

Finished pattern dimensions:

- Height: approximately **1.6 inches** or **4 cm**
- Width: approximately **1.75 inches** or **4.5 cm**

The wattle has a narrow upper section and a rounded lower section.

Beak

Cut **one** beak piece from orange fabric.

Finished pattern dimensions:

- Height: approximately **1 inch** or **2.5 cm**
- Width: approximately **1 inch** or **2.5 cm**

The beak is a small triangular piece.

Flower 1

Cut **one** flower from yellow fabric.

Finished pattern dimensions:

- Height: approximately **2.15 inches** or **5.5 cm**
- Width: approximately **2.35 inches** or **6 cm**

This flower has five softly rounded petals.

Flower 2

Cut **one** flower from red fabric.

Finished pattern dimensions:

- Height: approximately **2.15 inches** or **5.5 cm**
- Width: approximately **2.35 inches** or **6 cm**

The shape is similar to Flower 1 but may be positioned slightly lower or behind the other flowers.

Flower 3

Cut **one** flower from orange fabric.

Finished pattern dimensions:

- Height: approximately **2.15 inches** or **5.5 cm**
- Width: approximately **2.35 inches** or **6 cm**

This flower also has five rounded petals.

Leaves

Cut **two main leaves** from green fabric.

Finished dimensions for each main leaf:

- Length: approximately **2.15 inches** or **5.5 cm**
- Width: approximately **1 inch** or **2.5 cm**

The original arrangement may also include additional smaller leaves. These can be cut proportionally from the same green fabric and placed around the flowers.

Prepare the Background Fabric

Cut a piece of neutral cotton fabric larger than the finished appliqué. A background measuring approximately **12 inches by 12 inches** gives you enough space for positioning, trimming, and adding the finished design to another project.

Wash, dry, and press the fabric before beginning. Prewashing reduces the chance of shrinkage after the appliqué has been completed.

Place the background fabric right side up on a flat surface. Lightly mark the horizontal and vertical center lines with a removable fabric marker. These guidelines will help you position the chicken evenly.

Do not trim the background to its final project size yet. It is easier to handle and press when extra fabric remains around the edges.

Prepare the Freezer-Paper Templates

Place the freezer paper with the shiny side facing down and the paper side facing up.

Trace every appliqué shape onto the paper side of the freezer paper. Label each piece clearly:

- Body
- Neck
- Chest Scallop
- Comb
- Wattle
- Beak
- Flower 1
- Flower 2
- Flower 3
- Leaf

Add the required number of pieces beside each label, such as “Cut 1” or “Cut 2.”

Use paper scissors to cut directly along the traced lines. Keep the edges smooth, especially around the flower petals, chest scallops, comb, and leaves.

Do not use your fabric scissors to cut freezer paper. Paper can quickly dull the blades.

Iron the Templates to the Fabric

Place each freezer-paper template on the **wrong side** of its selected fabric with the shiny side facing the fabric.

Press the template briefly with a dry iron. The shiny coating should temporarily adhere to the material.

Arrange the templates carefully to conserve fabric. Leave a small amount of space between pieces so you can cut around them comfortably.

For directional prints, check the position of the design before pressing. Make sure dots, stripes, or other motifs face the desired direction.

Avoid sliding the iron across small templates. Lift and press it instead so the pattern pieces do not shift.

Cut the Fabric Pieces

Cut around each freezer-paper template using sharp fabric scissors.

The measurements shown in the pattern include an approximate **¼-inch or 0.7 cm seam allowance**. When preparing turned-edge appliqué, use this extra fabric to fold the edges toward the wrong side.

For raw-edge appliqué, cut the pieces precisely and leave the freezer paper in position until all shapes have been checked.

Make small clips into the seam allowance around inward curves. Do not cut through the traced edge.

Around outward curves, trim tiny notches from the seam allowance to reduce bulk. The flower petals and scalloped chest require especially careful clipping.

Remove the freezer-paper templates after all pieces have been cut. Save them in a labeled envelope so they can be reused.

Prepare the Appliqué Edges

For traditional needle-turn appliqué, lightly crease the seam allowance toward the wrong side of every piece.

You can use the tip of the iron, your fingers, or a small appliqué tool to shape the edges.

For flower petals and other rounded sections, fold only a small area at a time. This prevents puckers and maintains smooth curves.

A fabric glue pen can be applied sparingly to the seam allowance. Press the folded edge in place until the glue dries.

Do not use too much glue. Excess glue may stiffen the fabric and make hand stitching more difficult.

For raw-edge appliqué, the edges may remain unfolded. Decorative blanket stitch or whipstitch can then be used to cover the raw edges.

Arrange the Main Body Pieces

Place the large black chicken body on the neutral background fabric.

Position it slightly above the center, leaving enough room for the flowers along the bottom. The raised tail should point toward the upper left.

Place the red chest scallop over the front-center section of the body.

Add the white neck so its lower edge overlaps the upper area of the chest scallop. The head should extend above the body.

Place the comb on top of the head.

Position the orange beak on the right side of the head.

Place the wattle behind or slightly below the beak, depending on your preferred layering order.

Check the proportions and compare the arrangement with the finished project before attaching anything permanently.

Arrange the Flowers and Leaves

Place the three flowers along the lower edge of the chicken body.

Position the yellow flower toward the lower left.

Place the red flower in the center. It may sit slightly behind the other two flowers to create a layered appearance.

Position the orange flower toward the lower right.

Allow the petals to overlap slightly. The flowers should cover part of the lower edge of the chicken body.

Place the main green leaves behind the yellow and orange flowers.

Add any smaller leaves around the outside edges. Angle them away from the flowers so the arrangement appears balanced and natural.

Take a photograph of the layout before moving the pieces. This gives you a reference while sewing.

Baste the Pieces in Place

Begin with the largest piece, which is the black chicken body.

Pin it to the background using small appliqué pins. Keep pins away from the outer edge so they do not interfere with stitching.

You may also apply small dots of fabric glue to the center of the piece. Do not place glue directly along the stitching line.

Baste the body using long, removable stitches or attach it temporarily with glue.

Baste the chest scallop, neck, comb, beak, and wattle after confirming their positions.

Temporarily secure the flowers and leaves but do not permanently sew them until the chicken body is completed.

Appliqué the Chicken Body

Thread an appliqué needle with black or dark coordinating thread.

Knot the end of the thread and bring the needle up from the back of the background fabric, hiding the knot beneath the body piece.

Sew around the chicken body using small running stitches, whipstitches, or blind appliqué stitches.

Keep the stitches approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ **inch or 3 mm apart**. Catch only a few threads from the edge of the appliqué so the stitches remain discreet.

Work slowly around the tail curves. Turn the background fabric as you sew rather than twisting your hand into an uncomfortable position.

At inward curves, tuck the clipped seam allowance under with the tip of the needle.

At outward curves, smooth the edge with your fingers before placing each stitch.

Continue around the entire body. Secure the thread on the back with a small knot.

Add the Chest Scallop

Place the red-and-white dotted chest piece on top of the body.

The scalloped edge should remain clearly visible. Make sure the piece is centered across the front of the chicken.

Thread the needle with red coordinating thread.

Begin sewing at one side of the piece. Use small whipstitches or blind appliqué stitches.

Follow every rounded scallop carefully. Take extra stitches at the deepest points between the curves to hold the fabric securely.

Avoid pulling the thread too tightly. Excess tension can distort the scallops or wrinkle the body fabric.

Continue around the entire chest piece and secure the thread on the back.

Add the Neck and Head

Place the white dotted neck over the body and chest scallop.

The lower edge should overlap the chest piece, and the upper portion should extend above the chicken body.

Secure it with small pins or tiny dots of fabric glue.

Thread the needle with white, cream, or light gray thread.

Appliqué around the neck using small, even stitches. Keep the curves smooth on both sides.

At the bottom edge, make sure the fabric lies flat over the chest scallop.

Check the head position before completing the final stitches. It should remain upright and centered over the body.

Knot the thread securely on the back.

Attach the Comb

Place the dark red comb at the top of the head.

The lower portion of the comb should overlap the white head slightly.

Use dark red or coordinating thread.

Sew around each rounded point separately. Fold or turn the seam allowance under in very small sections.

Take an extra stitch in each narrow valley between the comb points. This will help preserve the shape.

Continue around the lower edge and secure the thread on the back.

Attach the Wattle

Position the wattle near the lower right side of the head, underneath or beside the beak.

Use the same dark red thread used for the comb.

Begin at the narrow upper section and work toward the rounded lower area.

Smooth the lower curve before sewing each section.

Make small stitches around the entire piece, then finish the thread on the wrong side of the background.

Attach the Beak

Place the orange triangular beak on the right side of the head.

Its wider edge should touch or slightly overlap the head. The pointed tip should face outward.

Use orange or gold coordinating thread.

Secure the three sides with small appliqué stitches.

Take a reinforcing stitch at each corner so the points remain sharp and firmly attached.

Do not pull the stitches too tightly, as this may cause the beak to curl.

Add the Flowers

Begin with the red center flower if it is positioned behind the other two flowers.

Pin or glue it lightly in place.

Use coordinating red thread and appliqué around each petal.

Work slowly around the curves, turning the background fabric as needed.

Attach the yellow flower on the left using yellow or gold thread.

Attach the orange flower on the right using orange thread.

Allow some petals to overlap the neighboring flowers. Sew the visible edges completely and secure the overlapping areas with hidden stitches.

Make sure all flower edges lie flat against the background and body.

Add the Leaves

Place the green leaves around and behind the flowers.

Use green coordinating thread.

Start at the pointed end of each leaf and stitch down one side.

Turn around the rounded base and continue up the opposite side.

Take an extra stitch at the tip to keep the point sharp.

Repeat the process for all remaining leaves.

The leaves may be angled in different directions, but they should visually frame the flowers without covering too much of the chicken body.

Create the Flower Centers

Cut or prepare three small circular pieces for the flower centers.

Use orange fabric for the yellow flower center.

Use yellow or orange fabric for the red flower center.

Use a darker orange or rust-colored fabric for the orange flower center.

Place each circle in the middle of its flower.

Appliqué around the circles with coordinating thread.

For extra texture, add small straight stitches, French knots, or tiny running stitches around the center of each flower.

Keep the embellishment simple so it matches the handmade country style.

Embroider the Chicken's Eye

Mark the eye lightly with a removable fabric marker.

Thread an embroidery needle with black embroidery floss. Use two or three strands for a delicate finish.

Make a small French knot for the eye.

To create a French knot, bring the needle up through the marked point. Wrap the thread around the needle once or twice, hold the wraps gently against the fabric, and insert the needle close to the original hole.

Pull the thread slowly to the back while keeping the wraps in place.

Alternatively, make several tiny backstitches to form a small oval eye.

Secure the thread on the wrong side.

Add Decorative Stitching

The appliqué can be finished with simple invisible stitches or enhanced with decorative embroidery.

Use whipstitch around strongly curved edges, including the flowers, comb, wattle, and chest scallop.

Use running stitch around the larger chicken body if you want a visible handmade outline.

Use backstitch for small details around the eye or beak.

You may also add a decorative line inside each leaf to suggest a center vein.

For the leaf veins, use green embroidery floss and make a straight or backstitched line from the base toward the pointed tip.

Optional short diagonal stitches may be added along both sides of the center line.

Check the Entire Appliqué

Place the project on a flat surface and examine every piece.

Check that all curved edges are securely attached.

Look for loose threads, missed areas, visible glue, or puckered fabric.

Gently reshape any uneven curves with your fingers.

Add extra stitches around the narrow points of the comb, beak, leaves, and flower petals.

Check the back of the project and trim unnecessary thread tails.

Remove all basting stitches and pins.

Press the Finished Appliqué

Place the project face down on a clean pressing cloth or padded ironing surface.

Cover the back with another pressing cloth.

Press from the wrong side using the temperature recommended for cotton fabric.

Lift and lower the iron rather than sliding it across the appliqué.

Use light pressure so the dimensional flower centers and embroidered stitches are not flattened.

Allow the project to cool completely before moving it.

Check the front and press lightly again from the back if any edges remain raised.

Finish the Background

Trim the background fabric only after the appliqué has been completed and pressed.

Square the fabric using a quilting ruler.

The final size will depend on how you plan to use the design.

For a quilt block, trim the background to the required block size while maintaining an even margin around the appliqué.

For a wall hanging, add batting, backing fabric, quilting stitches, and binding.

For a placemat or table runner, center the appliqué on the main fabric before assembling the layers.

For a tote bag, apply the design to the outer bag panel before sewing the bag together.

For a kitchen towel, reinforce the back of the appliqué area with lightweight stabilizer if necessary.

Tips for Success

Use small stitches for the neatest finish. Closely spaced stitches hold curved edges more securely and are less noticeable.

Match the thread color to each appliqué fabric unless you intentionally want visible decorative stitching.

Press each fabric before tracing and cutting. Wrinkled fabric can change the size and shape of the pieces.

Work from the largest background pieces to the smallest foreground pieces.

Clip curved seam allowances carefully. Too few clips may cause puckering, while cuts that are too deep may weaken the edge.

Avoid stretching the fabric while sewing. Allow the piece to lie naturally on the background.

Use freezer-paper templates to improve accuracy and make the shapes easier to reproduce.

Keep the pattern proportions consistent when enlarging or reducing the design.

Press the appliqué from the back to protect the decorative stitching and printed fabrics.

Take your time around the flowers, comb, and chest scallop. These curved shapes create most of the project's character.

Suggested Color Palette

For a design that closely matches the original tutorial, use the following colors:

- **Chicken body:** Black with white dots
- **Neck and head:** White with black dots
- **Chest scallop:** Red with white dots
- **Comb:** Dark red with white dots
- **Wattle:** Dark red with white dots
- **Beak:** Orange
- **Flower 1:** Yellow
- **Flower 2:** Red

- **Flower 3:** Orange
- **Flower centers:** Orange, yellow, or rust
- **Leaves:** Medium and dark green
- **Background:** Cream, ivory, natural linen, or another neutral color

Different prints may be used, but choose fabrics with enough contrast to keep every section clearly visible.

Optional Project Ideas

The finished **Country Chicken Appliqué** can become the centerpiece of many sewing projects.

Sew it onto a farmhouse-style kitchen towel and add a red gingham border.

Use it as the center block of a small quilted wall hanging.

Add it to a neutral tote bag for a colorful handmade accessory.

Create several chickens in different fabric combinations for a table runner.

Apply the design to placemats and make one for each place setting.

Use it on an apron pocket or the front of a fabric bread basket.

Enlarge the pattern for a decorative pillow cover.

Reduce the pattern slightly for mug rugs, potholders, or fabric gift bags.

Final Result

Your **Country Chicken Appliqué** is now complete. The finished design should feature a black dotted chicken body, a white dotted neck, a red scalloped chest, a red comb and wattle, an orange beak, three colorful flowers, and green leaves.

The layered fabrics, curved shapes, and visible hand stitching create a warm country-style appearance. Once the appliqué is pressed and securely attached, it is ready to be incorporated into a quilt, wall hanging, placemat, bag, towel, pillow, or another creative sewing project.

Enjoy your sewing! 🌸🌻🧵

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