

CROCHET PORTRAIT TUTORIAL

JESUS PRAYING

Create a beautiful crochet portrait using color changes and basic stitches.
This tutorial will guide you from start to finish.



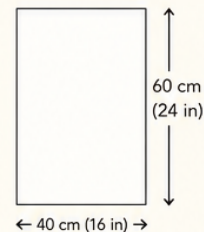
1. MATERIALS

- Worsted Weight Yarn in the following colors:
 - Dark Brown
 - Medium Brown
 - Light Brown
 - Beige
 - Cream
- 5.0 mm (H) Crochet Hook
- Yarn Needle
- Scissors
- Stitch Markers (optional)

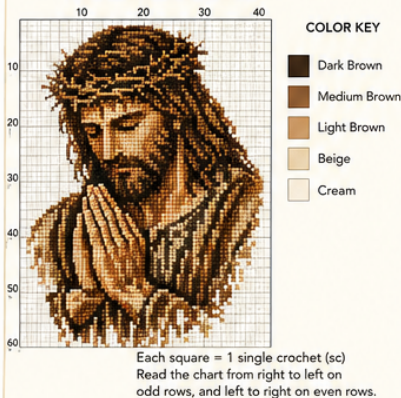


2. FINISHED SIZE

Approx. 40 x 60 cm
(16 x 24 inches)
using worsted weight
yarn and 5.0 mm hook.



3. PATTERN CHART



4. HOW TO READ THE CHART

- Each square represents 1 single crochet (sc).
- Follow the grid row by row.
- Change colors when the next square on the chart shows a different color.
- Carry the unused yarn along the back or fasten off and rejoin as needed.

Right Side (RS)
(odd rows)



Wrong Side (WS)
(even rows)



5. STITCH GUIDE (US TERMS)

- Chain (ch):** Yarn over, pull through loop.

- Single Crochet (sc):** Insert hook, yarn over, pull up a loop, yarn over, pull through both loops.

- Color Change (Method 1):** Work the last yarn over with the new color.

- Carrying Yarn:** Carry yarn not in use loosely along the back and crochet over it.

6. STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

1. FOUNDATION CHAIN



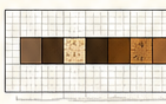
Chain an even number of stitches.
For this project, chain 120.
(Or any multiple that fits your desired width.)

2. ROW 1 (RIGHT SIDE)



In the 2nd chain from the hook,
work 1 sc in each chain across.
Ch 1, turn.

3. FOLLOW THE CHART



Work each row following the
chart. Change colors as shown
on the grid.

4. COLOR CHANGE



Use Method 1 (new color on last
yarn over) for a clean change.

5. KEEP GOING



Continue row by row, always
following the chart until your
piece is complete.

6. FINISHED PIECE



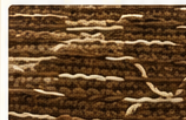
Fasten off and weave in all ends
neatly.

7. TIPS FOR BEST RESULTS

- Use consistent tension.
- Don't pull the yarn too tight when carrying.
- Count your stitches at the end of each row.
- Block your finished piece for a smooth look.
- Use good lighting to distinguish colors clearly.



8. BACK VIEW (CARRYING YARN)



This is how the back will look
when carrying yarn.
Keep floats loose and even.

9. BLOCKING

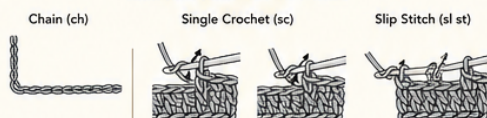


Lightly steam or wet block your
finished
piece to even out stitches and
bring out
the final look.

ABBREVIATIONS (US TERMS)



COMMON CROCHET METHODS



YOU DID IT!

You've created a beautiful crochet
portrait of Jesus praying.
With practice, you can create
many more amazing designs!



PATIENCE, PRACTICE, AND PRAYER MAKE EVERY STITCH MEANINGFUL.

CROCHET PATTERN – PRAYING JESUS PORTRAIT

CROCHET GRAPHIC WITH STITCH LEGEND AND HOOK GUIDE

STITCH LEGEND

- Chain (ch)
- Slip Stitch (sl st)
- + Single Crochet (sc)
- T Half Double Crochet (hdc)
- T Double Crochet (dc)
- T Treble Crochet (tr)
- T Double Treble Crochet (dtr)
- X Work in this stitch

HOW TO READ THE GRAPHIC

- Read the chart from bottom to top (row 1 to 70).
- Read each row from right to left.
- Each symbol represents 1 stitch and a color.
- Follow the color key to choose your yarn.
- Use tapestry crochet (mosaic crochet technique): work with 2 or more colors, changing yarn at the last yarn over of the previous stitch.

FINISHED SIZE (approx.)

Using 4.0 mm hook and medium weight yarn:

- 60 stitches x 70 rows
- Approx. 13 x 16 inches (33 x 40 cm)

(Size may vary depending on yarn and tension.)

HOOK GUIDE

Recommended Hook: 4.0 mm (G-6)

Adjust hook size if needed to match your tension.

YARN TIPS

- Use worsted or aran weight yarn.
- Choose a palette of browns, beiges and tans.
- Cotton or acrylic yarn works great for this project.
- Keep your tension consistent for an even texture.

TECHNIQUE

Tapestry Crochet (Mosaic Crochet)

Carry the unused colors inside the stitches along the back of the work.

COLOR KEY (Suggested Palette)

Symbol	Color	Yarn Example
○	Light Beige	Paintbox Simply Aran – Fawn
●	Beige	Stylecraft Special – Camel
+	Tan	Red Heart Super Saver – Buff
T	Light Brown	Lion Brand Vanna's Choice – Tan
T	Medium Brown	Paintbox Simply Aran – Caramel
T	Dark Brown	Lion Brand Vanna's Choice – Chocolate
T	Very Dark Brown	Red Heart Super Saver – Dark Chocolate
X	Black/Brown	Any dark shade for deepest shadows

STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

1. Choose your yarn colors according to the color key.
2. Make a foundation chain of 60 ch.
3. Row 1: Starting in the 2nd chain from the hook, work 59 sc.
4. Continue following the chart row by row.
5. Change colors using the tapestry crochet technique.
6. Keep your tension even and neat.
7. Fasten off and weave in all ends.
8. Block your piece gently for a beautiful finish.

NOTES

♥ **TIP:** Take your time and enjoy the process. This pattern is a labor of love.
Faith in every stitch. ♥

<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - **SEE THE BEST PATTERNS**

Crochet Portrait Tutorial: Jesus Praying

The Crochet Portrait Tutorial: Jesus Praying is a tapestry crochet project worked with single crochet stitches and carefully planned color changes. The finished piece creates a detailed portrait using five neutral yarn shades, ranging from dark brown to cream.

This tutorial follows the materials, measurements, techniques, and construction method shown in the reference chart. It is written using US crochet terminology and explains the entire process from choosing the yarn to blocking and finishing the portrait.

The portrait is worked flat in rows. Each square on the chart represents one single crochet stitch, and each horizontal line represents one completed row. You will alternate between right-side and wrong-side rows while following the chart carefully.

A printed, enlarged version of the portrait chart is strongly recommended. Mark each completed row with a pencil, removable highlighter, or magnetic chart marker so that you do not lose your place.

Materials and Supplies

Gather all your materials before beginning the portrait.

You will need:

- Worsted weight yarn in five colors
- 5.0 mm US H-8 crochet hook
- Yarn needle

- Sharp scissors
- Stitch markers
- Printed portrait chart
- Pencil or removable highlighter
- Measuring tape
- Blocking mats
- Rustproof blocking pins

Use the following yarn colors:

- Color A: Dark Brown
- Color B: Medium Brown
- Color C: Light Brown
- Color D: Beige
- Color E: Cream

The exact yarn quantities will depend on your tension, the size of your portrait, and the amount of background included.

Cream will normally be the main background color, while dark brown and medium brown will be used heavily for the hair, facial features, clothing shadows, and crown of thorns.

A practical starting quantity would be approximately:

- 300 to 400 yards of cream
- 200 to 300 yards of dark brown
- 150 to 250 yards of medium brown
- 100 to 200 yards of light brown
- 100 to 200 yards of beige

Purchase extra yarn when possible, especially if the portrait will be enlarged. Yarn from different dye lots may have slight color variations.

Choose yarns with clear contrast. If the brown shades are too similar, the face, hair, hands, and clothing may lose definition.

Finished Size and Gauge

The finished portrait shown in the reference tutorial measures approximately:

- **40 cm wide by 60 cm tall**
- **Approximately 16 inches wide by 24 inches tall**

The final measurement can change depending on your yarn, hook, tension, chart size, and number of stitches.

The reference image mentions a foundation chain of 120 stitches. However, crocheting into the second chain from the hook after making 120 chains produces 119 single crochet stitches.

For a project that requires exactly 120 working stitches, make:

- **Chain 121**
- **Work one single crochet into the second chain from the hook**
- **Continue across for a total of 120 single crochet stitches**

For a 119-stitch-wide portrait, follow the original instruction and chain 120.

Before beginning the complete portrait, make a gauge swatch.

Chain 21.

Work one single crochet in the second chain from the hook and in every remaining chain. You should have 20 single crochet stitches.

Continue in single crochet for at least 20 rows.

Measure the center of the swatch without stretching it. Compare your measurement with the width and height you want for the finished project.

A tight gauge creates smaller, denser stitches and clearer details. A loose gauge creates a larger and softer portrait, but the carried yarn may become more visible.

Use the same hook, yarn, and tension for the gauge swatch that you plan to use for the portrait.

Understanding the Portrait Chart

The portrait is created from a grid chart.

Each square represents:

- **One single crochet stitch**
- **One yarn color**

Each horizontal line of squares represents one crochet row.

The chart is read from the bottom upward because the crochet fabric is built from the foundation row toward the top.

When working a right-side row, read the chart:

- **From right to left**

When working a wrong-side row, read the chart:

- **From left to right**

Continue alternating directions after every row.

Odd-numbered rows are normally right-side rows.

Even-numbered rows are normally wrong-side rows.

The front of the portrait should display clean color blocks and recognizable details. The back will show carried yarn strands, joined yarn sections, and color changes.

Before starting, identify all five symbols or colors on the chart. Write the yarn color beside each chart symbol if needed.

Create a simple color key:

- **Darkest chart square = Dark Brown**
- **Second-darkest square = Medium Brown**
- **Medium-toned square = Light Brown**
- **Pale square = Beige**
- **Lightest square = Cream**

The exact portrait depends on the color placement shown in the chart. Do not replace chart colors randomly because the light and dark areas create the facial expression and dimensional effect.

Important Chart Preparation

The chart in the reference image is presented as a visual overview. For precise crocheting, the chart must be large enough for every individual square to be clearly visible.

Enlarge the chart before printing it. Every grid square should be easy to distinguish.

Write the row numbers along both sides of the printed chart.

Place a ruler, sticky note, magnetic strip, or sheet of paper underneath the row you are currently crocheting. This prevents your eyes from moving accidentally to another row.

Count the number of squares in every row before beginning. Each row should contain the same number of working stitches unless the chart specifically includes shaping.

This portrait is designed as a rectangle, so there should normally be no increases or decreases.

Place a stitch marker in the first and last stitch of each row. Count the stitches after every row.

When you finish a row, mark it immediately. Do not wait until several rows have been completed.

Crochet Abbreviations in US Terms

The tutorial uses the following abbreviations:

- **ch = chain**
- **sc = single crochet**
- **sl st = slip stitch**
- **yo = yarn over**
- **st = stitch**
- **sts = stitches**
- **RS = right side**
- **WS = wrong side**
- **MC = main color**
- **CC = contrasting color**

The turning chain does not count as a stitch unless you intentionally choose a different edge method.

Keep the same edge method throughout the project so that both sides remain straight.

Basic Chain Stitch

Make a slip knot and place it on your crochet hook.

Hold the working yarn behind the hook.

Wrap the yarn over the hook from back to front.

Pull the yarn through the loop already on the hook.

One chain stitch has been completed.

Continue making chain stitches until you have the required number.

Do not make the foundation chain too tight. A tight chain can pull the lower edge inward and cause the portrait to curve.

When necessary, make the chain with a hook one size larger, then change back to the 5.0 mm hook for the first row.

Basic Single Crochet Stitch

Insert the hook into the next stitch.

Yarn over.

Pull the yarn through the stitch. Two loops will be on the hook.

Yarn over again.

Pull the yarn through both loops.

One single crochet has been completed.

Work every single crochet with consistent tension. Uneven stitch height can distort the facial features and make the grid difficult to follow.

Foundation Chain and First Row

Using the color shown in the first square of the chart, make the foundation chain.

For 120 working stitches:

Foundation Chain: Ch 121.

Make the chains loosely and evenly.

Row 1, Right Side: Insert the hook into the second chain from the hook. Work one sc in that chain. Work one sc in every remaining chain across. You should have 120 sc.

Do not turn until you have counted all the stitches.

Place one stitch marker in the first stitch and another marker in the final stitch.

If your chart starts with a cream background, use cream for most of the foundation row and change colors only where indicated.

If the first chart row contains several colors, begin the color changes immediately while following the grid.

How to Start Every New Row

At the end of the row, chain one.

Turn the work.

The chain-one turning chain does not count as a stitch.

Insert the hook into the first actual stitch directly below the turning chain.

Work the first single crochet.

Place a stitch marker into this stitch.

Continue following the chart across.

Work the final single crochet into the last marked stitch.

Count the stitches before starting the next row.

This method creates straight sides and helps prevent accidental increases or decreases.

How to Change Yarn Colors

Color changes should be completed during the final step of the stitch immediately before the new color begins.

Work the last stitch with the old color until two loops remain on the hook.

Drop the old color.

Place the new color over the hook.

Pull the new color through both loops.

The next stitch will be ready to work with the new color.

This method creates a clean transition because the top loops of the completed stitch are formed with the new yarn.

Do not complete the entire stitch with the old color and then attach the new color afterward. That method can create visible vertical marks and uneven color boundaries.

Keep every color change snug but not tight.

After changing colors, gently pull both yarn strands to adjust the loops.

Avoid tying knots at every color change. Frequent knots create hard bumps and make the back of the portrait bulky.

Carrying Yarn Across the Back

When a color will be used again after a short section, carry it loosely across the wrong side.

Hold the unused yarn along the back of the fabric.

Insert the hook into the next stitch.

Work the active yarn around the carried strand when appropriate.

Continue crocheting while allowing the unused color to remain relaxed.

Do not pull the carried yarn tightly. Tight floats can gather the fabric and distort the portrait.

Check the fabric every few stitches by laying it flat. The row should remain straight and relaxed.

For short color sections, the unused yarn may be crocheted over. This traps the yarn inside the stitches and produces a neater back.

For longer sections, allow the yarn to float across the back and catch it every few stitches.

A useful method is to catch long floats every four or five stitches. This keeps them from becoming loose enough to snag.

Do not carry dark yarn underneath large cream sections when it can be avoided. The dark strand may show through the light stitches.

Instead, use separate cream bobbins or small yarn balls for widely separated background sections.

Using Yarn Bobbins

Yarn bobbins are especially helpful for detailed portrait crochet.

Prepare several small yarn bobbins before starting the face and hands.

Wind a manageable amount of each color onto the bobbins.

Use a separate bobbin when the same color appears in two areas separated by a long distance.

For example, one cream bobbin may be used on the left background and another cream bobbin on the right background.

This prevents carrying cream or dark brown across the entire back of the portrait.

Turn the bobbins carefully after each row so that the yarn does not become twisted.

Untangle the yarn regularly. Do not wait until several rows have been completed because tightly tangled bobbins can pull on the stitches.

Following the Portrait Row by Row

Begin at the bottom row of the chart.

Work Row 1 from right to left.

Turn the work.

Work Row 2 from left to right.

Continue alternating the chart direction after every row.

Say the color sequence aloud when needed. For example:

“Ten cream, four beige, two light brown, six medium brown, and three dark brown.”

Count every color group before crocheting it.

After completing a color group, check that the next change begins in the correct square.

Do not depend entirely on the appearance of the previous row. The portrait details may shift by one or more stitches from row to row.

Mark completed squares in small groups or mark the entire row after it has been checked.

Stop at the end of every ten rows and inspect the portrait from a distance.

The image often becomes easier to recognize when viewed from several feet away. Close inspection may make the color blocks look irregular even when they are correct.

Crocheting the Lower Clothing Section

The bottom portion of the portrait contains the clothing and lower part of the praying hands.

Expect frequent changes between cream, beige, light brown, medium brown, and dark brown.

Use dark brown for the deepest folds and outlines.

Use medium brown for secondary shadows.

Use light brown and beige to form gradual transitions.

Use cream for highlights and background spaces.

Keep the edge stitches consistent. The background should remain rectangular even while the internal colors change frequently.

Prepare several yarn bobbins for the clothing folds. This will reduce long floats and improve the appearance of the back.

Crocheting the Praying Hands

The hands require careful counting because the fingers are formed through narrow color sections.

Do not simplify the color changes unless you intentionally want a less detailed portrait.

Use cream and beige for the lightest areas of the fingers.

Use light brown for natural shading.

Use medium brown around finger separations and deeper contours.

Use dark brown for the strongest outlines and spaces between the hands.

Check the chart after every small color group. A one-stitch error can change the shape of a finger.

Maintain a relaxed tension. Tight color changes may pull the fingers together and make the hands appear narrow.

When a yarn color is used for only one or two stitches, secure it by trapping the yarn tail under the next several stitches or by weaving it in later.

Crocheting the Face

The face is one of the most detailed sections of the portrait.

Use the chart exactly as shown for the eyes, eyebrows, nose, mouth, beard, and facial shadows.

The dark brown stitches define the strongest features.

Medium brown usually creates the beard texture, eye shadows, nose contour, and deeper facial shading.

Light brown and beige create softer transitions.

Cream produces the brightest highlights.

Do not judge the facial features after only one or two rows. Portrait crochet is built gradually, and isolated stitches may not make sense until the surrounding rows are complete.

Count every stitch carefully around the eyes and mouth.

Use smaller bobbins for the facial colors so that the yarn remains easy to manage.

When changing colors every few stitches, keep the yarn strands organized in the same order behind the work.

Crocheting the Hair and Crown of Thorns

The upper section contains the hair and crown of thorns, with a high concentration of dark brown and medium brown.

The crown is created through small, irregular-looking groups of light and dark stitches.

Follow the chart without trying to make the pattern symmetrical. The natural, uneven placement creates the woven and twisted appearance of the crown.

Use dark brown for the deepest sections of the hair.

Use medium brown for the larger highlighted strands.

Use light brown and beige for reflected light and smaller details.

Keep the background cream clean. Avoid carrying dark yarn behind long cream sections.

Attach separate cream bobbins when necessary.

As you approach the top of the portrait, the dark sections will gradually become smaller. Fasten off colors only when you are certain that they will not be needed again.

Managing Yarn Ends

Avoid cutting the yarn after every small color section.

Carry yarn over short distances.

Use bobbins for separated areas.

Cut yarn only when a color will not be used again for a significant number of rows.

Leave a tail at least six inches long.

Thread the tail through a yarn needle.

Weave it through the wrong-side stitches in one direction.

Change direction and weave through another group of stitches.

Trim the remaining yarn close to the fabric.

Do not pull yarn tails tightly while weaving them in. The front of the portrait should remain flat.

For dark yarn, weave the tail through dark stitches.

For cream yarn, weave the tail through cream or beige stitches.

This prevents yarn tails from showing through the front.

Keeping the Sides Straight

Place a marker in the first and last stitch of every row.

Count the stitches after every row.

Do not work into the turning chain unless the pattern specifically instructs you to do so.

Do not skip the first stitch after turning.

Do not accidentally work two stitches into the final stitch.

Measure the width every ten rows.

When one side begins to angle inward, you may be missing the first or last stitch.

When one side begins to angle outward, you may be adding an extra stitch into the turning chain.

Correct mistakes as soon as they are discovered. Removing several rows is frustrating, but a corrected portrait will have a much better final shape.

Checking Your Work

Lay the portrait on a flat surface regularly.

Check that the fabric is not curling severely.

A small amount of curling is normal and can usually be corrected during blocking.

Compare the current crochet section with the chart.

Check important landmarks, including:

- **Bottom edge of the clothing**
- **Position of the wrists**
- **Shape of the praying hands**
- **Chin and beard**
- **Nose placement**
- **Eye line**
- **Crown of thorns**
- **Upper background**

Count the number of completed rows.

Mark the current chart row before putting the project away.

Photograph the portrait occasionally. A photograph can make misplaced stitches easier to notice.

Finishing the Final Row

Complete the final chart row in the indicated colors.

Check the total stitch count.

Chain one and cut the yarn, leaving a six-inch tail.

Pull the yarn tail completely through the final loop.

Gently tighten the loop.

Do not pull so tightly that the upper corner becomes distorted.

Weave in all remaining yarn ends on the wrong side.

Inspect the front for loose loops.

Use a yarn needle to gently adjust any color-change loops that appear larger than the surrounding stitches.

Inspect the back for long loose floats. Secure them carefully with matching yarn when needed.

Optional Single Crochet Border

A simple border can improve the shape and provide a finished edge for framing or hanging.

Attach cream, beige, medium brown, or dark brown yarn to one corner.

Chain one.

Work one single crochet in every stitch across the top.

At the corner, work three single crochets into the same corner space.

Work evenly spaced single crochets down the side.

**Place approximately one single crochet at the end of each row.
Adjust the spacing so that the edge remains flat.**

Work three single crochets into the bottom corner.

Continue across the foundation edge.

Repeat around the remaining sides.

Join with a slip stitch to the first single crochet.

For a wider frame, work additional rounds. Place three single crochets into each corner stitch during every round.

Dark brown creates a strong picture-frame appearance. Cream creates a soft and subtle finish.

Blocking the Crochet Portrait

Blocking is essential for creating a smooth rectangular portrait.

Place clean blocking mats on a flat surface.

Lay the portrait with the right side facing upward.

Gently shape it into a rectangle.

Measure the width and height.

Pin the four corners first.

Add pins along every edge, spacing them evenly.

Do not stretch the portrait excessively. Stretch only enough to straighten the stitches and edges.

For acrylic yarn, lightly steam the portrait without touching it directly with a hot iron.

Hold the steamer or iron slightly above the fabric.

Move continuously so that no area receives too much heat.

Do not press an iron directly onto acrylic yarn. Excessive heat can melt the fibers and permanently flatten the stitches.

For natural fibers, wet blocking may be used.

Soak the portrait gently in lukewarm water.

Remove it without twisting.

Press out the water between clean towels.

Pin the portrait to the correct measurements.

Allow it to dry completely before removing the pins.

Adding a Fabric Backing

A fabric backing can hide carried yarn and protect the back of the portrait.

Block the crochet piece before measuring the backing.

Cut a piece of lightweight cotton fabric slightly smaller than the finished crochet rectangle.

Fold the fabric edges toward the wrong side and press them.

Place the fabric against the back of the portrait.

Make sure the fabric does not extend beyond the crochet edges.

Hand-sew the backing in place using small stitches.

Use sewing thread that matches the outer border.

Do not pull the sewing thread tightly because it may cause puckering.

Leave a small opening at the bottom when additional support or a hanging rod will be inserted.

Displaying the Finished Portrait

The completed portrait may be displayed in several ways.

It can be mounted inside a picture frame without glass.

It can be attached to a canvas panel.

It can be made into a wall hanging with a wooden dowel.

It can be sewn onto a larger fabric background.

It can also be used as the center panel of a decorative blanket, although the dense colorwork may make the portrait heavier than ordinary crochet fabric.

When framing the portrait, use acid-free backing materials whenever possible.

Avoid stretching the crochet so tightly that the image becomes distorted.

Keep the portrait away from direct sunlight to reduce fading.

Tips for the Best Results

Use consistent tension from the first row to the last row.

Count the stitches at the end of every row.

Mark each completed chart row.

Use strong lighting so that similar brown shades are easy to distinguish.

Organize the yarn bobbins before starting a detailed section.

Do not carry yarn too tightly.

Avoid carrying dark yarn behind large cream areas.

Use separate bobbins for distant sections of the same color.

Take regular breaks. Detailed chart work requires concentration, and counting mistakes are more common when you are tired.

View the portrait from a distance throughout the project.

Photograph the work to check the proportions.

Block the portrait before deciding whether any areas appear uneven.

Common Problems and Solutions

The portrait is becoming narrower

You may be skipping the first or last stitch.

Count the stitches and check the edge markers.

Make sure the turning chain is not being mistaken for the first stitch.

The portrait is becoming wider

You may be working into the turning chain or placing two stitches into the final stitch.

Mark the first and last actual stitch of every row.

The fabric is puckering

The carried yarn is probably too tight.

Gently stretch the row after each color section.

Leave enough slack in the unused yarn to match the width of the stitches.

Dark yarn is visible through the background

Avoid carrying dark yarn behind cream stitches.

Use separate cream bobbins and cut the dark yarn when the distance is too long.

The color changes look uneven

Change color during the final yarn-over of the stitch before the new color begins.

Adjust both yarn strands gently after completing the change.

The chart no longer matches the crochet

Stop immediately.

Count the current row.

Compare each color section with the chart.

Check the previous row because the mistake may have started earlier.

Remove stitches or rows until the correct point is reached.

The yarn bobbins are tangled

Turn the work in alternating directions.

For example, turn clockwise at the end of one row and counterclockwise at the end of the next row.

Pause regularly to arrange the bobbins in the same order as the color sections.

Final Project Checklist

Before displaying the portrait, confirm that:

- All chart rows have been completed
- The stitch count remained consistent
- All yarn ends have been woven in
- Loose floats have been secured
- The front has no visible knots
- The sides are straight
- The portrait has been blocked
- The fabric is completely dry
- The optional border is flat
- The backing or hanging system is secure

Your Jesus Praying crochet portrait is now complete. The combination of patience, careful counting, controlled color changes, and consistent single crochet stitches transforms a simple grid into a meaningful textile portrait.

As the original tutorial beautifully suggests: patience, practice, and prayer make every stitch meaningful.