



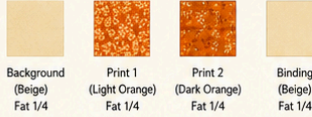
ORANGE PINWHEEL MINI QUILT – TUTORIAL



Finished size: 36 cm x 36 cm | Skill level: Intermediate | All measurements include 0.7 cm seam allowance

1. FABRIC & CUTTING (all sizes in cm)

FABRICS



CUTTING

From Background (Beige):

- (4) squares 12.5 cm x 12.5 cm (corner triangles)
- (4) squares 10.5 cm x 10.5 cm (sashing/border)

From Print 1 (Light Orange):

- (4) squares 12.5 cm x 12.5 cm (pinwheel blades)

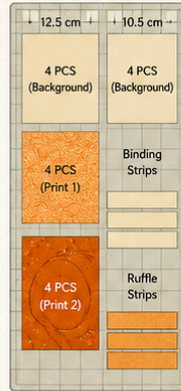
From Print 2 (Dark Orange):

- (4) squares 12.5 cm x 12.5 cm (curved blades)

From Binding (Beige):

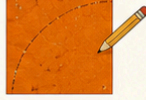
- (4) strips 4.0 cm x WOF (binding)
- (2) strips 7.5 cm x WOF (ruffle)

CUTTING DIAGRAM



2. MAKE THE PINWHEEL BLOCK

1. Draw a curved line on the wrong side of each Print 2 (Dark Orange) square.
2. Place a Print 2 square right sides together on top of a Print 1 square. Sew 0.7 cm on each side of the line.



3. Cut on the drawn line and press the dark fabric open to reveal the curve.
4. Repeat to make 4 curved units.



5. Arrange the units with Print 1 triangles and Background corner triangles as shown.
6. Sew the pieces into rows, then join the rows. Press seams.



MATERIALS

- 100% Cotton Fabric (3 coordinating fabrics)
- Batting (40 cm x 40 cm)
- Backing fabric (40 cm x 40 cm)
- Matching thread
- Ruler, rotary cutter, mat
- Sewing machine
- Iron and pressing mat
- Fabric pencil or chalk
- Safety pins or basting spray

FINISHED SIZE

36 cm x 36 cm

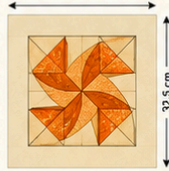
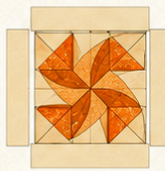
BASIC TECHNIQUES USED

1/4" Seam Allowance (0.7 cm)

- Pressing
- Curved Sewing
- Piecing
- Quilting
- Binding
- Ruffling

3. ADD THE INNER BORDER

1. Sew the Background (Beige) 10.5 cm squares to the top and bottom of the block.
2. Sew the remaining 10.5 cm squares to the sides of the block.
3. Press all seams outward. The center should measure 32.5 cm x 32.5 cm.



4. MAKE AND ATTACH THE RUFFLE

1. Take the 7.5 cm wide ruffle strips. Sew multiple strips together on the short ends to get one long strip.
2. Set your sewing machine stitch length to the longest (5.0 mm). Sew two rows of gathering stitches along one long edge of the strip.
3. Pull the bobbin threads to gather the ruffle until it matches the quilt perimeter (about 140–160 cm).
4. Pin the ruffle to the quilt, right sides together. Distribute evenly.

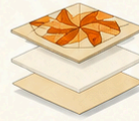


5. Sew the ruffle using a 0.7 cm seam allowance. Press the seam toward the border.



5. QUILT THE SANDWICH

1. Layer the backing (right side down), batting, and quilt top (right side up).
2. Baste the layers with safety pins or basting spray.



6. BIND THE QUILT

3. Quilt as desired. A simple meandering or echo 0.7 cm seam.

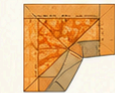


6. FINISHED QUILT!

1. Sew the binding strips end to end using a diagonal seam.
2. Fold binding in half lengthwise, wrong sides together. Press.



3. Attach binding to the front of the quilt with a 0.7 cm seam.
4. Fold binding to the back and hand stitch or machine stitch in the ditch to finish.



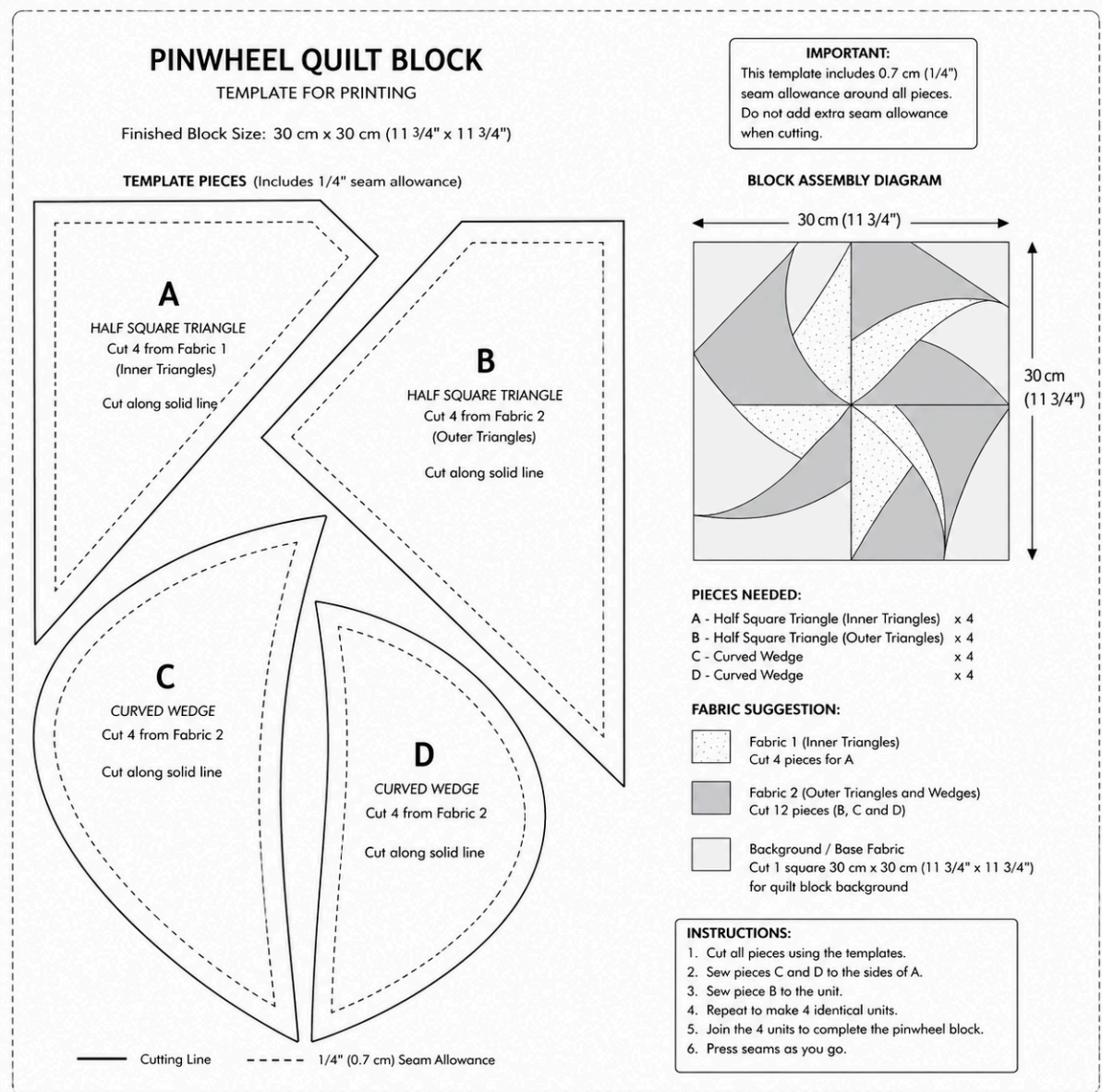
TIPS

- Use starch for crisp curves.
- Press frequently for accuracy.
- Take your time with the ruffle to keep it even.
- This mini quilt is perfect as a wall hanging or table centerpiece.

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Orange Pinwheel Mini Quilt Tutorial

The Orange Pinwheel Mini Quilt is a cheerful intermediate-level quilting project featuring curved piecing, traditional patchwork, a soft quilted border, and a gathered fabric ruffle. The completed mini quilt measures approximately 36 cm x 36 cm, or 14 1/8 in x 14 1/8 in.

All dimensions in this tutorial are provided primarily in centimeters to remain consistent with the original pattern. Approximate inch conversions are included for quilters in the United States. The measurements already include a 0.7 cm seam allowance, which is approximately a standard 1/4-inch quilting seam.

Read the entire tutorial before cutting your fabric. Accurate cutting, careful pinning, and frequent pressing are especially important when working with the curved pinwheel pieces.

Finished Measurements and Skill Level

Finished mini quilt size:

- 36 cm × 36 cm
- Approximately 14 1/8 in × 14 1/8 in

Center panel before adding the ruffle:

- Approximately 32.5 cm × 32.5 cm
- Approximately 12 13/16 in × 12 13/16 in

Skill level: Intermediate

This project uses several useful quilting techniques:

- Accurate rotary cutting
- Curved sewing
- Patchwork piecing
- Pressing seams
- Layering and basting
- Machine quilting
- Fabric gathering
- Ruffle construction
- Double-fold binding

The seam allowance throughout the project is 0.7 cm, or approximately 1/4 inch, unless a step states otherwise.

Materials and Supplies

Prepare the following fabrics and tools before beginning:

- Three coordinating 100% cotton quilting fabrics
- One fat quarter of beige background fabric
- One fat quarter of light orange printed fabric
- One fat quarter of dark orange printed fabric
- One fat quarter or sufficient yardage for the binding
- Fabric for the orange ruffle
- Batting measuring at least 40 cm × 40 cm, approximately 15 3/4 in × 15 3/4 in
- Backing fabric measuring at least 40 cm × 40 cm, approximately 15 3/4 in × 15 3/4 in
- Coordinating sewing thread
- Hand-sewing thread for finishing the binding, if desired
- Sewing machine
- Iron and ironing board or pressing mat
- Rotary cutter
- Acrylic quilting ruler
- Self-healing cutting mat
- Fabric marking pencil, chalk, or removable fabric marker
- Fine sewing pins
- Curved piecing pins, optional
- Safety pins or quilt-basting spray
- Hand-sewing needle
- Scissors
- Seam ripper
- Walking foot or free-motion quilting foot, depending on your preferred quilting method

Prewash the fabrics only when that is part of your normal quilting process. Whether the fabric is prewashed or

unwashed, use the same preparation method for all fabrics to reduce uneven shrinkage.

Press every fabric before cutting. Remove all wrinkles without stretching the fabric out of shape.

Fabric Selection

Choose three fabrics with enough contrast to make the pinwheel design easy to see.

The original project uses:

- Background: soft beige or cream
- Print 1: light orange
- Print 2: dark orange

A small-scale print works particularly well for the light orange fabric because it adds texture without hiding the shape of the pinwheel blades. The darker orange fabric should contrast clearly with the light orange print.

The ruffle is shown in a coordinating orange fabric. It may match one of the pinwheel prints or be cut from a fourth orange fabric. Choose a fabric that coordinates with the center without overpowering it.

For the binding, the original design uses a soft beige fabric similar to the background. This creates a calm visual line between the orange ruffle and the patchwork center.

Cutting the Fabric

Use a rotary cutter, acrylic ruler, and cutting mat for the most accurate results. Square one end of each fabric before measuring and cutting the required pieces.

From the Beige Background Fabric

Cut:

- Four squares measuring 12.5 cm × 12.5 cm
- Four squares measuring 10.5 cm × 10.5 cm

Approximate inch equivalents:

- 12.5 cm is approximately 4 7/8 in
- 10.5 cm is approximately 4 1/8 in

The four 12.5 cm squares will be used to create the background corner triangles around the pinwheel. The four 10.5 cm squares will form the inner border around the completed pinwheel block.

From Print 1, the Light Orange Fabric

Cut:

- Four squares measuring 12.5 cm × 12.5 cm

These pieces form the lighter sections of the pinwheel blades.

From Print 2, the Dark Orange Fabric

Cut:

- Four squares measuring 12.5 cm × 12.5 cm

These pieces form the darker curved blades of the pinwheel.

From the Beige Binding Fabric

Cut:

- Four strips measuring 4 cm × width of fabric

A 4 cm strip is approximately 1 9/16 in wide. Keep the strips at the full usable width of the fabric.

The strips will later be joined diagonally to make one continuous binding strip.

For the Ruffle

Cut:

- **Two strips measuring 7.5 cm × width of fabric**

A 7.5 cm strip is approximately 2 15/16 in wide. For easier cutting with an inch ruler, you may use a strip close to 3 inches wide.

The finished sample shows an orange ruffle, so cut these strips from the orange fabric selected for the outer trim.

After cutting, label the pieces or organize them into separate groups. This will prevent the 12.5 cm squares from becoming mixed together.

Prepare the Curved Pinwheel Template

The dark orange curved section is created by drawing a gentle curved line on each dark orange square.

Create a paper or template-plastic guide based on the curved line shown in the tutorial graphic. The curve should begin near one corner of the square and sweep gradually toward the opposite side. Avoid making the curve too sharp because a tight curve is more difficult to sew and press smoothly.

The same curve must be used on all four dark orange squares. Consistency is essential for producing a balanced pinwheel.

Place the template on the wrong side of one dark orange square. Trace the curved line with a removable fabric marker.

Repeat until all four dark orange squares have an identical curved line on the wrong side.

Before continuing, check that your marking tool can be removed according to the manufacturer's instructions. Do not use a permanent pen.

Make the Curved Pinwheel Units

Place one marked dark orange square on top of one light orange square with the right sides together.

Align all four raw edges carefully. Pin the layers so they cannot shift while sewing. Place the pins away from the marked curved line.

Sew one curved seam approximately 0.7 cm on one side of the marked line. Guide the fabric slowly and keep the seam consistently spaced from the line.

Rotate the piece and sew a second curved seam approximately 0.7 cm on the opposite side of the marked line.

You will now have two parallel curved seams with the marked line running between them.

Using sharp fabric scissors or a rotary cutter, carefully cut directly on the marked line. This separates the stitched square into two curved units.

Because the original design uses one specific curved orientation for each pinwheel blade, arrange the units before trimming or assembling. Select the four units that create the correct clockwise or counterclockwise pinwheel rotation.

Clip carefully into the curved seam allowance when necessary. Make small clips without cutting through the stitching. Clipping allows the curved seam to spread and lie flat.

Press the seam toward the dark orange fabric. Begin by setting the seam with the iron while the unit is still closed. Then open

the unit and gently press the dark orange section away from the light orange section.

Do not drag the iron across the curve. Lift and lower the iron to avoid stretching or distorting the fabric.

Repeat the process with the remaining light and dark orange squares until you have four matching curved pinwheel units.

Prepare the Background Corner Triangles

The four beige 12.5 cm squares are used to form the background triangles surrounding the curved pinwheel.

Cut each beige square diagonally as required by your block layout. The tutorial design uses beige corner triangles combined with orange triangular pieces to create four larger block sections.

Keep the cut triangles organized so their straight grain and bias edges are easy to identify. Diagonal edges are cut on the bias and can stretch easily.

Handle every triangle gently. Avoid pulling on the diagonal edge while pinning, sewing, or pressing.

Arrange the beige triangles around the four curved units before sewing. The beige pieces should form the outer corners of the central block, while the orange curved sections rotate around the center.

The four main sections must all rotate in the same direction. Step back and look at the arrangement before joining anything permanently.

Arrange the Complete Pinwheel Block

Place the four curved units on a flat surface or design board.

Rotate each unit until the orange blades create a continuous spinning pinwheel. The narrow ends of the blades should meet near the center, while the wider curved sections extend toward the outside.

Position the light orange triangular sections and beige background corner triangles as shown in the reference design.

The layout should create:

- One centered orange pinwheel
- Four beige outer corners
- A balanced combination of light and dark orange blades
- A square block with clearly defined outer edges

Take a photograph of the correct arrangement before carrying the pieces to the sewing machine. This provides a helpful reference if the units become turned during assembly.

Check the central intersection carefully. All four blades should meet in the proper order without two matching fabrics accidentally touching in the wrong position.

Sew the Pinwheel Sections

Join the smaller pieces within each block section first.

Place adjoining pieces right sides together and align the raw edges. Use fine pins to match important points and curved seam intersections.

Sew using a consistent 0.7 cm seam allowance, approximately 1/4 inch.

After each seam, set the stitches with the iron and press the seam in the direction that produces the flattest result. When possible, press adjoining seams in opposite directions so they nest when the rows are joined.

Once the smaller sections are complete, arrange them again to confirm the pinwheel rotation.

Join the units into two horizontal rows.

For the top row, place the two upper units right sides together. Match the center seams and outer edges, pin, and sew.

Repeat with the two lower units.

Press the row seams carefully. Press one row's central seam in one direction and the other row's central seam in the opposite direction. This helps the seams lock together at the middle of the pinwheel.

Place the two completed rows right sides together. Match the center seam first, then align the remaining seams and outer edges.

Pin securely through the center intersection. Sew across the row using the standard seam allowance.

Open the block and inspect the center. The four pinwheel blades should meet neatly.

Press the final seam. Pressing it to one side may create bulk, so spinning or fanning the center seam allowance can help the intersection lie flatter. Use this technique only when you are comfortable opening a few stitches within the seam allowance.

Square the completed pinwheel block if necessary, but remove as little fabric as possible.

Add the Inner Border

The four beige 10.5 cm squares create the wide inner border around the pinwheel block.

First, sew one beige square to the top of the pinwheel block.

Place the square and block right sides together. Center the border piece along the edge, match the raw edges, and pin.

Sew with a 0.7 cm seam allowance.

Repeat by sewing a second 10.5 cm beige square to the bottom edge of the block.

Press both seams outward, toward the beige border pieces.

Next, sew the remaining two beige squares to the left and right sides of the block.

Align the pieces carefully so the top and bottom edges remain square. Pin and sew with the same seam allowance.

Press these seams outward toward the side borders.

After all four border pieces are attached, the center should measure approximately 32.5 cm × 32.5 cm, or about 12 13/16 in × 12 13/16 in.

Measure the block through the center in both directions. If it is slightly uneven, square it carefully. Do not aggressively trim the border because this could make the finished quilt smaller than intended.

Prepare the Ruffle Strips

Take the two 7.5 cm-wide ruffle strips.

Place the short ends right sides together. Join them with a straight seam to create one long strip. For less bulk, the strips may be joined with a diagonal seam.

Trim the seam allowance and press the joining seam open.

Finish the two short ends of the long strip by joining them right sides together to form one continuous loop. Before sewing, confirm that the strip is not twisted.

Press the joining seam open.

Finish the outer long edge of the ruffle. You may use one of these methods:

- **Make a narrow double-fold hem.**
- **Sew a rolled hem with a serger.**
- **Finish the edge with a decorative overlock stitch.**
- **Fold the edge under twice and topstitch.**

A narrow rolled hem produces the lightest and most flexible ruffle.

Do not finish the long edge that will be attached to the quilt.

Gather the Ruffle

Set the sewing machine to a long straight stitch measuring approximately 5 mm.

Do not backstitch at the beginning or end of the gathering rows.

Sew the first row of gathering stitches close to the unfinished long edge of the ruffle strip. Keep long thread tails at both ends.

Sew a second parallel row of gathering stitches inside the seam allowance. Two rows make the gathering more even and easier to control.

Divide the ruffle loop into four equal sections. Mark each quarter with a pin or removable marker.

Divide the outer edge of the quilt center into four equal sections as well. Mark the center of each side and identify the four corners.

Gently pull the bobbin threads to gather the ruffle.

The gathered ruffle should fit around the approximately 32.5 cm square center. Its gathered length will be approximately 140 to 160 cm, or roughly 55 to 63 inches, depending on how full you want the ruffle to appear.

Do not pull so firmly that the gathering threads break. Work gradually from several points around the loop.

Attach the Ruffle to the Quilt Top

Place the quilt top right side up.

Position the ruffle around the outside edge with the right side of the ruffle facing the right side of the quilt top. The finished outer edge of the ruffle should point toward the center of the quilt, while the unfinished gathered edge aligns with the quilt's raw outer edge.

Match the four quarter marks on the ruffle to the four corners or corresponding quarter marks on the quilt.

Pin the ruffle in place at these points.

Distribute the gathers evenly between each marked section. Avoid concentrating too much fullness in one area.

Use plenty of pins. Pinning every 2.5 to 4 cm, approximately every 1 to 1 1/2 inches, will make the gathered edge easier to sew.

At each corner, arrange the gathers carefully so the ruffle can turn without creating a flat or empty area.

Sew the ruffle to the quilt using a 0.7 cm seam allowance.

Sew slowly and remove each pin before it reaches the presser foot. Keep the gathers perpendicular to the raw edge so they do not fold over or become caught unevenly.

After sewing, inspect the entire ruffle. Correct any folded, missed, or uneven sections before continuing.

Press the seam allowance toward the beige border. Keep the iron away from the gathered portion as much as possible so the ruffle is not flattened.

Baste the ruffle toward the center of the quilt temporarily. This keeps it away from the outer edge while the quilt sandwich and binding are completed.

Prepare the Quilt Backing and Batting

Cut the backing fabric and batting to at least:

- **40 cm × 40 cm**
- **Approximately 15 3/4 in × 15 3/4 in**

The backing and batting should extend beyond the quilt top on all sides.

Press the backing fabric thoroughly.

Place the backing fabric on a clean, flat surface with the wrong side facing up and the right side facing down.

Smooth the backing without stretching it. Tape the corners and sides lightly to the work surface when necessary.

Place the batting over the wrong side of the backing.

Smooth the batting from the center outward.

Place the quilt top over the batting with the right side facing up.

Make sure the backing, batting, and quilt top are centered. The backing and batting should remain visible around every outer edge of the quilt top.

Keep the ruffle folded toward the center so it does not become trapped underneath the quilt sandwich.

Baste the Quilt Sandwich

Baste the three quilt layers together using safety pins or quilt-basting spray.

For safety-pin basting, begin at the center and work outward. Place the pins approximately 7.5 to 10 cm apart, or about 3 to 4 inches apart.

Avoid placing pins directly in the path where you plan to quilt.

For spray basting, follow the product instructions and work in a well-ventilated area. Apply a light, even coat rather than saturating the fabric.

Smooth each layer carefully during basting. Remove wrinkles immediately.

Check the back of the sandwich before quilting. The backing should be flat and free of folds.

Quilt the Mini Quilt

The original graphic suggests simple meandering quilting or echo quilting.

For echo quilting, sew lines that follow the curved shapes of the pinwheel blades. Begin near a curved seam and continue with evenly spaced parallel lines.

For stitch-in-the-ditch quilting, sew directly beside the patchwork seams to emphasize the pinwheel design.

For free-motion meandering, lower the feed dogs and use a free-motion quilting foot. Quilt a relaxed wandering pattern over the beige background and border.

A combination of techniques may also be used. For example:

- **Stitch in the ditch around each pinwheel blade.**
- **Add echo quilting inside the orange sections.**
- **Use meandering quilting in the beige border.**

Begin quilting near the center and work outward. This distributes the fabric evenly and reduces shifting.

Remove safety pins as you approach them. Never sew over a safety pin.

Avoid quilting through the loose part of the ruffle. Keep the ruffle folded toward the center until the outer edge is finished.

After quilting, inspect the backing for tucks or folds. Repair any problem areas before trimming.

Trim and Square the Quilt

Place the quilted piece on a cutting mat.

Use a long acrylic ruler to trim the excess backing and batting even with the outer raw edge of the quilt top.

Be careful not to cut the attached ruffle.

Work on one side at a time. Keep the ruler aligned with the patchwork seams and border edges.

Check that all four corners are square.

The ruffle seam allowance, quilt top, batting, and backing should now form one clean outer edge ready for binding.

Remove the temporary basting stitches holding the ruffle toward the center only when they interfere with the binding process.

Join the Binding Strips

Arrange the four 4 cm binding strips.

Place the end of one strip perpendicular to the end of another strip with right sides together. The strips should form an “L” shape.

Draw a diagonal line from one corner of the overlapping section to the opposite corner.

Sew directly on the diagonal line.

Trim the excess fabric, leaving approximately a 0.7 cm seam allowance.

Open the strip and press the diagonal seam open.

Repeat until all four strips form one continuous binding strip.

Diagonal seams distribute the bulk and create a smoother finished binding.

Press the Binding

Fold the continuous binding strip in half lengthwise with the wrong sides together.

Align the long raw edges.

Press the fold carefully along the entire length.

The prepared binding will be approximately 2 cm wide, or slightly more than 3/4 inch, before it is attached.

Do not stretch the binding while pressing.

Roll the prepared binding loosely or place it in a container beside the sewing machine so it feeds smoothly during attachment.

Attach the Binding to the Front

Begin along one straight side of the quilt, away from a corner.

Leave an unsewn binding tail of approximately 10 to 15 cm, or 4 to 6 inches.

Align the two raw edges of the folded binding with the raw edge of the quilt.

The folded edge of the binding should point toward the center.

Sew through the binding, quilt top, batting, and backing with a 0.7 cm seam allowance.

Stop approximately 0.7 cm before reaching the first corner.

Backstitch and remove the quilt from the machine.

Fold the binding upward at a 45-degree angle. Then fold it downward so the binding fold aligns with the top edge and the raw edges align with the next side.

Begin sewing the next side at the top edge.

Repeat this process at all four corners to create neat mitered corners.

Stop sewing before reaching the starting point, leaving another free binding tail.

Join the two binding ends with a diagonal seam or a carefully measured straight seam.

Trim the excess, press the joining seam open, and finish sewing the remaining section of binding to the quilt.

Finish the Binding on the Back

Fold the binding away from the quilt top and press it outward.

Wrap the folded edge around the quilt's raw edge to the back.

The folded binding edge should cover the machine stitching line on the back.

Secure it with binding clips or pins.

At each corner, fold the binding to create a neat miter. The miter on the back should angle in the opposite direction from the miter on the front.

Finish the binding by hand using a ladder stitch or slip stitch. Catch only the backing fabric and the folded binding edge so the stitches remain nearly invisible from the front.

Alternatively, machine-stitch the binding in place by stitching in the ditch along the front edge of the binding. Check frequently to make sure the stitching catches the folded binding edge on the back.

Keep the ruffle free while sewing so it does not become trapped in the binding stitches.

Final Pressing and Finishing

Remove any remaining temporary basting stitches.

Fluff and arrange the ruffle evenly around all four sides.

Inspect the quilt for loose threads and trim them carefully.

Remove visible fabric markings according to the marker manufacturer's instructions.

Give the quilt a final light pressing from the back. Avoid pressing directly over the ruffle because heavy pressure can flatten the gathers.

When pressing the front, use an up-and-down motion rather than sliding the iron across the curved piecing.

Check that the binding is secure, the corners are neat, and the ruffle is evenly distributed.

Your completed mini quilt should measure approximately 36 cm × 36 cm, or 14 1/8 in × 14 1/8 in.

Helpful Tips for Better Results

Use spray starch or a light fabric stabilizer before cutting the curved pieces. A slightly crisp fabric is easier to mark, sew, and press accurately.

Sew curves slowly. Shortening the machine stitch length slightly can help produce a smoother curve, but do not make the stitches so short that removing them becomes difficult.

Stop frequently with the needle down while sewing the curved line. Lift the presser foot and adjust the fabric without pulling it.

Press after every seam. Accurate pressing is just as important as accurate cutting when making a block with several intersecting points.

Use a dry iron or very little steam around bias edges. Excess steam can stretch the triangular pieces.

Before sewing the four pinwheel sections together, photograph the layout. Curved units can easily be rotated in the wrong direction.

When gathering the ruffle, use two rows of long stitches. A single row may cause the fabric to twist or gather unevenly.

Distribute the ruffle fullness by quarters. This produces a more professional result than gathering the entire strip without reference marks.

Keep the ruffle folded toward the center during quilting and binding. A few temporary hand-basting stitches can prevent it from slipping under the presser foot.

Quilt at a moderate density. Heavy quilting can make a small wall hanging stiff, while quilting that is too widely spaced may allow the layers to shift.

Caring for the Finished Mini Quilt

The Orange Pinwheel Mini Quilt can be used as a wall hanging, table decoration, seasonal display, or small decorative mat.

For a wall hanging, sew a small hanging sleeve to the back before displaying it. A sleeve allows the quilt to hang without placing stress on the binding.

Spot cleaning is the safest option for a decorative mini quilt. When full washing is necessary, use cold water, mild detergent, and a gentle cycle.

Place the quilt in a mesh laundry bag to protect the ruffle. Air-dry it flat and reshape the border while it is damp.

Avoid high dryer temperatures because they may shrink the cotton unevenly or permanently flatten the gathered trim.

Once complete, the rotating orange blades, soft beige background, dimensional ruffle, and narrow binding create a bright handmade quilt that is ideal for adding color to a sewing room, kitchen, entryway, or seasonal display.

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