



Christmas Tree Round Wall Panel

Finished Size: 80 cm diameter
(includes binding)



Back View

MATERIALS



- Cotton quilting fabrics (assorted colors and prints)
- Background fabric: 90 x 90 cm
- Fabrics for the tree: scraps
- Batting: 90 x 90 cm
- Backing fabric: 90 x 90 cm
- Binding fabric: 10 x 220 cm
- Thread (matching colors)
- Fabric glue (optional)
- 1 hanging loop (10 x 6 cm)
- Basic sewing supplies

TOOLS



- Sewing machine
- Rotary cutter
- Scissors
- Quilting ruler
- Pins or clips
- Fabric marker
- Iron and ironing board
- Walking foot (optional)

1 PRINT AND PREPARE THE TEMPLATE



Print the template at 100% and check the measurement. The finished panel is 80 cm diameter.

2 CUT THE FABRIC PIECES



Use the template to cut all tree pieces. Add 1 cm seam allowance to each piece.

3 BACKGROUND AND BASE



Cut the background fabric, batting and backing in 80 cm diameter circles.

4 ASSEMBLE THE TREE



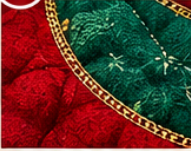
Sew the curved sections together in rows, following the template. Press seams open.

5 COMPLETE THE TREE



Join all rows and attach the star at the top. Check and trim to fit the 80 cm circle.

6 APPLIQUÉ OR PIECING METHOD



APPLIQUÉ METHOD

Use applique stitch (straight or zigzag) around each piece.



PIECING METHOD

Sew the pieces with 1 cm seam and press open.

7 QUILTING



Quilt the background with swirl designs and the tree with decorative quilting patterns. Use a walking foot if available.

8 TRIM AND PREPARE BINDING



After quilting, trim the panel to 80 cm diameter. Prepare a 10 cm wide strip for binding (220 cm long). Fold in half and press.

9 ATTACH THE BINDING

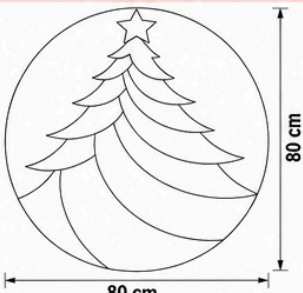


Sew the binding to the front, fold to the back and hand stitch or machine stitch. Add a hanging loop at the top (10 x 6 cm).

10 FINISHED PANEL



MAIN TEMPLATE (WITHOUT SEAM ALLOWANCE)



80 cm

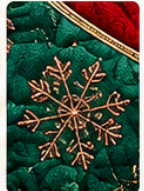
IMPORTANT MEASUREMENTS

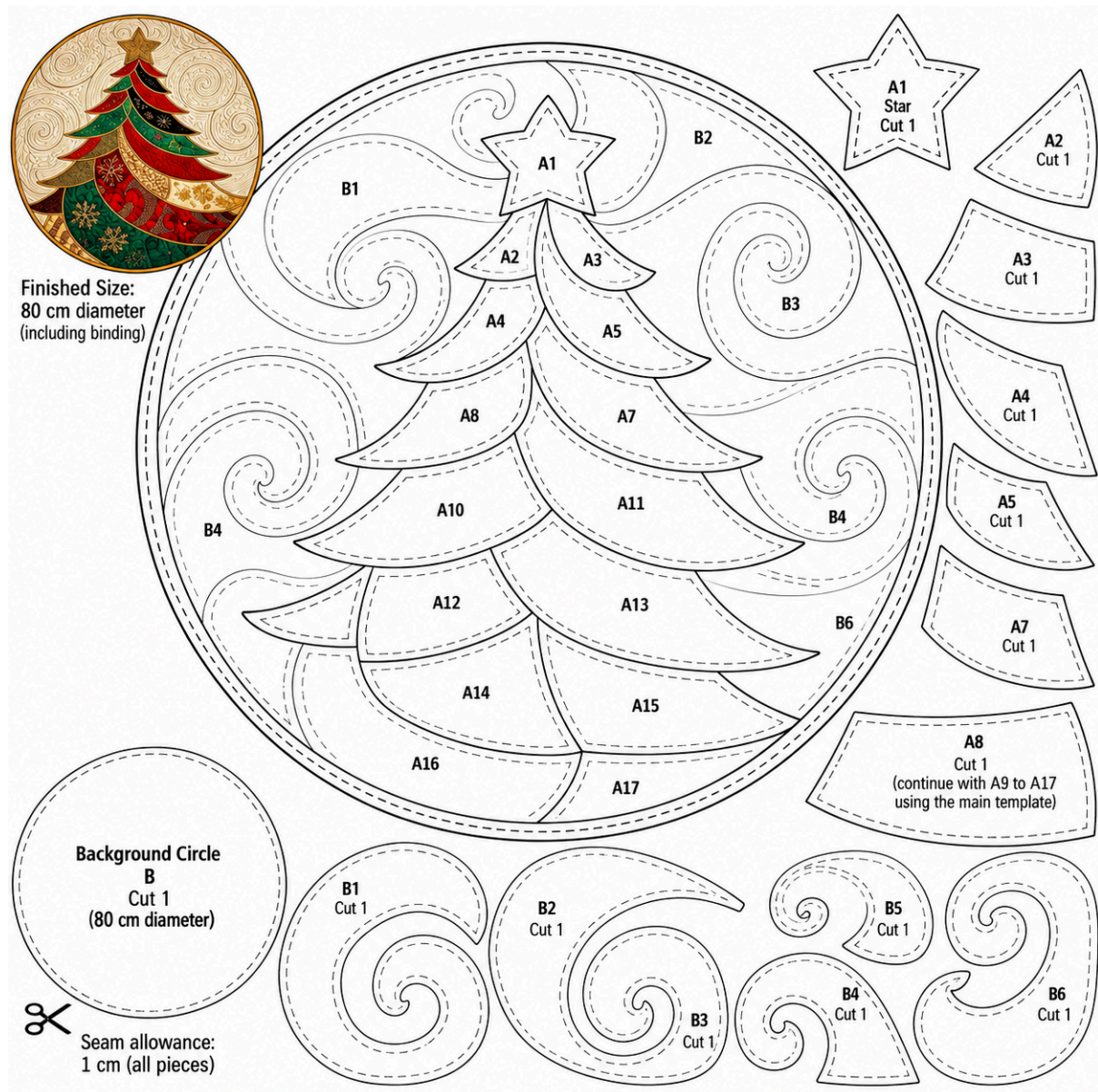
Finished panel: 80 cm diameter

Background, batting and backing: 80 cm diameter

Binding strip: 10 x 220 cm (finished width 2.5 cm)

Hanging loop: 10 x 6 cm

Christmas Tree Round Wall Panel – Complete Sewing and Quilting Tutorial

The Christmas Tree Round Wall Panel is a festive sewing project that combines patchwork, appliqué, curved piecing, decorative quilting, and binding in one striking Christmas decoration. Following the measurements shown in the tutorial graphic, the finished panel measures approximately 80 cm in diameter, including the binding.

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This tutorial follows the construction shown in the graphic as closely as possible. All measurements are given in centimeters, while sewing terminology is written for makers in the United States. The project uses a cream quilted background, overlapping Christmas-tree sections in red, green, gold, cream, and black fabrics, a gold star, decorative quilting, and a narrow finished binding.

For best results, read the entire tutorial before cutting. The curved tree pieces should be arranged and checked on the background before permanent stitching because even small positioning changes can affect the overall shape of the tree.

Step 1: Gather the Fabrics, Materials, and Sewing Tools



The finished Christmas Tree Round Wall Panel is approximately 80 cm in diameter. Begin with fabric pieces slightly larger than the final circle so there is room for quilting and final trimming.

For the main background, prepare a piece of cream or ivory quilting cotton measuring approximately 90 × 90 cm. Prepare batting and backing fabric in the same 90 × 90 cm size. The extra 10 cm gives you working room around the circular panel while quilting.

For the Christmas tree, collect an assortment of quilting cottons in traditional holiday colors. The graphic uses deep red, burgundy, emerald green, dark green, gold, cream, and black. Metallic-looking prints, snowflakes, florals, and small Christmas motifs work especially well because each tree section becomes a decorative feature.

You will also need coordinating sewing thread. Neutral thread can be used for construction, while gold, cream, green, or red

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thread can be selected for decorative stitching. If you plan to appliqué the sections rather than piece them traditionally, matching thread helps the stitching blend into the fabric.

Prepare approximately 10 × 220 cm of binding fabric, as indicated in the graphic. This may be pieced from several strips if your fabric is not long enough. The finished visible binding should be approximately 2.5 cm wide, although slight variations are perfectly acceptable.

Your essential tools include a sewing machine, fabric scissors, rotary cutter, cutting mat, quilting ruler, pins or sewing clips, fabric marker, iron, ironing board, and walking foot if available. For free-motion swirl quilting, a free-motion or darning foot is useful.

You will also need a 10 × 6 cm hanging loop. This can be made from coordinating fabric and attached at the top of the panel so the finished piece can be displayed on a wall.

Step 2: Prepare the 80 cm Pattern and Christmas Tree Templates

The tutorial graphic establishes a finished diameter of 80 cm. The easiest way to reproduce this accurately is to create an 80 cm paper circle and then transfer the tree design onto it.

Because an 80 cm template will normally require several sheets of printer paper, enlarge or tile-print the pattern at 100% scale. Tape the pages together carefully, making sure registration points align before cutting.

Measure the completed printed circle horizontally and vertically. It should measure 80 cm from edge to edge. Do not rely only on printer settings; physically checking the measurement prevents scaling errors.

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The Christmas tree is made from multiple sweeping, curved sections rather than ordinary triangular branches. Trace each section individually onto template paper. Numbering the templates from top to bottom is very helpful, especially because several curved pieces have similar shapes.

The gold star at the top should also be traced as a separate template. Mark the center line of the tree and the center of the background circle. These reference marks will make the final positioning much easier.

The graphic specifies adding a 1 cm seam allowance to the tree pieces when using the pieced construction method. Therefore, if your paper templates represent finished seam lines, add 1 cm around the appropriate sewing edges before cutting the fabric.

For an appliqué version, the exact allowance depends on the appliqué technique. Raw-edge appliqué normally does not need a traditional seam allowance, while turned-edge appliqué requires extra fabric around the shape. The graphic specifically illustrates both an appliqué method and a 1 cm seam piecing method, so choose one approach before cutting.

Step 3: Cut the Background, Batting, Backing, and Tree Pieces

Start with the background rather than immediately cutting it to exactly 80 cm. A practical approach is to work with the 90 × 90 cm cream background fabric shown in the materials list and perform the final circular trimming after quilting.

Cut the batting to approximately 90 × 90 cm and prepare the backing fabric at approximately 90 × 90 cm as well. Press all three layers thoroughly before assembling them.

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Next, use your prepared templates to cut the Christmas tree sections. Mix the red, green, gold, cream, and black prints throughout the tree instead of grouping identical colors together. This creates the patchwork appearance visible in the original design.

Pay attention to directional prints. If your fabric contains Christmas trees, snowflakes, flowers, lettering, or other directional motifs, position the template before cutting so the motif appears correctly oriented on the finished wall panel.

Cut the star from gold fabric. A fabric with a subtle metallic print is particularly effective because the star becomes a natural focal point at the top of the composition.

After cutting everything, arrange the pieces on a table in their approximate finished positions. Keep them organized by rows. Do not begin sewing until you have confirmed that all the pieces are present and that their curves fit together as intended.

Step 4: Assemble the Curved Christmas Tree Sections



The distinctive feature of this project is the flowing construction of the Christmas tree. Instead of straight horizontal branches, each section has a long curved lower edge and tapered ends.

Begin with the smallest pieces near the top. Arrange them immediately below the star, using the pattern as your positioning guide. Continue downward, allowing the branches to become progressively wider.

If using the piecing method, place adjoining pieces right sides together and pin carefully along the curved seam. Curved

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seams benefit from additional pins because the fabric needs to be distributed evenly without stretching.

Sew using the 1 cm seam allowance indicated in the tutorial graphic. Work slowly around each curve. Avoid pulling the fabric behind the presser foot, since stretching the curved edges can distort the tree.

After sewing each seam, gently press it. Clip the seam allowance where necessary to allow curved areas to relax, taking care not to cut through the stitching. Press rather than aggressively sliding the iron across the fabric.

Continue assembling the tree in rows. The graphic shows an intentionally layered appearance, so preserve those sweeping lines rather than trying to make the tree perfectly symmetrical.

Once a larger section has been assembled, return it to the paper template and compare its size and shape. Correcting a small discrepancy at this stage is considerably easier than fixing the tree after it has been attached to the background.

Step 5: Position and Complete the Tree on the Background

Find the vertical and horizontal centers of the background fabric. Lightly mark them using a removable fabric marker.

Lay the Christmas tree onto the cream background. The gold star should sit near the upper portion of the circle, while the widest lower branches should extend toward the lower sides without entering the future binding area.

The tree should appear balanced inside the 80 cm finished circle. Leave enough cream background visible around the upper and side portions to showcase the decorative swirl quilting.

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Pin, baste, or temporarily secure the tree pieces. Step away from the project and look at it from a distance. This simple check makes uneven branches or an off-center tree much easier to notice.

Attach the gold star at the top after confirming the tree position. Keep its lower point visually connected to the upper branches so the star feels integrated with the tree rather than floating above it.

Before continuing, place the 80 cm circular template over the project or temporarily mark its outline. Verify that all important tree elements remain safely inside the final cutting line.

Step 6: Choose the Appliqué or Piecing Method

The tutorial graphic presents two construction possibilities: appliqué and traditional piecing.

For appliqué, arrange the prepared fabric shapes on the background and secure them before stitching. Depending on your chosen technique, this can be done with fusible web, temporary fabric adhesive, pins, or basting stitches.

A straight stitch or narrow zigzag stitch can then be sewn around the appliqué pieces, as indicated in the graphic. A small blanket stitch is another decorative option, although it will create a slightly different appearance.

For traditional piecing, join the sections with the previously established 1 cm seam allowance. Press the seams consistently so the tree remains flat.

Whichever method you select, pay special attention to the long points of the branches. They should remain smooth and sharp rather than puckered.

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You can also combine the methods. For example, the larger sections can be pieced together first and the completed tree unit can then be appliquéd onto the cream background.

Once attached, inspect the entire tree for loose edges, puckering, or skipped stitches before constructing the quilt sandwich.

Step 7: Build the Quilt Sandwich and Add the Swirl Quilting

Place the backing fabric on a clean surface with the wrong side facing upward. Smooth it completely.

Position the batting over the backing, followed by the decorated top with its right side facing upward. The three layers now form your quilt sandwich.

Baste the layers securely. Safety pins, quilting pins, thread basting, or a suitable temporary basting product may be used. Start near the center and work outward to minimize wrinkles.

The graphic uses dramatic spiral and swirling quilting throughout the cream background. These spirals echo wind, snow, and holiday movement while filling the negative space around the tree.

Sketch several loose spirals with a removable fabric marker if you are uncomfortable quilting them freehand. Keep the swirls varied in size, and connect some with flowing curved lines. Avoid making every spiral identical; the organic variation is part of the visual appeal.

Use a walking foot for controlled curved lines or a free-motion quilting foot for greater freedom. Quilt slowly and regularly check the back of the panel to make sure no folds are forming.

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The Christmas tree itself can receive additional decorative quilting. Follow fabric motifs, quilt gentle curves through the branches, or outline major shapes. Snowflake-patterned fabrics can be emphasized by quilting around the printed motifs.

Step 8: Trim the Quilted Panel to an Exact 80 cm Circle

Once quilting is complete, lay the project flat and smooth it without stretching.

Position the 80 cm diameter circular template over the quilted panel. Adjust it until the Christmas tree is centered exactly where you want it.

Trace around the template with a removable marker. Measure again across several points to verify that the circle is approximately 80 cm in diameter.

Cut through the quilt top, batting, and backing together along the marked circle. A sharp pair of fabric scissors often provides better control for a large circle, although an experienced quilter may use a rotary cutter carefully.

After trimming, inspect the outer perimeter for loose quilting stitches. Secure any stitching that reaches the cut edge before adding the binding.

The result should now be a clean 80 cm circular quilted panel with the tree centered inside and the cream swirl quilting surrounding it.

Step 9: Prepare and Attach the Curved Binding

The graphic specifies a binding strip approximately 10 × 220 cm. If you need multiple strips to achieve the necessary length, join them before attaching the binding.

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Joining strips with diagonal seams helps distribute bulk. Trim the seam allowances and press the joins open.

Fold the binding lengthwise and press according to your preferred circular binding technique. Because the edge is continuously curved, work gradually rather than trying to force a stiff strip around the entire circle.

Pin or clip the binding around the front edge of the panel. Use plenty of clips around the circumference to distribute the fabric evenly.

Sew the binding to the front. Keep your seam allowance consistent and avoid stretching either the panel or the binding excessively. A small amount of natural flexibility helps the binding follow the circle.

Fold the binding over the raw edge toward the back. Smooth it carefully so there are no puckers. Finish it with hand stitching for a traditional invisible appearance or machine stitch it securely in place.

The target visible finished width shown in the graphic is approximately 2.5 cm.

Step 10: Make and Add the 10 × 6 cm Hanging Loop

Prepare a fabric piece measuring approximately 10 × 6 cm, as specified in the graphic.

Fold the long raw edges inward toward the center and press. Fold the piece again so the raw edges are enclosed.

Stitch along the long edge to create a neat fabric strap. Fold the completed strap into a loop.

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Position the loop at the exact top center of the circular panel. Before securing it permanently, hold the panel by the loop to check whether the tree hangs vertically.

The loop can be incorporated beneath the binding or stitched securely to the backing. Because an 80 cm quilted panel has some weight, reinforce the attachment with several rows of stitching.

Keep the visible loop relatively short so the wall panel hangs close to its support rather than leaning away from the wall.

Step 11: Final Pressing, Inspection, and Finishing Touches ✨

Lay the finished panel on a flat surface and inspect the circular shape. Check the binding for ripples and make sure the tree appears centered.

Trim any loose threads. Inspect every appliqué or pieced seam, particularly around the long pointed branches.

Give the project a careful final press if appropriate for the fabrics used. Avoid crushing dimensional quilting. A light press from the back is often sufficient.

The final project should measure approximately 80 cm in diameter, with an 80 cm background, batting, and backing after trimming, a narrow finished binding, and a 10 × 6 cm hanging-loop piece incorporated at the top.

The cream background should remain visually important. Its large swirling quilted motifs provide contrast against the dense red, green, gold, cream, and black fabrics of the tree.

Once complete, the Christmas Tree Round Wall Panel can be displayed as seasonal wall décor during the holidays. The

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same construction method can also be adapted later with different fabrics—for example, blue and silver for a winter version or neutral linen and gold for a more understated Christmas style.

Quick Measurement Guide

For consistency with the graphic, use a finished panel diameter of 80 cm. Begin with approximately 90 × 90 cm each for the background fabric, batting, and backing fabric, then quilt and trim the sandwich to the final circle.

Prepare approximately 10 × 220 cm of binding fabric, aiming for a finished visible binding width of about 2.5 cm. Prepare one 10 × 6 cm piece for the hanging loop.

For tree pieces constructed with traditional seams, use the 1 cm seam allowance specified by the graphic. If using raw-edge appliqué instead, follow the requirements of your fusible or appliqué method rather than automatically adding that allowance.

Most importantly, treat the 80 cm template as the final reference measurement. Print or assemble the template at full scale, physically verify its dimensions, and arrange every tree section within that boundary before permanent stitching. This keeps the finished project faithful to the tutorial graphic from the first cut through the final binding.