

# THE DOODLE KNIT DIRECTORY

JAMIE LOMAX

200

MIX & MATCH  
MOTIFS AND  
PATTERNS  
FOR KNITTED  
ACCESSORIES



Colorwork motifs and  
patterns for endless  
customization

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KNITTED ACCESSORIES

**JAMIE LOMAX**

DAVID & CHARLES  
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# INTRODUCTION

The art of knitting is about the ability to create exactly what you want—size, shape, colors, motifs, etc. Many knitters want to learn how to design their own pattern, or even simply alter an existing pattern to suit their style, but often struggle with where to start on customization.

When I first started knitting—this was me.

So in this digital age I went to Google and YouTube to learn some more advanced skills, practiced on a lot of other people's patterns (adjusting or altering them), and eventually began to design patterns myself, incorporating the tricks and tools that I had found most useful to me.

Today, I design an ever-expanding library of modular colorwork patterns that provide style options, clear tutorials, basic math formulas, and built-in modifications, so you can create exactly what you want, every time. Whether you want to knit a copy of the sample or design something completely unique, you will now have the guide to do either!

My colorwork designs focus on what I call Doodles, which are fun and whimsical micro motifs that allow the knitter to choose the overall theme, order, and colors that best suit their style. By enabling all the possibilities, it really starts to feel like you're "doodling with yarn"—which is actually where the term Doodle came from for these patterns. This constant shift between easy-to-memorize motifs keeps a knitter on their toes, while supplying them with micro wins at each chart completion, creating a project that is impossible to put down.

It's truly a "potato chip project," or one where you just need to knit one more row.

All you have to do to design your own Doodle project is:

- Choose the pattern (cowl, hat, socks, etc.)
- Build your options for charts and colors (within a structure)
- Follow the instructions to knit

The best part is that every one of my Doodle series colorwork patterns is designed to work together, so it really is a framework built for “endless customization”—literally.

You’ll never get bored because it’s different every time! I guarantee that once you try it, you won’t be able to put it down, and it is going to be the most fun you’ve ever had knitting. So let’s do this!

Jamie Lomax,

Owner and Designer of Pacific Knit Co.

# BEFORE YOU BEGIN

This is not a traditional knitting book.

This is a recipe book. A guidebook. A template. A book designed to teach you how to use pattern shapes, motifs, color, and yarn to design something completely unique. A book designed to teach you how to “knit outside the box,” or in other words, how to not follow the pattern.

Trust me, it’s okay to alter a pattern. Unlike sewing or other fabric-based crafts, knitting allows you to create, stitch by stitch and row by row, exactly the shape that you want. You get to decide the rate of decrease, the finished length, or the style of edging. Because you are the one knitting it.

Every pattern in this book is intended to be modified. They are written to empower you to make the decisions about what you want your project to become. If you don’t love 2x2 ribbing, don’t worry!

Substitute with any other ribbing you like. Prefer a slouchy hat rather than a tighter fit? Just work your pattern until it fits. Nearly every instruction is designed to help you choose what works best for your personal style. And most measurements listed are followed by “or until desired length” because, guess what—it’s actually up to you!

And then there is the colorwork itself. The Doodles. The essence of this book.

When I see other colorwork designs, I see an assembly of micro motifs. The whole is simply made up of the parts. And that is the intent of this book. To teach you how to use the motifs that you like to design something beautiful. To put together zigzags, dots, flowers, and leaves to create something complete. To add some flair to a cuff or create an all-over colorwork story. Every chart works together, so you can truly choose your own adventure using these motifs.

So how do you do it?

You can head straight for the heart and plenty of colorwork inspiration in the [Doodle Chart Directory](#). And investigate more ways to assemble, adapt and design your own charts in [Working With Charts](#).

Or grab your needles and get a project started quickly with the [Pattern Recipes](#).

If you need more advice to begin with, start with [Tools & Materials](#) or check out [Plan Your Project](#) to deep dive into the tips and tricks for how to get going with your own colorwork pattern.

To help decide which size to make, see [Modifying Patterns](#).

The choice is yours! Which will you choose?

# TOOLS & MATERIALS

Before you get started, here are some basic considerations as you choose your needles, notions and yarn.

## NEEDLES

Every colorwork project in the book is worked in the round, so you'll need standard circular needles. I recommend using an interchangeable set, so you can easily change the needle size for ribbing to colorwork to stockinette (stocking stitch).

For smaller projects, like mittens and socks, choose your preferred needle type for small circumference knitting.

- Double-pointed needles
- Longer cabled circular needles for magic loop
- Short flexible circulars

## NOTIONS

In general, you should have:

- Stitch markers, with a distinct marker (in color or shape) to denote beginning of round
- Tapestry/darning needle for weaving in ends
- Scissors for trimming yarn
- Rust-proof pins for blocking
- An amazing project bag (obviously)

Some patterns require additional notions for casting on or finishing, such as:

- Waste yarn and a crochet hook for provisional cast on (or preferred method)

- Spare needles of same size or smaller for grafting

## YARN

Doodle patterns are designed to use up stash, yarn adventures, leftovers, and scraps—essentially any small batches of colorways in your stash. Most motifs use as little as 10g per color, so it's perfect for stash busting.

Experiment with different types of yarn and mix dyes together that have similar weights (or try some that aren't similar and see what happens!). The goal here is to allow for creativity while being thoughtful about the yarn used.

The project samples were worked with different yarns to showcase how the colorwork is affected by yarn choice.

Here's a handy list of the yarn I've used in this book:

- Blue Sky Fibers Woolstok Worsted, 100% Fine Highland Wool
- The Fibre Company Acadia, 60% Merino Wool / 20% Baby Alpaca / 20% Silk
- Fangirl Fibers Merino DK, 100% Superwash Merino Wool
- Hedgehog Fibres Merino DK, 100% Superwash Merino Wool
- La Bien Aimée Merino Super Sock, 75% Superwash Merino Wool / 25% Nylon
- Madelinetosh, Tosh DK, 100% Superwash Merino Wool
- Moonglow Yarn Co. Merino DK, 100% Superwash Merino Wool
- Purl Soho Cashmere Merino Bloom, 75% Extra Fine Merino Wool / 25% Cashmere
- Sonder Yarn Co. Sunday Morning DK, 75% Bluefaced Leicester / 25% Masham
- Yarnaceous Fibers Bronto DK, 85% Superwash Merino Wool / 15% Nylon

Remember, all yarns shown here are simply a suggestion and you should feel free to explore with whatever type of yarn you prefer (see [Plan Your Project: Choosing Yarn](#)).



# SIZING

Sizing has always been a difficult game, because small, medium, and large don't have an intrinsic meaning. And what about fit? Some smaller bodies like looser fits; some larger bodies like tighter fits. It's up to personal preference about the size of an accessory, and you like it to fit your unique body shape.

Sizing in this book, therefore, is based on size of accessory, rather than size of person. Each pattern is sized based on the primary measurement and will provide instructions for recommended ease. Simply measure yourself, using the guidance below for each body, add the recommended or your desired ease, and select the size that most closely aligns to that calculation. Visit the Craft Yarn Council at [www.craftyarnCouncil.com/standards/body-sizing](http://www.craftyarnCouncil.com/standards/body-sizing) for a complete guide to typical sizing and body measurements.

## HAT & HEADBAND MEASUREMENTS

1A. Head circumference: Place a tape measure across your forehead and measure around the widest part of your head.

1B. Head height: Measure from the middle of your ear to the center of the top of your head.

## MITTEN & MITT MEASUREMENTS

2A. Hand circumference: Measure around the widest part of your larger hand, typically the palm of your dominant hand just below the knuckles. Exclude the thumb.

2B. Hand length: Measure from the base of your hand to the tip of your middle finger or to the top of your longest finger.

2C. Thumb length: Measure from the base of your thumb to the tip.

2D. Wrist circumference: Measure around the narrowest part of your wrist, at the wrist bone.

## SOCK MEASUREMENTS

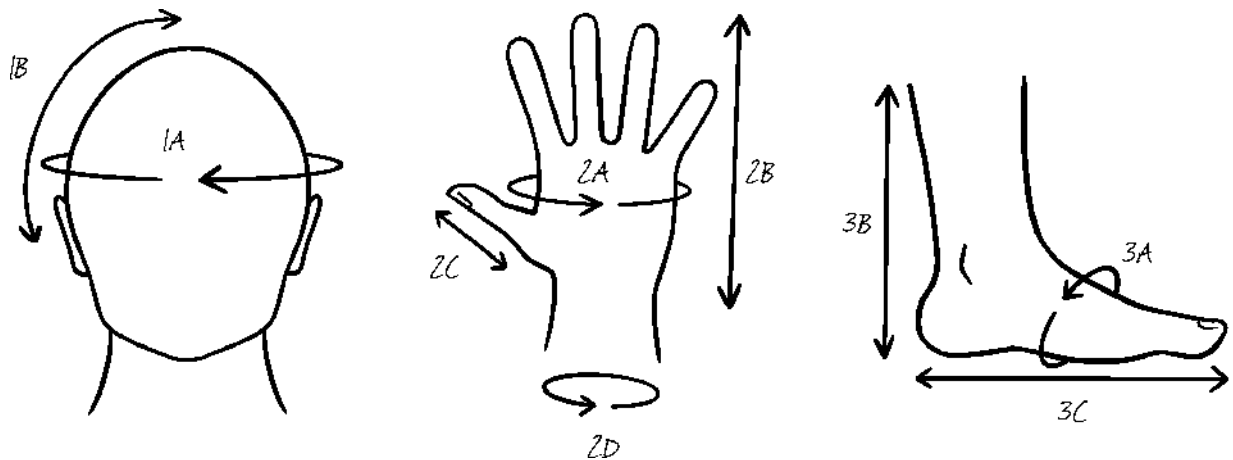
3A. Foot circumference: Measure around the widest part of your foot.

3B. Sock height: Measure from where you start to turn for the heel shaping to where you want the top of the sock.

3C. Total foot length: Place a ruler or tape measure on the floor and position the back of your heel at the beginning of the tape and then measure to the end of your longest toe.

## COWL & SCARF MEASUREMENTS

Ease and fit for these includes a wide range, depending on your personal preference and comfort. The best way to find your desired fit is to measure a cowl or scarf you already have.



# PLAN YOUR PROJECT

Every Doodle project is one of a kind, literally. You are empowered to design your own pattern by choosing the shape, yarn, colors, motifs, and arrangement. No Doodle pattern looks quite like any other, and yet, they all still feel like part of the same pattern series.

## FOUR STEPS TO PLAN YOUR DOODLE PROJECT

- **Choose your pattern:** Choose one of the basic knit accessory patterns in the Pattern Recipes to build your design.
- **Choose your motifs:** Select from the 200 colorwork motifs in the Doodle Chart Directory, which are arranged in seasonal themes. Mix and match the motifs and order to create your unique design.
- **Choose your yarn & colors:** Using as little as 10g of color per motif, use single skeins, stash yarn or leftovers to create your own color kit for your Doodle project.
- **Start knitting:** That's it! Just follow the pattern instructions and start knitting. When you get to the colorwork section, you'll work your first chart, then your next, then your next...

Note that these steps do not necessarily have to be worked in this order. Sometimes, you'll have that perfect skein of yarn that you just have to use—so start with the yarn. Other times, you see a Doodle chart that you fall in love with—so start with a chart. Maybe you need to knit a hat for those chilly fall days—so start with a pattern recipe.

Regardless of where you begin, the Doodle framework is clear, consistent, and everything works together to help you make each

decision that you need to start knitting your next favorite project!

## **ADD DOODLES TO MORE PATTERNS**

*Take your Doodle pattern selection to the next level by finding other patterns that provide large areas of stockinette (stocking stitch) for you to embellish with colorwork charts. Types of patterns to consider include simple sweaters, cardigans, or shawls. Just ensure you've got your 24-stitch repeat and you're ready to go!*



## CHOOSING A PATTERN

Your pattern is like a blank canvas for designing. It is the base shape that your knitting project will take—the hat, cowl, or sock, for example. This book includes 10 simple accessory pattern recipes that are intended to help you get started.

Each pattern recipe provides general instructions for how to work the accessory, including suggested yarn, needles, gauge (tension), etc. The sample project for each pattern shows how the completed object might look when finished. The charts selected for the sample are also included, pre-assembled. However, you can pick ANY charts to substitute where the colorwork motifs occur—using the blank colorwork chart. See more about this in Working With Charts.

While each pattern recipe provides basic instructions, they also include common modifications that can be applied to that shape. For example, you could work the standard cowl, but swap out the ribbing for an alternate edge detail. Or knit the basic beanie, but change how the brim is worked to suit your personal style.

Once you know what type of pattern shape you want, it's time to move to the next step.

## CHOOSING CHARTS

Your unique colorwork design is created by selecting and arranging your favorite charts. In this way, you can create exactly what you want, whether that's an integrated landscape scene, a simple motif repeated in varying colors, a cuff detail, or traditional colorwork stripes.

There are 200 Doodle charts included in this book. They are arranged thematically into the four seasons: Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, as well as a miscellaneous section for more generic motifs that provide great filler charts. They don't have to stay in these themes though. I encourage you to mix and match across themes to find out what inspires you!

The patterns in this book each include the pre-assembled set of charts that were used to create the sample. Feel free to use the

provided chart to dive in, without having to make any design decisions. This can be a great place to start for your first pattern, or if you just really love how one of the included samples was designed. However, you're also encouraged to design your own by picking out your personal charts and order.

Once you have your charts selected, let's consider yarn and color palette.

## **DESIGN YOUR OWN CHARTS**

*Not seeing the Doodles you're looking for? Design your own! In [Working With Charts](#), you'll find tips and tricks to creating your own charts that will work with any Doodle Pattern recipe, so you really can design exactly what you want!*



## CHOOSING YARN

You can work stranded colorwork in many types of yarn and this book includes many great patterns to try out and see what yarn you like best.

Head to your local yarn store or dive into your stash to find the perfect yarns for your new project. Don't have the full skeins you need? Don't worry! One of the best parts about Doodle patterns is that you can use any yarn you want because as little as 10g per color can work within a given micro chart. It's the perfect stash buster for using leftovers or that mini skein advent you've been saving!

Typically, wooly yarns tend to work well, as they bloom when blocked, creating a more consistent and cohesive fabric, which allows the colorwork stitches to stand out. You can explore using superwash or non-superwash yarns, and they will tend to have different effects on the fabric. Because non-superwash is more scaly, it has better grip/memory of the fabrics. Superwash tends to have more drape and a smoother overall finish.

While the majority of the Doodle patterns are written for a medium weight yarn, such as sport (4ply) and DK or light worsted, the 24-stitch repeat is versatile so that you can easily adapt it to use with additional gauges (tensions) in order to work a pattern or motif in your preferred yarn. See *Modifying Patterns* for more on how to adapt to different gauges.

I encourage you to try different weights and types of yarn to see what works best for you.

### **THE ULTIMATE STASH BUSTER**

*The flexibility of Doodle patterns allows you to play with mixing similar weights, fibers, and brands/dyers. Consider finding complementary skeins that would work together to make something beautiful, while using up your stash. If unsure how they will work together, knit up a swatch to test the yarns and understand the final fabric and gauge (tension).*

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## CHOOSING COLORS

Choosing a color palette is a big part of the creative process of knitting. Your color palette can be as unique as your charts. This is your chance to get creative with color and explore how different colors and tones work (or don't work) together.

Colorwork typically works best with solid colors or tonals, as it allows for smaller stitch motifs to really stand out against a background, while variegated yarns can cause some of the stitches to get lost. Trust me—it's not a great experience to spend so much time working up your chart, only to find that the final motifs are hard to see.

For Doodles to have enough variation, I recommend starting with five to seven different colors. This provides a range of options for your main color/contrast color combinations. I often look for what I consider "partial fade" colors—for example, three tonals in pink/purple and three tonals in blue/teal. Because the three colors in each tonal set are similar, it makes the whole palette feel more cohesive.

Neutrals are your friend! Often, once I have my six primary tonals, I'll add either a light (white or cream) or dark (charcoal, brown, or black) to the palette. These neutrals will likely go with everything you've already selected, making it that much easier to pair colors for each motif. They can also extend across the entire project to help tie the whole palette together. You'll notice that every palette in this book has a neutral to ground it.

In order to ensure that your motif is not lost (after all that hard work!) I recommend using colors that have higher contrasts (or values) between them. Value is the relative lightness or darkness of a color. Ideally, within a palette, the underlying values are different enough that the motif color (CC) and the background color (MC) are distinguishable from each other.

One quick way to check your contrast, before you start knitting, is to use the black and white filter on your camera. When you take the photo, you should see significant differences in the tones of the black/white—this means your contrast is good. If some of the yarns

appear to be the same dark tone or same light tone, then your contrast may not be high enough—this means continue at your own risk (you may be frogging your project when it doesn't turn out!). Now that you have your plan, let's consider how to put it all together.

## **USING VARIEGATED YARNS**

*If you really want to use that special skein of variegated yarn, I recommend picking a solid, high-contrast neutral. Especially look for a tonal that shares none of the same colors with the variegated. This ensures that those variegated colors stand out as much as possible.*





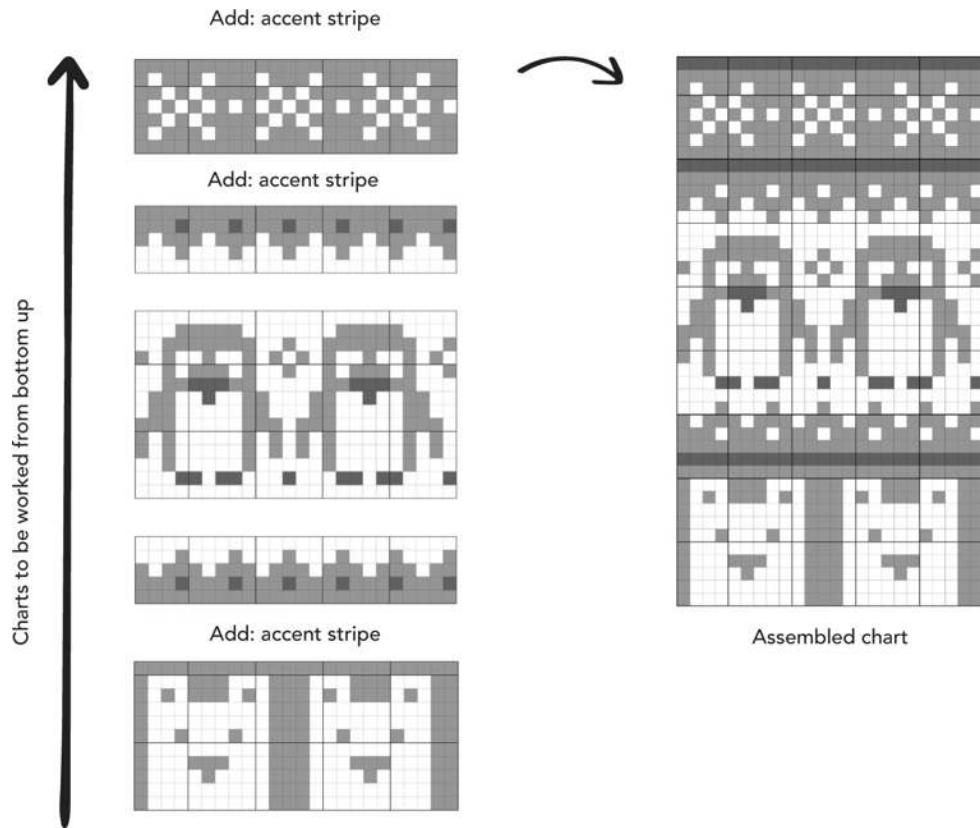
# WORKING WITH CHARTS

Your personal Doodle pattern is created by combining micro charts together in different arrangements. All of the colorwork charts work together, so you can get creative with how to use them. The goal is to be creative and think outside the traditional knitting pattern to create something unique to you!

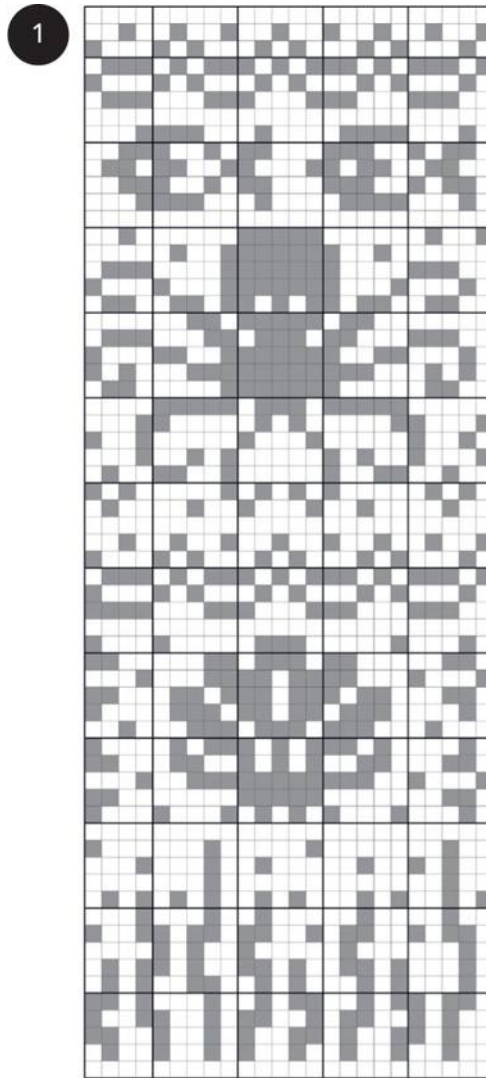
## ARRANGE THE CHARTS

Once you've selected the specific Doodle charts you'd like to use, arrange them vertically, working bottom to top. Offset charts if necessary. Add or remove rounds of stockinette (stocking stitch) between them. Change which colors are main or accent colors. When you have your charts and order, your individual charts can now be read as one complete chart from which to work the colorwork section of your project.

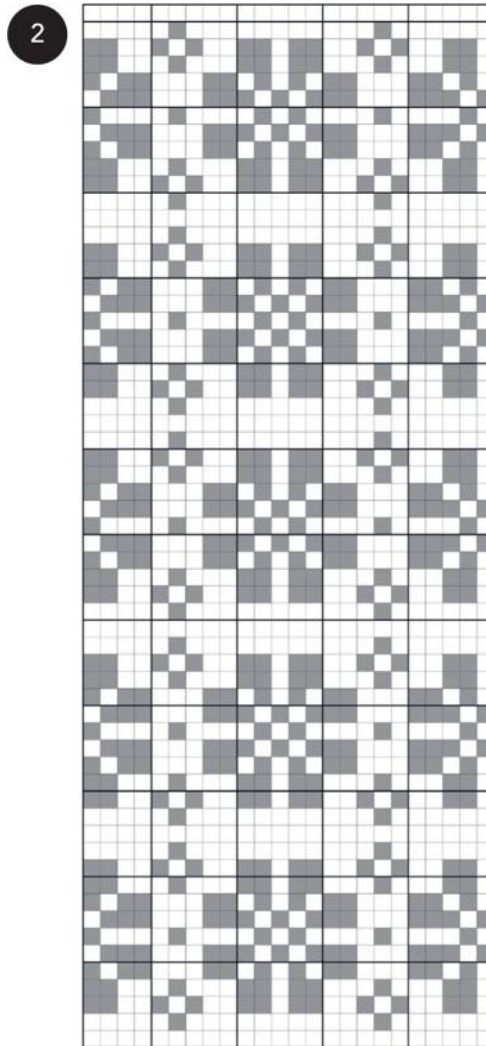
It's really endless customization, with just changing the colorwork charts. Knit these pattern recipes again and again, because every time it will be something completely different!



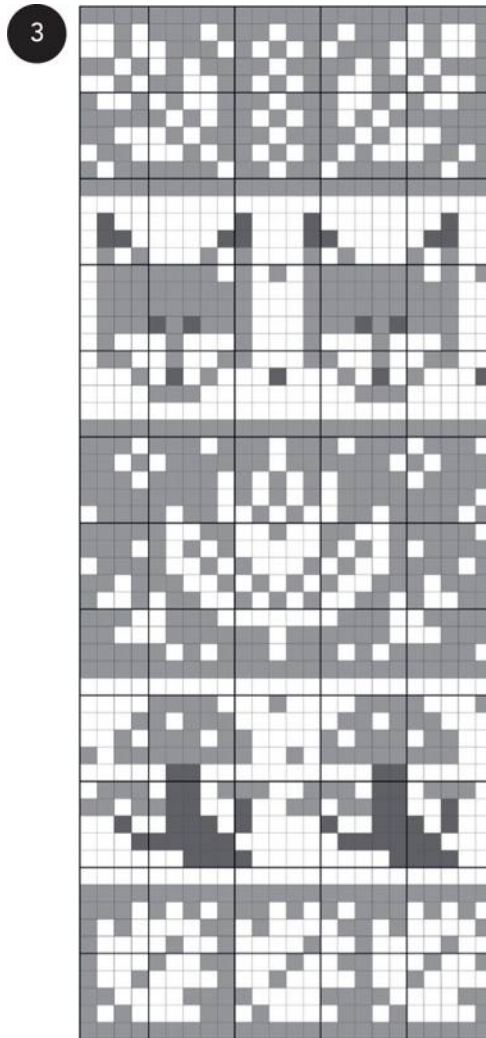
1. Use thematic charts to create a scene, such as an ocean or mountain landscape



[2.](#) Repeat the same single chart, either in monochrome or changing color with each repeat

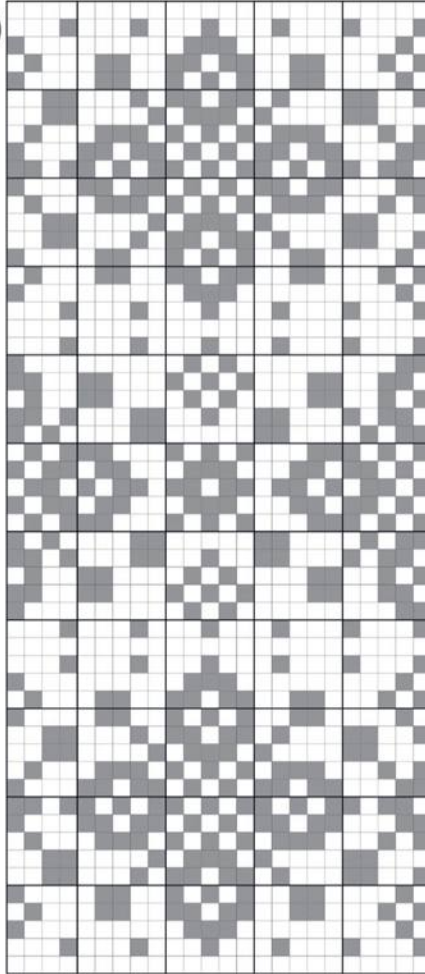


[3.](#) Alternate dark and light in the MC and/or CC in consecutive charts for visual balance

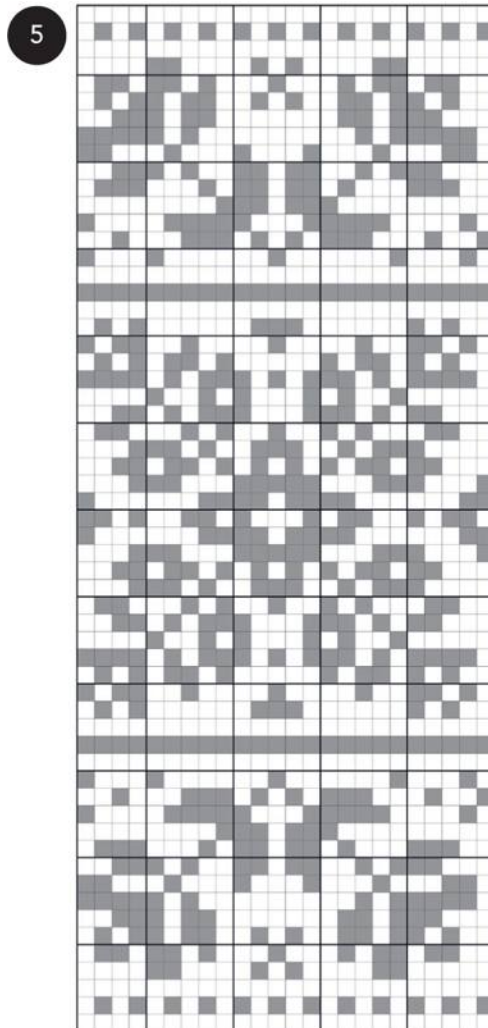


[4.](#) Shift charts horizontally to change up the alignment or offset from previous charts

4

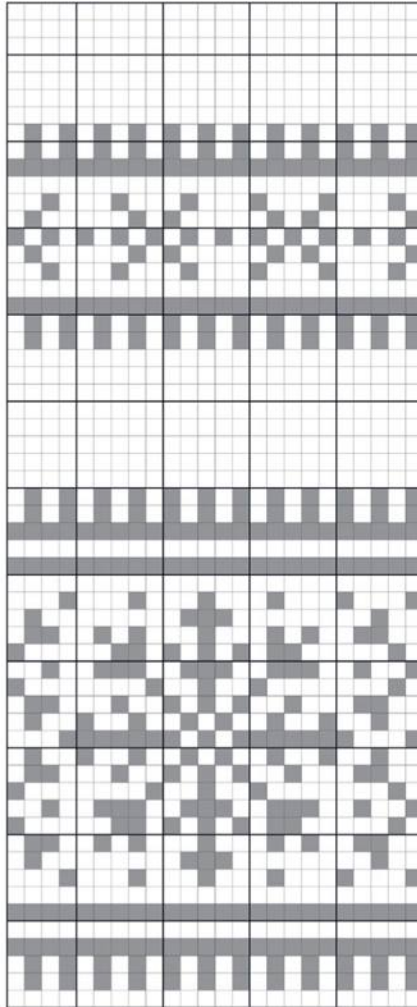


[5](#). Mirror a chart layout for a balanced aesthetic of each half of a pattern shape



[6](#). Leave extra space between charts to work plain stockinette (stocking stitch) rounds

6



## ASSEMBLE YOUR CHART

Each pattern recipe includes an assembled colorwork chart that aligns to the shape and construction methods of that pattern. Once you've selected your pattern, you can follow the sample chart or use a blank Doodle chart to design your own colorwork.

The sizing chart for each pattern recipe will provide a guide as to how many rounds you'll want to plan for within that size and shape. Note that the number of chart rounds is approx. chart height/length based on row gauge (tension), not including any non-colorwork sections of the accessory. Design your chart within +/- 5 rounds of this recommendation to achieve the measurements given in the table.

Here are some ways to assemble your personal chart:

**1. Photocopy and cut out your charts** to physically rearrange them into your desired order (you can then photograph or tape together for your working chart).

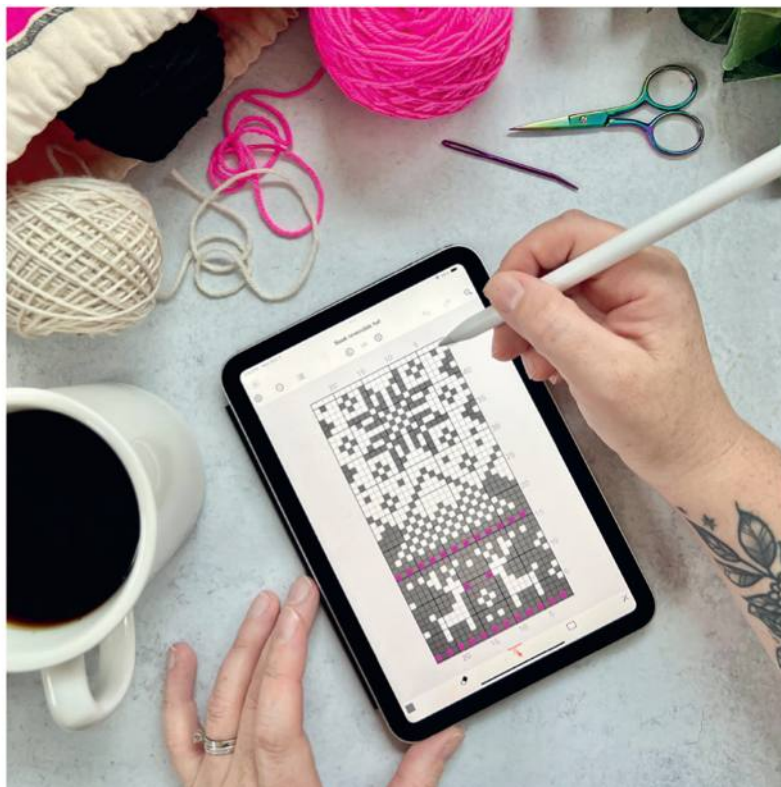


**2. Use the Blank Doodle Chart** and markers to color in your personal design based on selected charts and color palette (this works if you're a visual knitter and want to illustrate your yarn color, too).

2



**3. Redraw your chart in a digital tool**, such as the Knitting Chart app, Knit Companion, Excel, or Stitch Fiddle (this is handy because these tools often allow for color and progress keeping).



That being said, you do not have to pre-plan your Doodle! Many knitters like to dive in without a clear path, selecting their next chart only once they finish their current one. Or even selecting at random (close your eyes, flip to a page, and point). This can be a really fun way to create something different that keeps you interested, and always excited to see what's going to come next.

## **USING THE BLANK DOODLE CHART**

*Print and cut out your Doodle charts and rearrange on this master chart—they are the same scale so they work together! Remember, you can shift charts left or right to alter alignment, if necessary, add or eliminate main color rounds between charts, repeat charts, mirror charts, work them upside down, or even design your own motifs!*

## **BLANK DOODLE CHART**

Ready to start assembling your own chart? This Blank Doodle Chart enables you to redraw all of your selected Doodle charts in your order and with your preferred contrast/colors.

This sample chart is set up for 60 rnds of colorwork, or approx. 10in [25cm] height with a typical gauge (tension) of 24 sts x 24 rounds per 4in [10cm], which aligns to the majority of pattern recipes in this book. Create as many vertical repeats as necessary to reach the desired length specified in your selected pattern.

Use your actual palette colors in the chart key below to better visualize your final design.

## MY CHART KEY

☐ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ \_\_\_\_\_

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24	20	15	10	5	
					60
					55
					50
					45
					40
					35
					30
					25
					20
					15
					10
					5

A printable version of this chart is available to download from: [www.bookmarkedhub.com](http://www.bookmarkedhub.com).

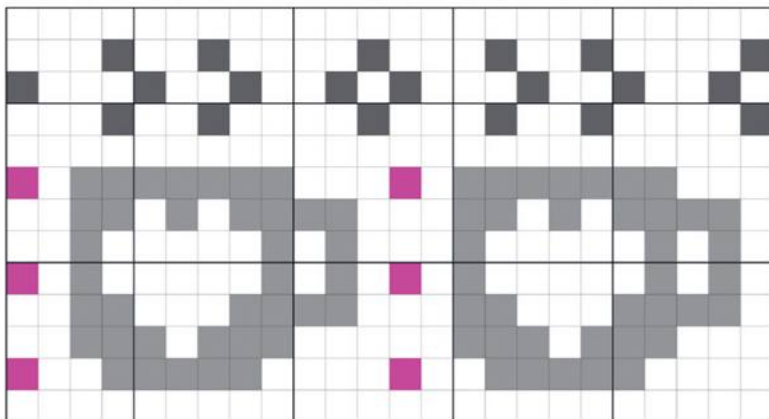
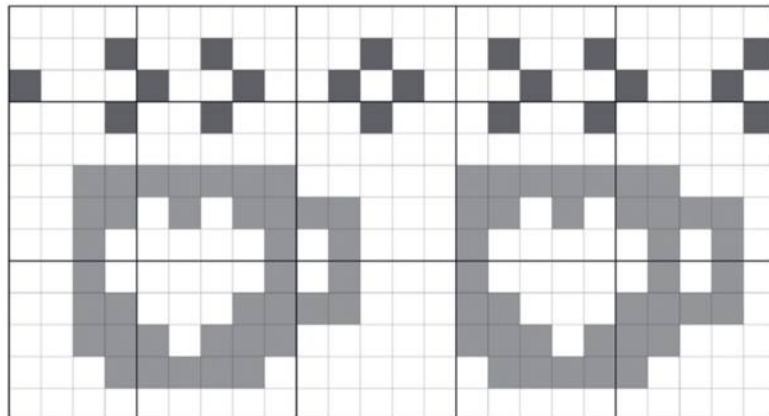
## ADAPT YOUR CHARTS

While there are a number of charts to choose from, you are also encouraged to adapt or alter the charts to suit your design. This can mean simply changing a stitch or two (like removing the snowflakes above the trees), or substituting part of one motif with another (like mixing leaf and flower shapes). Other than the basic guidelines that follow, you can really do whatever you'd like to design your own charts—the possibilities are endless! Here are some ways you might adapt your charts:

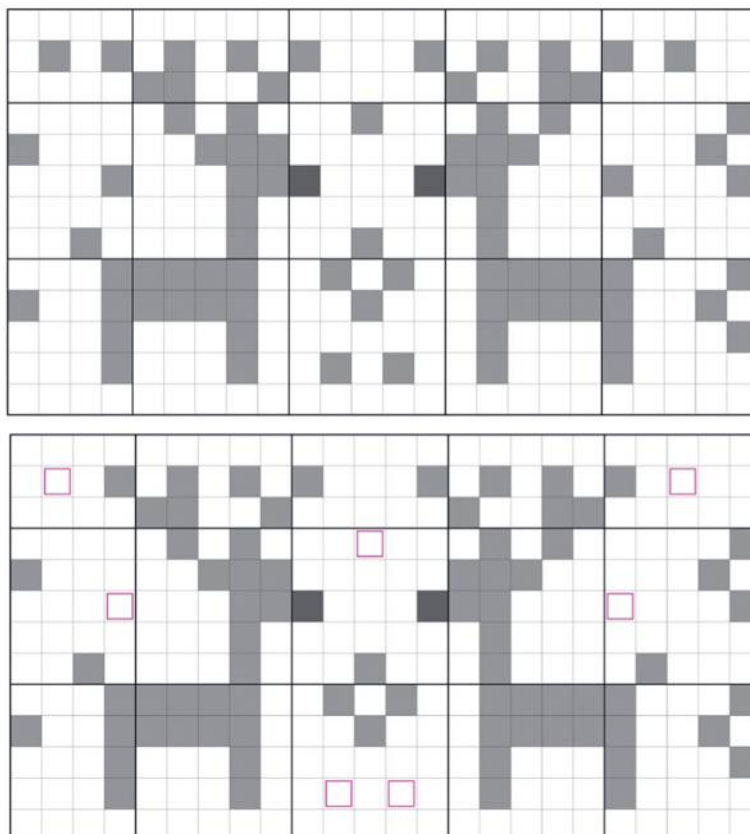
### ADDING OR REMOVING STITCHES

Consider adding or removing stitches of contrast color. You may want to add stitches, especially within longer float sections, to make it easier to work that color over the round without a catch (**A**). Or you could remove stitches from a busy motif to simplify the overall design (**B**).

A



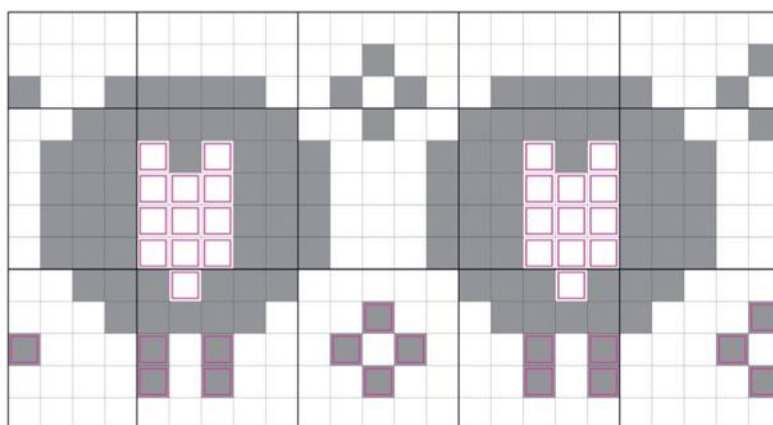
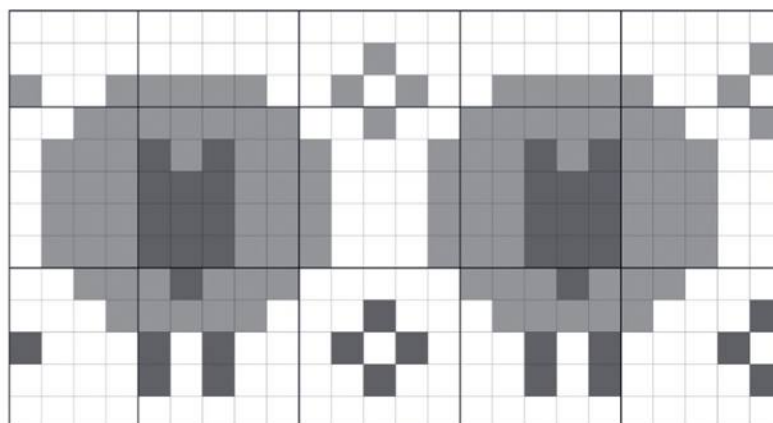
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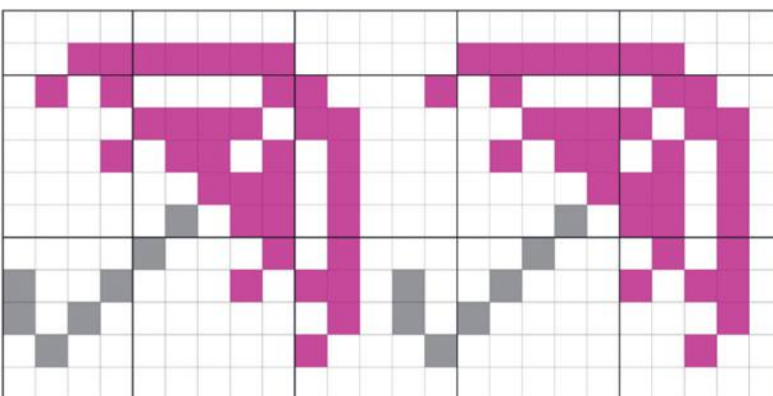
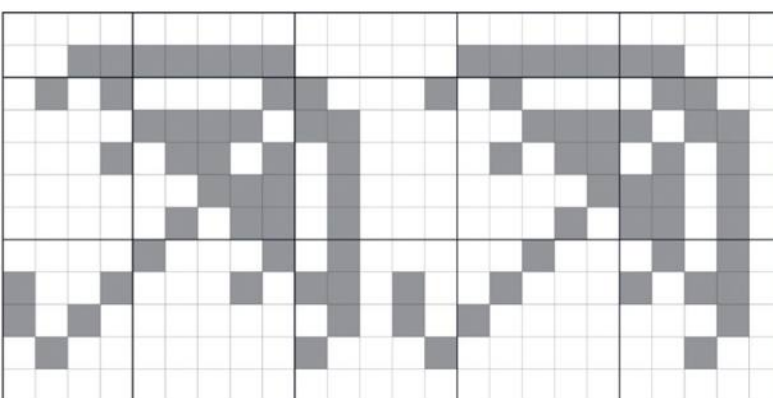
## CHANGING A 3-COLOR CHART TO 2 COLORS

Depending on your level of experience, it may be easier to work a chart with two colors, rather than three. To simplify a complicated chart, edit the stitches so the same motif has just two colors ([C](#)). Alternatively, you could spice up a simple chart by adding a third color to make something stand out ([D](#)).

C



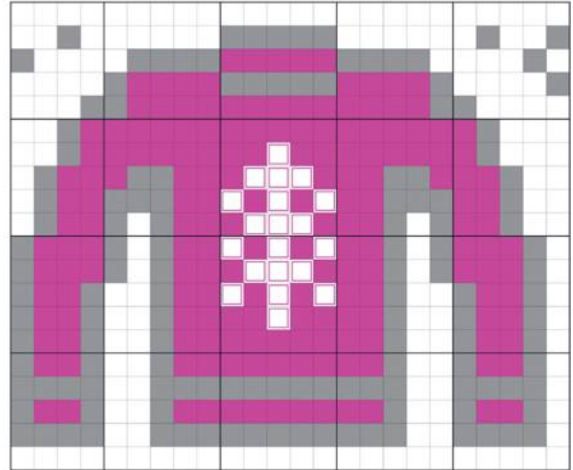
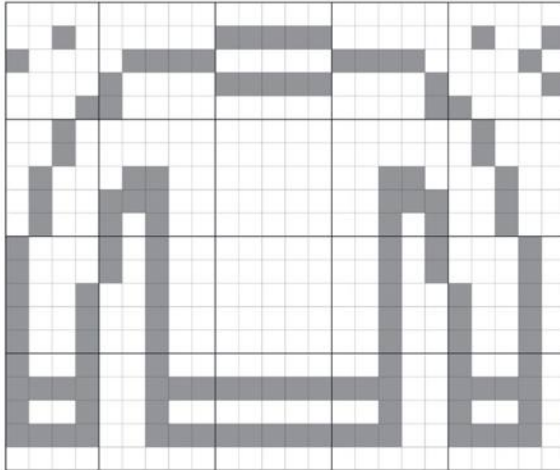
D



## FILLING IN MOTIFS

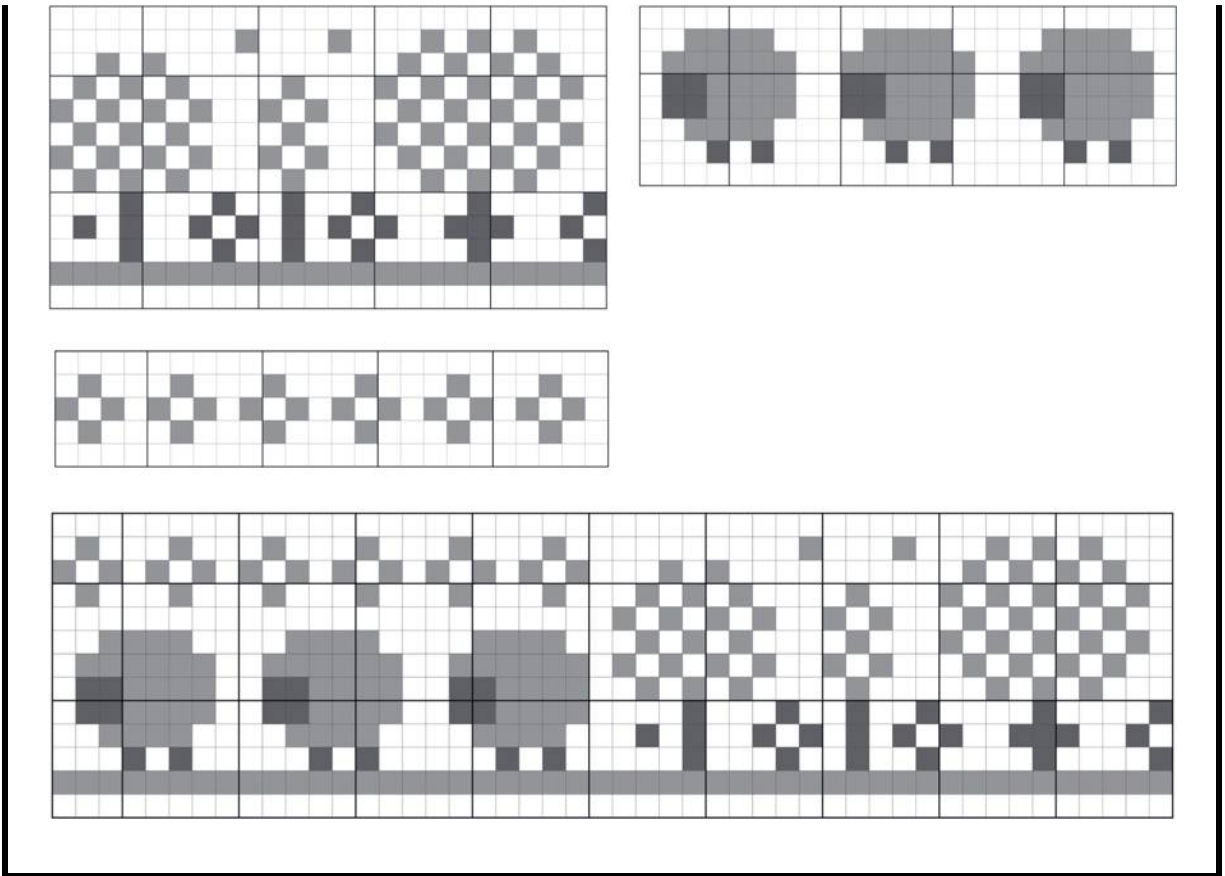
Several of the Doodle motifs are designed so that you could “fill them in” by adding additional doodles, especially the “knit” garment motifs. Try adding smaller motifs to the sweater, hat, socks, scarf, and mittens ([E](#)). Ugly Christmas sweater, anyone?

E



## COMBINING CHARTS HORIZONTALLY

While Doodles are typically meant to be arranged vertically, you can also combine similar height charts horizontally. If your charts aren't quite the same height fill in the gap with additional designs. Note that this is for larger circumference patterns that allow room to play and works best for stitch counts that are a multiple of 48 sts rather than 24 sts.

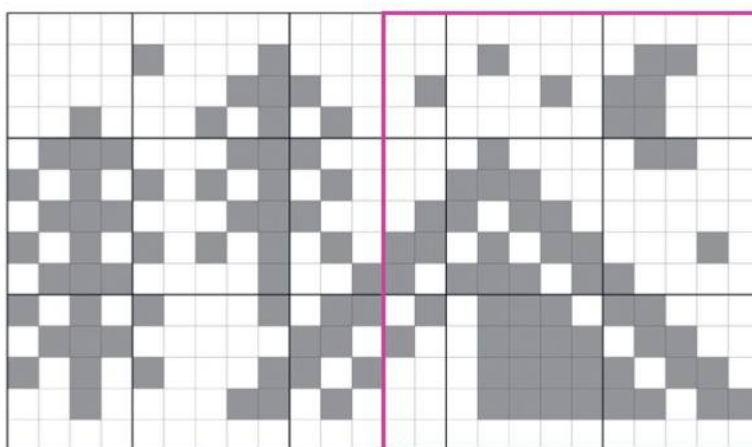
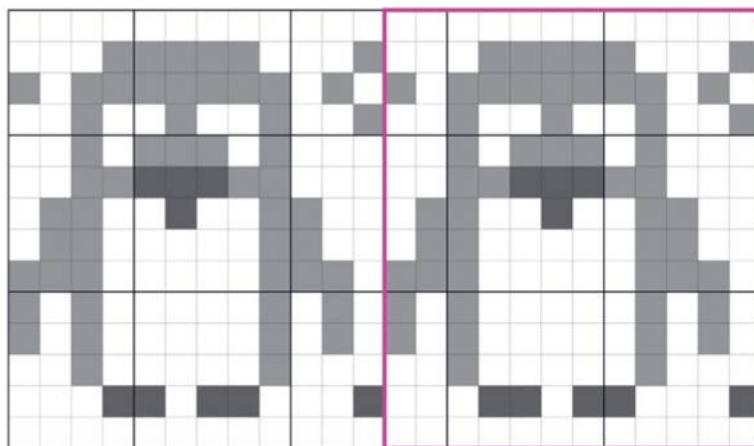


## WORKING HALF CHARTS

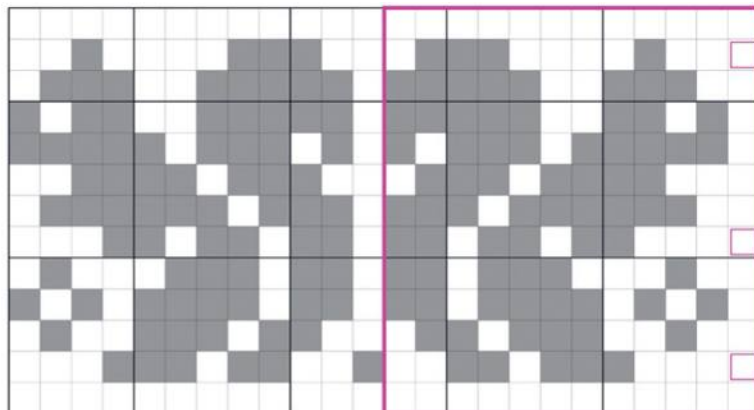
Many of the pattern recipes call for working “half” patterns, or repeats of just 12 sts, rather than 24 sts depending on which size you are knitting. While not every chart can be cleanly cut in half, there are options that allow for shorter repeats.

Look for charts where the design is repeated in stitches 1–12 and 13–24, or in other words, looks like two of the exact same design within that motif. In the Doodle Chart Directory, these charts have a black repeat box and are listed as “12st”. See a repeating version that would work as a half (Penguin) versus a non-repeating version that would not (Tent) ([G](#)).

G



H



## ADDITIONAL HALF-CHART OPTIONS

*Some 24-st designs consist of mirror images, which while not exactly the same can still be used to work a 12-st repeat! You*

*may need to make a few simple alterations, like removing some sts that would run into the pattern on the repeat (H).*

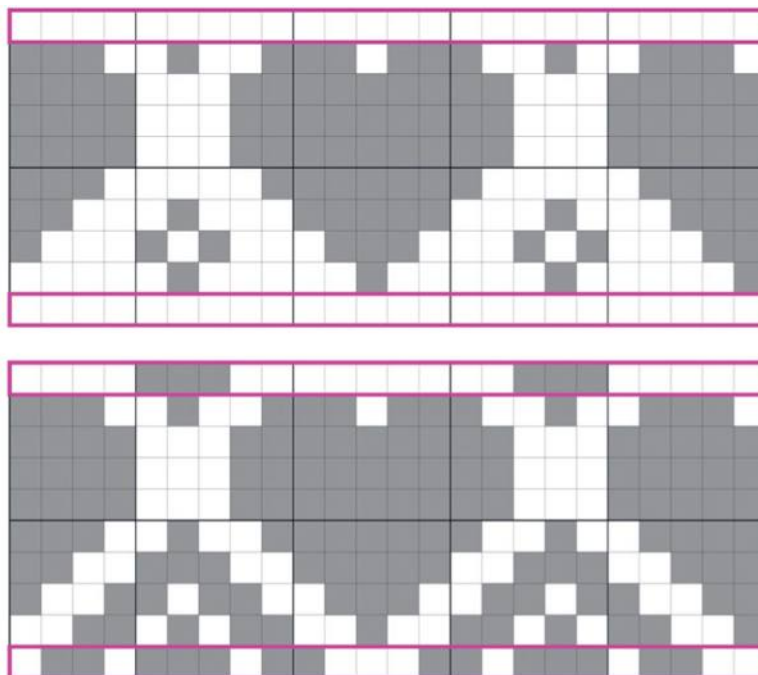
## DESIGN YOUR OWN CHARTS

While this book contains 200 modular colorwork charts, you may not find the one that would make your project perfect. That's okay! You can use the [Blank Doodle Chart](#) to create your own chart, and it will work with any pattern in this book.

The Blank Doodle Chart is the established 24-st chart width, and you can work various heights to create exactly what you need. Shorter charts work well for filler or border charts, while taller charts work well for more thematic illustrative motifs or geometric motifs that use symmetrical quarters. When designing your own charts you'll want to consider a few details.

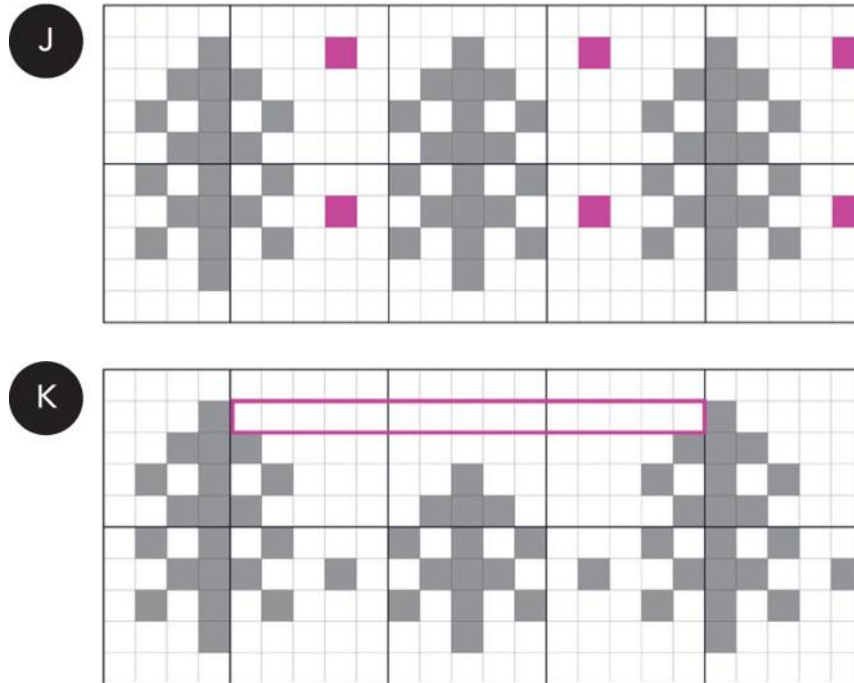
### START AND END WITH ROUND OF MAIN COLOR

This helps provide a border or gap between charts (I). If your illustration goes up to the edges, you may run into issues when working your next chart, because they won't align vertically.



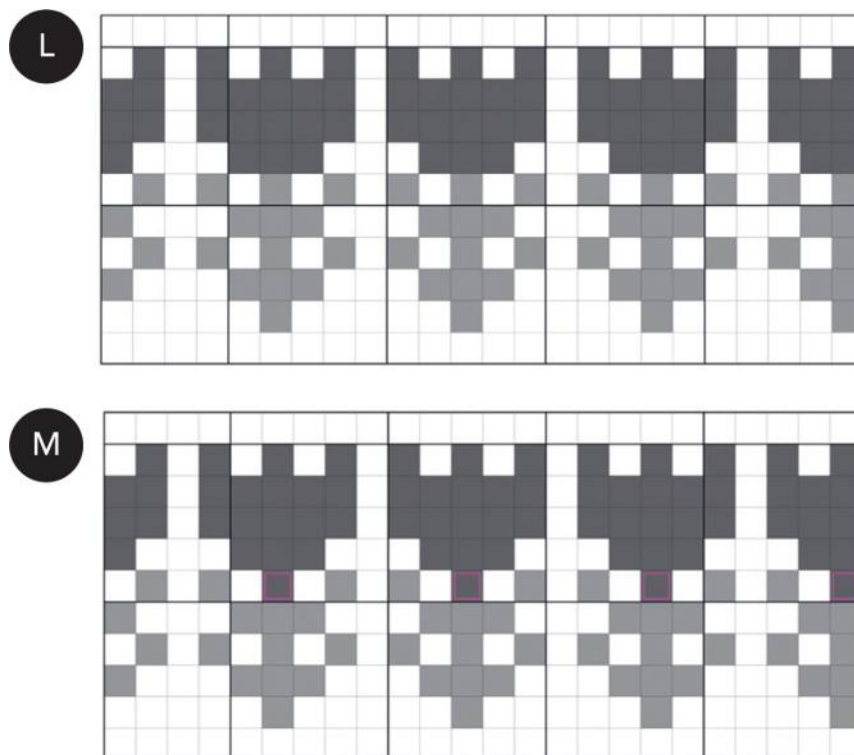
## CONSIDER FLOAT LENGTH BETWEEN STITCHES

Ideally most floats are between 3–5 stitches so there isn't much need to catch them. Any longer floats will need to be caught or trapped when working the chart. You can add additional contrast color sts in the middle of long spans to help catch these long floats (**J**). I usually try to avoid stretches over about 9–11 sts (**K**), as the catches can start to make the fabric pucker.



## CONSIDER NUMBER OF COLORS PER ROUND

Ideally you'll want to stick with just two colors per round, as this is the easiest to knit. Adding a third color can be more difficult to work without practice, however, it also allows for more dynamic motifs. Best practice is to have a clean transition between contrast colors, to maintain only two colors per round, even if the motif has three colors in total (**L**). Avoid using just 1–2 sts of a third color in a line, as shown in Row 6 of (**M**). This makes it more difficult to cleanly catch floats and you would end up having to simply carry the yarn for most of the round.

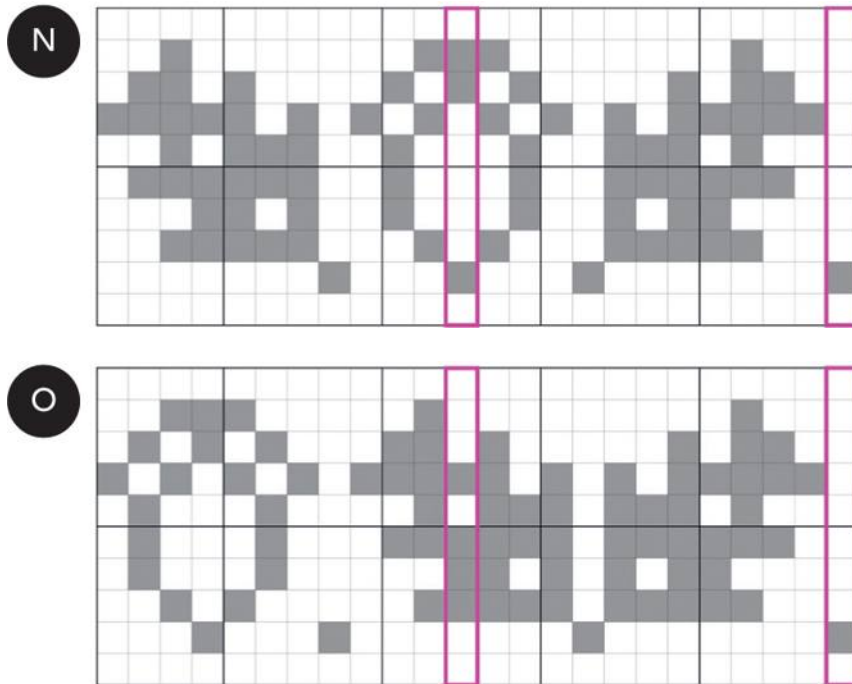


## WHEN TO USE DUPLICATE STITCH

*If you simply must have that single stitch of an accent color within a round (like a snowman's nose), consider using duplicate stitch. To do this, simply knit the round as if that stitch is in the background color. After completing the chart, come back with the accent color on a tapestry needle and thread it through for just that stitch. This is a great way to add a little pop of color!*

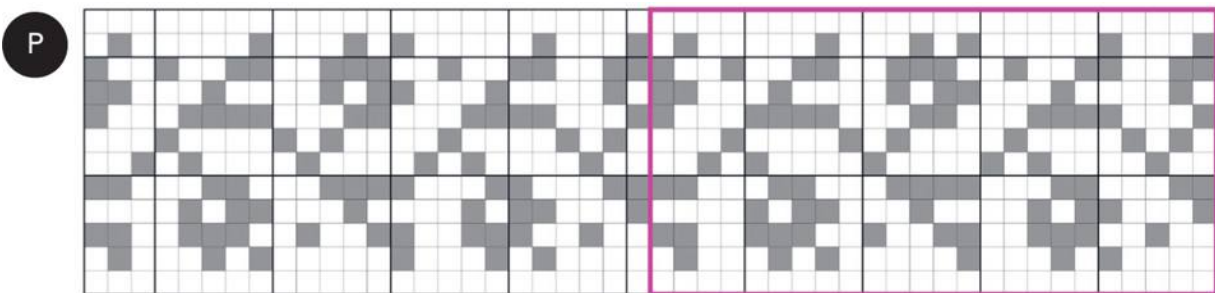
## CENTER DESIGN ON STITCH 1 OR 13

All of the charts in this book are center aligned to the columns for stitch 1 or 13 for consistency and balance (**N**). Designing your chart to this standard will ensure it aligns to other Doodle charts, rather than appearing off-center. However, there may also be a design choice that warrants asymmetry, so consider when might be a good time to break this rule (**O**).



## CHECK HORIZONTAL REPEAT

Stranded colorwork is worked in the round, repeating charts horizontally. This means that each chart will begin where it left off. Ensure that your chart matches up from stitch 24 to the next stitch 1, so that repeats align (**P**). If doing this check by hand, you'll want to look at each row and see where it starts and where it ends. However, you can also work up your designs in various tools that have automatic repeat generators! I tend to prefer these for my designs so I can very quickly check to ensure that everything is lining up nicely!



## REPEATING VERTICALLY

*While the primary repeat for Doodle charts is horizontal, you can intentionally design your patterns with a vertical repeat! This works especially well when using just one motif, repeated in both directions.*

# MODIFYING PATTERNS

There are many ways to make a pattern your own, including adjusting measurements, yarn and techniques. The pattern recipes are meant as a starting point and alterations are encouraged! Note that all modifications will affect total yardage requirements.

## ADJUST HEIGHT OR LENGTH

While written for several sizes as a guide, these patterns are flexible and you can work any given instruction to “desired height or length.” This means that while the pattern may provide a measurement, you should measure your own body and understand your preferences (see [Sizing](#)), and work that section based on how you want it to fit.

To adjust the height or length, simply work the section of main Doodle colorwork more or fewer times than written.

In order to better understand how long to work your colorwork, you’ll need to understand your row gauge (tension), and how that impacts the working height or length of your project. To determine how many colorwork rounds to work, simply multiply your desired height or length by your gauge (tension). For most of the patterns in this book, the gauge is the same, which is 24 rounds per 4in [10cm], or 6 rounds per 1in [2.5cm].

**Formula: Height or Length x Gauge (Tension) = Number of Rounds**

<b>EXAMPLE (STANDARD COWL)</b>
--------------------------------

Step 1: Determine desired height, e.g. 12in [30cm] for a standard cowl

Step 2: Remove height of upper and lower ribbing to determine colorwork height (number of rounds)

**12in [30cm] (overall height) – 1in [2.5cm] (upper ribbing) – 1in [2.5cm] (lower ribbing) = 10in [25cm] (colorwork height)**

Step 3: Determine working gauge (tension), e.g. 6 rounds per 1in [2.5cm]

Step 4: Multiply height by gauge to determine number of colorwork chart rounds

**10in [25cm] (colorwork height) x 6 rounds (gauge) = 60 rounds of colorwork chart(s)**

Step 5: Design your Doodle colorwork chart to approx. 60 rounds

The sizing table for each pattern recipe gives recommended number of rounds of colorwork. Use the formula when adapting to your own measurements.

## ADJUST WORKING CIRCUMFERENCE

Most of the patterns offer a wide array of working circumferences, including options for additional sizes by using increments of 12 sts, or a “half” Doodle chart. When noted, use motifs with 12-stitch repeats for those sizes, while all other sizes may be worked using any motifs. You can further adjust your working circumference, if desired, or modify if your gauge (tension) differs from the pattern recipe.

To adjust the working circumference of your project, i.e. the number of live stitches on your needle, cast on more or fewer repeats of 12 or 24 stitches.

In order to better understand how many stitches to cast on, you’ll need to know your stitch gauge (tension), and understand how that impacts the working circumference of your project.

**Formula: Working Circumference x Gauge (Tension) = Number of Cast On Stitches**

Note: *For patterns worked in the round but finished “flat,” like the infinity cowl, scarf, and headband, the working circumference is twice the finished height of the completed project.*

**EXAMPLE (SCARF)**

Step 1: Determine desired finished width, e.g. 10in [25cm]

Step 2: Because this pattern is “flattened” when finished, you’ll need twice the length in circumference of stitches

**10in [25cm] (finished width) x 2 = 20in [50cm] (working circumference)**

Step 3: Determine working gauge (tension), e.g. 6 stitches per 1in [2.5cm]

Step 4: Multiply working circumference by gauge to determine number of stitches to cast on

**20in [50cm] (working circumference) x 6 stitches (gauge) = 120 cast on stitches**

Step 5: Cast on 120 stitches\* and follow the pattern as written

*\*Important: To use the Doodle charts, the cast on number must evenly divide into 24 stitches (or 12 stitches for half Doodles). Once you have your cast on number above, divide by 24 or 12 and ensure you get a whole number.*

**Formula: Cast On Stitch Count / 24 = Number of Chart Repeats**

Example: 120 / 24 = 5 chart repeats

Use the formula to understand how many stitches for your own measurements or if you find your gauge (tension) is different from that listed in the pattern.



## USE DIFFERENT YARN WEIGHTS

While each pattern is written for a specific yarn weight, I encourage you to adapt the patterns to alternative yarn weights and types as a way to use your stash or adapt the pattern to your preferences.

First, you'll need to swatch (I know!) with your preferred yarn and needles. This will determine your working gauge (tension), and is a critical step to the calculations below, because you need to know your numbers for both stitches and rounds, with your yarn and with your needles.

Second, based on your gauge with your preferred yarn, determine how this will impact your cast on number of stitches, keeping in mind that you'll want to round to the nearest multiple of 24 stitches (or 12 stitches for half Doodles), which equals the number of repeats of the Doodle charts.

Use the formula given in [Adjust Height or Length](#) when you need to determine the number of colorwork rounds, or the formula in [Adjust Working Circumference](#) to determine the number of cast on stitches, based on your actual gauge.

### EXAMPLE (INFINITY COWL)

**Using fingering (4ply) weight yarn with gauge (tension) of 7 stitches/1in [2.5cm]:**

Step 1: 24st chart x 6 repeats = 144 sts cast on

Step 2: 144 sts / 7 stitches per 1in [2.5cm] = 20½in [51cm] working circumference

Step 3: 20½in [51cm] / 2 = 10¼in [25.5cm] finished height

**Using worsted (aran) weight yarn with gauge (tension) of 5 stitches/1in [2.5cm]:**

Step 1: 24st chart x 4 repeats = 96 stitches cast on

Step 2: 96 stitches / 5 stitches per 1in [2.5cm] = 19¼in [48cm] working circumference

Step 3: 19¼in [48cm] / 2 = 9¾in [24cm] finished height

For a simple pattern, such as an infinity cowl or headband, once you've worked out your cast on number of stitches based on your gauge (tension) and desired finished height, work the remaining pattern as written, until reaching your desired length (i.e. finished circumference, once turned on its side and grafted).

For more complex patterns, such as socks or mitts, you may need to do a bit more calculating to understand how to adapt the instructions for things like heels and thumb gussets to your new stitch and round gauge (tension).

## SUBSTITUTE TECHNIQUES

While I didn't write each pattern to have infinite possibilities, that shouldn't stop you from substituting instructions with your favorite versions of any technique or method.

In general, take these patterns for what they are: basic recipes. As any good cook might do with a food recipe, use your expertise and your personal style to change it up a bit and make each project your own!



# TIPS FOR BETTER COLORWORK

While this book assumes general knowledge of stranded colorwork knitting, here are a few tips and tricks I recommend to keep your knitting neat and tidy.

## COLOR DOMINANCE

The key to beautiful stranded knitting is to hold your yarns consistently. While there are many ways to hold your yarn for colorwork, the most important thing to consider is which color is held dominant. Ideally, for your colorwork motifs to pop off the background, hold your contrast color (motif color) dominant against the main color (background) or non-dominant color while working the charts. The dominance comes from carrying the dominant float below the non-dominant floats. This tends to create a slightly larger stitch, as that color is pulled up.

## CATCHING FLOATS

In stranded colorwork knitting (see [General Techniques](#)), floats are the little strands of yarn carried behind the color in use. Gauge (tension) is key for creating the right length floats in your project. If they are too long, your stitches can become too loose over time. If they are too short, you'll start to notice bunching where your colors change. Aim to create floats roughly equal in length to the stitches you're floating over (in other words, try not to squish up the stitches on the right-hand needle).

The majority of the charts in this book have been designed to require minimal catching of floats. Most have no more than 3–5 stitches

between colors. However, it's good practice to plan to catch yarn floats on any span greater than 5 stitches.

## **JOINING NEW COLORS**

Doodles are full of colors, and that means that we will be joining and removing dozens of colors through the project. Join new main or contrast colors at the beginning of each new chart or chart section, and break them when the chart or section is completed, if you aren't using that color again in the next chart. You can also carry yarn up the inside, if desired, especially if you will be coming back to that color frequently, which will save on weaving in some ends! Be sure not to pull the yarn too tightly when picking it up for its next use in order not to pucker the fabric.

## **WEAVING IN ENDS**

Stranded knitting always leads to a ton of ends that need to be woven in at the end. Therefore, as much as possible, consider weaving in your ends as you go, both when adding new colors and finishing up an old color. This will save considerable time when you've finished your project.

To weave in as you go, simply trap the yarn tail as if you would trap a float, catching it every other stitch until the tail runs out.

To weave in at the end, use a tapestry needle to pick up the tail, and thread it through the back of several stitches in one direction, then turn and thread through the same number in the other direction. Just make sure the tail doesn't show through on the right side of the work.



# DOODLE CHART DIRECTORY

Your unique colorwork design is created by selecting and arranging your favorite charts. In this way, you can create exactly what you want, whether that's an integrated landscape scene, a simple motif repeated in varying colors, a cuff detail, or traditional colorwork stripes. This directory is full of Doodles for you to combine and use in all sorts of ways.

There are 200 Doodle charts included in this book each accompanied by a clear swatch of the motif for a robust colorwork stitch dictionary. The charts are arranged in seasonal order, for inspiration across the year. However, feel free to mix and match between the seasons to design something unique!

## **BASIC**

Great for beginners and perfect to use as a filler between charts. They include simple dots, plus signs, zigzags, diamonds, and other non-thematic motifs.

## **SPRING**

All about flowers, leaves, bugs, and spring animals. They include butterflies, bees, dragonflies, caterpillars, snails, ducks, chickens, tulips, daisies, mums, winding vines, and many other floral designs.

## **SUMMER**

All about hiking, camping, and swimming in the ocean. They include beach waves, octopus, squid, sea turtle, jellyfish, bubbles, seaweed,

shells, boats, sunglasses, fish, rivers, mountains, hiking books, picnic tables, campfires, smores, ice cream, hotdogs, and more.

## AUTUMN

All about chilly (rainy) autumn walks in the woods. They include dozens of fall leaves, umbrellas, rain boots, pumpkins, acorns, foxes, racoons, owls, squirrels, sheep, apples, trees, mushrooms, and more.

## WINTER

All about snowy wonderlands, knitted goods, and cozy coffee. They include snowflakes, stairs, snowmen, reindeer, holly berries, pine trees and boughs, and other festive motifs.

## SWATCHES

Yarn for the swatches was provided by three of my favorite indie dyers with whom I have collaborated for multiple Doodle patterns in the past several years, and who are always inspiring new and wonderful color combinations through my designs.

Whitney Adams, Moonglow Yarn Co., curates inspired color palettes using pure pigments to develop a rainbow of amazingly deep and saturated tonals.

Emily Madsen, Fangirl Fibers, is an ardent curator of fandom-inspired collections, pulling color inspiration from your favorite books, movies, and theme parks, to create vibrant and captivating tonals.

Maggie Fangmann, Yarnaceous Fibers, takes inspiration from nature to design a beautifully subdued palette of timeless neutrals and tonals.

### WORKING HALF CHARTS

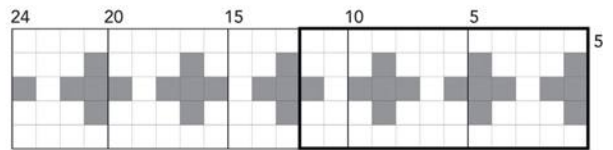
*Many of the pattern recipes call for working “half” patterns, or repeats of 12 sts rather than 24 sts. The charts suitable for working as a “half” are listed as 12st, rather than 24st, and*

*have a black repeat box around the repeatable 12st section of the chart.*

# BASIC

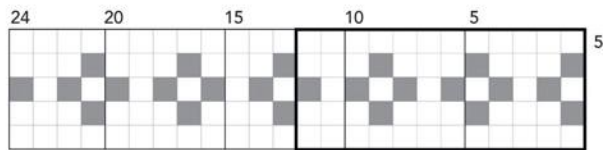
GEOMETRIC 1

12st



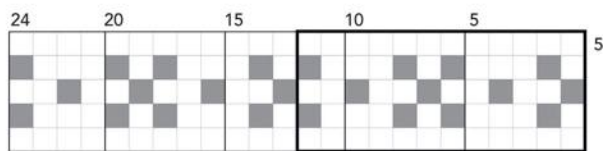
GEOMETRIC 2

12st



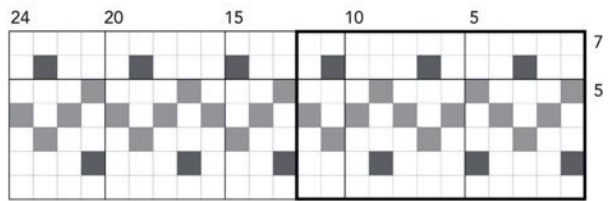
GEOMETRIC 3

12st



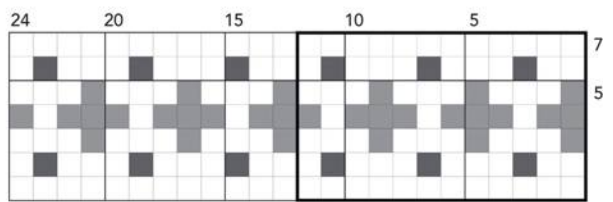
GEOMETRIC 4

12st



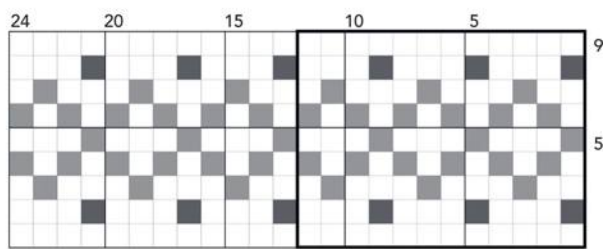
GEOMETRIC 5

12st



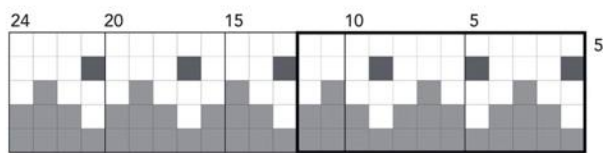
GEOMETRIC 6

12st



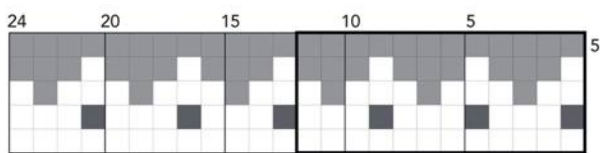
GEOMETRIC 7A

12st



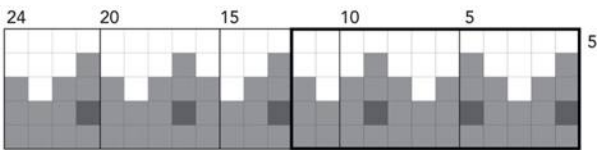
GEOMETRIC 7B

12st



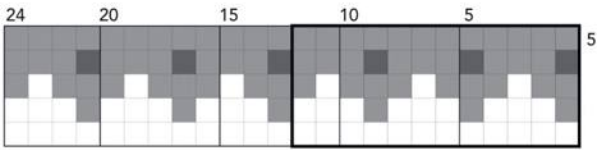
GEOMETRIC 8A

12st



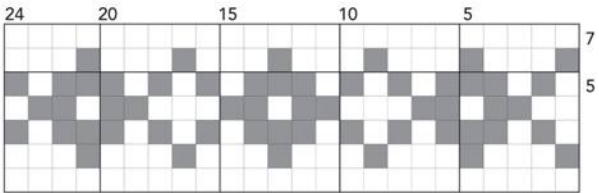
GEOMETRIC 8B

12st



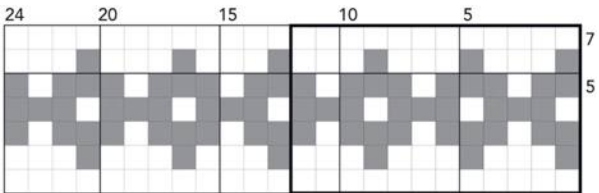
GEOMETRIC 9

24st



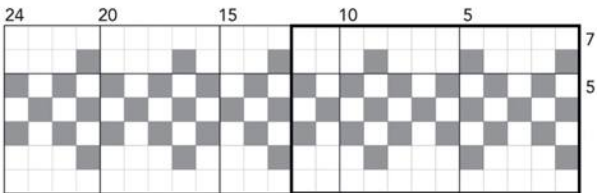
GEOMETRIC 10

12st



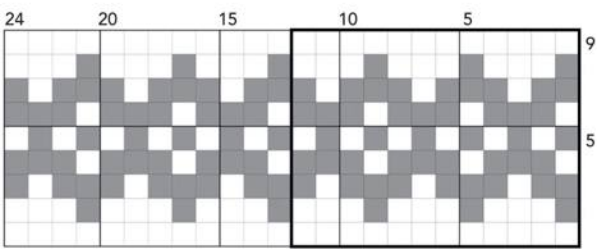
GEOMETRIC 11

12st



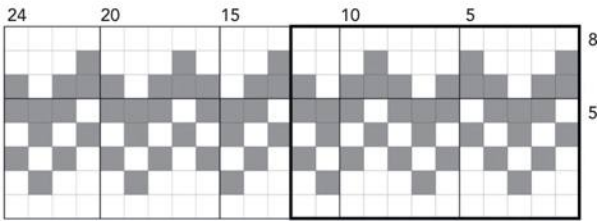
GEOMETRIC 12

12st



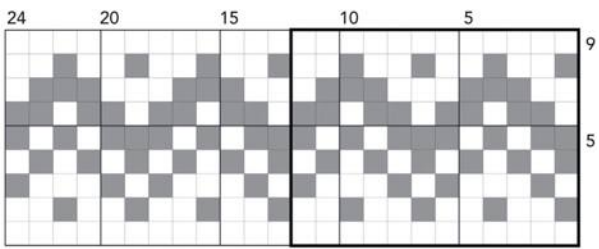
GEOMETRIC 13

12st



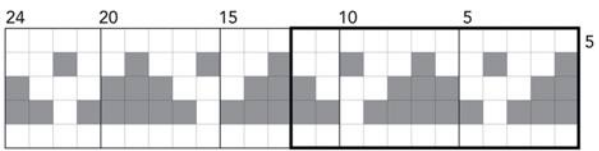
GEOMETRIC 14

12st



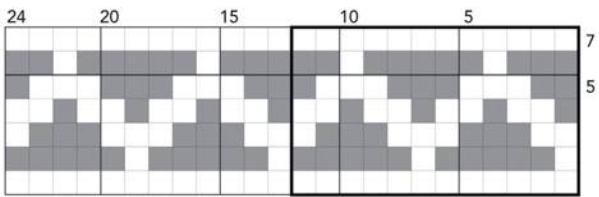
GEOMETRIC 15

12st



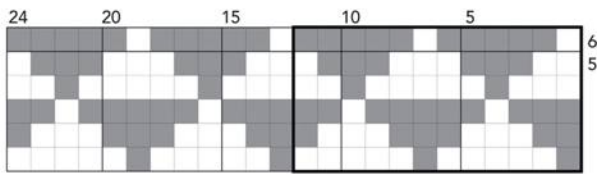
GEOMETRIC 16

12st



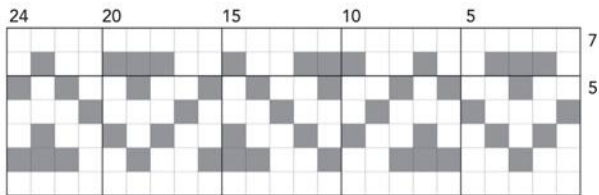
GEOMETRIC 17

12st



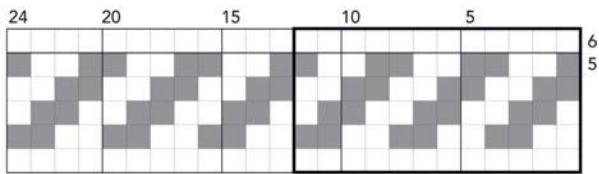
GEOMETRIC 18

24st



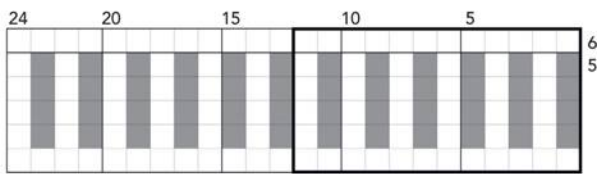
GEOMETRIC 19

12st



GEOMETRIC 20

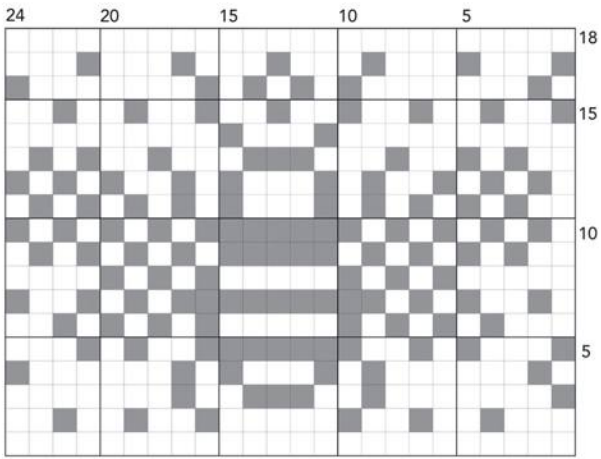
12st



# SPRING

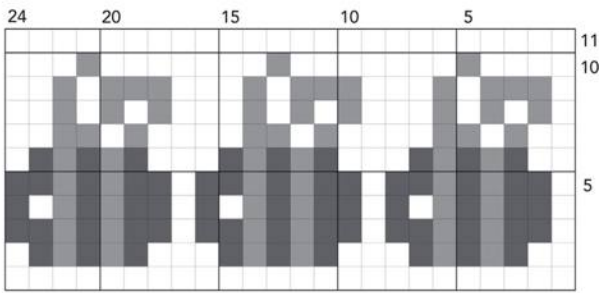
BEE (LARGE)

24st



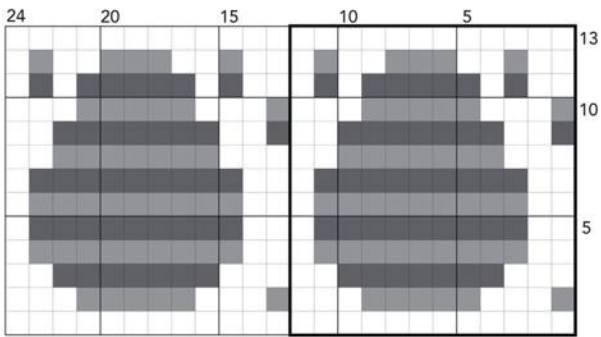
BEE (SMALL)

24st



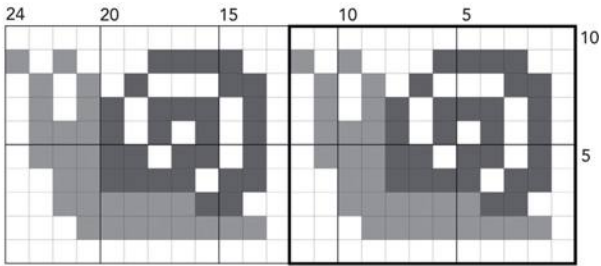
BEEHIVE

12st



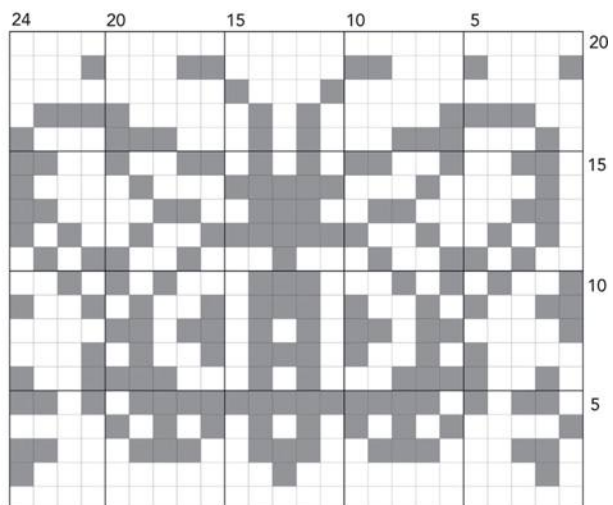
SNAIL

12st



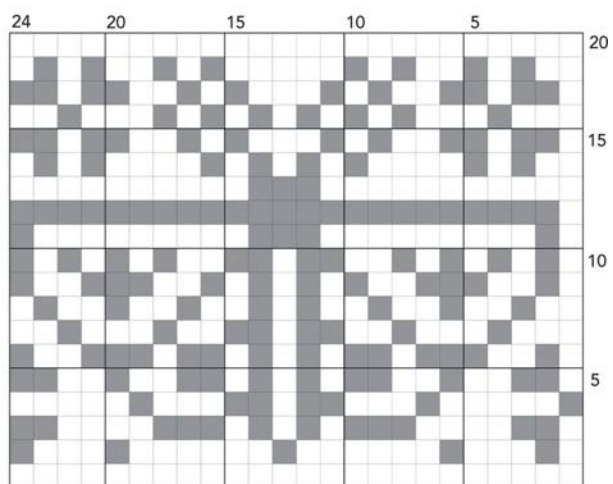
BUTTERFLY

24st



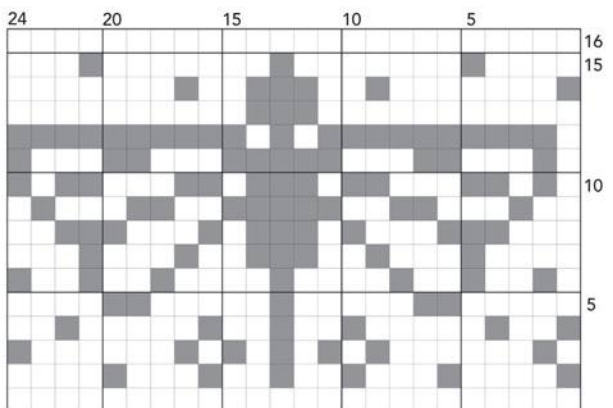
MOTH

24st



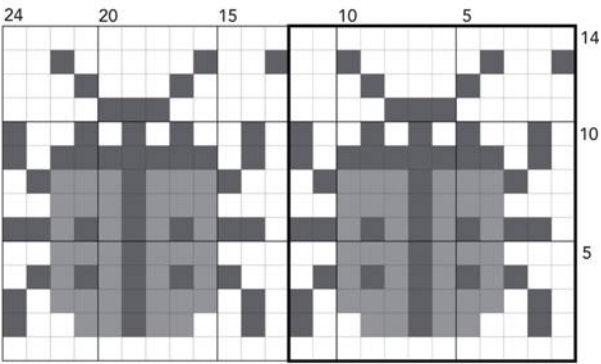
DRAGONFLY

24st



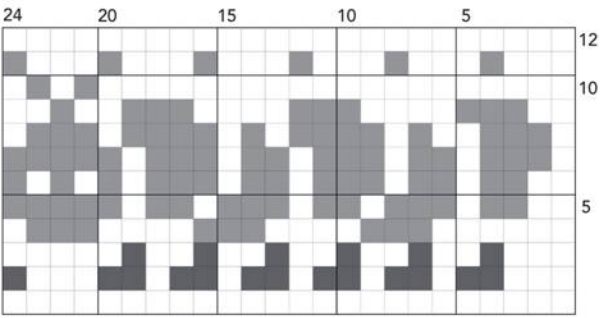
LADYBUG

12st



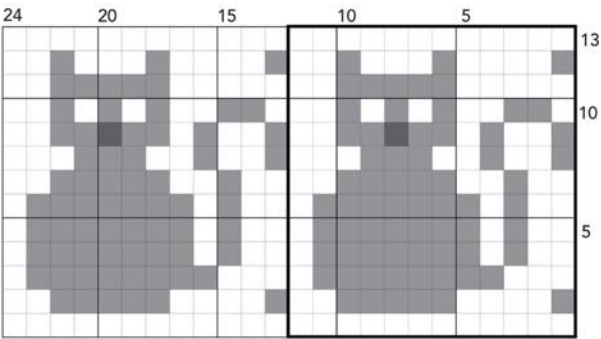
CATERPILLAR

24st



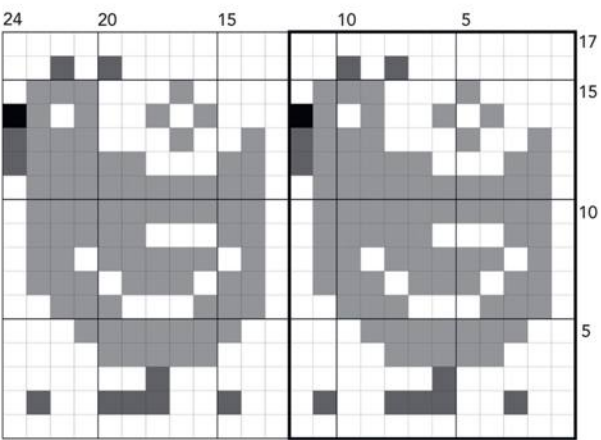
CAT

12st



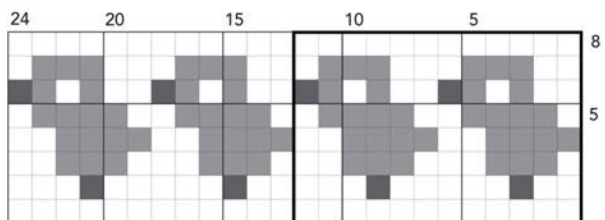
CHICKEN

12st



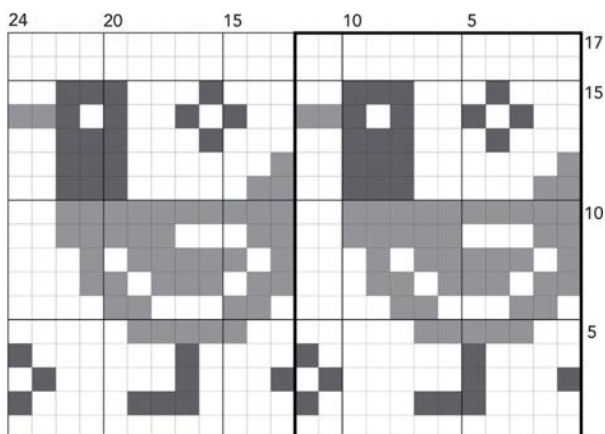
BABY CHICK

12st



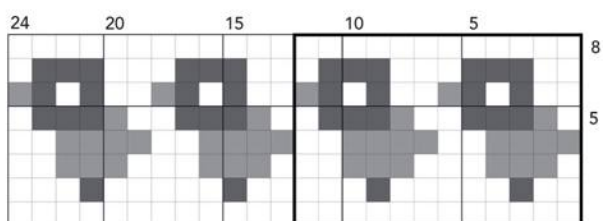
DUCK

12st



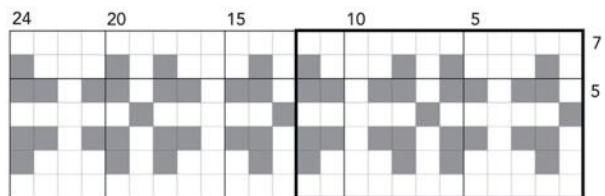
DUCKLING

12st



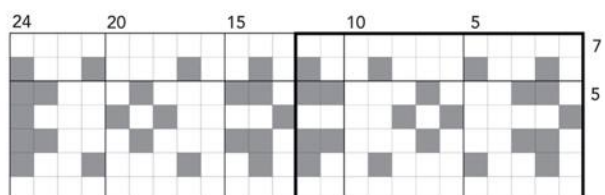
FLORAL 1

12st

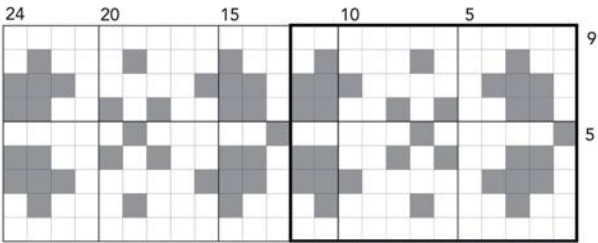


FLORAL 2

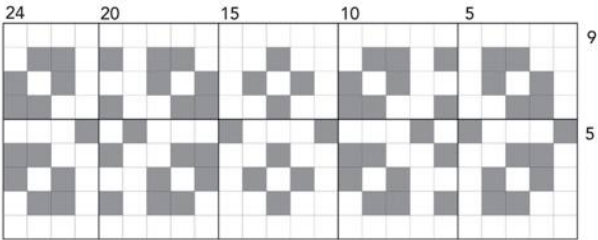
12st



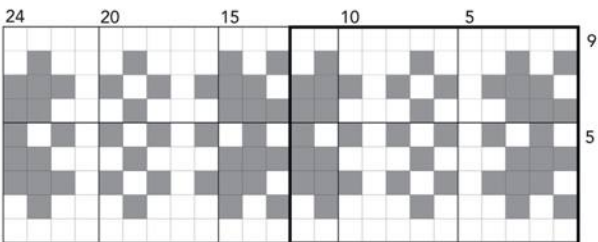
FLORAL 3 12st



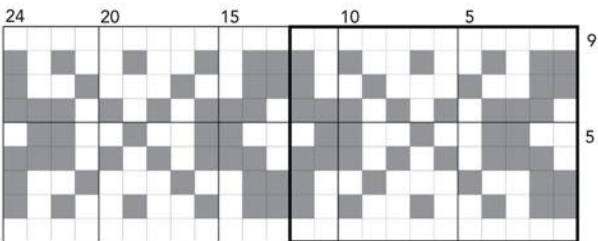
FLORAL 4 24st



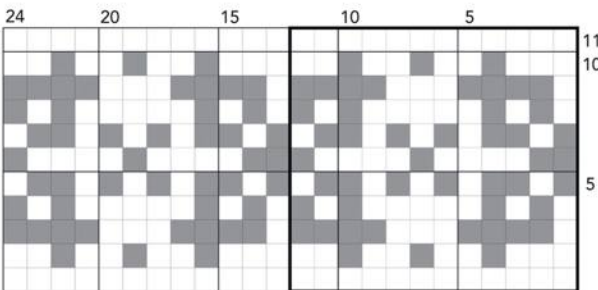
FLORAL 5 12st



FLORAL 6 12st

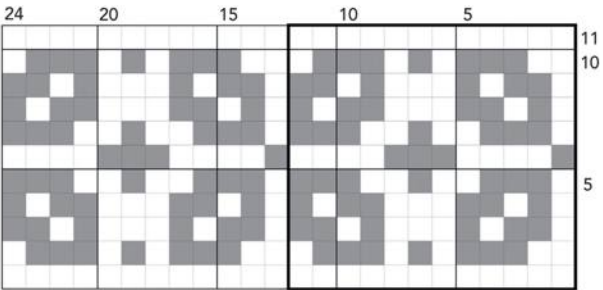


FLORAL 7 12st



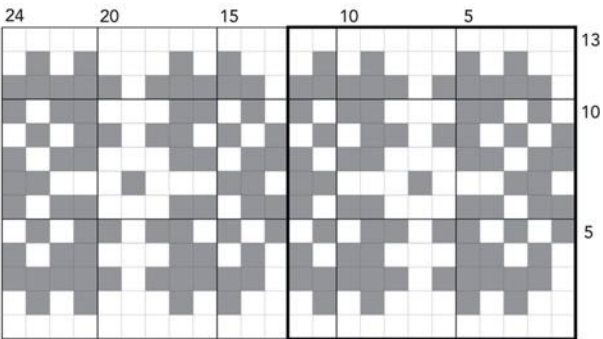
FLORAL 8

12st



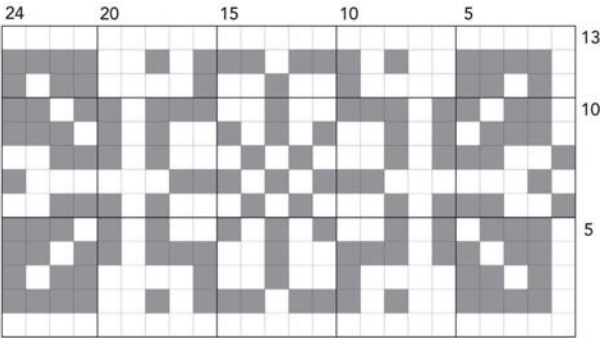
FLORAL 9

12st



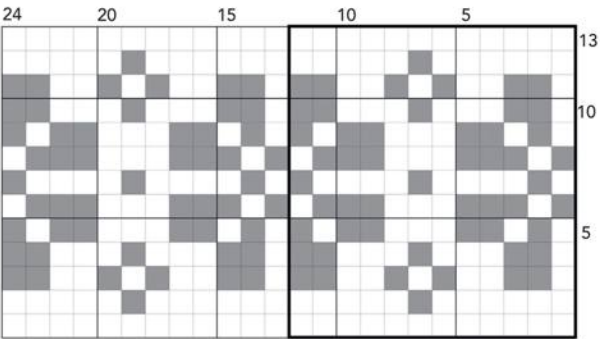
FLORAL 10

24st



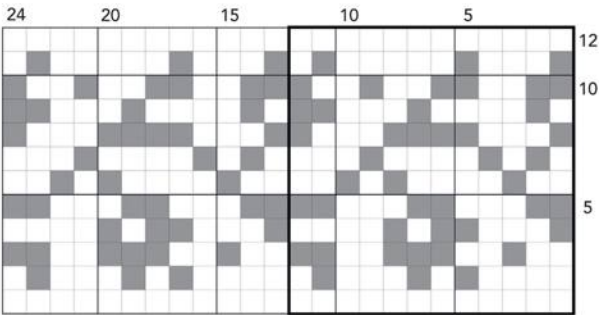
FLORAL 11

12st



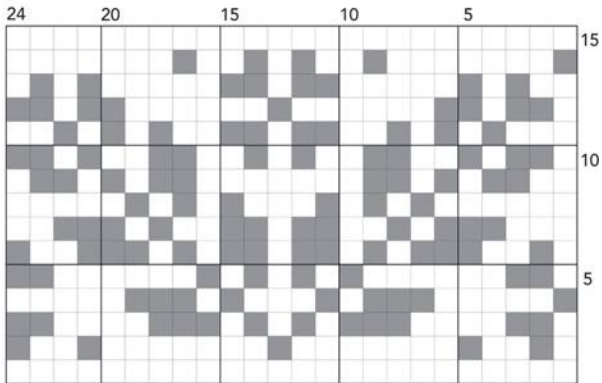
SPRING VINES

12st



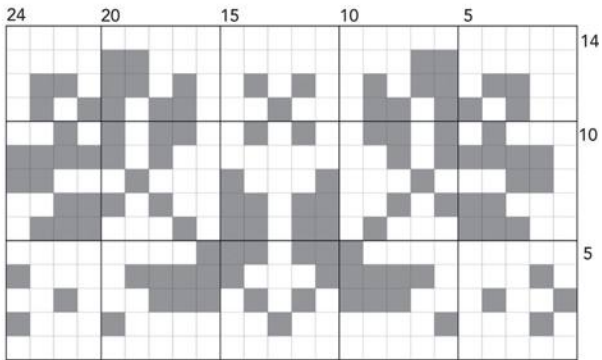
FLORAL 12

24st



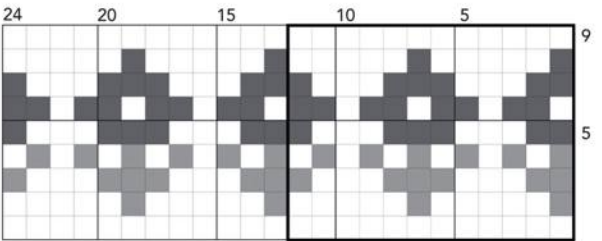
FLORAL 13

24st



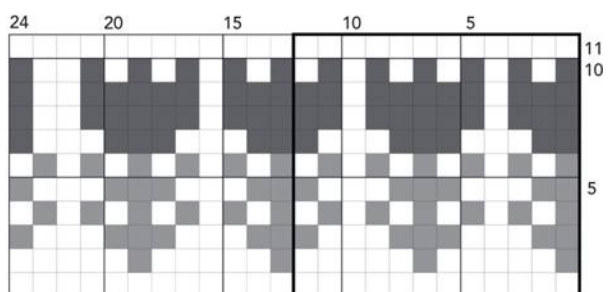
FLORAL 14

12st



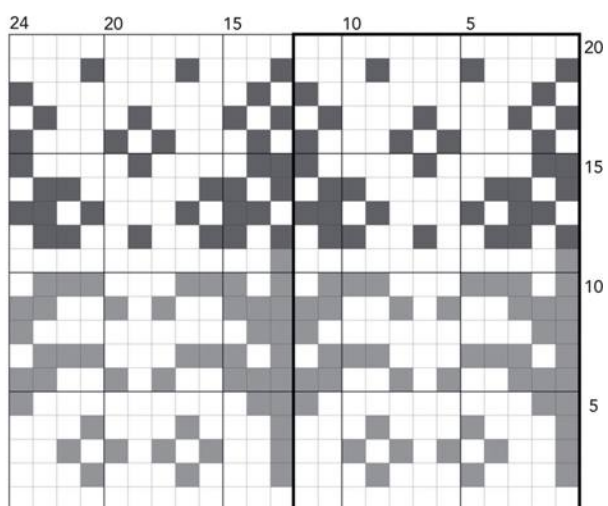
FLORAL 15

12st



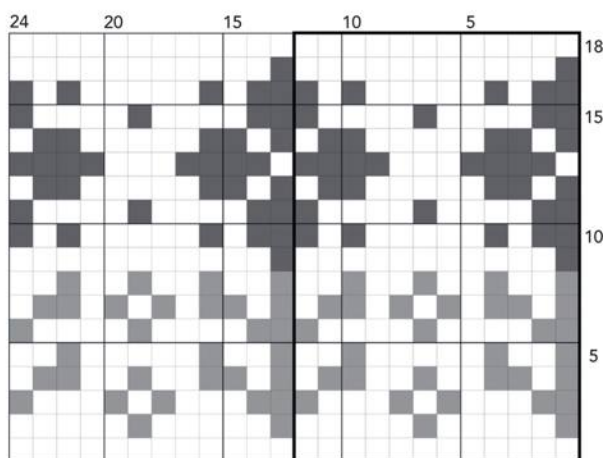
FLORAL 16

12st



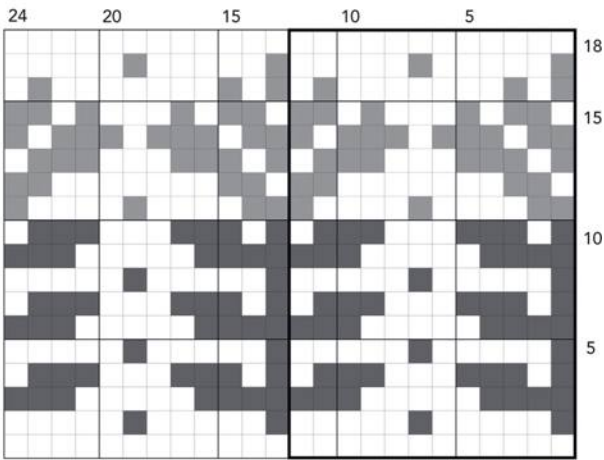
FLORAL 17

12st



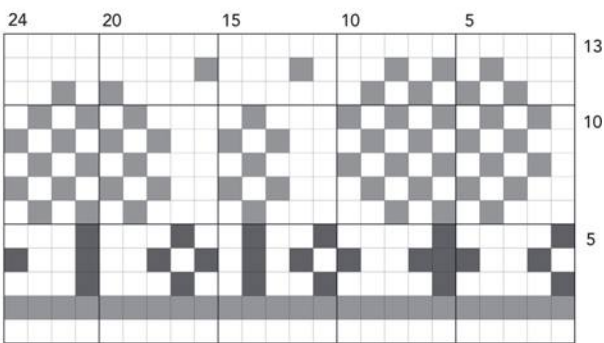
FLORAL 18

12st



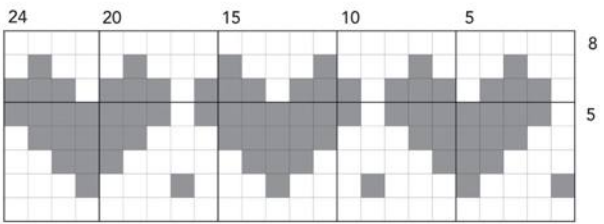
CHERRY TREES

24st



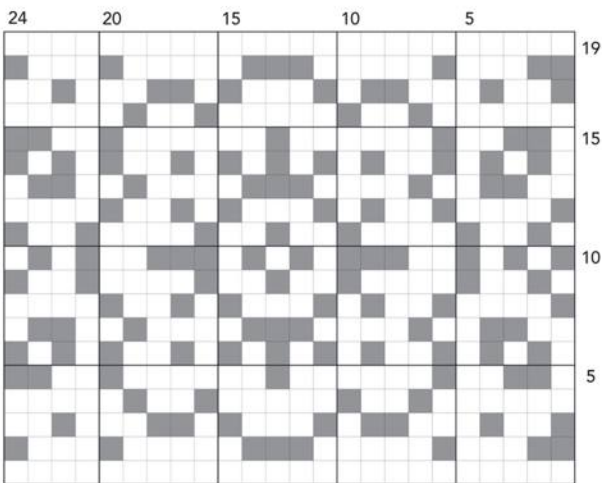
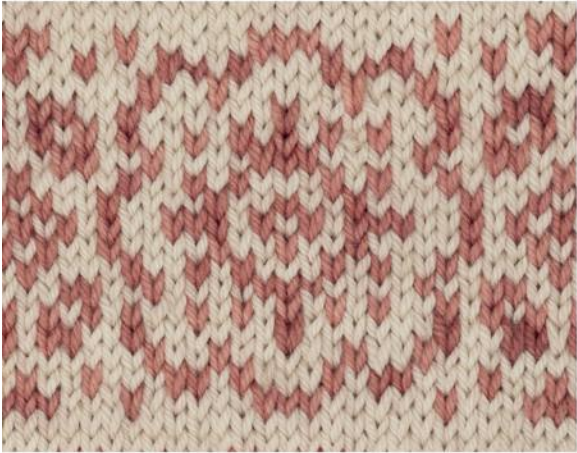
HEARTS

24st



FLORAL 19

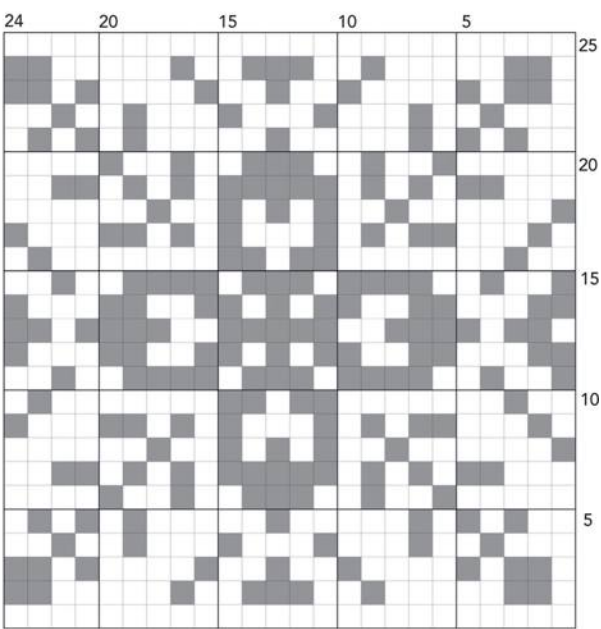
24st





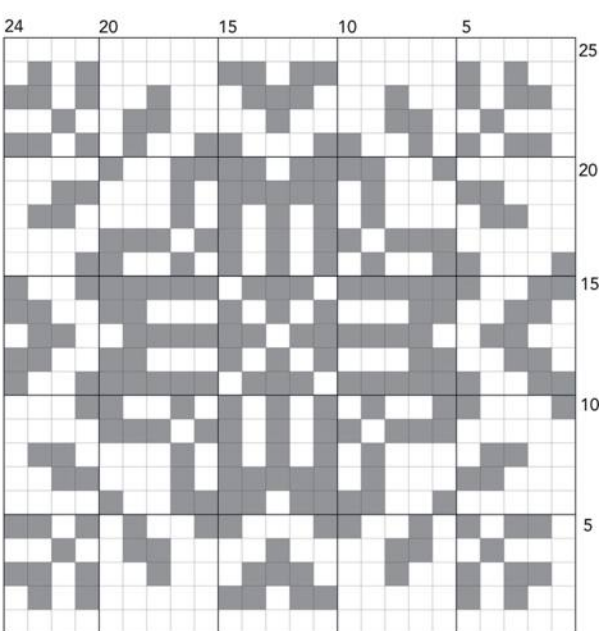
FLORAL 22

24st



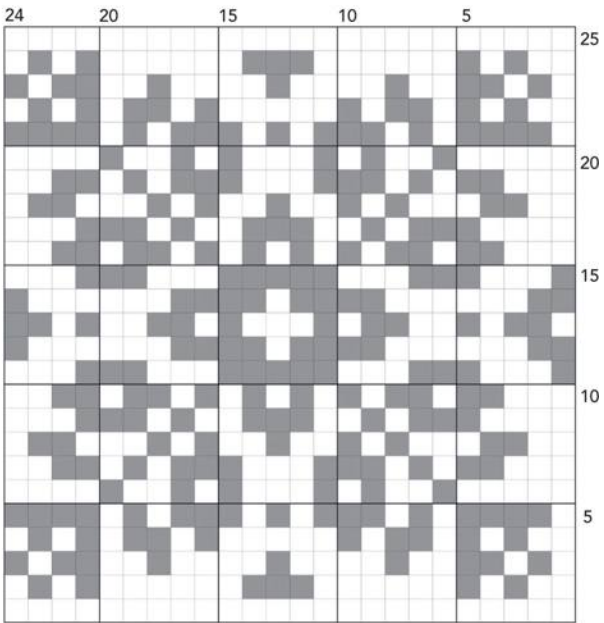
FLORAL 23

24st



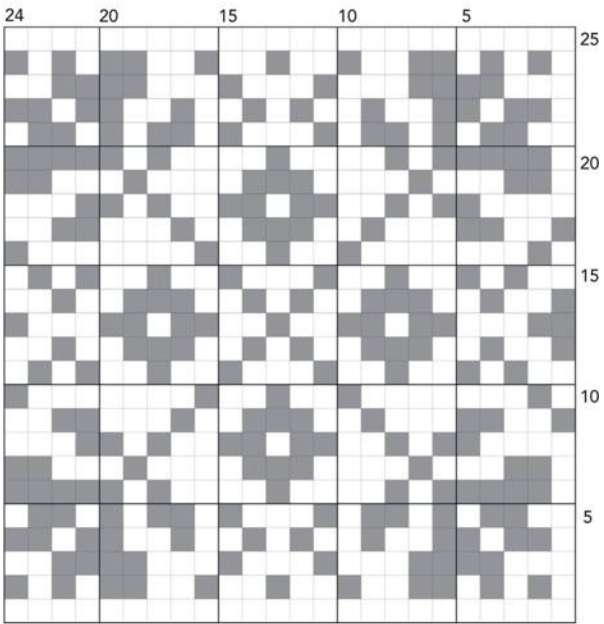
FLORAL 24

24st



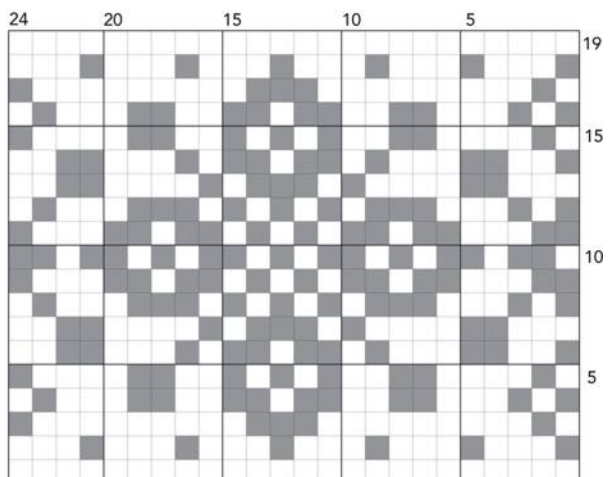
FLORAL 25

24st



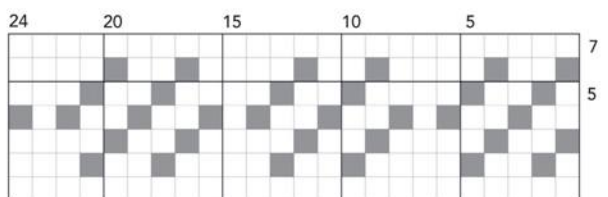
FLORAL 26

24st



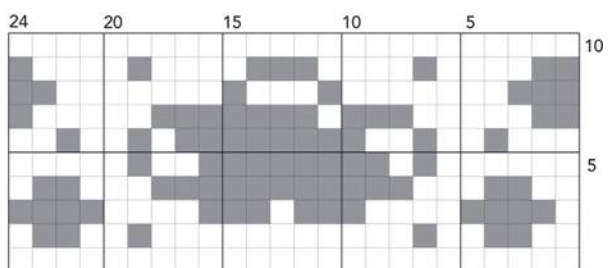
RAIN

24st



CLOUD

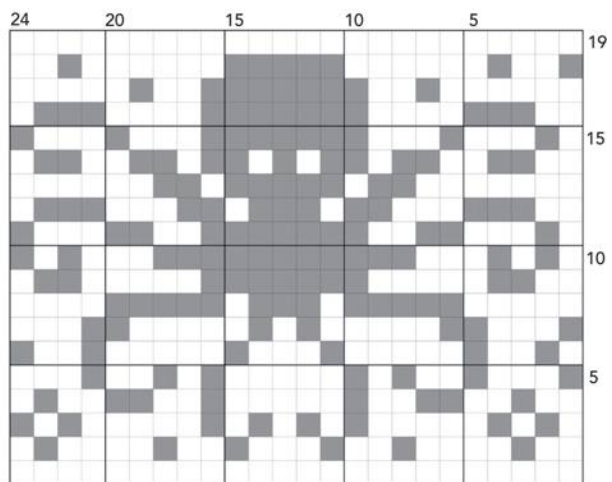
24st



SUMMER

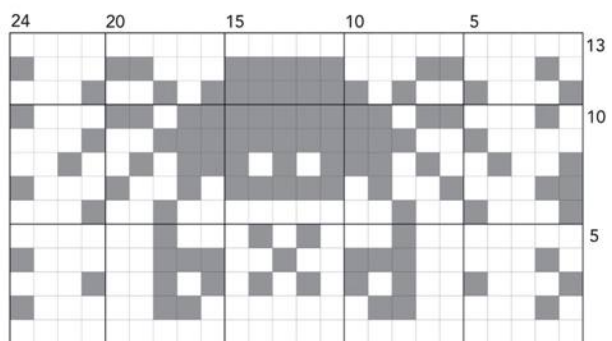
OCTOPUS

24st



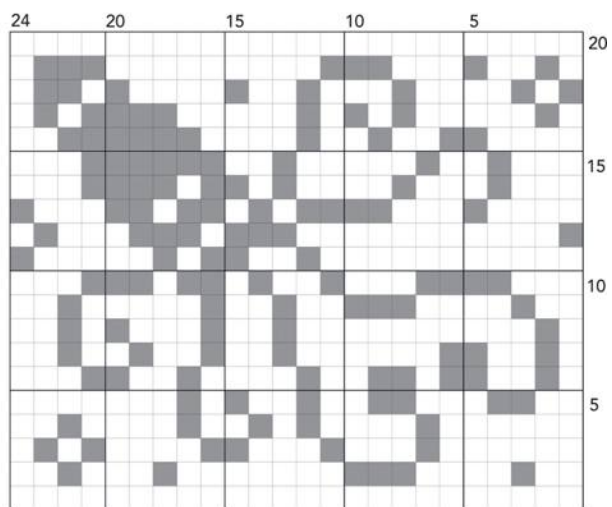
CRAB

24st



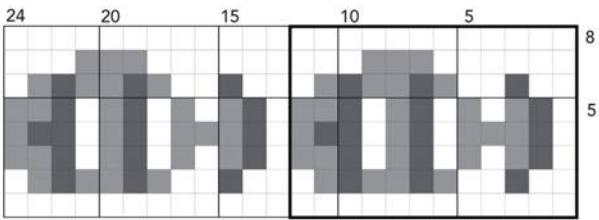
SQUID

24st



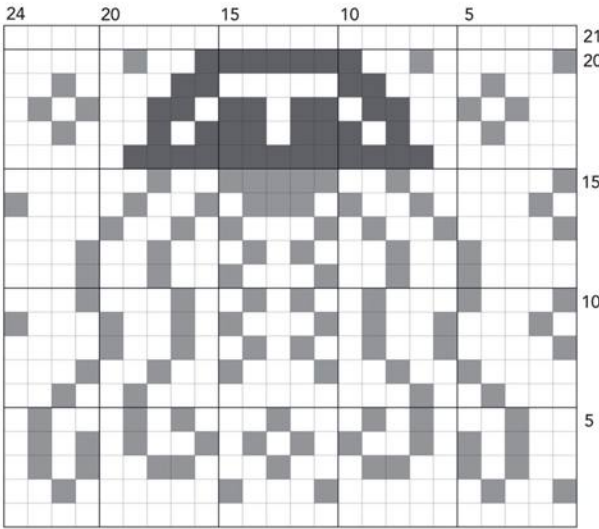
CLOWNFISH

12st



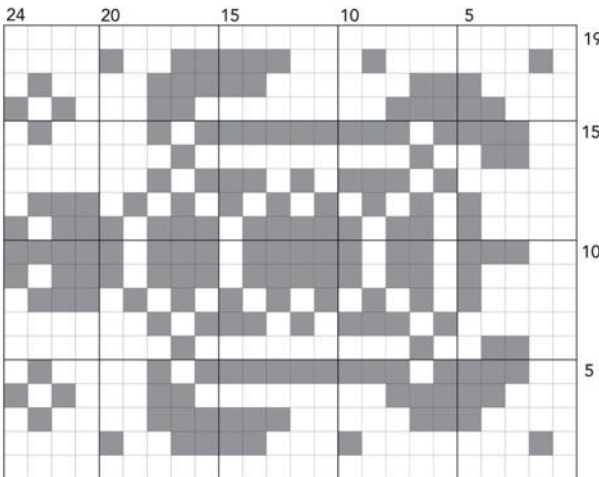
JELLYFISH

24st



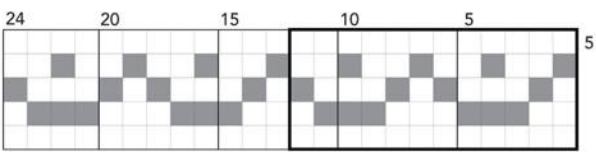
SEA TURTLE

24st



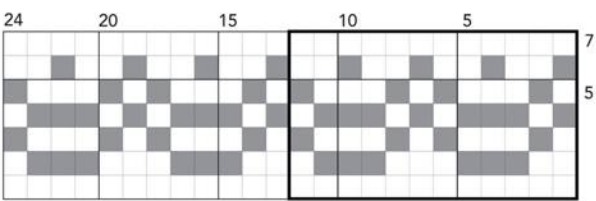
WAVE 1

12st



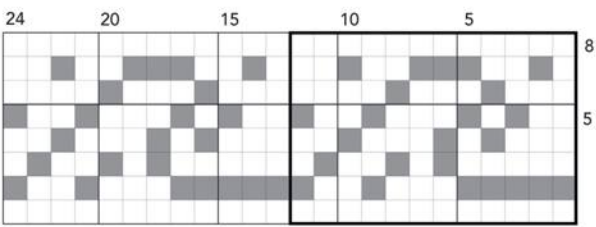
WAVE 2

12st



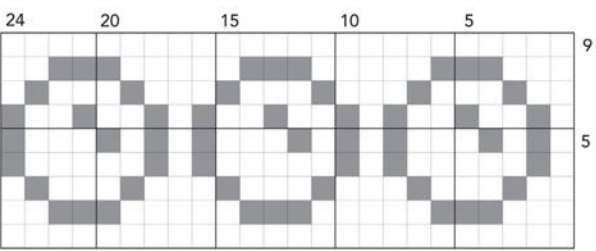
SURF

12st



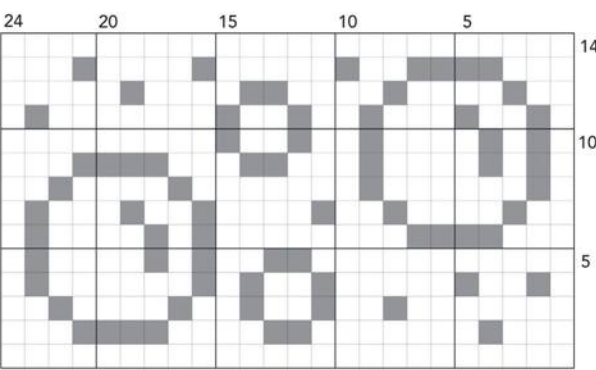
BUBBLES 1

24st



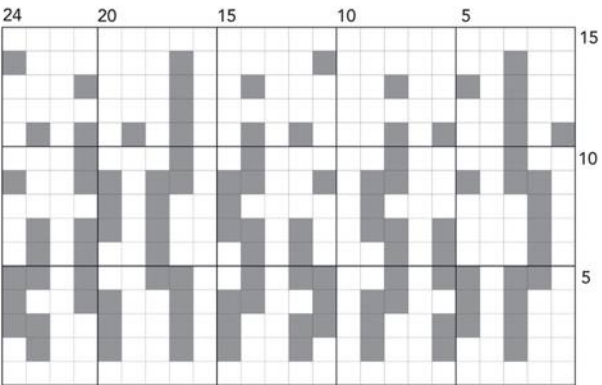
BUBBLES 2

24st



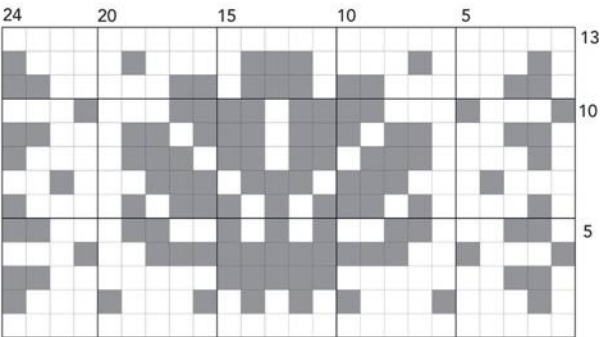
SEAWEED

24st



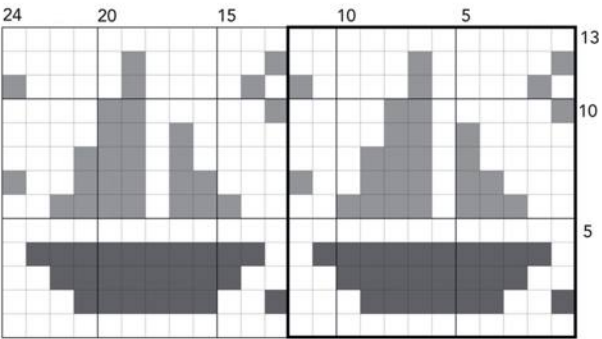
SEASHELL

24st



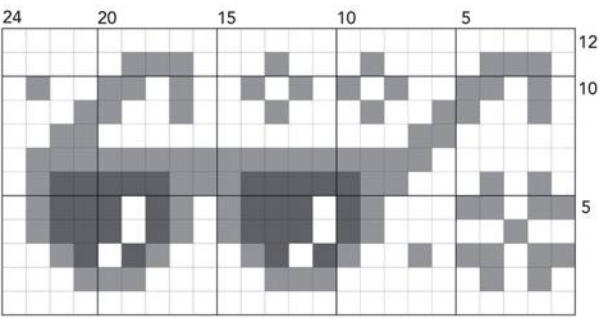
SAIL BOAT

12st



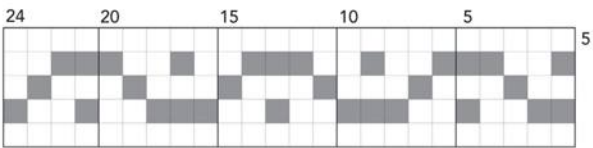
SUNGLASSES

24st



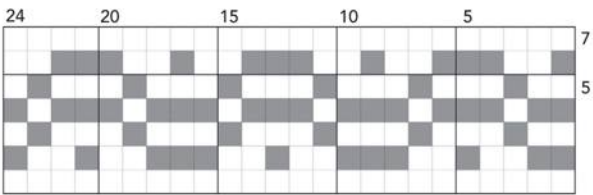
RIVER 1

24st



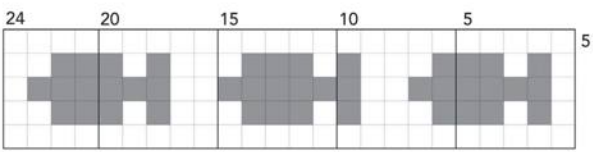
RIVER 2

24st



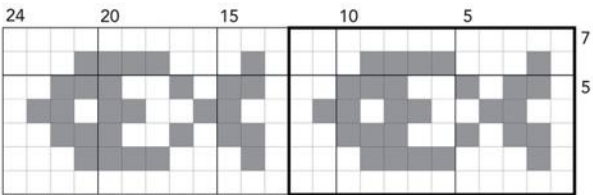
FISH 1

24st



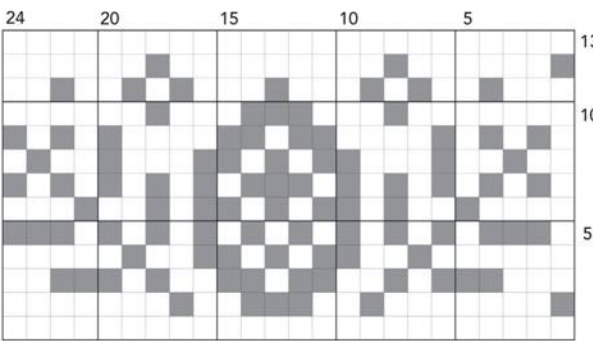
FISH 2

12st



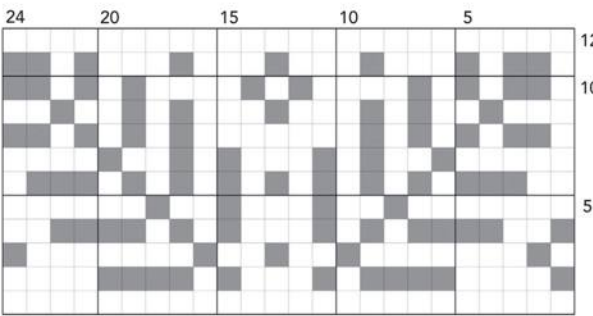
PINE CONE

24st



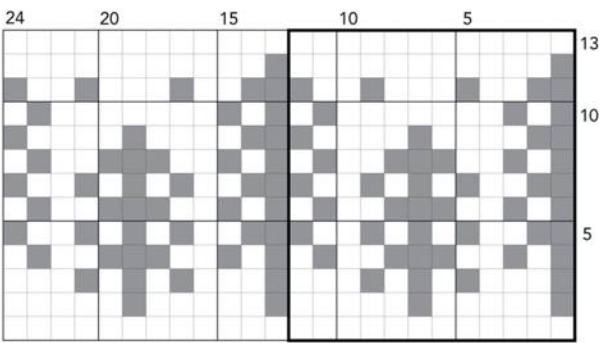
PINE BOUGHS 1

24st



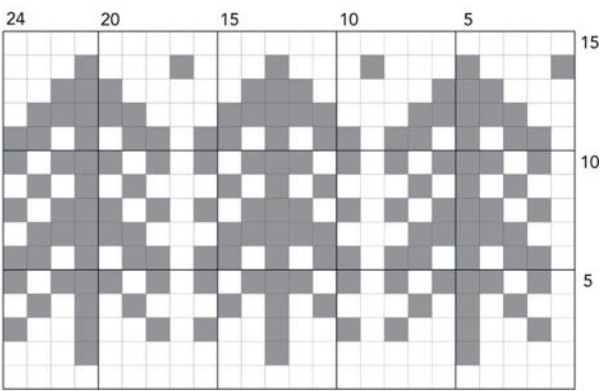
PINE TREE 1

12st



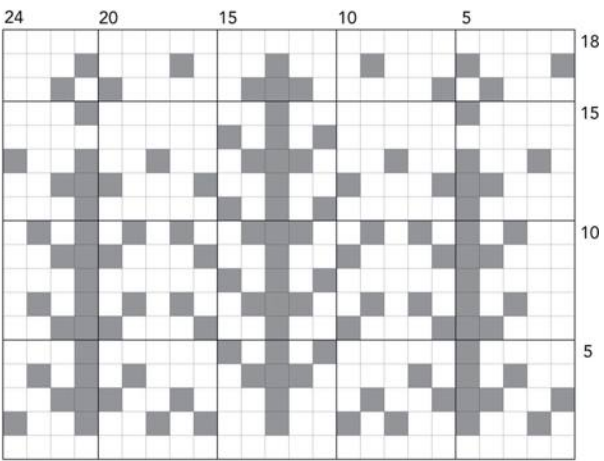
PINE TREE 2

24st



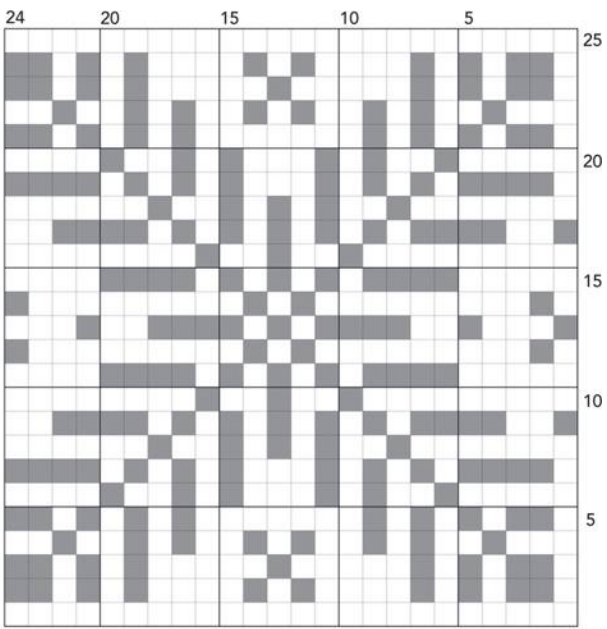
PINE TREE 3

24st



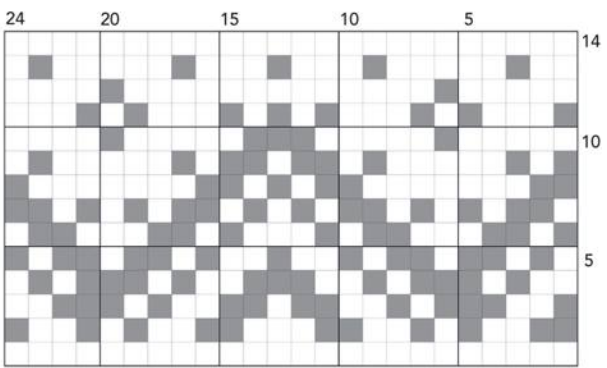
PINE BOUGHS 2

24st



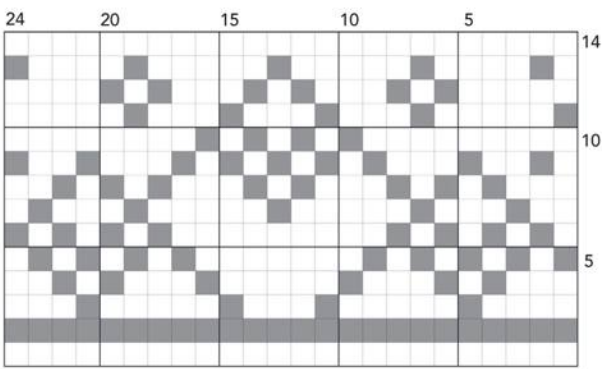
MOUNTAIN 1

24st



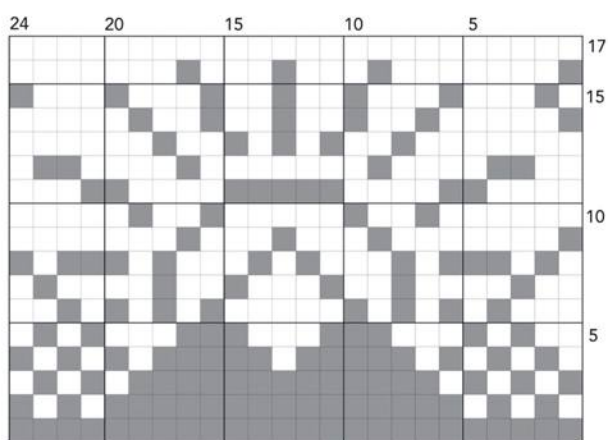
MOUNTAIN 2

24st



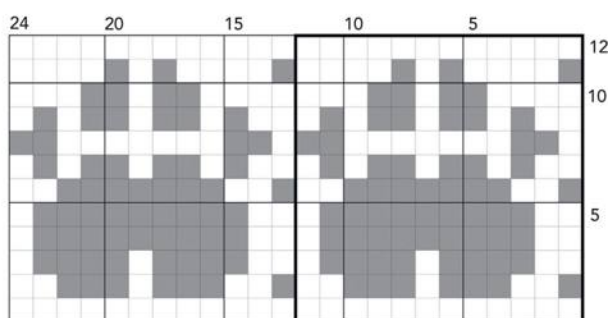
MOUNTAIN 3

24st



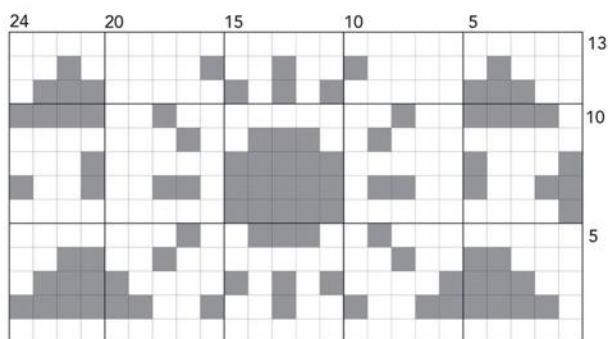
BEAR PAW

12st



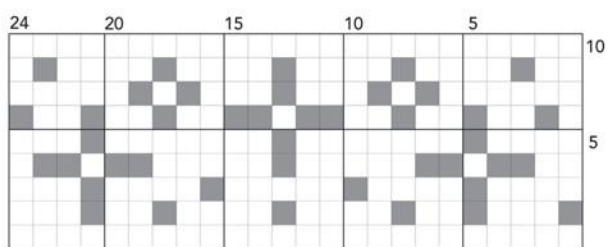
SUN

24st



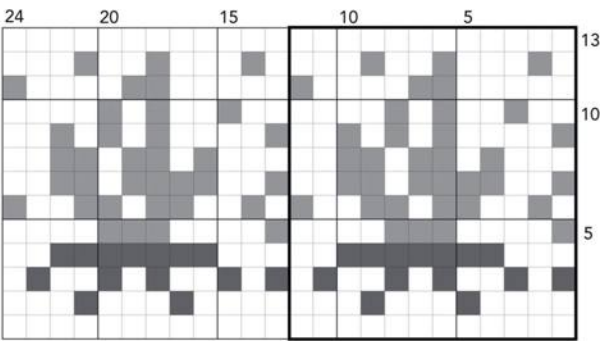
STARS

24st



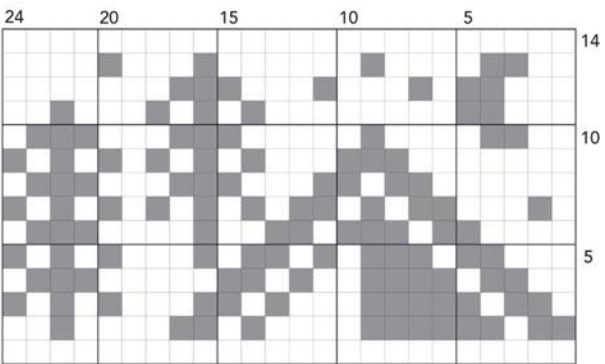
CAMPFIRE

12st



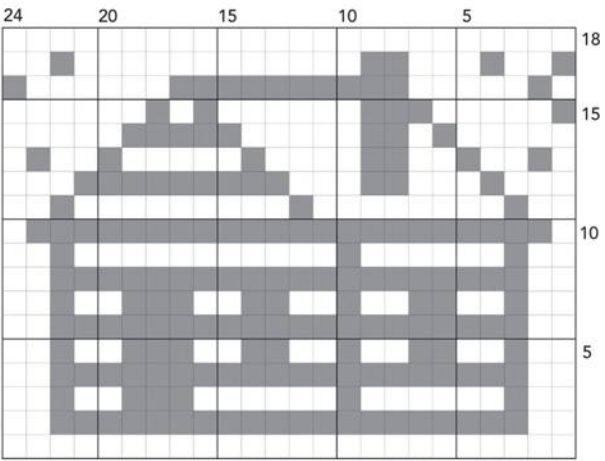
TENT

24st



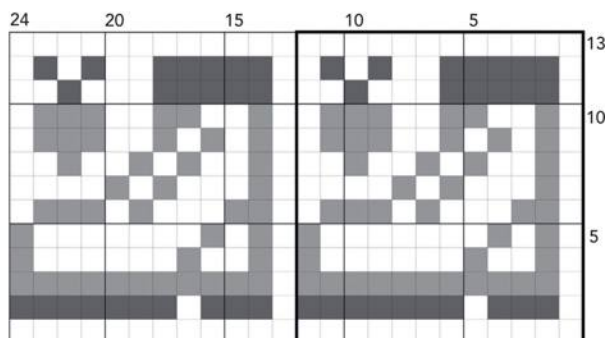
CABIN

24st



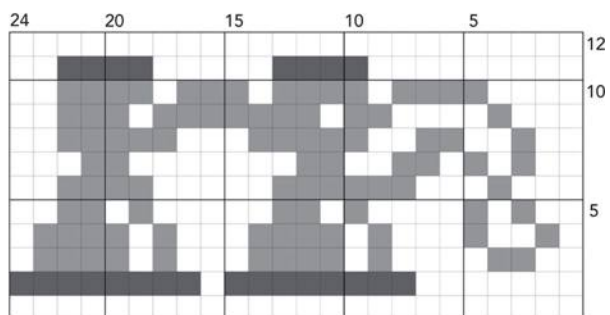
## HIKING BOOTS

12st



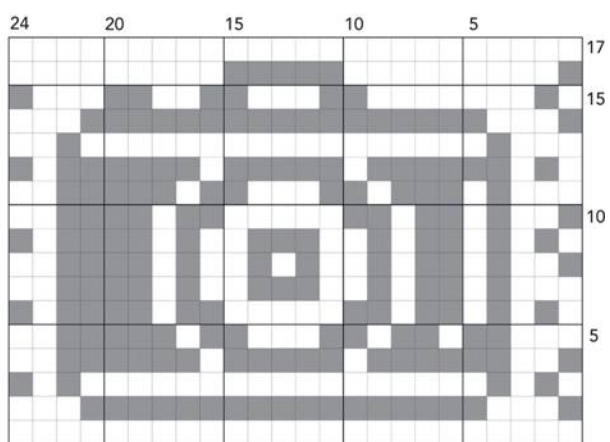
BINOCULARS

24st



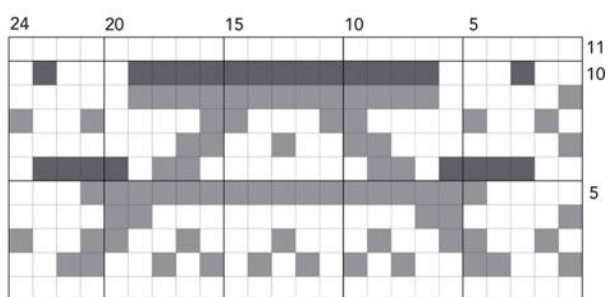
CAMERA

24st



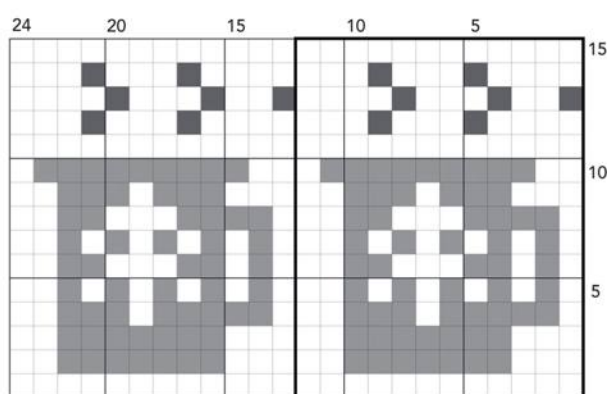
## PICNIC TABLE

24st



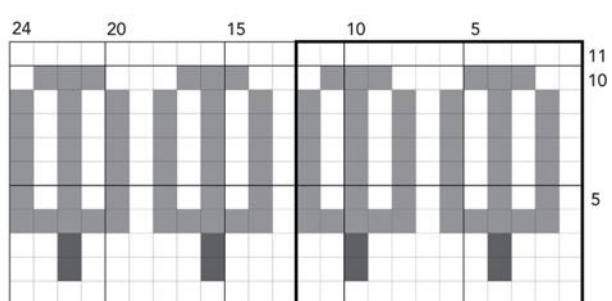
COFFEE CUPS 1

12st



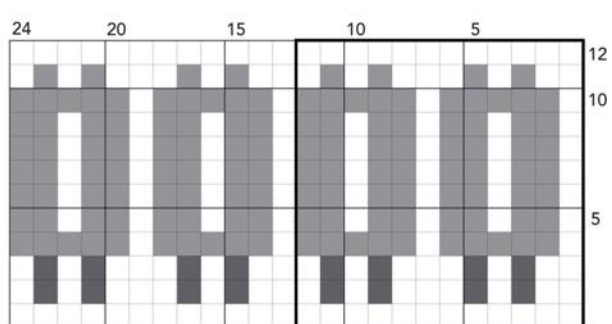
SINGLE POPSICLE

12st



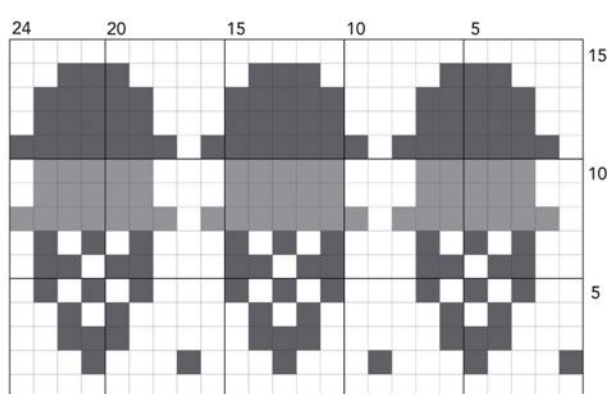
DOUBLE POPSICLE

12st



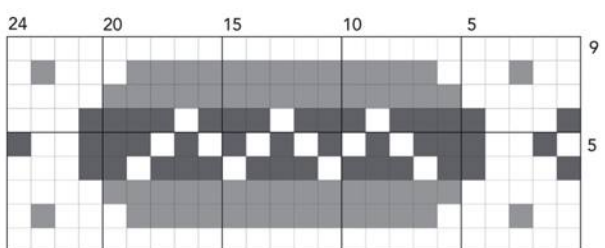
ICE CREAM

24st



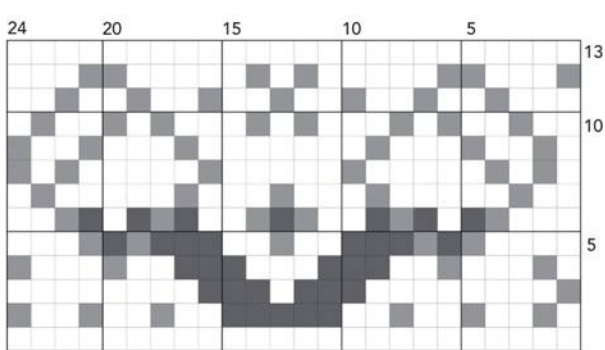
HOTDOG

24st



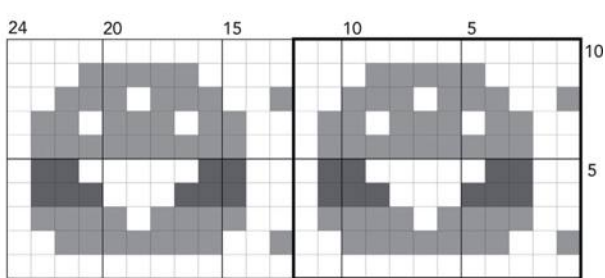
TOASTED MARSHMALLOWS

24st



HAMBURGER

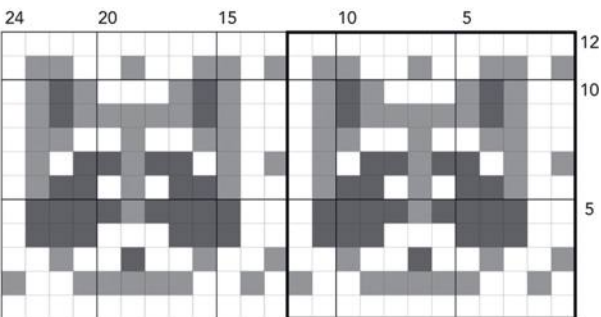
12st



# AUTUMN

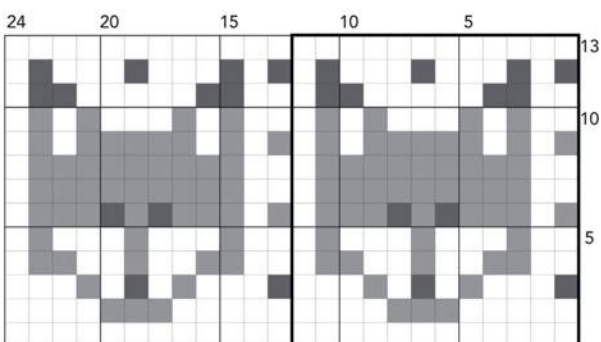
RACCOON

12st



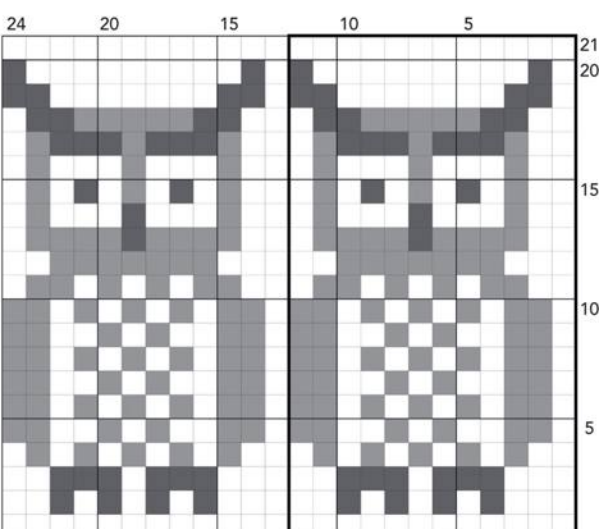
FOX

12st



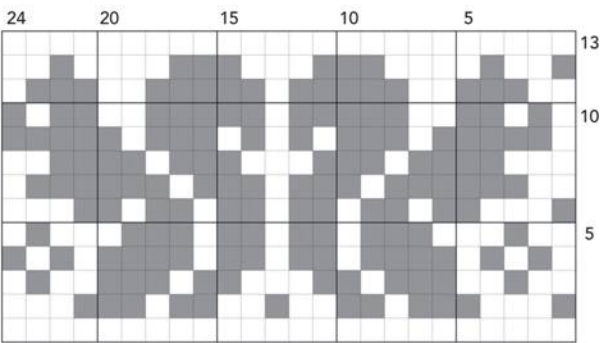
OWL

12st



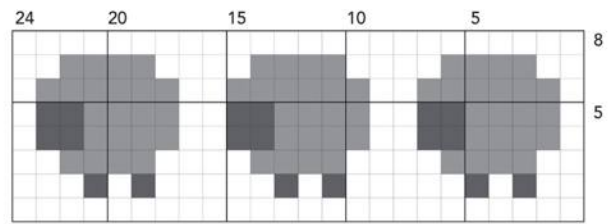
SQUIRREL

12st



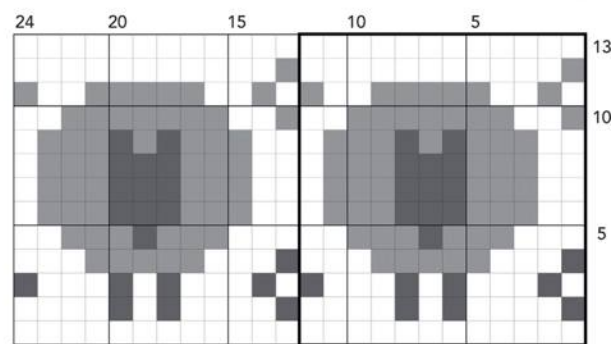
SHEEP (SMALL)

24st



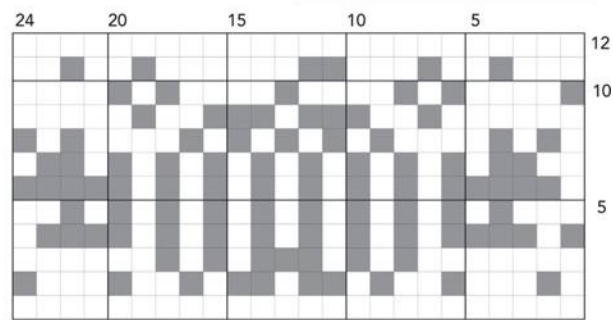
SHEEP (LARGE)

12st



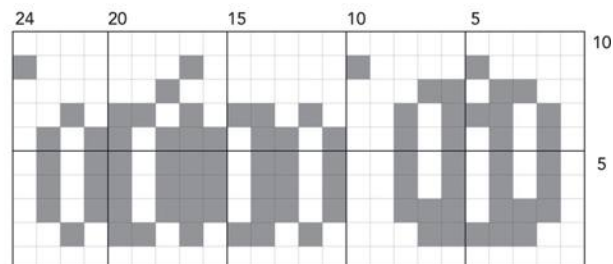
PUMPKIN 1

24st



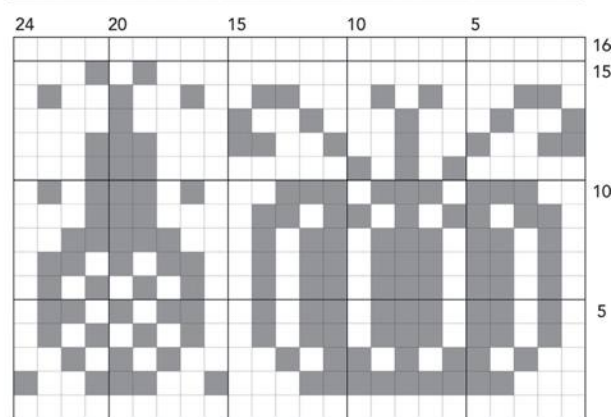
PUMPKIN 2

24st



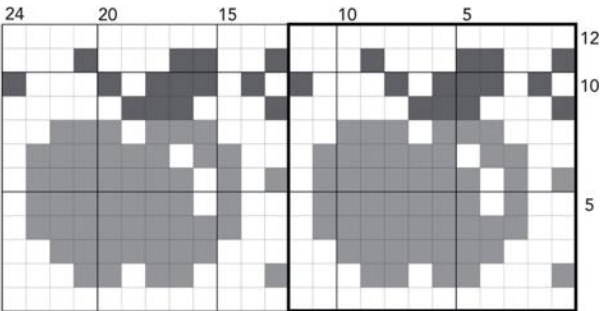
PUMPKIN 3

24st



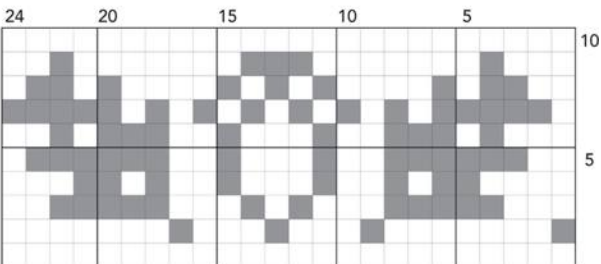
APPLE

12st



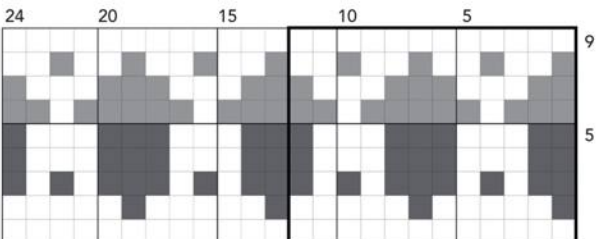
ACORN & LEAVES

24st



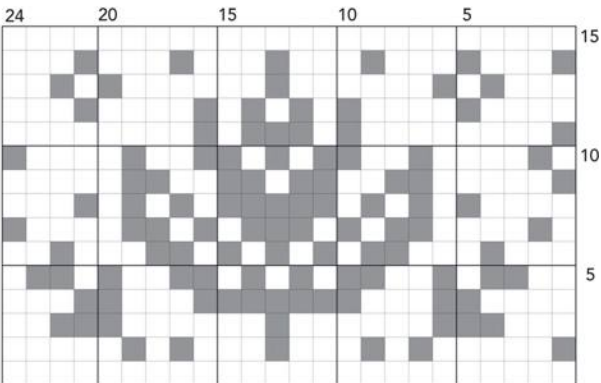
ACORNS

12st



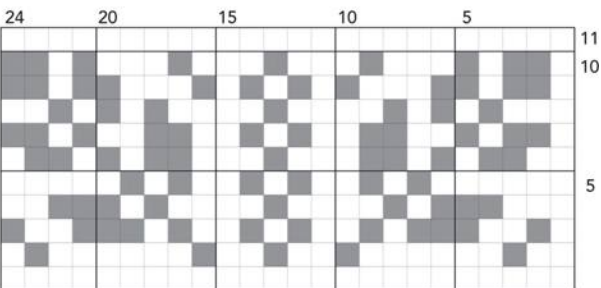
LEAVES 1

24st



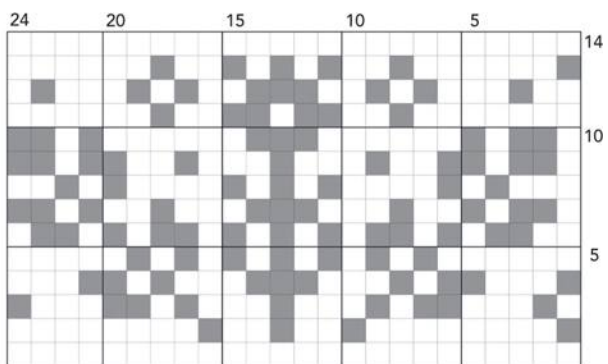
LEAVES 2

24st



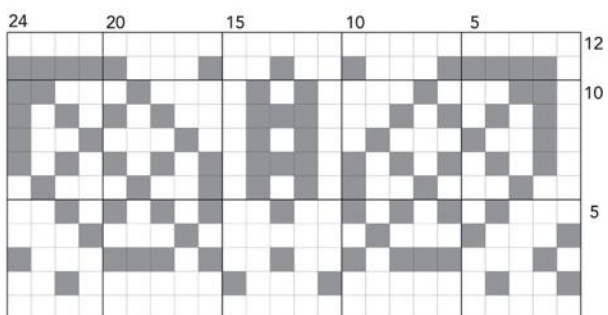
LEAVES 3

24st



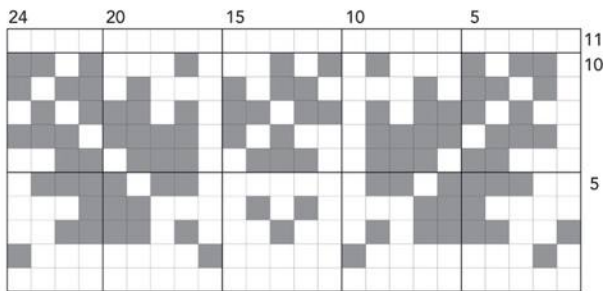
LEAVES 4

24st



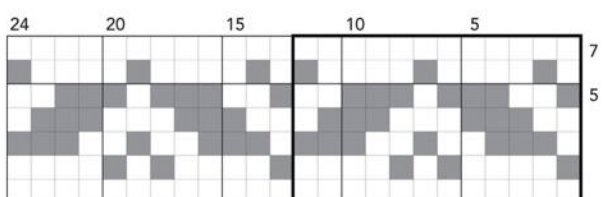
LEAVES 5

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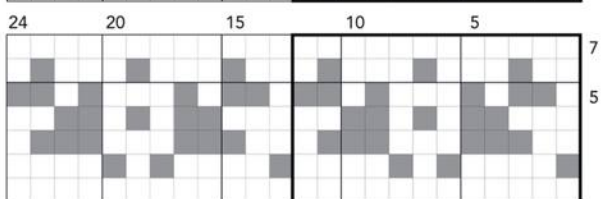
LEAVES 6

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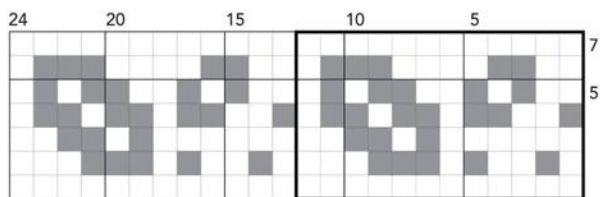
LEAVES 7

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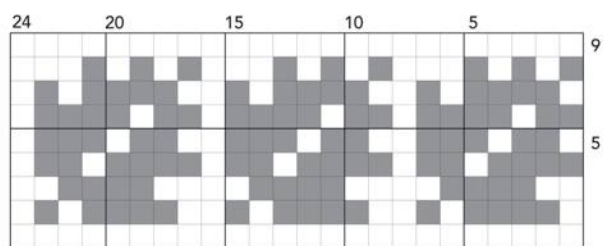
LEAVES 8

12st



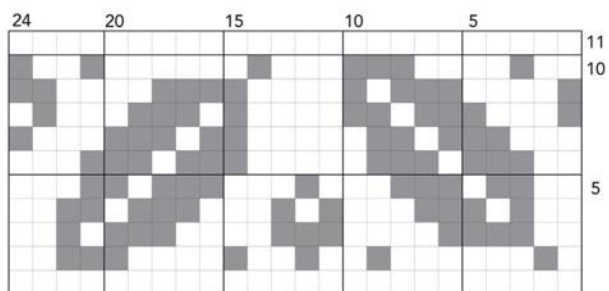
LEAVES 9

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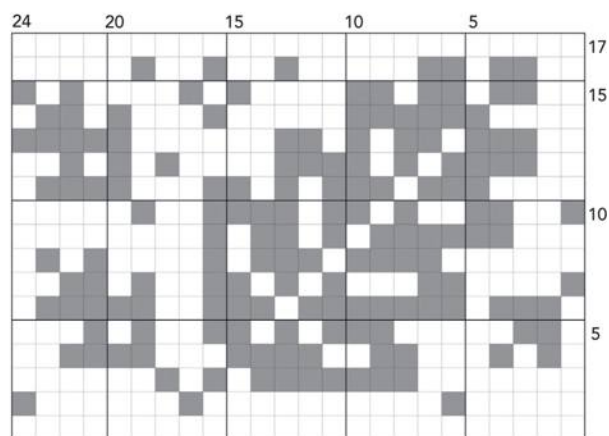
LEAVES 10

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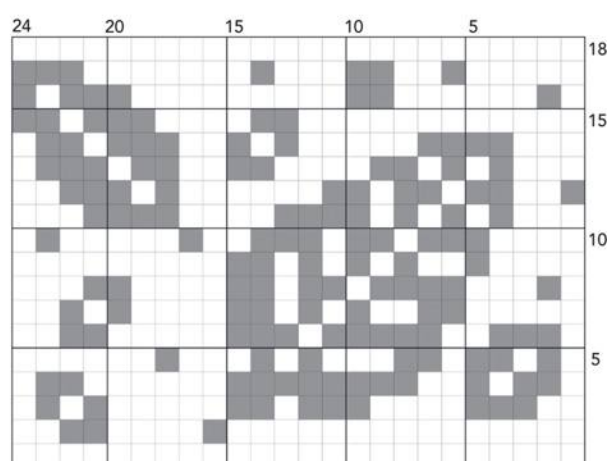
LEAVES 11

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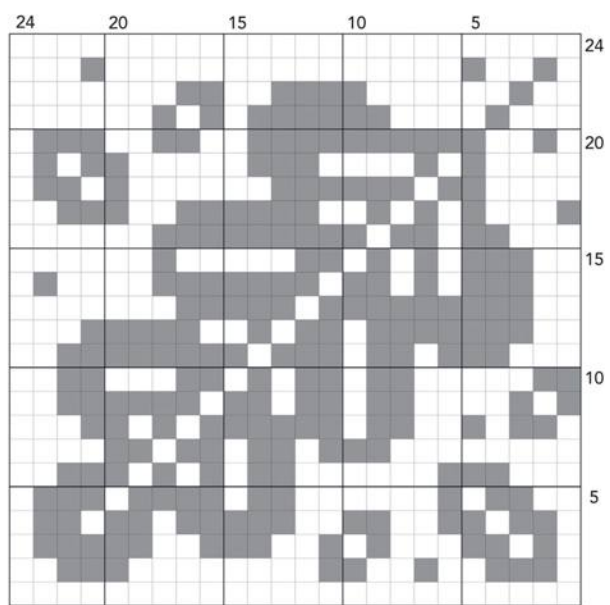
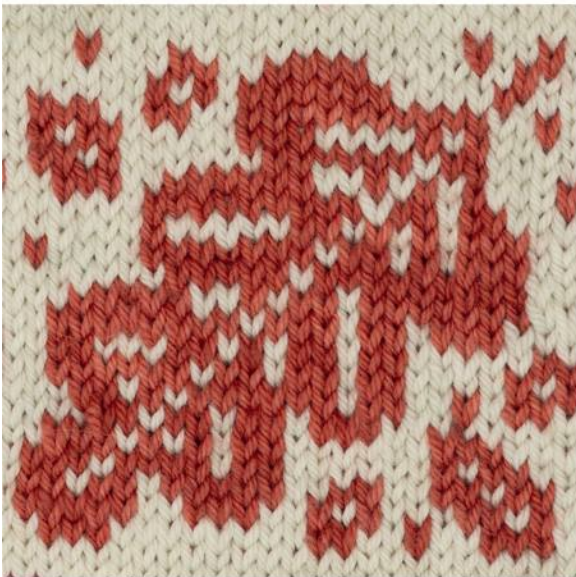
LEAVES 12

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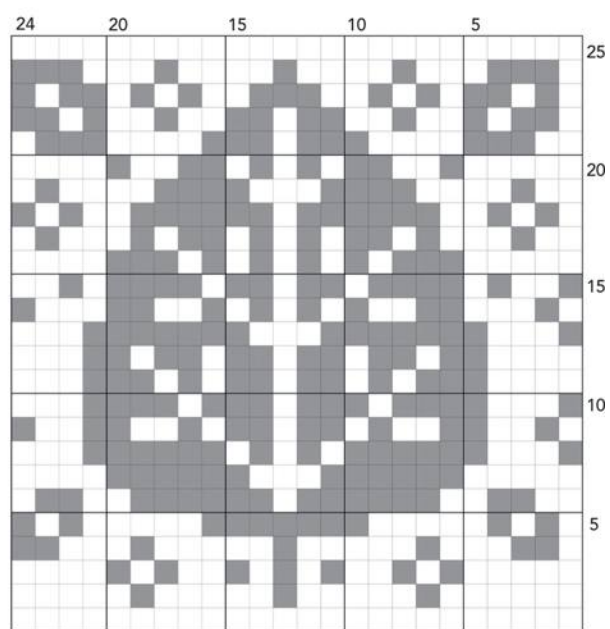
LEAVES 13

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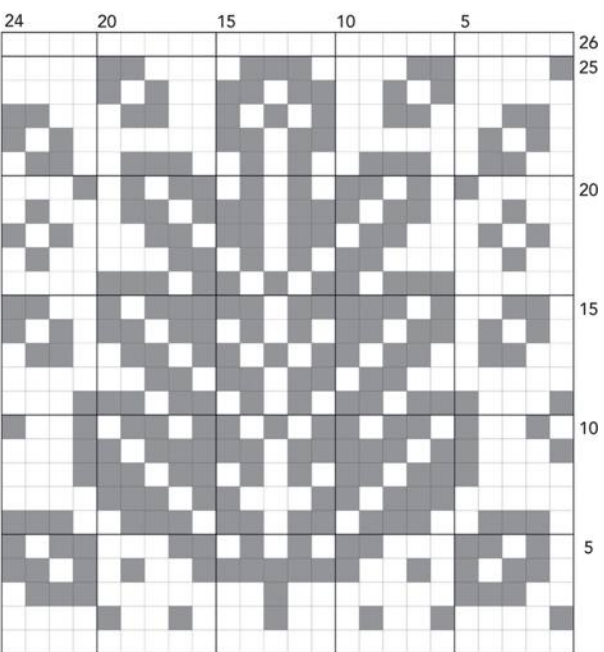
LEAVES 14

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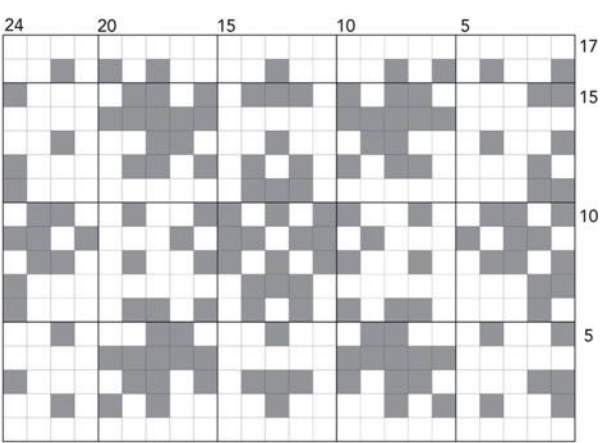
LEAVES 15

24st



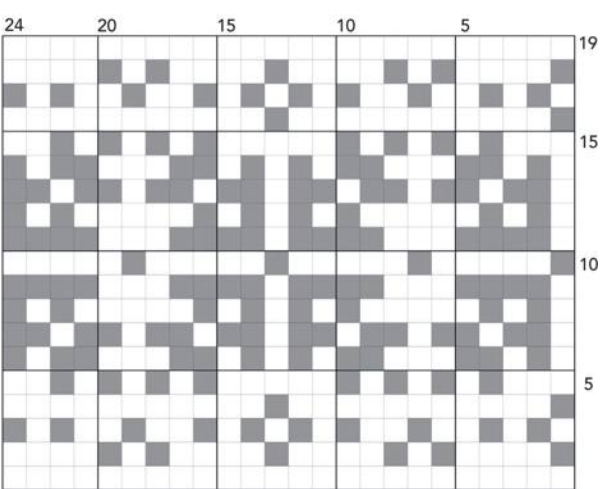
LEAVES 16

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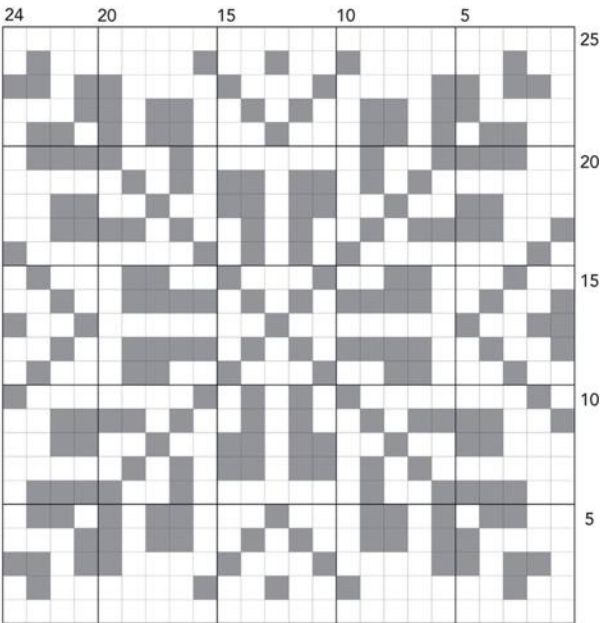
LEAVES 17

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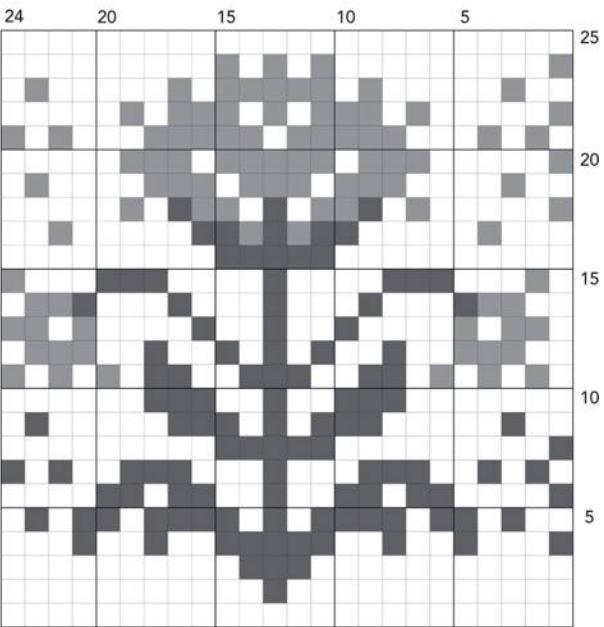
LEAVES 18

24st



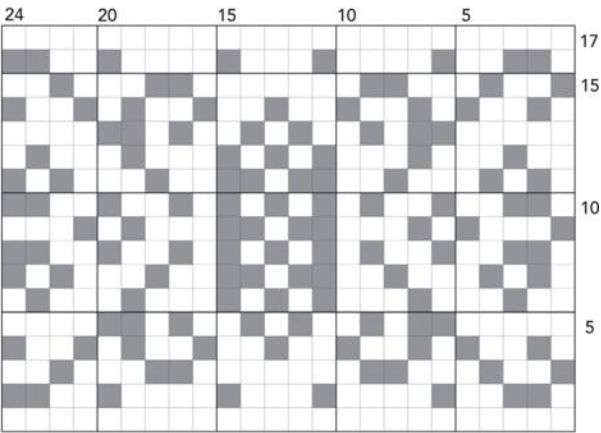
FALL FLORALS 1

24st



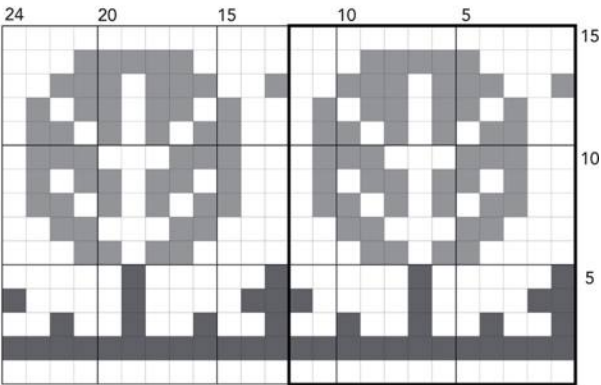
FALL FLORALS 2

24st



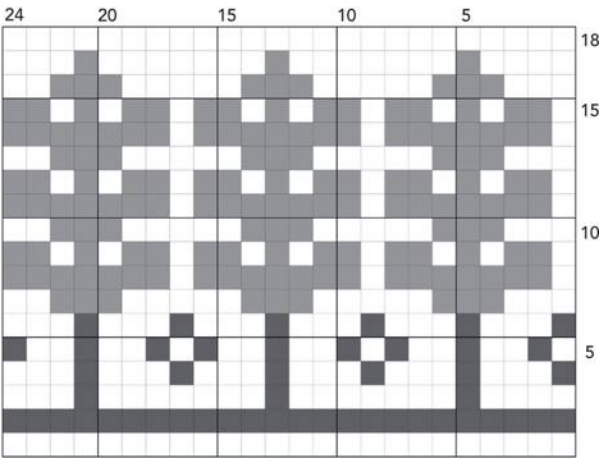
AUTUMN TREE 1

12st



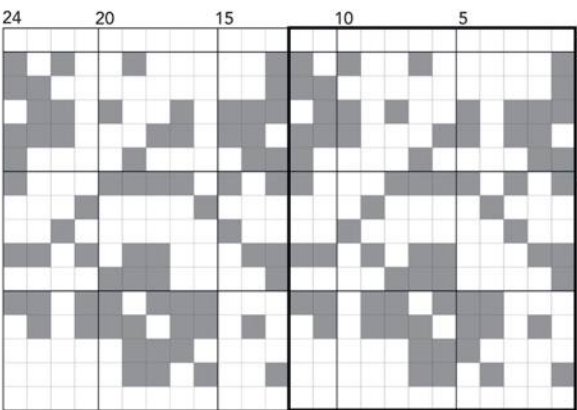
AUTUMN TREE 2

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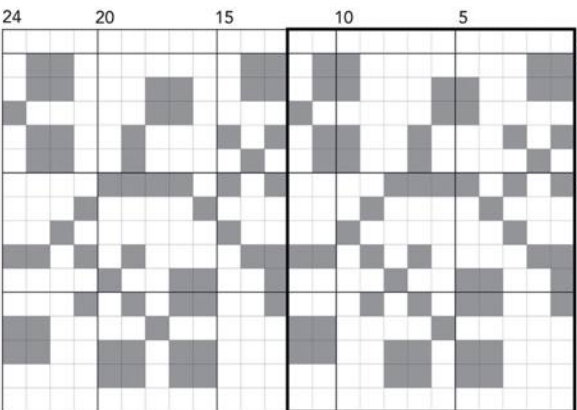
AUTUMN VINES 1

12st



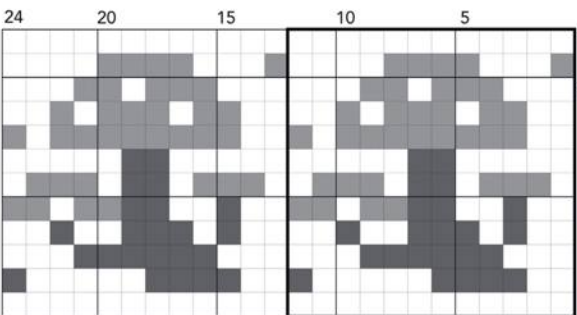
AUTUMN VINES 2

12st



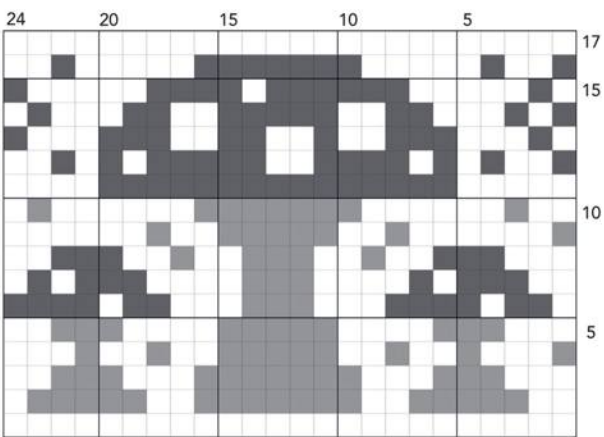
MUSHROOMS (SMALL)

12st



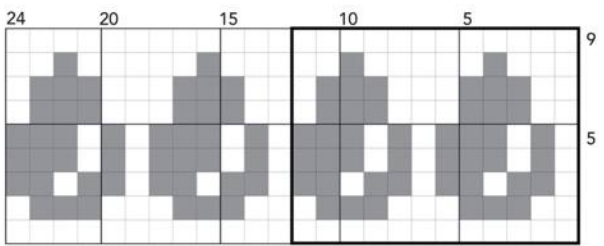
MUSHROOMS (LARGE)

24st



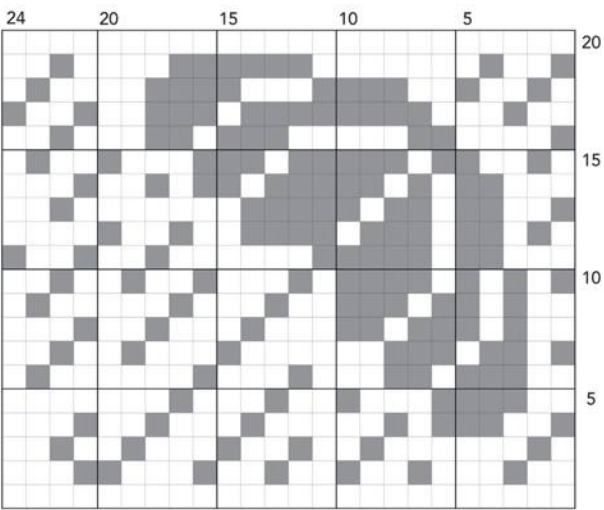
RAINDROPS

12st



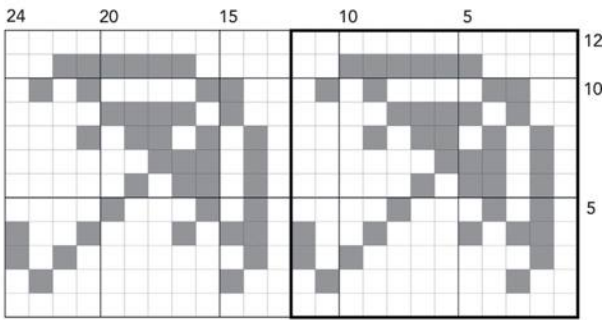
UMBRELLA (LARGE)

24st



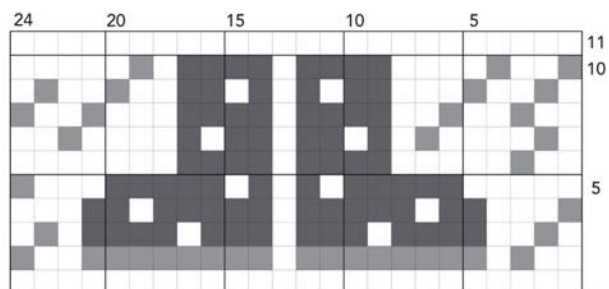
UMBRELLA (SMALL)

12st



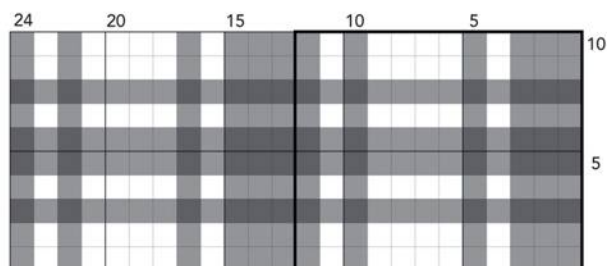
RAINBOOTS

24st



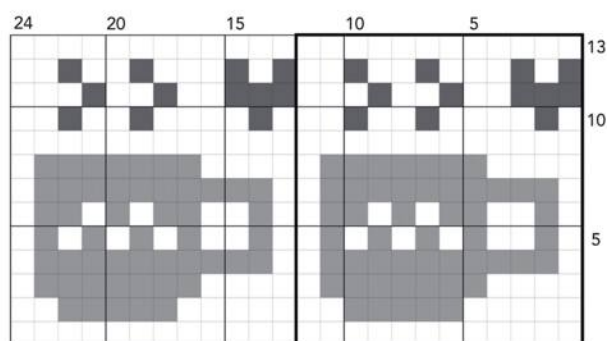
PLAID

12st



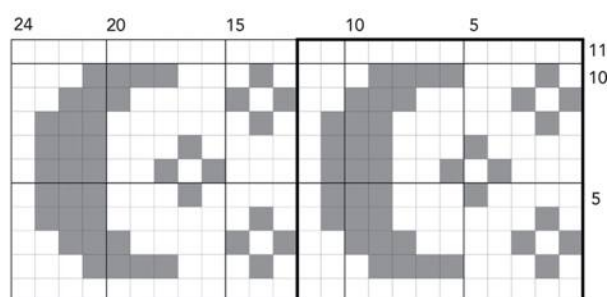
COFFEE CUPS 2

12st



MOON & STARS

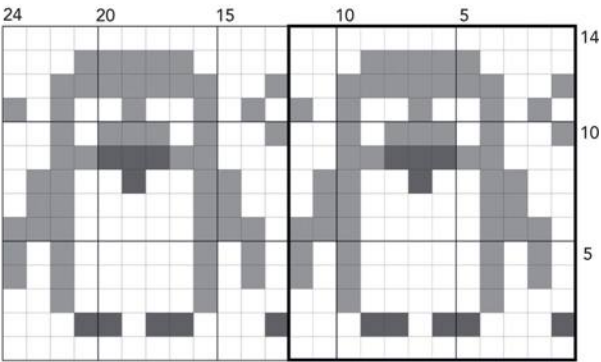
12st



# WINTER

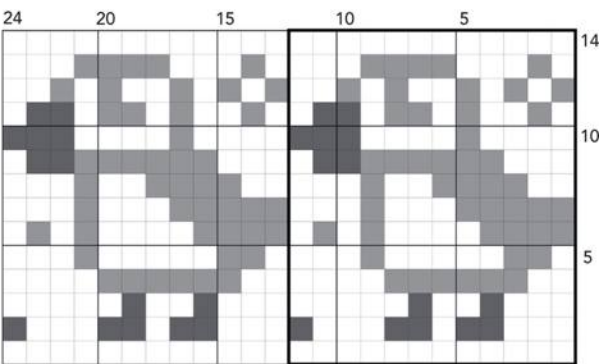
PENGUIN

12st



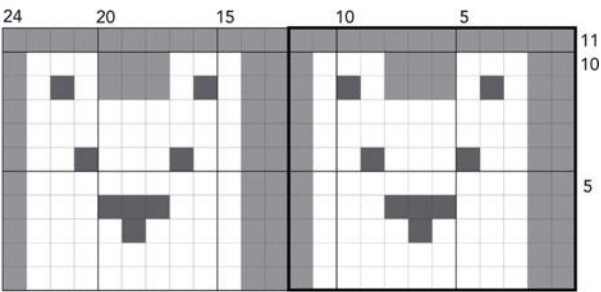
PUFFIN

12st



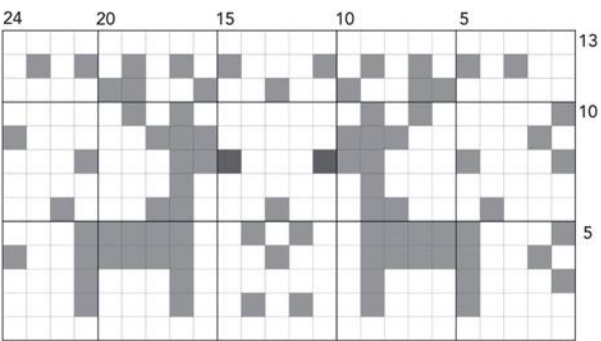
POLAR BEAR

12st



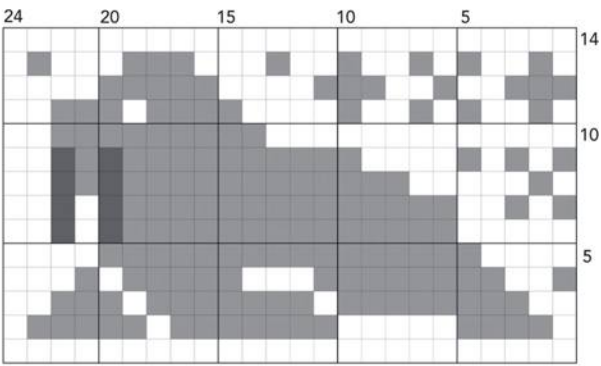
REINDEER

24st



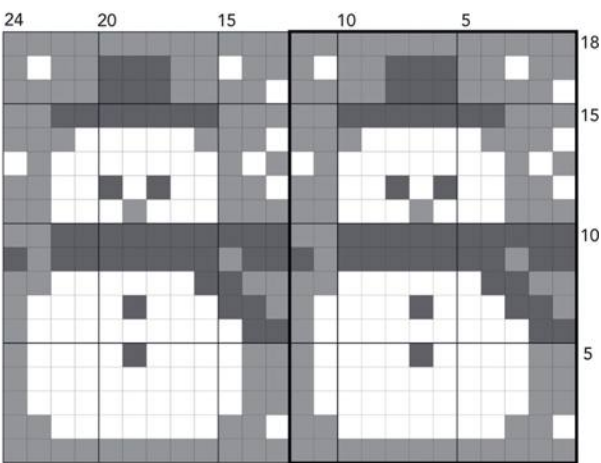
WALRUS

24st



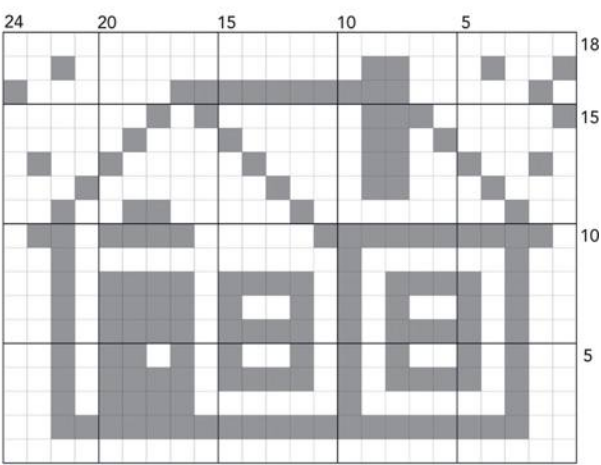
SNOWMAN

12st



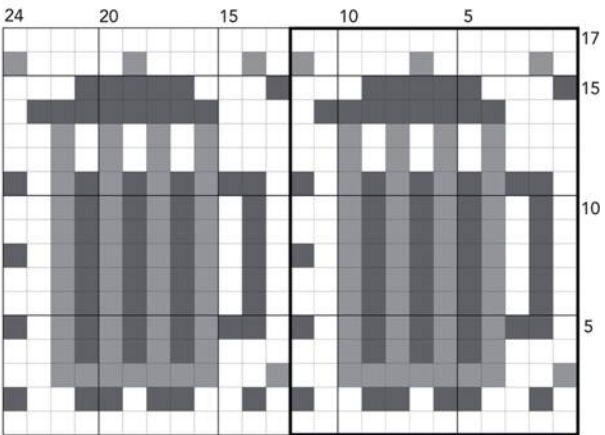
HOME

24st



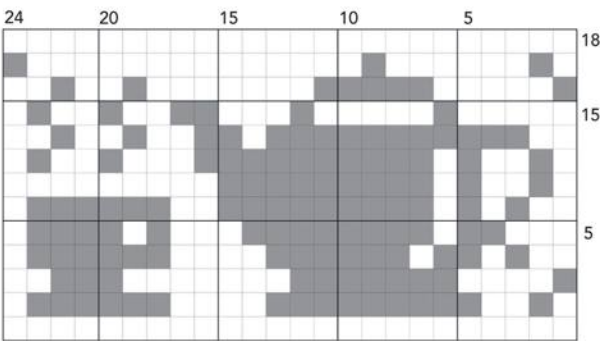
FRENCH PRESS

12st



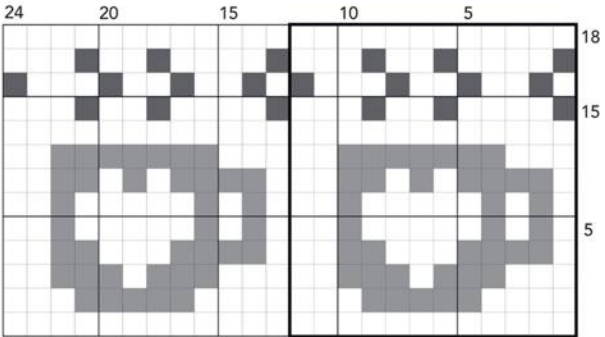
TEA POT

24st



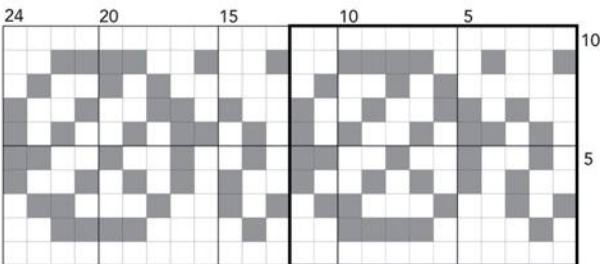
COFFEE CUPS 3

12st



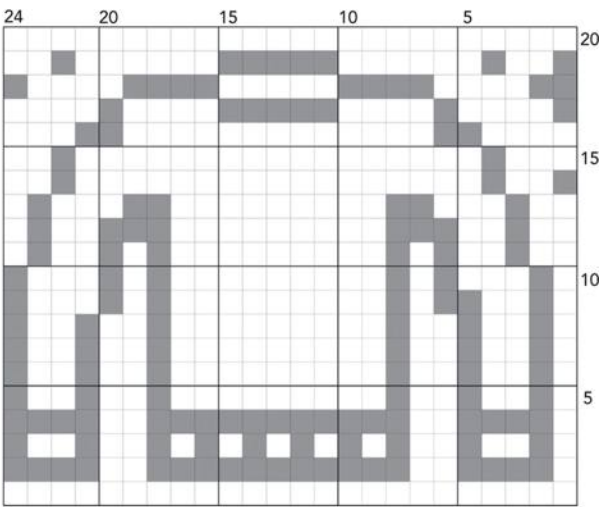
YARN BALL

12st



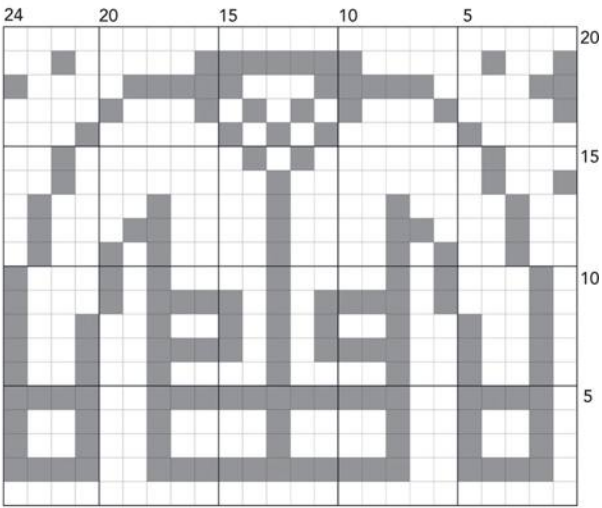
SWEATER

24st



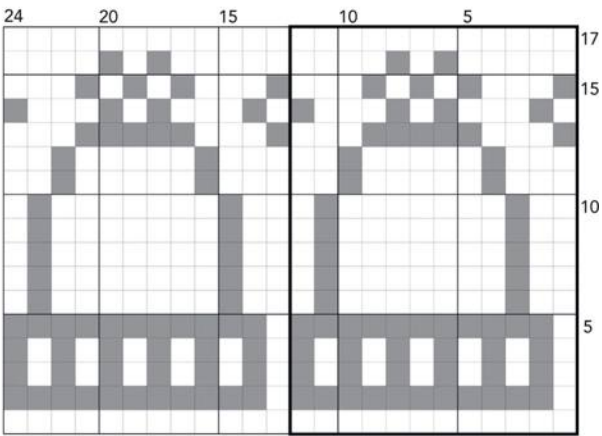
CARDIGAN

24st



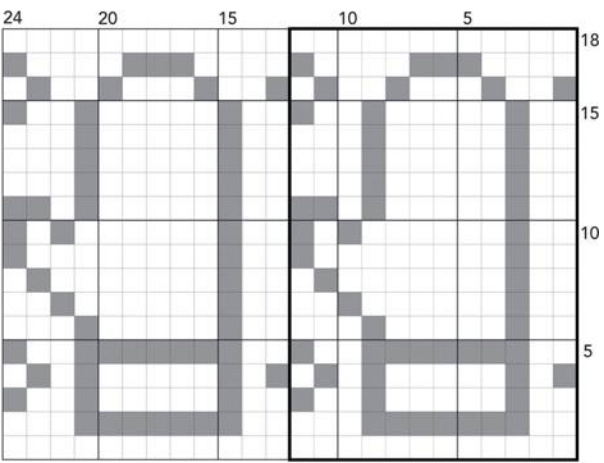
BEANIE

12st



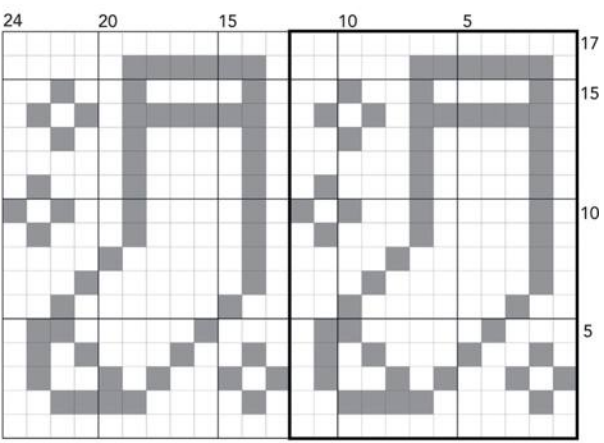
MITTEN

12st



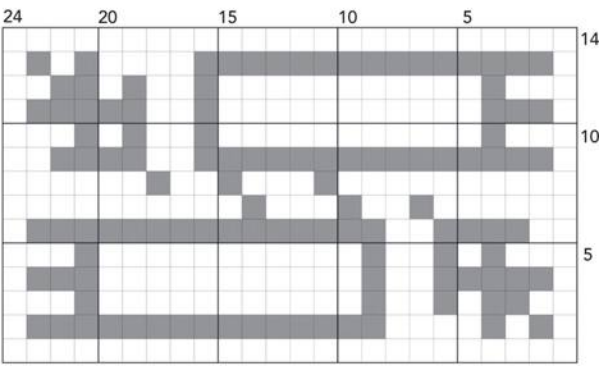
SOCK

12st



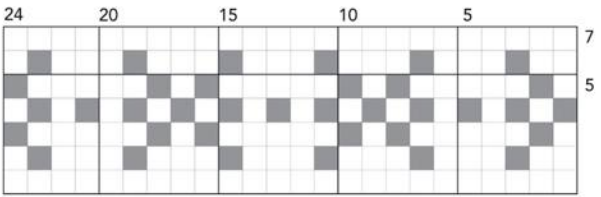
SCARF

24st



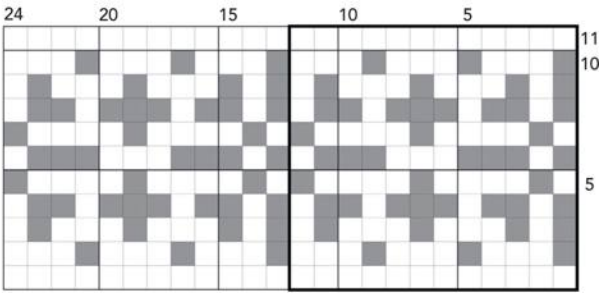
SNOWFLAKE 1

24st



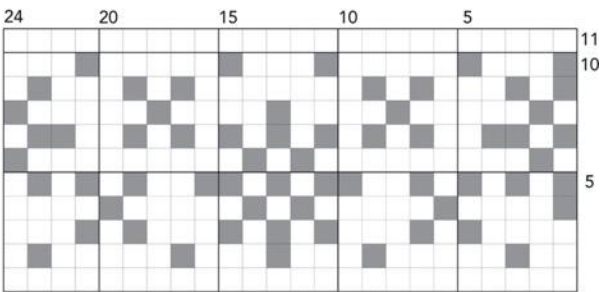
SNOWFLAKE 2

12st



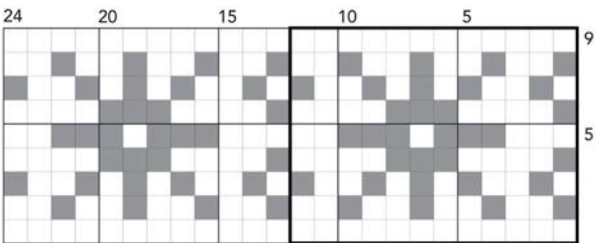
SNOWFLAKE 3

24st



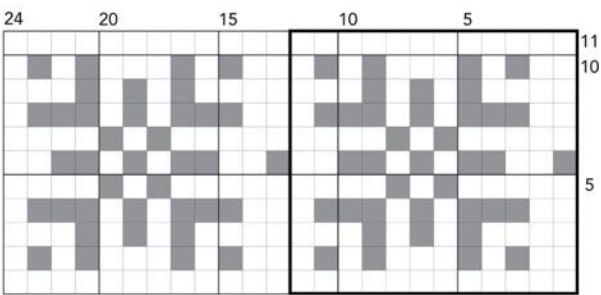
SNOWFLAKE 4

12st



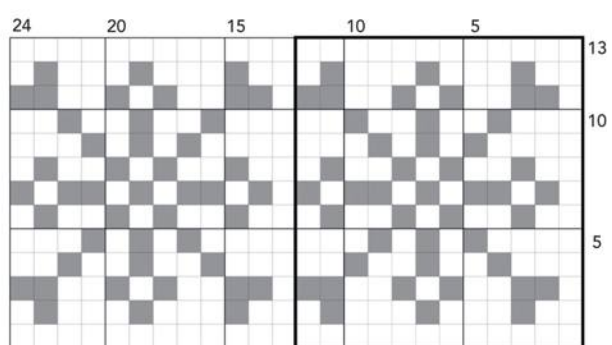
SNOWFLAKE 5

12st



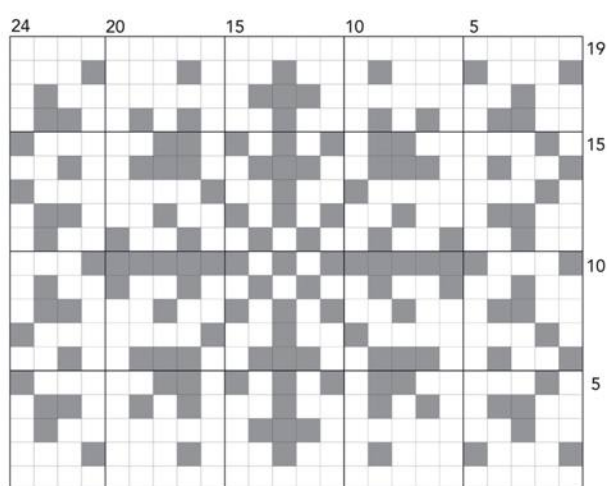
SNOWFLAKE 6

12st



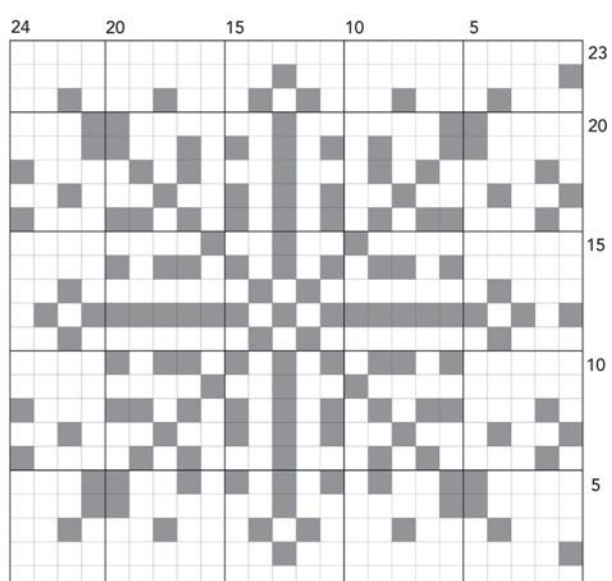
SNOWFLAKE 7

24st



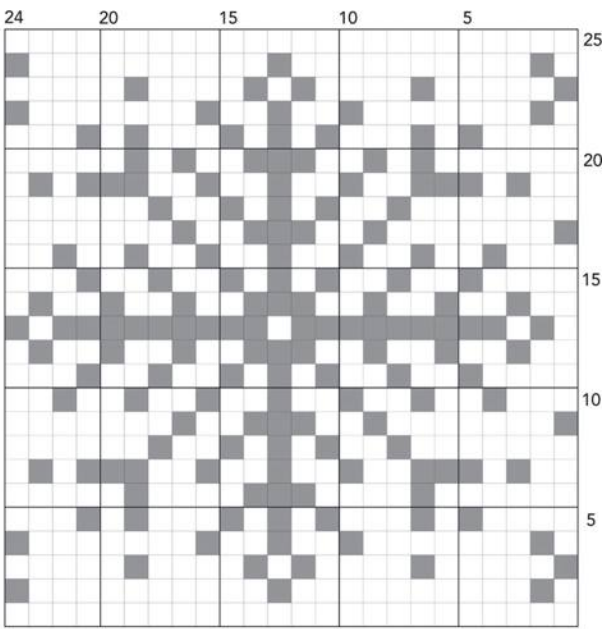
## SNOWFLAKE 8

24st



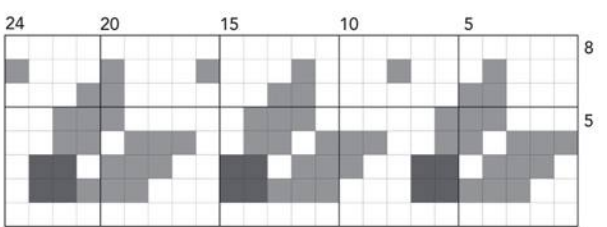
SNOWFLAKE 9

24st



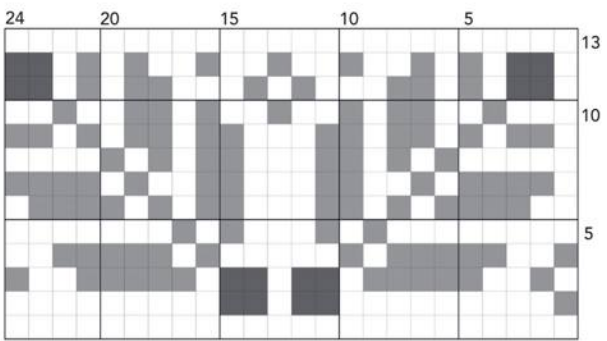
HOLLY BERRIES 1

24st



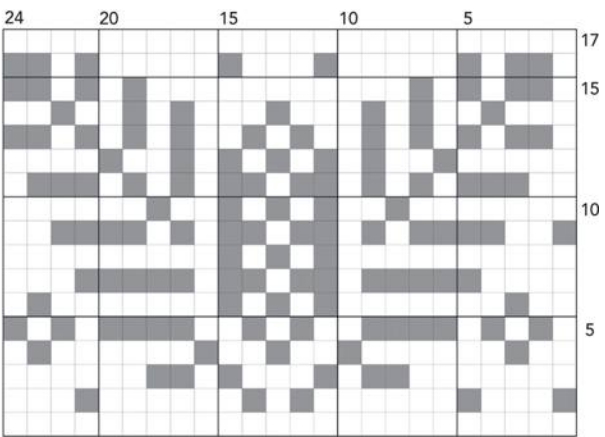
HOLLY BERRIES 2

24st



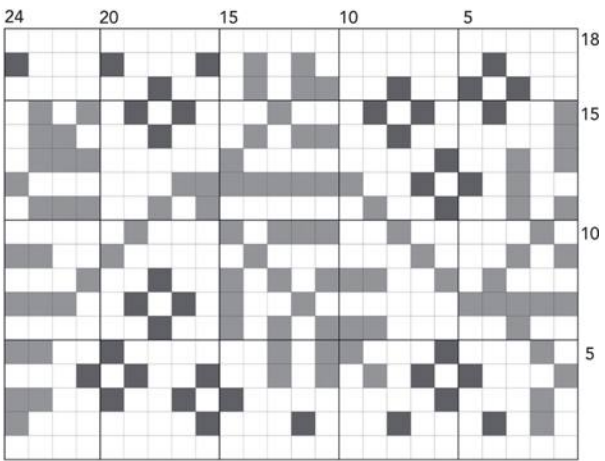
PINE CONE & BOUGHS

24st



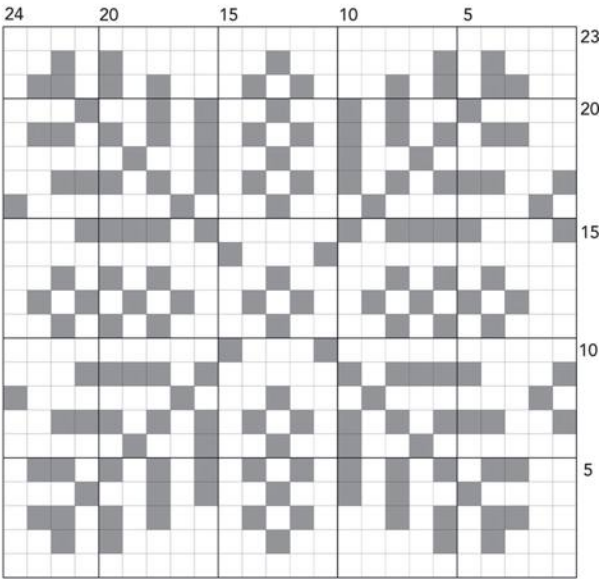
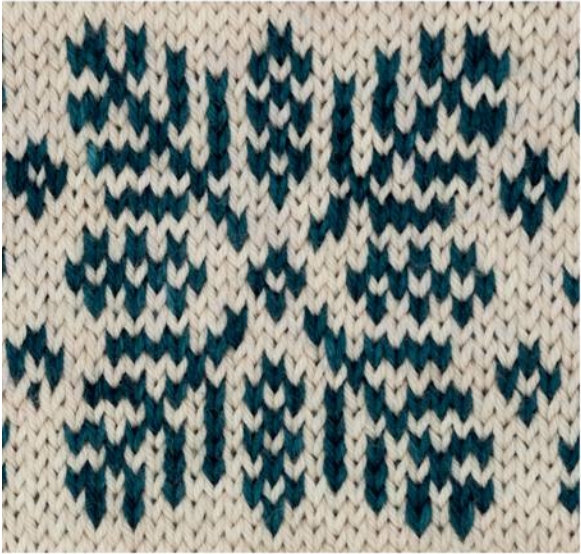
WINTER VINES

24st



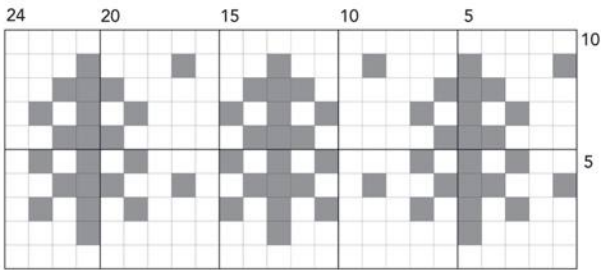
PINE BOUGHS 3

24st



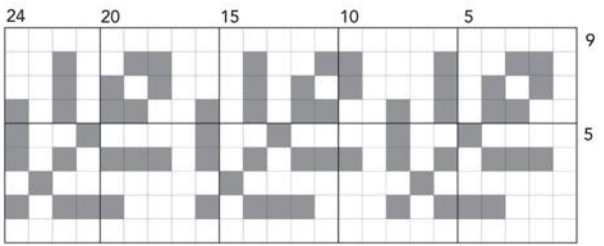
PINE TREE 4

24st



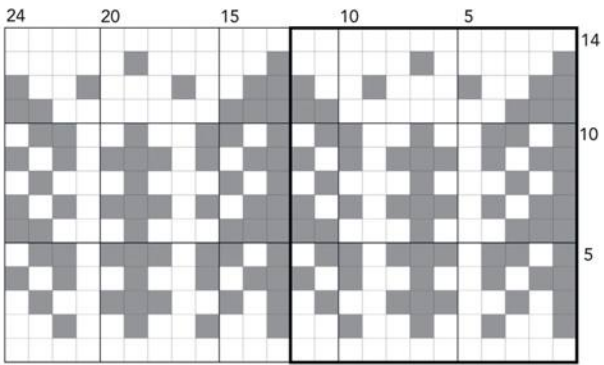
PINE BOUGHS 4

24st



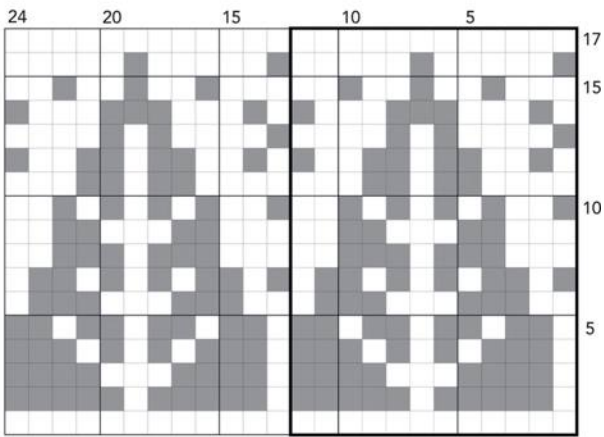
PINE TREE 5

12st



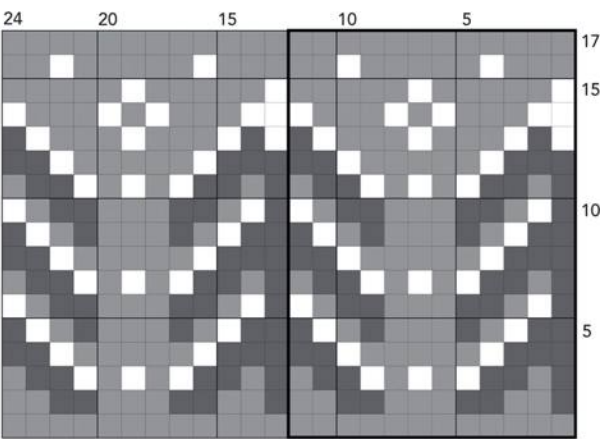
PINE TREE 6

12st



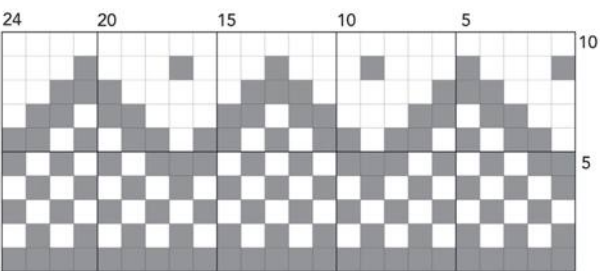
SNOWY TREE

12st



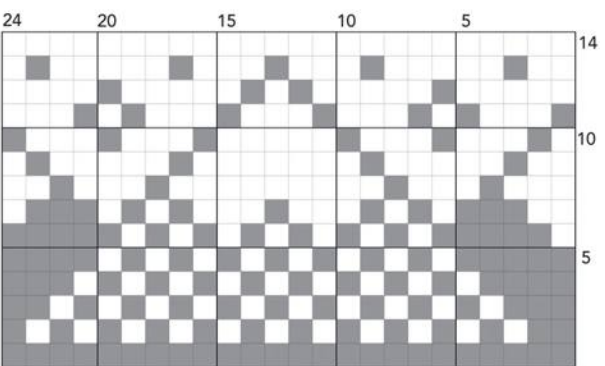
MOUNTAIN 4

24st



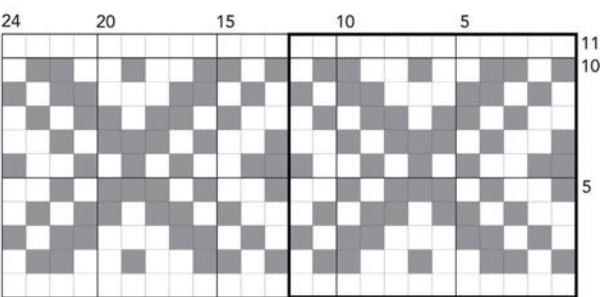
MOUNTAIN 5

24st

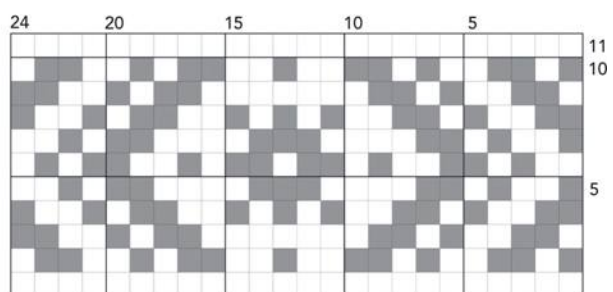


WINTER GEOMETRIC 1

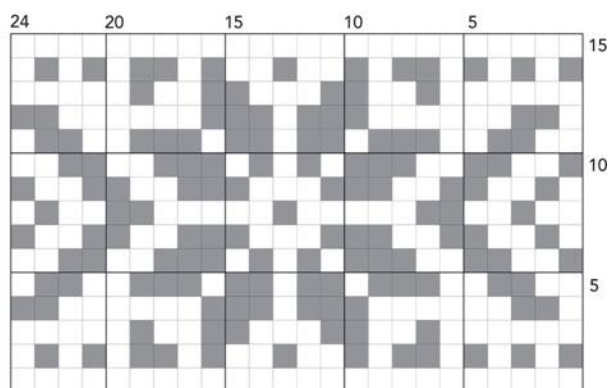
12st



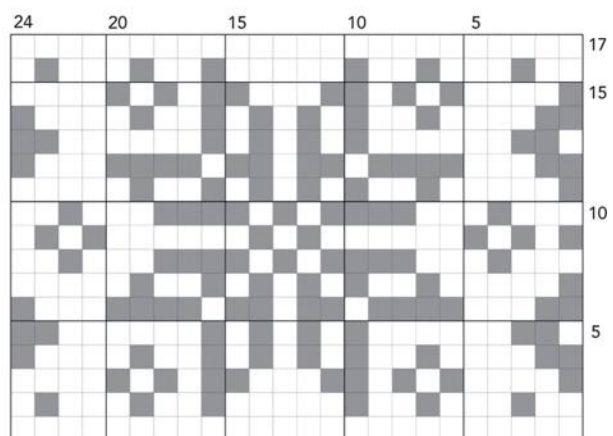
24st



24st

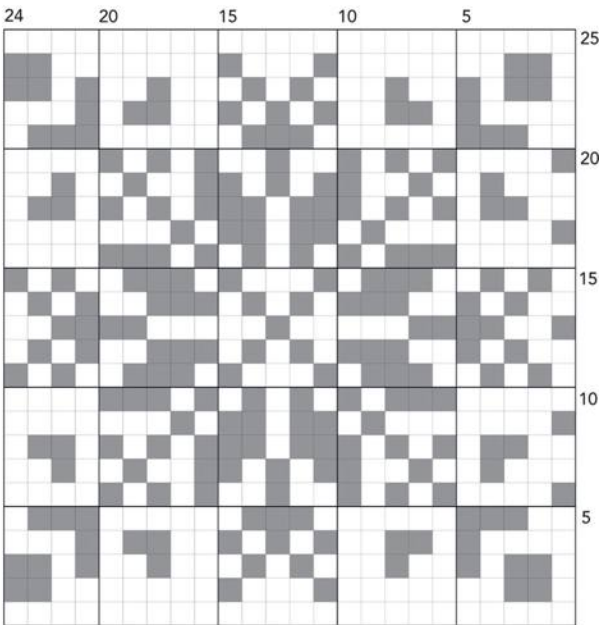


24st



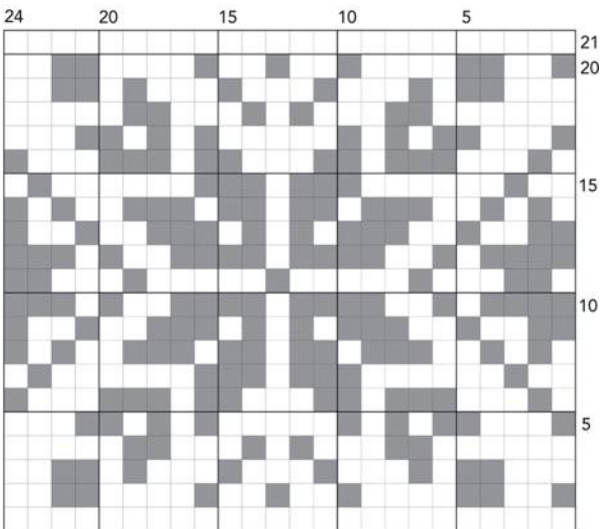
WINTER GEOMETRIC 5

24st



WINTER GEOMETRIC 6

24st



## A close-up photograph of a woven fabric featuring a repeating geometric pattern. The pattern consists of interlocking chevron or zigzag shapes in a deep purple color, set against a light cream or off-white background. The texture of the weave is clearly visible, showing the individual threads and the three-dimensional quality of the pattern.

# PATTERN RECIPES

These pattern recipes are designed to use the micro colorwork charts in the Doodle Chart Directory to mix and match motifs throughout your project. This allows you to design and knit exactly what you want.

## **Pattern shape + charts (and order) + colors (and yarn) = your unique project**

While each sample project includes specific charts, colors, and designs, these are intended to serve as examples of what you could do. Anywhere you see colorwork, consider substituting your own choice of charts. The pattern table provides information on how many pattern rounds will generally fit on the project for your chosen size. The instructions will let you know if any particular sizes can only use half-motifs, or 12-stitch repeats, in order to work with the stitch count. See [Plan Your Project: Choosing Charts](#) and [Working With Charts](#) for more guidance.

## **YARNS AND COLORS**

Doodle patterns are designed to use up any small batches of colorways in your stash. Most of the motifs can be worked with as little as 10g of a color, or 20g for the background of a larger motif. Each pattern provides information about the approximate total yardage you'll need to complete the accessory, including all colors combined.

## **SPECIAL TECHNIQUES**

Several patterns include special techniques or finishing instructions, such as grafting or seaming. For additional information, see [General Techniques](#).

## **MODIFICATIONS**

Alterations or modifications of these patterns are highly encouraged. Really – mod away! Each pattern will include a list of common modification options to help you get started. See [Modifying Patterns](#) for more detailed explanations.

# DOODLE COWL

### **DIFFICULTY LEVEL:**



This a great first colorwork project because of its simple construction style and straight edges (i.e. no increases or decreases to worry about). It offers a fantastic

colorwork canvas to explore how motifs work together—big enough to coordinate several motifs but not too big to feel intimidating.

Try a single background color or arrange the charts in a landscape orientation for an impactful design.

This cowl is worked in the round with ribbing on top and bottom edges.

#DoodleCowl

## RECIPE STEPS

- Cast on and work ribbing
- Work colorwork design for desired length
- Work ribbing and bind (cast) off



## SIZES

Sizes 1, 2 (3, 4, 5) based on 16, 20 (24, 28, 32) in [40, 50 (60, 70, 80) cm] finished cowl circumference

## YARN

Any DK, light worsted, or sport weight (4ply) yarn that achieves gauge (tension)

Approx. total yardage: 200, 300 (430, 500, 675) yd [183, 274 (393, 457, 617) m]

## NEEDLES

- US 5 [3.75mm] or size needed to obtain gauge (tension), for colorwork
- US 4 [3.5mm] or one size smaller than gauge (tension) needle, optional for ribbing

- 16 or 24in [40 or 60cm] circulars, based on circumference of size selected

## **GAUGE (TENSION)**

24 sts and 24 rnds = 4in [10cm] over colorwork after blocking

## **NOTIONS**

- Stitch markers (one in different color)
- Tapestry needle

## **SPECIAL TECHNIQUES**

1x1 twisted ribbing

### **SAMPLE INFO**

Shown in: Hedgehog Fibres Merino DK, 100% Superwash Merino Wool, 218yd [200m] per 3½oz [100g]

Size 1

Colors (1 skein each): Graphite (black), Crystal (gray), Coral (pink)

Size 2

Colors (1 skein each): Graphite (black), Urchin (cream), Kid You Not (orange), Crystal (gray)

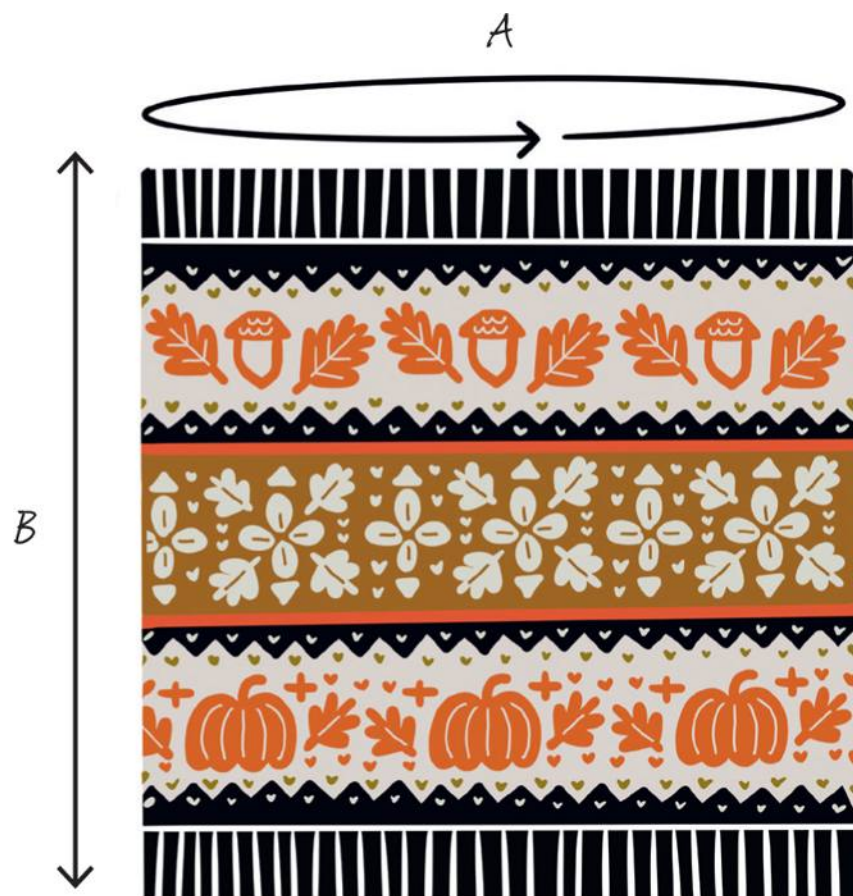
Size 3

Colors (1 skein each): Graphite (black), Urchin (cream), Kid You Not (orange), Pollen (yellow)



## SIZES

Cowl sizes are determined based on final neck circumference to your desired fit (see [Sizing](#)). Finished height is adjustable based on preference.



Age Group	Size	Approx. Finished Circumference (A)	Approx. Finished Height (B)	Approx. Colorwork Chart Rounds	Approx. Total Yardage
Child	1	16in/40cm	8in/20cm	36 rnds	200yd/183m
Teen	2	20in/50cm	10in/25cm	48 rnds	300yd/274m
Adult	3	24in/60cm	12in/30cm	60 rnds	430yd/393m
	4	28in/70cm	12in/30cm	60 rnds	500yd/457m
	5	32in/80cm	14in/35cm	72 rnds	675yd/617m

NOTE: To achieve height (B), design your chart within +/-5 colorwork rounds, not including upper or lower ribbing. Exact yardage will vary based on the customizable nature of pattern colors/motifs.

## WAYS TO MODIFY

Finished height is adjustable by working the colorwork to desired overall height and/or adjusting the height of the ribbing.

Finished circumference is adjustable by casting on more or fewer repeats of 24 stitches. Consider if you prefer a tighter (less sts) or looser (more sts) cowl and work your design accordingly.

Ribbing is flexible to your preferred edge style. Simply substitute your preferred ribbing technique where ribbing is worked within the pattern.

See [Modifying Patterns](#) for more information.

## ALTERNATIVE EXAMPLES



## PATTERN INSTRUCTIONS

### LOWER RIBBING

With smaller needles and lower ribbing color, cast on 96, 120 (144, 168, 192) sts using long tail cast on, or preferred method. Join to work in the round being careful not to twist sts. Place marker for BOR.

Work 1x1 twisted ribbing as \*k1 tbl, p1; rep from \* to end of rnd. Continue working ribbing for approx. 1in [2.5cm], or desired length.

Switch to larger needles and knit 2 rnds in lower ribbing color, placing markers every 24 sts on second rnd.

### MAIN DOODLE COLORWORK

Before you start: *Work this section per the sample chart or design your own chart* (see [Working With Charts](#)).

Select your first colorwork Doodle chart and work chart in your colors, repeating it around working circumference. After completing first chart, work your next chart in same manner.

Continue working charts until colorwork section measures approx. 6, 8 (10, 10, 12) in [15, 20 (25, 25, 30) cm], or desired height.

Break all colors, except upper ribbing color.

### UPPER RIBBING

Knit 2 rnds, removing all markers except BOR.

Switch to smaller needles, and work 1x1 twisted ribbing as \*k1 tbl, p1; rep from \* to end of rnd. Continue working ribbing for approx. 1in [2.5cm], or desired length.

Bind (cast) off loosely in ribbing pattern.

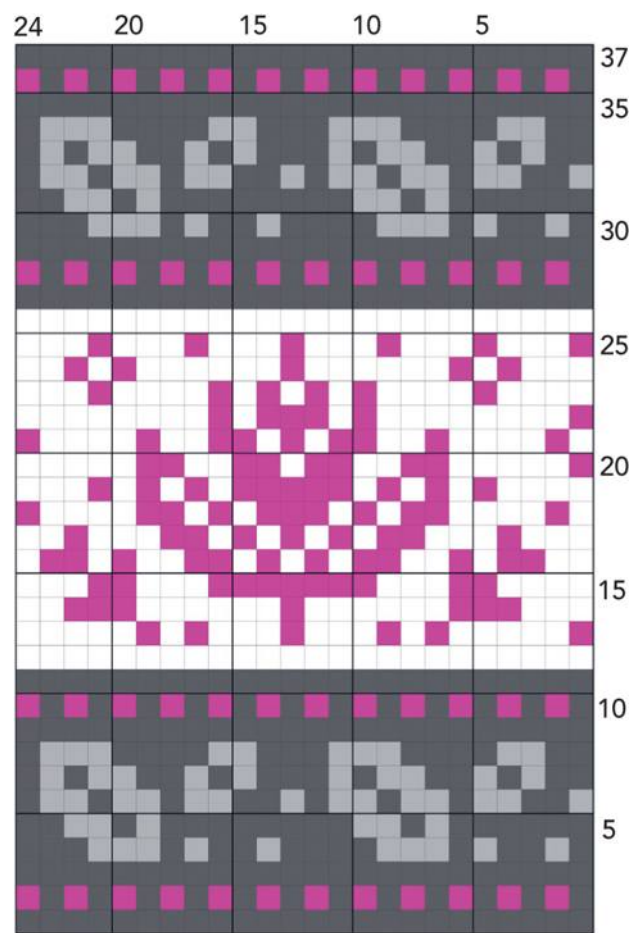
### FINISHING

Weave in all remaining ends and block to measurements.

### DOODLES USED IN SAMPLES

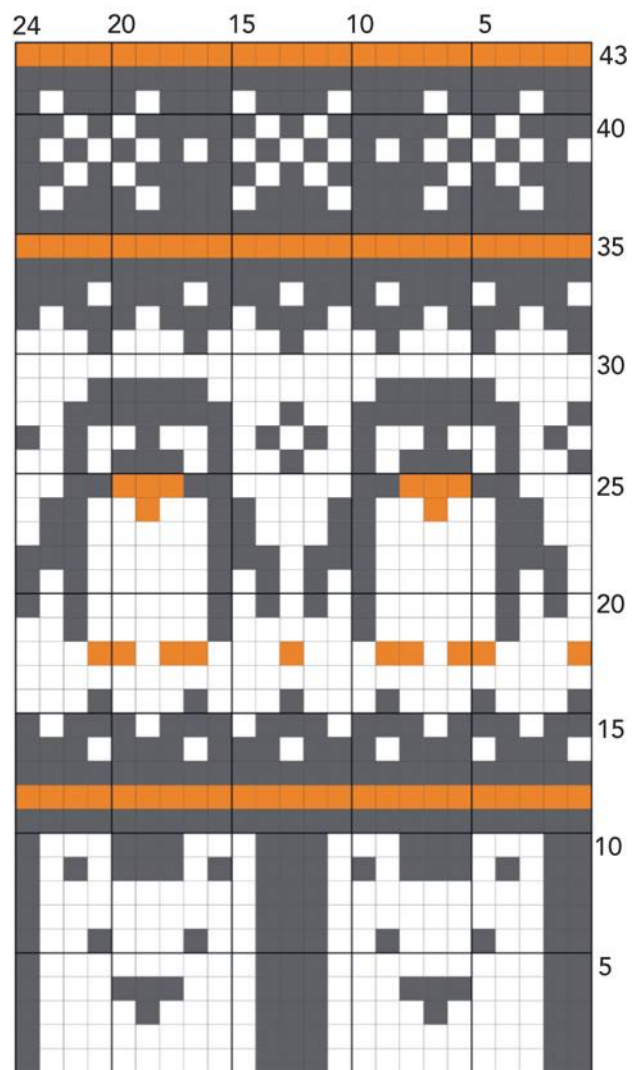
Size 1: Autumn\_Leaves 1 & 8; Alternate Dots (not from Doodle)

# SIZE 1 CHART



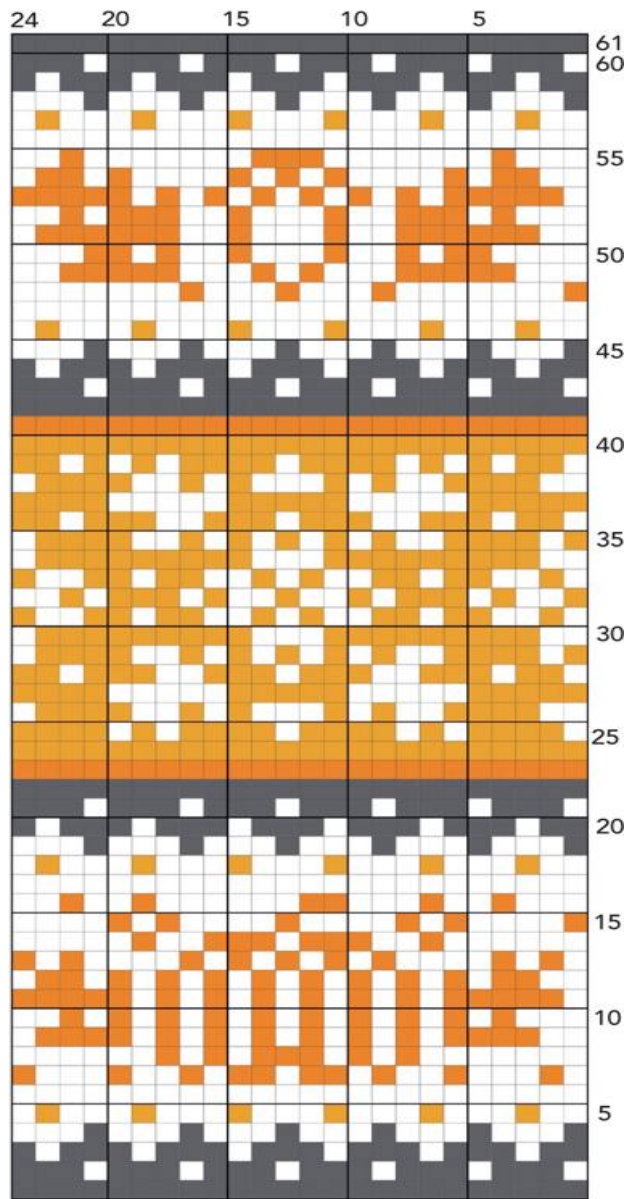
Size 2: Winter\_Polar Bear, Penguin, Snowflake 1; Basic\_Geometric 8a & 8b

# SIZE 2 CHART



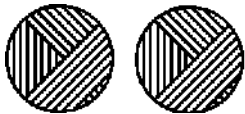
Size 3: Autumn\_Pumpkin 1, Leaves 18, Acorn & Leaves; Basic\_Geometric 8a & 8b

### SIZE 3 CHART



## DOODLE INFINITY COWL

**DIFFICULTY LEVEL:**



Perfect for the chilly seasons, you'll want to wear this cowl all the time because it's so easy to throw on and style. Make it yours by adding a twist, or create a double length version for an extra cozy winter wrap!

This cowl is worked in the round as a tube on circular needles, from side to side starting with a provisional cast on, then finished by grafting the start and end together. This seamless construction means you don't need to worry about showing your colorwork backside (!) and could maybe even cheat a little when catching floats or weaving in ends (no one will ever know!).

#DoodleCowl

## RECIPE STEPS

- Provisionally cast on
- Work colorwork design for desired length (circumference)
- Join ends and graft together



## SIZES

Sizes 1, 2 (3, 4, 5) based on 18, 22 (26, 30, 34) in [45, 55 (65, 75, 85) cm] finished cowl circumference

## YARN

Any DK, light worsted, or sport weight (4ply) yarn that achieves gauge (tension)  
Approx. total yardage: 415, 630 (750, 865, 980) yd [380, 576 (686, 791, 896) m]

## NEEDLES

- US 5 [3.75mm] or size needed to obtain gauge (tension)
- 16 or 24in [40 or 60cm] circulars, based on circumference of size selected

## GAUGE (TENSION)

24 sts and 24 rnds = 4in [10cm] over colorwork after blocking

## NOTIONS

- Stitch markers (one in different color)

- Spare circular needle in same size or smaller, for grafting
- Waste yarn and crochet hook for provisional cast on
- Tapestry needle

## **SPECIAL TECHNIQUES**

Provisional (waste yarn) cast on; grafting

### **SAMPLE INFO**

Shown in: Purl Soho Cashmere Merino Bloom, 75% Extrafine Merino Wool / 25% Cashmere, 218yd [200m] per 3½oz [100g]

Size 3 (without a twist)

Colors (1 skein each): Wheat Flour (cream), Charcoal Onyx, Helix (dark gray), Warm Honey (yellow), Golden Green (green), Icicle Blue (light blue), Night Blue (dark blue)

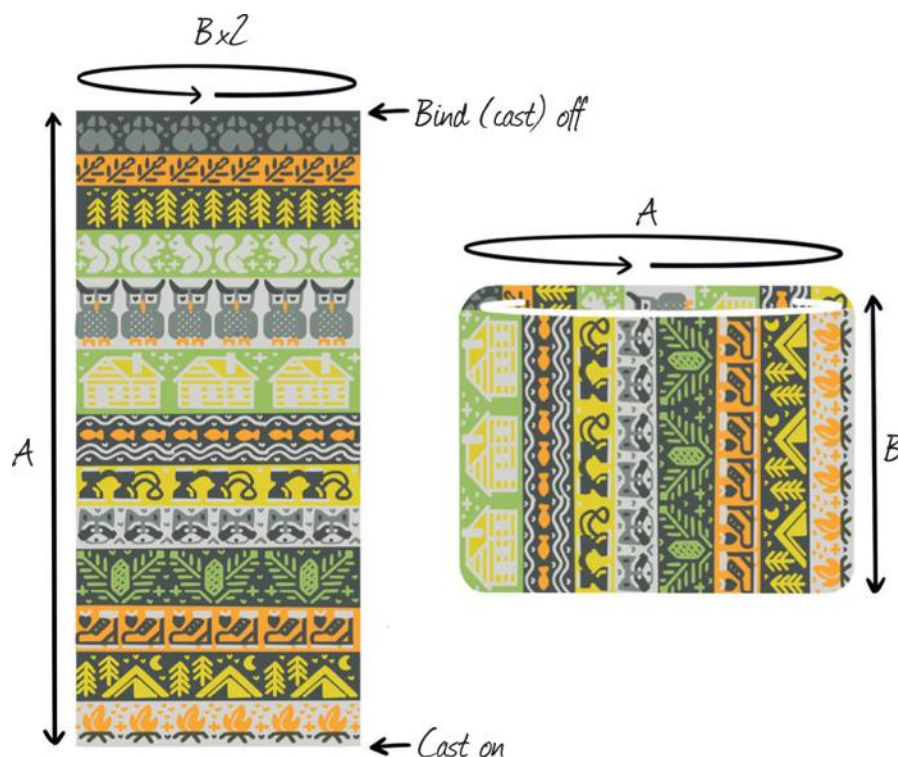
Size 1 (with a twist)

Colors (1 skein each): Heirloom White (white), Rosebud Pink (pink)



## SIZES

Cowl sizes are determined based on final neck circumference to your desired sit (see [Sizing](#)). Finished height is adjustable based on preference.



Age Group	Size	Approx. Finished Cowl Length/Circumference (A)	Approx. Finished Height (B)	Approx. Colorwork Chart Rounds for A	Approx. Total Yardage
Child	1	18in/45cm	8in/20cm	108 rnds	415yd/380m
Teen	2	22in/55cm	10in/25cm	132 rnds	630yd/576m
Adult	3	26in/65cm	10in/25cm	156 rnds	750yd/686m
	4	30in/75cm	10in/25cm	180 rnds	865yd/791m
	5	34in/85cm	10in/25cm	204 rnds	980yd/896m

NOTE: To achieve finished length/circumference (A), design your chart within +/-5 colorwork rounds. Finished height (B) is half the working circumference once cowl is turned on its side and grafted. Exact yardage will vary based on the customizable nature of pattern colors/motifs.

## WAYS TO MODIFY

Finished height is adjustable by casting on more or fewer repeats of 24 stitches. Note that this is the working circumference of live stitches, and the cowl will be turned on its side when completed.

Finished circumference is adjustable by working the colorwork to desired overall length which results in final cowl circumference once grafted. Consider if you prefer a tighter (less length) or looser (more length) cowl before you graft.

Twisted or untwisted instructions allow for variations of seaming. The twisted cowl tends to lay better on your neck and provides visual interest with low effort.

A double length cowl can be achieved by working to twice the listed finished circumference, or whatever length wraps comfortably twice around your neck.

See [Modifying Patterns](#) for more information.

## ALTERNATIVE EXAMPLES



## PATTERN INSTRUCTIONS

### CAST ON

With MC of first chart, provisionally cast on 96, 120 (120, 120, 120) sts, placing markers every 24 sts. Join to work in the round being careful not to twist sts. Place marker for BOR.

### MAIN DOODLE COLORWORK

Before you start: *Work this section per the sample charts or design your own chart* (see [Working With Charts](#)).

Select your first colorwork Doodle chart and work chart in your colors, repeating it around working circumference. After completing first chart, work your next chart in same manner.

Continue working charts until tube of cowl measures approx. 18, 22 (26, 30, 34) in [45, 55 (65, 75, 85) cm], or desired length (finished cowl circumference). Stop working your last colorwork chart one rnd early—the final MC rnd of this chart will be grafting rnd.

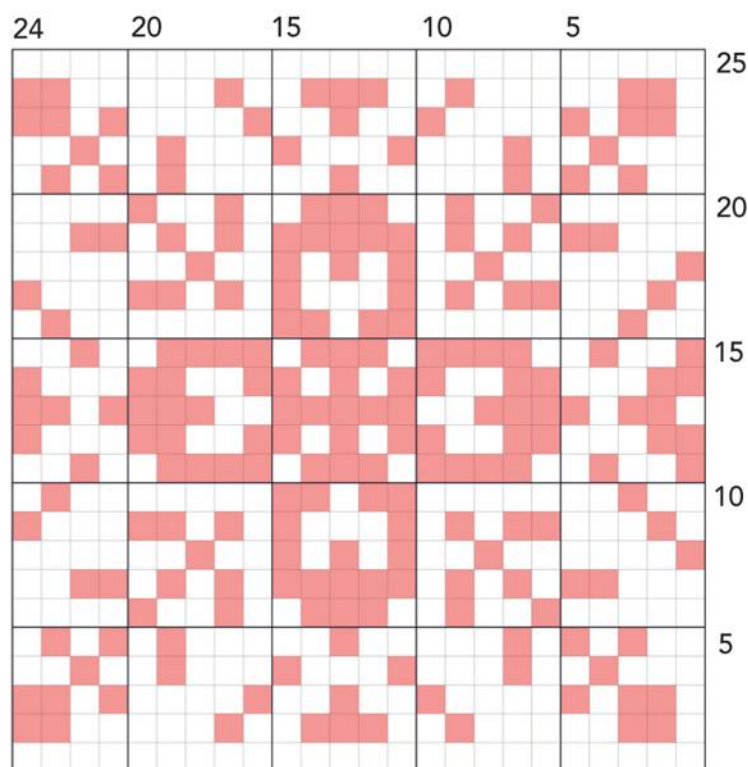
Break all colors, except grafting color. Break grafting color leaving a very long tail of approx. five times working circumference of live sts.

Continue to Finishing instructions.

## DOODLES USED IN SAMPLES

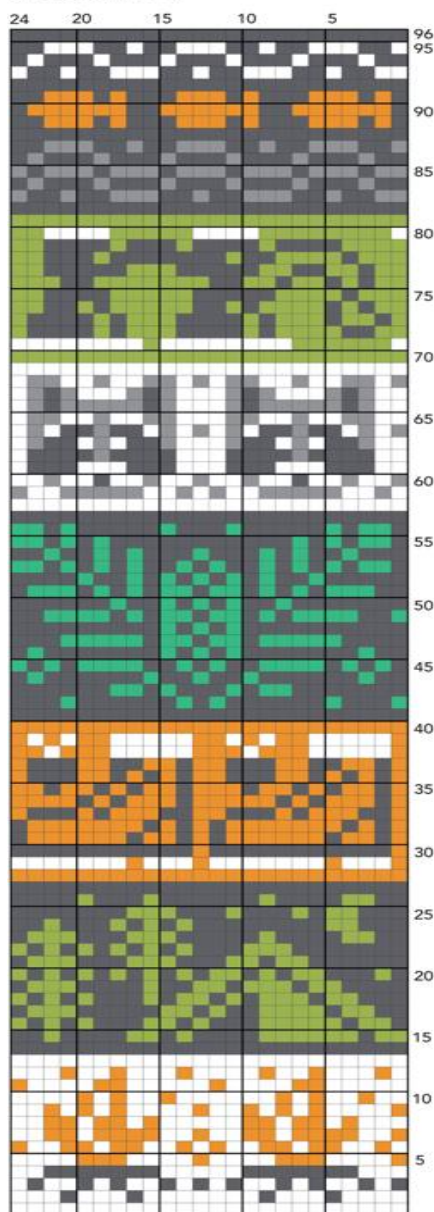
Size 1: Spring\_Floral 22

### SIZE 1 CHART

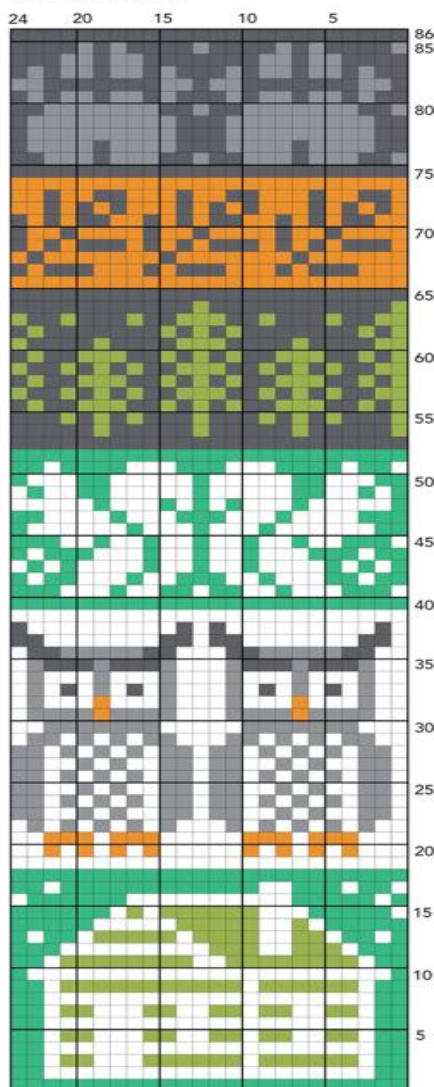


Size 3: Summer\_Campfire, Tent, Hiking Boots, Binoculars, River 1 & 2, Fish 1, Cabin, Pine Tree 1, Bear Paw; Winter\_Pine Cone & Boughs, Pine Boughs 4; Autumn\_Raccoon, Owl, Squirrel

SIZE 3 CHART 1



SIZE 3 CHART 2



## FINISHING

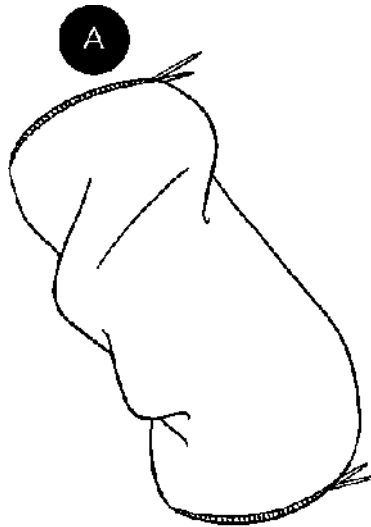
*Note: I recommend blocking prior to grafting as it will even out the stitches for a much smoother finish.*

Place live stitches on waste yarn and block to measurements. Weave in all ends prior to grafting ends together, leaving grafting tail loose. Graft with or without twist as follows:

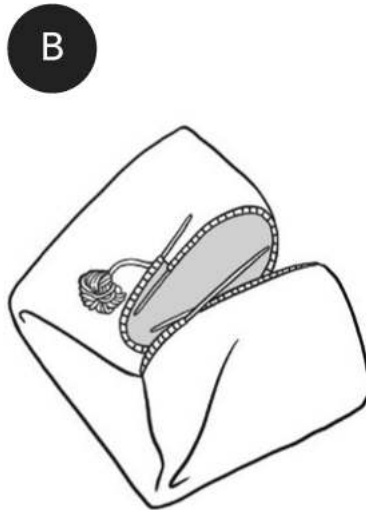
### **Option A: Graft without a twist**

Step 1: Place live stitches back onto the working needle. Remove provisional waste yarn and place cast-on stitches onto a spare needle.

Step 2: Lay tube of cowl on a flat surface, with provisional cast-on edge at the bottom, and live stitches at the top. Both sets of needles should be facing towards the right (A).



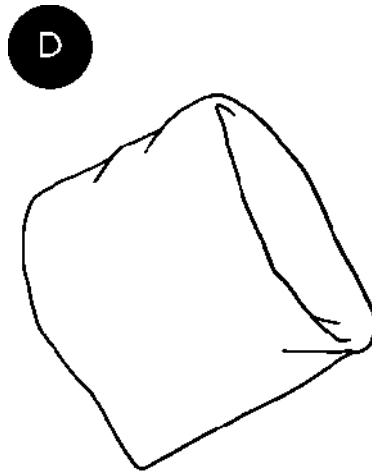
Step 3: Fold top down and bottom up, both towards centerline of the tube to create a donut shape **(B)**.



Step 4: Place left needle from live edge and opposite needle from cast-on edge parallel to each other in your left hand. With yarn tail on a tapestry needle, graft two ends together **(C)** using Kitchener stitch (see [General Techniques: Finishing Techniques](#)), or your preferred method.

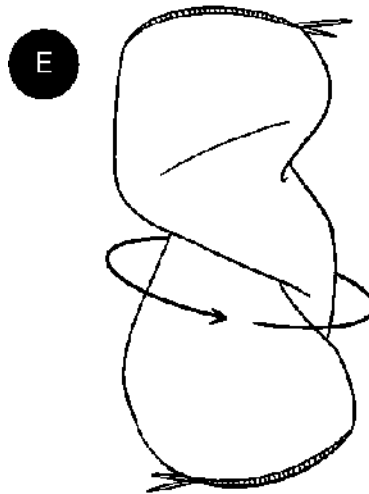


Step 5: Weave in remaining end and secure to finish **(D)**.



**Option B: Graft with a twist**

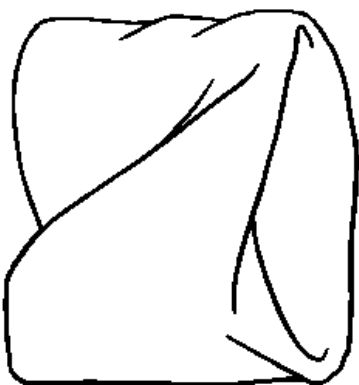
Twist cowl across the middle, so provisional cast on needles now face in opposite direction **(E)**. Rearrange stitches on these needles so that both sets of needles are facing to the right again (without removing twist in body of cowl) **(F)**. Ensure that charts align with shifted BOR location, then fold top down and bottom up towards center of tube to create a donut shape. Graft and finish as in Steps 4 and 5 **(G)**.



F



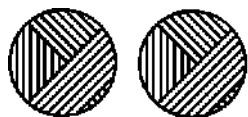
G





# DOODLE SCARF

## DIFFICULTY LEVEL:



The Doodle Scarf is the ultimate cozy winter accessory. Wear it wrapped once (or twice) around your neck and tucked in, or wear it long with a knee length puffer jacket. Either way, this pattern provides a huge canvas for you to create your own design.

Use a single color background with a rainbow gradient like the sample, change colors with every motif for dozens of striped doodles, or simply create intricate border motifs and keep the rest of the scarf plain stockinette (stocking stitch)—the choice is yours!

This scarf is worked in the round as a tube, keeping the backside of the colorwork floats hidden from view. The seamless construction begins with a closed edge cast on for the first short end and is completed by grafting the live stitches of the remaining short end.

#DoodleScarf

## RECIPE STEPS

- Cast on with Judy's Magic Cast On
- Work colorwork design for desired length
- Graft end together to match cast on



## SIZES

Sizes 1, 2, 3 (4, 5, 6) based on 38, 48, 58 (78, 98, 118) in [95, 120, 145 (195, 245, 295) cm] finished scarf length

## YARN

Any DK, light worsted, or sport weight (4ply) yarn that achieves gauge (tension)

Approx. total yardage: 430, 540, 865 (1150, 1440, 2160) yd [393, 494, 791 (1052, 1317, 1975) m]

## NEEDLES

- US 5 [3.75mm] or size needed to obtain gauge (tension), for colorwork
- 16in [40cm] circulars or longer for magic loop, if preferred

## GAUGE (TENSION)

24 sts and 24 rnds = 4in [10cm] over colorwork after blocking

## NOTIONS

- Stitch markers (one in different color)
- Spare longer circular needle for cast on and grafting in same size or smaller
- Tapestry needle

## SPECIAL TECHNIQUES

Magic loop; Judy's Magic Cast On; grafting

### SAMPLE INFO

Shown in: The Fibre Company Acadia, 60% Merino Wool / 20% Baby Alpaca / 20% Silk,  
145yd [133m] per 1¾oz [50g]

Size 4

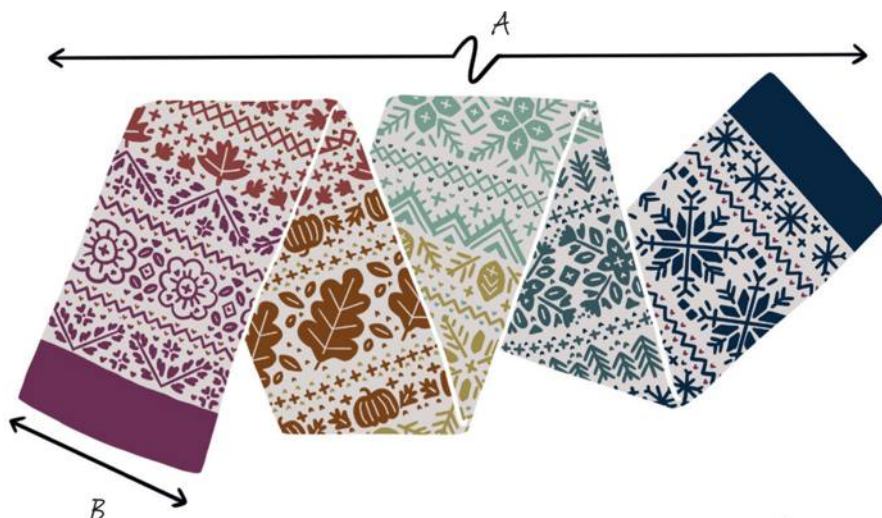
MC (4 skeins): Sand (cream)

CCs (1 skein each): Rosebay (burgundy), Orange Storm (orange), Sugar Maple (yellow),  
Yellow Birch (light green), Cedar (dark green), Blueleaf Birch (light blue), Thunder Bay (dark  
blue)



## **SIZES**

Scarf sizes are determined by the ability to wrap at least once around the neck, with the ends either hanging loosely or tied in a loose knot (noting that knotting the scarf might require some additional length). Finished length and width are both adjustable, based on preference.



Age Group	Size	Fit Category	Approx. Finished Length (A)	Approx. Colorwork Chart Rounds	Approx. Finished Width (B)	Approx. Total Yardage
Child	1	Regular	38in/95cm	186 rnds	6in/15cm	430yd/393m
Teen	2	Short	48in/120cm	246 rnds	6in/15cm	540yd/494m
	3	Regular	58in/145cm	306 rnds	8in/20cm	865yd/791m
Adult	4	Short	78in/195cm	426 rnds	8in/20cm	1150yd/1052m
	5	Regular	98in/245cm	546 rnds	8in/20cm	1440yd/1317m
	6	Long	118in/295cm	665 rnds	10in/25cm	2160yd/1975m

NOTE: To achieve finished length (A), design your chart within +/-10 colorwork rounds. Exact yardage will vary based on the customizable nature of pattern colors/motifs.

## WAYS TO MODIFY

Finished length is adjustable by working the colorwork to desired overall length. To get a better understanding of your preference, measure an existing scarf you already have, and work to that length.

Finished width is adjustable by casting on more or fewer repeats of 24 sts. Note that for this scarf, worked in the round but then laid flat, your finished width is half of your working circumference (e.g. 12in [30cm] working circumference translates into 6in [15cm] finished width).

See [Modifying Patterns](#) for more information.

## ALTERNATIVE EXAMPLES



## PATTERN INSTRUCTIONS

### CAST ON

With any CC and longer circular needles for magic loop, cast on 72, 72, 96 (96, 96, 120) sts using Judy's Magic Cast On, arranging it to have 36, 36, 48 (48, 48, 60) sts on each needle.

Using magic loop, work first rnd, noting that second half of sts on this first rnd are twisted and will need to be resolved as follows: k36, 36, 48 (48, 48, 60) sts, k1, ktbl35, 35, 47 (47, 47, 59) sts. Place marker for BOR.

Continue to knit CC for approx. 3½in [9cm].

Join MC, and knit 1 rnd, placing markers every 24 sts.

*Note: If desired, you can switch to short circumference circulars for the majority of the colorwork at this time, or continue using magic loop.*

### MAIN DOODLE COLORWORK

Before you start: *Work this section per the sample charts 1 through 7 or design your own chart (see [Working With Charts](#)). Join any new MC/CC colors at the beginning of each new chart, and break them when the chart is completed or carry up the inside, if desired. Weave in ends as you go or wait to the end to weave them all in at once.*

Select your first colorwork Doodle chart and work chart in your colors, repeating it around working circumference. After completing first chart, work your next chart in same manner.

Continue working colorwork charts until tube of scarf measures approx. 34½, 44½, 54½ (74½, 94½, 114½) in [86, 111, 136 (186, 236, 286) cm], or 3½in [9cm] less than desired length.

Break all colors, except final colorblock CC.

Knit CC for approx. 3½in [9cm]. Break CC leaving a very long tail of approx. five times working circumference of live sts for grafting.

## FINISHING

Weave in any remaining ends. Place live sts on waste yarn and block to measurements.

After blocking, place live sts on working needle, arranging sts so that half are on each of two needles, in same flat orientation as cast-on end. Holding needles parallel, place yarn tail on tapestry needle and graft two sides together using Kitchener stitch (see [General Techniques: Finishing Techniques](#)). Secure yarn tail.

## DOODLES USED IN SAMPLE

Chart 1: Spring\_Floral 12 & 19; Basic\_Geometric 4

**CHART 1**

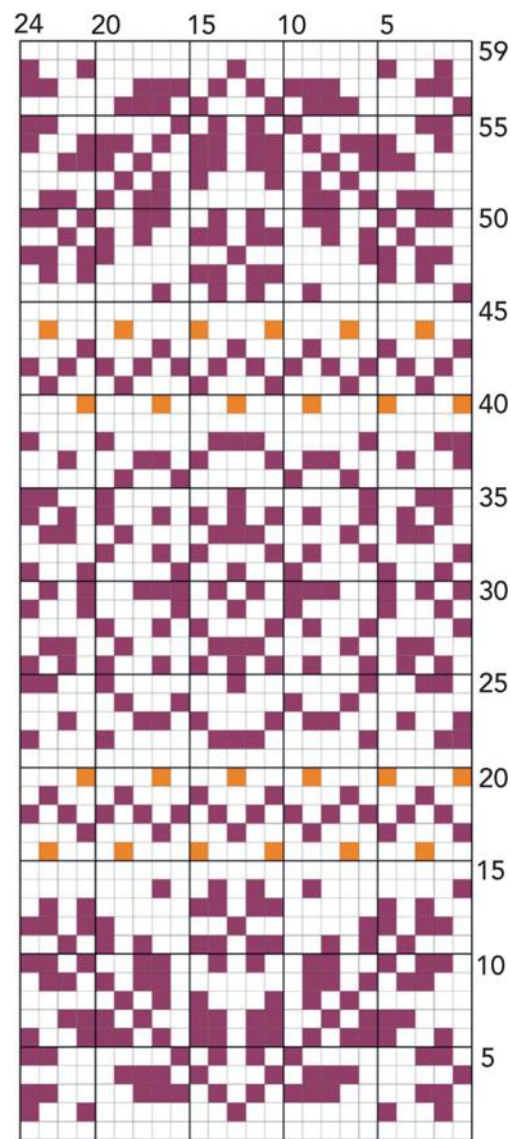


Chart 2: Autumn\_Leaves 1 & 16; Basic\_Geometric 6

## CHART 2

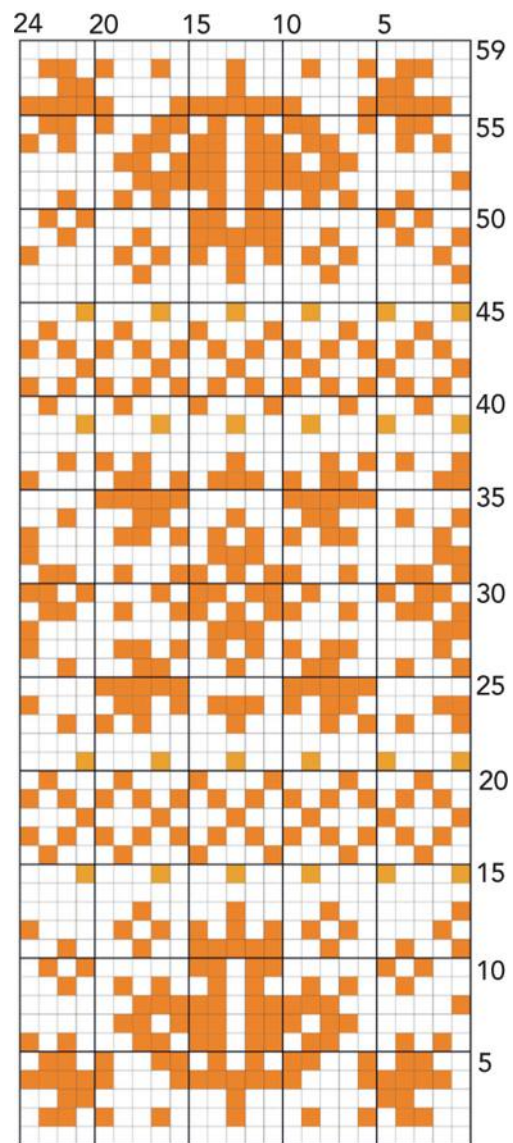


Chart 3: Autumn\_Pumpkin 1, Leaves 13; Basic\_Geometric 5

CHART 3

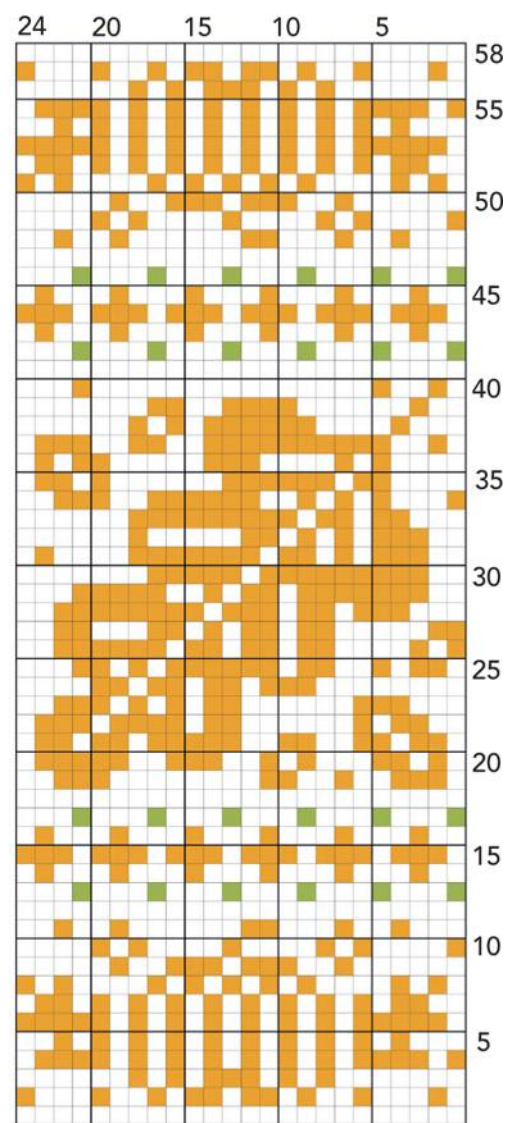


Chart 4: Summer\_Pine Cone; Basic\_Geometric 4; Winter\_Pine Boughs 3

# CHART 4

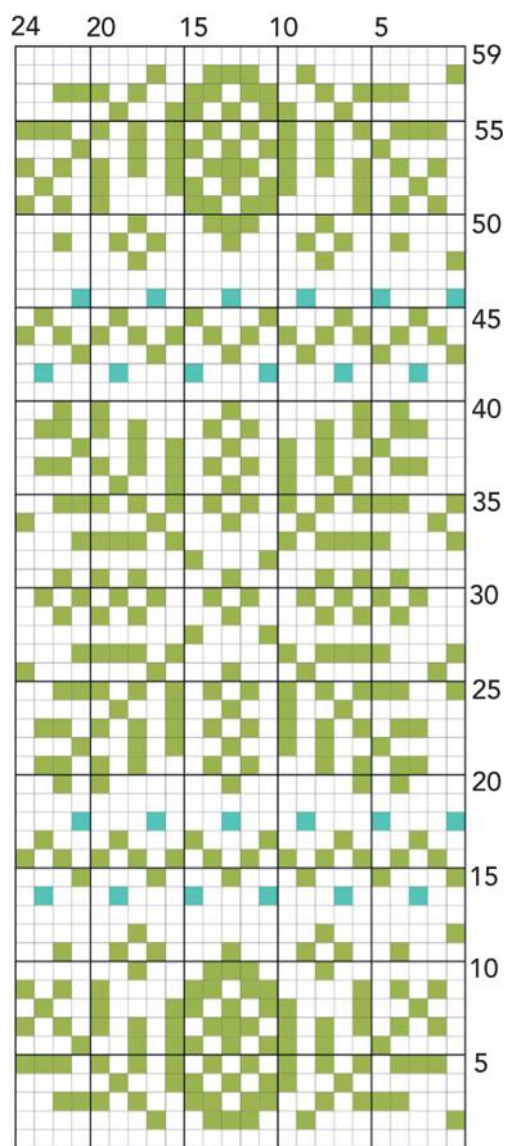


Chart 5: Summer\_Mountain 1; Basic\_Geometric 5; Spring\_Floral 22

## CHART 5

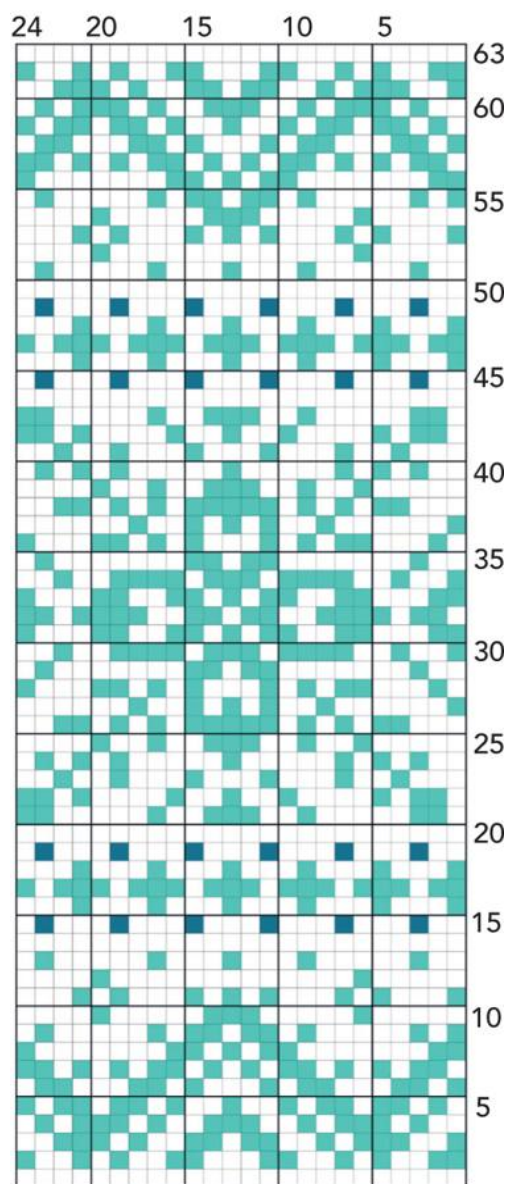


Chart 6: Summer\_Pine Tree 1; Basic\_Geometric 5; Spring\_Floral 24

# CHART 6

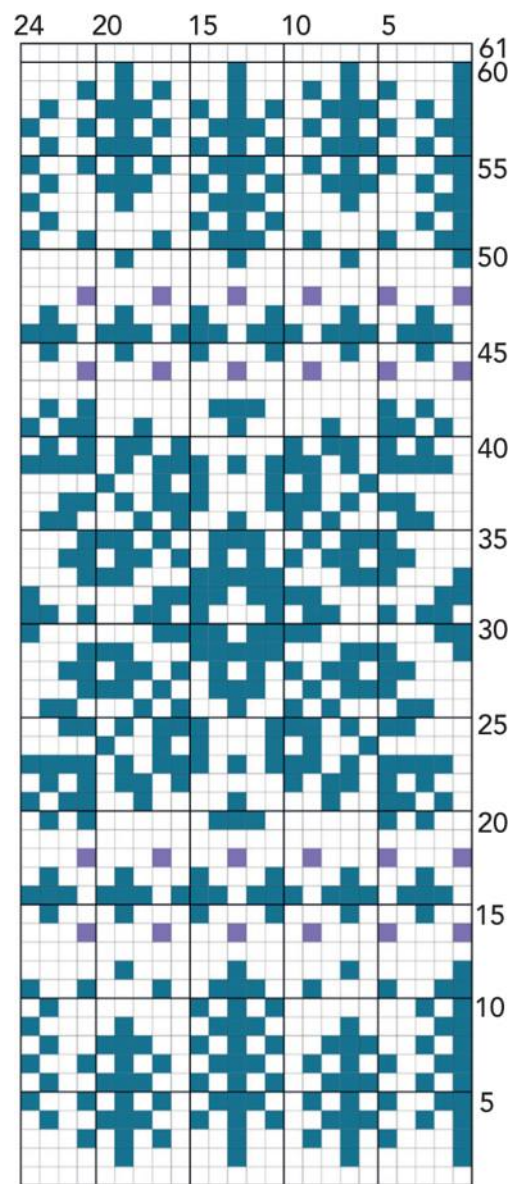
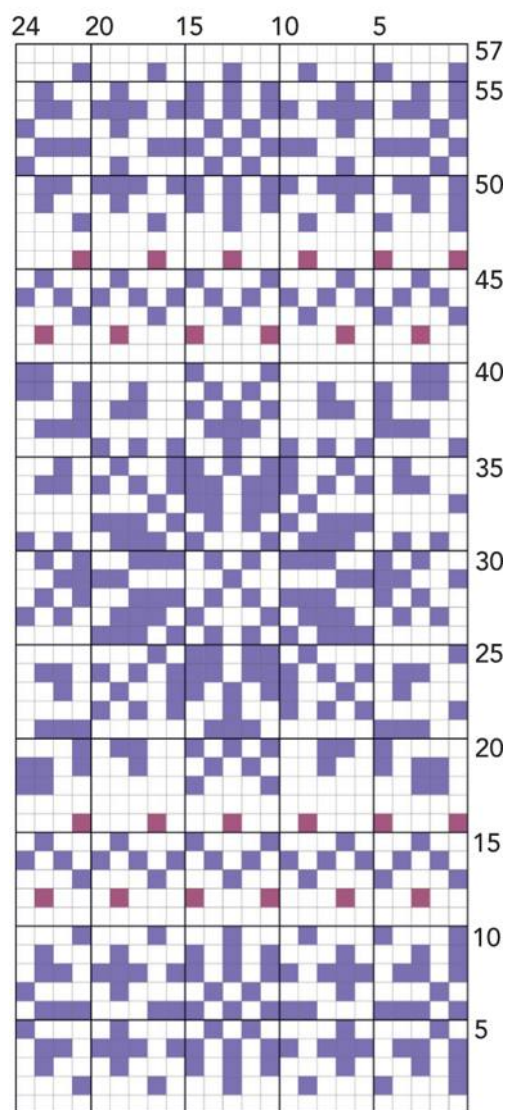


Chart 7: Winter\_Snowflake 2, Winter Geometric 5; Basic\_Geometric 4

## CHART 7



### WORKING OUT SCARF LENGTH

*You can also determine ideal scarf length by using arm span when fully stretched side-to-side or height from feet to top of head. Try these measurement tips and see where you land!*



# DOODLE HAT

DIFFICULTY LEVEL:



With simple construction and tons of easy modifications and style choices, this beanie is sure to become a fast favorite. Curate the design and colors to each season for gifting or knit up matching hats for the whole family.

This hat is worked in the round on circular needles, from the bottom up. Beginning with a flexible brim option, which can be single or double (folded), the stranded colorwork is then worked to either standard or slouchy height as you prefer. Lastly, the crown is evenly decreased for a smooth shape. Pop on a pompom, if you like, for a fun finish.

#DoodleHat

## RECIPE STEPS

- Cast on and work ribbing for single or folded brim
- Work colorwork design for desired height
- Decrease for crown & add optional pompom



## SIZES

Sizes 0, 1, 2, 3 (4, 5, 6) based on 12, 14, 16, 18 (20, 22, 24) in [30, 35, 40, 45 (50, 55, 60) cm] finished hat circumference

## YARN

Any DK, light worsted, or sport weight (4ply) yarn that achieves gauge (tension)

Approx. total yardage: 150, 175, 200, 225 (250, 275, 300) yd [137, 160, 183, 206 (229, 251, 274) m]

## NEEDLES

- US 5 [3.75mm] or size needed to obtain gauge (tension), for colorwork
- US 4 [3.5mm] or one size smaller than gauge (tension) needle, optional for ribbing
- 16 or 24in [40 or 60cm] circulars, based on circumference of size selected, and DPNs if not using magic loop for crown decreases

## GAUGE (TENSION)

24 sts and 24 rnds = 4in [10cm] over colorwork after blocking

## NOTIONS

- Stitch markers (one in different color)
- Tapestry needle
- Pompom, optional

## SPECIAL TECHNIQUES

Twisted ribbing; k2tog decreases

### SAMPLE INFO

Shown in: Madelinetosh Tosh DK, 100% Superwash Merino Wool, 228yd [209m] per 3½oz [100g]

Size 0 (single brim, standard length)

Colors (1 skein each): Phantasm (purple), Fluoro Rose (hot pink), Paper (cream), Grapefruit (peach), Pink Clay (light pink)

Size 3 (folded brim, standard length)

Colors (1 skein each): Phantasm (purple), Fluoro Rose (hot pink), Paper (cream)

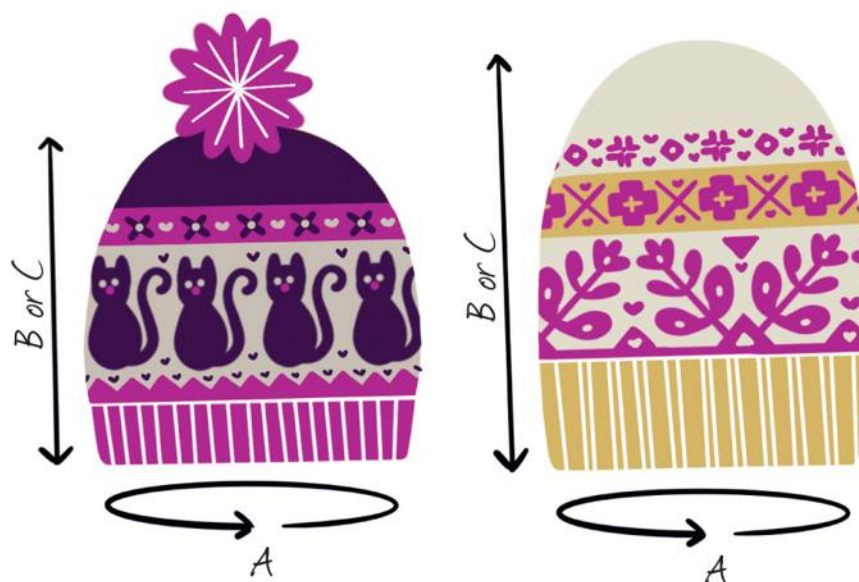
Size 4 (single brim, standard length)

Colors (1 skein each): Paper (cream), Fluoro Rose (hot pink), Winter Wheat (yellow)



## **SIZES**

Hat sizes are determined based on desired final head circumference. Intended to be worn with 1–2in [2.5–5cm] negative ease. Finished height is adjustable based on desired fit.



Age Group	Size	Approx. Finished Circumference (A)	Standard Finished Height (B)	Approx. Colorwork Chart Rnds for B	Slouchy Finished Height (C)	Approx. Colorwork Chart Rnds for C	Approx. Total Yardage
Infant	0	12in/30cm	5in/12.5cm	12 rnds	7in/17.5cm	24 rnds	150yd/137m
Baby	1	14in/35cm	6½in/16cm	21 rnds	8½in/21.5cm	33 rnds	175yd/160m
Toddler	2	16in/40cm	7in/17.5cm	23 rnds	9in/22.5cm	35 rnds	200yd/183m
Child	3	18in/45cm	7½in/19cm	23 rnds	9½in/24cm	35 rnds	225yd/206m
Adult	4	20in/50cm	8in/20cm	26 rnds	10in/25cm	38 rnds	250yd/229m
	5	22in/55cm	8½in/21.5cm	26 rnds	10½in/26.5cm	38 rnds	275yd/251m
	6	24in/60cm	9in/22.5cm	29 rnds	11in/27.5cm	41 rnds	300yd/274m

NOTE: To achieve height (B or C), design your chart within +/-5 colorwork rounds, not including ribbing or crown. Exact yardage will vary based on the customizable nature of pattern colors/motifs.

## WAYS TO MODIFY

Finished circumference is adjustable by casting on more or fewer repeats of 12 or 24 stitches (based on working half size or full size motifs).

Finished height is adjustable by working the colorwork to desired overall height, minus the height added for crown adjustments. Check an existing hat to better understand your fit preference.

Brim options are based on style or warmth preference with single or double brim, you could even work the brim to triple length if you want to add another fold to the brim.

Ribbing is flexible to your style preference. Try substituting standard ribbing, 2x2 ribbing, faux cable ribbing or even 2-color corrugated ribbing.

See [Modifying Patterns](#) for more information.

## ALTERNATIVE EXAMPLES





## PATTERN INSTRUCTIONS

Note: To enable additional sizing, sizes 1, 3 and 5 use increments of 12 sts, or a “half” Doodle chart. These sizes (**bolded**) require use of motifs with 12 stitch repeats while other sizes may be worked using any motifs.

### CAST ON

With smaller needles and brim color, cast on 72, **84**, 96, **108** (120, **132**, 144) sts using long tail cast on, or preferred method. Join to work in the round being careful not to twist sts. Place marker for BOR.

### BRIM

Work 1x1 twisted ribbing as \*k1 tbl, p1; rep from \* to end of rnd.

For single brim, continue working ribbing for approx. 1, **1**, 1, **11/2** (1½, **2**, 2) in [2.5, **2.5**, 2.5, **4** (4, **5**, 5) cm], or until desired height.

For double brim, continue working ribbing for approx. 1, **1**, 1, **11/2** (1½, **2**, 2) in [2.5, **2.5**, 2.5, **4** (4, **5**, 5) cm], or to desired height of finished fold. Knit 1 rnd to create purl edge for folding.

Continue working ribbing until second half of brim matches first half.

Switch to larger needles and knit 1 rnd in ribbing color, placing markers every 24, **12**, 24, **12** (24, **12**, 24) sts.

## MAIN DOODLE COLORWORK

Before you start: *Work this section per the sample chart or design your own, making sure to use half Doodle motifs for sizes 1, 3 or 5 (see [Working With Charts](#)).*

Select your first colorwork Doodle chart and work chart in your colors, repeating it around working circumference. After completing first chart, work your next chart in same manner.

Continue working charts until your hat measures approx. 2, **2**, 2¼, **21/4** (2¼, **21/4**, 2¼) in [5, **5**, 5.5, **5.5** (5.5, **5.5**, 5.5) cm] less than desired height.

Break all colors, except MC for crown.

## CROWN DECREASE

Note: *After the set up round, work decreases as written, switching to DPNs or magic loop as necessary to accommodate the decreasing number of sts.*

Set-up rnd: Knit 1 rnd, placing additional markers every 12 sts, as required (i.e. between each marker for 24st charts).

Rnd 1: \*Knit until 2 sts before marker, k2tog, slip marker; rep from \* to end of rnd. (6, **7**, 8, **9** (10, **11**, 12) sts decreased)

Rnd 2: Knit all sts, slipping markers.

Rep Rnds 1 and 2 until 10, **10**, 8, **8** (8, **8**, 8) sts remain between each marker. Then rep only Rnd 1 until 2 sts remain between each marker.

Remove all markers except BOR. Continue to k2tog until 6, **7**, 8, **9** (5, **6**, 6) sts remain. Note that final rnd for size 5 will result in one remaining stitch to knit.

## FINISHING

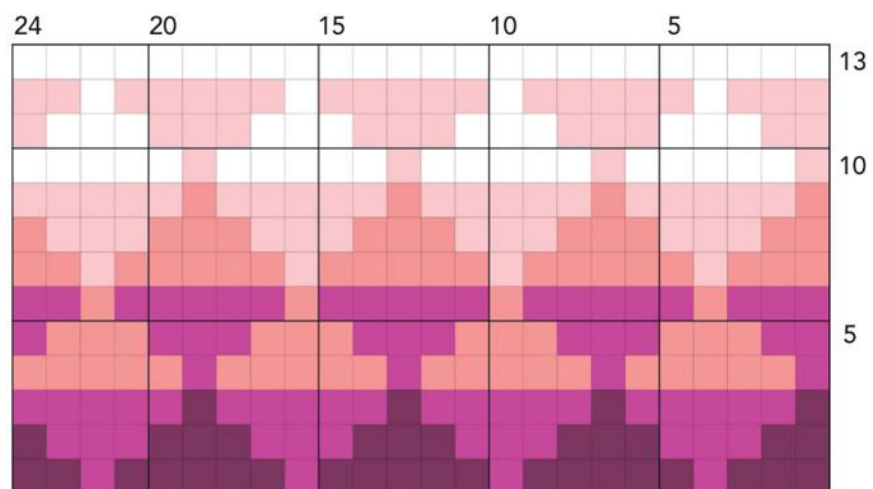
Break MC leaving approx. 8in [20cm] tail. Using a tapestry needle, pull yarn through remaining sts and secure. Weave in ends and block to measurements.

Add optional pompom, if desired.

## DOODLES USED IN SAMPLE

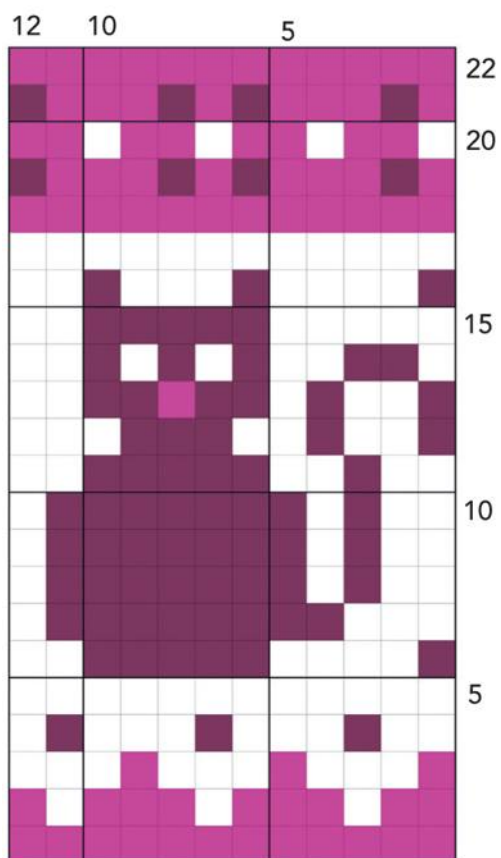
Size 0: Basic\_Geometric 17

### SIZE 0 CHART



Size 3: Basic\_Geometric 7a, 3; Spring\_Cat

### SIZE 3 CHART



Size 4: Spring\_Floral 2, 6, & 23 (cut in half); Alternate Dots (not from Doodle)





## DOODLE HEADBAND

### DIFFICULTY LEVEL:



This is a fun and quick starter project! Need a swatch? Use the headband to swatch in the round! Play with colors, motifs, and design with this simple tubular headband.

This headband is worked in the round as a tube, from side to side. With just a simple cast on and bind (cast) off, the focus is all on your personal design for the stranded colorwork. Knit to the desired finished head circumference then fold and seam the two ends together.

#DoodleHeadband

## RECIPE STEPS

- Cast on
- Work colorwork design for desired length (circumference)
- Bind (cast) off
- Fold, join ends and seam together



## SIZES

Sizes 0, 1, 2, 3 (4, 5, 6) based on 12, 14, 16, 18 (20, 22, 24) in [30, 35, 40, 45 (50, 55, 60) cm] finished headband circumference

## YARN

Any DK, light worsted, or sport weight (4ply) yarn that achieves gauge (tension)

Approx. total yardage: 75, 100, 130, 160 (180, 200, 220) yd [69, 92, 119, 146 (165, 183, 201) m]

## NEEDLES

- US 5 [3.75mm] or size needed to obtain gauge (tension)
- 8in [20cm] short flexible circulars, longer circulars for magic loop or DPNs

## GAUGE (TENSION)

24 sts and 24 rnds = 4in [10cm] over colorwork after blocking

## NOTIONS

- Stitch markers (one in different color)
- Tapestry needle

## SPECIAL TECHNIQUES

## Seaming

## SAMPLE INFO

Shown in: Madelinetosh Tosh DK, 100% Superwash Merino Wool, 228yd [209m] per 3½oz [100g]

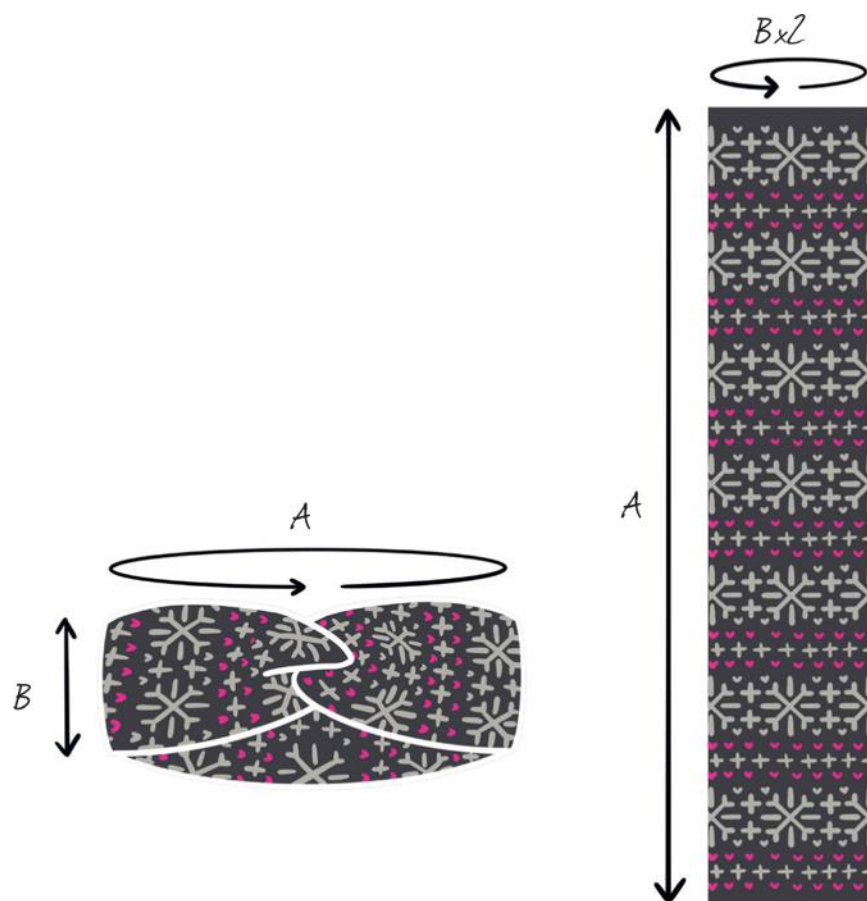
Size 5

Colors (1 skein each): Dirty Panther (gray), Paper (cream), Fluoro Rose (hot pink)



## SIZES

Headband sizes are determined based on actual head circumference. Intended to be worn with 1–2in [2.5–5cm] negative ease. Finished height is adjustable based on preference.



Age Group	Size	Approx. Finished Length/Circumference (A)	Approx. Colorwork Chart Rounds for A	Approx. Finished Height (B)	Approx. Total Yardage
Infant	0	12in/30cm	60 rnds	2in/5cm	75yd/69m
Baby	1	14in/35cm	72 rnds	2in/5cm	100yd/92m
Toddler	2	16in/40cm	84 rnds	3in/7.5cm	130yd/119m
Child	3	18in/45cm	96 rnds	4in/10cm	160yd/146m
Adult	4	20in/50cm	108 rnds	4in/10cm	180yd/165m
	5	22in/55cm	120 rnds	4in/10cm	200yd/183m
	6	24in/60cm	132 rnds	4in/10cm	220yd/201m

NOTE: To achieve finished length/circumference (A), design your chart within +/-5 colorwork rounds, noting that the plain stockinette (stocking stitch) rounds at start and end are hidden in the twist. Finished height (B) is half the working circumference once headband is turned on its side and seamed. Exact yardage will vary based on the customizable nature of pattern colors/motifs.

## WAYS TO MODIFY

Finished height is adjustable by casting on more or fewer repeats of 12 or 24 stitches (based on working half size or full size motifs). Note that this is the working circumference of live

stitches, and the headband will be turned on its side when completed.

Finished circumference is adjustable by working the colorwork to desired overall length which results in final headband circumference once grafted. Consider if you prefer a tighter (less length) or looser (more length) headband before you seam.

See [Modifying Patterns](#) for more information.

## ALTERNATIVE EXAMPLES



## PATTERN INSTRUCTIONS

*Note: To enable additional sizing, size 2 uses increments of 12 sts, or a “half” Doodle chart. This size (bolded) requires use of motifs with 12 stitch repeats while other sizes may be worked using any motifs.*

### CAST ON

With MC of first chart, cast on 24, 24, **36**, 48 (48, 48, 48) sts using long tail cast on, or preferred method. If using magic loop or DPNs, arrange sts evenly across needles. Join to work in the round being careful not to twist sts. Place marker for BOR.

Knit 6 rnds, placing a marker every –, –, **12**, 24 (24, 24, 24) sts on last rnd.

### MAIN DOODLE COLORWORK

Before you start: *Work this section per the sample chart or design your own chart, making sure to use half Doodle motifs for size 2 (see [Working With Charts](#)).*

Select first colorwork Doodle chart and work chart in your colors, repeating it around working circumference. After completing first chart, repeat or work your next chart in same manner.

Continue working charts until tube of headband measures approx. 11, 13, **15**, 17 (19, 21, 23) in [27.5, 32.5, **37.5**, 42.5 (47.5, 52.5, 57.5) cm], or 1in [2.5cm] less than desired length (finished headband circumference).

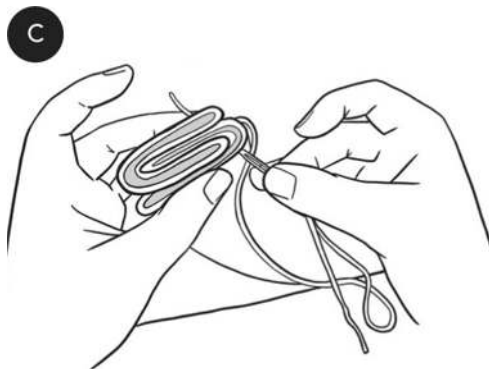
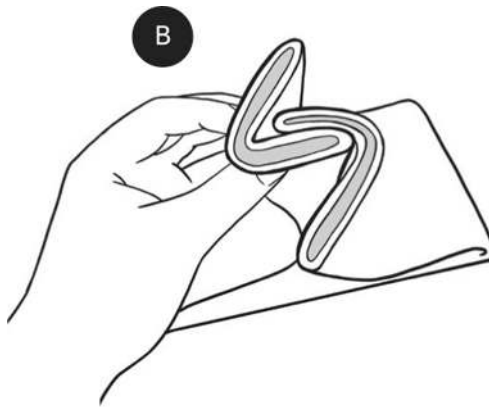
Knit 6 rnds with MC, removing all markers except BOR.

Bind (cast) off all sts and break all colors, except seaming color. Break seaming color leaving a very long tail of approx. five times working circumference of live sts.

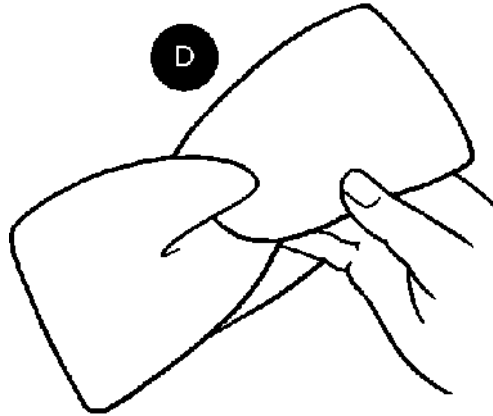
### FINISHING

Block to measurements. Weave in all ends prior to seaming, leaving seaming tail loose.

After blocking, lay knitted tube out flat, with BOR seam facing down (**A**). Bring two ends up towards each other and, creating a “C” shape with each end, interlock them with ends facing up (**B**). Flatten overlapping ends, and with yarn tail on a tapestry needle, begin stitching through all eight layers (**C**). Continue until end and join is stable. Secure yarn tail.



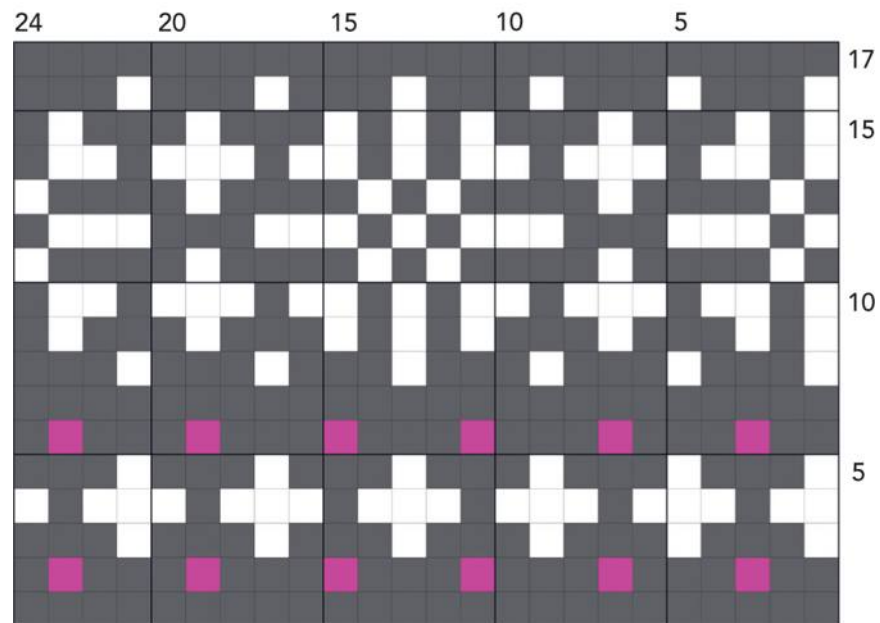
Flip headband over, so that seamed edges are now on interior, with twisted part of headband exposed for wearing ([D](#)).



## DOODLES USED IN SAMPLE

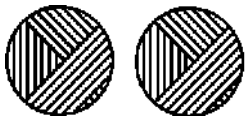
Winter\_Snowflake 2; Basic\_Geometric 5

### CHART



## DOODLE MITTENS

### DIFFICULTY LEVEL:



Hands up for a perfectly cozy way to wear your favorite doodle designs. Easy to work up, they offer a good canvas to design a simple chart. Make a matching pair, invert the colors for a fraternal pair, or create two completely different mittens!

These mittens are worked in the round from the cuff up. Beginning with a ribbed cuff then the stranded colorwork is worked to full height, using waste yarn to hold stitches for the afterthought thumb. Then the hand is decreased to form the top of the mitten. The thumb stitches are then picked up from waste yarn and completed.

#DoodleMittens

## RECIPE STEPS

- Cast on and work ribbed cuff
- Work colorwork design for desired height
- Decrease for top of mitten and graft remaining stitches
- Pick up and work thumb



## SIZES

Sizes 1, 2 (3, 4) based on 4, 6 (8, 10) in [10, 15 (20, 25) cm] finished hand circumference

## YARN

Any DK, light worsted, or sport weight (4ply) yarn that achieves gauge (tension)

Approx. total yardage: 60, 105 (170, 230) yd [55, 96 (155, 210) m]

## NEEDLES

- US 5 [3.75mm] or size needed to obtain gauge (tension), for colorwork
- US 4 [3.5mm] or one size smaller than gauge (tension) needle, optional for ribbing
- 8in [20cm] short flexible circulars, longer circulars for magic loop or DPNs

Note: *Magic loop or DPNs required for working thumb*

## GAUGE (TENSION)

24 sts and 24 rnds = 4in [10cm] over colorwork after blocking

## NOTIONS

- Stitch markers (one in different color)
- Waste yarn for holding thumb stitches
- Tapestry needle

## **SPECIAL TECHNIQUES**

1x1 ribbing; k2tog and ssk decreases; afterthought thumb worked from held stitches

### **SAMPLE INFO**

Shown in: Blue Sky Fibers Woolstok Worsted, 100% Fine Highland Wool, 123yd [112m] per 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>oz [50g]

Size 1

Colors (1 skein each): Driftwood (cream), Red Rock (red), Earth Ivy (green)

Size 2

Colors (1 skein each): Driftwood (cream), Cast Iron (gray), Rusted Roof (orange)

Size 3

Colors (1 skein each): Cast Iron (gray), Driftwood (cream), Golden Meadow (green), Spring Ice (blue)



## SIZES

Mitten sizes are determined based on actual hand circumference (see [Sizing](#)). Mitten height is based on total hand length from wrist to tip of longest finger. Adjust listed sizes as necessary to match your specific hand measurements.



Age Group	Size	Approx. Finished Hand Circumference (A)	Approx. Finished Height (B)	Approx. Colorwork Chart Rounds for B	Approx. Thumb Length (C)	Approx. Total Yardage
Baby	1	4in/10cm	4–6in/10–15cm	18–30 rnds	n/a	60yd/55m
Child	2	6in/15cm	6–8in/15–20cm	24–36 rnds	1¼in/3cm	105yd/96m
Adult	3	8in/20cm	9–11in/22.5–27.5cm	36–48 rnds	1¾in/4.5cm	170yd/155m
	4	10in/25cm	10½–13in/26–32.5cm	42–56 rnds	2in/5cm	230yd/210m

NOTE: To achieve height (B), design your chart within +/-5 colorwork rounds, not including ribbing or hand decrease. Size 1 is a thumbless version for babies. Exact yardage will vary based on the customizable nature of pattern colors/motifs.

## WAYS TO MODIFY

Finished circumference is adjustable by casting on more or fewer repeats of 12 or 24 stitches (based on working half size or full size motifs).

Finished height is adjustable by working the colorwork to desired overall height, minus the height of hand decreases.

Ribbing is flexible to your preferred style. Try substituting twisted ribbing, 2x2 ribbing or faux cabled ribbing.

If you prefer a different thumb style, try swapping out the thumb gusset technique from the Doodle Fingerless Mitts.

See [Modifying Patterns](#) for more information.

## ALTERNATIVE EXAMPLES



## PATTERN INSTRUCTIONS

Note: To enable additional sizing, sizes 2 and 4 use increments of 12 sts, or a “half” Doodle chart. These sizes (**bolded**) require use of motifs with 12 stitch repeats while other sizes may be worked using any motifs.

### CAST ON

With smaller needles and cuff color, cast on 24, **36** (48, **60**) sts using long tail cast on, or preferred method. If using magic loop or DPNs, arrange sts evenly across needles. Join to work in the round being careful not to twist sts. Place marker for BOR.

## CUFF

Work 1x1 ribbing as \*k1, p1; rep from \* to end of rnd. Continue working ribbing until cuff is approx. ½, **1** (1½, **2**) in [1.5, **2.5** (4, **5**) cm], or desired height.

Switch to larger needles and knit 1 rnd in cuff color, placing markers every –, **12** (24, **12**) sts.

## MAIN DOODLE COLORWORK

Before you start: *Work this section per the sample chart or design your own, making sure to use half Doodle motifs for sizes 2 or 4 (see [Working With Charts](#)).*

Note: *When you get to Thumb Hole round on your chart (shown in sample size 2 and 3 charts as a red line), prepare to work an afterthought thumb. This should be located on a MC round (i.e. no colorwork). Work thumb as noted for left-hand and right-hand mitten.*

Select first colorwork Doodle chart and work chart in your colors, repeating it around working circumference. After completing first chart, work your next chart in same manner.

Continue working charts until colorwork measures approx. –, **2** (3, **3½**) in [–, **5** (7.5, **9**) cm] or until reaching base of thumb.

## THUMB HOLE

For size 1, go on to Continue Colorwork (no thumb worked).

Left-hand instructions: For all other sizes, using MC, knit to last –, **8** (9, **10**) sts before BOR. Using waste yarn, k–, **7** (8, **9**) sts. Slip waste yarn sts back onto left-hand needle. Continue knitting MC to end of rnd.

Right-hand instructions: For all other sizes, using MC, k1. Using waste yarn, k the next –, **7** (8, **9**) sts. Slip waste yarn sts back onto left-hand needle. Continue knitting MC to end of rnd.

## CONTINUE COLORWORK

Continue working colorwork charts until your mitten measures approx. ½, **1½** (1, **1½**) in [1.5, **1.5** (2.5, **4**) cm] less than desired finished hand height, removing all markers except BOR on final rnd.

Break all colors, except top of mitten color.

## MITTEN DECREASE

Set-up rnd: \*K12, **18** (24, **30**), place marker, knit to BOR.

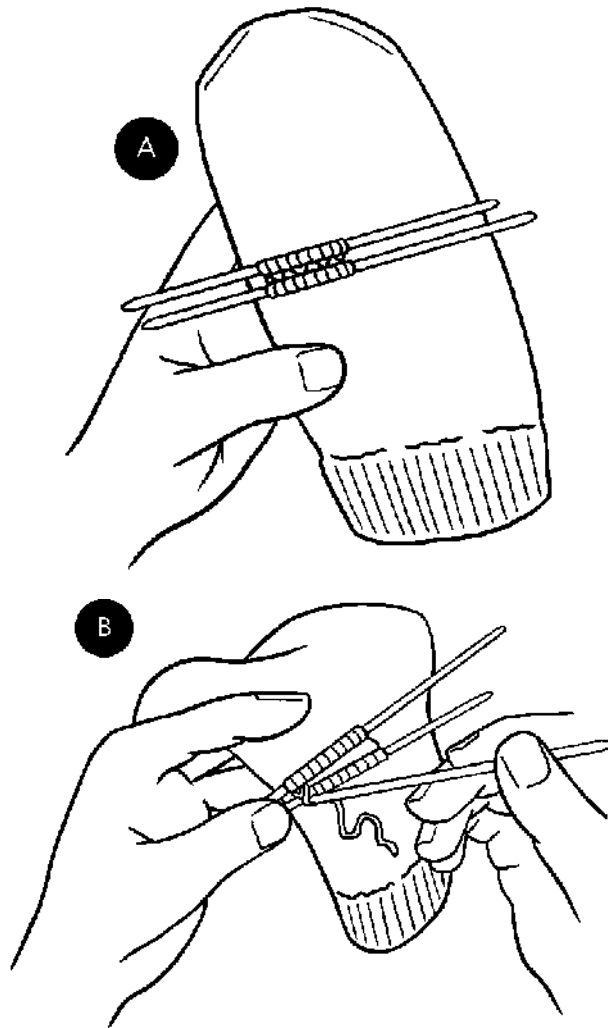
Decrease rnd: \*K1, ssk, k to 3 sts before marker, k2tog, k1; rep from \*once more. (4 sts decreased)

Rep Decrease Rnd 3, **5** (7, **9**) times total. 12, **16** (20, **24**) sts remain.

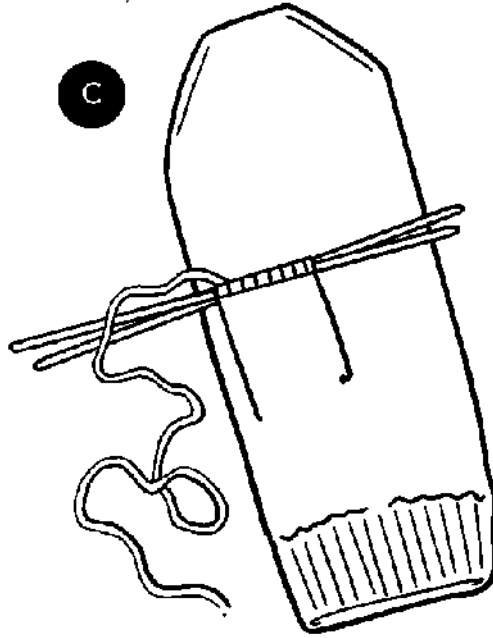
Break yarn leaving approx. 8in [20cm] tail. Arrange sts so half are on each of two needles and using a tapestry needle, graft sts together using preferred method and secure yarn end.

## AFTERTHOUGHT THUMB

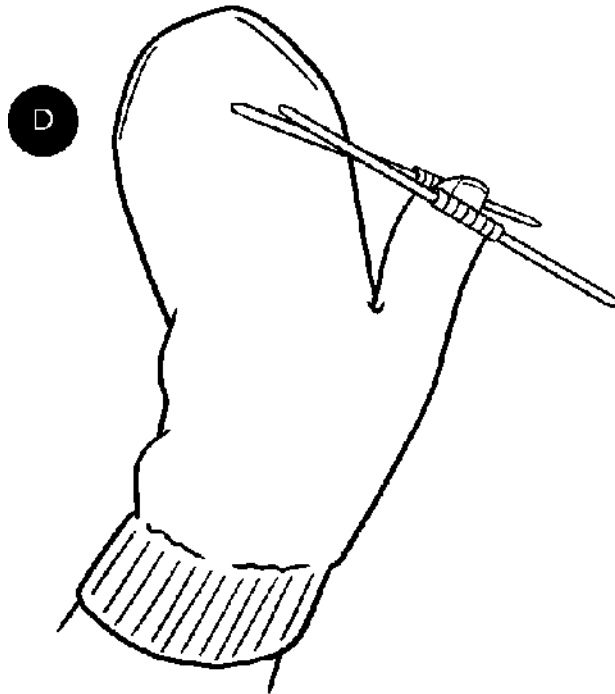
Thumb is worked in the round worked from sts on waste yarn. Place –, 7 (8, 9) lower thumb sts on one needle, pick up 1 st on each end. Place –, **7** (8, **9**) upper sts on second needle, and pick up 1 st on each end. You should have –, **18** (20, **22**) sts (**A**). Remove waste yarn carefully (**B**).



Join thumb color, leaving a tail long enough to close up any holes at join. Knit all sts until thumb measures approx.  $\frac{1}{4}$ in [1cm] shorter than the tip of your thumb (**C**).

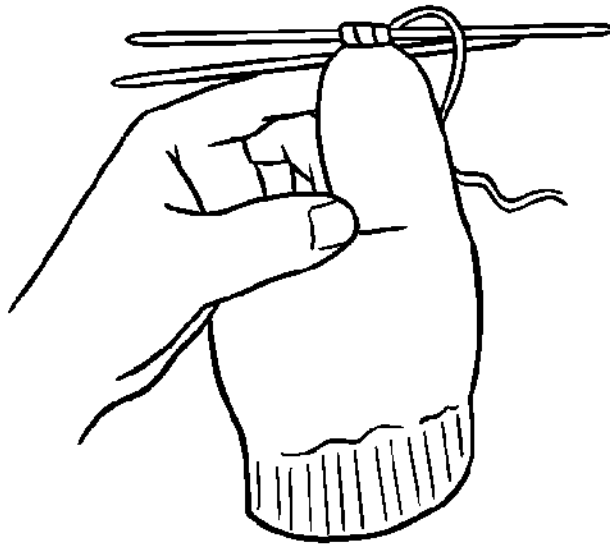


Try on mitten to ensure you have correct thumb length (**D**).



Rep k2tog around until —, **5** (**5**, **6**) sts remain (**E**).

E



Break yarn leaving approx. 8in [20cm] tail. Using a tapestry needle, pull yarn through remaining sts and secure.

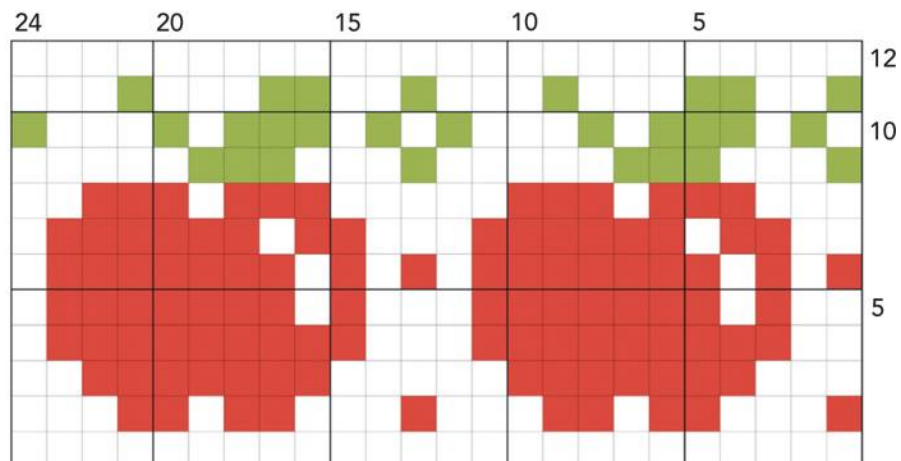
## FINISHING

Weave in any remaining ends and block to measurements.

## DOODLES USED IN SAMPLES

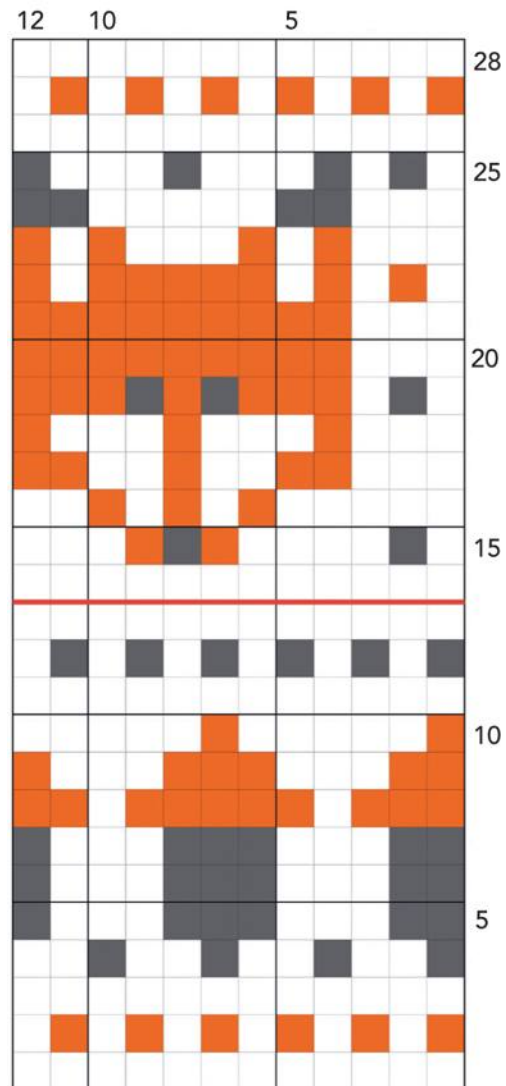
Size 1: Autumn\_Apple

SIZE 1 CHART



Size 2: Autumn\_Acorns, Fox; Alternate Dots (not from Doodle)

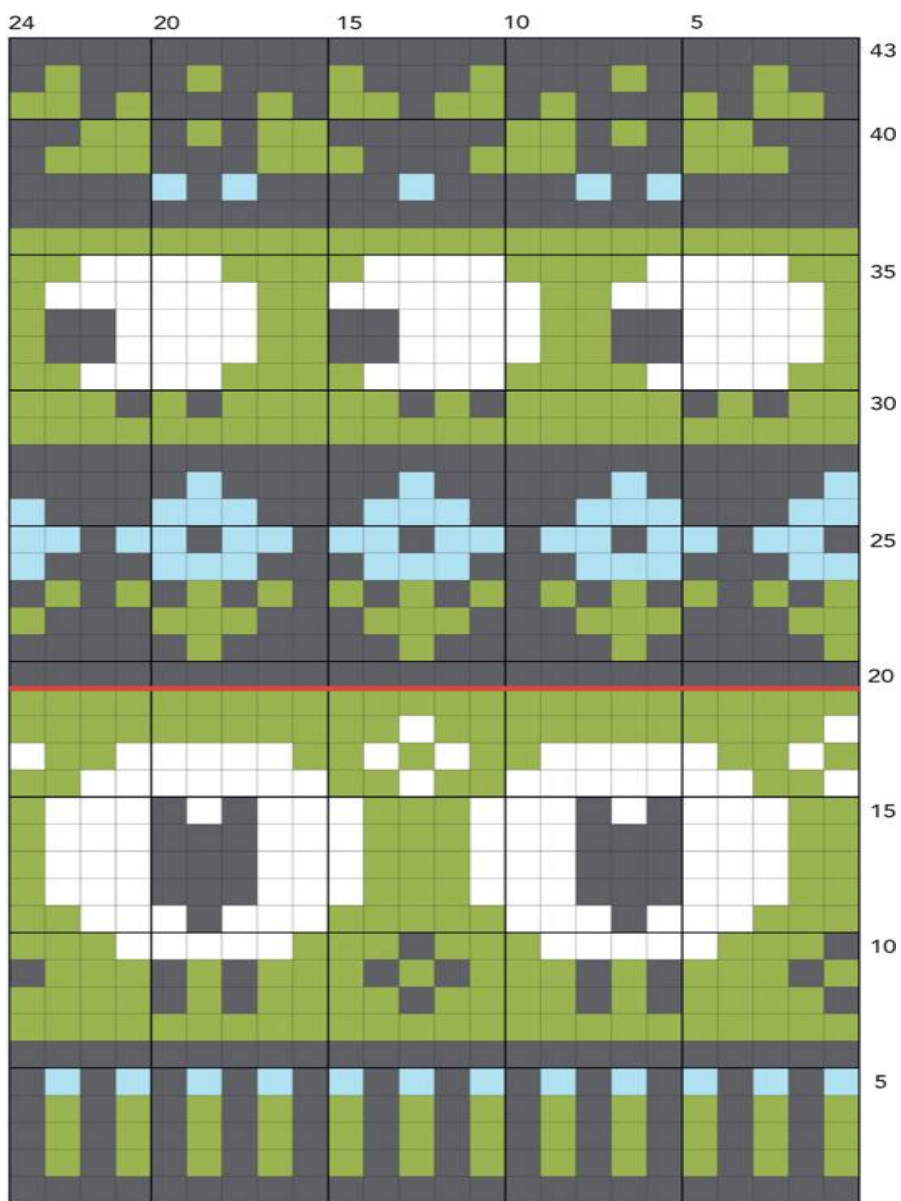
## SIZE 2 CHART



Note: *Red line indicates Thumb Hole round.*

Size 3: Autumn\_Sheep (small), Sheep (large), Leaves 7; Spring\_Floral 14; Basic\_Geometric 20

# SIZE 3 CHART



## DOODLE FINGERLESS MITTS

### DIFFICULTY LEVEL:



This quick project will keep your hands warm, while still leaving you free to use your fingers. Choose all-over colorwork or just a bit along the cuff. Work up a thumb, or skip it to create simple wrist warmers.

These mitts are worked in the round from the cuff up. Beginning with a ribbed cuff then the stranded colorwork is worked to the bottom of the thumb gusset. The colorwork is adjusted or continued after the thumb gusset is complete. When thumb gusset is finished the thumb sts are placed on hold. Once the colorwork is worked to desired height, the top of the hand is finished with ribbing. The thumb stitches are then completed with ribbing.

#DoodleMitts

## RECIPE STEPS

- Cast on and work lower cuff ribbing
- Work colorwork design to bottom of thumb gusset
- Work thumb gusset with optional colorwork
- Finish colorwork, work upper cuff ribbing and bind (cast) off
- Pick up and work thumb ribbing



## SIZES

Sizes 1 (2, 3) based on 6 (8, 10) in [15 (20, 25) cm] finished hand circumference

## YARN

Any DK, light worsted, or sport weight (4ply) yarn that achieves gauge (tension)

Approx. total yardage: 115 (180, 250) yd [105 (165, 229) m]

## NEEDLES

- US 5 [3.75mm] or size needed to obtain gauge (tension), for colorwork

- US 4 [3.5mm] or one size smaller than gauge (tension) needle, optional for ribbing
- 8in [20cm] short flexible circulars, longer circulars for magic loop or DPNs

Note: *Magic loop or DPNs required for working thumb*

## **GAUGE (TENSION)**

24 sts and 24 rnds = 4in [10cm] over colorwork after blocking

## **NOTIONS**

- Stitch markers (one in different color)
- Waste yarn for holding thumb stitches
- Tapestry needle

## **SPECIAL TECHNIQUES**

Twisted ribbing; m1l and m1r increases; picking up gusset stitches

### **SAMPLE INFO**

Shown in: Sonder Yarn Co. Sunday Morning DK, 75% Bluefaced Leicester / 25% Masham, 245yd [268 m] per 3½oz [100g]

Size 2 (with thumb)

Colors (1 skein each): Crossword (black), Wake-up Call (green), Free Spirit (fuchsia)

Size 2 (without thumb)

Colors (1 skein each): Offline (gray), Crossword (black), Free Spirit (fuchsia)



## SIZES

Mitt sizes are determined based on actual hand circumference (see [Sizing](#)). Height is intended to fit from lower wrist to just above knuckles. Adjust listed sizes as necessary to match your specific hand measurements.



Age Group	Size	Approx. Finished Hand Circumference (A)	Approx. Finished Height (B)	Approx. Colorwork Chart Rounds for B	Approx. Thumb Length (C)	Approx. Total Yardage
Child	1	6in/15cm	8–9in/20–22.5cm	36–42 rnds	1¼in/3cm	115yd/105m
Adult	2	8in/20cm	10–11½in/25–29cm	48–56 rnds	1¾in/4.5cm	180yd/165m
	3	10in/25cm	11½–12¾in/29–32cm	56–64 rnds	2in/5cm	250yd/229m

NOTE: To achieve height (B), design your chart within +/-5 colorwork rounds, not including lower or upper cuff. Exact yardage will vary based on the customizable nature of pattern colors/motifs.

## WAYS TO MODIFY

Finished circumference is adjustable by casting on more or fewer repeats of 12 or 24 stitches (based on working half size or full size motifs).

Finished height is adjustable by working the colorwork to desired overall height either before the thumb gusset (longer wrist) or after the thumb (longer mitt top).

Ribbing is flexible to your preferred style. Try substituting standard ribbing, 2x2 ribbing or faux cabled ribbing.

If you prefer a different thumb style, try swapping out the afterthought thumb technique from the Doodle Mittens.

See [Modifying Patterns](#) for more information.

## ALTERNATIVE EXAMPLES



## PATTERN INSTRUCTIONS

Note: To enable additional sizing, sizes 1 and 3 use increments of 12 sts, or a “half” Doodle chart. These sizes (**bolded**) require use of motifs with 12 stitch repeats while size 2 may be worked using any motifs.

### CAST ON

With smaller needles and lower cuff color, cast on **36** (48, **60**) sts using long tail cast on, or preferred method. If using magic loop or DPNs, arrange sts evenly across needles. Join to work in

the round being careful not to twist sts. Place marker for BOR.

## LOWER CUFF

Work 1x1 twisted ribbing as \*k1 tbl, p1; rep from \* to end of rnd. Continue working ribbing until cuff is approx. 1in [2.5cm], or desired height.

Switch to larger needles and knit 1 rnd in cuff color, placing markers every **12** (24, **12**) sts.

## MAIN DOODLE COLORWORK

Before you start: *Work this section per the sample chart or design your own, making sure to use half Doodle motifs for sizes 1 or 3 (see [Working With Charts](#)).*

Select first colorwork Doodle chart and work chart in your colors, repeating it around working circumference. After completing first chart, work next selected chart in same manner.

Continue working charts until colorwork measures approx. **4** (5, **5 1/2**) in [**10** (12.5, **14**) cm], approx. **24** (30, **33**) rnds or until reaching base of thumb.

*Note: If working as in sample (with thumb), with no colorwork during gusset, follow as written (gusset rounds indicated in sample chart between red lines). If working WITH colorwork during gusset, alter your chart to account for 3 sts used for gusset (i.e. this repeat of your Doodle chart is 3 sts less, either 21 sts or 9 sts instead of 24 or 12 sts). Instructions are written for each hand so that the 3 sts are taken out of the palm section. If doing colorwork during this portion of the mitt, simply catch/carry your non-thumb color through the gusset on each round.*

## THUMB GUSSET (LEFT-HAND MITT)

Set-up rnd: Work as established (plain stockinette (stocking stitch) or colorwork) to last 3 sts, place marker, knit to BOR. Thumb gusset will be worked over these 3 sts to desired height.

Rnd 1: Work as established to gusset marker, slip marker, k1, m1l, k to 1 st before marker, m1r, k1. (2 sts increased)

Rnds 2–3: Work as established, knitting all gusset sts.

Rep Rnds 1–3 a total of **5** (6, **7**) times. (**13** (15, **17**) sts between gusset markers)

## THUMB GUSSET (RIGHT-HAND MITT)

Set-up rnd: K3, place marker, work as established (plain stockinette (stocking stitch) or colorwork) to BOR. Thumb gusset will be worked over these 3 sts to desired height.

Rnd 1: k1, m1l, k to 1 st before gusset marker, m1r, slip marker, work as established to BOR. (2 sts increased)

Rnds 2–3: Work as established, knitting all gusset sts.

Rep Rnds 1–3 a total of **5** (6, **7**) times. (**13** (15, **17**) sts between gusset markers)

## CONTINUE TOP OF HAND (BOTH MITTS)

Work 1 rnd as established to gusset marker, remove marker, place gusset sts on waste yarn, cast on 3 sts using back loop cast on method. Work to end of rnd.

Continue working colorwork charts until mitt measures approx. 1in [2.5cm] less than desired finished hand height, removing all markers except BOR on final rnd.

Break all colors, except upper cuff color.

## UPPER CUFF

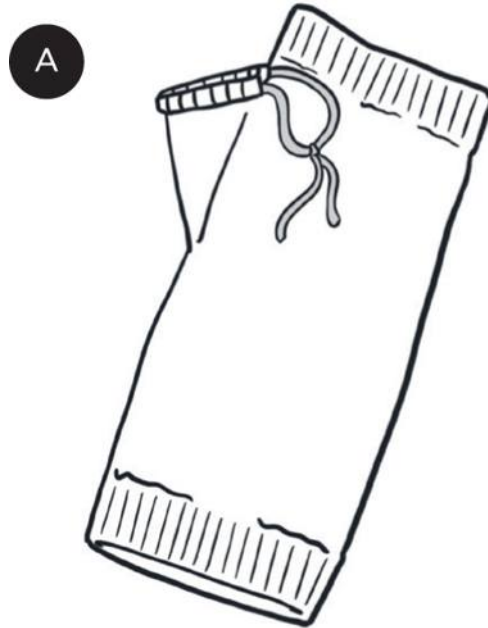
Switch to smaller needles, and knit 1 rnd in upper cuff color.

Work 1x1 twisted ribbing as \*k1 tbl, p1; rep from \* to end of rnd. Continue working ribbing until the cuff is approx. 1in [2.5cm], or desired height.

Bind (cast) off loosely in pattern.

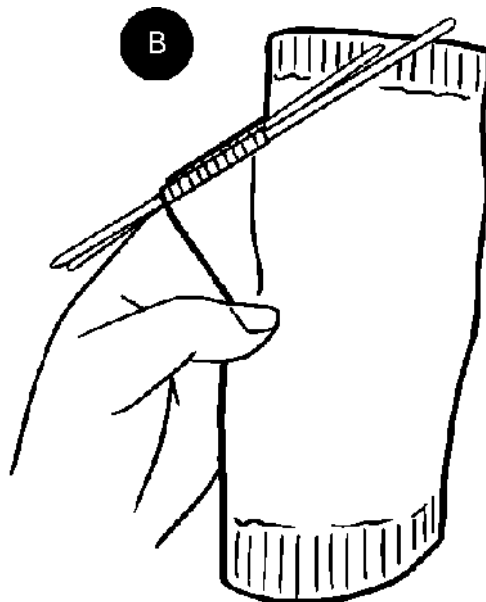
## THUMB

Thumb is worked in the round on smaller needles using sts held by waste yarn (**A**).



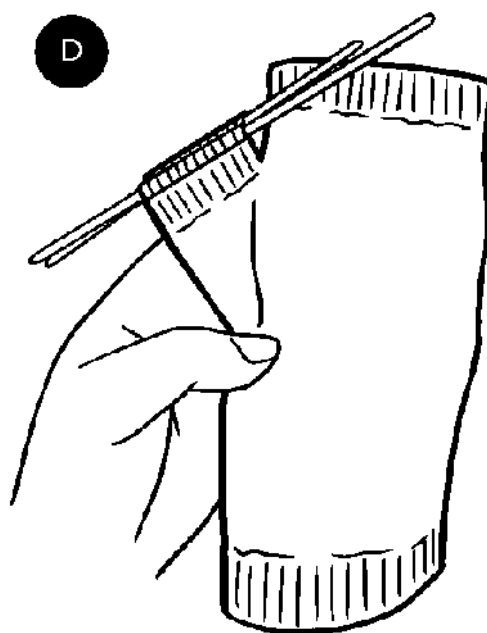
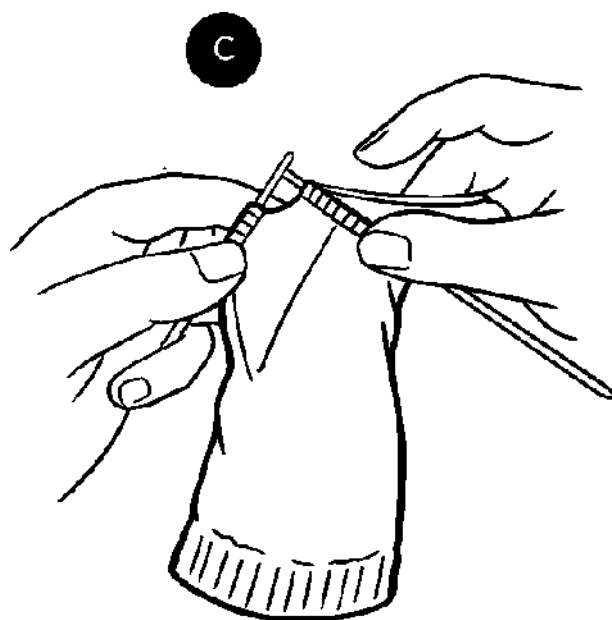
Place front half of thumb sts on one needle and back half of thumb sts on second needle.

Join thumb color, leaving tail long enough to close up any holes at join and pick up and knit 3 sts previously cast on. You should have a total of **16** (18, **20**) sts on needles (**B**). Carefully unpick and remove waste yarn.



Work 1x1 twisted ribbing as \*k1 tbl, p1; rep from \* to end of rnd (**C**). Continue working ribbing until approx. **1/2** (1/2, **3/4**) in [**1.5** (1.5, **2**) cm], or desired height (**D**). Try on to ensure thumb is

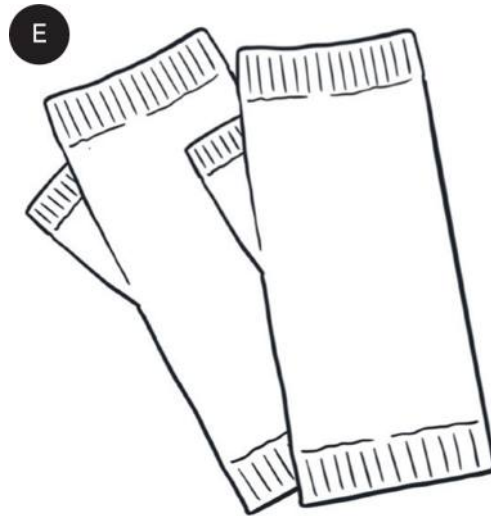
correct length.



Bind (cast) off loosely in pattern.

## **FINISHING**

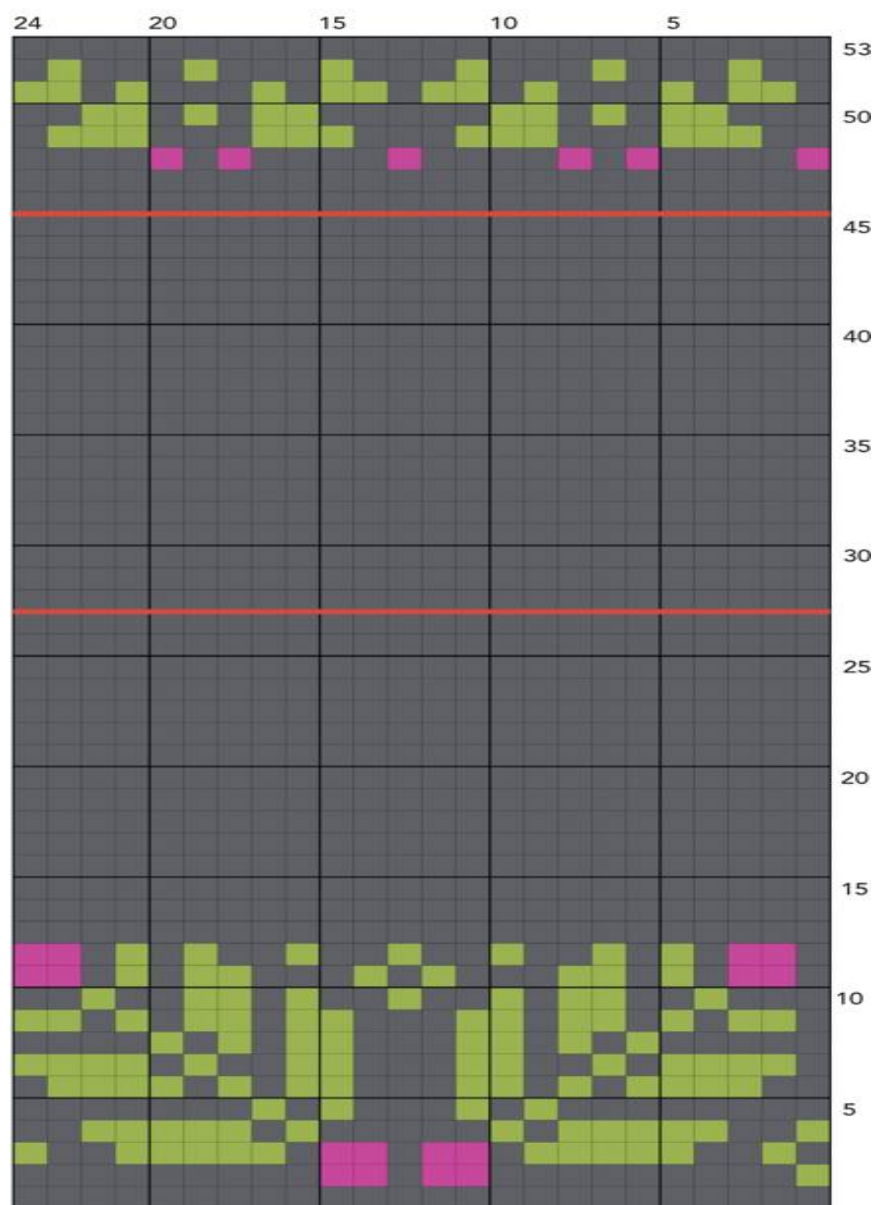
Weave in any remaining ends and block to measurements **(E)**.



## **DOODLES USED IN SAMPLES**

With Thumb: Winter\_Holly Berries 2; Autumn\_Leaves 7

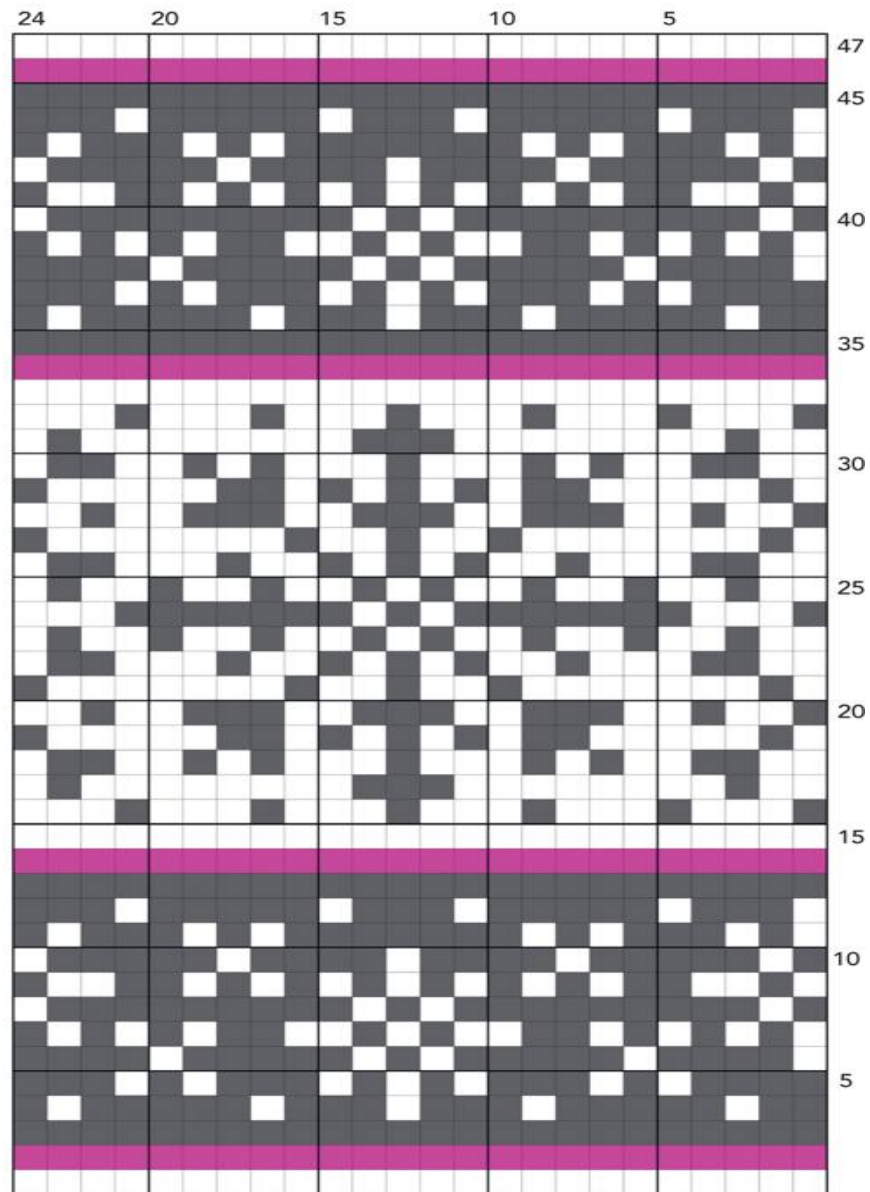
# WITH THUMB CHART



Note: *Red lines indicate start and end of gusset rounds.*

Without Thumb: Winter\_Snowflake 3 & 7

## WITHOUT THUMB CHART



## DOODLE SOCKS (DK)

### DIFFICULTY LEVEL:



This will be your new go-to sock recipe (in DK!), because you can design anything you want! Try full colorwork socks, or just add a splash of colorwork to the cuff. Play with different ribbing, heels, and toes. The opportunities are endless.

These socks are worked in the round from the top down, beginning with a ribbed cuff. Stranded colorwork is worked down the leg and on the foot. The heel short rows use simple wrap and turn technique, and the toe has wedge shaping.

#DoodleSocks

## RECIPE STEPS

- Cast on and work ribbing
- Work colorwork design for the leg
- Shape heel using wrap & turn short rows
- Work colorwork design for the foot
- Shape toe and graft remaining stitches



## SIZES

Sizes 1, 2 (3, 4) based on 4, 6 (8, 10) in [10, 15 (20, 25) cm] finished foot circumference

## YARN

Any DK, light worsted, or sport weight yarn that achieves gauge (tension)

Approx. total yardage: 150, 250 (300, 350) yd [137, 229 (274, 320) m]

## NEEDLES

- US 5 [3.75mm] or size needed to obtain gauge (tension), for colorwork
- US 4 [3.5mm] or one size smaller than gauge (tension) needle, optional for ribbing
- 8in [20cm] short flexible circulars, longer circulars for magic loop or DPNs

## GAUGE (TENSION)

24 sts and 24 rnds = 4in [10cm] over colorwork after blocking

## NOTIONS

- Stitch markers (one in different color)
- Tapestry needle

## **SPECIAL TECHNIQUES**

Short rows using wrap and turn; ssk and k2tog decreases; grafting

### **SAMPLE INFO**

Shown in: Madelinetosh Tosh DK, 100% Superwash Merino Wool, 228yd [209m] per 3½oz [100g]

Size 1

Colors (1 skein each): Paper (cream), Glazed Pecan (gold)

Size 2

Colors (1 skein each): Phantasm (Purple), Fluoro Rose (hot pink), Paper (cream), Grapefruit (peach), Pink Clay (light pink)

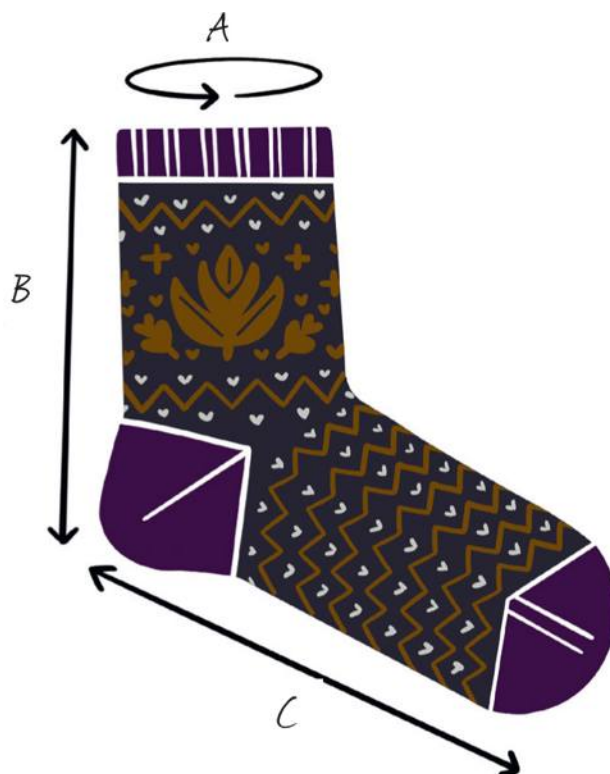
Size 3

Colors (1 skein each): Onyx (black), Paper (cream), Glazed Pecan (gold)



## SIZES

Sock sizes are determined based on actual foot circumference (see [Sizing](#)). Intended to be worn with approx. 1–2in [2.5–5cm] negative ease (note that colorwork socks tend to have less stretch, and therefore require less negative ease). Sock height and foot length are both adjustable based on foot measurements and preference.



Age Group	Size	Approx. Finished Foot Circumference (A)	Approx. Finished Height (B)	Approx. Colorwork Chart Rounds for B	Foot Length (range) (C)	Approx. Colorwork Chart Rounds for C	Approx. Total Yardage
Baby	1	4in/10cm	3in/7.5cm	8–12 rnds	3–4½in/7.5–11cm	8–16 rnds	150yd/137m
Child	2	6in/15cm	5in/12.5cm	12–18 rnds	7–8½in/17.5–21.5cm	24–30 rnds	250yd/229m
Adult	3	8in/20cm	8in/20cm	25–30 rnds	9–10in/22.5–25cm	30–36 rnds	300yd/274m
	4	10in/25cm	10in/25cm	30–35 rnds	11–12in/27.5–30cm	36–42 rnds	350yd/320m

NOTE: To achieve height (B) and length (C), design your chart within +/-5 colorwork rounds, not including cuff, heel or toe. Exact yardage will vary based on the customizable nature of pattern colors/motifs.

## WAYS TO MODIFY

Finished circumference is adjustable by casting on more or fewer repeats of 12 or 24 stitches (based on working half size or full size motifs).

Finished height and length are adjustable by working the colorwork to desired measurements. Consider trying shortie socks or making extra tall socks. Try on as you go for the perfect fit.

Cuff, heel, and toe techniques are recommendations only. Feel free to substitute your favorite versions for all of these sock sections.

See [Modifying Patterns](#) for more information.

## ALTERNATIVE EXAMPLES





## PATTERN INSTRUCTIONS

Note: To enable additional sizing, sizes 2 and 4 use increments of 12 sts, or a “half” Doodle chart. These sizes (**bolded**) require use of motifs with 12 stitch repeats while other sizes may be worked using any motifs.

Important: As these socks are worked top down, you’ll want to work the Doodle charts from the directory upside down, or from the top round to the bottom round. Sample charts provided here already account for this and should be worked as standard from Round 1 upwards.

## CAST ON

With smaller needles and cuff color, cast on 24, **36** (48, **60**) sts using long tail cast on, or preferred method. If using magic loop or DPNs, arrange sts evenly across needles. Join to work in the round being careful not to twist sts. Place marker for BOR.

## CUFF

Work 2x2 ribbing as \*k2, p2; rep from \* to end of rnd. Continue working ribbing until the cuff is approx. ½, **3/4** (1, **1**) in [1.5, **2** (2.5, **2.5**) cm], or desired height.

Switch to larger needles and knit 1 rnd in cuff color, placing markers every —, **12** (24, **12**) sts.

## LEG DOODLE COLORWORK

Before you start: *Work this section per the sample chart or design your own, making sure to use half Doodle motifs for sizes 2 or 4 (see [Working With Charts](#)).*

Select first colorwork Doodle chart and work chart in your colors, repeating it around working circumference. After completing first chart, work your next chart in same manner.

Continue working charts until sock leg measures approx. 1, **11/2** (2, **21/2**) in [2.5, **4** (5, **6**) cm] less than desired height, ending after a fully MC rnd, removing all markers except BOR.

### TOP DOWN SOCKS USE UPSIDE DOWN CHARTS

*When knitting a top down sock, you'll want to work your charts upside down, so that when you're finished, your charts will read with the correct orientation. To do this, simply start working a chart from the top row and work down, rather than starting at the bottom row and working up.*

## SHORT ROW HEEL

Work heel over 12, **18** (24, **30**) sts, locating BOR at back of heel and working these sts in heel color beginning with Row 1. Switch to smaller needles to work heel, if desired.

Set-up rnd: With MC, k6, **9** (12, **15**), place marker for heel, k12, **18** (24, **30**), place marker for heel, knit to BOR.

Row 1 (RS): K5, **8** (11, **14**), w&t.

Row 2 (WS): Purl to BOR, p5, **8** (11, **14**), w&t.

Row 3: K to 1 st before next “wrapped” st, w&t.

Row 4: P to 1 st before next “wrapped” st, w&t.

Rep Rows 3–4 until there are 4, **6** (8, **10**) unwrapped central sts with 4, **6** (8, **10**) wrapped sts on either side.

Row 1 (RS): K to first wrapped st, pick up wrap and k st together with wrap tbl, w&t next st (this st is now wrapped twice).

Row 2 (WS): P to first wrapped st, pick up wrap and p st together with wrap, w&t next st (this st is now wrapped twice).

Row 3: K to first wrapped st (which now has 2 wraps), pick up both wraps and k st together with wraps tbl, w&t next st (this st is now wrapped twice).

Row 4: P to first wrapped st (which now has 2 wraps), pick up both wraps and p st together with wraps, w&t next st (this st is now wrapped twice).

Rep Rows 3–4 until all wrapped sts are resolved. On last rep, wrap the st both before and after heel section. These sts will have a single wrap.

Switch to larger needles, if necessary, and using MC for next colorwork chart, knit 1 complete rnd, picking up last two wrapped sts as you come to them, removing two heel markers and replacing colorwork markers every –, **12** (24, **12**) sts as previously established.

## FOOT DOODLE COLORWORK

Continue working colorwork charts until foot measures approx. 1, **13/4** (2, **3**) in [2.5, **4.5** (5, **7.5**) cm] less than desired finished foot length, removing all markers on final rnd (BOR will be relocated during toe set up).

Break all colors, except toe color.

## TOE

Switch to smaller needles.

Set-up Rnd: K6, **9** (12, **15**), place new BOR marker, k12, **18** (24, **30**), place marker, knit to BOR.

Rnd 1: \*K1, ssk, knit to 3 sts before marker, k2tog, k1; rep from \* once more. (4 sts decreased)

Rnd 2: Knit all sts.

Rep Rnds 1–2 until 16, **20** (28, **36**) sts remain.

Rep only Rnd 1 until 12, **16** (20, **24**) sts remain.

Break yarn leaving a very long tail of approx. five times working circumference of live sts.

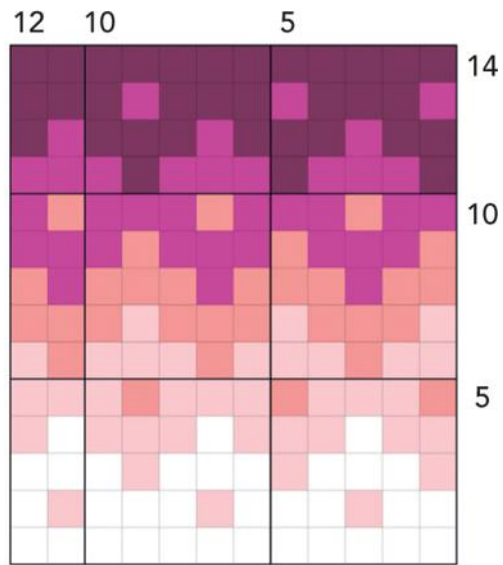
## FINISHING

Arrange sts so that half are on each of two needles. Holding needles parallel, place yarn tail on tapestry needle and graft two sides together using Kitchener stitch (see [General Techniques: Finishing Techniques](#)). Secure yarn tail.

Weave in ends and block to measurements.

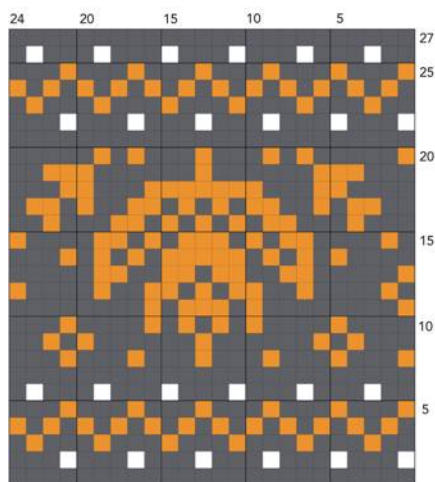


## SIZE 2 CHART

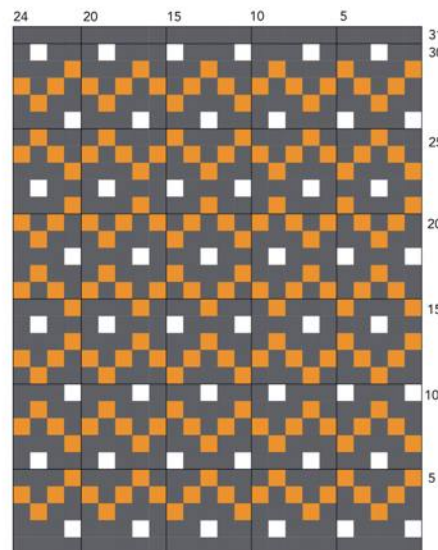


Size 3: Autumn\_Leaves 1; Basic\_Geometric 4

SIZE 3 CHART 1



SIZE 3 CHART 2



## DOODLE SOCKS (FINGERING)

**DIFFICULTY LEVEL:**



This sock recipe gives you room for even more opportunities to play with colorwork as they are worked in thinner fingering (4ply) yarn, providing a perfect canvas for taking your imagination for a walk.

These socks are worked in the round from the top down, beginning with a ribbed cuff. Stranded colorwork is worked down the leg and on the foot. The heel short rows use simple wrap and turn technique, and the toe has wedge shaping.

#DoodleSocks

## RECIPE STEPS

- Cast on and work ribbing
- Work colorwork design for the leg
- Shape heel using wrap & turn short rows
- Work colorwork design for the foot
- Shape toe and graft remaining stitches



## SIZES

Sizes 1, 2, 3 (4, 5, 6) based on 4, 5½, 6½ (8, 9¼, 10½) in [10, 14, 16 (20, 23, 27) cm] finished foot circumference

## YARN

Any light sport or fingering (4ply) weight yarn that achieves gauge (tension)

Approx total yardage: 100, 250, 300 (350, 400, 500) yd [91, 228, 274 (320, 366, 457) m]

## NEEDLES

- US 2 [2.75mm] or size needed to obtain gauge (tension), for colorwork
- US 1 [2.25mm] or one size smaller than gauge (tension) needle, optional for ribbing
- 8in [20cm] short flexible circulars, longer circulars for magic loop or DPNs

## GAUGE (TENSION)

36 sts and 36 rnds = 4in [10cm] over colorwork after blocking

## NOTIONS

- Stitch markers (one in different color)
- Tapestry needle

## SPECIAL TECHNIQUES

Short rows using wrap and turn; ssk and k2tog decreases; grafting

### SAMPLE INFO

Shown in: La Bien Aimée Merino Super Sock, 75% Merino / 25% Nylon, 467yd [425m] per 3½oz [100g]

Size 1

Colors (1 skein each): Sari (pink), Dawn (light pink)

Size 2

Colors (1 skein each): Winterfell (blue), Sari (pink), Vanilla Bean (white)

Size 3

Colors (1 skein each): Winterfell (blue), Sari (pink), Vanilla Bean (white)

Size 4

Colors (1 skein each): Winterfell (blue), Yellow Brick Road (yellow), Sari (pink), Vanilla Bean (white)



## SIZES

Sock sizes are determined based on actual foot circumference (see [Sizing](#)). Intended to be worn with approx. 1–2in [2.5–5cm] negative ease (note that colorwork socks tend to have less stretch, and therefore require less negative ease). Sock height and foot length are both adjustable based on foot measurements and preference.

[illegible]

Age Group	Size	Approx. Finished Foot Circumference (A)	Approx. Finished Height (B)	Approx. Colorwork Chart Rounds for B	Foot Length (range) (C)	Approx. Colorwork Chart Rounds for C	Approx. Total Yardage
	6	10½in/27cm	9in/22.5cm	45 rnds	11–12in/27.5–30cm	50–60 rnds	550yd/503m

NOTE: To achieve height (B) and length (C), design your chart within +/-5 colorwork rounds, not including cuff, heel or toe. Exact yardage will vary based on the customizable nature of pattern colors/motifs.

## WAYS TO MODIFY

Finished circumference is adjustable by casting on more or fewer repeats of 12 or 24 stitches (based on working half size or full size motifs).

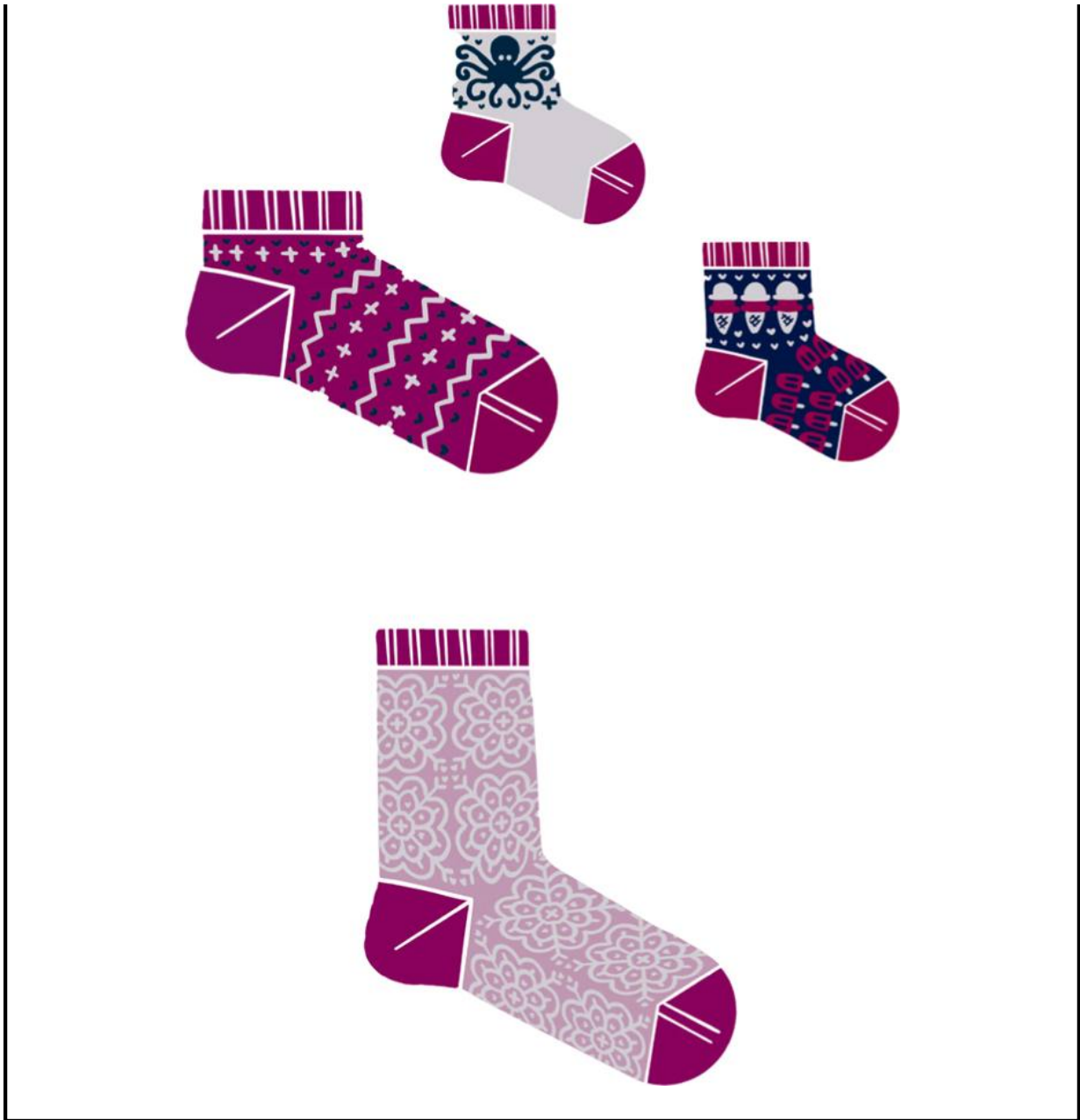
Finished height and length are adjustable by working the colorwork to desired measurements. Consider trying shortie socks or making extra tall socks. Try on as you go for the perfect fit.

Cuff, heel, and toe techniques are recommendations only. Feel free to substitute your favorite versions for all of these sock sections.

See [Modifying Patterns](#) for more information.

## ALTERNATIVE EXAMPLES





## PATTERN INSTRUCTIONS

Note: To enable additional sizing, sizes 1, 3 and 5 use increments of 12 sts, or a “half” Doodle chart. These sizes (**bolded**) require use of motifs with 12 stitch repeats while other sizes may be worked using any motifs.

Important: As these socks are worked top down, you’ll want to work the Doodle charts from the directory upside down, or from the top round to the bottom round. Sample charts provided here already account for this and should be worked as standard from Round 1 upwards.

## CAST ON

With smaller needles and cuff color, cast on **36**, 48, **60** (72, **84**, 96) sts using long tail cast on, or preferred method. If using magic loop or DPNs, arrange sts evenly across needles. Join to work in the round being careful not to twist sts. Place marker for BOR.

## CUFF

Work 2x2 ribbing as \*k2, p2; rep from \* to end of rnd. Continue working ribbing until cuff is approx. **1/2**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , **1** (1, **1**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) in [**1.5**, 2, **2.5** (2.5, **2.5**, 4) cm], or desired height.

Switch to larger needles and knit 1 rnd in cuff color, placing markers every **12**, 24, **12** (24, **12**, 24) sts.

## LEG DOODLE COLORWORK

Before you start: *Work this section per the sample chart or design your own, making sure to use half Doodle motifs for sizes 1, 3 or 5 (see [Working With Charts](#)).*

Select first colorwork Doodle chart and work chart in your colors, repeating it around working circumference. After completing first chart, work your next chart in same manner.

Continue working charts until your sock leg measures approx. **3/4**, 1, **1 1/2** (2, **2**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ) in [**2**, 2.5, **4** (5, **5**, 6) cm] less than desired height, ending after a fully MC rnd, removing all markers except BOR.

### TOP DOWN SOCKS USE UPSIDE DOWN CHARTS

*When knitting a top down sock, you'll want to work your charts upside down, so that when you're finished, your charts will read with the correct orientation. To do this, simply start working a chart from the top row and work down, rather than starting at the bottom row and working up.*

## SHORT ROW HEEL

Work the heel over **18**, 24, **30** (36, **42**, 48) sts, locating BOR at back of heel and working these sts in heel color beginning with Row 1. Switch to smaller needles to work heel, if desired.

Set-up rnd: With MC, k**9**, 12, **15** (18, **21**, 24), place marker for heel, k**18**, 24, **30** (36, **42**, 48), place marker for heel, knit to BOR.

Row 1 (RS): K**8**, 11, **14** (17, **20**, 23), w&t.

Row 2 (WS): Purl to BOR, p**8**, 11, **14** (17, **20**, 23), w&t.

Row 3: K to 1 st before next 'wrapped' st, w&t.

Row 4: P to 1 st before next 'wrapped' st, w&t.

Rep Rows 3–4 until there are **6**, 8, **10** (12, **14**, 16) unwrapped central sts with **6**, 8, **10** (12, **14**, 16) wrapped sts on either side.

Row 1 (RS): K to first wrapped st, pick up wrap and k st together with wrap tbl, w&t next st (this st is now wrapped twice).

Row 2 (WS): P to first wrapped st, pick up wrap and p st together with wrap, w&t next st (this st is now wrapped twice).

Row 3: K to first wrapped st (which now has 2 wraps), pick up both wraps and k st together with wraps tbl, w&t next st (this st is now wrapped twice).

Row 4: P to first wrapped st (which now has 2 wraps), pick up both wraps and p st together with wraps, w&t next st (this st is now wrapped twice).

Rep Rows 3–4 until all wrapped sts are resolved. On last rep, wrap the st both before and after heel section. These sts will have a single wrap.

Switch to larger needles, if necessary, and using MC for next colorwork chart, knit 1 complete rnd, picking up last two wrapped sts as you come to them, removing two heel markers and replacing colorwork markers every **12**, 24, **12** (24, **12**, 24) sts as previously established.

## FOOT DOODLE COLORWORK

Continue working colorwork charts until foot measures approx. **1**, 1, **13/4** (2, **21/2**, 3) in [**2.5**, 2.5, **4.5** (5, **6**, 7.5) cm] less than desired finished foot length, removing all markers on final rnd (BOR will be relocated during toe set up).

Break all colors, except toe color.

## TOE

Switch to smaller needles.

Set-up rnd: K**9**, 12, **15** (18, **21**, 24), place new BOR marker, k**18**, 24, **30** (36, **42**, 48), place marker, knit to BOR.

Rnd 1: \*K1, ssk, knit to 3 sts before marker, k2tog, k1; rep from \* once more. (4 sts decreased)

Rnd 2: Knit all sts.

Rep Rnds 1–2 until **20**, 28, **36** (40, **48**, 48) sts remain.

Rep only Rnd 1 until **12**, 16, **16** (20, **24**, 24) sts remain.

Break yarn leaving a very long tail of approx. five times working circumference of live sts.

## FINISHING

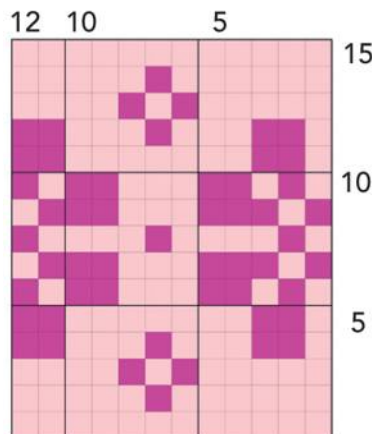
Arrange sts so that half are on each of two needles. Holding needles parallel, place yarn tail on tapestry needle and graft two sides together using Kitchener stitch (see [General Techniques: Finishing Techniques](#)). Secure yarn tail.

Weave in ends and block to measurements.

## DOODLES USED IN SAMPLES

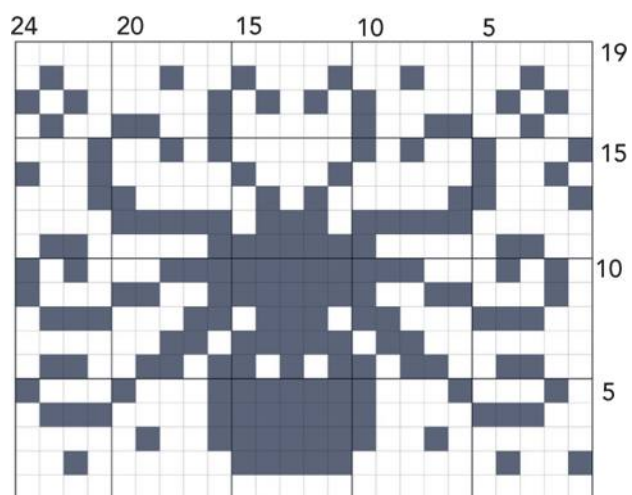
Size 1: Spring\_Floral 11

SIZE 1 CHART



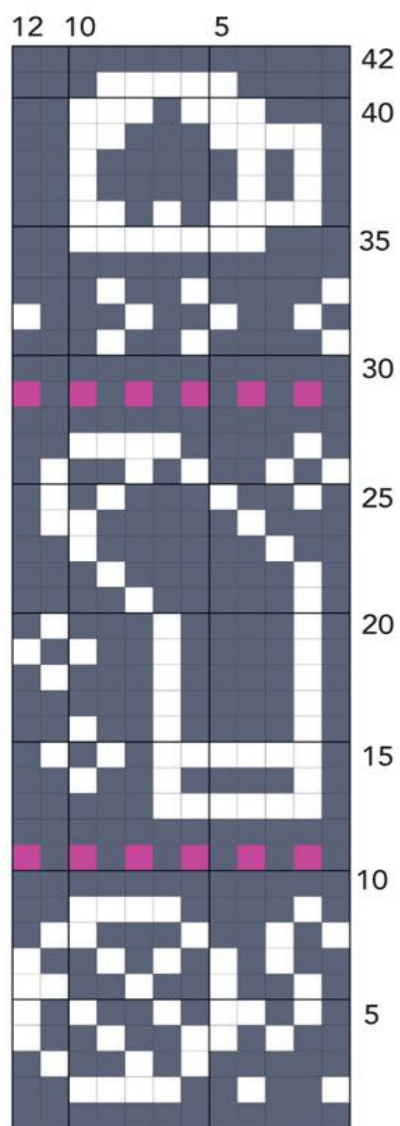
Size 2: Summer\_Octopus

## SIZE 2 CHART

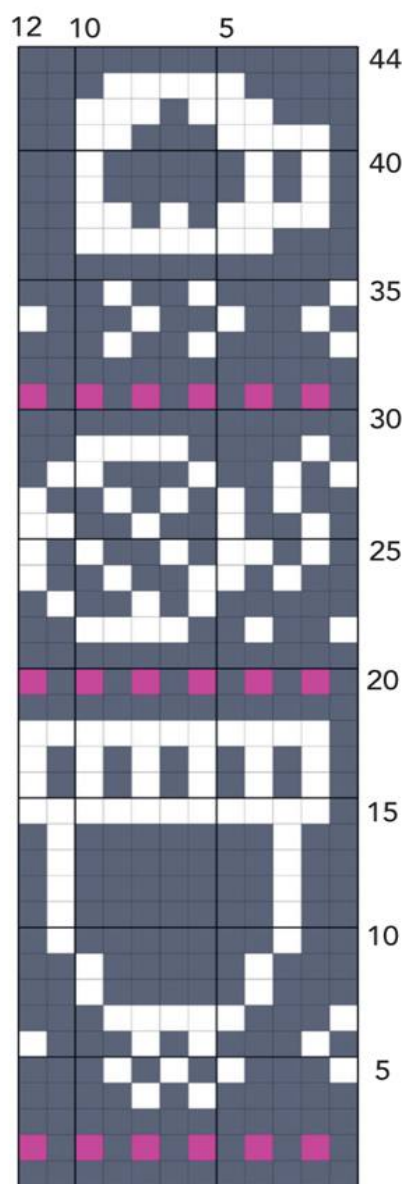


Size 3: Winter\_Coffee Cups 3, Yarn Ball, Beanie, Sock; Alternate Dots (not from Doodle)

# SIZE 3 CHART 1

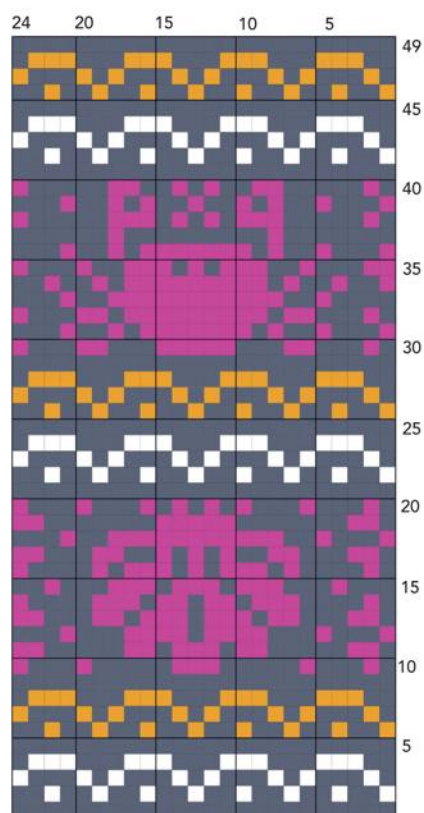


# SIZE 3 CHART 2

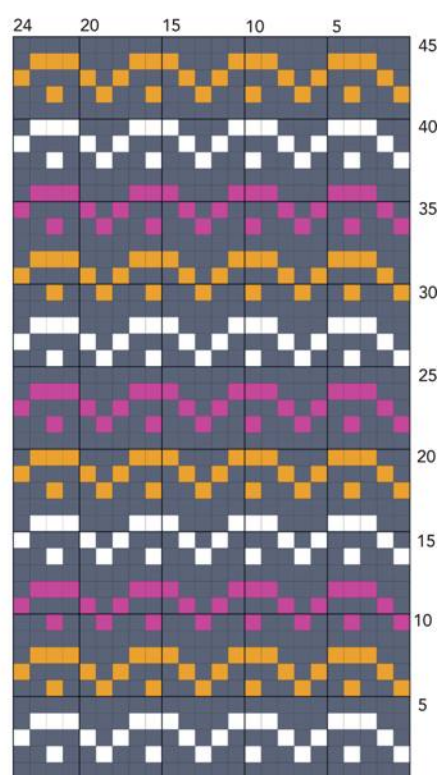


Size 4: Summer\_Crab, Seashell, Wave 1

SIZE 4 CHART 1



SIZE 4 CHART 2





# GENERAL TECHNIQUES

Whether you're just starting out or need a quick refresher, this section covers the techniques to help complete your Doodle accessories.

From the specific cast on instructions to basic knit and purl stitches to finishing techniques, use the information here to help on your colorful adventure as you work through the projects in the Pattern Recipes.

## ABBREVIATIONS

approx.	approximately
BOR	beginning of round
CC	contrast color (accent/motif color)
DPNs	double-pointed needles
k	knit
k2tog	knit 2 stitches together; single right-leaning decrease
LH	left-hand
MC	main color (background color)
m1l	make one stitch left; single left-leaning knit increase
m1r	

	make one stitch right; single right-leaning knit increase
p	purl
rep	repeat
RH	right-hand
rnd(s)	round(s)
RS	right side
ssk	slip 2 stitches knitwise one at a time, knit these 2 stitches together through back loops; single left-leaning decrease
st(s)	stitch(es)
tbl	through the back loop
w&t	wrap and turn
WS	wrong side

## CAST ON TECHNIQUES

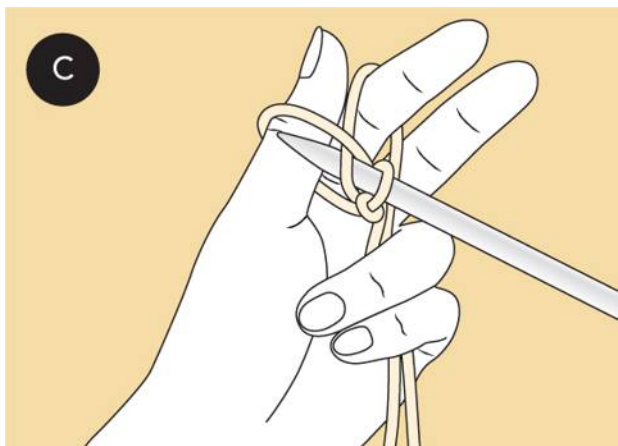
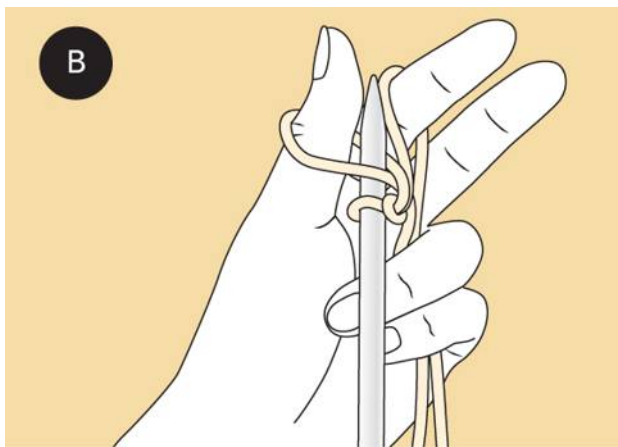
### LONG TAIL/CONTINENTAL CAST ON

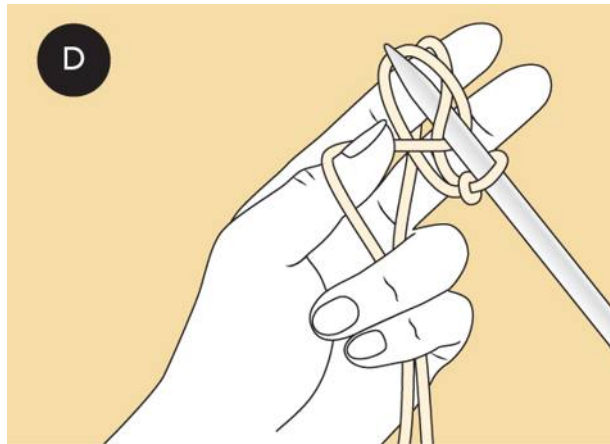
This method creates an elastic edge suitable for stitches or yarns without much stretch.

Measure out about 1in [2.5cm] of yarn for each stitch to be made.

Make a slip knot on the needle at the end of the measured yarn.

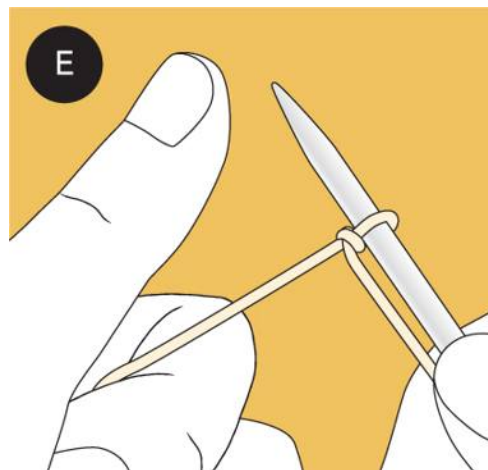
Wrap the ball-end of the yarn around the index finger and the cut end around the thumb (**A**). Insert the tip of the needle up through the loop on the thumb (**B**). Catch the loop of yarn on the index finger and pull through the loop on the thumb (**C**). Drop the loop from the thumb and pull tight to form a stitch on the needle (**D**). Repeat these steps until you have the required number of stitches.

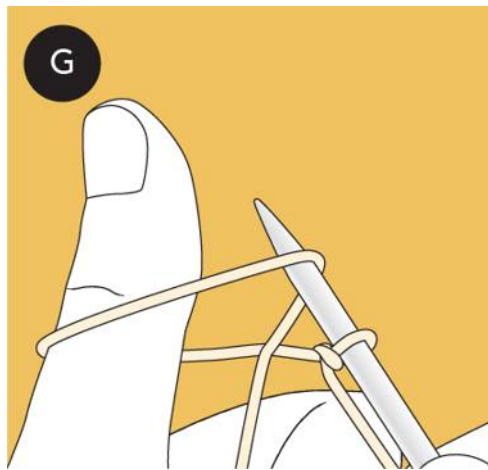
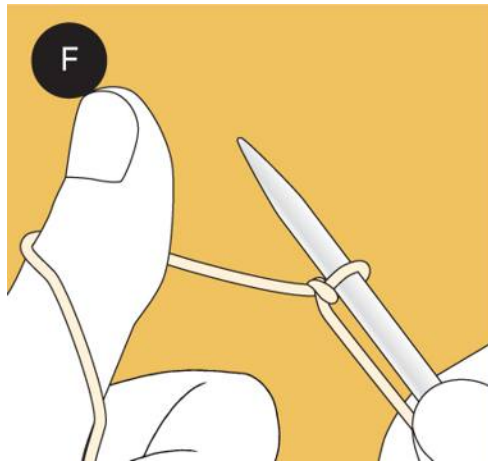




## BACK LOOP CAST ON

Make a slip knot on the needle and hold the working yarn in your left hand (**E**). Take your left thumb under the working yarn as close to where it is attached to the last stitch as possible (**F**), creating a loop around your thumb. While holding the yarn with your other fingers, insert the right-hand needle up through the loop on your thumb (**G**), then slip the loop off your thumb. Pull on the working yarn to tighten the stitch until it's next to the last worked stitch (**H**). Repeat for each stitch to cast on.

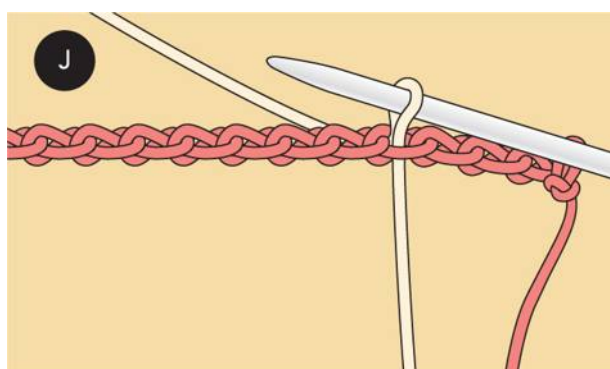
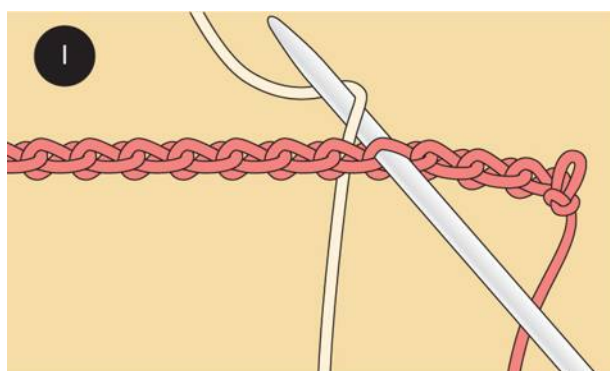


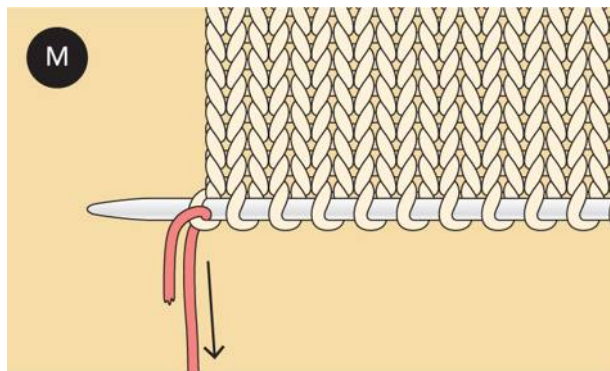
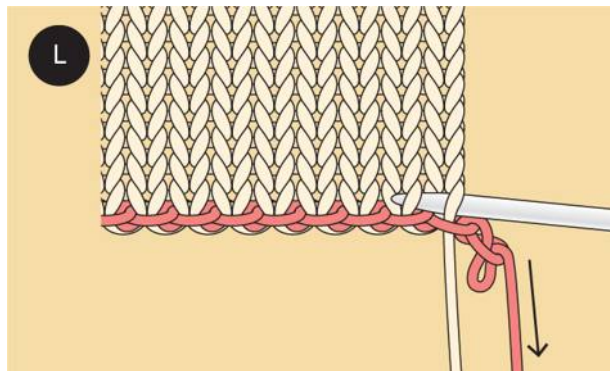
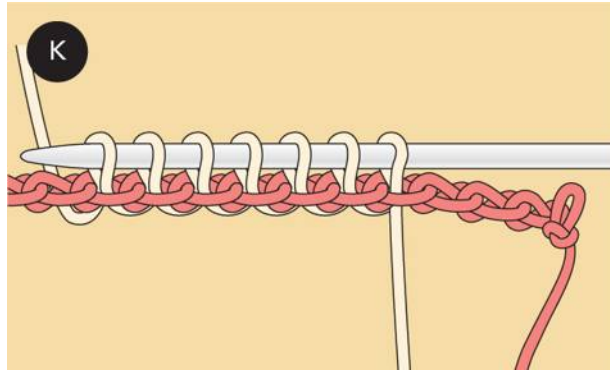


## PROVISIONAL (WASTE YARN) CAST ON

This cast on is temporary—it can be unraveled later to give you live stitches that can be knitted in the opposite direction. You'll need a crochet hook the same size as your needles.

Using waste yarn, make a loose slip knot on the crochet hook and work a chain a little longer than the number of stitches you need. Insert your knitting needle into the chain a short distance from one end and wrap your main yarn around the needle (**I**). Pull the yarn through the chain to make the first stitch on your needle (**J**). Continue working along the chain in this way until you have cast on enough stitches for the project (**K**). When you have finished knitting and need to work the other way for the cast-on edge, turn the work around and insert the needle into the right-hand leg of each stitch immediately above the waste yarn (**L**). As you catch the live stitches on the needle, pull on the waste yarn to unravel the chain. When you have all the stitches on the knitting needle, remove the waste yarn completely (**M**) and you are ready to knit the stitches.



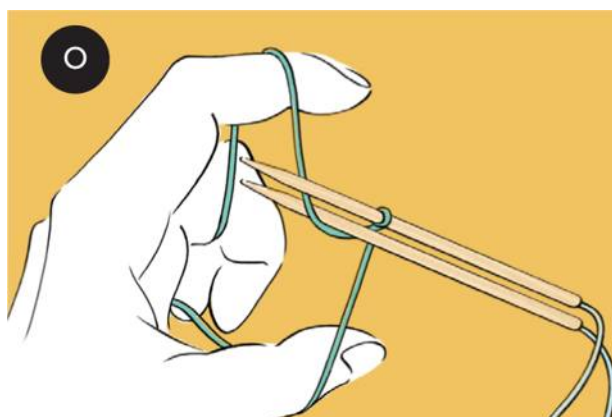
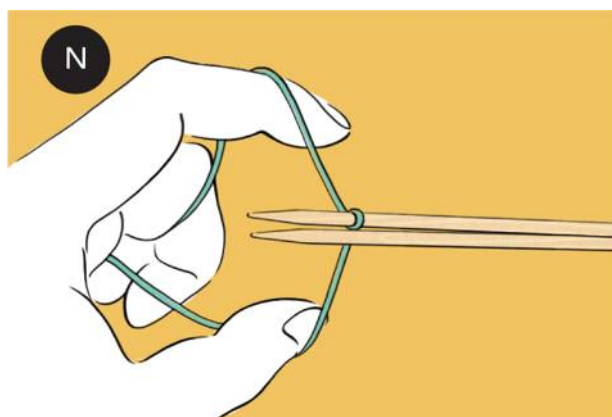


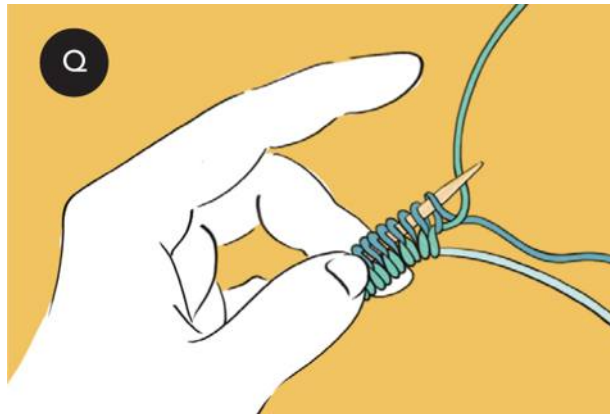
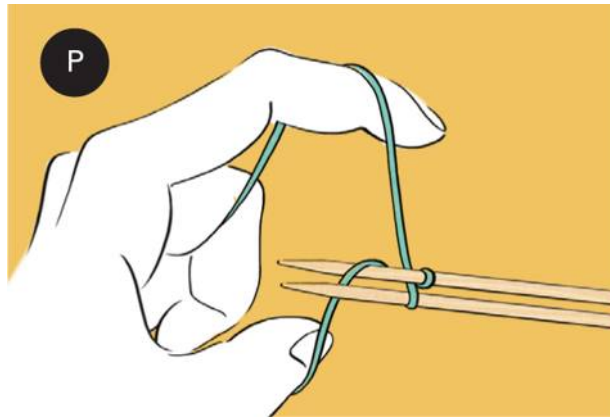
## JUDY'S MAGIC CAST ON

This type of cast on uses a circular needle and is great for making a closed end in the round.

Make a slip knot on the needle (counts as the first stitch), leaving a long yarn end of about 12in [30cm]. Hold two needles together in your right hand, with the slip knot on the top needle and the yarn ends behind the bottom needle. Holding the yarn ends in the palm of your left hand, use your first finger and thumb to separate the strands, with the yarn end over your first finger and the working yarn over your thumb (**N**). With your right hand create a figure-of-eight motion, tilting

the tip of the bottom needle up to the right and taking it over and under the strand from your index finger. This wraps the yarn around the bottom needle to make a stitch (**O**). Take the tip of the top needle down to the left and over and under the working yarn, which will wrap around the back needle to make the next stitch (**P**). Repeat these steps to make the total number of stitches that you need, and finishing with the same number of stitches on each needle. Rotate the needles to point in the correct direction to begin knitting. The row of purl bumps on the back of the stitches is the wrong side. Pull out the bottom needle tip (**Q**) and use it to begin knitting the stitches off the top (now left-hand) needle.





## SEAMLESS CAST ON

*This cast on essentially creates an edge that resembles grafted fabric. It is a seamless way to start, for example, a closed scarf edge or a toe up sock*

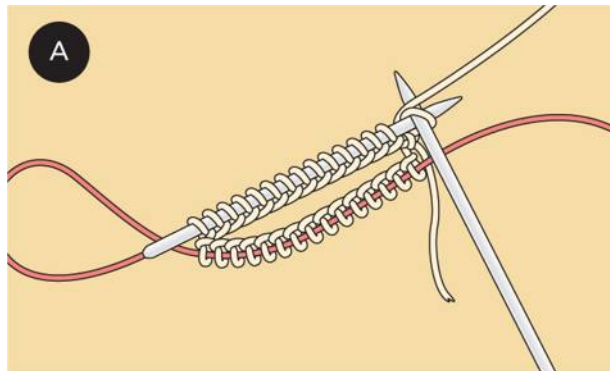
# YARN/STITCH MANAGEMENT

## MAGIC LOOP

This technique allows you to work small circumferences in the round with circular needles.

Cast on the number of stitches you need plus one extra stitch and slide them onto the cable. Fold the cast-on edge in half and pull out a loop of cable between the two middle stitches. Slide both sets of

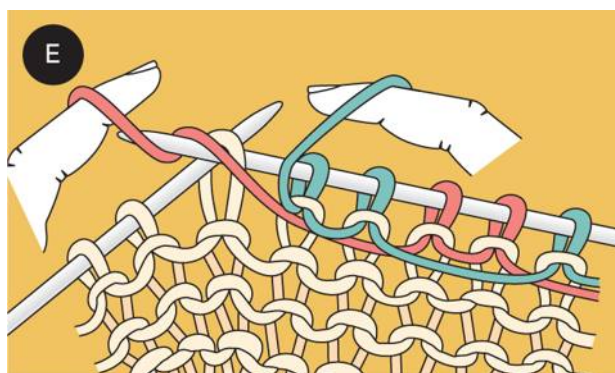
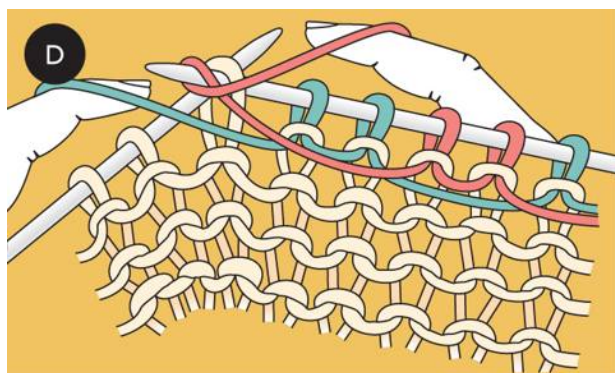
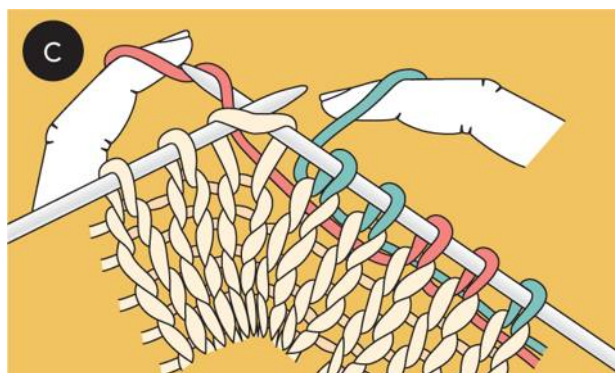
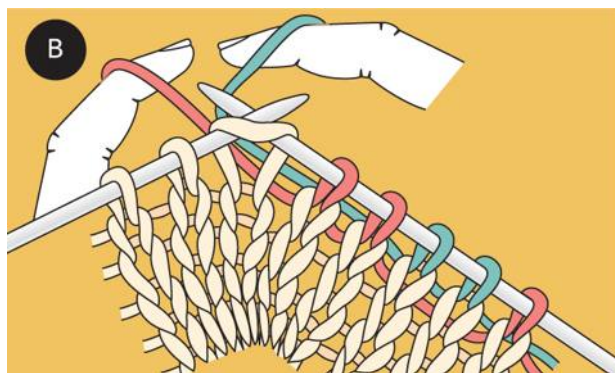
stitches back to the needle points, making sure you don't twist the cast-on edge. Transfer the extra stitch from one needle to the other, then pull the needle tip with the working yarn out of the stitches so they slide back onto the cable—this frees a needle for you to work with **(A)**. You can now knit the first and last cast-on stitches together to close the round and begin the first round.



## STRANDED COLORWORK

With colorwork you will be working with more than one color in every round, which means you will carry the color not in use across the back of the work, creating “floats” on the back of the fabric.

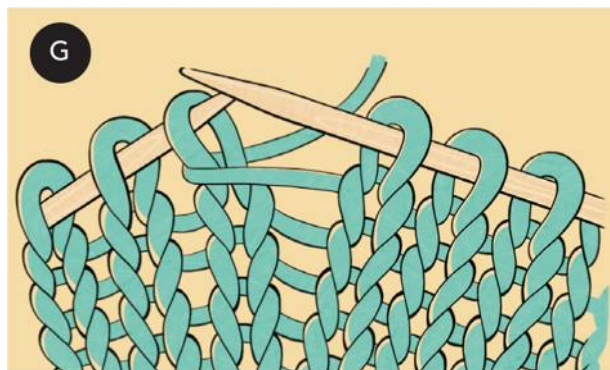
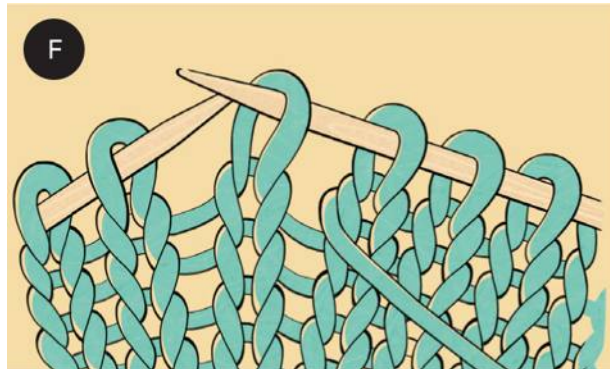
When you reach a color change as indicated on the chart, insert the needle into the next stitch and pick up the new color, holding it below the previous color so the new color will become the dominant one **(B)**. Insert the needle into the next stitch and wrap the new color around the needle to work the stitch **(C)**. Try not to pull the yarns too tightly because this will affect the gauge (tension) of the knitted fabric. On the reverse of the work, try not to carry the floats across more than five stitches **(D)**. To change color on a purl row, hold the old color up and out of the way and bring the new color under it to work the stitch **(E)**.



WRAP AND TURN (W&T)

When working short row shaping, wrapping the stitch before you turn your work will prevent a hole forming.

To wrap on a knit row, work to where you need to turn, then before turning slip the next stitch purlwise from the left-hand needle to the right-hand needle. Bring the yarn forward between the needles (**F**), slip the stitch back onto the left-hand needle and take the yarn between the needles to the back again to create a wrap around the stitch (**G**). Then turn your work ready for the next row. A wrap on a purl row is worked the same, except you will be taking the yarn backward between the needles before slipping the stitch back to the left-hand needle. On later rows when you reach a wrapped stitch, pick up the wrap with the tip of the right-hand needle and work the wrap and the wrapped stitch together as one stitch.

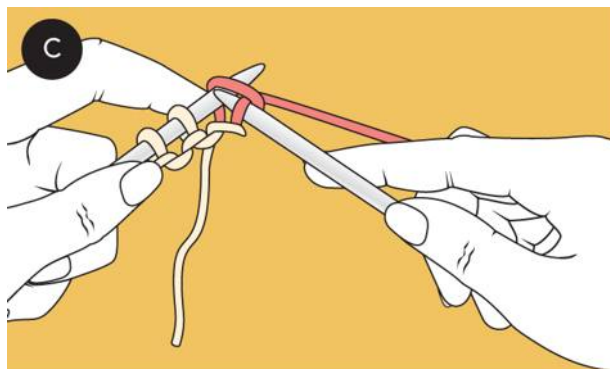
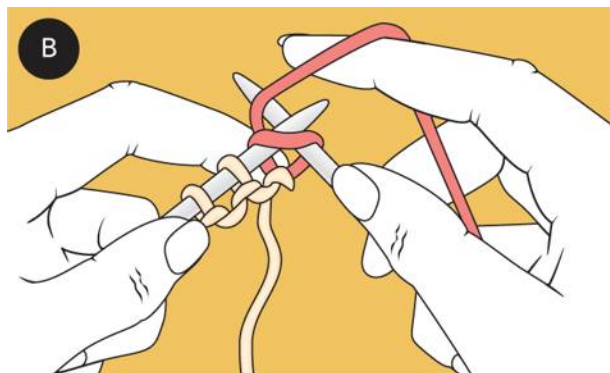
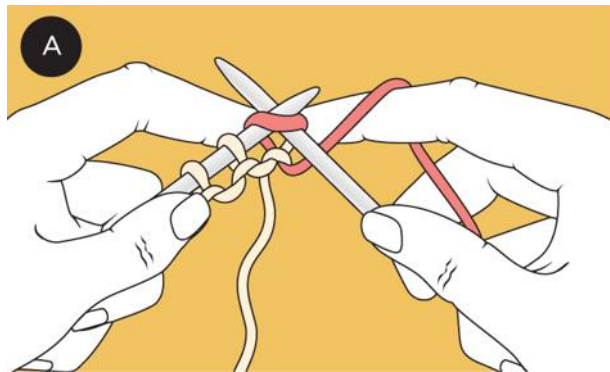


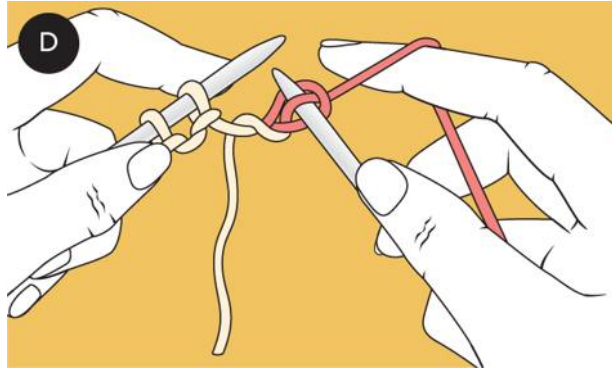
## BASIC STITCHES

### KNIT STITCH ENGLISH (K)

With the English method the yarn is held in the right hand, at the back of the work for this stitch.

Hold the needle with stitches in your left hand, with the yarn at the back. Insert the tip of the RH needle into the first stitch from front to back and left to right (**A**). Take the yarn under and around the RH needle from left to right (**B**). Use the tip of the needle to pull the loop through the stitch on the LH needle to form a new stitch on the RH needle (**C**). Slide the old stitch off the LH needle leaving the new stitch on the RH needle (**D**).

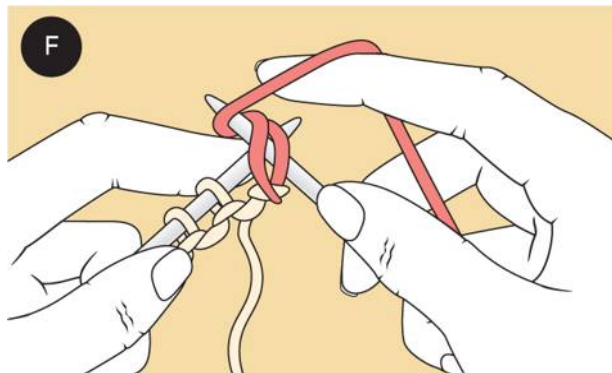
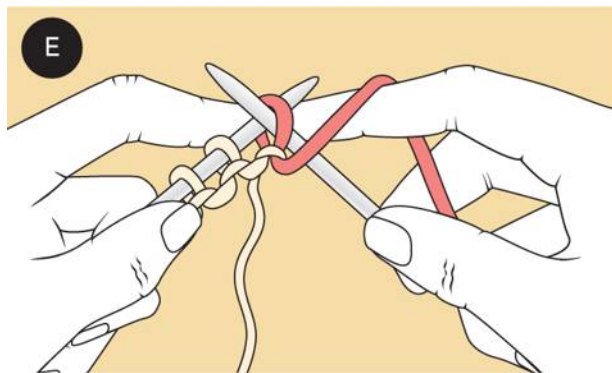


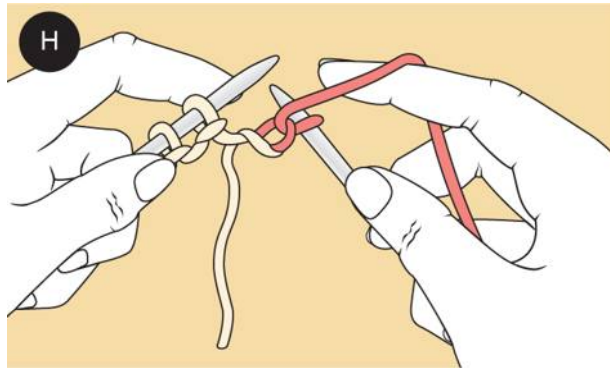
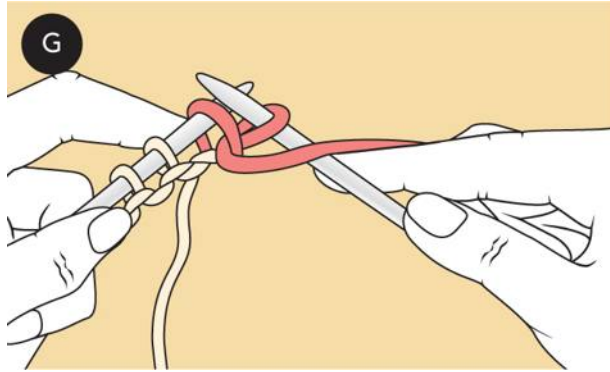


## PURL STITCH ENGLISH (P)

With the English method the yarn is held in the right hand, at the front of the work for this stitch.

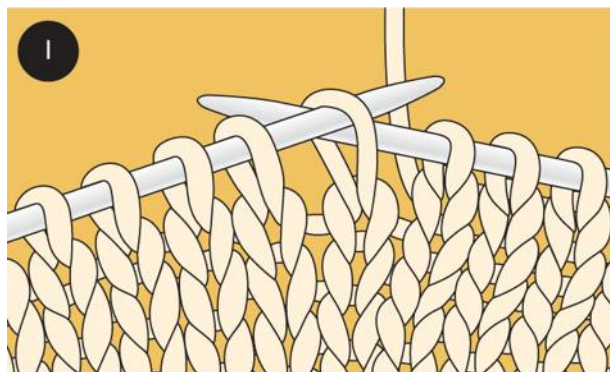
Hold the needle with the stitches in your left hand, with the yarn at the front. Insert the tip of the RH needle into the first stitch from right to left **(E)**. Take the yarn over and around the RH needle to form the next stitch **(F)**. Use the tip of the RH needle to pull the loop through the stitch on the LH needle to form a new stitch on the RH needle **(G)**. Slide the old stitch off the LH needle leaving the new stitch on the RH needle **(H)**.





## KNIT ONE THROUGH THE BACK LOOP (K1 TBL)

Insert the right needle tip into the back loop of the next stitch from right to left. Wrap the yarn around the right needle as for a normal knit stitch (**I**).

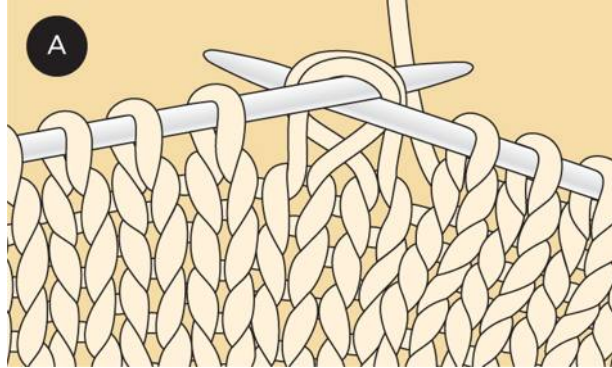


# DECREASES/INCREASES

KNIT TWO STITCHES TOGETHER (K2TOG)

This decreases by one stitch knitwise and makes a right-leaning decrease on stockinette (stocking stitch) fabric.

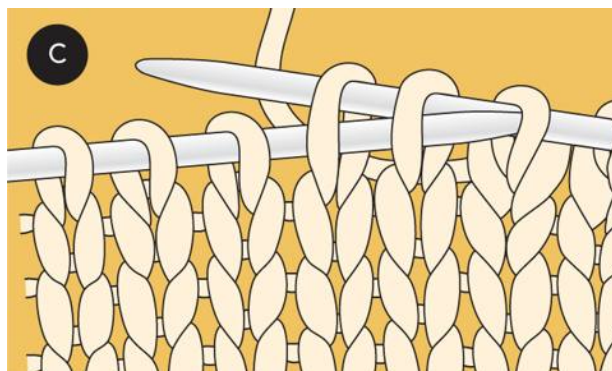
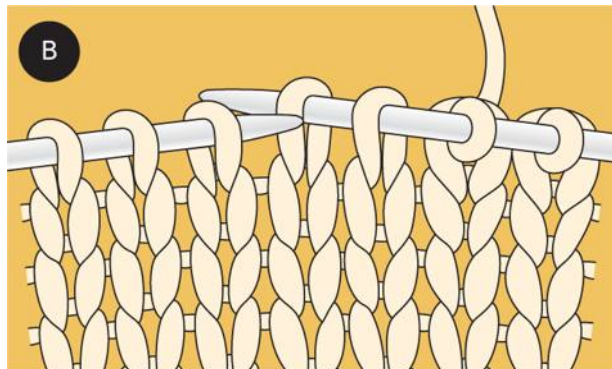
Insert the tip of the RH needle into the next two stitches from left to right and knit them as one stitch **(A)**.



### SLIP, SLIP, KNIT (SSK)

This decreases by one stitch and makes a left-leaning decrease on stockinette (stocking stitch) fabric.

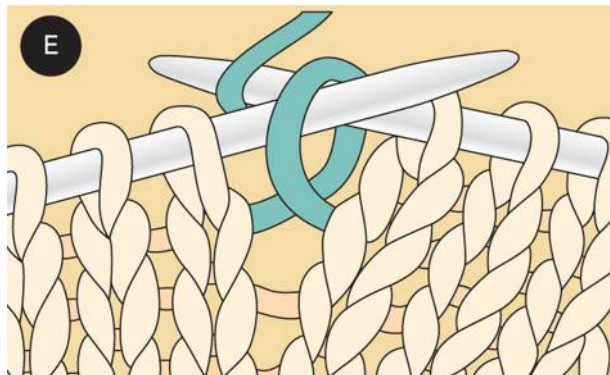
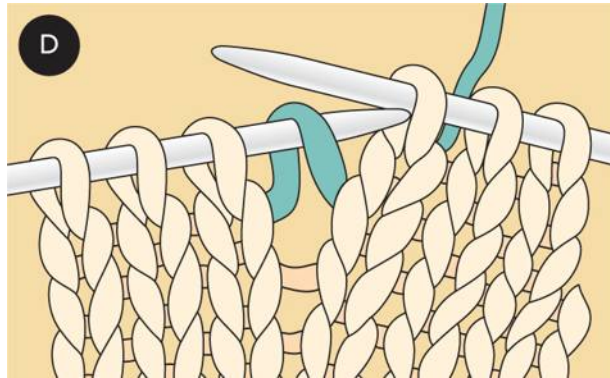
Slip two stitches knitwise, one at a time **(B)** onto the RH needle. Then knit the two stitches together through the back loops **(C)**.



## MAKE ONE LEFT (M1L)

This technique will increase one stitch knitwise and makes a left-leaning increase on stockinette (stocking stitch) fabric.

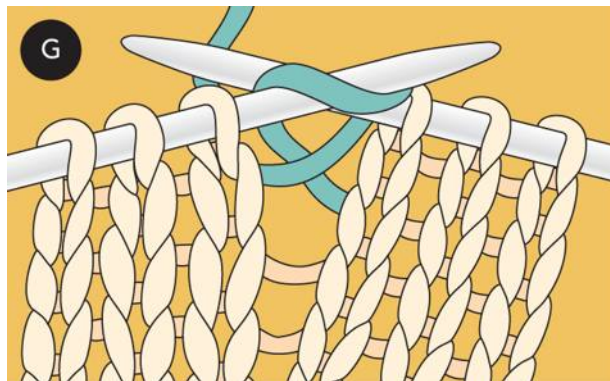
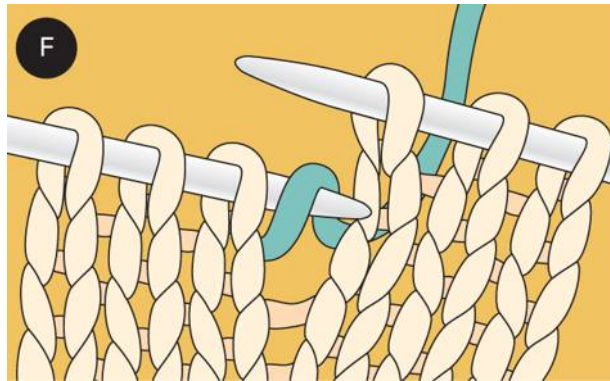
Pick up the bar between two stitches with the left-hand needle pushing up under the bar from the front of the work (**D**). Knit into the back loop (**E**) to increase by one stitch.



## MAKE ONE RIGHT (M1R)

This technique will increase one stitch knitwise and makes a right-leaning increase on stockinette (stocking stitch) fabric.

Pick up the bar between two stitches with the left-hand needle pushing up under the bar from the back of the work (**F**). Knit into the front loop (**G**) to increase by one stitch.



## MODIFYING TECHNIQUES

*The techniques shown here for increasing or decreasing are simply a suggestion. If you have another method to achieve the same result—go for it!*

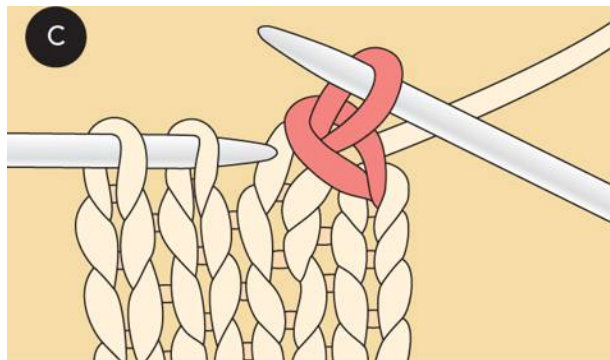
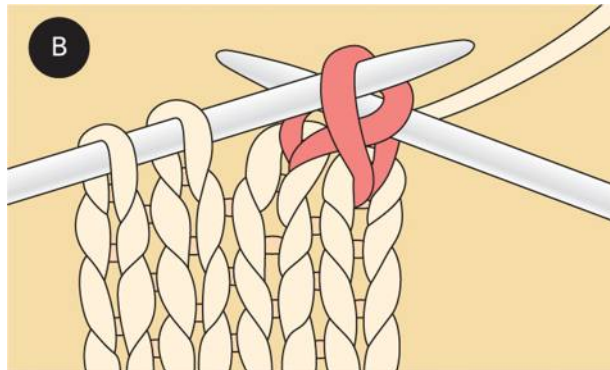
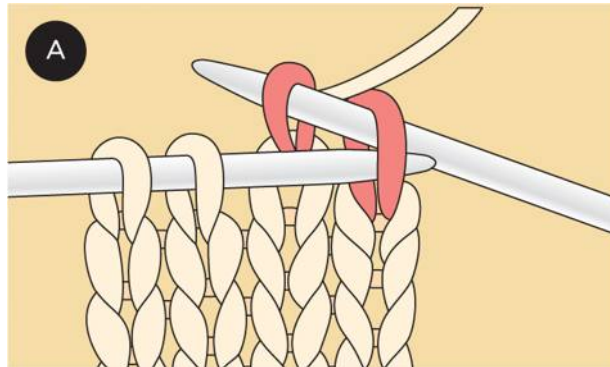
# FINISHING TECHNIQUES

## BIND (CAST) OFF

Binding (casting) off can be done knitwise or purlwise, or following a pattern.

To bind (cast) off knitwise, knit the first stitch, then knit the second. Insert the tip of the left-hand needle into the first stitch (**A**) and lift it over the second (**B**) and off the right-hand needle to bind (cast) off the first stitch (**C**). Knit the next stitch on the left-hand needle and

then lift the previous stitch over it and off the right-hand needle to bind (cast) off. Repeat until the last stitch remains on the right-hand needle. Break the yarn, thread it through the final stitch and tighten.

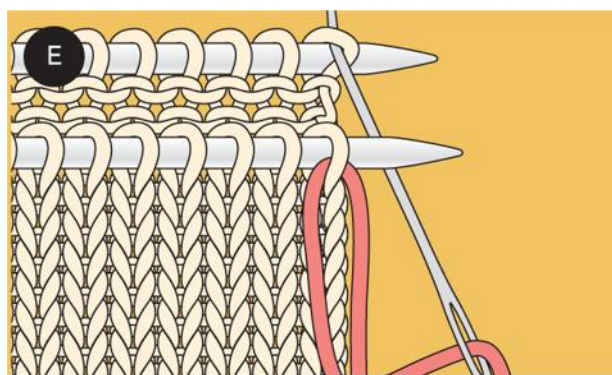
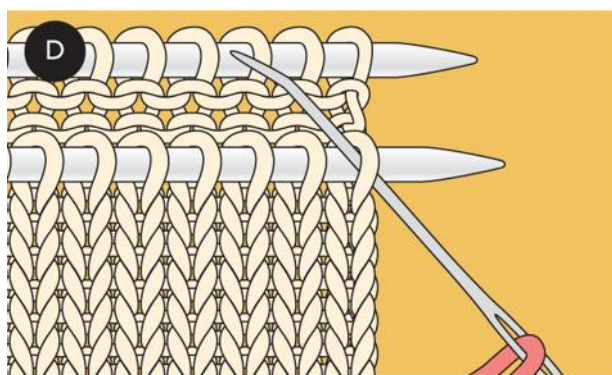


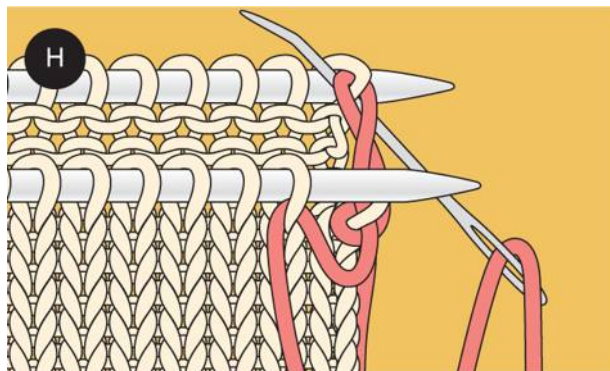
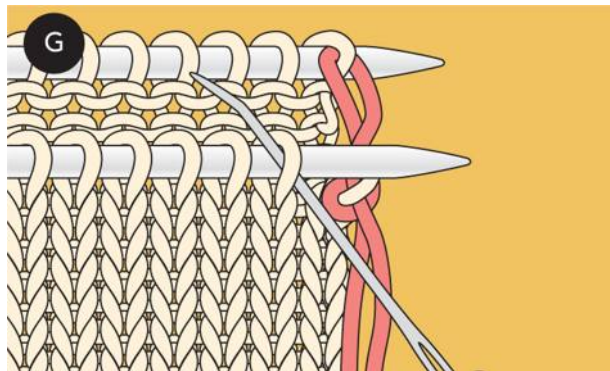
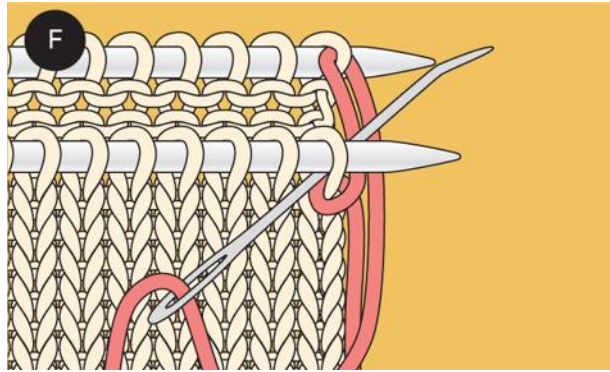
To bind (cast) off purlwise, purl the stitches instead of knitting them. To bind (cast) off in rib, knit all knit stitches and purl all purl stitches.

## KITCHENER STITCH

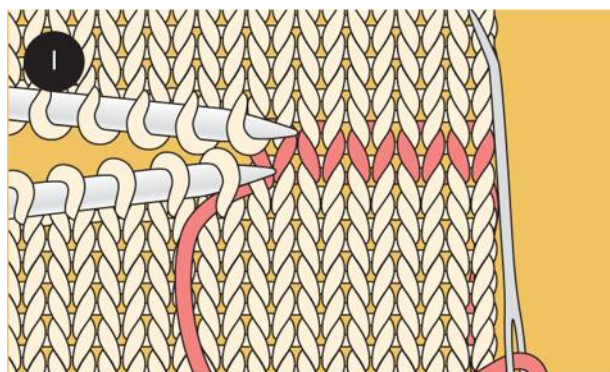
A method of joining two sets of live stitches invisibly. You will need a tapestry needle and yarn to match the stitches.

Hold the two edges of live stitches on two needles held parallel with the wrong sides together. Put your tapestry needle through the first stitch on the front needle purlwise (**D**) and thread your yarn through leaving the stitch on the needle. Then put your tapestry needle through the first stitch on the back needle knitwise (**E**) and thread your yarn through leaving the stitch on the needle. Now put the tapestry needle back into the first stitch of the front needle but knitwise this time (**F**) and thread your yarn through. Slip the first stitch off the front needle, then put your tapestry needle into the second stitch on the front needle purlwise (**G**) and pull the yarn through. Put your tapestry needle back into the first stitch on the back needle purlwise (**H**) and slip this one off the needle.





Repeat these steps along the row (I). To finish, bring the yarn end inside your work and weave in the ends.



## BLOCKING

Blocking will smooth out your gauge (tension), but always check the ball band to follow the yarn care instructions.

To wet block, soak the item in a basin filled with lukewarm water. Lift out carefully and place on a towel, then gently squeeze out excess water without wringing the fabric. Lay on a flat surface and use rust-proof pins to shape and pin out to the final measurements. Leave in place until completely dry.

To steam block, pin out the item to the final measurements with rust-proof pins. Hold your iron or steamer above the knitted fabric without touching the surface, allowing steam to dampen the item. Leave in place until completely dry. Take care not to use this method with yarns including synthetic fibers.

# ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Jamie Lomax is dedicated to helping knitters learn how to modify patterns and knit outside the box. She loves all things colorwork and

considers it to be like “doodling with yarn,” in that a fiber-y illustration is created, line by line, as you knit the pattern.

Originally trained as an interior designer, she now uses her multifaceted experience to run her small business, Pacific Knit Co. A graphic design background, paired with a passion for digital illustration, enables her to develop creative layouts and illustrated diagrams, designed around an accessible user experience.

A lifelong Pacific Northwest-er, she grew up in Oregon and is currently living in Seattle, Washington, with her husband, two kiddos, and fluffy corgi. She loves being in a place where you can see both the mountains and the ocean at the same time, and lives for gray skies and rainy days (wearing the proper PNW attire of a puffy jacket, beanie, Birkenstocks and a knit colorwork cowl).

Her designs can be found on Ravelry and on her website at [www.pacificknitco.com](http://www.pacificknitco.com).

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To my husband, Justin. Not only did you act as a sounding board to my wild ideas for my business, but you also took up the reins of the household, being the primary caregiver to our kiddos and taking lead when I needed to pull all-nighters to get this work done.

To my children, Avery and Finley. What is there to say other than thank you for allowing Mommy the time to do this work. I know it resulted in many late nights and lots of "just a minute, baby, I'm writing." Avery, you are my creative inspiration and I loved drawing Doodle ideas with you, planning colors, and playing yarn shop. Finley, while you're too small to remember this, being on maternity leave with you this year allowed me the time to slow down and do something huge—write a book!

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