

Boro Stitches

The most basic stitch is a running stitch, which can be big or small, regular or fairly uneven.



Start your work with a knot. Stitches are bigger than the gaps between, and two rows can be worked close together for emphasis.

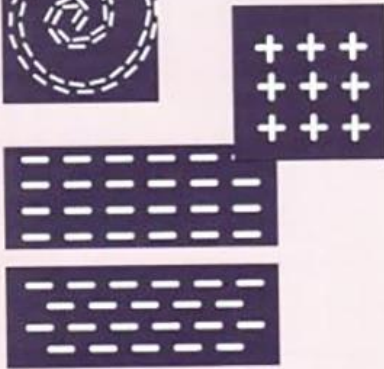
Edges can be covered with diagonal whipping stitches. Two rows can be worked over the same area to give a neater edge, or to join boro pieces.



Stitches can be arranged to give patterns and additional embellishment.



Whole areas can be filled with rows of stitches.



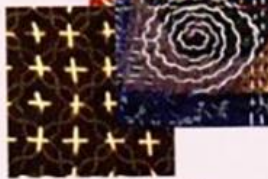
Running stitches, including double rows, are good for sewing on patches.



Whip stitch is also a great way to hold down patches.



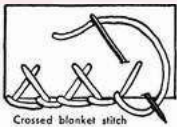
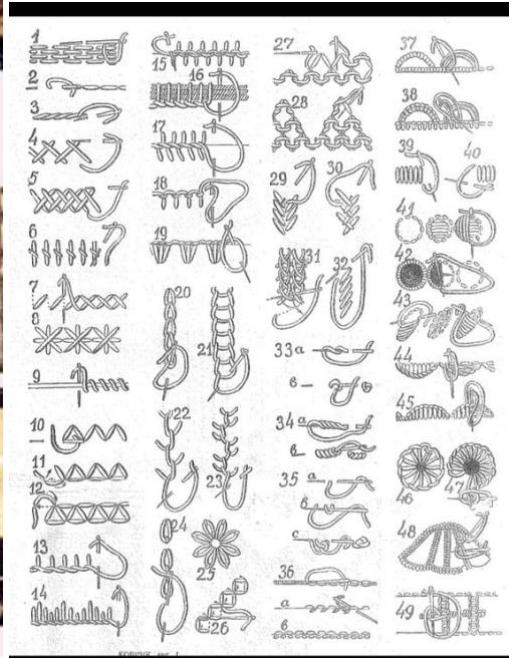
All sashiko stitches and patterns are useful, and you can use the designs in the patches to help you.



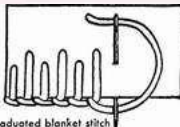
Rows of parallel stitches in or out of step can be used to hold patches and fill in areas of the work.



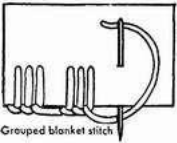
A long (sharp) needle will help you create nice, even stitches - even though irregular stitches are often seen as part of boro's charm.



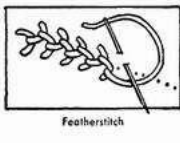
Crossed blanket stitch



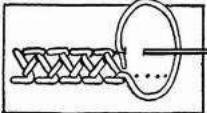
Graduated blanket stitch



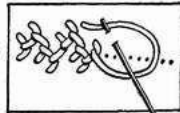
Grouped blanket stitch



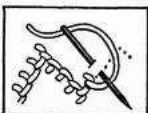
Featherstitch



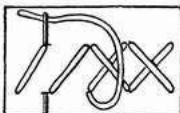
Closed featherstitch



Double featherstitch



Zigzag featherstitch



Cross stitch

