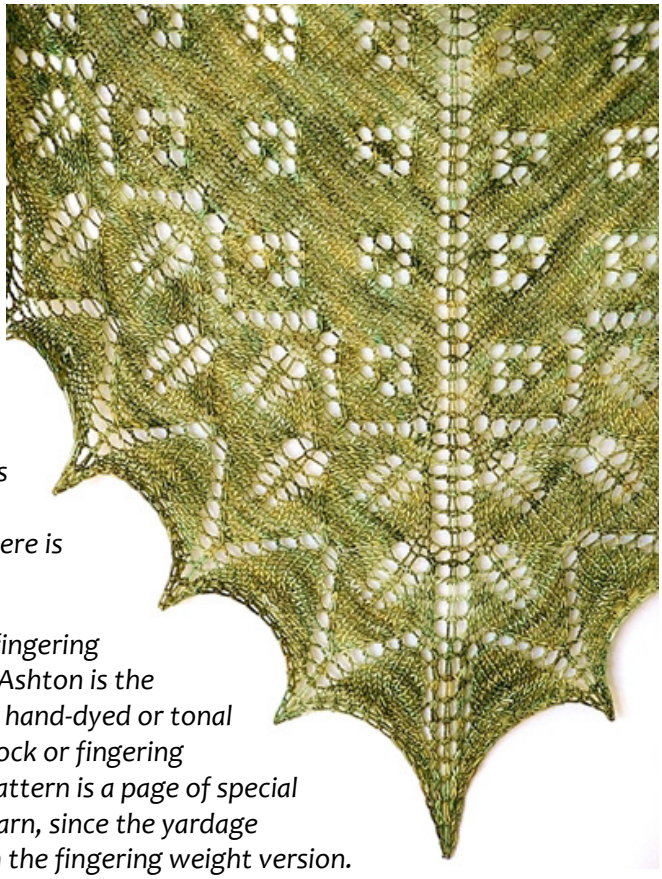
ASHTON SHAWLETTE

by Dee O'Keefe

SKILL LEVEL:	**Advanced Beginner**
BLOCKED SIZE:	**52" x 26"**
NEEDLES:	**US Size 5/3.75 mm 32" circular; US Size 7/4.5 mm for bind off**
NOTIONS:	**4 stitch markers (optional); T-pins for blocking; blocking wires (optional); cotton yarn or string, only if not using blocking wires; tapestry needle to weave in ends**
GAUGE:	**4.5 st = 1 inch stockinette blocked (gauge is not critical with this project)**
YARN USED:	**Ella Rae Lace, "Olive" colorway #124**
YARDAGE:	**Approximately 420-450 yards of fingering weight yarn, although yardage may vary based on individual knitting style, needle size and yarn weight**



Ashton is a lovely shawlette with leaf motifs that was inspired by the beauty of spring here in Virginia, as the tiny leaf buds seem to merge into full-sized leaves in the blink of an eye.

Ashton is offered as an all-chart pattern designed specifically for knitters who wish to venture into using charts or knitting lace for the first time. The large, easy-to-view charts are formatted to be user-friendly and simple to comprehend.

In order to provide even more help for knitters new to charts and lace, the pattern includes a 6-page tutorial with step-by-step instructions on how to read the charts as well as detailed notes on how to block your shawl, increase the size and keep track of stitch counts. And there is a page of handy lace shawl knitting tips as well!

This top-down, triangular shawlette knits up quickly in fingering weight yarn, but may be knitted in any weight you like. Ashton is the perfect shawlette to showcase your favorite variegated hand-dyed or tonal yarns and can be knitted using only one skein of many sock or fingering weight yarns. New in the February 2015 version of the pattern is a page of special instructions about working Ashton in worsted weight yarn, since the yardage requirements, needle sizes and stitch counts differ from the fingering weight version.

The ability to increase the shawl size simply by adding repeats of Leaf Bud Chart 2 makes Ashton easily customizable for whatever yarn or needle size you choose. There is also an advanced option to increase the size by adding additional rows of large leaves on the border.

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Ashton starts at the center back of the neck and is knit down to the bottom edge. There is a 2-stitch garter border on each side, 4 yarn over increases on each right-side row and a single center stitch separating each half of the shawl. Patterning is done on the right-side rows only, with all wrong-side rows being purled between the garter borders.

TO BEGIN: Cast on 5 stitches with a long-tail cast on, then work the following 3 set-up rows:

Row 1: k5
Row 2: k1, kfb, k1, kfb, k1
Row 3: k7

BODY AND BORDER CHARTS: After the cast on and set-up rows are completed, the charts are worked in consecutive order, beginning with Chart 1 on page 4. Charts 1, 2a, 3 and 4 are worked one time each. Chart 2 is worked 5 times for the pattern-size shawlette. *If you wish to increase the size of your Ashton, you may repeat Chart 2 as many times as you like. For an advanced option, you may also work more repeats of the large leaves at the border; see page 8 for more information about both options. If you are making a worsted weight Ashton, see page 12 for special instructions.*

HOW TO WORK THE CHARTS – QUICK REFERENCE (see page 3 for more details)

Each chart represents one half of the shawl and will be worked 2 times in succession to create the complete row. The **2-stitch garter borders and the center stitch are not shown on the charts** in order to simplify the format to make them easier to view. The **wrong-side, even-numbered rows that are purled between the garter borders are not shown on the charts** for the same reason.

Right-side/Odd Rows:	Knit 2 border stitches, work chart right to left (right half of shawl), knit center stitch, work chart right to left again (left half of shawl), knit 2 border stitches.
Wrong-side/Even Rows:	Knit 2 border stitches, purl across to last 2 stitches, knit 2 border stitches.

BIND OFF: Once you have completed right-side Row 17 from Chart 4, bind-off **loosely** on wrong-side Row 18 with a stretchy lace bind-off as follows: **k1, *k1, insert left needle into the front of the two stitches on the right needle and knit them together like an ssk*, repeat between *s until all stitches are bound off.** In order to ensure that the bind off is stretchy enough to be pulled into dramatic scallops, I recommend switching to a needle one or two sizes larger than the working needle. For example, I used a US Size 7/4.5 mm double pointed needle to bind off the sample shawls worked in fingering weight.

FINISHING: Weave in ends, but don't trim them until after your shawl is blocked. Please refer to pages 8 and 9 of the tutorial section for detailed blocking instructions and pictures. Happy Knitting!

ABBREVIATIONS

k	knit
kfb	knit into the front loop but do not remove the stitch from the left needle; then knit into the back loop of the same stitch and pull that stitch off the needle
yo	yarn over
RS	right side of work
WS	wrong side of work

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Important General Notes:

Please read the Pattern Instructions on page 2 before proceeding with the charts for important information regarding Ashton's construction and how to work the cast on and first 3 set-up rows. If you are not familiar with reading knitting charts, please see the Step-by-Step tutorial starting on page 6.

Each complete chart, starting with Row 1 and ending with the last uncharted wrong-side row, is to be worked the number of times (1X, 5X, etc.) noted.

The numbers written in red at the top left of the charts represent the number of stitches you will have on your needles after working all rows of that chart. For example, after completing Row 26 of Chart 1, you should have 59 stitches on your needles. Because Chart 2 is repeated multiple times, please refer to the table to the right of the chart for stitch counts after the last row of each repeat.

Chart 1 and the first repeat of Chart 2 show all stitches as knitted. For the second repeat of Chart 2 and going forward, the blue-shaded section that represents the 12-stitch pattern repeat will be repeated across the row until just enough stitches remain to finish all the stitches to the left of it.

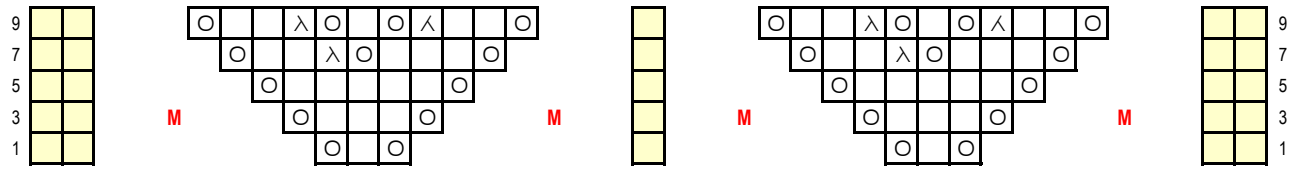
Garter Borders and Center Stitch Placement:

The 2-stitch garter borders and center stitch are not shown on the charts in order to keep them uncluttered, as large as possible and easy to view. Please refer to the Example Chart below to better visualize where these "missing" stitches are positioned around the pattern charts.

The 2-stitch garter borders and center stitch that you will need to add to the odd-numbered rows on the charts are labeled in green. Start at the far right of the Example Chart and work your way across the right-side rows as directed until you get to the end of the row. On the next even-numbered row (not charted), knit the first 2 border stitches, purl all the way across the row and knit the last 2 border stitches.

You may find it helpful to use stitch markers to separate the border and center stitches from the chart stitches. Stitch markers may be placed: 1) after the first 2 border stitches; 2) before the center stitch; 3) after the center stitch; and 4) before the last 2 border stitches. Suggested marker placement is coded as M in the Example Chart below. Slip the markers as you come to them. Feel free to dispense with markers if you so choose.

EXAMPLE CHART (1st ten rows of Chart 1)



ASHTON BODY CHARTS

Reminder! Always purl back between the garter borders on the wrong-side rows.

The numbers on charts 1, 2 & 2a are provided to help you keep track of the knit stitches in between the motifs.

LEAF BUD CHART 1 1X

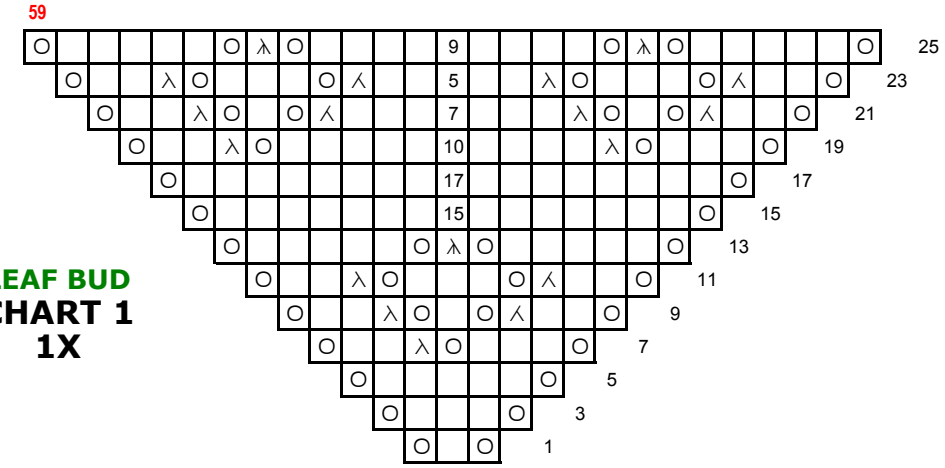


CHART LEGEND

- **knit**
- **yo** yarn over
- **k2tog** knit 2 stitches together
- **ssk** slip 1st stitch knitwise, slip 2nd stitch knitwise, then slide the left needle into the front part of both stitches and knit them together
- **sl1, k2tog, psso** slip 1 stitch knitwise, knit 2 stitches together, pass the slipped stitch over

LEAF BUD CHART 2 5X

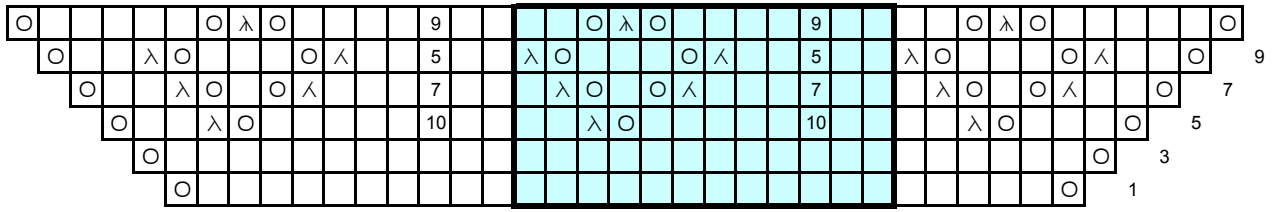
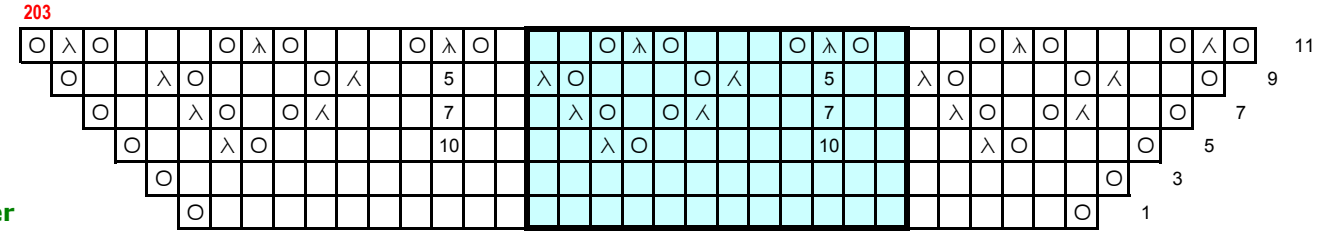


CHART 2 STITCH COUNTS

83 stitches after 1st repeat
107 stitches after 2nd repeat
131 stitches after 3rd repeat
155 stitches after 4th repeat
179 stitches after 5th repeat

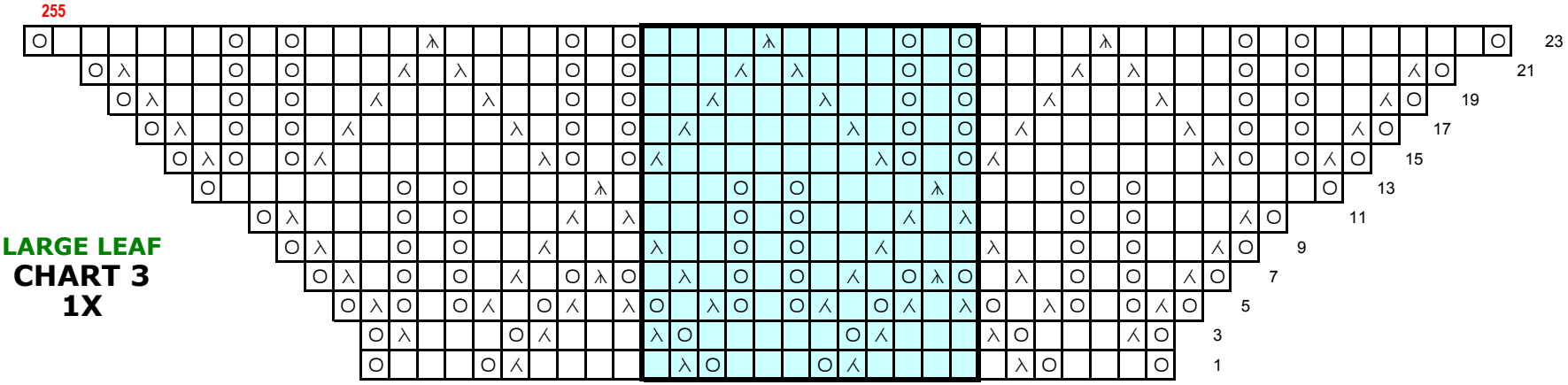
LEAF BUD CHART 2a 1X

Transition to Border



➔ **IMPORTANT! Use of stitch markers for marking off pattern repeats is not recommended for Charts 3 and 4 due to the necessity of moving the markers back and forth to accommodate decreases or yarn overs falling on either side of the pattern repeats in many places. The specific location of the the pattern repeats within the lace pattern was chosen for ease of memorization rather than to accommodate stitch markers. If you take care to notice how the current row is lining up over the previous right-side row, you won't even need those markers, trust me! Check out the Lace Shawl Knitting Tips on page 11 for more details.**

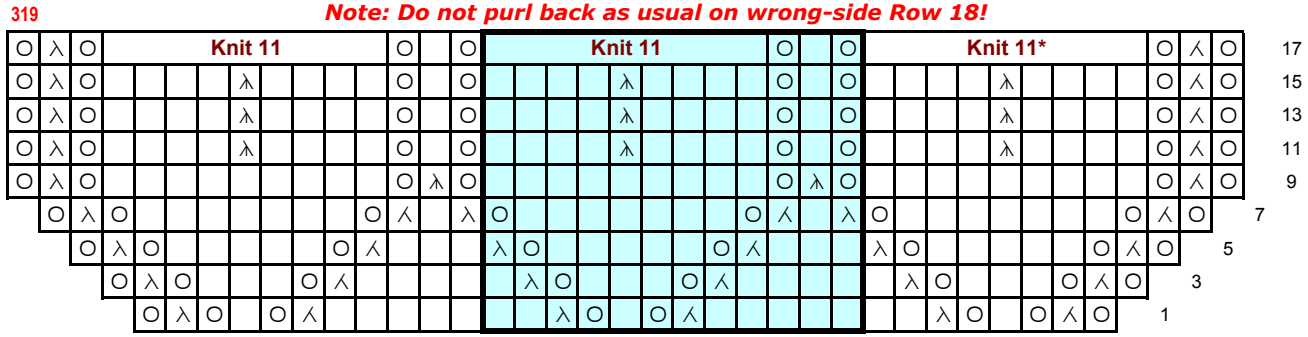
LARGE LEAF
CHART 3
1X



Bind off per Pattern Instructions (page 2) on wrong-side Row 18.

Note: Do not purl back as usual on wrong-side Row 18!

SCALLOPS
CHART 4
1X



*** Knit 11 means to knit the 11 stitches between the 2 yarn overs.**

HOW TO READ THE CHARTS – Step by Step

Tutorial

This tutorial will help you understand how to use the Ashton Shawlette charts specifically and in turn how to understand most charted lace patterns. I have heard many times from knitters that lace charts are "scary." The following step-by-step instructions about how to read these charts should help demystify the process. My hope is that you learn to appreciate lace charts as the wonderful tool that they are so you can discover and knit any of the many lace patterns out there that use charts exclusively. You may even find the charts easier to use than written instructions once you master them! And so, to begin your lace charts adventure…

First: Please read the Pattern Instructions on page 2 in their entirety if you have not yet done so.

Second: Please read the Chart Notes on page 3. In particular, please **acquaint yourself with the Garter Borders and Center Stitch Placement section before you continue.**

Third: Please grab page 4 of the charts and refer to it as you read the following.

IMPORTANT: If you become confused as you are reading this, just pick up your needles, do exactly what it says and trust that everything will start to make sense once you start knitting!

When reading the charts, each square represents one stitch of knitting. The blank squares are knit stitches. The other stitches are represented by symbols that are explained in the legend. Horizontal rows of squares represent the rows of stitches. The right-side rows are numbered to the right of the charts, with the first row at the bottom.

➔ **HELPFUL HINT! Check your Ashton after each right-side row, comparing your new stitches with the chart stitches, to make sure you've worked each row correctly so the motifs will line up properly.**

CHART 1

You already have 7 stitches on your needles. Working the chart from right to left, begin Row 1.

1. Knit the 2 border stitches that are not shown on the chart
2. Work the chart stitches from right to left [yo, k1, yo]
3. Knit the center stitch that is not shown on the chart
4. Work the chart again from right to left [yo, k1, yo]
5. Knit the last two border stitches that are not shown on the chart

If this was the usual written instructions, it would look like this (the center stitch is green):

Row 1 (RS): k2, *yo, k1, yo*, **k1**, rep between *s, k2

Because many shawl patterns have the fancy knitting on the right side, on the wrong-side Row 2 you get to work an easy purl row, which consists of purling all the way across between the garter borders. Rarely are these all-purl rows shown on charts. IMPORTANT: You will need to remember that for every wrong-side, even-numbered row, on all charts going forward, you will do the following:

Row 2 and all WS rows: k2, purl to last 2 sts, k2

Proceed with Row 3, except when you get to the chart stitches, you will work [yo, k3, yo] as shown on the chart. Continue with each row working in the direction as established above but just substitute the chart stitches for the stitches within the brackets. End with the wrong-side, purl-back Row 26.

Tutorial

CHART 2

Chart 2 is to be repeated 5x to make the shawlette in the pattern size. That means you work all 12 rows as shown on the chart—including the uncharted, wrong-side purl back rows—and then work those 12 rows 4 more times for a total of 60 rows. Here is how this is done.

The 1st time all 12 rows of Chart 2 are worked, do this:

1. Knit the 2 border stitches that are not shown on the chart
2. Work the chart stitches from right to left as shown (don't worry that some are shaded blue and not others)
3. Knit the center stitch that is not shown on the chart
4. Work the chart again from right to left as shown (don't worry that some are shaded blue and not others)
5. Knit the last 2 border stitches that are not shown on the chart
   Note that on Row 1 and Row 3 of this chart, all you have to do is knit between the yarn overs.

The 2nd time all 12 rows of Chart 2 are worked, do this:

Now you are going to pay attention to the blue-shaded part of the chart. **The blue-shaded section represents the 12-stitch pattern repeat to be repeated across each half of the row.** (This is the part that is usually between either parenthesis or brackets in written-out patterns.) If that doesn't make sense, think of it this way: Let's say you are doing a simple ribbing where you knit 3 stitches and then purl 3 stitches across the row 10 times. That would be considered a 6-stitch pattern repeat that was repeated across the row 10 times. **As the shawl grows larger, those blue-shaded sections will be repeated multiple times across each half of the chart until just enough stitches remain to finish all the stitches to the left of it.** So what follows next is exactly what you will do on Row 5 (the first odd-numbered chart row where you have to do something besides knit between the yarn overs). **Please follow the Row 5 instructions for Rows 7, 9 and 11 as well.**

Row 5:

1. Knit the 2 border stitches that are not shown on the chart
2. Work the chart stitches from right to left as follows: work the white stitches, work the blue-shaded stitches 2x in a row, work the white stitches
3. Knit the center stitch that is not shown on the chart
4. Work the chart stitches from right to left as follows: work the white stitches, work the blue-shaded stitches 2x in a row, work the white stitches
5. Knit the last 2 border stitches that are not shown on the chart

The 3rd time you work Chart 2, do what it says above for Row 5 but work the blue-shaded stitches 3x in a row
The 4th time you work Chart 2, as above, but work the blue-shaded stitches 4x in a row
The 5th time you work Chart 2, as above, but work the blue-shaded stitches 5x in a row

Charts 2a, 3 and 4 are only worked 1x, so do what it says for Chart 2, Row 5 above, but:

CHART 2a Work the blue-shaded stitches 6x in a row
CHART 3 Work the blue-shaded stitches 7x in a row
CHART 4 Work the blue-shaded stitches 9x in a row

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INCREASING THE SIZE/BLOCKING TIPS

Tutorial

How To Increase the Shawlette Size

If this is your first time using charts, I highly recommend knitting the shawlette in the pattern size. But if you prefer a larger-sized shawl, you may wish to work additional repeats of Leaf Bud Chart 2.

How many times do I work the blue-shaded repeat sections across each side? *Using the 7x size as an example:*

Chart 2: The sixth time you work Chart 2, work the blue-shaded stitches 6x each side. The seventh time, work the blue-shaded stitches 7x. Proceed to Chart 2a.

Chart 2a: Work the blue-shaded stitches 8x (or +1 more than the last repeat of Chart 2)

Chart 3: Work the blue-shaded stitches 9x (or +1 more than Chart 2a)

Chart 4: Work the blue-shaded stitches 11x (or +2 more than Chart 3)

Advanced Extra Border Leaves Option: The size may also be increased by working additional repeats of the Large Leaf Chart 3, Rows 15-24. This adds extras leaves at the border and is very attractive when knitting larger sizes. Check out the pictures on page 12 for my larger version in lace weight yarn. You can use this option in conjunction with working more Chart 2 repeats.

How much more yarn will I use? For the 6x size, you will need about 475-500 yards; for the 7x size, about 550-575 yards; for the 8x size, about 625-650 yards; and for the 9x size, about 700-725 yards. If you are adding more leaves, you can consider each extra row of leaves another jump up in size, so for example, if you work the 7x size on the body and 2 extra rows of leaves, figure you would use a bit less than the 9x size. **IMPORTANT!** ***The yardages referenced above are estimates only when using fingering or sock weight yarn. Ultimate yardage used for any size will depend on a variety of factors including yarn type and/or weight, needle size and your knitting tension.***

How To Block a Triangular Lace Shawl

Correct blocking technique is the final step required in order to achieve the dramatic results that will "open up" your knitted lace to expose the beauty within. The following steps will show you how to block a shawl made with natural fibers. To begin, soak the shawl in warm water using a gentle wool wash for about 20 minutes. Do not wring dry. Instead, squeeze the shawl carefully until it is no longer dripping. Then roll it in a towel and step on it gently to remove most of the excess water in preparation for blocking.

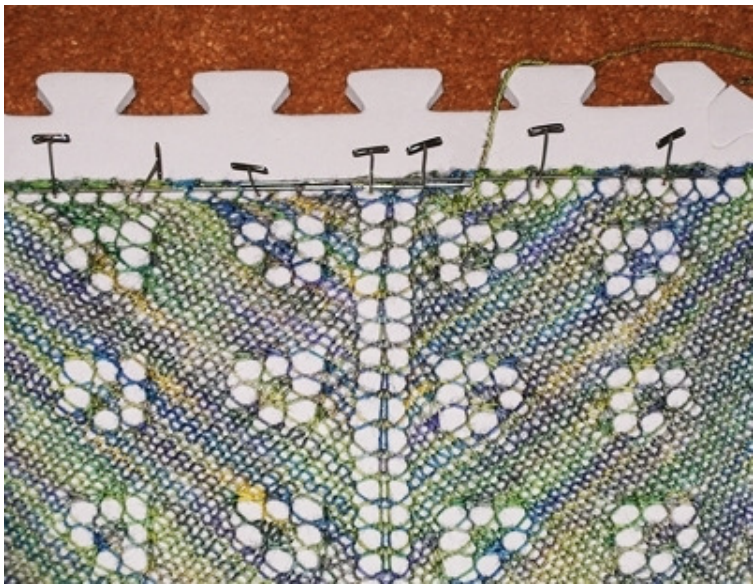
Next, weave blocking wires* through the yarn overs across the top of the shawl and stretch it to the size you prefer. Use a ruler to make sure each side measures the same. Pin in front of the wires in approximately 1-2" increments with rust proof T-pins to secure the wires in place when you start stretching the shawl. Stretch and then pin out the bottom tip (for triangular shawls such as Ashton that are half as long as they are wide, pin the bottom tip to measure exactly half the length of the top edge of the triangle). On each side, use a yardstick held diagonally between the top and bottom tips to determine how far to pin the points along the two side edges. Pin a few points on one side and pin the same points on the opposite side; repeat until all points are pinned. Block until completely dry, unpin and snip the ends as the final step.

* *If you don't have blocking wires, you may weave cotton yarn through the top yarn overs, pulling tight and securing the yarn on each side by wrapping it around a pin. Continue pinning in front of this cotton yarn in 1-2" increments as noted above. This will help the top of the shawl remain straight and more secure when you pin out the points.*

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BLOCKING PICTURES

Tutorial



Close up of top edge:

Detail of blocking wires woven through the top yarn overs. This photo shows placement of the T-pins in front of the blocking wires to secure the wingspan edge.



Shawl is fully pinned:

Note yardstick placement on the right of the shawl. Always use a straight edge to line up the points so they are as even as possible for best results. Placing the yardstick between the bottom and top points works as a guide to show how far to pull out the points as well.

IF YOU DON'T HAVE BLOCKING WIRES: You can weave cotton yarn through the top yarn overs, pulling tight and securing the yarn on each side by wrapping it around a pin. Continue pinning in front of this cotton yarn in 1-2" increments. This will help the top of the shawl remain straight and more secure when you pin out the points.

BLOCKING ACRYLIC: If you are knitting with 100% acrylic yarn or an acrylic blend, you will have to steam block rather than wet block your shawl. You would first pin out the shawl as shown above and then steam it carefully. For details about how to do that, just google "killing acrylic yarn."

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FOR A SHAWLETTE WORKED AT THE PATTERN SIZE:

If you like to check your stitch counts at the end of every row, figuring out the number of stitches you should have on your needles at the end of each row for Charts 1, 2 and 2a is easy. But you may want to grab a calculator all the same! Here's how:

- **For Charts 1, 2 and 2a, each successive right-side row adds 4 stitches to the stitch count at the end of the previous right-side row.** All wrong-side rows will have the same count as the previous right-side row as no stitches are added on these rows.

- **Charts 3 and 4 are a bit trickier, because some rows add more stitches (+8) than the usual 4 and some don't add any at all.** To help you, here are the end of row counts for Charts 3 and 4 when knitted at the pattern size.

Chart 3 row counts

Row 1: 207
Row 3: 207
Row 5: 211
Row 7: 215
Row 9: 219
Row 11: 223
Row 13: 231
Row 15: 235
Row 17: 239
Row 19: 243
Row 21: 247
Row 23: 255

Chart 4 row counts

Row 1: 259
Row 3: 263
Row 5: 267
Row 7: 271
Row 9 thru 15: 275
Row 17: 319 to bind off

FOR LARGER SIZES:

- **Each time you add one additional repeat of Chart 2, 24 stitches are added to the total stitch count on any given row for all subsequent charts (with the exception of Chart 4, Row 17, see below) as follows:** 6x – add 24 stitches; 7x – add 48 stitches; 8x – add 72 stitches, and so on.

- **If you choose the Advanced Option to add more large leaves to the border, add 24 stitches to the total stitch count at the end of Chart 3 or on any given row on Chart 4 (with the exception of Row 17, see below) for each additional time Rows 15-24 are worked.** (*Right-side Rows 15-21 add 4 stitches each and Row 23 adds 8 stitches.*)

- **IMPORTANT!** After working Chart 4, Row 17, the stitch count increases dramatically from the previous right-side Row 15. This is because there are no double decreases on Row 17 to cancel out the increased stitches made by all those yarn overs. **In order to recalculate how many stitches will be bound off when increasing the shawl size, add up the total number of scallops on your needles after working Row 17 (or add up how many "knit 11" sections were worked, whichever is easier) and multiply that number by 2. Then add the resulting number to the recalculated stitch count at the end of Row 15.**

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Tutorial

- Use a light or medium color yarn for your first fancy lace project to make it easier to see your stitches. Also, use a yarn color that contrasts a bit with your needles for the same reason.

- Make sure your needles have good points. It's just easier.

- This next one is very important—**READ YOUR KNITTING!!!!!** Take the time to notice how the previous right-side pattern row lines up under current pattern row you are knitting.

  For example, there might be a case where there are 5 knit stitches in a row (let's call that a k5 group) that line up directly over a [yo k3 yo] series from the previous right-side pattern row. As you begin to knit your row and come to that first knit stitch of the k5 group, it should line up over the first yarn over of the [yo k3 yo] series. It will appear that you are "knitting into the yarn over." If you notice halfway through the current row you are knitting that the first stitch of the k5 group is now over anything other than a yarn over, well, you'll know you've made a mistake somewhere.

- Once you find that point where the mistake was made, mark it with one of those plastic knitting safety pins and tink back until you get to the stitch before the mistake. Start knitting from the chart again, correctly this time!

- After every pattern row, I look at my knitting. I check the row I just worked to make sure I didn't miss a yarn over. (Easily fixed on the next purl row by just pulling up the strand in between the stitches where it belonged and placing that strand on the needle.) I look at the previous rows and make sure everything looks okay and the yarn overs are forming the proper pattern. Most lace shawls have pretty obvious geometric lines, so I make sure that if the pattern has 5 diagonal yarn over "holes" forming chevrons, my shawl has that same yarn over placement. I check that I didn't split the yarn in two with my needle on a previous row.

- Using stitch markers to mark off pattern repeats can sometimes be more confusing than not using them at all! Charts 3 and 4 are a case in point. Moving those markers back and forth as I mentioned on page 5 can really slow you down as you work across the row. I truly think it is better to learn how to read your knitting to make sure that your stitches are lining up properly and to use that as the way to double check your work. It is quicker in the long run and just as accurate. Ultimately, how many stitch markers you choose to incorporate into your knitting is personal choice.

- Some knitters like to count the stitches after every row and there is nothing wrong with that of course! But if you are reading your knitting carefully, counting stitches that often may not be necessary.

- Place "lifelines" by running a thinner yarn or thread (in a contrasting color) with a tapestry needle through the stitches next to the knitting needle. Do this after the last purl row before you are ready to start a new section. That way, if you make a mistake, you can rip back to the lifeline and it will be easier to put the stitches back on the needles. There are lots of videos online to check out about knitting lifelines.

- **You are going to make mistakes!** There is no getting around this incontrovertible fact about lace knitting. Your spouse or roommate or sister or cat is going to distract you and you will forget a stitch or a yarn over. You will realize this much later than you would like. But you will learn more about knitting from finding and fixing one mistake than knitting 50 rows correctly.

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WORSTED WEIGHT VERSION



For a worsted weight shawlette measuring approximately 54" x 27", Chart 2 is worked only 2x and all other charts are worked 1x. The nice thing about using worsted weight yarn is that Ashton will knit up a lot quicker since there are fewer rows. Work all charts with US Size 8/5.0 mm 32" circular needles and bind off with a US Size 10/6.0 mm needle. Approximately 375-400 yards of worsted weight yarn is required. The yarn I used for the shawlette pictured to the right is Neighborhood Fiber Company, Studio Worsted, "Patterson Park" colorway.

If you wish to make a larger Ashton using worsted weight yarn, each additional Chart 2 repeat worked will use about 100-125 more yards. If you are adding more leaves (see Advanced Extra Border Leaves Option on page 8), consider each extra row of leaves another jump up in size, so figure you would use another 125 yards on top of any extra yardage used for additional Chart 2 repeats worked.

STITCH COUNTS FOR 2X SIZE: The stitch count after the final row of Chart 1 is the same for both fingering and worsted weight versions—59 stitches. After the first repeat of Chart 2, there are 83 stitches; after the second repeat of Chart 2, there are 107 stitches; at the end of Chart 2a, there are 131 stitches.

If you like to check stitch counts at the end of every row: For Charts 1, 2 and 2a, each successive right-side row adds 4 stitches to the stitch count at the end of the previous right-side row. All wrong-side rows will have the same count as the previous right-side row, as no stitches are added on these rows. Charts 3 and 4 are a bit trickier, because some rows add more stitches (+8) than the usual 4 and some don't add any at all. Here are the end-of-row counts for Chart 3: Row 1, 135 stitches; Row 3, 135 stitches; Row 5, 139 stitches; Row 7, 143 stitches; Row 9, 147 stitches; Row 11, 151 stitches; Row 13, 159 stitches; Row 15, 163 stitches; Row 17, 167 stitches; Row 19, 171 stitches; Row 21, 175 stitches; Row 23, 183 stitches. And here are the end-of-row counts for Chart 4: Row 1, 187 stitches; Row 3, 191 stitches; Row 5, 195 stitches; Row 7, 199 stitches; Rows 9 thru 15, 203 stitches; Row 17, 235 stitches to bind off.

STITCH COUNTS FOR LARGER SIZES: For each additional repeat of Chart 2 worked, 24 stitches are added to the total stitch count on any given row for all subsequent charts (with the exception of Chart 4, Row 17, see below) as follows: 3x – add 24 stitches; 4x – add 48 stitches; 5x – add 72 stitches, and so on. If you choose the Advanced Option to add more large leaves to the border, add 24 stitches to the total stitch count at the end of Chart 3 or on any given row on Chart 4 (with the exception of Row 17, see below) for each additional time Rows 15-24 of Chart 3 are worked. (*Right-side Rows 15-21 add 4 stitches each and Row 23 adds 8 stitches.*)

IMPORTANT! After working Chart 4, Row 17, the stitch count increases dramatically from the previous right-side Row 15. This is because there are no double decreases on Row 17 to cancel out the increased stitches made by all those yarn overs. In order to recalculate how many stitches will be bound off when increasing the size, add up the total number of scallops on your needles after working Row 17 (or add up how many "knit 11" sections were worked, whichever is easier) and multiply that number by 2. Then add the resulting number to the recalculated stitch count at the end of Row 15.

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When knitting larger versions than the pattern size, adding more rows of leaves per the Advanced Option on Page 8 will add a nice balance to the larger shawl body. The shawl pictured was knitted in lace weight yarn for a more delicate look. It measures 68" x 34".



To achieve this size shawl, work 10x repeats of Leaf Bud Chart 2 and then work two additional repeats of Large Leaf Chart 3, Rows 15-24.

This lovely lace weight yarn is called "King" by Creatively Dyed, in the "Hendrix" colorway. I used about 700 yards.

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