

Project: Fiesta Flowers Wall Hanging

INSPIRED BY *LIFE IS GRAND* FROM DESIGNER LORRAINE HOFMANN
QUILT TESTER: LAURA BOEHNKE



FABRICS are from the Folkloric Blooms collection by Sue Spargo and Wendy Morris and the Fresco collection by Patrick Lose, both for Robert Kaufman Fabrics (robertkaufman.com).



Bright colors, geometric prints, and appliqué shapes hold a quilted party on a background of lime green prints. The festive combination results in a bloom-filled modern wall hanging.

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Materials

- ½ yard lime green print (appliqué foundations)
- 1⅞ yards mottled lime green (appliqué foundations, border, binding)
- ¼ yard each of red, purple, orange, and pink print (flower appliqués, border)
- 1 yards dark blue print (appliqués)
- ¼ yard blue print (appliqués)
- ¼ yard light blue print (appliqués)
- 2½ yards backing fabric
- 45" square batting
- Lightweight fusible web

Finished quilt: 36½" square

Finished block: 16" square

Yardages and cutting instructions are based on 42" of usable fabric width.

Measurements include ¼" seam allowances. Sew with right sides together unless otherwise stated.

Cut Fabrics

Cut pieces in the following order.

To make a template of Pattern G that can be used to cut out shapes, see *Make and Use Templates*, page 8. Patterns are on pages 5–7.

To use fusible web to prepare patterns A–F for appliqué, complete the following steps.

1. Lay fusible web, paper side up, over patterns. Use a pencil to trace each pattern the number of times indicated in cutting instructions, leaving ½" between tracings. Cut out each fusible-web shape roughly ¼" outside traced lines.
2. Following the manufacturer's instructions, press each fusible-web shape onto wrong side of designated fabrics; let cool. Cut out fabric shapes on drawn lines. Peel off paper backings.

From lime green print, cut:

- 8—8½" squares

From mottled lime green, cut:

- 4—2½×42" binding strips
- 8—8½" squares
- 16 each of patterns G and G reversed

From each of red print and purple print, cut:

- 1—2½" square
- 1 of Pattern A
- 2 of Pattern B
- 8 of Pattern G reversed

From each of orange print and pink print, cut:

- 1—2½" square
- 1 of Pattern A
- 2 of Pattern B
- 8 of Pattern G

From dark blue print, cut:

- 4 of Pattern C
- 8 of Pattern D

From blue print, cut:

- 8 of Pattern E

From light blue print, cut:

- 8 each of patterns E and F

Appliqué Blocks

1. Sew together two lime green print and two mottled lime green 8½" squares in pairs; press seams in opposite directions. Join pairs to make a foundation square. Press seam in one direction. The foundation square should be 16½" square including seam allowances. Fold foundation square in half diagonally and crease lightly to make a placement line; unfold.
2. Referring to **Appliqué Placement Diagram**, arrange one A flower, two matching B flowers, one C stem, two D stems, four E leaves, and two F leaves on foundation square. Following manufacturer's instructions, fuse pieces in place. Using threads in colors that match the appliqués, machine-zigzag-

stitch around edges of all appliqué pieces to make a block.

3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 to make four blocks total.

Assemble Quilt Center

1. Referring to **Quilt Assembly Diagram** for block rotation, lay out blocks in two horizontal rows. Sew together blocks in each row. Press seams in one direction, alternating direction with each row.
2. Join rows to make quilt center. Press seam in one direction. The quilt center should be 32½" square including seam allowances.

Assemble Rectangle Units

1. Join a mottled lime green G triangle and a pink print or orange print G triangle to make a G rectangle unit (**Rectangle Unit Diagram**). Press seam toward darker fabric. The rectangle unit should be 4½×2½" including seam allowances. Repeat to make 16 G rectangle units total.
2. Using mottled lime green and purple print or red print G reversed pieces, repeat Step 1 to make 16 G reversed rectangle units.

Assemble and Add Border

1. Referring to **Quilt Assembly Diagram** for color placement, sew together four G and four G reversed rectangle units to make a short border strip. Press seams in one direction. The strip should be 2½×32½" including seam allowances. Repeat to make four short border strips total.

Project: Fiesta Flowers Wall Hanging

2. Sew short border strips to opposite edges of quilt center. Press seams toward quilt center.

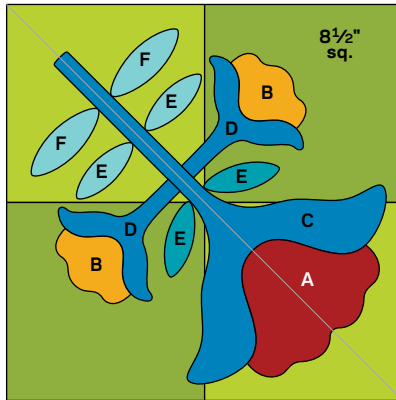
3. Referring to **Quilt Assembly Diagram** for color placement, join red and purple print $2\frac{1}{2}$ " squares to ends of remaining short border strips to make long border strips. Press seams toward squares. Add long border strips to remaining edges of quilt center. Press seams toward quilt center.

Finish Quilt

1. Layer quilt top, batting, and backing; baste. Quilt as desired.

2. Bind with mottled lime green binding strips.

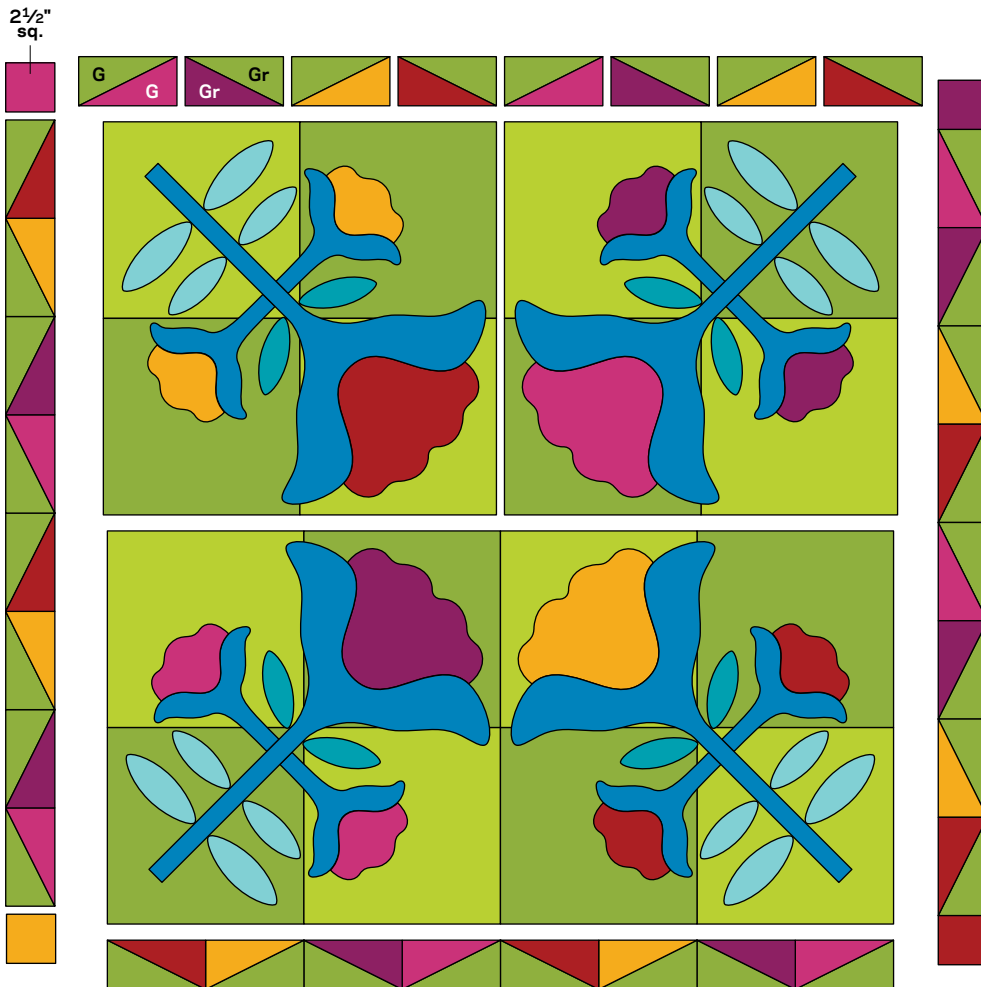
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APPLIQUÉ PLACEMENT DIAGRAM



RECTANGLE UNIT DIAGRAM



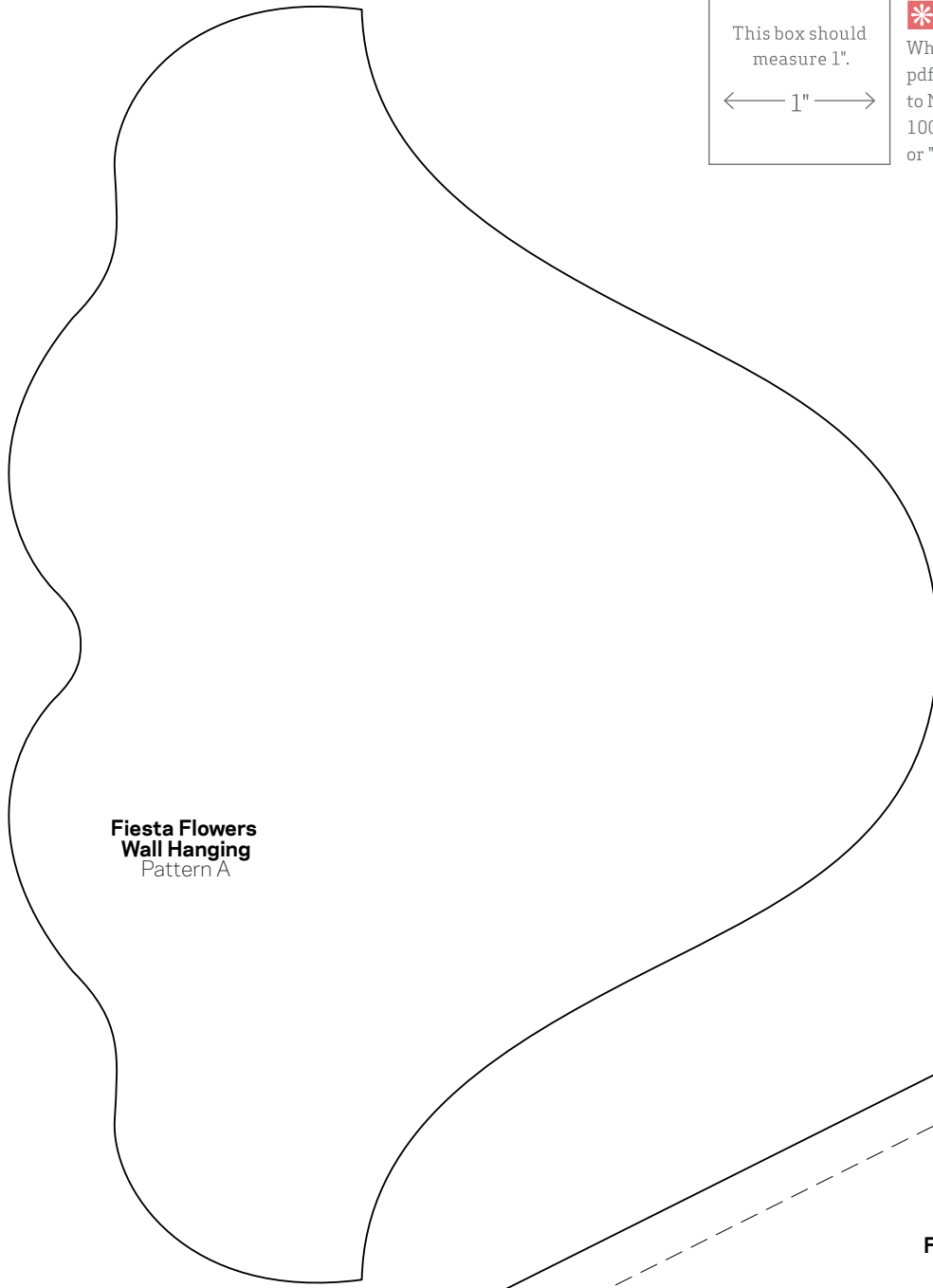
QUILT ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM

Project: Fiesta Flowers Wall Hanging

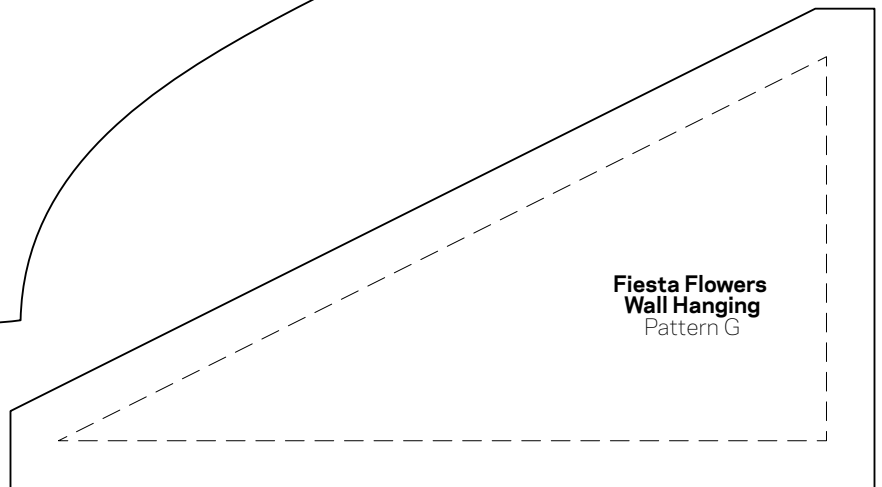
This box should measure 1".
← 1" →

*** NOTE:**

When printing a downloadable pdf, set Page Scaling preference to NONE to print patterns at 100%. Do NOT "Shrink to Fit" or "Fit to Printable Area."



**Fiesta Flowers
Wall Hanging**
Pattern A



**Fiesta Flowers
Wall Hanging**
Pattern G

Project: Fiesta Flowers Wall Hanging

**Fiesta Flowers
Wall Hanging**
Pattern E

**Fiesta Flowers
Wall Hanging**
Pattern F

Fiesta Flowers Wall Hanging
Pattern C
Part 1 of 2

To make an entire pattern,
cut out partial patterns on
outside lines and tape together,
matching dots and letters.

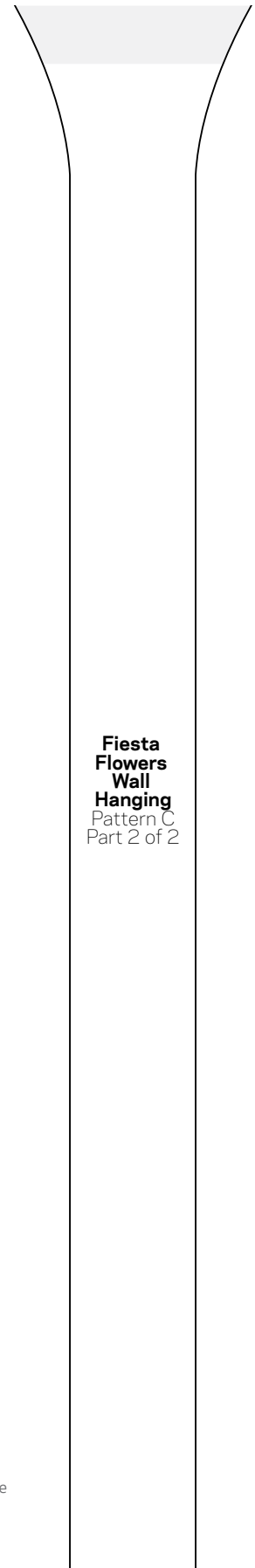
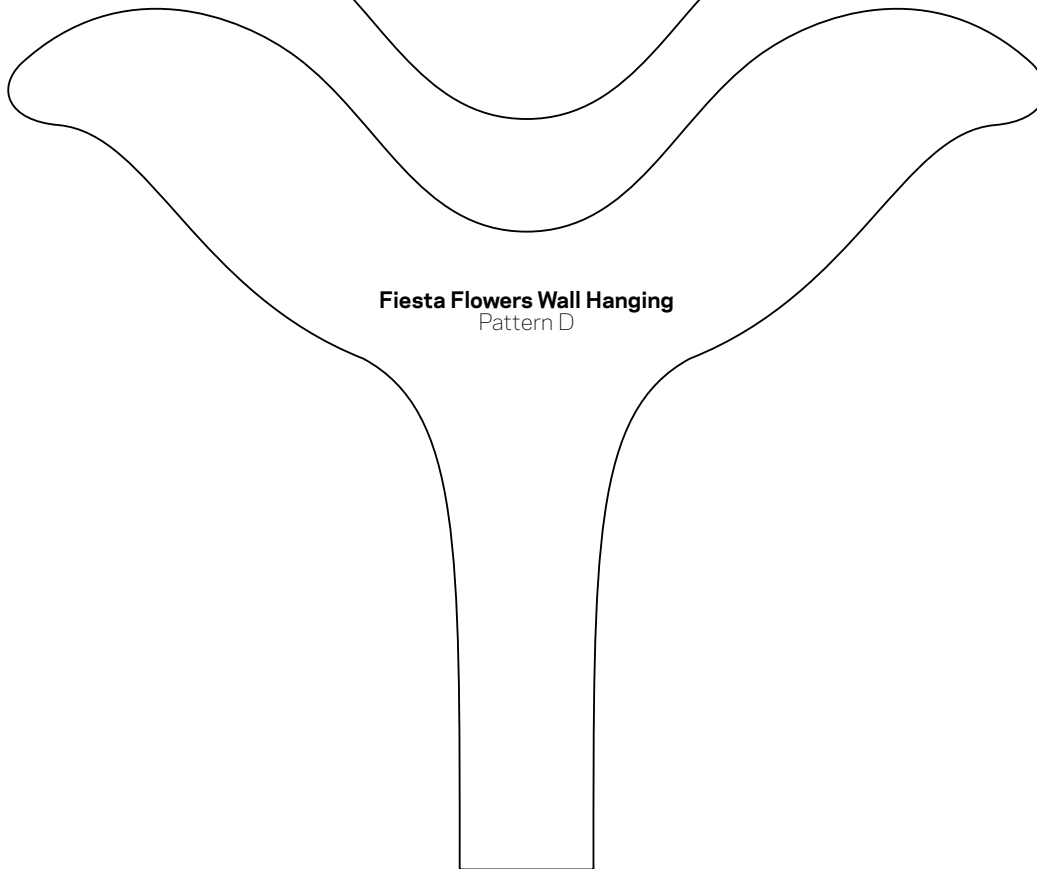
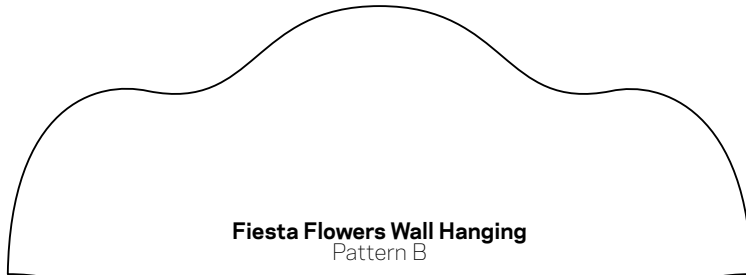
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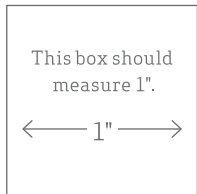
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To make an entire pattern, cut out partial patterns on outside lines and tape together, matching dots and letters.



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Make and Use Templates

Make Templates

A template is a pattern made from extra-sturdy material so you can trace around it many times without wearing away the edges. Acrylic templates for many common shapes are available at quilt shops. Or you can make your own by duplicating printed patterns on template plastic.

To make permanent templates, purchase easy-to-cut template plastic, available at quilt shops and crafts supply stores. Lay the plastic over a printed pattern. Trace the pattern onto the plastic using a ruler and a permanent marker to ensure straight lines, accurate corners, and permanency.

For hand piecing and appliqué, make templates the exact size finished pieces will be (without seam allowances). For piecing, this means tracing the patterns' dashed lines.

For machine piecing, make templates that include seam allowances by tracing the patterns' solid and dashed lines onto the template plastic.

For easy reference, mark each template with its letter designation, grain line (if noted on the pattern), and block name. Cut out the traced shapes on their outside lines. Verify each template's shape and size by placing it over its printed pattern. Templates must be accurate; errors, however small, will compound many times as you assemble a quilt. To check templates' accuracy, make a test block before cutting the fabric pieces for an entire quilt.

Use Templates

To mark on fabric, use a pencil, white dressmaker's pencil, chalk, or a special fabric marker that makes a thin, accurate line. Do not use a ballpoint or ink pen; it may bleed if washed. Test all marking tools on a fabric scrap before using them.

To make pieces for hand piecing or appliqué, place a template facedown on the wrong side of the fabric and trace. Then reposition the template at least $\frac{1}{2}$ " away from the previous tracing (**Diagram 1**), trace again, and repeat. The lines you trace on the fabric are sewing lines. Mark cutting lines $\frac{1}{4}$ " away from the sewing lines, or estimate the distance by eye when cutting out the pieces with scissors. For hand piecing, add a $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance; for hand appliqué, add a $\frac{3}{16}$ " seam allowance.

Because templates used to make pieces for machine piecing have seam allowances included, you can use common tracing lines for efficient cutting. Place a template facedown on the wrong side of the fabric and trace. Then reposition the template without a space between it and the previous tracing (**Diagram 2**); trace again and repeat. Using a rotary cutter and ruler, cut pieces out, cutting precisely on the drawn lines.

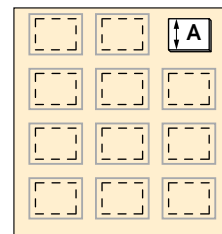


DIAGRAM 1

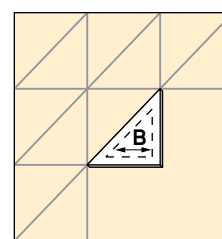


DIAGRAM 2