

LLYN CLYWEDOG CRAFT-A-LONG

Why not join us in making our temperature scarf?
Capture the daily temperatures at Clywedog Dam in a
colourful scarf.

For this project there's a knitted and a crochet
version- [this is the crochet version](#).

The temperature updates will be released on our
social medias weekly.

Choose from two colourways, all in hayfield bonus dk
yarn.

Share your progress and tag us on social media.

Llyn Clywedog Pastels



Temperature in
degrees celsius
2 or lower

3-5

6-8

9-11

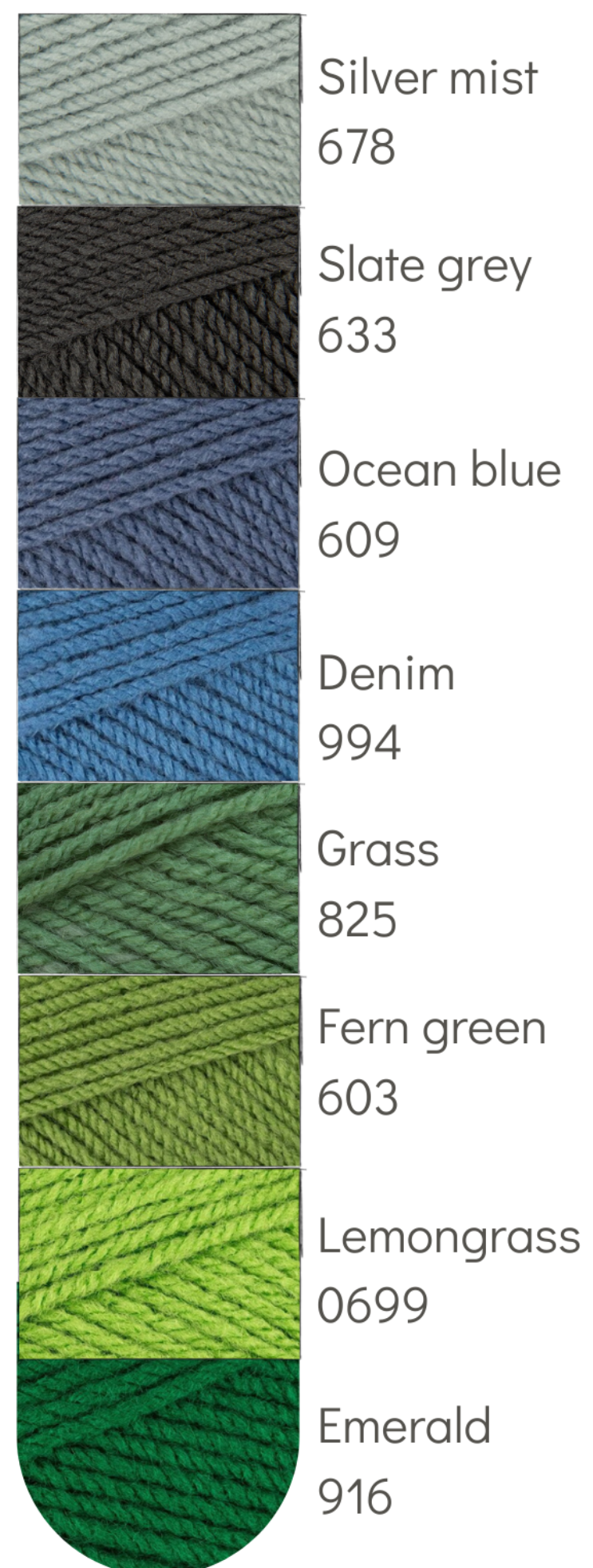
12-14

15-17

18-20

21 or higher

Llyn Clywedog Naturals



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Equipment Needed:

- 4 mm crochet hook
- darning needle
- scissors

Abbreviations:

- SC= single crochet
- CH= chain
- HDC= half double crochet
- STS= stitches

Pattern:

- 1.Chain 49 in the first days colour.
- 2.In the second chain from hook SC1.
- 3.HDC1 into next chain, SC1 into next chain. Continue like this until the whole chain is complete. You should have 48 sts and end on a HDC stitch.
- 4.For your second row (still in the first days colour) you will create a turning chain, SC1 into first stitch, HDC1 into next until the whole row is complete.
- 5.When you have two rows, that is your first day done. I don't recommend casting off just yet as you could need the same colour tomorrow. Instead, simply cast off and change colours in the morning if needed. For the next day you will need to complete two rows like the second row.
- 6.Continue until all the days of the year are complete then weave in ends (to find our temperature updates please check our social medias or sign up to our newsletter), you now have your Clywedog Dam temperature scarf!



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Beginner instructions

How to chain:

To create your chain you will first need to create a slip knot. To create a slip knot you simply create a loop at the end of your yarn and pull the longer side through the loop from back to front. Be careful not to have it too tight. To then create your chain stitches you will simply pull the yarn through the loop on the hook, don't pull to tight. Keep doing this until you have the desired number of chains. [Like this](#)

What is a turning chain:

A turning chain is a single chain stitch at the end of a row to allow you to move up to the next row without making your tension too tight. this also keeps your edges nice and neat.

How to tell where your next stitch is:

To tell where your next stitch is, is actually quite easy when you know how. Do bear in mind that sometimes this can change depending on the stitch but for these stitches it will be the two loops at the top of the row.

How to do a single crochet stitch (SC):

Single crochet is a very basic stitch and super easy to do. you simply insert your hook through the stitch, grab the yarn and pull through. You should now have two loops on your hook. Grab the yarn once more and pull through both loops. That is your single crochet stitch done. [Like this](#)

How to do a half double crochet stitch (HDC):

Half double crochet is again super simple. First you want to wrap the yarn around your hook and then insert it into the stitch, grab the yarn and pull through. You should now have three loops on your hook. Grab the yarn again and pull through all three loops and your stitch is done. [Like this](#)

How to change colours:

For this project the easiest way to change colours is to simply start working with your new colour, leaving a tail end. Cut off your previous colour yarn leaving a tail end and tightly knot them together in the back of your work. Then weave in your ends.

How to cast off:

To cast off in crochet is very easy. simply work your last stitch, cut the yarn with a tail and pull through the stitch. Pull it tight to secure and if you want it really secure pull the tail through the stitch, leaving a loop and thread it through itself to knot it. Remember to weave in your ends.

Like this

How to weave in ends:

To weave in ends you will need to thread the cut off end of yarn through a darning needle and simple weave that needle through the back of you worked stitches neatly so that it doesn't show through in the front. This secures them so that they are less likely to fray or come loose and makes your work look neater.

