



Flying Minor Norwegian Dragons

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This pattern is free and must not be sold, but share this file for free all you want.

Make as many dragons you like and keep them or give them away. These dragons don't like being sold. If you sell the dragons you make, they'll return and make many short parts of your tatting stash.

If somebody wants you to tat a dragon for them, make them give you the tread you need.

On Minor Norwegian Dragons

There are several different kinds of Minor Norwegian Dragons and they are not completely described yet. Some are single coloured and some are spotted. The spotted kinds might be symmetric or asymmetric. Some keep their colour all the time, some change colour through the year.

To make a flying Minor Norwegian Dragon, you'll need

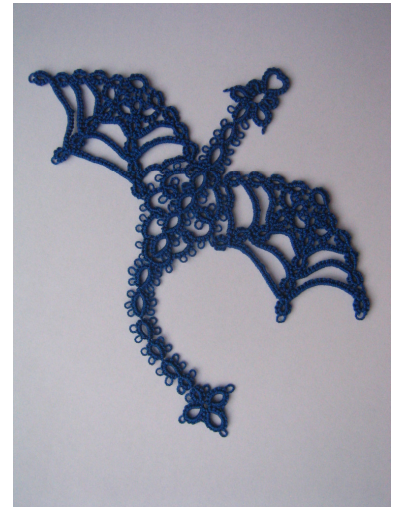
Two shuttles and a suitable thread

You need to know how to make split rings (SR) and single shuttle split rings (SSSR). For the SSSR the technique described by Mathew Takeda is used. See <http://www.paradisetreasures.com/takedasssr.pdf>

Symbols

R	Ring
C	Chain
SR	Split ring, the two halves are separated by /
SSSR	Single shuttle split ring
numbers	The number of double stitches (dst)
p	Picot
3-3	3 dst, picot, 3 dst
3+3	3 dst, join to picot, 3 dst
3+	join chain to picot
3~3	3 dst, bring one thread in front of and the other to the back of crossing thread, continue with 3 dst on the other side of the crossing tread
3&3	3 dst, twisted picot, 3 dst

Reverse work between rings and chains as usual.



The midnight dragon changes form a bright blue at summertime to a dark almost black blue during winter. The winter hide might have pastel like shades of green, pink and red.



The Midday Dragon has a bright blue colour during most of the year but changes to spots of different shades of purple during midwinter. It can be confused with the Midnight Dragon during summer.

The tail and back

Start by using one shuttle.

The point of the tail

Make a clover

R: 7-3-4.

R: 4+5-5-4. Join to the last p at the previous R

R: 4+3-7. Join to the last p at the previous R.

The tail and the back

SSSR: 2-2/2-2. 2 times

SSSR: 2-2-2/2-2-2. 3 times

SSSR: 2-2-2-2/2-2-2-2. 6 times

The body

The body is made of chains and rings that goes around the last four SSSRs of the tail and back part.

You need the second shuttle or ball thread for the chains.

First half

C: 2-2-2+. Join to the middle p on the last SSSR

C: 2-2-2-2.

R: 2-2+2-2. Join to the middle p on the next SSSR

C: 2-2-2-2.

R: 2+2. Join to the middle p on the next SSSR

C: 2-2-2+. Join to the middle p on the next SSSR

C: 2-2~. Bring one thread in front of and the other thread to the back of the thread between the 4th and 5th SSSR counted from the last made SSSR.

Second half

This is made going back up along the other side of the back.

C: 2-2+. Join to the middle p on the same SSSR

C: 2-2-2.

R: 2+2. Join to the middle p on the next SSSR

C: 2-2-2-2.

R: 2-2+2-2. Join to the middle p on the next SSSR

C: 2-2-2-2+. Join to the middle p on the next SSSR

C: 2-2-2+. Join to the end of the last made SSSR, where the first C starts.



The Snow Dragon lives in areas covered by snow and have a white colour through all the year. It is extra active during snow storms.



The Water Dragon lives primarily in streams and brooks where the grey colour makes it hard to spot. It enjoys waterfalls and is known to enter into the tubes carrying water to power stations. Their hide is smoother than the hide of the other kinds of Minor Norwegian Dragons.

The neck and head

Carry on using one shuttle, continuing from the last SSSR of the back.

SSSR: 2-2-2-2/2-2-2-2.

SSSR: 2-2-2/2-2-2. 2 times

R: 2+4&4-2. Join to the last p on the previous SSSR

R: 2+3-2. Join to the last p on the previous R

R: 2+6-3+6-2. Join to the last p on the previous R, and then to the previous p on the same R you are working on. The Ring should have a kind of heart shape. If you want a flaming dragon, tie some orange pieces of thread to the p in the middle of the ring.

R: 2+3-2. Join to the last p on the previous R

R: 2+4&4+2. Join to the last p on the previous R, then to the first p on the other side of the last made SSSR

Fasten the thread to the foot of the first ring on the head.

The wings

You need two shuttles. The wings are to be mirror images. Start the first wing making the first ring from the front side, the second wing making the first ring from the back side.

The first ring

R: 2-2-2-7.

First row

SR: 4/2-2.

C: -3-3. Make a small p in the start of the C

R: 2+2+2-2. Join to the p on the SR, then the first p on the first ring

C: -3-3. Make a small p in the start of the C

R: 2+2+2-2. Join to the p on the previous R, then the next p on the first R

C: -3-3. Make a small p in the start of the C

R: 2+2+4. Join to the p on the previous R, then the next p on the first R

Second row

SR: 4/4.

R: 4-4. Reverse work

C: 5+5. Join to the p on the first C on the first row

a

2nd shuttle: R: 4+4. Join to p between two C on first row

1st shuttle: R: 4-4.

C: 5+5. Join to p on next C on first row

Repeat from a the total of 2 times

R: 4+4. Join to p at the beginning of the first C on first row

SR: 4/4



The Green Leaf Dragon is most easily spotted just as leaves sprout in spring. During summer it is harder to spot. Its whereabouts during autumn and winter is not known. See also the Berry Dragon.



The Berry Dragon is seen only during autumn when the berries are ripen. There might be a connection between the Green Leaf Dragon and the Berry Dragon as they are never spotted at the same time.

Third row

R: 4-4.

C: 15+. Join to p on R on second row

b

R: 4-4.

C: 15+. Join to p on R on second row

Repeat from b the total of 2 times

SR: 4/4+. Join to 2nd p on the first C on the body (closest to the neck). Reverse work

Fourth row

C: 6+. Join to the middle p on the next C on the body

C: 6+. Join to the p on R on the wing

R: 4+4. Join to the middle p on the next C on the body

c

C: 20+ Join to the p on the next R on the wing

R: 4-4

Repeat from c the total of 2 times

The Water Dragon

The Water Dragon is made the same way as the other dragons, just skip all picots that are not used for joining or are on the tip of the tail, the wings and ears.

Diagram

This diagram shows how the work is carried out. The colour indicates the working shuttle, not the colour of the thread making the stitches.

Ring with an arrow: SSSR, the arrow indicates where the work is continued.

Ring with two colours: SR

