



Preparation

This pattern is full of variations. The vulture itself has two variations... the Griffon Vulture (or just vulture) and the Turkey Vulture (which has a slightly shorter neck and different cere [nostrils] on the beak). You have the option of layered wings, scalloped edges on the wings and tail or smooth rounded edges. Of course, you need to determine if you are making the vulture, flamingo or ostrich. The construction of each is generally the same despite different template pieces. Special construction for each bird will be addressed.

Before cutting, you'll need to decide what type of wings and tail you'd like. If you'd like the layered wing, please see step 12 before cutting. Decide on smooth or scalloped edges. If you'd like to make the two-tone wing like on the ostrich (which I did without layering), please see step 12 prior to cutting. Prior to cutting the cere and eyelids, see steps 6 & 26.

Template pages to print:

Flamingo	37-42, 44, 48
Ostrich	37-43, 46-47
Vulture	37-43, 45-46, 49



1. Gather the materials, notions and equipment listed on the supplies page. Print the template pages and confirm the 1 inch square on each template page prints to 1 square inch to ensure your templates printed to the correct size.

Glossary

Selvage Edge: The edge of the fabric which is woven to prevent fraying, it has a different appearance than the body of the fabric.

Lengthwise Grain: The grain which runs the length of the fabric (parallel with the selvage edge)

Applique: Ornamentation, as a cutout design, that is sewn onto or otherwise applied to a piece of material

Satin Stitch: A series of flat stitches that are used to completely cover where two fabrics meet on an applique design, basically a zig zag stitch which is stitched so close together there are no gaps.

Baste Stitch: to sew with long, loose stitches, as in temporarily tacking together pieces of fabric while an item is being made

Topstitch: To sew a row of stitching about 1/8" from the seam (or edge of folded fabric such as binding) on the outer side of the fabric.

Ladder stitch: An embroidery stitch in which thread crossbars are created at equal distances between two solid ridges of raised work, then pulled tight to 'disappear' into the project and connect one fabric to another.

Clipped Curves: Cutting or notching the fabric of the seam allowance at even intervals along a curved seam (on what will be the inside of the animal) while being careful not to cut into the seam. This is imperative to the final shape of the plush, allowing ease in the seam allowance portion of the fabric along the inside of a curved seam.



CHECKPOINT: This is how your front body panels should generally look at this point.



Attach to the Head (Ostrich)

Attach the head gusset with the head sides. Place right sides together. Align the "B" end of the gusset on the same head side as you go. Sew the raw edges between the gusset and the head with a 1/4" allowance, stop sewing at the "B" end of the head.



Attach to the Head (Vulture): Place the leg sides right sides together. Sew along the long straight edges with a 1/4" allowance. Leave the wide and narrow ends right side out. Repeat with the other side.



Place two leg pieces right sides together. Sew the long edges with a 1/4" allowance. Clip the curves. Sew the other leg.



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

How to choose your wing shape, what is different?



Wings

Layered wings are sewn into the side of the plush. Smooth wings are sewn into the side of the plush. Layered wings take more time and are more than the large.

Layered wings are more fun and take more time.

Smooth wings are easier to make. I also don't like shaggy wings anyway.