Autumn Spiral Crochet Rug

Six active colors • Granny clusters • Scalloped finish



A printable, illustrated guide to an autumn-colored spiral rug with open granny texture and a soft shell edge.

Before you begin: this is an original, untested reconstruction inspired by the supplied images, not the verified original pattern. The exact photographed stitch placement, scale and swirl cannot be recovered from those images. Make the practice sample before committing rug quantities.

All 3D pictures in this guide are newly generated teaching illustrations. They show the intended appearance; use the written counts, not pictured stitches, to work the project. The final page contains a clean foundation chart only.

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Gather & measure

Plan the yarn first; decide the final diameter after sampling.

Materials

Use smooth, firmly spun worsted / medium (4) cotton yarn in six colors, all the same thickness. Start with a 5.0 mm (US H/8) hook; adjust after the sample. You will also need six locking stitch markers, six yarn bowls or bobbins, scissors, a blunt yarn needle, tape measure and a non-slip rug underlay.

Color	Shade	Use
A	Forest green	One continuous arm
B	Sage green	One continuous arm
C	Ivory	One continuous arm
D	Ochre / mustard	One continuous arm
E	Orange	One continuous arm
F	Rust red	One continuous arm

Size and gauge are measured, not guaranteed

Suggested finished diameter: 100-120 cm (39-47 in), including the border. This is a target, not a promised result. Work through pass 6, wash and dry flat. Measure the diameter across three directions and average the readings.

For planning, compare the radius after pass 4 and pass 6. Let g = (radius at pass 6 - radius at pass 4) ÷ 2. This is your average radial growth per pass. Estimated body diameter at pass n: D6 + 2g × (n - 6). Allow another 2-4 cm (¾-1½ in) total for the border; measure your own shell depth.

Example only: if D6 = 24 cm and g = 2 cm, pass 29 gives about 116 cm before the border. Real fabric may differ. To estimate yarn, weigh the dry sample and multiply its weight by (target body diameter ÷ sample diameter)²; add 20% for edging and reserve. Divide roughly equally among the six colors and keep extra border yarn.

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Stitches & working rules

Every abbreviation in this guide uses US crochet terminology.

Term	Meaning
ch	Chain
sl st	Slip stitch
sc	Single crochet
hdc	Half double crochet
dc	Double crochet
sp	Space
G	3 dc in one space, then ch 1
INC	(3 dc, ch 1, 3 dc, ch 1) in one space



Double crochet: yarn over, insert the hook into the space, yarn over and pull up a loop (3 loops). Yarn over and draw through 2 loops, then yarn over and draw through the last 2 loops. Make three separate dc for a granny group; do not close them together as a cluster decrease.

Chain space: work under the entire ch-1 arch between groups. Do not insert into a dc top unless the tapering instructions say to do so. Every G has one trailing ch-1 space. Every INC has two groups and two ch-1 spaces.

Pass: one growth step completed once with each of A, B, C, D, E and F. It is a counting unit, not a joined round. Keep the right side facing and do not turn. After the foundation, do not make a starting ch 3 or join passes with a slip stitch.

Park a color: enlarge its working loop to about 8 cm (3 in), place a locking marker through it and remove the hook. Keep all six yarns attached. When resuming, remove the marker, put the loop back on the hook and snug it to normal size. Never crochet over a parked loop.

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01 / Build the center

Foundation pass: six groups and six trailing chain spaces.

1. With A, make an adjustable ring, leaving a 15 cm (6 in) tail. Keep the ring open enough to add all six colors.

2. Ch 3 (counts as the first dc), work 2 dc into the ring, then ch 1. Park A. This is one starting group.

3. Attach B with a slip stitch into the same ring next to A. Ch 3, work 2 dc in the ring, ch 1, then park B. The attachment slip stitch does not count.

4. Repeat step 3 with C, D, E and F, in that order around the ring. Leave all six live loops secured.



5. Gently tighten the center. Do not join F to A. Arrange the groups in the working direction as A → B → C → D → E → F. For left-handed crochet, mirror the direction while keeping the same letter order.

Foundation check: 6 groups total; each group contains 3 dc equivalents, counting its starting ch 3 as one dc. There are 6 ch-1 spaces and 6 parked loops. Mark the trailing space of every group separately if you find the live loops confusing.

Important distinction: the center illustration is a visual aid, not an exact stitch photograph. Follow the six written groups above. Secure the ring tail later by weaving it through the base several times in different directions; do not rely on pulling the ring tight alone.

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02 / Start the spiral

Grow each arm over the next arm; keep the color order fixed.

Pass 2: resume A. Work INC in B's foundation ch-1 space. Park A. Resume B and work INC in C's foundation space; continue C over D, D over E, E over F, and F over A's original foundation space. Do not use A's new pass-2 spaces for F.

Each arm now has 2 new groups. Total outer edge: 12 groups and 12 ch-1 spaces. Only the newest spaces form the working edge; the foundation spaces have already been used.



Pass 3: with A, find the two newest ch-1 spaces made by B in pass 2, in the working direction. Work INC in the first, G in the second. Park A. Repeat with B over C, C over D, D over E, E over F and F over A, always using spaces from pass 2. Each arm produces 3 groups; total 18.

Pass 4: for each color, work INC in the first of the next arm's three pass-3 spaces, then G in each of its remaining two spaces. Each arm produces 4 groups; total 24. Work through one complete set of six colors before starting the next pass.

Pass	Per-color instruction	Groups / color	Total groups
1	Foundation	1	6
2	INC	2	12
3	INC, G	3	18
4	INC, G, G	4	24
5	INC, G, G, G	5	30
6	INC, then G in next 4 spaces	6	36

Before starting a pass, mark the next arm's old spaces so you cannot accidentally work into newly made spaces. Each old ch-1 space is used exactly once during that pass.

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03 / Grow to rug size

Complete the practice sample before making the full rug.

General rule, pass n: for each color, work INC in the first space of the next arm from pass n - 1; work G in each of the remaining n - 2 spaces. Park the yarn and repeat for all six colors.

The new edge should contain n groups per color, 6n groups total, 18n dc and 6n ch-1 spaces. Starting chains are included as dc equivalents in the foundation only.

Work into chain spaces, keeping all six arms the same length. Do not change colors by cutting the yarn at the end of each pass.



Completed pass	Groups per arm	Total groups	Total ch-1 spaces
6	6	36	36
10	10	60	60
15	15	90	90
20	20	120	120
25	25	150	150
30	30	180	180

Flatness checkpoint: lay the work on a level table after every complete pass. A little center texture can relax when washed; persistent waves or a bowl shape mean the yarn, hook or increase rate needs adjustment. Do not continue to full size hoping the border will fix it.

First recount groups and spaces, then make a fresh sample with a different hook if tension is the issue. If correct counts still produce a strongly distorted sample, this reconstruction needs physical pattern development for your materials. Do not treat it as a tested publishing pattern.

Stop at the body diameter you measured for your target. Finish a complete six-color pass. Write down the final pass number N; you will use 6N spaces and approximately 3N shells for the edge.

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04 / Finish the scallops

Level the six live ends, then add one complete border.

1. Taper each arm. After its final ch 1, work 1 hdc into the next dc top along the outer edge, 1 sc into the following dc top, and 1 sl st into the following dc top. Fasten off with a 15 cm (6 in) tail. Repeat for the other five live ends.

Keep every outer ch-1 space accessible. The taper uses dc tops, not the chain spaces needed for the edging. Check that no parked loop remains loose.



2. Start the shell edge. Attach your chosen border color with a slip stitch in any outer ch-1 space. Work 5 dc in the next ch-1 space, then sl st in the following ch-1 space. Repeat this two-space sequence all the way around.

3. Close the border. After the last shell, slip stitch into the same space where you began. You should have 3N shells because the body has 6N spaces. For example, pass 30 gives 180 spaces and 90 shells. Do not add extra shells at the color boundaries.

4. Match the multicolor edge. For an even final pass number, place N ÷ 2 consecutive shells in each of A, B, C, D, E and F. At pass 30, this is 15 shells per color. Change yarn during the final pull-through of the anchoring slip stitch between sections. Alternatively, use one rust border throughout.

5. Secure and block. Weave every end through several stitch bases in two directions. Wash according to the yarn label, squeeze in towels without twisting and dry flat. Smooth the circle without stretching the holes. Measure only after completely dry.

Floor use: place the rug over a non-slip underlay cut slightly smaller than the finished shape. Check the edge lies flat and keep the openwork away from locations where feet or furniture can catch it.

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Read the printable chart

The next page is reserved for the diagram and required footer.

What the final page shows

The large circular diagram is a counted foundation map for passes 1-4: 6, 12, 18 and 24 groups. It is not a full-size rug template. Read from the center outward. Fine gray guide lines show which space supplies each new group; they are not yarn or stitches.

Each three-stem fan means 3 dc in the same space. Each small oval following a fan means ch 1. Two fans connected to one lower space mean INC. The first fan of each foundation color represents ch 3 + 2 dc, as explained on page 4. The six colors identify the active yarns.

The diagram spreads the stitches for legibility. Its geometry does not predict the exact amount of twist in fabric. Color A works over B, B over C, C over D, D over E, E over F and F over A. Always use the previous pass spaces, even when a newer pass of that color is already visible.

Enlarged symbols below the circle

Left: a normal group and its following chain. Center: an increase with two groups in one space. Right: the border repeat, alternating a five-dc shell and a slip stitch. A filled dot is sl st; a crossed tall stem is dc. These enlarged symbols are separate detail views, not extra rounds.

Continue beyond the chart

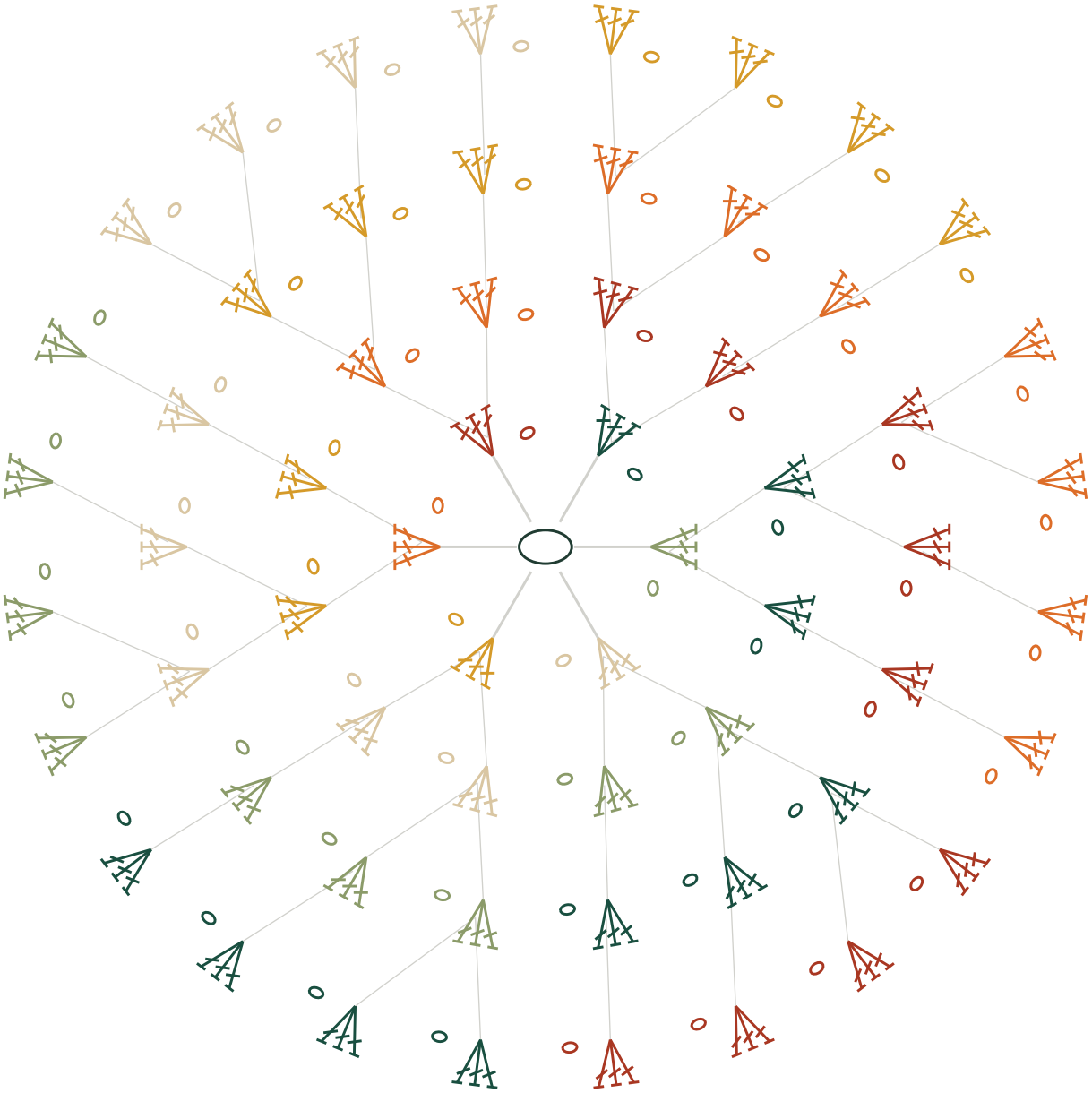
Use the general rule on page 6: add one group to every arm during each full six-color pass. The final diagram deliberately stops at pass 4 so the stitches remain readable on A4 paper. Print at 100% or Fit; no cutting template or physical stitch scale is required.

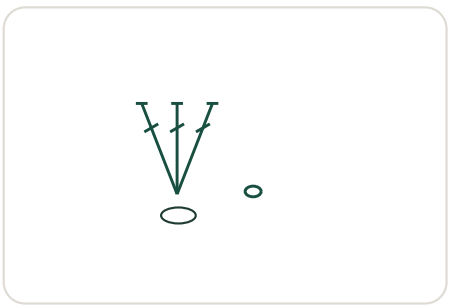
Quick corrections

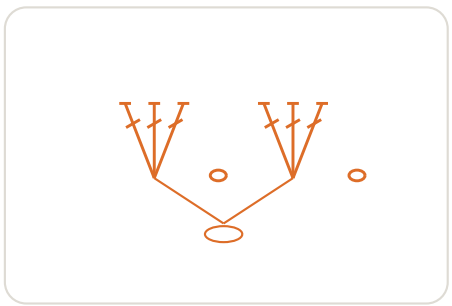
Missing group? Check that INC contains two full groups, not two dc. Extra groups? Check that only one space per arm receives INC. Yarn tangles? Keep bowls in color order and rotate the whole tray. Center loose? Tighten and sew the ring tail through the base securely.

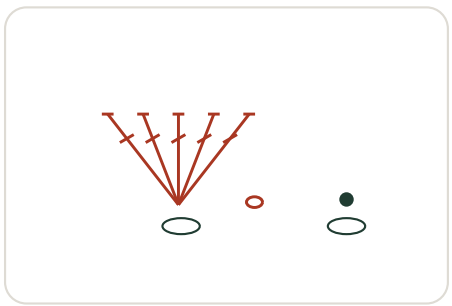
Pattern status: this educational adaptation has not been crocheted or independently pattern-tested. Make and assess a sample before sharing it as a reproducible pattern. The supplied infographic and decorative chart were studied but are not reproduced in this PDF.

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