



民族晨彩设计融合活态传承

Ethnic Morning Color Design Integration and Living
Communication Department



THE LIBRARY OF INHERITANCE AND
INNOVATION OF MINORITY CLOTHES

少數民族服裝與服飾
傳承與創新資源庫



多色扎染 Multi-color tie-dye

1. 彩色扎染

Color tie-dye

突破了传统单色扎染色调的局限，强调多色的配合和色彩的统一。利用扎缝时宽、窄、松、紧、疏、密的差异，造成染色的深浅不一，形成不同纹样的艺术效果。

It breaks through the limitation of traditional monochromatic tie dyeing tone and emphasizes the coordination of multiple colors and the unity of colors. The differences in width, narrowness, looseness, tightness, sparseness and density of seams lead to different depths of dyeing and form artistic effects with different patterns.

做法：第一次的扎染主要颜色以浅色为主，染完后用清水洗掉浮色，然后不拆开原来扎结的部分，可以再用绳子扩大扎结的部分，再进行二次染色，多次重复就可以得到颜色多样的扎染布了。

Practice: The main color of the first tie-dye is light color. After dyeing, wash off the floating color with clean water, and then expand the tied part with a rope without dismantling the original tied part, and then carry out secondary dyeing. Multiple repetitions can obtain tie-dye cloth with various colors.



扎染分为扎结和染色两部分。它是通过纱、线、绳等工具，对织物进行扎、缝、缚、缀、夹等多种形式组合后进行染色。

Tie-dyeing is divided into two parts: tying and dyeing. It combines yarn, thread, rope and other tools to tie, sew, bind, decorate and clamp fabrics for dyeing.

2. 反朴法仿扎染

Anti-simplicity tie-dyeing

反朴法仿扎染是在古代扎染基础上发展起来的像扎染而非扎染，像泼画而非泼画，图案花纹兼有扎染与泼画之风格的新工艺。其特点是在扎染工艺上省去了扎结这一工序，图案花纹色晕层次更为丰富，呈现出错杂融浑、斑斓厚重的色彩效果。

Anti-simplicity imitation tie-dye is a new technique developed on the basis of ancient tie-dye, which is like tie-dye rather than tie-dye, like splash painting rather than splash painting. The pattern has both tie-dye and splash painting styles. It is characterized by the omission of the process of knotting in the tie-dyeing process, and the pattern color halo is more abundant, showing a mixed and colorful effect.