



## 民族晨彩设计融合活态传承

# Ethnic Morning Color Design Integration and Living Communication Department



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INNOVATION OF MINORITY CLOTHES

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## 大理白族扎染布艺

### Tie-dye Fabric Art of Dali Bai Nationality

大理扎染是大理白族和彝族民间传统的手工艺品，古称杂花布，是民间古老的手工印染工艺，起源于 1000 多年前的中原地区。当你闲逛大理古城时，大街小巷随处可见各种各样的扎染装饰品。位于云南大理古城以北 20 多公里的周城就是著名的扎染之乡，几乎“家家有染缸、户户出扎染”。

Dali tie-dye is a traditional folk handicraft of the Bai and Yi ethnic groups in Dali. It was called mixed flower cloth in ancient times. It is an ancient hand-made printing and dyeing craft, which originated in the Central Plains more than 1,000 years ago. When you wander around Dali Ancient City, all kinds of tie-dye decorations can be seen everywhere in the streets and alleys. Zhoucheng, located more than 20 kilometers north of Dali Ancient City, Yunnan Province, is a famous hometown



中国是扎染艺术的起源地之一，在秦汉时期就已经出现，从汉代起中国人已经开始穿扎染的衣服。扎染图案多源自于生活，蝴蝶纹、花卉纹、鱼形纹和几何纹是代表图样。扎染是我国一种古老的纺织品染色技艺。





China is one of the origins of tie-dye art, which appeared in the Qin and Han dynasties. Since the Han dynasties, Chinese people have begun to wear tie-dye clothes. Tie-dye patterns are mostly derived from daily life. Butterfly patterns, flower patterns, fish-shaped patterns and geometric patterns are representative patterns. Tie-dyeing is an ancient textile dyeing technique in China.



大理扎染以白、青两色为主色，白色在白族人民心中是吉祥的象征，青色则象征希望、纯朴和真挚，青白结合就表示“清清白白，光明磊落”。这从一定程度上体现出了白族人淡泊、宽容的心态及对至善人生理想的追求。

Tie-dye in Dali is mainly white and green. White is an auspicious symbol in the hearts of the Bai people, while cyan symbolizes hope, simplicity and sincerity. The combination of green and white means "clean, white, bright and upright". To some extent, this reflects the indifferent and tolerant attitude of the Bai people and their pursuit of the ideal of a perfect life.



大理扎染全靠手工制作，是国家非物质文化遗产，采用对人体有益的板蓝根为原料，有人将其称为“穿在身上的板蓝根”。主要制作工具有棉手帕、皮筋、各色染料、固色剂、手套、小滴管、配色桶、搅拌棍等，主要的工艺流程分五步。

Dali tie-dye is made by hand, which is a national intangible cultural heritage. It uses isatis root, which is beneficial to the human body, as the raw material. Some people call it "isatis root worn on the body". The main production tools include cotton handkerchiefs, leather bands, dyes of various colors, color fixing agents, gloves, small droppers, color barrels, stirring sticks, etc. The main process flow is divided into five steps.

首先，在白布上印好图样。

First, print the pattern on the white cloth.





第二步按照印好的图样扎花，在布料选好后，按花纹图案要求，在布料上分别使用撮皱、折叠、翻卷、挤揪等方法，使之成为一定形状，然后用针线一针一针地缝合或缠扎，将其扎紧缝严，缝扎时针线的松紧要均匀，并且不同的花有不同的针法，不能扎错。缝扎好后的布料缩小成一簇簇、一团团的疙瘩布。

Step 2: Tie the pattern according to the printed pattern. After the fabric is selected, use wrinkling, folding, rolling, squeezing and other methods on the fabric according to the requirements of the pattern to make it into a certain shape. Then stitch or wrap it with needles and threads one by one to tie it tightly. The tightness of the needles and threads should be uniform during stitching, and different flowers have different stitching methods. You can't prick it wrong. The stitched fabric shrinks into clusters and balls of knotted cloth.



第三步浸染，將扎好“疙瘩”的布料先用清水浸泡一下，再拧干放入染缸中浸染。經一定時間後撈出，先在裝滿清水的副缸中過一遍，再將布料搭在染缸上的染棒上濾水、拧干、晾晒，然後再將布料放入染缸浸染。如此反復浸染，每浸一次色深一層。

The third step is dyeing. Soak the fabric with "knots" in clean water, then wring it out and put it into a dyeing vat for dyeing. After a certain period of time, fish it out, first pass it in an auxiliary tank filled with clean water, then put the cloth on the dyeing rod on the dyeing tank to filter water, wring it out, and dry it in the sun, and then put the cloth into the dyeing tank for immersion dyeing. Repeat the immersion in this way, with one dark layer each time.





第四步拆线，染好后的扎染布经晒干后，就可以开始拆线了，将“疙瘩”挑开，被线扎缠缝合的部分未受色，呈现出空心状的白布色，其余部分成深蓝色，便出现蓝底白花的图案花纹来。此道工序一定要小心谨慎，一旦拆破布料，就前功尽弃。

Step 4: Remove the stitches. After the dyed tie-dye cloth is dried in the sun, the stitches can be removed. Pick up the "knots", and the stitched part is not colored, showing a hollow white cloth color. The rest is dark blue, and the pattern of blue background and white flowers appears. Be careful in this process. Once the cloth is removed, the previous work will be abandoned.



最后一步漂洗，在木缸中放入清水，将拆好的扎染布投入其中，反复漂洗。经漂洗后晒干，一块漂亮的扎染布就完成了。

The last step is rinsing. Put clean water into the wooden vat, put the removed tie-dye cloth into it, and rinse repeatedly. After rinsing and drying, a beautiful tie-dye cloth is finished.





大理扎染的图案越来越呈现出复杂化和多样化, 起码有数百种之多, 而且各种尺寸大小 都有, 可以做成手帕、头巾、桌布、窗帘、门帘、背景墙, 甚至衍生出扎染包、扎染帽、扎染衣裙等工艺品。

Tie-dye patterns in Dali are becoming more and more complicated and diversified, with at least hundreds of kinds and various sizes. They can be made into handkerchiefs, turbans, tablecloths, curtains, door curtains, background walls, and even crafts such as tie-dye bags, tie-dye hats and tie-dye dresses.