



民族晨彩设计融合活态传承

Ethnic Morning Color Design Integration and Living  
Communication Department



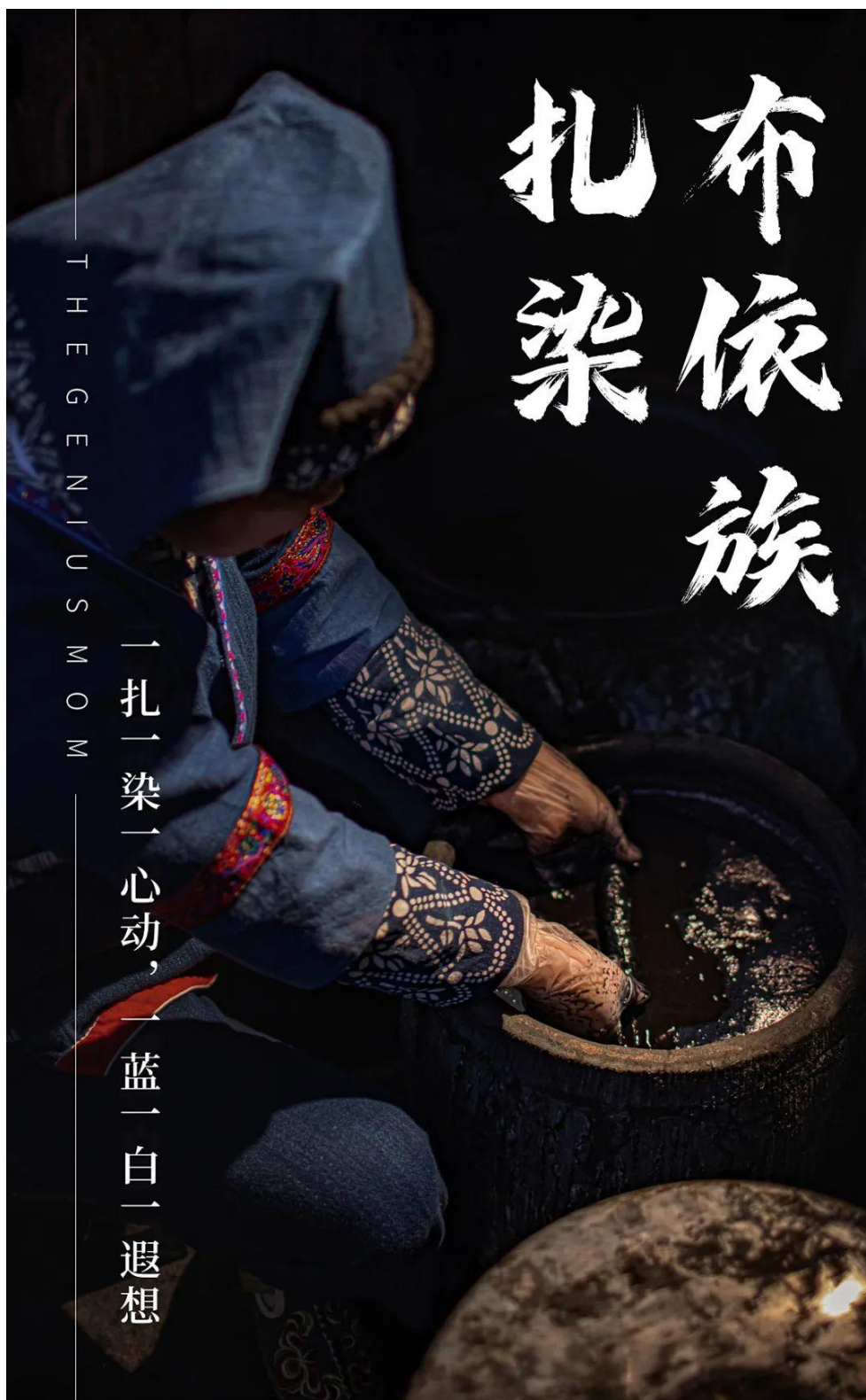
THE LIBRARY OF INHERITANCE AND  
INNOVATION OF MINORITY CLOTHES

少數民族服裝與服飾  
傳承與創新資源庫



布依族扎染 | 一扎一染一心动，一蓝一白一遐

Buyi Tie-Dye | Tie-Dye, Touch, Blue, White



一扎一染一心动，  
一蓝一白一遐想



曾有一位游客由衷地感叹：黔南人民可真幸福！

A tourist once sincerely sighed: Qiannan people are really happy!

的确，绵延的峰林翠色、酸辣开胃的美食、多元的民族文化基因，共同衍生出传统村寨、民族建筑、手工技艺等多样化的黔南文化遗产。

Indeed, the continuous green peaks and forests, sour and spicy delicacies and diversified ethnic cultural genes have jointly derived diversified cultural heritages such as traditional villages, ethnic buildings and handicrafts in southern Guizhou.

这其中最令人叹为观止的，莫过于“一里不同俗，十里不同服”的少数民族服饰，或银装霓裳、或多姿绚丽，处处展示着独属于黔地的指尖记忆。

Among them, the most amazing one is the ethnic minority costume of "different customs in one mile, different costumes in ten miles", or silver clothes, or gorgeous, showing the unique fingertip memories of Guizhou everywhere.







长于扎染的布依族，就主要扎根在这片多彩的土地。每当阳光倾泻而下，扎染布的蓝与白在村落的老墙上就显得格外迷人，连带着整个古老的村落，焕发着光彩。

The Bouyei people, who grow up in tie-dye, are mainly rooted in this colorful land. Whenever the sunlight pours down, the blue and white of tie-dyed cloth on the old wall of the village is particularly charming, and the whole ancient village is radiant.

今天的多彩黔南之旅，就从这蓝白相间的扎染布开始。

Today's colorful trip to southern Guizhou starts with this blue and white tie-dye cloth.





要深刻领悟这份蓝白相间的民族艺术，首先要从千年前的历史长河中走一遭，了解什么是扎染。

To have a deep understanding of this blue-and-white national art, we must first learn about the long history of a thousand years ago and what tie-dye is.

中国古代的纺织与印染技术具有非常悠久的历史，可以说“织”的存在引发了“染”的出现，人们知道了在骨、石、皮制品乃至羽毛上涂色，以求悦目或表达象征意义，当然也会在精心织出的丝织品上涂染颜色。

The textile and printing and dyeing technology in ancient China has a very long history. It can be said that the existence of "weaving" has triggered the appearance of "dyeing". People know that coloring is carried out on bones, stones, leather products and even feathers to please the eyes or express symbolic significance. Of course, coloring is also carried out on carefully woven silk fabrics.







最早记载与扎染有关的书籍为《二仪实录》，据载扎染起源于黄河流域，古称“扎缬、绞缬”，有简单的蝴蝶纹、玛瑙缬等纹样。

The earliest book related to tie-dye is the Veritable Records of Eryi. According to records, tie-dye originated from the Yellow River Basin and was called "Zha Xie" and "Jiao Xie" in ancient times. There are simple butterfly patterns, Ma Xie Xie and other patterns.

扎染和蜡缬、夹缬一起被称中国古代三大印染色技术，是中国民间传统手工艺、对部分织物采用扎缝打结的方式进行防染处理。

Tie-dye, Indigo Print and Indigo Print are known as the three major printing and dyeing technologies in ancient China. They are traditional folk handicrafts in China, and some fabrics are tied and knotted for anti-dyeing treatment.





唐朝的白居易在诗中写道“黄夹缬林寒有叶”，时下经济繁荣，中等以上家庭妇女衣裙及家用屏风等很多为扎染制品，甚至成为了当时的衣着时尚并流传入日本等国，日本将我国的扎染工艺视作国宝。

Bai Juyi of the Tang Dynasty wrote in his poem "Huangjia Xielin has cold leaves", and the economy is prosperous at present. Many women's dresses and household screens at or above the middle level are tie-dye products, which even became the fashion of clothing at that time and spread to Japan and other countries. Japan regards China's tie-dye technology as a national treasure.

至今在日本的东大寺内，还保存着我国唐代的五彩绞缬。后经日本又流传入我国水资源丰富、气候温和的云贵地区，古老的扎染工艺在那里落户。

In the Dongda Temple in Japan, there are also colorful Indigo Prints of the Tang Dynasty. Later, it was introduced to Yunnan and Guizhou, where China is rich in water resources and mild in climate, through Japan, where the ancient tie-dye technology settled.

在 2006 年，扎染技艺被文化部列入国家级非物质文化遗产。

In 2006, tie-dyeing was listed as a national intangible cultural heritage by the Ministry of Culture.





扎染就像拆盲盒般独属于手工印染的浪漫

Tie-dyeing is like unpacking a blind box, which is a unique hand-printed romantic.

《资治通鉴备注》详细描述了古代扎染过程：“撮揉以线结之，而后染色，既染，则解其结，凡结处皆原色，与则入染矣，其色斑斓。”

Zizhi Tongjian Remarks describes the ancient tie-dye process in detail: "Cuo kneads it with a knot, and then dyes it. If it is dyed, the knot will be removed. All the knots are in the original color, and if it is dyed, it will be dyed. It is colorful."

自然过渡的色晕美，是扎染的独特所在，也由此使扎染具有跨世纪的旺盛艺术生命力。朴实无华、天然成趣的布依族扎染，总体分为即兴绘图、穿针打结、下缸染色、拆洗染布四个大步骤。

The beauty of natural transition is the uniqueness of tie-dye, which makes tie-dye have strong artistic vitality across the century. The simple and natural tie-dye of the Buyi nationality is generally divided into four major steps: improvisation drawing, needle threading and knotting, lower vat dyeing, and dismantling, washing and dyeing cloth.



1、**即兴绘图**。将制好的棉布平铺在桌面或石板上，即兴绘出各种图案。传统图案基本为花鸟虫鱼，现在也把汉字、拼音甚至英语融入传统图案中。

**1. Improvised drawing.** Spread the cotton cloth on the table or slate, and improvise various patterns. Traditional patterns are basically flowers, birds, insects and fish, and now Chinese characters, Pinyin and even English are integrated into traditional patterns.

2、**穿针打结**。按白布上图案的脉络将布打结缝扎，这其中的变化技法至少有一百多种，非常考验功力，以下是常见的六种扎法：

**2. Thread needles and tie knots.** Knot and stitch the white cloth according to the veins of the patterns on the white cloth. There are at least more than 100 variation techniques, which are very test of power. The following are the six common knotting techniques:



**捆扎法：**捆扎法是将织物按照预先的设想，或掀起一点，或顺成长条，或做各种折叠处理后，用绵线或麻绳捆扎。

**Binding method:** The binding method is to bind the fabric with cotton thread or hemp rope according to the pre-established idea, or pull it up a little, or follow the long strip, or after various folding treatments.

**折叠扎法：**是扎染中应用最广泛的技法，对折叠后的织物捆扎染色后成为对称的单独图案纹样；一正一反多次折叠后可制成两方连续图案纹样。

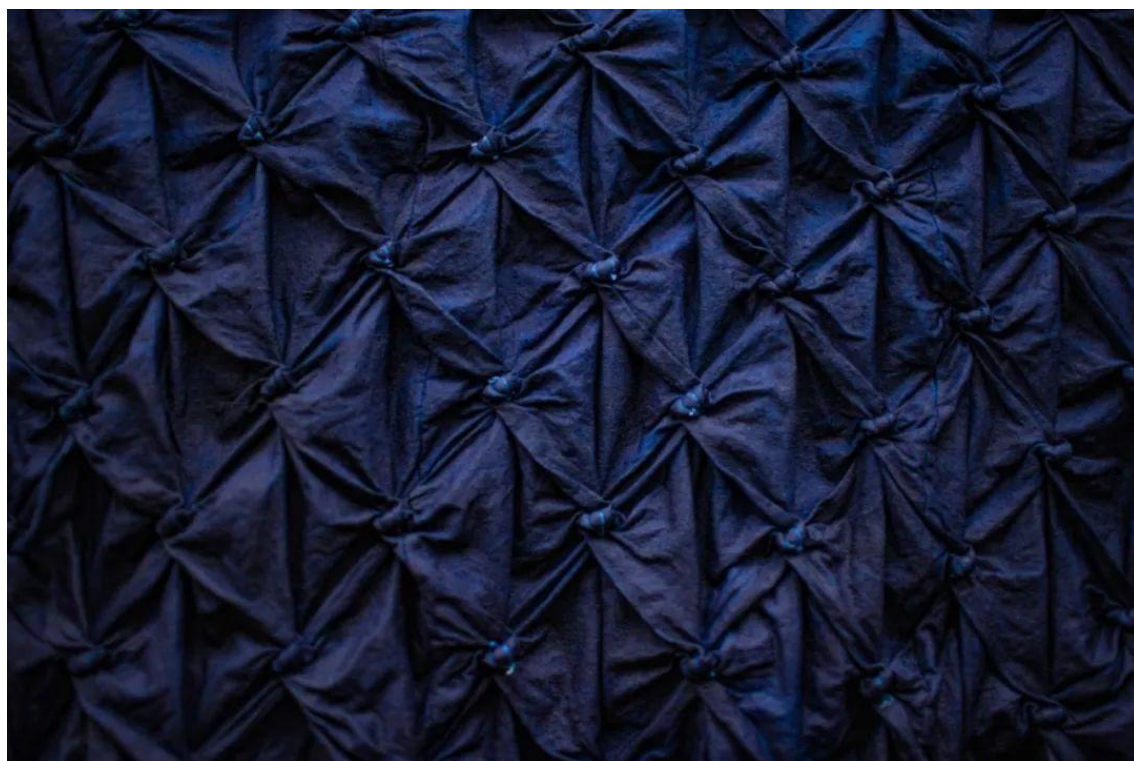
**Folding and dyeing:** It is the most widely used technique in tie-dyeing. The folded fabric is bundled and dyed to form a symmetrical separate pattern. After multiple folds, one front and one back can be made into two continuous patterns.





**平针缝绞法：**平针缝绞法可组成条纹，可制作花型、叶形。用打针穿线，沿设计好的图案在织物上均匀缝平后拉紧。这是一种方便自由的方法，可以充分表现设计者的创作意图。

Flat needle stitching method: The flat needle stitching method can form stripes and make patterns and leaves. Use a needle to thread, evenly sew the fabric along the designed pattern, and then tighten it. This is a convenient and free method to fully express the designer's creative intent.



**打结扎法：**打结扎法是将织物作对角、折叠、不同方式折曲后自身打结抽紧，产生阻断染液渗入的作用。打结的方式有：四角打结、斜打结、任意部位打结等。

Knotting and ligation method: The knotting and ligation method is to knot the fabric diagonally, fold it and bend it in different ways, so as to block the infiltration of dye. Knotting methods: knotting at four corners, oblique knotting, knotting at any part, etc.



**夹扎法：**利用圆形、三角形、六角形等形状的木板、竹片、竹棍将折叠后的织物夹住，然后用绳捆紧形成防染，夹板之间的织物产生硬直的“冰纹”效果，与折叠方式相比，黑白效果更分明，且有丰富的色晕。

Clipping method: The folded fabric is clamped with round, triangular, hexagonal and other shapes of wood boards, bamboo chips and bamboo sticks, and then tied with ropes to form an anti-dyeing effect. The fabric between the splints produces a hard and straight "ice grain" effect. Compared with the folding method, the black-and-white effect is more distinct and has rich color halo.

**任意褶皱法：**又称大理石花纹的制作，是将织物做任意褶皱后捆紧，染色；再捆扎一次再染色（或做由浅至深的多次捆扎染色，即可以产生似大理石纹般的效果。

Arbitrary folding method: It is also known as the making of marble patterns. It is to tie and dye the fabric after making arbitrary folds; then tie and dye it again (or tie and dye it multiple times from light to deep, which can produce a marble-like effect.







### 3、下缸染色。

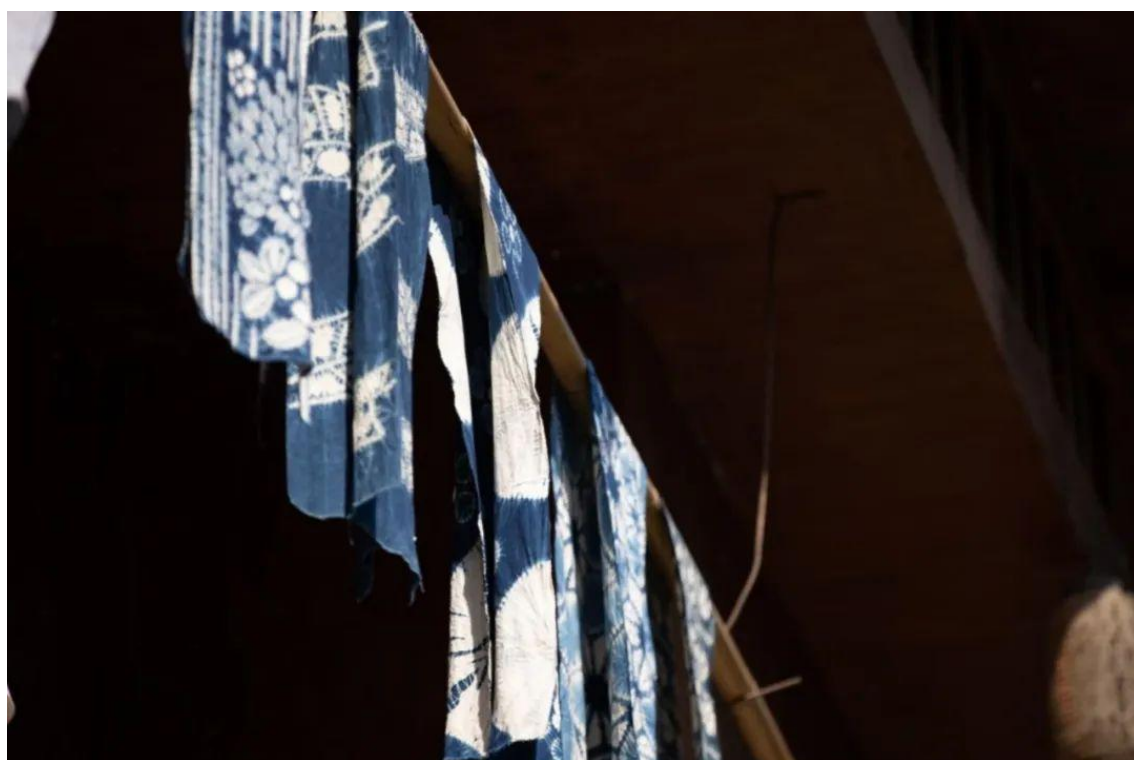
首先要采集新鲜的蓝靛草制作染料，然后将布放入清水中浸泡，再拧干水分，折好放在石板或板凳上锤打平整，然后慢慢放入盛有染料的染缸中，反复多次浸染，两天后将布捞出用清水洗净晾干，再重复前面所说的程序浸染，直至染成所需的颜色后用清水反复漂洗、晾干。

**3. Lower cylinder dyeing.** First, collect fresh indigo to make dye, then soak the cloth in clean water, wring out the water, fold it and put it on a stone slab or bench to hammer it flat, then slowly put it into a dyeing tank with dye, repeat the dyeing for many times, take out the cloth and wash it with clean water and dry it after two days, and then repeat the above-mentioned procedure of dyeing until it is dye to the required color, and then rinse and dry it repeatedly with clean water.

### 4、拆洗染布。

将缝扎的线用剪刀或锥子轻轻拆开，再次清洗，锤打平整晾干。所绘图案花纹显露，染料渗透非常自然，图案的色彩明暗自然过渡，十分美妙。

**4. Remove and clean the dyeing cloth.** Gently disassemble the stitched thread with scissors or awl, clean it again, and hammer it flat and dry it. The pattern is exposed, the dye penetration is very natural, and the color transition of the pattern is natural, which is very beautiful.



世界上没有两片完全一样的树叶，也不会有两件完全一样的扎染布料。

There are no two identical leaves and no two identical tie-dyed fabrics in the world.



扎染就像拆盲盒，在织物离开染料之前，没人知道会出现怎样的花色，而结果总会让人充满惊喜。这在机械印染工艺千篇一律的时代，就像是独属于手工印染的浪漫。

Tie dyeing is like unpacking a blind box. No one knows what colors will appear before the fabric leaves the dye, and the result is always surprising. This is in the era of mechanical printing and dyeing technology, like a unique hand-printed dyeing romance.





### 布依族扎染一扎一染一心动，一蓝一白一遐想

Bouyei Tie-dye, Tie-dye, Touch, Blue, Bai and Yi

布依族先民“百越”，是我国印染工艺起源最早的民族之一。

The ancestors of the Bouyei nationality, "Baiyue", is one of the earliest ethnic groups in China's printing and dyeing process.

在现代的织布和染布工艺尚未到达成熟以前，生活在气候温暖湿润黔地的布依族人，从植物知晓大自然的秘密，早就开始用自己织的土布，大量地使用蓼蓝去染制独属于他们的靛蓝色，叙说自己的蓝色故事。



Before the modern weaving and dyeing techniques reached maturity, the Bouyei people living in warm and humid Guizhou knew the secrets of nature from plants. They had long begun to use their own weaving and a large number of polygonum blue to dye their own indigo and tell their own blue stories.

清新的立意、巧妙的构图、艳丽的色彩，展现扎染技艺的独特风格，民族特色浓厚又充满时尚，成为游客眼中的宠儿。

Fresh conception, ingenious composition and gorgeous colors show the unique style of tie-dye technology. With strong national characteristics and full of fashion, it has become a favorite in the eyes of tourists.

布依族扎染发展至今已有数百年历史，从床单桌布到衣物裙帽，从民族传统节日到生老病死等重要的人生时刻，扎染制品重要性依然无可替代。

Bouyei tie-dye has a history of hundreds of years. The importance of tie-dye products is still irreplaceable, from bedsheets and tablecloths to clothes and skirt caps, from traditional national festivals to birth, old age, illness and death.



可以说，布依族扎染在一定程度上反映着我国西南少数民族物质文化传统的历史轨迹。

It can be said that Bouyei tie-dye reflects the historical trajectory of the material and cultural traditions of ethnic minorities in southwest China to a certain extent.

由于封闭的地理环境和民族心理基因导致传统印染工艺经久不衰，且独具特色，具有很高的文化艺术价值，对布依族民族文化的研究具有重要现实意义。

Due to the closed geographical environment and ethnic psychological genes, the traditional printing and dyeing technology is enduring and unique, with high cultural and artistic value, which is of great practical significance to the study of Bouyei ethnic culture.





尤为可惜的是，寨子里掌握扎染技巧的多是古稀老人，懂得扎染手艺的年轻人越来越少。

Unfortunately, most of the villagers master tie-dye skills, and fewer and fewer young people know tie-dye skills.

由于老人们的知识局限，老人们制作的扎染作品图案、样式单一，导致扎染工艺品难以打开销路，这一古老技艺的传承逐渐出现断层，保护传统民族手工艺迫在眉睫。

Due to the limited knowledge of the elderly, the patterns and styles of tie-dye works made by the elderly are single, which makes it difficult to open up the market of tie-dye crafts. The inheritance of this ancient craft gradually appears to be broken, and it is urgent to protect the traditional ethnic crafts.



“老传统 更需要“新生机” 非遗技艺的现代化表达，链接了山内外

"Old tradition" requires the modern expression of "new vitality" intangible cultural heritage skills, linking the inside and outside of the mountain

随着旅游业的的发展以及中西方文化交融的大环境影响之下，越来越多的人看到了布依族扎染的价值，也有越来越多的个人和组织参与到布依族扎染的传承与发展之中。

With the development of tourism and the great influence of the integration of Chinese and western cultures, more and more people have seen the value of Bouyei tie-dye, and more and more individuals and organizations have participated in the inheritance and development of Bouyei tie-dye.



土生土长的布依族妇女何茂晴就是其中一员，家人的守望互助、政策的红利、天才妈妈项目的帮助，让布依族的扎染焕发出不一样的生机。

He Maoqing, a native Bouyei woman, is one of them. The tie-dye of the Bouyei ethnic group is rejuvenated by the mutual assistance of her family, policy dividends and the help of the talented mother project.

无论是纹样的构件上还是产品的形式上，都应用了新的展现形式，并在创新应用中仍保持布依族文化特色。

New forms of presentation are applied to both the components of patterns and the forms of products, and the cultural characteristics of the Buyi nationality are still maintained in innovative applications.





将民族元素进行创造性传承，不仅为布依族文化创造经济价值，也加深了人们对布依族文化的了解，推动了布依族文化传承发展。

The creative inheritance of ethnic elements not only creates economic value for Buyi culture, but also deepens people's understanding of Buyi culture and promotes the inheritance and development of Buyi culture.



技艺代代相传，染布绵延不绝。布依族扎染技艺的现代化表达，成为连接山内外世界的桥梁，只有让传统技艺与当代生活融合，才能让非遗向未来延续，让文化向外界推广。

Techniques have been passed down from generation to generation, and dying cloth continues. The modern expression of Bouyei tie-dyeing skills has become a bridge connecting the world inside and outside the mountain. Only by integrating traditional skills with contemporary life can intangible cultural heritage continue to the future and culture be promoted to the outside world.