



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



扎染布料 Tie-dye fabric

扎染用的布料过去完全采用白族自家手工织的较粗的白棉土布，现在土布已较少，主要用工业机织生白布、包装布等布料，吸水性强，质地柔软。先由民间美术设计人员根据民间传统和市场的需要，加上自己一定的创作，画出各式各样的图案，由印工用刺了洞的蜡纸在生白布上印下设计好的图案，再由村里的妇女将布领去，用细致的手工按图案缝上，再送到扎染厂或各家染坊。

In the past, the cloth used for tie-dyeing was completely coarse white cotton cloth woven by the Bai people themselves, but now there are fewer homemade cloths. Industrial woven raw white cloth, packaging cloth and other cloths are mainly used, with strong water absorption and soft texture. According to the needs of folk traditions and the market, the folk art designers draw various patterns with their own creations. The printing workers print the designed patterns on the raw white cloth with the wax paper with holes, and then the village women take the cloth and sew it according to the patterns by hand, and then send it to tie-dye factories or dyeing workshops.

扎花是以缝为主、缝扎结合的手工扎花方法，具有表现范围广泛、刻画细腻、变幻穷的特点。

Flower tying is a hand-made method of sewing and tying, which has the characteristics of wide range of expression, delicate description and poor change.

浸染，即将扎好“疙瘩”的布料先用清水浸泡一下，再放入染缸里，或浸泡冷染，或加温煮热染，经一定时间后捞出晾干，然后再将布料放入染缸浸染。如此反复浸染，每次色深一层，即“青出于蓝”。缝了线的部分，因染料浸染不到，自然成了好看的花纹图案，又因为人们在缝扎时针脚不一、染料浸染的程度不一，带有一定的随意性，染出的成品很少一模一样，其艺术意味也就多了一些。

Dyeing: The cloth that is about to be tied with "knots" is soaked in clean water first, and then put into a dyeing vat, or soaked in cold dyeing, or heated and boiled for hot dyeing. After a certain period of time, it is fished out and dried, and then the cloth is put into a dyeing vat for dyeing. So repeated immersion, every time immersion dark layer, that is, "blue out of blue". The stitched part naturally becomes a good-looking pattern because the dye cannot be impregnated. Moreover, because people have different stitches and different degrees of dye impregnation when stitching,



it is a certain randomness, and the dyeing products are rarely the same, so its artistic meaning is more.

染到一定的程度后，最后捞出放入清水将多余的染料漂除，晾干后拆去缠结，将“疙瘩”挑开，熨平整，被线扎缠缝合的部分未受色，呈现出空心状的白布色，便是“花”；其余部分成深蓝色，即是“地”，便出现蓝底白花的图案花纹来，至此，一块漂亮的扎染布就完成了。“花”和“地”之间往往还呈现出一定的过渡性渐变的效果，多冰裂纹，自然天成，生动活泼，克服了画面、图案的呆板，使得花色更显丰富自然。浸染采用手工反复浸染工艺，形成以花形为中心，变幻玄妙的多层次晕纹，凝重素雅，古朴雅致。

After dyeing to a certain extent, finally, fish out and put in clean water to remove the excess dye. After drying, remove the knots, pick up the "knots", iron them flat, and the sewn part tied by the thread is not colored, showing a hollow white cloth color, which is called "flower".; The rest is dark blue, that is, "the ground", and the pattern of blue background and white flowers appears. At this point, a beautiful tie-dye cloth is completed. "Flower" and "ground" often show a certain transitional gradual effect, many ice cracks, natural, lively, overcome the rigidity of pictures and patterns, so that the color of the flower is more rich and natural. Dyeing adopts the manual re-dyeing process to form a multi-layered halo pattern centered on the flower shape, which is solemn and elegant, simple and elegant.