

ECO PRINTING

WITH WEED PLANT: UTILIZATION OF CACABEAN (LUDWIGIA OCTAVALVIS) AND KETUL (BIDEN PILOSA) AS ECOPRINT NATURAL DYES

On textile industries, an environmentally friendly products changes in accordance to its raw materials. The artisans replace its materials used with materials that is from nature, such as fibers and dyes derived from plants, animals, or natural minerals.

So far, plenty of ecoprint artisans in Indonesia have used premium leaves for its motives. In addition to its beautiful color and shapes, the use of premium leaves is believed to help reduce the risk of the leaves not being printed onto the fabric. However, several artisans have tried to use plants that grows around their homes as a substitute for premium leaves.



WEEDPLANT

Grows in inappropriate conditions and is not expected to exist as its existencetend to disturbcultivated plants.

Considered as a plant that can shape it self in already damaged habitat, have no permanent families in the area where its found, available in a large numbers, has a dangerous trait as it able to damage other plants, and are not economically valuable.



BLACK JACK (Bidens pilosa)

Part of genus of Bidensin Asteraceae family.

Grows in tropical climates such as Indonesia.

Is a "herbaceous hibiscus" that carries invasive traits and is thought to have originated from South America. Its invasive tendencies result in B. pilosa to be considered as weed.



Mexican primrose-willow (Ludwigia octovalvis)

Is one of the weeds in rice plants with an aquatic type.

Grows in moist and wet soil ondition, which can be found easily in an area such as bunds, rice fields, or river flows.

L. OCTAVALVIS AS PATTERN FOR ECOPRINT



1. Mordant the cloth with alum and ash soda.



2. Dip the cloth in a dye from Black-jack (Bidens pilosa).



3. After it dried, dip the cloth into tunjung solution for 5 seconds.



4. Arrange the Mexican primrose-willow leaves (Ludwigia octovalvis) on the cloth.



5. Dip the blanket cloth onto the tunjung solution for 5 seconds, then stack them on top of the primary cloth.



6. Roll the cloth and steam them.

BIDENS PILOSA AS NATURAL DYES -MANUFACTURING PROCESS-



1. Leaves are cut into small pieces and soaked for 2 days.



2. Filter the leaves and boil well.



3. Dip the cloth in the dyes for 15 minutes, repeat 5 times.



4. Dip the cloth in a fixator solution such as tunjung and alum.

COLORING RESULTS

