

Alkanet root powder or whole root



Anchusa tinctoria - Alkanet Root Powder / root yields shades of grey, lavender, burgundies and purples in an alkaline dye bath. Use 75 - 100% WOF. By extracting the dye first with alcohol and then adding it to pre-mordanted wool or silk in a dye bath it enhances the color. Use 15% WOF Alum for protein fibres and 8% Tannin and 15% Alum WOF for cellulose. Soak the Alkanet in Meths for several days then when it has developed a good strong colour, strain off the liquid and top it up with enough water to cover your fibre. Alkanet can be dyed without using any mordants, but gives patchy fastness. Also known as Dyers Bugloss.





Calendula

Calendula of the family Asteraceae - This is related to the Marigold plant. Dyes Bright Yellow to Khaki Greens. Use 100% ground flower heads WOF. Use alum mordant at 15% WOF for protein fibres. Mordant with tannin at 8% WOF and then alum at 15% for cellulose fibres. Cover flowers in hot water and leave it to soak over night in a warm place. Remove the flowers from the water and dry - these can be stored and used again. Transfer the Calendula liquid into a dye pot, add fibre and bring to a simmer for 2 hours. Remove the fibre and rinse well. Some dye will wash out. Iron will sadden the colour.



Chamomile

Chamomile is the common name given to the daisy *Anthemis Tinctoria* belonging to the Asteraceae family. Use 50 - 100% dried flower heads per WOF for medium to strong yellows. Grown throughout North America, Europe, the Himalaya's and Australia. It will give pale to strong yellows and can be mixed with madder for oranges. Chamomile is best used with an alum mordant on silk and wool.





Cutch (Catechu) as powder or resin

Acacia Catechu. As a dye yields yellowish browns, nutmegs, grey browns and olive browns. Overdye it with indigo for stunning grey greens. Cutch has excellent light and wash-fast properties. It requires 20-50% WOF to dye a medium depth of colour. Use alum mordant at 15% WOF for both protein and cellulose fibres (there is enough tannin in cutch so a Tannin mordant is not required)



Overdyed with Indigo

Fustic

Fustic A yellow dye-wood, obtained from *Chlorophora tinctoria*, a tree of the Family Moraceae, growing in the West Indies and South America.

Chlorophora tinctoria extract ~ as a dye Fustic yields bright yellows, deep golds and oranges. With Copper Mordant it gives olive greens, with Iron Mordant it will produce dark greens. It can be used as a base colour with Indigo to give bright greens and teals. Fustic has a high light and wash-fastness although exposure to strong sunlight may cause darkening. Use alum mordant at 15% WOF for both protein and cellulose fibres. There is enough natural Tannin in Fustic to avoid using a Tannin Mordant.



Gardenia Powder

Gardenia Crassicaulis - Natural dye powder from Gardenia which dye to a bright clear turquoise. Mordant protein fibre with 15% WOF Alum. Use 6gms dye per 100gms fibre gently at a simmer for 30 - 40 mins. This dye will exhaust onto the fibre.



Habutai Silk & Wool

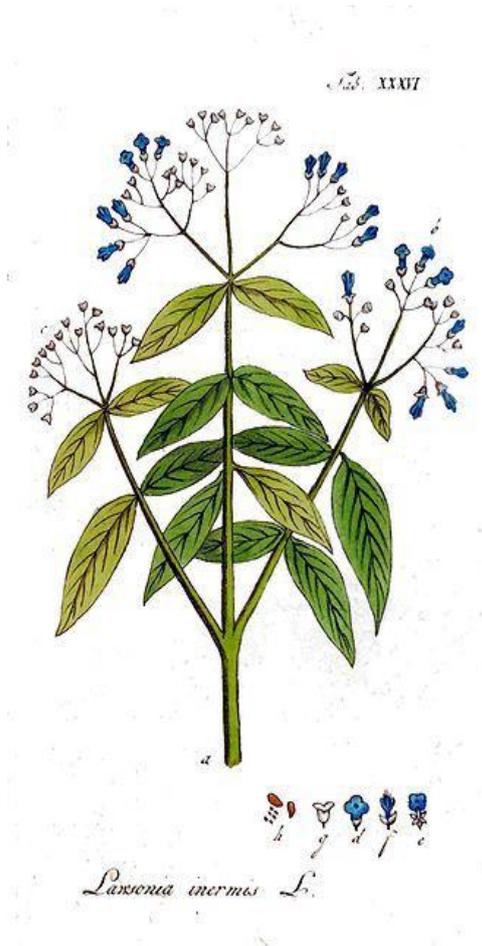


Grapeskin Extract (Liquid)

Grapeskin extract - *Vitis vinifera*, natural dye extract from an aqueous solution of grape pigments made from Concord grapes in a concentrated solution. Grapeskin extract yields extraordinary bright, clear purples. Mordant protein fibre with 15% WOF Alum. Use 20mls extract per 100gms fibre gently at the simmer for 30 - 40 mins. This dye will exhaust onto the fibre. When the dye exhausts, allow to cool in the dye bath and rinse well to remove any unfixed dye.



Henna *Lawsonia inermis* extract



The henna plant is native to northern Africa, western and [southern Asia](#), and northern [Australasia](#), in semi-arid zones and tropical areas. Henna is a natural red dye. Dye yields deep brown reds to red orange. On protein fibres Henna gives stronger colours than on cellulose, where it gives light but interesting shades. Mordant with Alum at 15% WOF for protein. Mordant with Tannin at 8% WOF then Alum at 15% WOF on Cellulose.



henna powder

Himalayan Rubrub

Himalayan Rubrub (Rhubarb) - *Rheum australe* - natural yellow dye extracted from the wood of the plant which is grown at altitude of 3000mtrs. Gives very colourfast results on Wool.



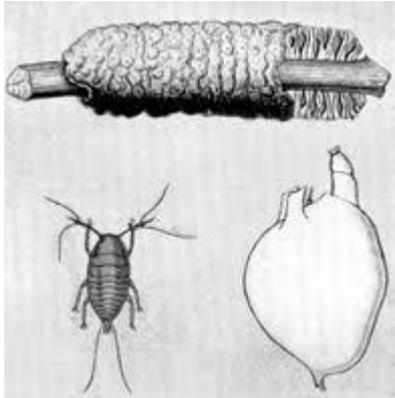
Kamala - 'Flame'



Mallotus philippensis - Kamala Kamala - Gives beautiful Oranges & Gold on Wool and Silk. *Mallotus* is a genus of the spurge family Euphorbiaceae. Two species are found in tropical Africa and Madagascar. About 140 species are found in East and South East Asia and from Indo Malaysia to New Caledonia and Fiji, northern and eastern Australia. The dye is taken from the hairs of the seed capsule, of the fruit and of the leaves of the evergreen tree growing up to 25mtrs high. Use alum mordant at 15% WOF for protein fibres. Mordant with tannin at 8% WOF and then alum at 15% for cellulose fibres.



Lac



Natural red dye from Lac Insect - reds, burgundys, deep purples, scarlets and crimsons. Lac Extract - is a red dye extract from the scale insect *Laccifer lacca* which is found throughout India, south east Asia, Nepal, Burma, Bhutan and south China. It is found both in the wild and cultivated. The female lac insects invade host trees (mainly fig and acacia) and the insect secretes a resin that contains the red dye. When harvested, the resin is taken off the branches and is known as stick lac. The resin is also used to make **Shellac**.

Lac extract yields crimsons to burgundy reds to deep purples. Lac is similar to cochineal but the colours are softer and more muted. It has high light and wash-fastness on silk and wool, but poorer fastness on cellulose. Use 5 to 8% for medium depth.

Mordant with Alum 15% WOF on protein fibres; silk, wool, animal fibres. Mordant with 8% Tannin and 15% Alum on Cellulose.



Logwood Extract



Hematoxyline - natural brown/black dye. Logwood Extract is derived from the heartwood of the Logwood tree and yields deep red purples, blues blacks and dark browns. The logwood tree grows in Mexico, Central America, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Brazil, the Guyannas, Madagascar, and India. Logwood extract will give a medium depth of shade at 2% WOF. Mordant with Alum at 15% WOF for protein. Mordant with tannin at 8% WOF then Alum at 15% WOF for cellulose. The addition of Iron to the dye bath will dramatically improve its light-fastness.



Madder

Rubia tinctorum - natural red dye. The primary dye component is Alizarin, which is found in the roots of several plants and trees. Madder is cultivated and grows wild throughout India, south east Asia, Turkey, Europe, south China, parts of Africa, Australia and Japan. Dye yields reds and pinks, Turkey Red and a variety yellows and browns. Madder is dyed at 35-100% WOF for a medium depth of shade. Mordant with Alum at 20% for protein and with Tannin at 8% WOF then 20% WOF for cellulose fibres. For darker brick reds use Alum Acetate instead of Potash Alum.



Marigold Powder



This dye is a mixture of dried and ground flower heads of the genus *Tagetes* of the species *Calendula Officinalis*. Marigold yields rich vibrant yellows, green-yellows and oranges with 20 -30% dried marigold to weight of fibre. Marigold has a moderate light and wash-fastness. Use Alum as a mordant @ 15% WOF on Protein fibres and Alum 15% with Tannin 8% on cellulose.



Terminalia arjuna

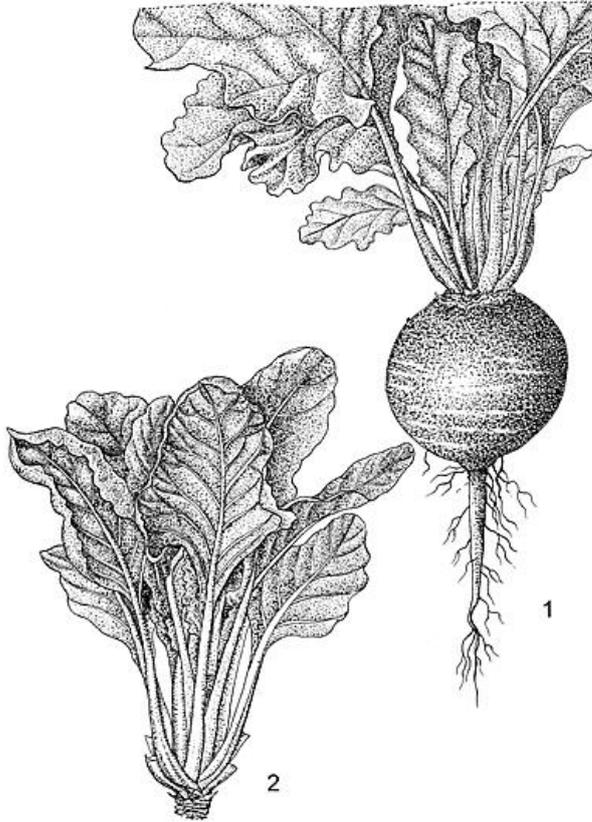


Myrobalan

Myrobalan is the ground nuts of the tree Terminalia chebula and is related to several different fruit bearing trees including the Cherry Plum. It grows in Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Indochina and South China. This is used as greenish yellow dyestuff for textiles and may also be used as a substitute for Tannic Acid. Commonly used as a base colour under Indigo it produces lovely teal greens. Use 20 - 30% WOF for dyeing yellows and 15 -20% as a substitute for tannin in a pre-mordant for cotton. In the past it was also used for making ink.



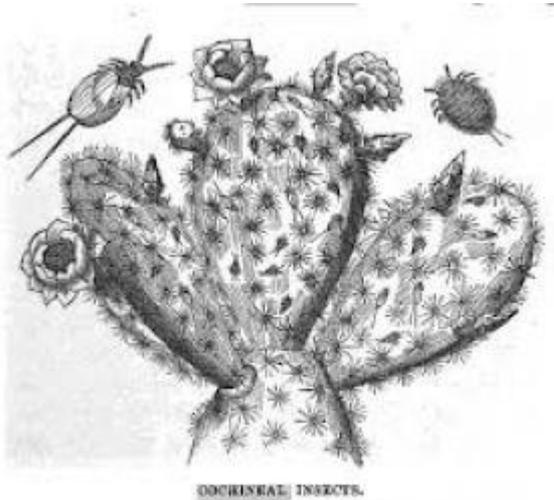
Natural Beet Red



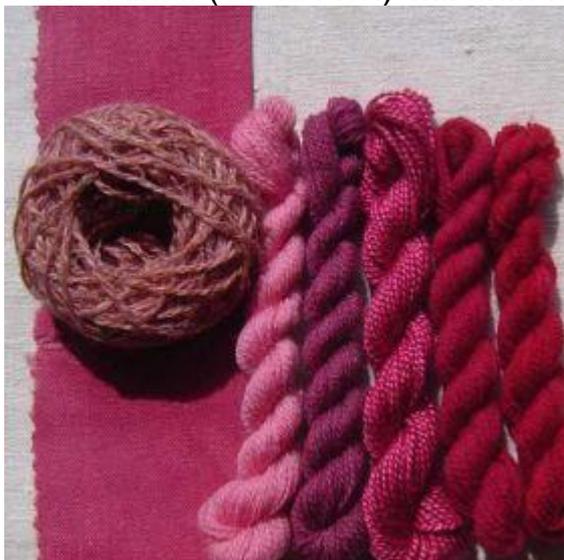
Natural Red dye derived from the juice of Beetroot, *Beta vulgaris* var. the dyestuff obtained from the root of Beetroot is known as Betanin and is commonly used as a food colouring to enhance the colour and flavour of jams, sauces & tomato paste. Used as a dye it will give lovely rose fuchsia reds with reasonable fastness. Use alum mordant at 15% WOF for protein fibres. Use dye at 3% WOF for mid shades. Dye at a low simmer, cool on and rinse well. This dye will exhaust onto fibre.



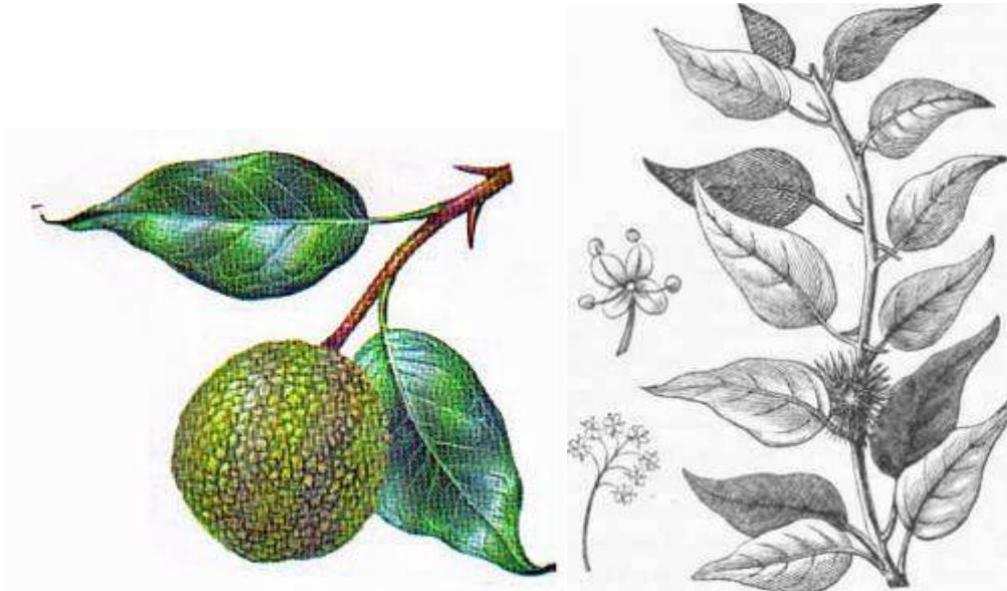
Natural Cochineal Extract



High quality Cochineal powder 70% dye content. Dyeing with Cochineal yields reds, scarlets and crimsons. Use only .5 to 2% of this powder WOF for medium shades. Use alum mordant at 15% WOF for protein fibres. Mordant with tannin at 8% WOF and then alum at 15% for cellulose fibres. Cream of tartar used at 6% WOF, added to the alum mordant bath or the dye bath, will give a Christmas red. Using Iron at 2-4% WOF to either the mordant bath or the dye bath will give you purples. Cochineal is very sensitive to PH so adding some Acid (white vinegar) will shift the colour to oranges. Adding some Alkali (Soda Ash) will shift it to deep fuchsia pinks.



Osage Orange



Maclura pomifera - horse apple - natural yellow dye. Dye yields oranges & yellows. Mordanting: use alum mordant at 15% WOF for protein fibres. Mordant with tannin at 8% WOF and then alum at 15% for cellulose fibres. Overdyeing with Indigo will give bright emerald and leaf greens. Adding iron to the dye bath will give Olive Greens, and Copper will brighten the yellows.



Pomegranate



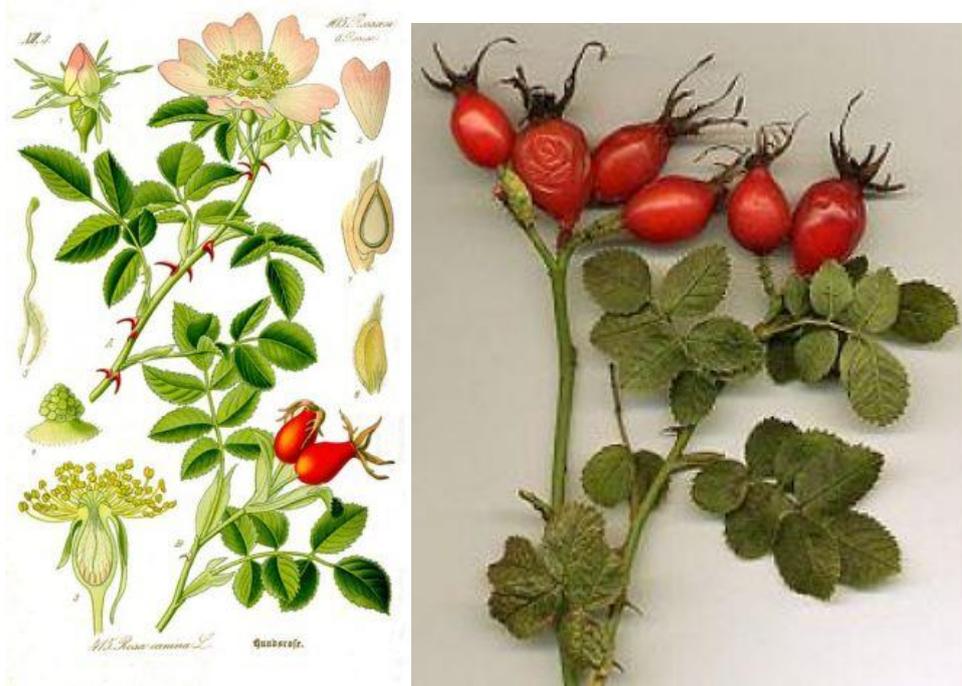
Punica granatum -Pomegranate

An extract or a powder from the rinds of pomegranates. This dyestuff is high in tannin and improves the light and wash fastness of any dye with which it is mixed. In India and south east Asia it is used as both a dye and a mordant. Pomegranate yields soft yellows to green-yellows when used at 5-8% WOF for the extract (15 - 20% WOF for the powder) for a medium depth of shade.

When combined with iron, pomegranate yields cement greys and deep moss greens. It is often mixed with turmeric dye to brighten the yellow and make it lightfast. Mordant with Alum at 15% WOF for protein and cellulose (there's enough tannin in Pomegranate without adding more).



Rosehip



Rosa Rugosa - (Dog Wood) Rosehips will dye tans to rosy pinks using iron as a mordant. First soak the Rose Hips in hot water for several hours or overnight to soften. Bring to a simmer for 2 hours. Use alum mordant at 15% WOF for protein fibres. Mordant with tannin at 8% WOF and then alum at 15% for cellulose fibres. After soaking the Rose Hips, add the pre-mordanted fibre to the dye bath and simmer for a further 2 hours. Remove from dye bath. Rinse fibres and dry. Dye solution may be used again.



Saffron Yellow Powder - water soluble



Saffron is a natural yellow dye derived from *Crocus sativus*, commonly known as the saffron crocus. *Crocus* is a genus in the family Iridaceae. Saffron also contributes a luminous yellow-orange colouring to foods and is widely used in Indian, Persian, European, Arab, and Turkish cuisines. Confectioneries and liquors also often include saffron. Saffron used as a fabric dye, gives bright buttery yellows. Dye fibre at 3% for medium shades. Use alum mordant at 15% WOF for protein fibres. ** pics of saffron dyed woollen yarn & silk



Turmeric



Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) is a rhizomatous herbaceous perennial plant of the ginger family, Zingiberaceae. It's native to tropical South Asia and needs temperatures high temperatures and rainfall to thrive. Plants are gathered annually for their rhizomes, and propagated from some of those rhizomes in the following season. Turmeric will give bright yellows but has poor lightfastness. It's still used extensively to dye Sari fabric in India.

