

한국의 전통 자연색 비단 견본집

Korean Traditional Natural Color Silk Sampler



성북선잠박물관
SEONJAM MUSEUM

한국의 색 재현

색상	염재	1단계	2단계	3단계
황색	치자			
	황벽			
	황련			
	괴화			
	울금			
갈색	황토			
	양파			
	오리목			
	감물			
	정향			
적색	소목			
	홍화			
	코치닐			
	꼭두서니			
	지초			
청색	쪽			
흑색	오배자			
	젯			
	먹			
간색	코치닐+쪽			
	홍화+쪽			
	황벽+쪽			
	황벽+소목			
	황련+쪽			
	황련+소목			
	괴화+쪽			
	오리목+쪽			
	오리목+오배자+ 쪽			
	소목+쪽			

황련 黃連

Chinese Goldthread

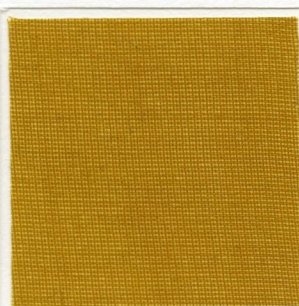


황련은 미나리아재비과에 속하는 여러해살이 식물이다. 산도에 민감하게 반응하므로 잿물이나 백반을 사용하여 염색한다. 퇴색이 잘 되지 않아 견뢰도가 높으며 약간 어두운 노란색이 추출된다.

The Chinese goldthread(黃連, *Coptis chinensis*) is a perennial plant in the family Ranunculaceae. Since the plant reacts sensitively to acid, either lye or alum is used as a mordant. Chinese goldthread has excellent color fastness and the colors rarely fade. The dye extracted from Chinese goldthread is in slightly dark yellow.

Mordant | Alum $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$ 매듭재 | 백반 白礬 $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$ 

Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing

Mordant | Iron $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 매듭재 | 철 鐵 $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 

황벽 黃蘗

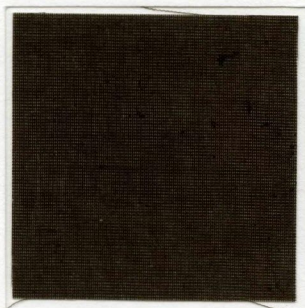
Amur Cork Tree



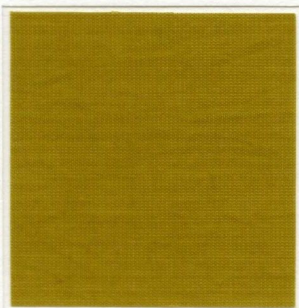
황벽은 가장 선명한 노란색 염료이다. 운향과에 속하는 낙엽교목이다. 나무껍질은 두텁고 코르크층이 잘 발달하여 골이 깊게 패여 있다. 속껍질이 노란색을 띤다. 황벽에서 얻은 노란색은 녹색기가 있다.

The amur cork(黃蘗, *Phellodendron amurense*) is a deciduous tree in the family Rutaceae that produces a very vivid yellow dye. The tree has thick bark and well-developed cork with deep lines and its inner layers are yellow in color. Yellow dye obtained from the amur cork tree has a tint of green.

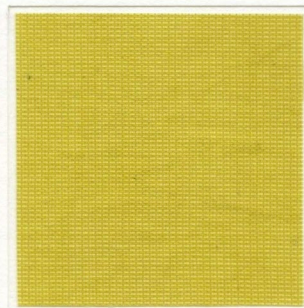
Mordant | Iron $\text{FeCl}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
머뎀궈 | 철 鐵 $\text{FeCl}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



Mordant | Gallnut
머뎀궈 | 오배자



Mordant | Unmordant
머뎀궈 | 매염X



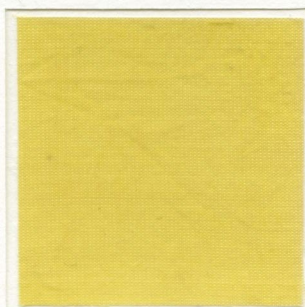
울금 鬱金 Turmeric



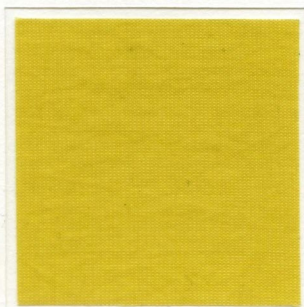
울금은 생강과에 속하는 다년생 초본식물草本植物이다. 카레의 원료이며 각종 식품의 착색제로 이용된다. 뿌리에서 직접 노란색을 얻으며 매염제에 따라 색상이 변하는 다색성 염료이다. 울금의 노란색 결정성분인 쿠르쿠민은 산성에서는 노란색으로 알칼리에서는 붉은색으로 변한다.

Turmeric(鬱金, *Curcuma longa*) is a perennial and underground herbaceous plant in the family Zingiberaceae. Turmeric is an ingredient of curry powder and people favor it as a food additive. Turmeric is also a dye that extracts its yellow pigment directly from the roots. As the turmeric is a polygenetic dye, it changes the colors of the fabric according to its mordant. Curcumin, an ingredient that gives turmeric its distinct color, dyes the fabric yellow in acid and red in alkaline mordant.

Mordant | Alum $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$
매염제 | 백반 白礬 $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$

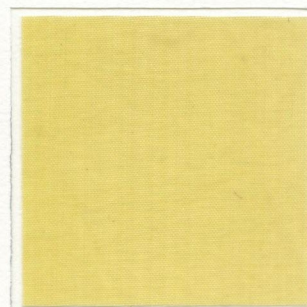


Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing

Mordant | Citric acid
매염제 | 구연산



치자 梔子 Gardenia

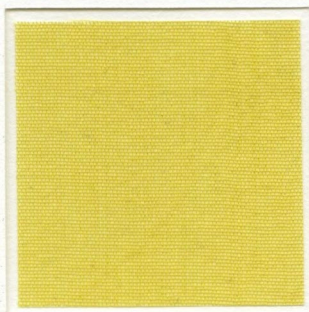


치자나무 열매는 노란색 염색에 가장 많이 사용되는 대중적인 염료이다. 치자 열매를 그늘에 말렸다가 쪼개어 염재나 약제로 사용한다. 치자는 붉은빛에 가까운 노란색으로 농도가 짙을수록 주황빛을 띤다.

Gardenia(梔子, *Gardenia jasminoides* Ellis) fruit is one of the most popular yellow dyes. Dried in the shadow and then cut into pieces, the fruit works as a dye and medicine. Gardenia fruit creates the color of reddish yellow. If the pigment is highly concentrated, it will make the color orange.

Mordant | Alum $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$

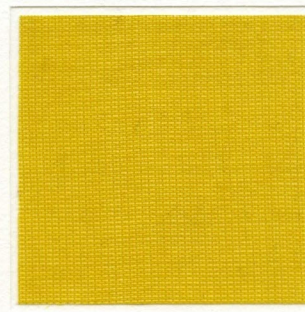
매듭재 | 백반 白礬 $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing



Tertiary dyeing

괴화 槐花

Sophora Flower

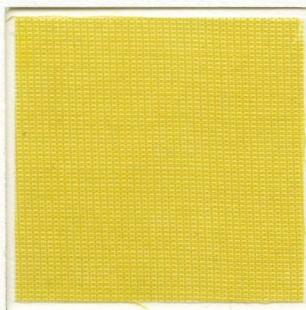


괴화는 회화나무의 꽃이다. 콩과 식물로 높이가 15~20m에 이르는 낙엽 교목으로 위로 곧게 자란다. 주로 녹색 간색을 나타낼 때 사용한다. 다색성 매염염료로 철매염에서 연록색을, 백반매염에서 황벽에 비해 푸르고 붉은 기가 도는 노란색을 나타낸다.

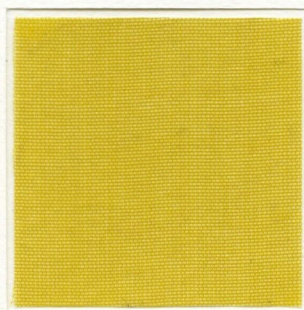
Sophora flower(槐花, *Sophorae flos*) is the bud of a sophora tree in the family Fabaceae. Sophora flower is a deciduous plant that grows straight up to as high as 15-20 meters. In most cases, we use the sophora flower to produce secondary green colors. The flower creates diverse colors depending on different mordant: it makes olive color when we use iron as a mordant and yellow with blue or red hues, which is different from the yellow of amur cork trees, when we use alum instead.

Mordant | Alum $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$

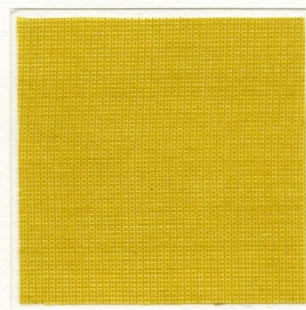
매염제 | 백반 白礬 $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing



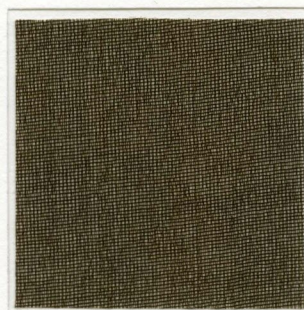
Tertiary dyeing

Mordant | Iron $\text{FeCl}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

매염제 | 철 鐵 $\text{FeCl}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



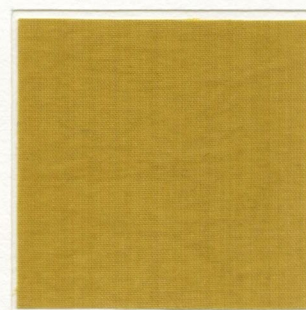
Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing

Mordant | Caustic soda NaOH

매염제 | 가성소다 NaOH



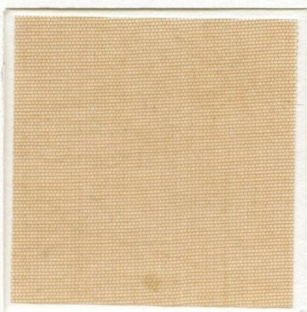
홍화 紅花 Safflower



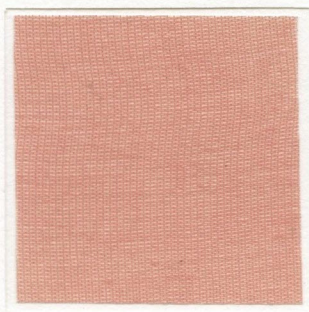
홍화는 붉은색 계통의 대표적인 염료로 염색에는 꽃을 이용한다. 홍화에는 노란색과 붉은색 색소가 모두 함유되어 있으며 주로 알칼리성에서 붉은 색소를 추출해서 많이 사용하며, 붉은 염료를 농축해서 연지를 만든다.

The safflower flower(紅花, *Carthamus tinctorius*) is one of the most popular natural dyes that color the fabric red. Although safflower flowers contain both yellow and red figments, we mostly use the red one to dye the fabric.

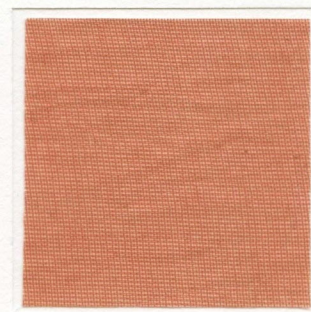
비단 Mordant | Unmordant
매염제 | 매염X



Primary dyeing

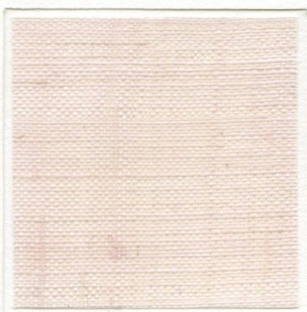


Secondary dyeing

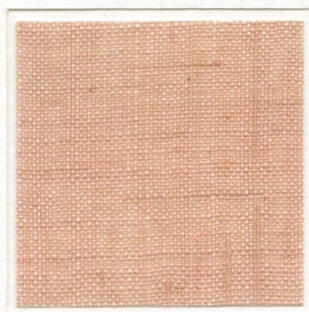


Tertiary dyeing

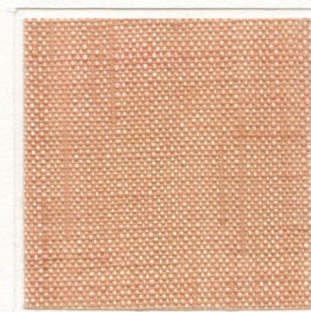
모시 Mordant | Unmordant
매염제 | 매염X



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing



Tertiary dyeing

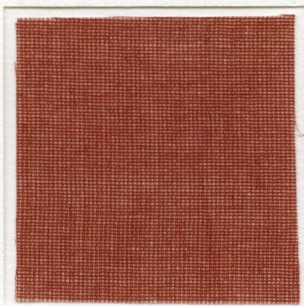
소목 蘇木 Sappanwood



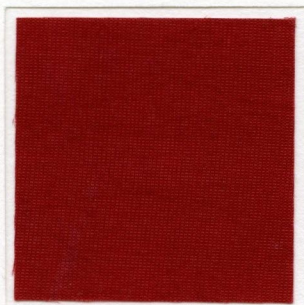
소목은 콩과에 속하는 상록나무이다. 다색성 배염염료에 속하나 주로 붉은색 염색에 사용하였다. 소목의 색견뢰도를 향상시키기 위해서는 오페자를 사용하여 타닌을 먼저 배염해야 한다. 소목과 홍화를 함께 사용하면 순적색純赤色이 나타난다.

The sappanwood(蘇木, *Caesalpinia sappan*) is an evergreen in the Legume family. It is one of polychromatic dyes but is mainly for a red dye. To improve its color fastness, we dye tannin with gallnut extracts first. To obtain pure red 純赤色, both sappanwood and safflower are used at the same time.

Mordant | Alum $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$
매염제 | 백반 白礬 $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$

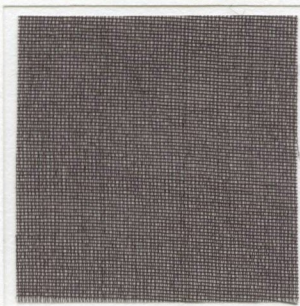


Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing

Mordant | Iron $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
매염제 | 철 鐵 $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

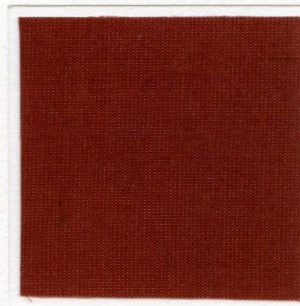


Primary dyeing

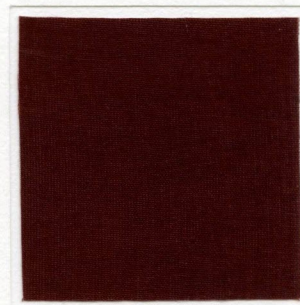


Secondary dyeing

Mordant | Caustic soda NaOH
매염제 | 가성소다 NaOH



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing

코치닐 Cochineal

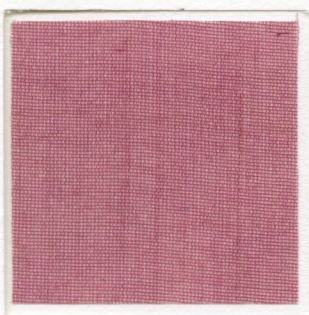


코치닐은 중남미 사막지대의 선인장에 기생하는 곤충인 깍지벌레를 곱게 빻아 얻는 붉은색의 동물성 염료이다. 염색은 높은 온도에서 하는 것이 빨리 되고, 산성에 대한 반응 속도가 빠르기 때문에 선매염을 하는 것이 좋다.

The cochineal(*Dactylopius coccus*) is a scale insect parasitic on cacti that grow in desert areas of Central and South America. From the powdered body of this insect is extracted a crimson dye. High temperature is required to speed up the dyeing process and the process of pre-mordanting is necessary because cochineal rapidly responds to acidity.

Mordant | Unmordant

매염제 | 매염X



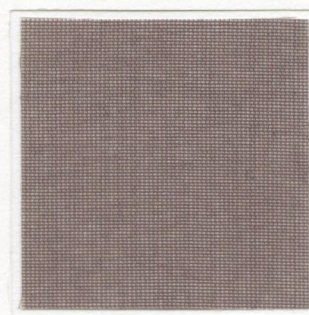
Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing

Mordant | Iron $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

매염제 | 철 鐵 $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



지초 芝草

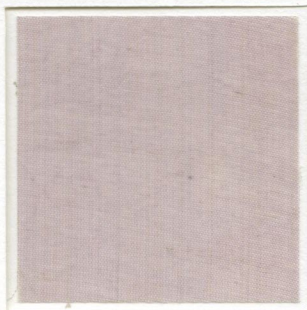
Gromwell



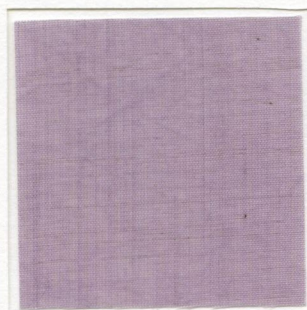
지초는 여러해살이 풀로 뿌리의 표면은 자주색이며 안쪽은 황백색이다. 뿌리를 염제로 쓰며 뿌리의 속껍질에 자색 계통의 색소가 포함되어 있다. 백반 매염에 의해 붉은빛을 띤 보라색으로 염색되고, 자연매염제인 동백나무 잿물로 매염하면 깊고 오묘한 보라색으로 염색된다.

The Gromwell(芝草, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon*) is a perennial herb. The surface of its roots is purple in color and inside is off-white. The dye is produced from its roots because this part contains the purple pigment in the inner layers of the skin. The fabric turns purple when people use alum as a mordant. We also create deep and delicate violet color when camellia ash solution, a natural mordant, is used.

Mordant | Alum $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$
매염제 | 백반 白礬 $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$



Primary dyeing

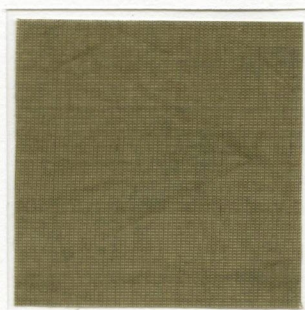


Secondary dyeing

Mordant | Iron $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
매염제 | 철 鐵 $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

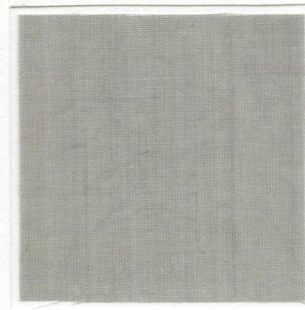


Primary dyeing

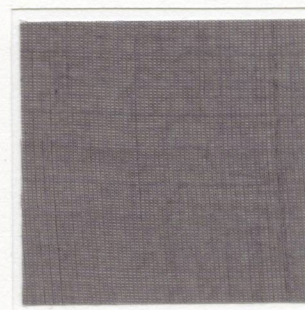


Secondary dyeing

Mordant | Copper
매염제 | 동



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing

꼭두서니茜草 Indian Madder

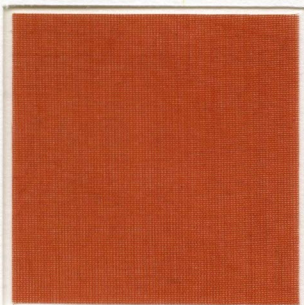


꼭두서니는 다년생 덩굴성 초본식물草本植物이다. 염색에는 뿌리를 사용하며 뿌리는 굵고 붉은 색조가 많은 것이 좋다. 백반이나 철매염에서 색이 잘 변한다. 알칼리 매염에서 붉은색, 알루미늄 매염에서 황적색으로 염색되며 견뢰도가 높다.

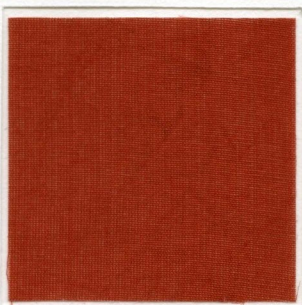
The Indian madder(茜草, *Rubia akane Nakai*) is a perennial and creeping herbaceous plant. The dye of this plant comes from the roots. The thick root with a reddish tone is the most preferred part. Alum and iron as a mordant usually improve the dyeing quality. In alkaline mordant, the fabric turns red and in aluminum mordant, it yields yellowish red color. The Indian madder has good color fastness.

Mordant | Alum $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$

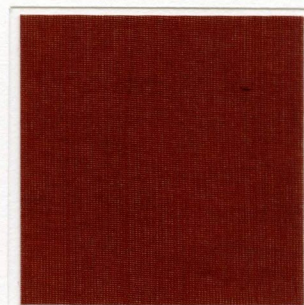
매염제 | 백반 白礬 $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$



Primary dyeing



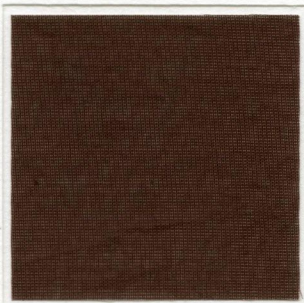
Secondary dyeing



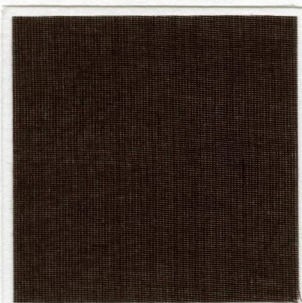
Tertiary dyeing

Mordant | Iron $\text{FeCl}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

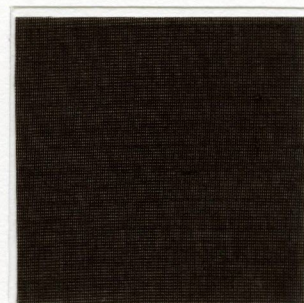
매염제 | 철 鐵 $\text{FeCl}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing



Tertiary dyeing

황토 黃土

Loess

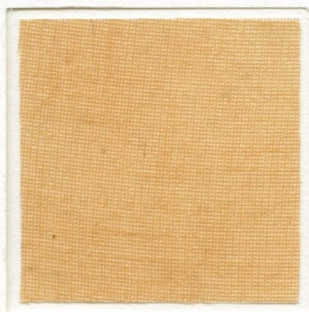


황토는 황토류와 적토류로 나뉜다. 산화철과 탄산칼슘이 함유되어 있어서 점도가 높으며 물을 가하면 점질이 생긴다. 염색에 쓸 황토는 햇빛을 많이 받은 것이 좋다. 황토는 흙에 물을 붓고 흙탕물을 일으켜서 고운 흙을 골라내는 수비라는 작업을 반드시 여러 번 거친 뒤에 사용한다.

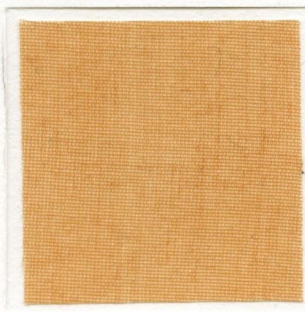
There are two types of loess(黃土) : yellow and red. Loess becomes viscous when we add water as it contains iron oxide and calcium carbonate. To improve dyeing quality, a long exposure to sunlight is desirable. Before using loess, first pour water until loess becomes muddy; stir the water; and then separate fine earth from the muddy water several times. This process is called subi 水飛.

Mordant | Unmordant

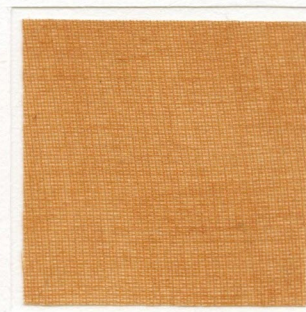
머뎀제 | 매염제



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing



Tertiary dyeing

양파 Onion

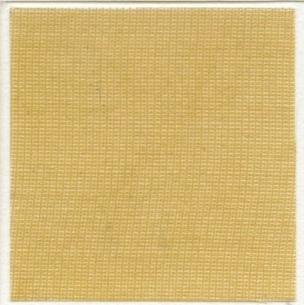


양파는 백합과 혹은 부추과에 속하는 식물로 염색 할 때는 주로 뿌리의 껍질을 사용한다. 황갈색 색소가 들어 있는 양파 껍질은 다색성 매염 염료이다. 알루미늄 매염에서 노란색, 석매염으로 적황赤黃, 알칼리 매염에서 적다赤茶, 동매염으로 황다黃茶, 철매염으로 검은 다색茶色을 얻을 수 있다.

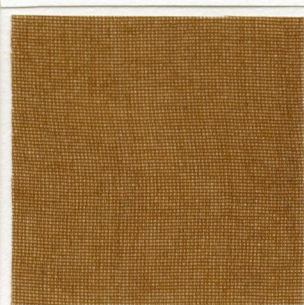
Onions(*Allium cepa* L.) belong to the family Liliaceae and Alliaceae. The coats of the onion roots are the main part from which we extract yellowish brown figment. An onion is a polychromatic mordant dye; the fabric turns yellow in aluminum mordant, red-yellow 赤黃 with the tin, reddish brown 赤茶 in alkali mordant, yellowish brown 黃茶 in copper, and dark brown 茶色 in iron mordant.

Mordant | Alum $Al(CH_2COO)_3$

매염제 | 백반 白礬 $Al(CH_2COO)_3$



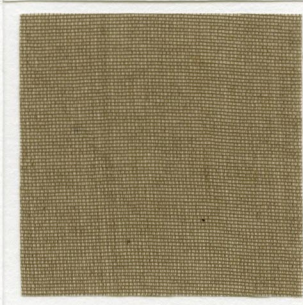
Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing

Mordant | Iron $FeCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$

매염제 | 철 鐵 $FeCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$



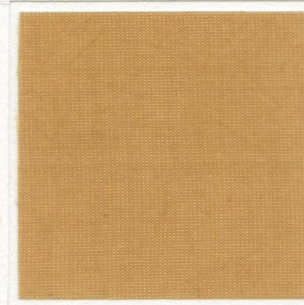
Primary dyeing



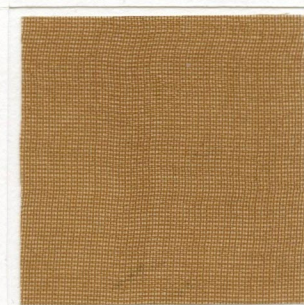
Secondary dyeing

Mordant | Caustic soda $NaOH$

매염제 | 가성소다 $NaOH$



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing

오리나무 榆里木 Alnus japonica



오리나무는 한국 전역에 분포하는 자작나무과에 속하는 낙엽교목이다. 고운 갈색을 내므로 쓰임새가 좋으며 나무껍질과 열매를 사용하여 붉은갈색과 검은 갈색 염색을 한다.

The alnus japonica(榆里木, *Alnus japonica Steudel*) is a deciduous tree in the family Betulaceae that grows throughout Korea. The tree is favored as a source of natural dyes because it makes fine brown colors. The alder dye comes from its barks and fruits, giving the fabric the colors of red or dark brown.

Mordant | Alum $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$
매염제 | 백반 白礬 $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_3$



Primary dyeing

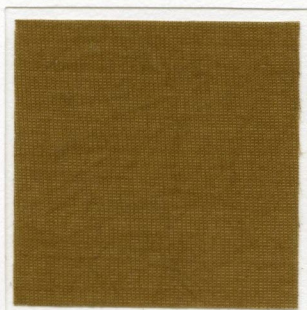


Secondary dyeing

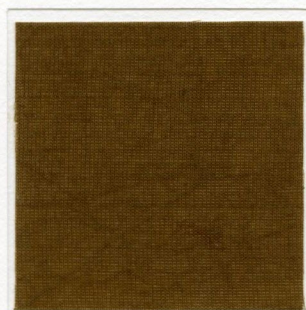
Mordant | Iron $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
매염제 | 철 鐵 $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



Mordant | Caustic soda NaOH
매염제 | 가성소다 NaOH

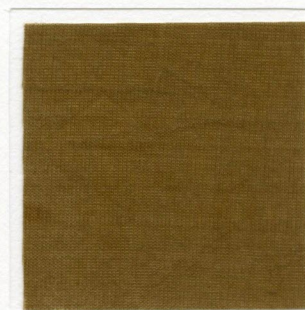


Primary dyeing

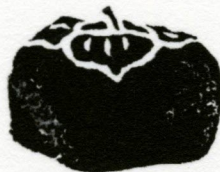


Secondary dyeing

Mordant | Calcium carbonate
매염제 | 탄산칼슘



감 柿樹 Persimmon



감 염색은 갈염褐染이라 하는데 감꼭지를 이용하는 방법과 땡감 또는 발효감으로 염색하는 방법이 있다. 타닌 성분의 자연염료로 견뢰도가 가장 높고 물도 잘 빠지지 않으며 코팅효과가 좋아 땀에 젖어도 옷이 물에 잘 달라붙지 않는다. 제주도의 갈옷 염색이 가장 특색 있고 철매염을 통해 잿빛이나 검은색을 얻을 수 있다.

The persimmon(柿樹, *Diospyros kaki*) extract, one of the major dyes for brown color (褐染), works in two ways – either its stalk end or an unripe or fermented persimmon is used to dye the fabric. As a natural dye containing tannin, the persimmon works on the fabric with good color fastness and the dyed color does not run when washed. Moreover, the color dyed on the fabric has the effect of coating so that the fabric rarely sticks to the body even in sweat. Jeju Island, in particular, is famous for its expertise in persimmon dyes.

Mordant | Unmordant

매염제 | 매염X



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing

Mordant | Iron $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

매염제 | 철 매염 $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



정향 丁香 Clove



정향은 늘푸른나무로 주로 열대지방에서 자란다. 백만 배염에서 황갈색이 나오며 동매염으로는 어두운 황토색, 탄산칼슘에서는 밝은 황토색이 나온다. 철매염을 하면 갈색이 깔린 검정색이나 카키색 나는 회색을 얻을 수 있다.

The Clove tree(丁香, *Syzygium aromaticum*) is an evergreen that mostly grows in the tropical regions. The tree dyes the fabric yellowish brown in alum mordant, dark ocher in copper, and bright yellow ocher with the calcium carbonate mordant. In iron mordant, clove trees create black color with brown base or grey with khaki shade.

Mordant | Alum $Al(CH_2COO)_3$
매염제 | 백만 白礬 $Al(CH_2COO)_3$

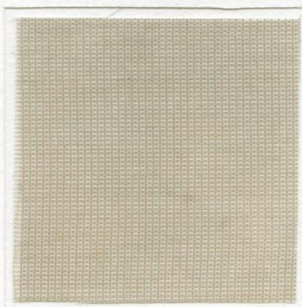


Primary dyeing

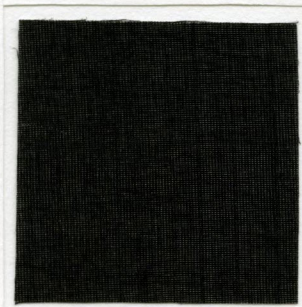


Secondary dyeing

Mordant | Iron $FeCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$
매염제 | 철 鐵 $FeCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$

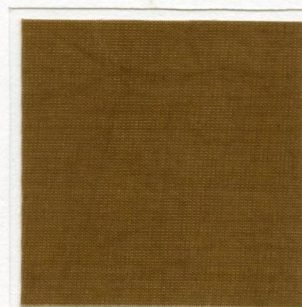


Primary dyeing

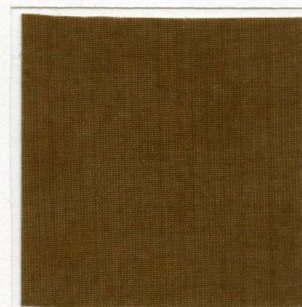


Secondary dyeing

Mordant | Calcium carbonate
매염제 | 탄산칼슘



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing

오배자 五倍子

Gallnut



오배자는 붉나무 잎사귀에 벌레가 기생하면서 생긴 주머니를 말한다. 오배자의 색상은 무색이나 다름없다. 다른 염료에 중첩하여 염색하더라도 색상에 영향을 미치지 않으므로 흔히 매염제로도 사용된다. 철매염을 하면 보랏빛을 띠는 쥐색으로 염색된다. 신선한 것을 이용하면 보라색이 나온다. 알루미늄 매염에 의하여 극히 옅은 갈색을 얻을 수 있으며 잿물 또는 동매염에서 황갈색으로 염색된다.

The gallnut(五倍子, *Rhus javanica* L.) refers to an outgrowth of a sumac tree tissues caused by insects parasitic on that tree. The gallnut is almost colorless and does not change colors on the fabric when used on dyed fabric. For this reason, gallnut extracts are mostly used as a mordant. Purplish dark grey color comes in iron mordant. If gallnuts are fresher, the color turns violet. The aluminum mordant will dye the fabric light brown while lye or copper mordant will yield yellowish brown.

Mordant | Iron $\text{FeCl}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

매염제 | 철 鐵 $\text{FeCl}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing

Mordant | Unmordant

매염제 | 매염X



먹 黑

Meok or Oriental Black Ink



먹은 동아시아에서 벼루에 물을 붓고 갈아서 글씨를 쓰거나 그림을 그릴 때 쓰던 검은 물감이다. 먹은 기름을 태워서 나오는 그을음을 모아 만든 유연묵油煙墨과 소나무 그을음으로 만든 송연묵松煙墨이 있다. 화려하지는 않으나 오래되어도 변치 않는 빛이 먹빛이다. 소금을 넣어주면 효과가 더욱 좋아지는데, 이는 미세한 입자가 섬유 사이에 침투하기 좋게 처리되기 때문이다. 그 다음에 곧바로 찬물에 담가 수세를 하면 섬유 속에 염료가 고착되어서 색상이 잘 나온다.

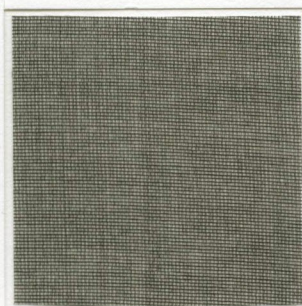
Meok(墨) is a type of black ink widely used in East Asia. People pour water in an ink stone and rub ink stick against the stone to obtain black ink with which they write and draw. There are two types of meok: ink made of oil lampblack 油煙墨 and ink made from burnt pine 松煙墨. The color of meok is far from splendid but people never grow tired of this color. Salt added to meok improves the quality of the color because salt helps fine particles of meok to penetrate into the fabric. After meok dyes the fabric, it is recommendable to wash the fabric in cold water immediately. In this way, the dye will adhere to fiber securely and produce refined colors.

Mordant | Unmordant

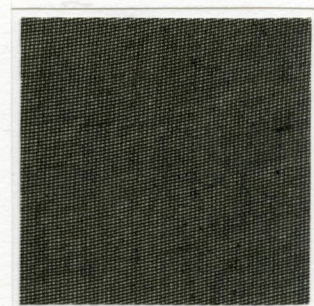
매염제 | 매염X



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing



Tertiary dyeing

잿물

Lye

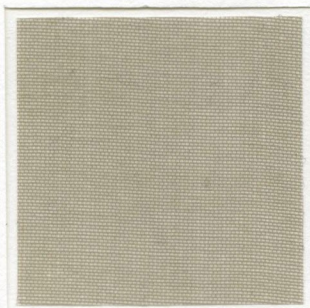


잿물은 메밀대, 고춧대, 벚집 등을 태워 만든 것으로, 전통적인 방법으로 만든 알칼리성 용액이다. 잿물은 쪽물을 발효시킬 때 사용하기도 하고, 매염제로 이용되기도 한다. 또 불순물을 제거하는 수비水飛 과정을 거쳐 염색에도 사용한다.

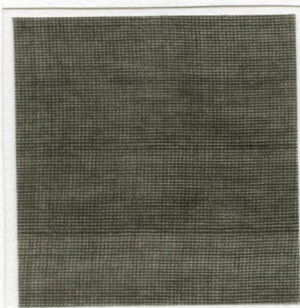
The lye is an alkali solution obtained in the traditional way of burning buckwheat stalks, pepper stems, and others. Sometimes lye is used to ferment the indigo dye and sometimes it works as a mordant. People also use lye as a dye after they go through the process of eliminating impurities, a step known as subi 水飛.

Mordant | Unmordant

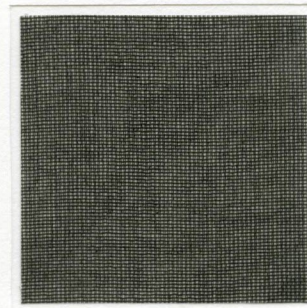
매염제 | 매염X



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing



Tertiary dyeing

靛藍

Indigo Plant

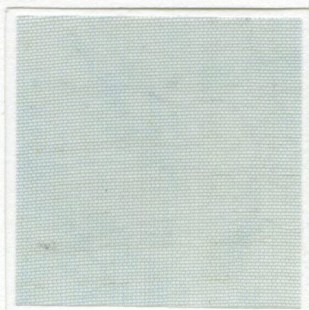


쪽은 인류 역사상 가장 먼저 사용된 식물성 염료이다. 쪽은 한해살이 풀이며 한여름에 수확하여 색소를 분리 추출하여 염료로 사용한다. 석회와 잿물, 살아있는 미생물의 발효작용 등 매우 복잡한 과정을 거쳐야 비로소 파란 쪽빛을 얻을 수 있기 때문에 시간과 숙련된 노동, 노력이 필요하다.

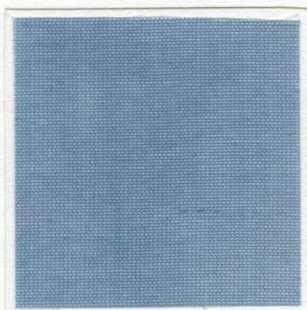
Indigo(靛, *Persicaria tinctoria*) is one of the earliest vegetable dyes in history. Indigo is an annual plant that people harvest in the middle of summer and use as a dye after extracting pigment from it. In order to create blue indigo, they undergo a complex procedure of mixing oystershells and lyes with indigo extracts and fermenting of microbes. A time-consuming effort and expertise are required to create a blue indigo dye.

Mordant | Unmordant

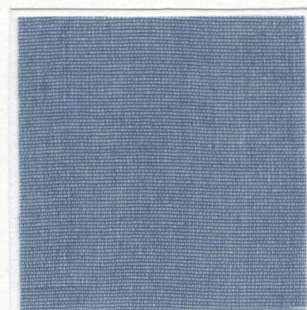
머뎀제 | 메염X



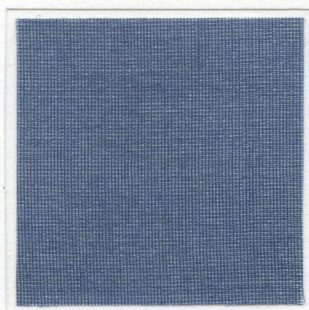
Primary dyeing



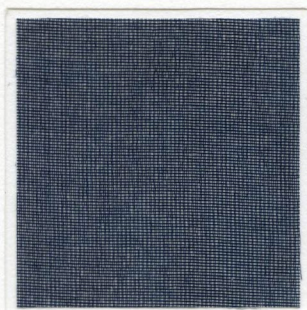
Secondary dyeing



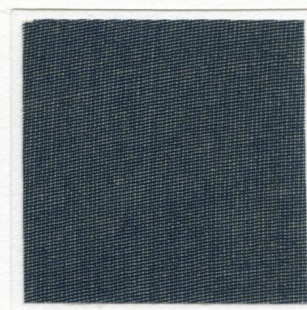
Tertiary dyeing



Quaternary dyeing



Quinary dyeing



Senary dyeing

쪽을 이용한 간색 초록색, 연두색 계통

Secondary Colors Obtained from Indigo Plants Green and Yellow Green

쪽을 이용하여 초록색과 연두색 계통의 색을 내는 복합염색도 가능하다. 간색에는 황색을 나타내는 황벽, 치자, 울금, 괴화 등의 염액을 사용한다. 보편적으로 황색 전뢰도가 높은 괴화를 많이 사용한다.

We can produce multiple dyes of green and yellow green using indigo extracts. To create secondary colors, we need amur cork trees, gardenia fruits, turmeric, sophora flowers and other dyes all of which contain yellow pigments. Among them, sophora flowers are favored because they show excellent fastness in yellow color.

Persicaria Tinctoria + *Sophora Japonica*.L | 쪽 + 괴화

Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing



Tertiary dyeing



Persicaria Tinctoria + *Coptis Chinesis* Franch | 쪽 + 황련

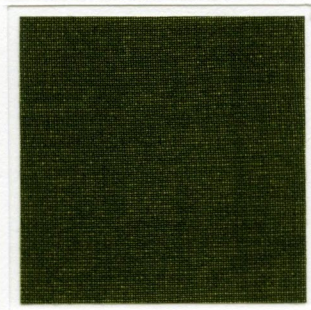
Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing

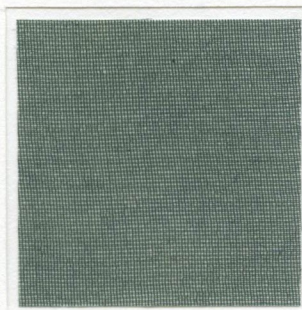


Tertiary dyeing

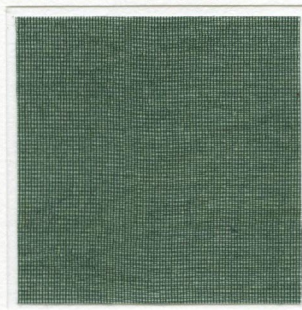


Persicaria Tinctoria + *Phellodendron Amurense* | 쪽 + 황벽

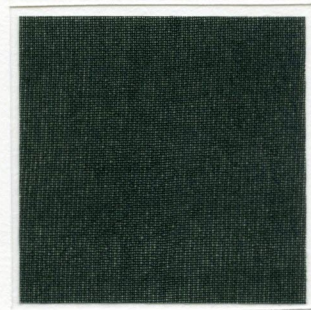
Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing



Tertiary dyeing



쪽을 이용한 간색 보라색

Secondary Color Obtained from Indigo Plants Violet

청색 위에 적색 계통의 염료로 염색하면 보라색 계통을 얻을 수 있다. 이 때 주로 사용하는 적색 염료는 홍화, 소목, 쪽두서니 등이다.

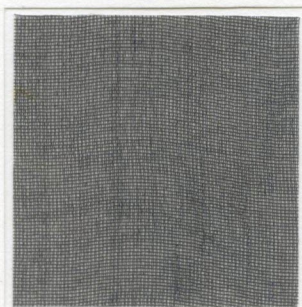
To obtain violet colors, we first dye the fabric blue then dye the fabric again in red. Safflowers, sappanwood or Indian madders are used as red dyes.

Persicaria Tinctoria + Caesal Pjma Sappan | 쪽 + 소목

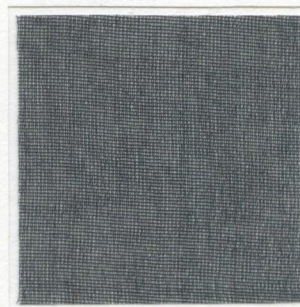
Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing

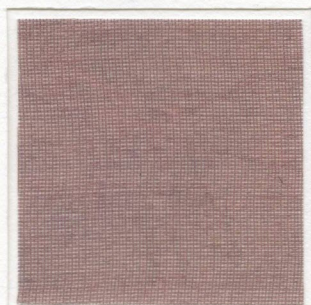


Tertiary dyeing

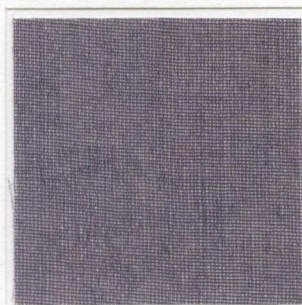


Persicaria Tinctoria + Carthamus Tinctorius | 쪽 + 홍화

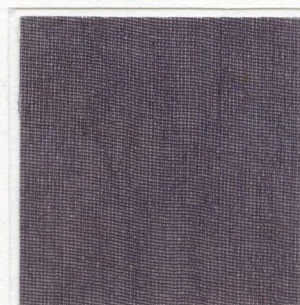
Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing



Tertiary dyeing

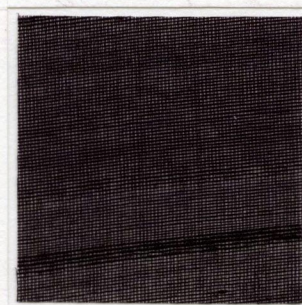


Persicaria Tinctoria + Cochineal | 쪽 + 코치닐

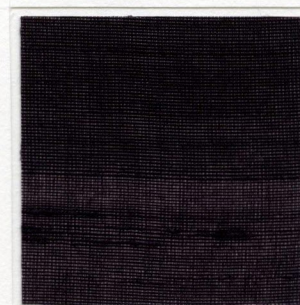
Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing



Tertiary dyeing



쪽을 이용한 간색 탁한 청색빛

Secondary Color Obtained from Indigo Plants Turbid Blue

청색을 염색한 천에 갈색 계통의 오리나무, 오배자, 황토 등의 염액으로 염색을 하면 탁한 청색이나 청자색을 만들 수 있다.

To yield turbid blue or jade green, we dye the fabric blue and then reapply such dyes as alders, gallnuts, or loess.

Persicaria Tinctoria + *Alnus Japonica* Steudel

쪽 + 오리나무



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing



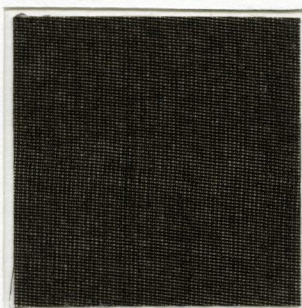
Tertiary dyeing

Persicaria Tinctoria + *Alnus Japonica* Steudel + *Rhus Jacanica* L

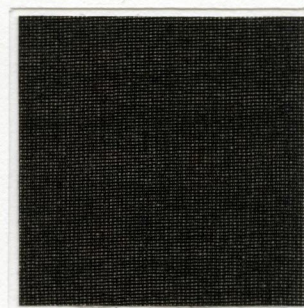
쪽 + 오리나무 + 오배자



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing



Tertiary dyeing

소목을 이용한 간색

우갈색, 자주색, 다홍색, 소홍색, 심홍색, 정홍색, 목홍색

Secondary Colors Obtained from Sappanwood

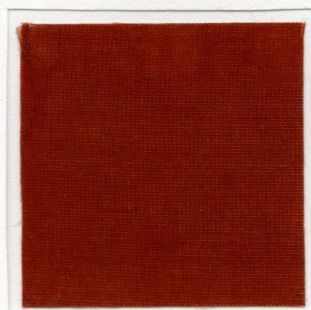
Brown, Purple, Crimson, Deep Red, and Tea Red

소목을 이용하여 간색을 낼 때 주홍색 계통으로 만들기 위해 갈색계열의 오리나무과 오배자, 황색 계열의 치자, 황벽, 괴화 등을 사용한다.

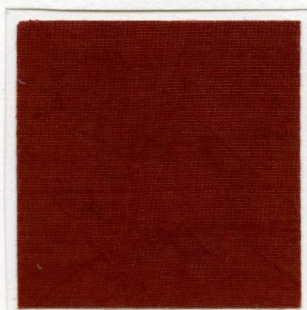
To produce secondary colors of scarlet using sappanwood, we generally use alders and gallnuts because they dye the fabric brown. We use gardenia, amur cork trees, and sophora flowers to make yellow dyes.

Phellodendron Amurense + Caesal Pjma Sappan

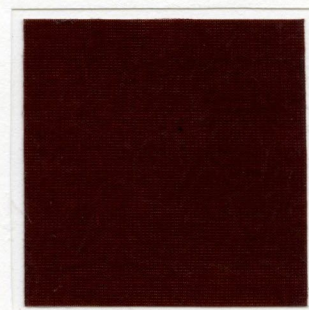
황벽 + 소목



Primary dyeing



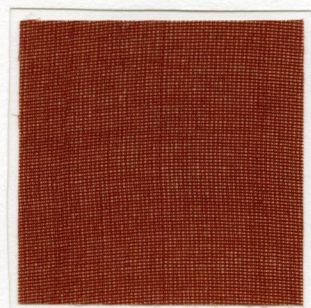
Secondary dyeing



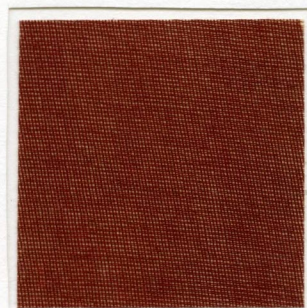
Tertiary dyeing

Coptis Chinesis Franch + Caesal Pjma Sappan

황련 + 소목



Primary dyeing



Secondary dyeing



Tertiary dyeing