







## NATURAL DYEING

Natural dyes are extracted from natural sources, such as plants, minerals and insects. Plants provide the largest range of natural cotours, from leaves, flowers, roots, berries, nuts, seeds, wood and bark, and from fungi and bichen. Mineral, dyes use pigments from earth and rocks, such as ochee and umber, insect dyes are made from cochineal, kermes and lactured to the complete of the provided by the complete of the provided by the provided by

inherently full of vitamins, minerals and herbal qualities.
Natural dyes can be used with textiles – 'in the fisece',
the yam, the other or the finished sewn piece. It can also
be applied directly onto paper surfaces or onto any other
natural material, such as shells, leather, wood or caramics.
The colour achieved has bustre and depth because it is
made up of many particles of varying colours – unlike a
synthetic particle eye (or out, which is made of only one or
two single pigments and appears fast, Also, because natural
dyes contain so many colour particles, different dye colours
complement each other rather than creating the jaming
effect that you can sometimes get with synthetic dyes.
If feels warming to the soul to know and facel that thus.

It feets warming to the soul to know and feet that the materials you use to create beautiful things are in themselves full of beauty, safe to use and might even nourish the skin, body and wider environment.

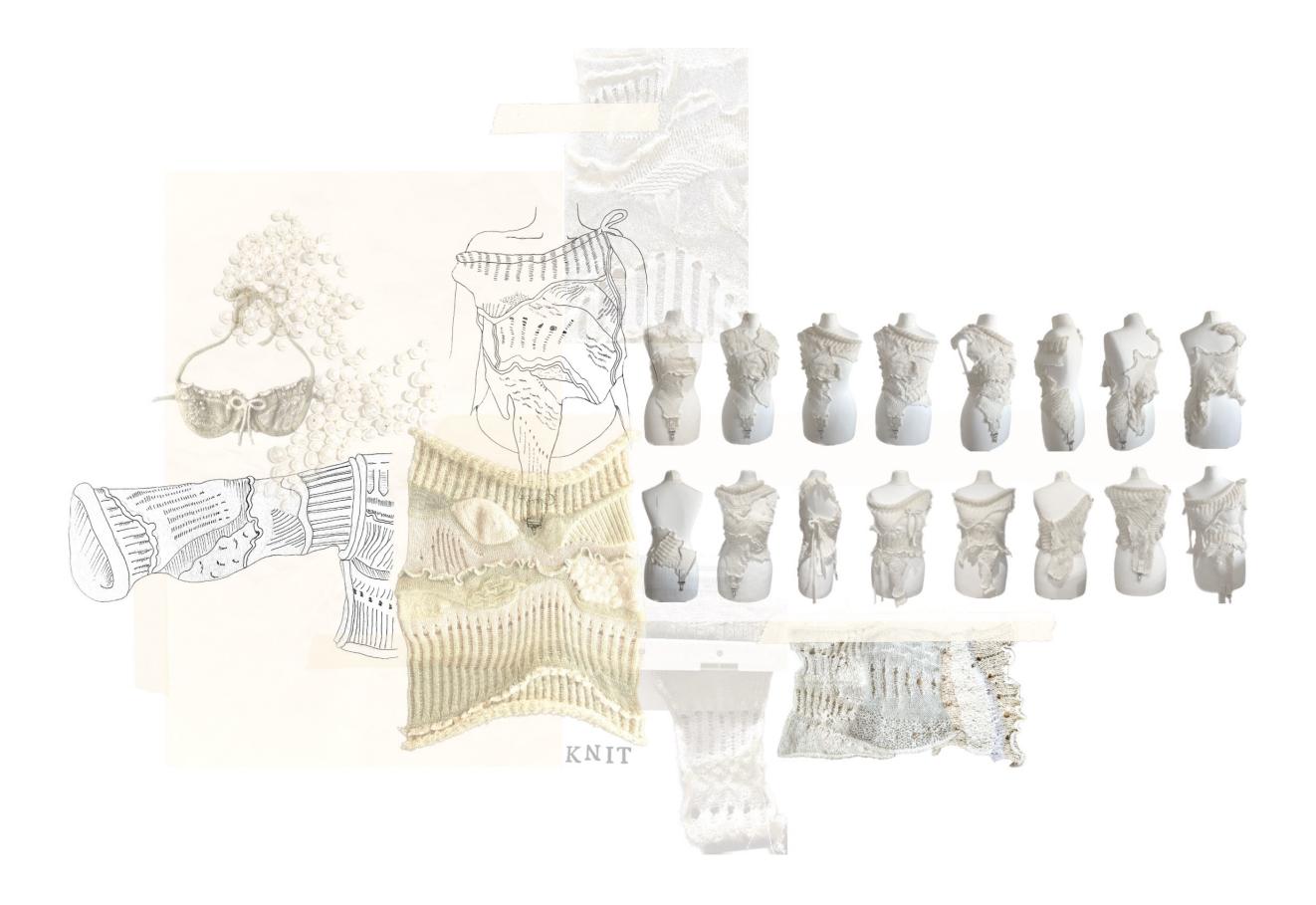
## HISTORY OF NATURAL DYEING

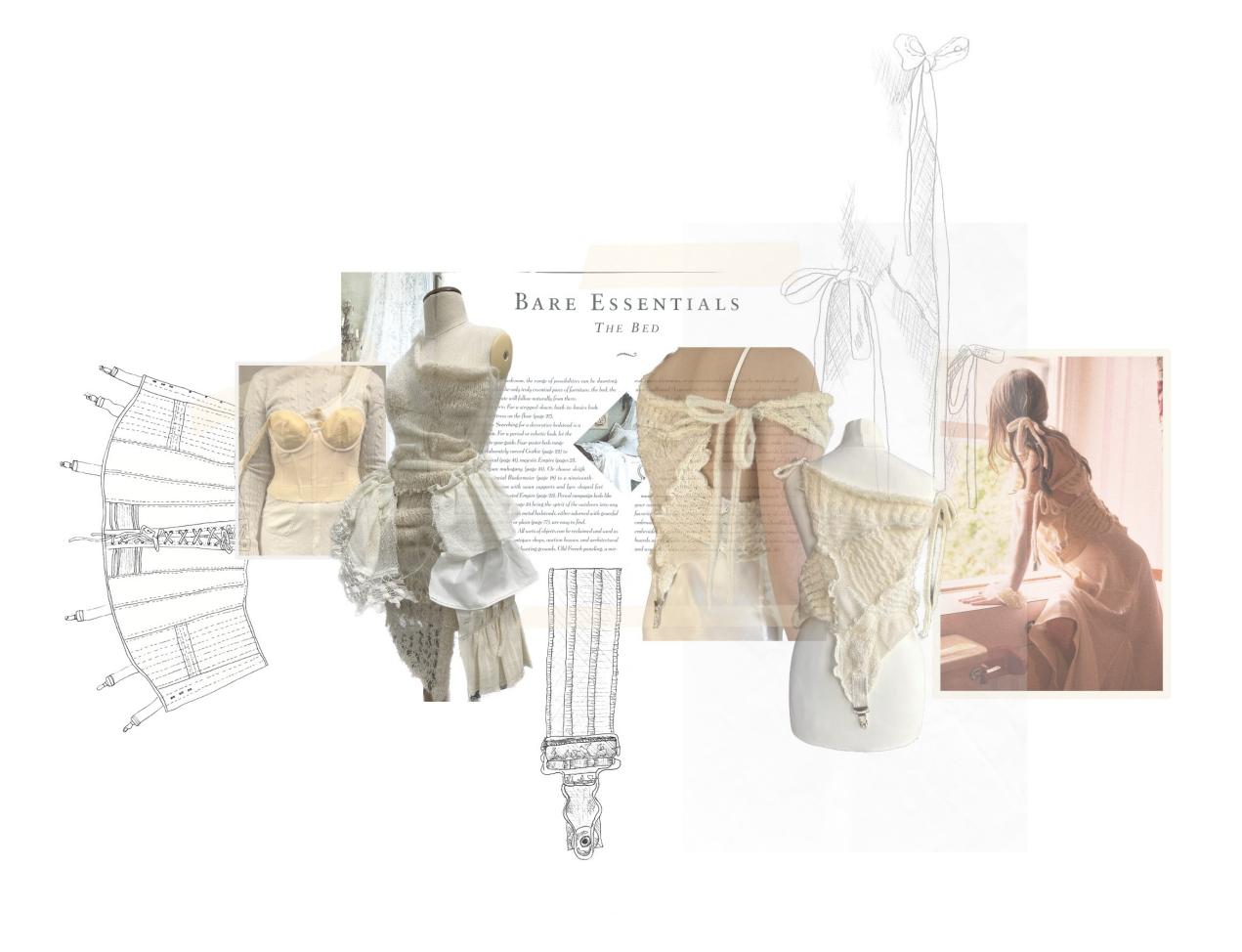
Deriving cotour from natural resources is believed to have developed simultaneously around the world from as far developed simultaneously around the world from as far back as the Neolithic period, which was roughly from 10.000 BC. Evidence from this period shows that ratural pigments from minerats were used to pairt cave walls, shells, stones, hides and feathers. However, paints sit on the surface, so are different from dyes, which actually bond with the fibre. It is difficult to trace the historical use of natural dyes because of the tack of written records and the nature of dyed materials, which erode and decay quickly unless they are very well preserved – such as in the mummification techniques of ancient burlal tombs.























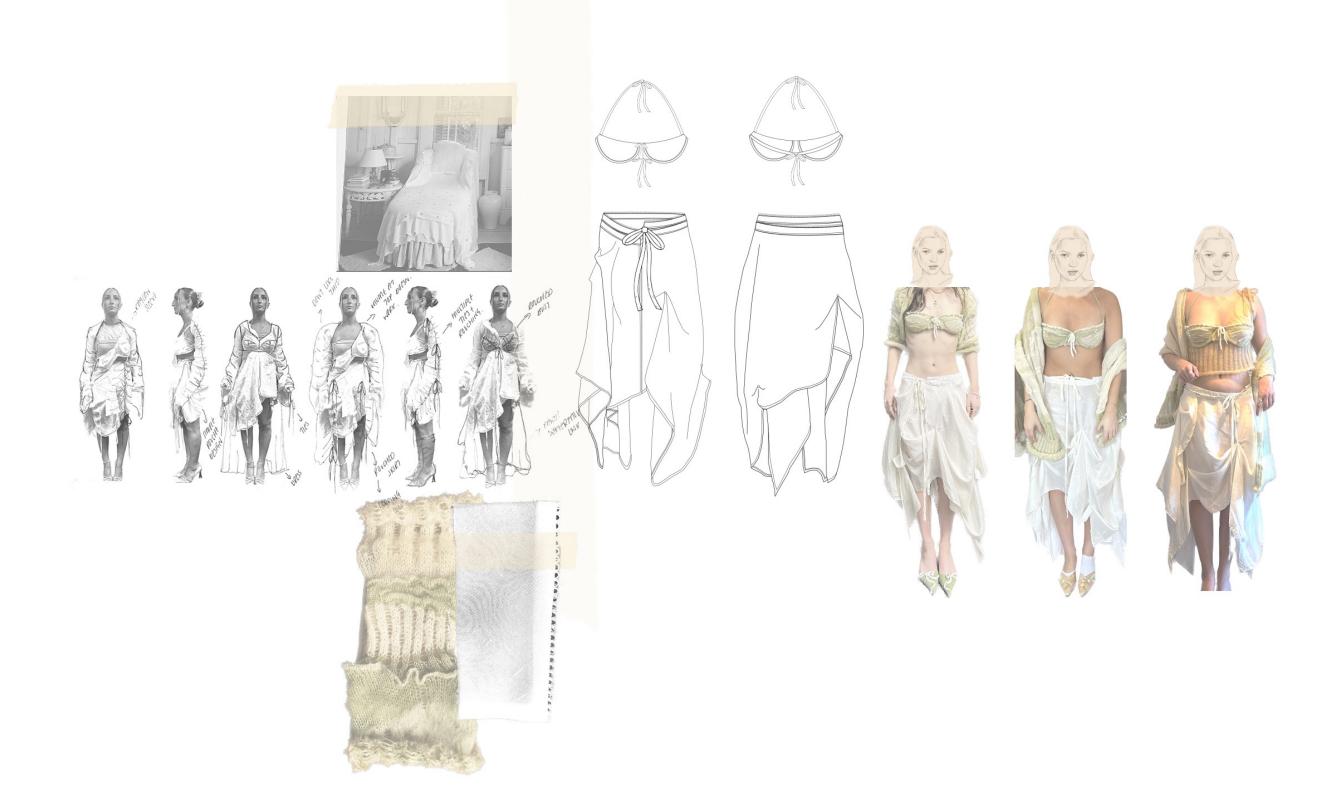


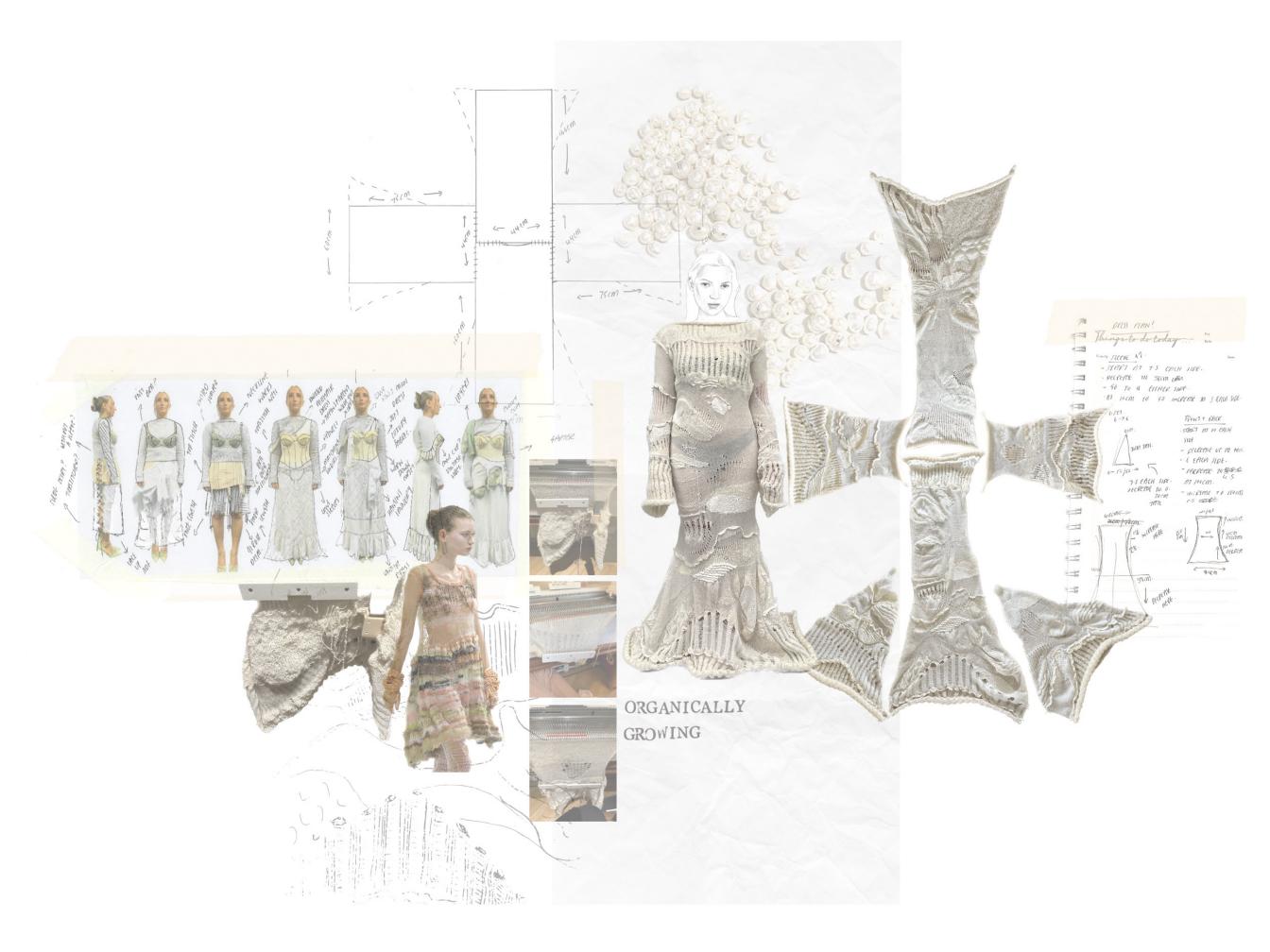














INTIMATES



FINAL LINE UP