

Chapter 1 : california dye plants | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

Others native dye plants produce beautiful red-browns and browns. Very few native plants (anywhere in the world) produce blue colored dyes in appreciable amounts. And other colors, like some pinks and purples, fade in time, particularly when exposed to light.

Late fall and early winter are important prun The easiest material to dye is wool yarn. But first, a little background that will help you dye with confidence. People have used these pigments to dye fibers, yarn and cloth for thousands of years. The dye potential of other plants – like some California native species – has not yet been fully explored. Natural dyes can be made from most plant parts. That being said, some native plants and some plant parts make more effective dyes than others. Commonly used plant parts are leaves, branch tips leaves and small stems , flowers, roots, bark and wood. At this time of year, your garden may still have flowers from fall-blooming Sunflowers Annual Sunflower; Goldenrod; Goldenbushes; Rabbitbush. At least two reasons explain this: This unpredictability actually makes natural dyes more interesting – you are often surprised by the results! In general, natural dyes produce softer, less intense colors than those produced by chemical aniline dyes. A good rule of thumb for solar dyeing is about gallon-size bags worth of trimmings per oz gram of yarn. The cell walls must be broken down to release the pigment into the dye bath. The easiest way to do this is to heat the plant material. Another way is to let the plant material decompose a bit. Both processes are at work in solar dyeing. So always put wool yarn into liquids of a similar temperature e. The dye uptake generally decreases as the proportion of wool in the yarn decreases. Results using wool blends can, in fact, be spectacular! If you desire, you can order yarn specifically formulated for dyeing – at very reasonable prices – from KnitPicks [http: The KnitPicks washable wool yarns produce nice bright colors with native plant dyes see picture below.](http://www.knitpicks.com) These substances – called mordants – change the wool in subtle ways that make it hold the dye more strongly. Potassium alum is available from chemical supply companies and on-line from natural dye supply companies like the Woolery [http: Pickling alum ammonium aluminum sulfate is widely used in foods and other products. You can sometimes find it in the spice aisle in local grocery stores sometimes in the Mexican food spice section. Alum is usually used with another readily available substance – cream of tartar tartaric acid. Mordants are dissolved in water and then applied to the yarn or cloth. There are many ways to do this. We recommend mordanting your yarn before you dye it, to give good, even dye results with solar dyeing. You can let the sun supply most of the energy and work of mordanting see instructions below. This allows all parts of the yarn to come in contact with the dye. If necessary, add a little extra water to the dye bath to ensure that the yarn floats freely. We recommend using the plant materials for mulch or compost. The spent liquids are mostly water. You can use them to water your garden plants best option or pour them down the drain. You can even use non-native plants, garden vegetable plants and weeds. Whatever plant you use, be sure to check on-line is best that the plant is non-toxic before you use it in solar dye projects. One of the nice things about plants in the Sunflower family is that they not only are good dye plants but they also are safe to use. Most yarns purchased locally come in oz gm balls. Once the skein is created, tie the yarn ends together and then tie the skein loosely in three places. Be sure to squeeze the yarn to get out the air bubbles – yarn should be thoroughly soaked before it goes into the mordant solution or dye bath. Most yarns should be soaked at least 30 minutes. Remember to wear gloves when handling mordant. Stir to completely dissolve, then cool to lukewarm. Place solution in the either the cooking pot or the smaller jar. Add the wet yarn and additional tap water as needed to cover the yarn. Swirl yarn gently in the solution. Cover the pan with plastic wrap or put the cover on the jar. Place in a hot, sunny spot for days. Remove the yarn and rinse well in tap water. Gently squeeze the skein to remove the rinse water. Dry the yarn for later use or put it directly into the prepared dye bath. You can dry the yarn over a plastic hanger in the bathtub. Or hang it from a clothes line outside to complete the drying. The dry, pre-mordanted yarn is good for up to a year; store in a labeled plastic bag until ready to use. Preparing the dye bath The plant material must be small enough to fit through the mouth of the jar. You can either place the plant material directly into the water or place it first into a mesh lingerie washing bag. After the plant materials are cut to size, you can proceed in one of two ways: At](http://www.woolery.com)

high temperatures these plants produce cyanide fumes smell like bitter almond which are toxic. We recommend method 2 for most plant materials. Although it uses a little energy, the dyes are more intense. To pre-heat, put plant materials in the pot and cover them with tap water. Bring the pot to a boil on high, then turn down the heat and simmer for 20 minutes or until the water shows some color. Cover with the lid or plastic wrap. Let the dye bath develop for 5 to 10 days. Swirl the water every other day. You now have a prepared dye bath. Dyeing the yarn Pour the dye bath back into the jar. Place wet yarn into the jar and check the liquid level. If needed, add more water so the yarn floats freely. Be sure to swirl the contents of the jar gently every other day. In our experience it takes days to complete the dye process. In general, dye uptake is fastest in warm, sunny weather. But some dyes just take longer. Remove the yarn and gently rinse in cool tap water. Grasp the yarn and rinse using an up-and-down motion. This rinses and straightens the yarn. Rinsing is complete when the rinse water remains clear. Use the rinse water to water your plants. Hang the dyed yarn up to dry in a dry, shaded place. Fluff the yarn occasionally as it dries. Re-wind the yarn into a nice ball. You can access our brief instruction guide at:

Chapter 2 : california dye plants | Download eBook pdf, epub, tuebl, mobi

Comment: Used book in Acceptable condition. There is a signature from the previous owner. Has some wear and tear on the cover. Cover may have bumped corners and edges, creasing, light soiling and marks, sun fading, nicks, dents, chipping or scuffing.

Gently wash 1 pound of wool yarn or silk yardage in warm water and a pH-neutral laundry soap. Take care not to agitate the fibers. This is basically a soak and rinse process to remove any manufacturing chemicals from the fiber. Gently squeeze out excess water and set fibers aside. In a large canning pot, dissolve 6 teaspoons cream of tartar and 8 teaspoons alum in 4 gallons of warm water. Add damp fibers to pot and bring up to a gentle simmer on an outdoor camp stove. Simmer for 1 hour, stirring often. This process is best done outdoors, not in your home kitchen. Leave fibers in the pot overnight for best results, or remove fibers from pot while wearing rubber gloves and squeeze gently. You can either dry your fibers, and use them later, or let them remain damp and use immediately. Each plant wants to be processed differently. Some want to be soaked overnight, others do best on very low heat. The general rule is to chop or breakdown your plant as much as possible, weigh it, and use an equal weight of dye plant to the weight of your fibers: Add your processed dye plant to 4 gallons of water, and set over medium heat. Gently simmer your plant for an hour, or until the dye broth has a nice, rich color. Strain your dye plant, and add wetted, mordanted fibers. Gently simmer for an hour, or until the color you desire has been reached! Be sure to stir your fibers often. At that point, remove fibers from dye pot, and hang outside to dry in the shade. Never mix your dye pots, mordant pots, wooden spoons or measuring cups with any of your regular kitchen equipment. Work outside if possible and always wear gloves when touching, measuring or mixing mordants. Be cautious lifting large pots of hot water! Share the post "I Dye:

Chapter 3 : Shop " Plant Planet

Chelsea will introduce students to a collection of special dye plants such as Toyon, Eucalyptus, Sage, and Prickly Pear, which are found predominantly in the temperate regions of the California coast.

Cover courtesy Quarry Books A range of colors can be achieved using various natural dyes and mordants. By mastering the basic techniques, you can apply these new skills to create original projects of your own. Learn how to set up your textile workspace to fit your needs, then get inspiration and guidance to create your own pieces. The following excerpt from Chapter 7, guides you through starting your own dye garden and using both plants and seeds to create natural dyes for your future textile projects. Growing a Dye Garden Plants, flowers and even roots are a great source of natural dyes, and you can grow many of them in your garden or even on your fire escape or windowsill. However, before you start sourcing out seeds and making big dyeing plans, there are a few things you should consider when setting up your own dye garden. For instance, marigolds have their greater dye content in their flowers, and they will keep blooming throughout the season if you keep picking the flowers. In addition to the location of the dye, consider how much dye a species will yield. Using madder as an example again, the minimum age for harvesting the madder roots is three years; as the plant ages, the dye content in the roots increases. A wide selection of the good dye-plant seeds are available online at natural dyes suppliers. Most seeds should be planted a couple of months before your last anticipated frost, but we strongly recommend that you refer to the instructions that are normally included in the seed packet. Place the container in a box with a transparent lid in a sunny, indoor location, and water regularly. You can find special boxes for seed starting in most gardening stores. After the last frost unless your seeds have other special instructions , move your seedlings outdoors as long as they seem big and resilient enough to handle weather conditions. Cover small seeds with a tiny layer of soil, or even just rest them on the surface of the soil. Bigger seeds should be sown deeper. A good rule of thumb is to cover the seeds with only as much soil as the actual seed size. Starting From Plants Whether you buy plants or grow seedlings inside, the best time to plant outside is after the last frost. By this time the weather conditions should be mild. Ask advice at your nursery or research specific dye plants to better plan an arrangement for your garden. Usually a full-grown plant will occupy between 1 and 3 feet of space, but this can vary. Also consider the amount of sun that shines on your garden; most dye plants prefer full sun, but some might be more tolerant of shade, so plan accordingly. Before you plant, prepare the soil with a mixture of pot soil and compost. Dig and mix the soil well and wet it. If any of the plants are big enough, open up the roots. Dig a hole for each plant a couple of inches deep, place the plant in it, adjust the soil around it, and water generously. Dye Garden Maintenance and Planning the Next Season Monitor and keep notes about the growth of your dye plants throughout the season; check their reaction to the climate, soil, water, etc. Some plants may need to be trimmed if they grow too much. At the end of the season, review your notes and make a garden log. Throughout the season, keep these harvesting tips in mind: Extracting and Preparing the Dye The first step in using natural dyes is extraction, followed by preparing a dye bath. Extract the dye from the materials in a pot or kettle large enough to fit your fibers or materials. Extracting the Dye The extraction steps below apply to all kinds of natural dye sources, not just the ones listed. Soak the cut-up bits in warm water overnight or at least 12 hours. Add more water and bring the solution to a simmering temperature or refer to the packaging instructions. Let it simmer for at least half an hour. Strain the dye materials, saving the extracted liquid solution. This is the dye. The simmered dye materials can be saved and reused in future extractions. Chop the materials into small pieces and cover them with water. Bring the bath to a simmering temperature and let it simmer for at least half an hour. Strain the dye material, saving the extract liquid solution. Make sure you turn off the hot plates when you leave the room. Preparing the Dye Bath After the dyes have been extracted from the materials, the dye bath is ready. Simply add your fibers or yardage to the kettle or pot. The longer you leave them in the dye bath, the deeper the color. The colors do tend to lighten after the fibers have dried, so to let the fibers soak longer if you want deeper colors. Dye baths can remain in the pot, or you can store them in plastic containers in the refrigerator for future use. Throw them away when they get moldy. Want to learn the more about natural dyes? Buy this book

DOWNLOAD PDF CALIFORNIA DYE PLANTS

from our store: No reds, purples, greens, yellows will remain for long, all will be brown. Look up the book "Flower Pounding", a quilt related book but all about natural dyes.

Chapter 4 : Pacific Wax Myrtle, *Morella californica* | Native Plants PNW

California's early natives used a variety of native plants to make string, yarn and rope, and to produce dyes.

As Dorisv Oakland observed poor flavour, somewhat bitter, and exceptionally acidic. Highly crenulated and cracking. Low-yield of fruits and poor resistance to early blight in northern Rockies. Too high maintenance for the effort. Performance below that of other tomato cultivars yields in despite locally, very favorable weather, El Nino warm, with average rainfalls. Pretty novelty may fare better in a greenhouse- not a cultivar for local prime, garden conditions, soil, and weather. Neutral On Aug 13, , avazquez from sonora, IA wrote: BTD is a lovely fruit, but it did not have the flavor I was hoping for. It was a bit on the sour side and had very little in the full tomato taste one seeks. It did set a few nice size tomatoes for me, which generally is not an easy task for the mild summers we get in the immediate SF Bay Area. I would not discourage anyone who would like to grow it for its novelty, but I will likely pass on it next year. The flavor was unbelievable, with just enough acid to keep it still tasting like a tomato and not like some exotic fruit. It was really pretty, with variegation inside and out. It truly looks like a tie-dyed tee shirt on the inside. The plant was vigorous, and I grew it in a pot, where it has produced ten tomatoes ranging from four to ten ounces, which was my goal. More may ripen before frost. I think it would benefit from educated pruning, as I think it would grow bigger tomatoes with pruning. It did have some blossom drop with the hot weather, as my pots would dry out completely between my twice daily watering. Setting the pot in a shallow trough kept any further blossom drop from occurring. BTD was relatively early for me and produced a good volume. They are a very pretty green and blackish-red striped tomato with a pleasant, acidic bite. The plant is fairly compact and showed some resistance to disease. Overall, it is an excellent tomato. Great looking plant with the best looking striped tomato I have grown yet. The plant showed strong fusarium wilt tolerance but was susceptible to nematode damage. Despite that my one plant produced 29 tomatoes from 9 to 15 ounces that were delicious. One of the best disease resistant plants this season and one of my most productive. One of my favorites which will get a spot in my garden from now on. BTD is a stable or mostly stable unknown cross that arose in the fields of Bradley Gates of California. Strong flavor, almost salty.

Chapter 5 : Mother Nature's Backyard - A Water-wise Garden: Solar Dyeing with Native Plant Trimmings

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

The general goal of this trial was to document planting, watering, growth and vigor in order to assist the home gardener in their seed selection and seed saving. This study was conducted in Zone 17 coastal climate.

Statement of Intent The intent of this study was to test the vitality, productiveness, and appearance of two varieties of natural dye plants: *Polygonum tinctorium* Japanese Indigo and *Coreopsis tinctoria* Tickweed. They were planted in raised beds filled with straw and manure compost in Zone 17 coastal climate.

Background *Polygonum tinctorium*, aka *Persicaria tinctoria* a frost tender annual, is a member of the Polygonaceae family and is informally known as knotweed and smartweed. Common names include Japanese Indigo and Chinese Indigo. The leaves are a source of indigo dye. The compound indican, which yields an indigo dye, is present in the leaves. *Coreopsis tinctoria*, a somewhat drought tolerant annual, is a member of the Asteraceae family. This quick growing North American native found especially in the Great Plains is commonly referred to as Tickseed, plains coreopsis and calliopsis. The leaves of C. The Zuni people who live along the Zuni River in western New Mexico use the pigment from the blossoms to make a mahogany red dye for yarn.

Methodology June 26, Japanese Indigo was seeded into a flat in the greenhouse for a more controlled growing environment. The soil medium was made up of 1 part each of sifted compost, vermiculite and perlite. The Japanese Indigo seedlings were misted daily in the greenhouse. Tickseed was directed seeded into the raised bed without a cover and received 15 minutes daily of drip irrigation through spray emitters which was approximately 1 gallon of water daily. July 24, Tickseed failed to germinate. A 2nd batch of Tickseed was directly seeded into the same raised bed and a sheer cloth cover was added to protect from predatorily pests such as birds that might eat the seed. Half of the flat of Japanese Indigo seedlings from the greenhouse were transplanted into a raised bed of finished compost. These seedlings were watered by drip emitters for 15 minutes daily. July 31, The seedlings in the Tickseed bed looked like dandelions. Japanese Indigo was transplanted from the flat in the greenhouse into 2 raised beds. To protect the young seedlings from direct sun and pests such as birds, the beds were covered with sheer cloth. August 14, The plants I thought were Tickseed turned out to be dandelion. The Japanese Indigo seedling leaves were partially eaten and some completely removed by predators possibly sow bugs or earwigs that were able to go under the sheer protective cover. I also sprayed Garlic oil repellent for protection and continued to use a sheer cover secured over seedlings. August 21, In addition to the drip irrigation, I began manual watering of the Japanese Indigo plants once a week with a fine mist. September 4, I combined the plants from the 2 Japanese Indigo beds into one bed, the one with the healthy plants; the 14 plants appeared healthy and seem to be thriving. September 18, The plants in the Tickseed bed were dandelions and were removed. The Tickseed trial ceased at this point. Japanese Indigo plants were almost a foot tall and thriving. October 2, Japanese Indigo plants continue to thrive. I removed the protective sheer cover from the Japanese Indigo so the plants had more room to grow. October 9, Japanese Indigo plants generally appeared healthy. I noticed some leaf curl and sunburn which happened after I removed the sheer protective cover. Flower stems were starting to appear on most plants. December, Japanese Indigo plants in full bloom. I took the dried flower shafts which held the seed and shook the seed heads into a large, brown bag. I then saved the dried seed in a mason jar.

Results The Tickseed seeds failed to germinate on both attempts. Possible reasons for this failure to germinate could be: Some unseen and undetermined pest ate the leaves and some stems. However, the remaining seedlings proved robust and thrived producing a healthy harvest of seeds that were collected and saved for future use. The dark green leaves were attractive and numerous while the miniature pink flowers were eye catching. I harvested the Japanese Indigo seed by pruning the plant which was mostly dried. I took the dried flower shafts, which held the seed, and shook the seed heads into a large, brown bag. I then saved the dried seed in a mason jar that stayed in the dry, shaded garden shed.

Chapter 6 : Tomato Lycopersicon lycopersicum 'Berkeley Tie Dye'

A table of California native plants that can be used to produce natural dyes. These plants are easy to use. The table includes suggestions for methods to extract the dyes.

Late fall and early winter are important pruning months for California native plants. Fall pruning can produce lots of trimmings, even in a small garden. These trimmings can be composted or chipped to provide mulch. But they can also be used for some great garden crafts. One of our favorite fall crafts is natural dyeing using native plant trimmings. You can access our brief instruction guide at: [The foliage and flowers of many plants produce lovely shades of tans, yellows and oranges. Depending on the amount of plant material used, you can obtain lovely pastel to medium shades with solar dyeing. Others native dye plants produce beautiful red-browns and browns. Very few native plants anywhere in the world produce blue colored dyes in appreciable amounts. And other colors, like some pinks and purples, fade in time, particularly when exposed to light. Leaves, small branches and some flowers are the easiest materials to use for solar dyeing. The table gives hints on how to extract the most dye from each source. You can access the table at: \[Many of them do extensive fall pruning and produce lots of trimmings. Contact the garden or preserve to ask if you can have some. Or contact other home gardeners who may have trimmings to spare. Never collect dye plants in the wild; in most places, these plants need to be protected, not collected. You can also try using non-native and kitchen garden plants for solar dyeing. If you have questions, please e-mail us at:\]\(#\)](#)

Chapter 7 : Natural Dye DIY With Wildcraft

Download california dye plants or read online books in PDF, EPUB, Tuebl, and Mobi Format. Click Download or Read Online button to get california dye plants book now. This site is like a library, Use search box in the widget to get ebook that you want.

Chapter 8 : Pioneering Modern Natural Dyes – Fibershed

Dye plants are all around, it just takes a little time and patience to find, collect and transform them into beautiful dyes for textiles. I'll be teaching a class on Southern California dye plants at this amazing art space in Santa Barbara called The Lower Lodge on September 20th for anyone who'd like to learn the process from start to finish.

Chapter 9 : Natural Dye Plant Trial - UCCE Master Gardener Program of San Mateo & San Francisco Counties

Plants have been used for natural dyeing since before recorded history. The staining properties of plants were noted by humans and have been used to obtain and retain these colors from plants throughout history. Native plants and their resultant dyes have been used to enhance people's lives through.