

Exhibition, technique explanation and demonstration of tsumugi kimono using Japanese natural dyes and silk moth silk



Demonstration of Kappeta weaving using honba kihachi-jo thread  
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Planning: Hisako Sumi



Grant: Japan Foundation

*International Symposium and Exhibition on Natural Dyes 2011 Europe*

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As many as 524 natural dye researchers, arts and craftsmen, companies, research institutes, NGOs, etc. from 56 countries gather to present their research and works, perform practical skills, exchange information and opinions, and compile guidelines. I brought it home.



Kihachijo dyeing is a technique for dyeing the silk thread of Shin Koishimaru, a Japanese silk moth, with the island dye plant *Arthraxon hispidus* Makino = yellow, *Machilus thunbergii* = light brown, *Castanopsis sieboldii* = black. At the venue, we demonstrated and explained the traditional weaving method of Hachijojima, Kappeta weaving, and exchanged.

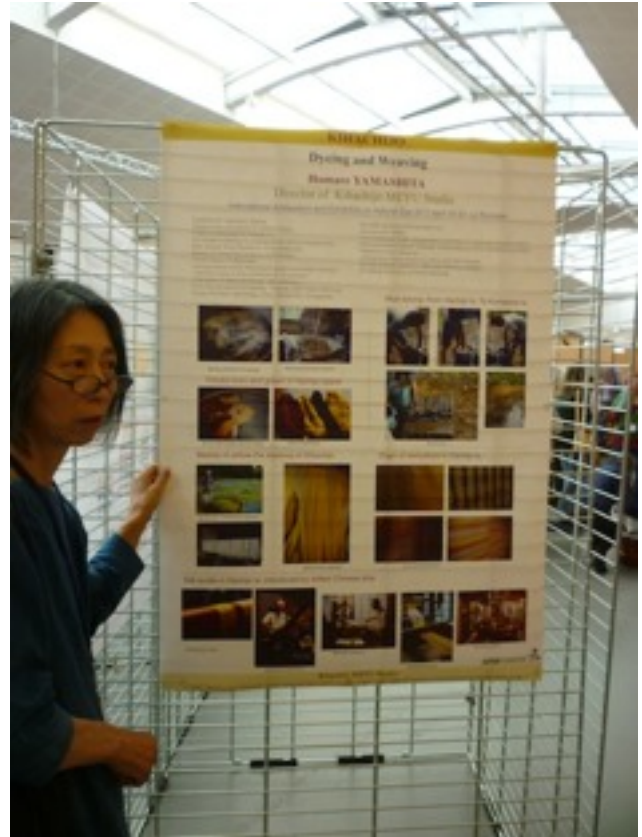


## Natural dyes and Silk moth

### Poster session

#### Explanation of dyeing and weaving techniques for tsumugi

#### kimono using honba kihachi-jo and saffron dyeing



Saffron native to the Mediterranean is also famous in France as a cooking herb. In the poster session, it was noted that Taketa City's cultivation method was unique, that it had been practiced for over 100 years, that it was also used for crude drugs and dyeing, and that even petals were used.



# Natural dyes and Silk moth

## 型染、日本の染料植物の解説

Katazome in Japan uses a knife to cut a pattern on a paper pattern that is made by applying persimmon astringency to Japanese paper to make it water resistant. And sometimes dozens of molds are used for one kimono. For coloring, we have used soil and plant pigments and dyes properly. Transparent dyes are used from traditional kimonos to modern stalls and clothing, and pigments are mainly used for pictorial coloring.



## Natural dyes and Silk moth

### Dyeing demonstratio

Floss silk made from house silkworm cocoons grown in Kanagawa prefecture was dyed with the roots (purple roots) of *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* from Hokkaido. He explained that native species are designated as endangered species in Japan, and the necessity of conservation and cultivation of dye plants and fibers, which are sustainable natural resources, from the viewpoint of art and science. There are Alkanet and Arnebia of the same family in Europe and Asia, and they are of great interest.



Demonstrations were given while receiving questions about techniques and materials from the attendees, and explanations were given on posters every day. There were many requests for purple roots and textbooks, and they were also ordered by Brazilian attendees who are currently exporting silk moths to Japan.



## Natural dyes and Silk moth

### Exhibition

We exhibited 6 kimonos and 4 obi from Japan. Tapestries, object paintings, dresses, etc. are exhibited in the exhibition from all over the world, and Japanese kimono was exhibited at the International Natural Dye Symposium for the first time.

In addition, the creator wore his own work and explained. Corresponding to the beauty and strength of the colors, the designer in charge of the exhibition shined natural light on the exhibition so that the uniqueness of the Japanese style could be understood.



Kihachijo  
Ai-gasuri



Katazome  
Tsumugi



## Natural dyes and Silk moth

Visit and interact with the dyeing and weaving workshops and museums in Angers, Paris and Lyon

### Textile Studio in Angers

At Angers Castle, we watched 78 tapestries "Apocalypse" based on the Bible in the 1300s, and at the Textile Museum, we watched "Songs of the World" created by Jean-Lurçat in the hope of postwar reconstruction and peace. At the art school, students of various ages learned to make tapestries, and I heard that tapestries are used in various buildings in the city.



We visited the permanent exhibition of old and new tapestries produced by this atelier and the atelier producing modern tapestries.

### National Gobelins Atelier in Paris



### Lyon International Textile Museum

There are collections and laboratories of dyed and woven products from around the world, where techniques are analyzed and researched. T

*Hisako SUMI 2011*





Kihachijo KAPPETA weaving

Support : NPO Earth Network, Kihachijo MEYU-KOBO

Materials : HSUH(Shikon), Tomoko Hashiguchi(silk floss)

Exhibitor : Mayumi Ujita, Akiko Sato, Fumiko Suzuki,

Fumiko Yamashita, Shoko Yade, Naoko Nakajima,

Naomi Ashida,kitta, Kazuko Mikami,Keigo Mine

Poster session : Toshiaki Oiwake, Shoko Yade, Reona Sumi,

Kazumi Shibuta, Mayumi Ujita, Atsuko Abe,

Kana Yamaguchi, Takahisa Yokoyama, Hisako Sumi

French translation & interpretation: Nairu Sumi