

DYEING WOOL WITH NATURAL DYES IN THE LIGHT OF ETHNOLOGICAL HERITAGE

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For many millennia dyes were obtained only from natural sources, plants, animals and minerals, and the art of dyeing achieved great heights elevating the dyer to high social status. Today the past time is marked with the ethnological heritage.

Croatia is a country of extremely rich the ethnological heritage. Matching shapes and hue vivid elements are created in folk costumes of certain areas. In this paper dyeing wool with natural dyes colour tones from the Gacka valley (19th century) are obtained, following the ethnological heritage of the area. Natural materials from Lika (area from Croatia) are used, such as oak bark (*Quercus aegilops* L.), ash-tree bark (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.) and green walnut shell (*Juglans regia* L). Salts are selected as mordants: potassium aluminium (III) sulphate [$\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2$], iron (II) sulphate (FeSO_4) and tin (II) chloride (SnCl_2). Coloration tone as compared spectrophotometrically, by defining C^* , L^* , H^* , a^* , b^* and dE^*_{ab} values.