

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PAGI MOTLEY

"WHEN NATURE  
MEET YOUR SKIN"

ABOUT  
COMPANY

WHERE IS THE COLOR  
COME FROM ?

THE PROCESS

WORKSHOP

GALLERY

"COLOR IS A POWER WHICH  
DIRECTLY INFLUENCES THE SOUL"

WASSILY KANDINSKY



# OWNER GREETING



The technology today is developing so fast. All the human desire can be fulfilled quickly. For example, in the textile sector, fashion trends and fashion mode can change quicker than we think. That's why many companies have been established, both large and micro companies, producing cloth to fulfill the fashion need. Therefore the company are compete to dominate the market. They use the latest technology to reduce production cost, for example using chemical to generating color. But did you know the bad side effects of this technological (Fast Fashion) to the future of human life? As someone who works in the textile for long time, I really understand how the cloth dye process using chemicals are very dangerous both for human health and environment. Chemical waste are very difficult to recycle, so they are thrown directly into nature. The cost of disposing is cheaper than recycling. This is what will cause environmental pollution which will gradually become very dangerous for human life.

Based on this, I was moved to make a small change, by introducing natural colors to the wider community so that I could reduce the use of chemical colors on textile. The natural colors are obtained from plants, which is from leaves, stems, fruit and roots. The dye waste we are reprocess to become fertilizer and we giving back to the plants.

I am optimistic that the results of natural colors will compete to chemical colors. Therefore, help me to show to the wider community the results of the natural colors that I have produced today. The more speakers there are, the more people will hear, so we can reduce the impact of chemical colors on the environment as soon as possible.

" For You, By Me, With Love "

I Made Andika Putra

# ABOUT COMPANY



## The Pagi Motley Story

Our story began in 2019, I Made Andika Putra who was experienced work in natural dye and textile about 20 years dare his self to resign and then build a small studio in the north of Bali. Not an instant way, our journey full of roller coaster memory. Andika quit from his comfort zone just because he wants to contribute to his born land. He saw that more and more young people were leaving the villages to work in the city and he eager to empowering local community to stay and develop the local genus as the potential sector.

Just in line, Andika also wants to increasing the people awareness of the dangerous chemical usage on textile. As the man who work on the textile field for two decades, he well known about the chemical usage dangerous on the textile. The waste that thrown directly in to the soil will infiltrate and kill the ecosystem inside the soil. The confection that we wear in the day long without we realize it will be absorb by the skin through the pore. In long time it will be a serious health problem.

From that several issues Pagi Motley was established to provide a solution with the small step but consistent movement.

## Etymology

Pagi Motley was construct by two words, Pagi and Motley. In Bahasa Indonesia Pagi means morning, in deep meaning morning was the beginning of the day, where all the new energy was begun. Motley build from English word with means multi color or heterogeneous. So, in combine Pagi Motley means the beginning of heterogeneous.

## Pagi Motley Vision & Mission

Our vision is to become a leading green company in the textile. And our mission is empowering local community, maintain environmental sustainability through selective harvesting, and disseminate plant dye to community through natural dye workshop.

## Achievement

- Appreciation of the best SME on Tourism Supporting in Bali Province Year 2023 by Indonesia Central Bank
- Recipient of Sewaka Kerthi Mahawidya Nugraha by Institut Seni Indonesia Denpasar

WHERE IS

THE COLOR

COME FROM?



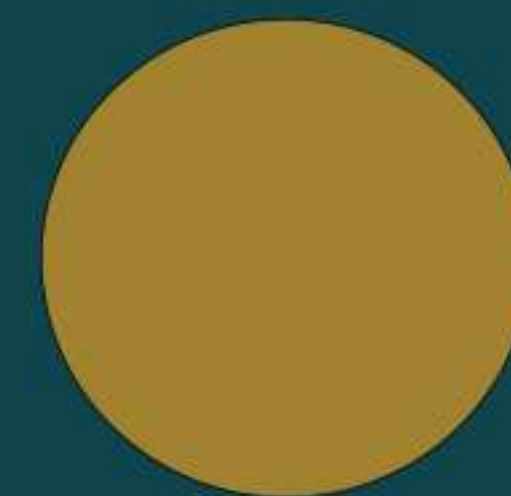
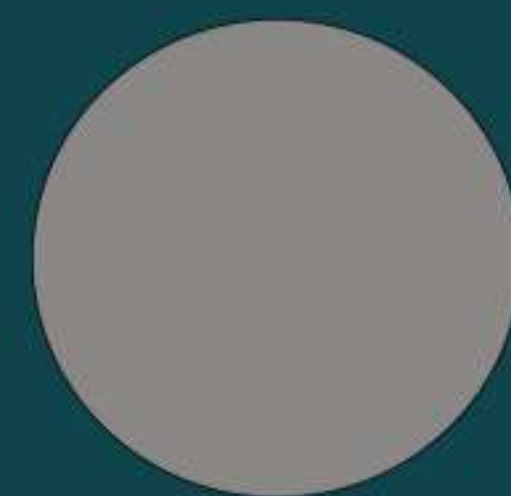
# "TERMINALIA CATAPPA"



Terminalia catappa is a large tropical tree in the leadwood tree family, Combretaceae, native to Asia, Australia, the Pacific, Madagascar and Seychelles. Common names in English include country almond, Indian almond, Malabar almond, sea almond, tropical almond, beach almond and false kamani.

In Indonesia it is common call as Ketapang, live near of the sea side. Basically we use Ketapang leaf for make black, grey, and gold color.

Color Result :

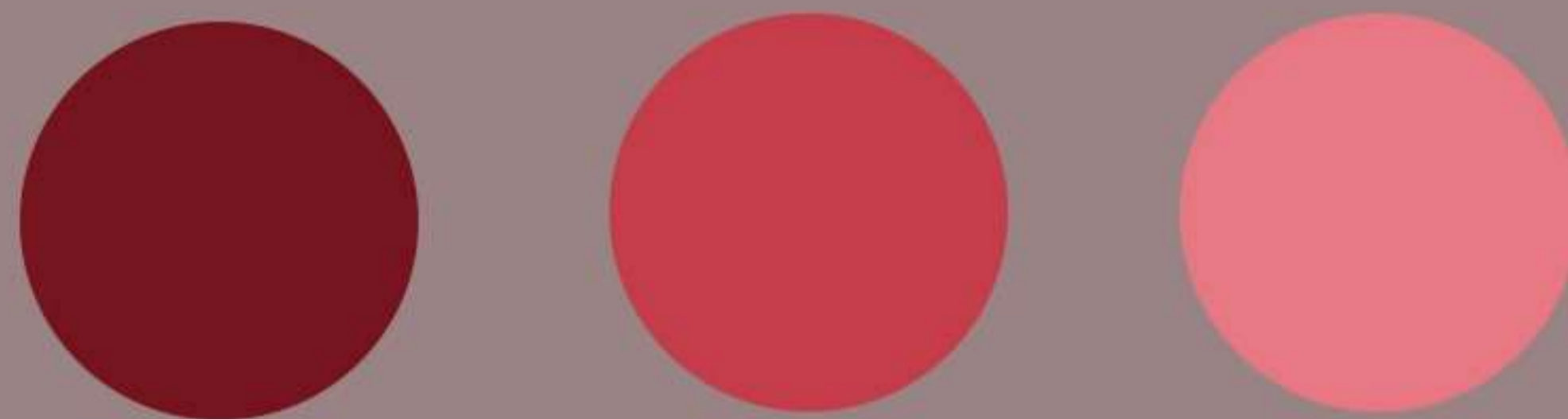


# "BIANCAEA SAPPAN"

Biancaea sappan is a species of flowering tree in the legume family, Fabaceae, that is native to tropical Asia. Common names in English include sappanwood and Indian redwood. It was previously ascribed to the genus Caesalpinia. Sappanwood is related to brazilwood (Paubrasilia echinata), and was itself called brasilwood in the Middle Ages.

This plant has many uses. It has antibacterial and anticoagulant properties. It also produces a valuable reddish dye called brazilin, used for dyeing fabric as well as making red paints and inks.

Color Result :



# "STROBILANTHES CUSIA"

*Strobilanthes cusia*, also known as Assam indigo or Chinese rain bell, is a perennial flowering plant of the family Acanthaceae. Native to South Asia, China, and Indochina, it was historically cultivated on a large scale in India and China as a source of indigo dye, which is also known as Assam indigo. In addition to being used for dye, it is also used in the traditional Chinese herbal medicine "Qingdai". Other names for this dicot include Pink strobilanthes and *Strobilanthes flaccidifolius*, where *flaccidifolius* is Latin for "drooping leaves".

Color Result :





# “COCOS NUCIFERA”

The coconut tree (*Cocos nucifera*) is a member of the palm tree family (Arecaceae) and the only living species of the genus *Cocos*. The term "coconut" (or the archaic "cocoanut") can refer to the whole coconut palm, the seed, or the fruit, which botanically is a drupe, not a nut. The name comes from the old Portuguese word *coco*, meaning "head" or "skull", after the three indentations on the coconut shell that resemble facial features. They are ubiquitous in coastal tropical regions and are a cultural icon of the tropics.

Color Result :



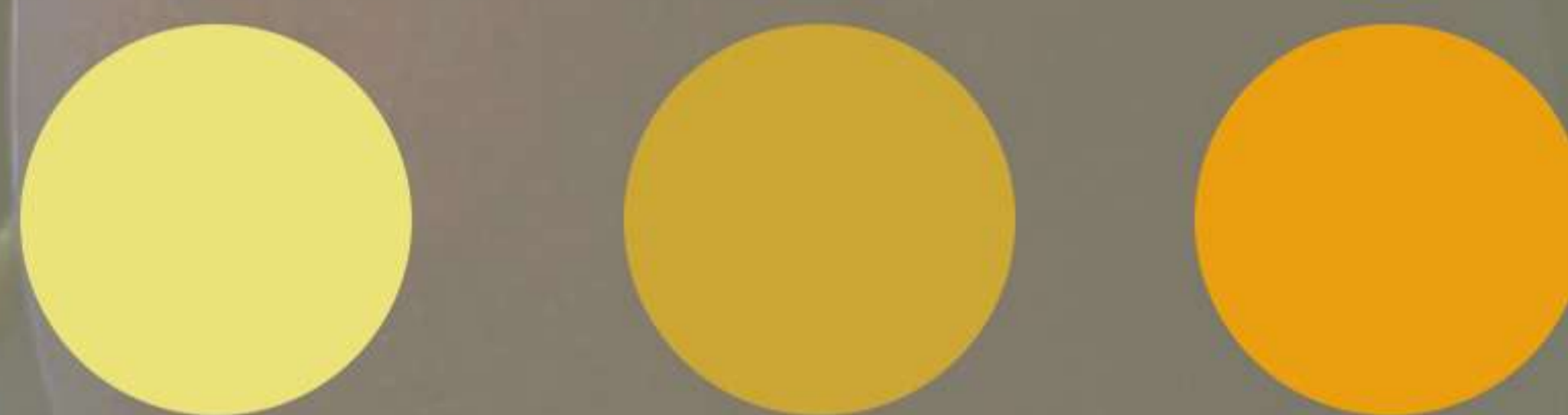
# “MANGIFERA INDICA”

Mangifera indica, commonly known as mango, is a species of flowering plant in the family Anacardiaceae. It is a large fruit tree, capable of growing to a height of 30 metres (100 feet). There are two distinct genetic populations in modern mangoes – the Indian type and the Southeast Asian type.

It is a large green tree, valued mainly for its fruits, both green and ripe. Approximately 500 varieties have been reported in India. It can grow up to 15–30 metres (50–100 feet) tall with a similar crown width and a trunk circumference of more than 3.7 m (12 ft). The leaves are simple, shiny and dark green.

In natural dye we use the leaves for making yellow color.

Color Result :

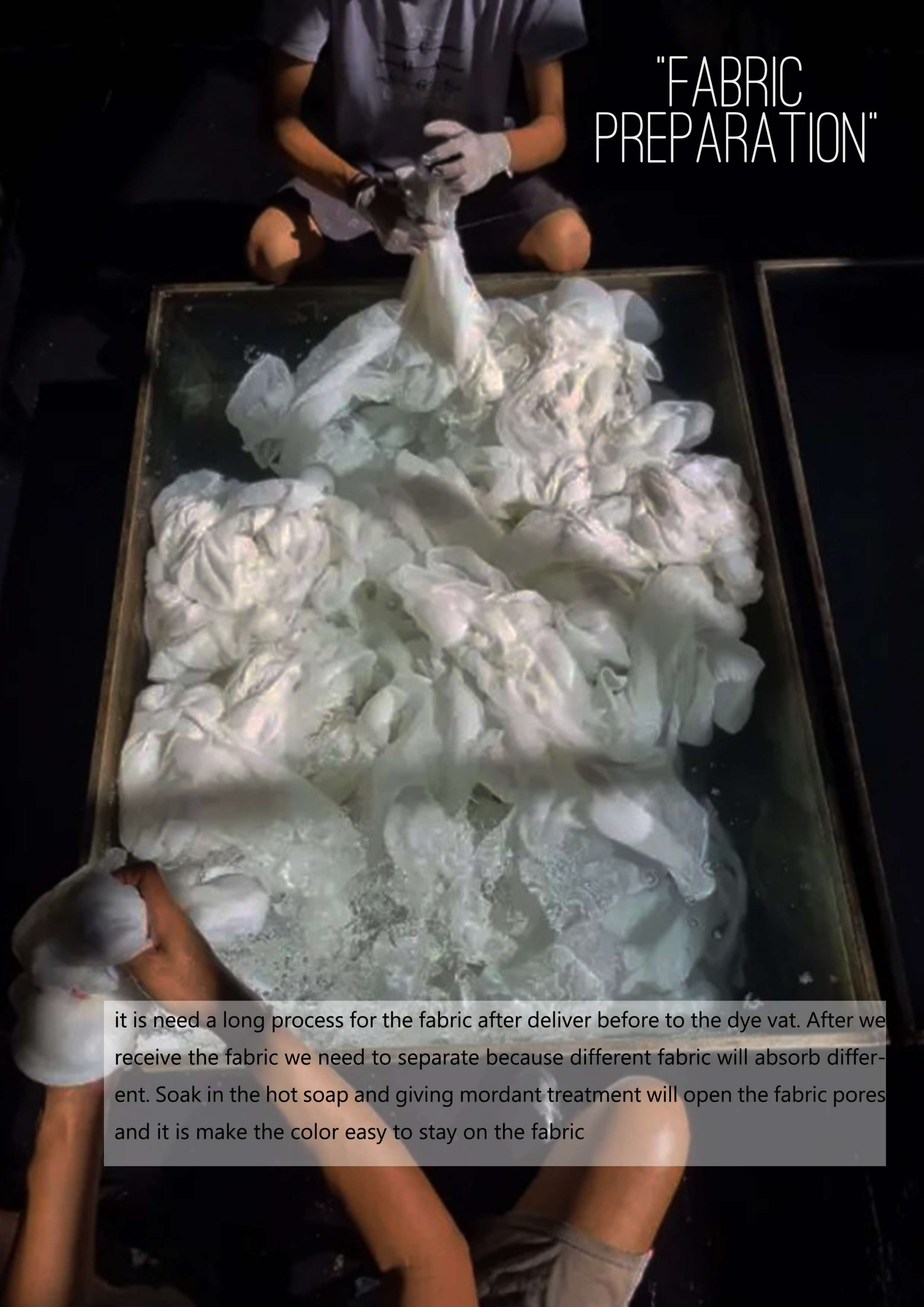


A photograph showing two women sitting on a wooden floor in a workshop, working on fabric crafts. The woman on the left is wearing a light blue surgical mask and a black t-shirt, and is focused on stitching a piece of fabric with blue and white stripes. The woman on the right is wearing a black face mask and a brown t-shirt, and is working on a piece of olive green fabric. The background is a textured, greyish-brown wall. The text 'THE PROCESS' is overlaid in the center of the image in a white, sans-serif font.

# THE PROCESS

ALL OF OUR WORK PROCESSES USE HUMAN POWER. FROM THE PROCESS OF CUTTING THE FABRIC MANUALLY, PREPARATION BEFORE DYEING INCLUDES BINDING TO FORM THE MOTIF AND WASHING THE FABRIC BEFORE DYEING; THE DYEING PROCESS AND THE DRYING PROCESS ALL DO BY OUR STAFF. SO WE USE A LOT OF LOCAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TO SUPPORT OUR WORK.

# "FABRIC PREPARATION"



it is need a long process for the fabric after deliver before to the dye vat. After we receive the fabric we need to separate because different fabric will absorb different. Soak in the hot soap and giving mordant treatment will open the fabric pores and it is make the color easy to stay on the fabric



in addition we also have small painting studio, where all the ink we also provide from extracting the plant. Before we use the sticky ink because of the starch, afterwards we found how to make the powder and it is



First of all we need to cutting the color source in to the small pieces so to maximise the color pigment release. Moreover to make the delivery easiest and to fasting the decompotion process when we make compost from the residual.



It takes about two hours in boiling time to get maksimal result with the constant fire. The color pigment will dissolved in to the water and we use the water to dye the fabric. More dark the color it is take more time in dyeing and more extract water used.







OUR WORKSHOP STARTED WITH AN INTRODUCTION TO COLOR PLANTS, THEN INTRODUCING HOW TO HARVEST, THE FERMENTATION PROCESS AND PASTA MAKING, CONTINUED ON THE MAKING OF DYE VAT AND LEARNING SOME TIE DYE TECHNIQUE AND LASTLY THE DYE PROCESS. THE WORKSHOP IS ABOUT 6 HOUR PER DAY.



Our workshop is open based on request, but somehow we often do the workshop once a month. We are also open for private workshop for those who wants to know the whole detail process about natural dye, usually private workshop do more than one day.



NOT ONLY DYEING WE ARE ALSO OPEN FOR PAINTING , ALL THE INK WE MADE NATURALLY BY EXTRACTING THE LIQUID. USING PAINTING YOU CAN MOTIF YOUR FABRIC DIRECTLY AND YOU CAN SEE THE RESULT AT THE SAME TIME BUT NOT FOR DYEING TECHNIQUE

WE ARE ALSO PROVIDING  
THE PARTICIPANT USING  
WAX TO CREATE THEIR  
OWN MOTIF. THE WAX  
FUNCTION IS TO COVER  
THE FABRIC SO THE  
COLOR DOESN'T GET  
INSIDE





# GALLERY











# FASHION

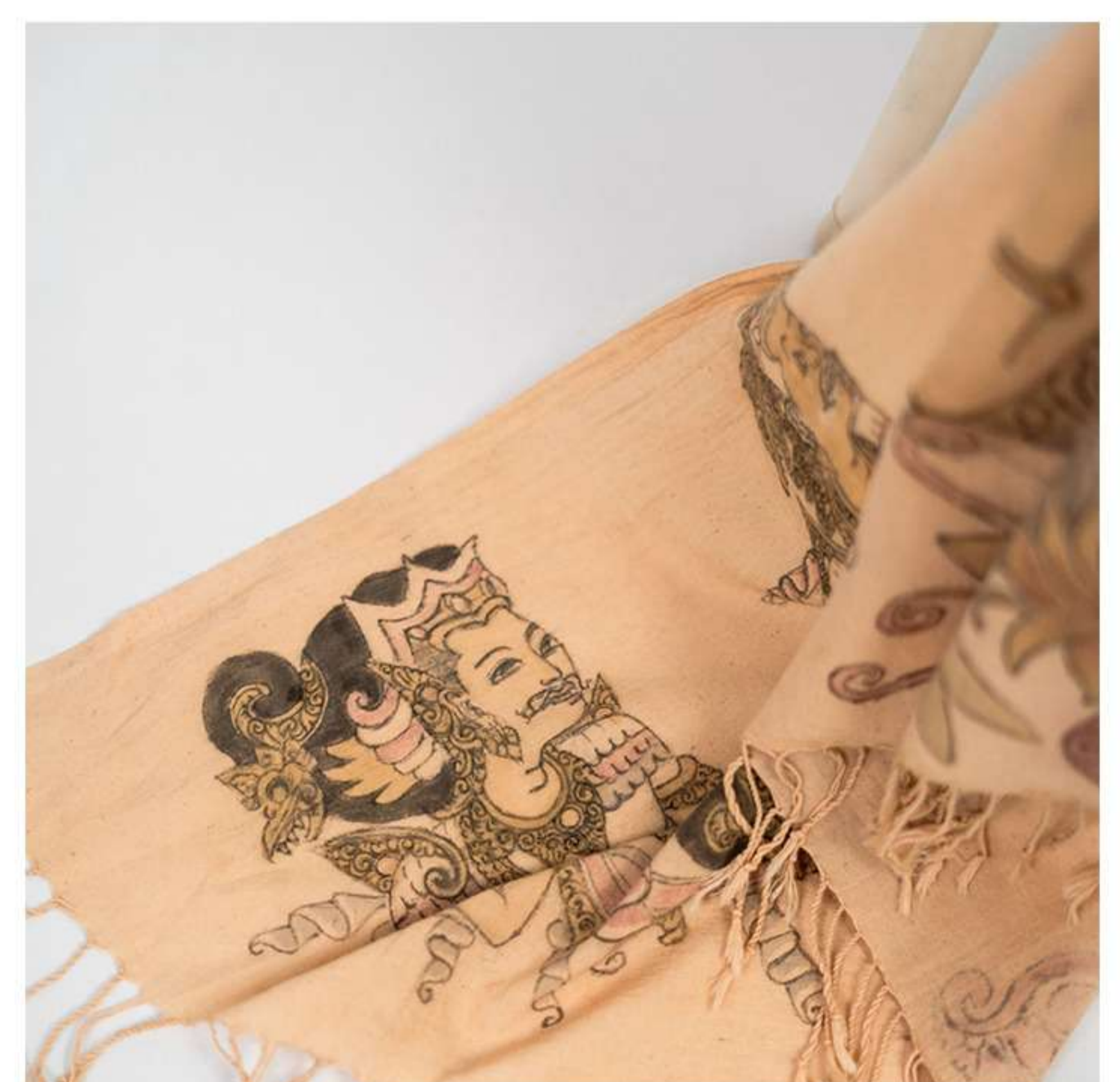
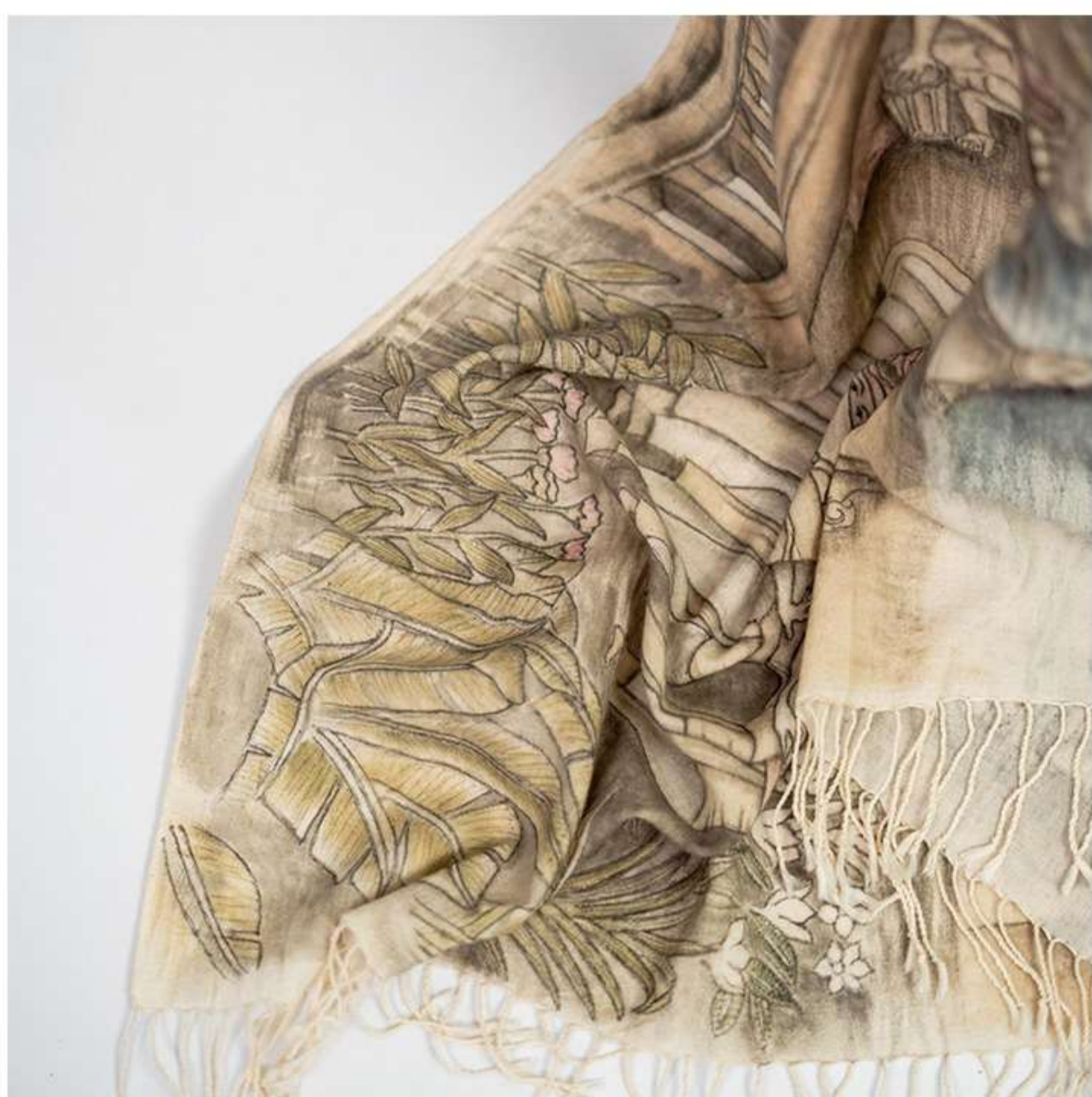


INTERIOR

DESIGN



# PAINTED SCARF





# TIE DYE SCARF



NATURAL

INK




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