

Mission

- To promote the use of natural dyes as safe substitute of synthetic dyes aligning to the concept of circular economy.
- To create sustainable and economically viable business models while contributing to environmental conservation and social well-being.

Sources

- Biomass residues (Eucalyptus hybrid, bark of Populus deltoides (Poplar) and Shorea robusta (Sal), needles of Pinus roxburghii (Pine), spent biomass of Tagetes minuta (wild marigold), fruits' pericarp of Terminalia chebula, leaves of Cassia occidentalis (Bari Kasondi), Mimosa himalayana (Himalayan Mimosa), Prosopis juliflora (Vilayti babool))
- Noxious weeds (Lantana camara, Parthenium hysterophorus, Eupatorium adenophorum, Stevia ovata and Ageratum conyzoides

The Process

Standardized protocols for extraction of dyes and their dyeing on different fabrics Simple, cost-effective and adoptable by local people.

Properties of dye

- Dyes have excellent to very good fastness properties establishing their commercial significance.
- Qualify all the testing parameters and quality norms of commercial natural dye



Advantages of Natural dyes

- Environment friendly
- Non-toxic having no health hazards
- Various shades can be developed from a dye
- Practically no or very mild chemical reactions are involved in their preparations
- Plant materials used are biodegradable, and thus no disposal problems
- Help in utilization of wastelands, weeds and waste biomass
- Employment generation for artisans and local populace
- Opportunities for economic development, environmental conservation, and the promotion of circular economy principles.
- Promotion of cottage and small scale industry



Beneficiaries of the Technology

Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIB)

State Forest Departments

NGOs and Women Self Help Groups (SHGs)

Textile Industries (Cottage level)

Wood based Industries (Paper and Plywood)

Handicrafts manufacturers



Head Chemistry & Bioprospecting Division Forest Research Institute, Dehradun