



# Natural Coloring Batik and Artistic Eco-Friendly-Based Eco-Print Development to Support Temas Kampong of Batu as Batik Tourism Center

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**Abstract.** Temas village people's professions as natural-colored batik crafters and Ecoprint in cloth production have been through in the last five years. However, with the development of Batu city as a tourism area, this batik center is not taking many roles to support tourism development. From the observation, the research will be essential to create a concept and realize Batik Center as Temas Kampong through natural-coloring Batik tourism presentation and Ecoprint. For example, as a souvenir in Batik tourism kampong. It needs participative creative method implementation through applied research to reach the objective. The method includes: (1) creating concept and shape for Ecoprint and natural coloring Batik Kampong Temas products; (2) production process of Ecoprint and natural coloring batik for a souvenir; (3) creating Natural coloring and eco print Batik product result as tourism presentation; (4) analysis and implementation of Natural coloring and Ecoprint Batik as souvenir products development result as products to support Temas Tourism Kampong of Batu City.

**Keywords:** tourism · batik natural coloring · Ecoprint

## 1 Introduction

Batu city, East Java, which developed as a natural tourism object destination, has improved its residents' economy. Nature is the main strength of Batu city's tourism development [1]. Natural environments possess many plants, and mountain sights become unique attractions in the eyes of tourists visiting this region. The plan went further when investors planted their capital in artificial tourism objects such as Jatim Park, Baloga (Batu Love Garden), Batu Night Spektakuler, Dino Park, Selecta, and many more attractive tourism objects. This region then developed significantly in economy and culture [2].

To strengthen the Batu region's existence as a tourism destination that is not only dependent on natural and artificial tourism managed by big investors. This tourism region's development needs to be supported by continuous alternative tourism objects.

The community's role in taking the opportunity in tourism needs growth through creative and collaborative work. This concept development is supported by local potential, whether technical skill or managerial skill [3].

The researcher's observation shows that the community pioneered new tourism objects in various regions. Some new tourism objects are local artificial and natural tourism objects based on local potential and management. The local community manages these new destinations in certain Kampong or villages in the Batu region. Tourism growth in the Batu region depends not only on big investors but also on growth by local communities through their potential [4].

Tourism objects based on community need to be developed so that this development would be distributed evenly among communities directly through tourism growth and management initiated by the community in an environment which has the potential to be developed from its technical presentation and managerial. It can be shown by the existence of several tourist objects in Batu city based on community potential. For example, some craft centers previously only sold to craft products consumers. However, when the crafting process and production result potential are developed into a tourism presentation, it will be able to strengthen Batu's potential as a destination [5].

On the other side, Batu is also known as a producer of natural plants, just as decorative plants and wild plants are grown in forests, fields, rivers, hills, and mountains. This sector has not been managed optimally as craft products, which also can be used as tourism presentation. Through this research, the researcher tried to develop Teras Kampong as an eco-print batik producer [6]. The process and result of eco-print batik were previously only packaged for clothing batik fabric production. This research will be essential to present Teras Kampong batik center as eco-print batik tourism through product improvement. This branding will need local community awareness about tourism Kampong management based on local potential. This research tried to do construction in design development based not only on eco-print clothing batik production. Universitas Negeri Malang supports this development as a pioneer in the development.

## 2 Creative Methods

Creative research to produce artwork needs creative methods. Those methods are basic in directing the creative process, producing a concept and artwork as specified in art creation research design [7]. In Eco-print batik development, creative measures are needed to reach it [8]. To implement creative process and results in Teras Kampong, Batu community as tourism subject, creative measures needed to implement included: 1) natural coloring material preparation to develop eco-print batik product; 2) tools preparation to develop eco-print batik; 3) Creating eco-print batik by involving students of Fine Arts Study, Universitas Negeri Malang, and Teras Kampong eco-print batik subjects as development target; 4) Eco-print batik production process for tourism attraction; 5) Analysis of Eco-print batik results from development [9].

### 3 Findings and Discussion

#### 3.1 Nature Plants as Source of Ecoprint Batik Development Ideas

Temas Kampong, an eco-print batik producer in the Batu region, needs to develop its product so that this Craft Center can have specific attraction regarding its creative product and crafter communities as its producer. As Batik production Center based on local potential, Temas Kampong is the only eco-print batik center in the Batu region. On the other side, this center has a strategic advantage in developing as Batik tourism village. This center is located at Malang and Surabaya's Batu tourism city entrance. It is not only worth to be developed as Batik for clothes but also eco-print batik as a souvenir [10].

Various plants captured from the Batu City region differ from other regions. The environment, fields, forests, mountains, and hills have potential since they grew various plants, which is potential material to develop eco-print batik. Those various plants are highly potential to develop eco-print batik products. Those plants have visual characters that uniquely shape motive in eco-print batik fabric. This plant's visual character will influence the eco-print motive when they arrange to form an eco-print batik motive on fabric [11].

High spirit from the crafters' community and abundant plants and natural environment develop the growth of this region when developed into a tourism village in the future. It is referred by Gustami SP's opinion that a craft center can be developed when the cultural supporter has the spirit to create better changes. A cultural center development, including the eco-print batik center in Temas, Batu, happens when other culture supporters consist of culture producers and consumers willing to change. On one side, it is also strengthened by nature as a craft material provider. On the other hand, the crafter community has the spirit to accept change through product development that suits the demands [12].

Nature, consisting of plants growing in their environment, are unlimited material to develop eco-print batik in Temas region, Batu. These plants can be used as coloring material or eco-print motive material. Eco-print material consists of leaves, branches, and flowers in the Batu region's hills, fields, and forests. Various plants can be developed as eco-print batik production material, including castor, cherry, cassava, mahogany, and ferns. Using it in eco-print batik is by plant selection. For using it in eco-print batik production, the first thing to do is select the plant type. Selection by considering the technical aspect of eco-print batik and the visual appearance aspect of the plant [13]. Which is a visual display applied to the batik fabric surface. It is vital in developing color and sense. Coloring technique development from part plants applied to fabric in Eco-print Batik creation. Coloring technique and color sense in plants when applied to fabric in eco-print fabric, combined with the candlestick batik technique [14] (Fig. 1).

#### 3.2 Process and Results of Eco-Print Batik Implementation from Plant Materials

Developing eco-print batik motive not only depends on technical skill in selecting and arranging plant parts on fabric to form motive in the processed fabric surface but also skills in understanding color characters that would emerge from each plant part when it is processed further, creating an artistic eco-print batik. On the other side, the skill to



**Fig. 1.** Researcher with Fine Art students, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Negeri Malang choosing plants in the field near Craft Center of Temas Kampong, Batu, as materials to shape motive in fabric for eco-print craft

create motive from batik wax closure shapes decorative motive and arranges it in harmony with eco-print motive [14]. In this case, eco-print motive development in fabric and batik technique combination needs to consider colors that emerge from specific plant parts in the boiling process. On the other hand, the fabric coloring process from natural coloring material is combined with leaf sap on its surface.

Natural color material which supports the emerging motive can be influenced by leaf sap placed on the fabric surface in the boiling process. While the batik motive emerges from the fabric surface waxing process [15]. Some plant characters influenced motive color results. For example, a plant or leaf part character can absorb its color into the fabric surface. Crafters or eco-print batik subjects also think of this consideration.

Leaves formed a motive on fabric by paying attention to their contrasting composition and harmony. Contrast and harmony are influenced by how large, or small leaf shapes and leaf anatomy are arranged as a motive on the fabric surface [16]. When those aspects are understood, the next step will be arranging plants/leaves parts as elements to shape motive in fabric (Figs. 2 and 3).

The next step is boiling plant elements which are already arranged into motive on the batik fabric surface. It is done by covering the fabric surface in front and back. Covering is done by a large plastic sheet, adjusted with an eco-print fabric surface. Covering is done by rolling the fabric with a plastic cover, covering the surface and tight. Next, the fabric roll, covered with plastic, will be tied with rope to keep the leaves' layout unchanged. The next step will be boiling the fabric roll containing leaves as motive print. The boiling process is done at 200 °C temperatures. This boiling intends to emerge the fabric's color from a combination of leaves and natural color fabric. It took 6 h to get the leaves' color transfer result to produce motive on the fabric surface perfectly [10].



**Fig. 2.** Selected leaves arrangement to shape them as decoration motive in eco-print crafting process in Craft Center of Temas Kampong, Batu



**Fig. 3.** Eco-print batik fabric, combined from batik and eco-print, developed by a Universitas Negeri Malang researcher with Fine Arts students, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Negeri Malang

## 4 Conclusion

Eco-print batik center of Temas Kampong, Batu City, needs to develop its design and production technical quality. Natural plant in the Batu region is abundant and able to support such development. Crafter skills in understanding aesthetic aspects and technical skills will be able to determine the improvement. The technical aspect is related to process

mastery in the technique development, materials selection, to its application in fabric to display artistic motive. Artistic understanding related to Crafter's sense of arranging leaves as a motive shaper in fabric to fulfill artistic product requirements. This center can be developed by that effort to respond to tourism development demand. In the future, it can be developed as a tourism supporter Kampong based in Eco-print batik art.

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