



RUNTAS: Jurnal Fesyen dan Wastra Nusantara
Vol 3 No 1 Juni 2025
E- ISSN: 2988-6546 (Online)

WHITE WOOD PLANTS AS A SOURCE OF IDEAS FOR CREATING BATIK MOTIFS IN CASUAL CLOTHING

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ABSTRACT

This fashion work has the theme of Eucalyptus Plants as a Source of Ideas for Creating Batik Motifs in Casual Clothing. The source of inspiration for the eucalyptus plant comes from the surrounding environment because it has many properties needed by the local community. So with this work the author wants to bring and introduce to the general public through fashion trends. The aim of this work is to create a eucalyptus plant batik motif and apply it to casual clothing. The method used in the process of creating this work uses three stages, namely exploration, design, realization. The exploration stage is a step of observing the surrounding environment, social media, literature study and conducting data mining through interviews. The second stage is designing the motif by using all the data as a reference for making alternative sketches into the selected design. The third stage is the embodiment technique which realizes the selected design into a real work. The creation of the work begins with pattern making, scratching, batik, coloring, sewing, sewing and finishing. The results of the creation of this work are 4 casual outfits, each of which has a title and philosophical meaning implied in each motif, namely work 1 with the title Bahuwirya, work 2 with the title Casugraha, work 3 with the title Laksana, work 4 with the title Dianti. By creating clothing that features eucalyptus plant motifs, people can grow a sense of love and pride in having a plant that has many benefits.

Keywords: Eucalyptus plants, hand-written batik, and casual clothing

INTRODUCTION

The eucalyptus plant is a plant with a small trunk and branches hanging downwards. The eucalyptus plant originates from Australia and has now spread to Southeast Asia, especially Indonesia and Malaysia. This plant can grow in the lowlands and mountains. This was revealed in Hatta Sunanto that eucalyptus plants usually grow to a height of 7 to 10 meters, but around the author's environment eucalyptus plants grow to a height of ± 3 meters.

There are two types of eucalyptus plants on the new island, namely red eucalyptus (red wood) and eucalyptus (white wood). Another grouping was carried out by Rumphius, who divided eucalyptus plants into two categories, namely eucalyptus plants, some with large leaves and some with small leaves.

Eucalyptus leaves are green and hairy. The flowers of the eucalyptus plant are granular and mostly scattered at the top of the branches. Eucalyptus flowers are bisexual, the calyx and corolla are also bisexual. The small flowers are in the form of capsules, that is, they have a dry skin and they open when ripe and release the seeds inside (Hatta Sunanto, 2003).

Eucalyptus plants also produce oil which has medicinal properties because this plant is not foreign to Indonesian people. Beauty and fragrance. The importance of the eucalyptus plant was raised as a theme because eucalyptus leaves are the main source of eucalyptus oil which has various health and beauty benefits. Eucalyptus flowers do not have the same role as leaves but flowers are still important in the plant's life cycle. Fruit has an important part in the reproductive cycle of plants, fruit contains seeds that can grow or develop into new plants. Eucalyptus seeds are an important part of plant reproduction, seeds contain the genetic information needed for the growth of new plants and eucalyptus seeds enable plants to reproduce and reproduce well. Therefore, eucalyptus plants are interesting to use as batik motifs.

Batik is a specially made pictorial cloth, a work of cultural heritage that has developed over time (Aan Sudarwanto, 2019). People like batik motifs inspired by eucalyptus plants to help maintain and continue the batik tradition. When

people appreciate eucalyptus plant motifs, they are more likely to preserve the arts and skills associated with batik. This eucalyptus plant batik motif will be applied to casual clothing.

The importance of the eucalyptus plant batik motif being applied to casual clothing is to give people the opportunity to express casual clothing with the eucalyptus plant batik motif theme. Because the eucalyptus plant batik motif reflects the cultural and historical heritage of a society. Each motif has its own meaning related to the traditions or values of the eucalyptus plant.

Casual clothing is often worn more casually than work clothes or other formal clothing. This casual clothing is designed for everyday comfort in casual activities. Colors, designs, clothing materials tend to be simpler and not too flashy or too complicated in the design. Casual clothing is often suitable for various relaxed occasions, such as recreation with friends, shopping, or going to a café. Casual clothing is clothing that is often worn when relaxing or for recreation in accordance with fashion desires. This casual clothing is aimed at people aged 18 to 25 years. Casual clothing emphasizes comfort and personal expression over the presentation of a person's uniform dress.

METHODOLOGY

This research method refers to SP. Gustami's writings that the process of creating works of art goes through several stages including exploration, design, realization (Gustami. 2007:329). The method used in the process of creating this work uses three stages, namely exploration, design, realization. The exploration stage begins with observing the surrounding environment, social media, literature studies and conducting data mining through interviews. The second stage is designing the motif by using all the data as a reference for making alternative sketches into the selected design. The third stage is the embodiment technique which realizes the selected design into a real work.

Exploration of motif forms is carried out using the development of objects that have become sources of ideas. Alternative sketches are made using stylization techniques to produce good motifs. The process of making a motif

begins by looking for references about the background of the Eucalyptus Plant, then making several sketches of batik motifs that match the chosen theme by applying the shape of the motif.

The designer applies the written batik technique to create casual clothing. The fashion design process is making fashion design drawings, after designing several fashion designs the author selects several motif sketches that have been made and determines the motif that suits the design model.

The embodiment stage begins with making a model according to an alternative sketch. The shape of the motif on the Eucalyptus Plant makes repetitive batik the main motif and this batik will be supported by the addition of motifs such as eucalyptus seed grains.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Several stages in realizing a work of art with the theme of eucalyptus plants as a source of ideas for creating batik motifs in casual clothing.

Exploration

The exploration stage is the initial stage or data collection stage in designing a work of art. In the exploration stage the author made observations which included observations of eucalyptus plants, through social media, books and journals. After all the data has been collected, proceed with analyzing the data to draw conclusions which will be expressed in concept form and carried out exploration through alternative sketch designs (Gustami, 2007, p. 304).

1. Motif Design

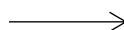


Figure 1 The Transformation Process From Leaves To Motifs



Figure 2 Transformation Process From Flowers To Motifs



Figure 3 Transformation Process From Fruit To Motif

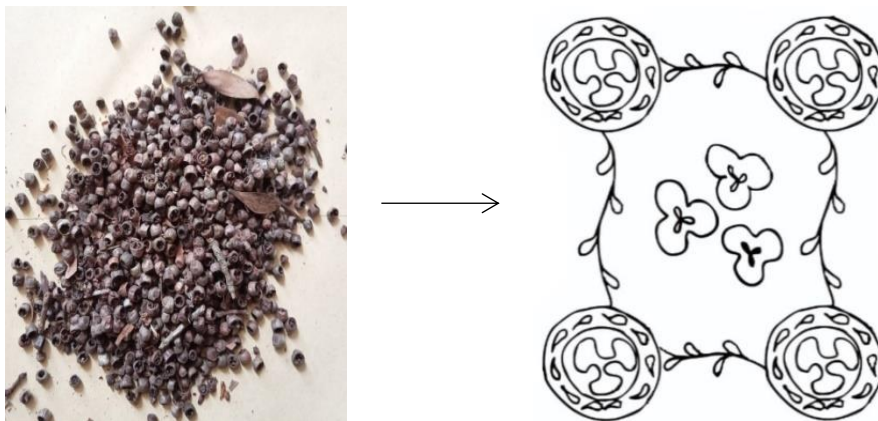


Figure 4 Transformation Process From Seeds To Motifs

This creation stage was transformed from the idea source of Eucalyptus Plants as a Source of Ideas for Creating Batik Motifs in Casual Clothing. Form is an organization or a unified composition of the supporting elements of a work. The concept that the author has obtained, then explores the form by making a sketch based on the theme taken by considering the shape of the batik motif. Visual reviews that have been collected from various sources, including internet sources, books and photos from the internet, are used as references in creating motif designs. There is a pattern structure on batik cloth including the main motif, supporting motifs and isen-isen. This visualization of the eucalyptus plant will later be used as a batik motif that is applied to casual clothing.

2. Fashion Design



Figure 5 Clothing Transformation Process By Work 1



Figure 6 Clothing Transformation Process For Work 2

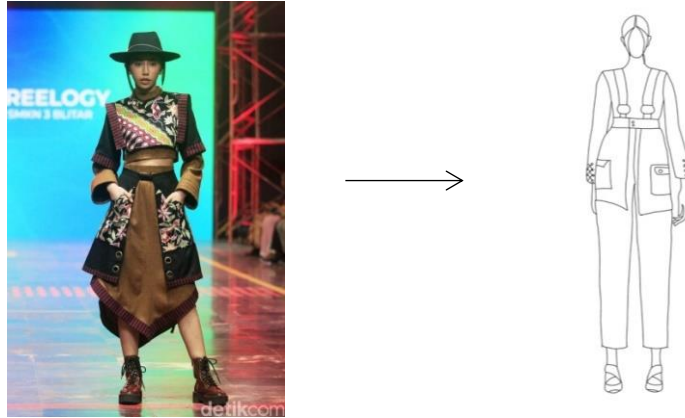


Figure 7 Clothing Transformation Process For Work 3



Figure 8 Clothing Transformation Process 4

The first process in clothing exploration is looking for references about casual clothing forms. Clothing is designed with a combination of fabrics including Primissima fabric and Toyobo fabric. When making clothes, you also pay attention to the type of fabric that will be used so that it matches what you want.

Design Stage

The fashion design process is making fashion design drawings, after designing several fashion designs the author selects several motif sketches that have been made and determines the motif that suits the design model. Design is a combination to complete an image or arrangement that is used to complete the work as a whole in a work (Sachari & Haedani, 2005, p. 8). designing batik motifs

must pay attention to how the motifs are arranged in a good pattern and composition. Batik design must pay attention to the interests or needs of what must be designed, such as in terms of size, position and shape of the motif.



Figure 9 Improved Motif Design 1



Figure 10. Improved Clothing Design 1

The design above is a perfected design which will be transformed into the first work.



Figure 10 Improved Motif Design 2



Figure 12. Improved fashion design 2

The design above is a refined design which will be transformed into the second work.



Figure 11 Improved Motif Design 3



Figure 12 Improved Clothing Design 3

The design above is a refined design which will be transformed into the third work.

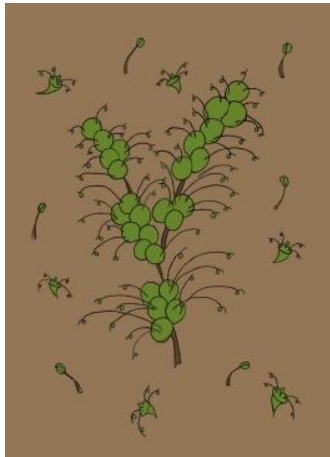


Figure 13 Improved Motif Design 4



Figure 14 Improved Clothing Design 4

The design above is a refined design which will be transformed into the 4th work.

Realization Stage

The embodiment stage begins with making a model according to an alternative sketch. The shape of the motif on the Eucalyptus Plant makes

repetitive batik the main motif and this batik will be supported by the addition of motifs such as eucalyptus seed grains. This motif will be applied to a cloth using the written batik technique using canting. The fabric that has been canted is continued with the dyeing process using remasol dye. The motifs that have become batik cloth are applied to women's casual clothing. The steps in the method for creating works of art include the following:

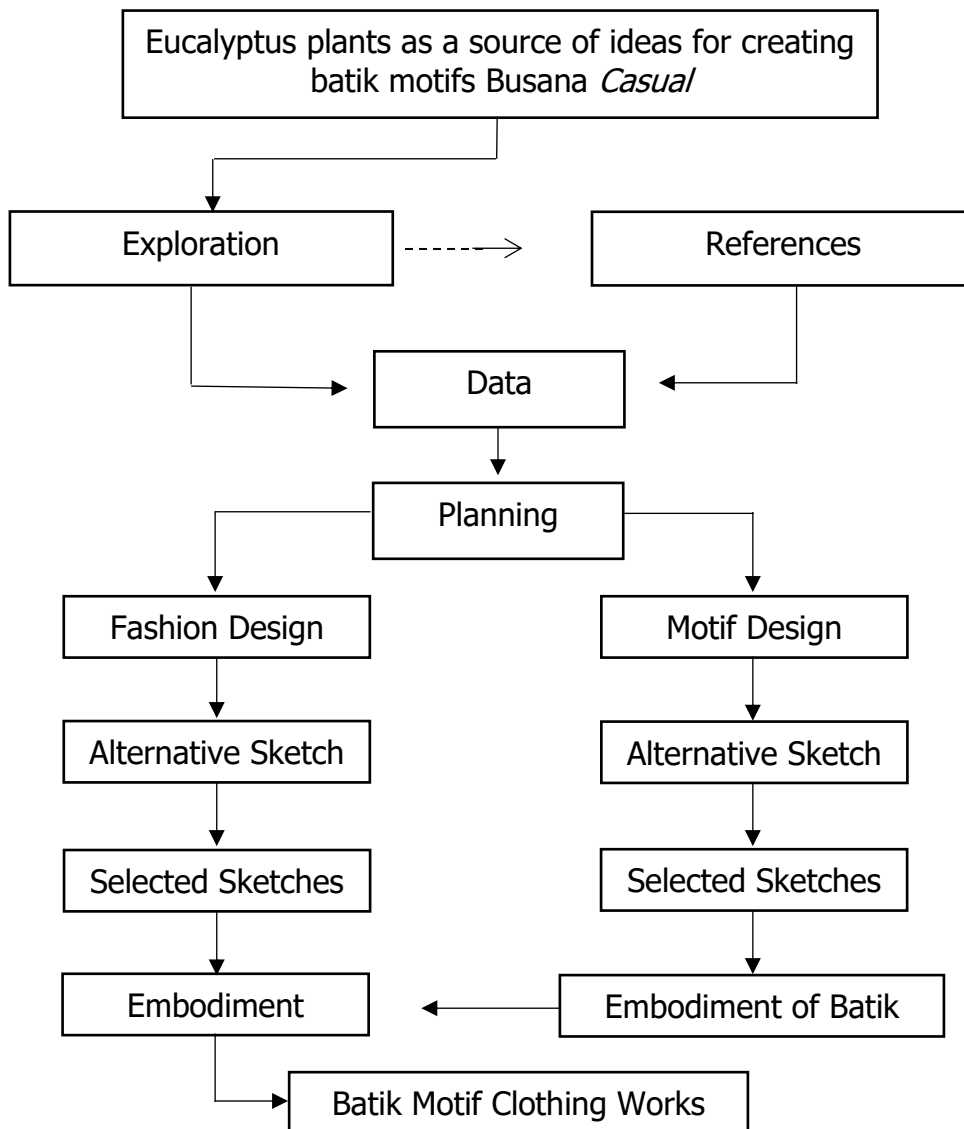


Figure 15 Chart Of The Work Creation Process



Figure 16 Work 1 "Bahuwiryra"

This bahuwiryra work means Powerful, which is one part of the eucalyptus plant, namely the seeds. The motif of the bahuwiryra is entitled pradaya which means having a goal. The name bahuwiryra is aligned with batik making where the pradaya motif is chosen as the main motif, with the application of a repetition pattern, the support for this work uses a motif in the form of tendrils in the form of leaves and eucalyptus seed bones.

This fashion work is presented in white, light brown and dark brown batik colors, using the dab technique when dyeing the batik. The coloring material used in making batik is remasol dye, which is a batik dye that is commonly applied using the dabbing technique.

The casual clothing in the work entitled bahuwiryra consists of several items, namely a plain cloth shirt that is dark brown in color and the right and left sleeves are combined with written batik work and the shirt does not use buttons but uses an obi belt full of batik motifs and the fastener is a rope. plain dark brown. Then the culottes pants model is full of batik. This casual clothing from Bawahwiryra's work can give the impression of luxurious casual clothing, this look shows clothing that is currently trending.



Figure 17 Work 2 "Casugraha"

The casugraha work is the second work which means Visible which is one of the most important parts of the eucalyptus plant, namely eucalyptus leaves. The motif of the casugraha is entitled sakuta which means help. The name casugraha is aligned with batik making where the sakuta motif is chosen as the second motif, with the application of a vertical pattern. The main motif taken is the leaves of the eucalyptus plant combined with tendrils which means the eucalyptus plant grows with leaf stalks hanging down and the lines (stamens) depict flowers that grow abundantly. The support for this work uses a motif in the form of leaf tips consisting of three leaves and petiole.

This fashion work is presented in white, black and green batik colors, using the dab technique when dyeing the batik. The coloring material used in making batik is remasol dye, which is a batik dye that is commonly applied using the dabbing technique.

The casual clothing in this work entitled casugraha consists of several items, namely the front right side has the main motif, the left side is plain cloth and the back is full with a batik motif that uses dark brown sweeteners at the waist and wrinkled sleeves at the wrist, then cargo pants side pockets and creased bottom.



Figure 18 Work 3 "Laksana"

This work is the third work which means good omen, which is one part of the eucalyptus plant, namely the eucalyptus fruit. The motif of the song is entitled abhipraya which means having hope. The name is aligned with batik making where the abhipraya motif is chosen as the third motif, with the application of a vertical pattern. The main motif taken is the fruit of the eucalyptus plant in clusters and the supporting motifs are motifs made from fragments of eucalyptus fruit and powder from eucalyptus fruit.

This fashion work is presented in white, dark brown and light brown batik colors using the dab technique when dyeing the batik. The coloring material used in making batik is remasol dye, which is a batik dye that is commonly applied using the dabbing technique.

The casual clothing in the work entitled like this consists of several items, namely a full front and back crop top with a batik motif and long sleeves at the wrist with additional straps and combined with a jumpsuit that is also full front and back with a batik motif and plain black jeans culottes.



Figure 19 Work 4 "Dianti"

Dianti's work is the fourth work which has a special meaning which is one part of the eucalyptus plant, namely the flower of the eucalyptus plant. The motif from dianti is entitled anika which means very beautiful. The name dianti is aligned with batik making where the anika motif is chosen as the fourth motif, with the application of a vertical pattern. The main motif taken is the flower of the eucalyptus plant which grows in the form of a capsule, has a dry fruit skin and will open when it reaches maturity, the kernel releases the seeds inside and the supporting motif is the motif of the stamens in the eucalyptus flower and the granules of the eucalyptus flower.

This fashion work is presented in white, dark brown, light brown and green batik colors using the dab technique when dyeing the batik. The coloring material used in making batik is remasol dye, which is a batik dye that is commonly applied using the dabbing technique.

The casual clothing in the work entitled Dianti consists of several items, namely an outer top with a full batik motif which has a layer of dark brown moss fabric and culottes with a white wood flower batik motif on the front and a plain back.

CONCLUSION

The source of inspiration for this final assignment originates from the author's interest in plants that have long been planted and cared for in the yard of the house located in ds.ngetrep ds.kurungrejo kec.prambon kab.nganjuk. The eucalyptus plant, which has many benefits, is used by local people and many people have proven that the eucalyptus plant has many benefits. Starting from this, the author brought and introduced the eucalyptus plant to the general public through trend fashion. The author will also introduce batik with eucalyptus plant motifs.

The process of creating this final assignment uses three stages, namely the exploration stage, the design stage and the realization stage. The exploration stage starts with data mining, data collection and references to be used as a reference for sketching motif designs and clothing designs. The design stage is a process of several alternative designs which will then be selected to become the selected design. The embodiment stage is the process of visualizing the selected design and the refined design into a real rich form. In realizing batik work in casual clothing, batik motifs are applied to outer forms, clothes, long-sleeved crop tops, trousers, sleeves, obi belts. Jumpsuits.

Each work certainly has a meaning and message that the author wants to convey. Like the first work entitled BAHUWIRYA, which means that people must use the seeds from eucalyptus plants for replanting. The second work is entitled CASUGRAHA which means the color of Indonesia must be proud and must use the leaves of the eucalyptus plant which has many benefits for healing illnesses such as flu, colds, itching and others. The third work is entitled LAKSANA, which means that as Indonesian citizens you must take good care of the fruit of the eucalyptus plant so that it can grow and produce good seeds that can be reused. The fourth work is entitled DIANTI, which means that as Indonesian citizens you must care for the flowers of the eucalyptus plant which over time will produce very useful results.

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