



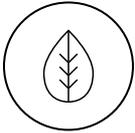
# RANCH 01

## *Naturally Dyed Climate Beneficial Wool*

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*Ranch 01*, Brooklyn Tweed's first ranch specific, single batch yarn, began with the sourcing of fine Rambouillet fiber at Bare Ranch in Surprise Valley, California, a ranch that produces Climate Beneficial Wool in partnership with Fibershed.

After shearing, the fiber was processed at Chargeurs in South Carolina and spun at Jagger Brothers in Maine. To achieve a palette of 16 unique colors specially curated by BT and inspired by nature, *Ranch 01* was then sent to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to be naturally dyed by the Green Matters Natural Dye Company.



### PLANTS

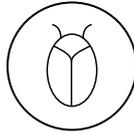
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#### *Marigold*

Vibrant yellows and oranges can be extracted from marigold flowers. *Marigold 1, 2, 3, and 4* were dyed using their namesake to achieve hues ranging from sunny yellow to warm green. Dipping marigold-dyed skeins in indigo produced the seafoam green of *Marigold + Indigo*.

#### *Indigo*

Extracted from fermented indigo plant matter, indigo dye has been used for centuries by cultures around the world to dye fabric blue. *Indigo 1 and 2* were dyed with indigo to produce two distinct shades: a deep ocean blue and a lighter sky blue. Dipping marigold-dyed skeins in indigo produced the seafoam green of *Marigold + Indigo*.



### INSECTS

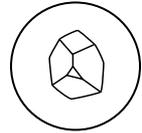
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#### *Cochineal*

Cochineal is a bright red pigment (also termed "carmine") derived from the female cochineal, a scale insect that lives on prickly pear cactus plants. *Cochineal 1, 2, 3, and 4* were dyed with cochineal to achieve colors ranging from hibiscus pink to dusty rose to deep purple.

#### *Lac*

Lac, also a carmine dye, is harvested from lac insects, a family of scale insects native to Asia. It produces red hues softer and warmer than those produced by cochineal. *Lac* was dyed using its namesake to achieve a beet red color.



### ROOTS & MINERALS

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#### *Madder*

Madder is a dye extracted from the roots of the madder plant. It produces a variety of earthy oranges and brick reds. *Madder* was dyed using its namesake to achieve a rust-like, burnt orange hue.

#### *Tannin + Iron*

Dyeing with tannic acid, extracted from oak or redwood bark, produces light brown hues. An interaction with iron achieves steel or lavender greys, as in *Tannin + Iron 1 and 2*.

# TAKE GOOD CARE

## *Tips & Tricks for Happy Wool*

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### *Color Transfer*

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As with any naturally dyed yarn, it is not unusual to experience some color transfer while working with and wet blocking *Ranch 01*. This is because miniscule particles of dye may sit on top of the fibers rather than completely penetrate them in the dye bath. These particles can then rub off from the friction of handling while knitting, onto both hands and needles. Indigo-dyed yarn may be more prone to direct color transfer. You may rest assured that this “crocking” will lessen over time, and any color that transfers to your hands will wash off with soap.

### *Alternating Skeins*

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Part of the beauty of any yarn hand-dyed in small batches is their tonality — the process results in subtle tonal variations within one skein and from skein to skein, even if dyed in the same dyelot. However, this can also mean that when working with multiple skeins in the same color, you may see a noticeable difference in hue when joining a new skein. Thus, when working on a larger project requiring multiple skeins of *Ranch 01*, we recommend alternating skeins as you transition from one skein to another.

Here's how: Once you are a few yards/meters away from the end of your first skein of yarn, join the second skein and work one round (or two rows), then work the next round/rows using the first skein. Continue working in this way by alternating the first and second skeins until you reach the end of the first skein (leaving a tail to weave in later), then continue the rest of the project with the second skein. This results in a more evenly blended effect at the transition point.

### *Wet Blocking*

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For best results when washing and blocking, submerge finished fabric in cool water. (If using soap, use a small amount of rinseless, pH neutral soap. Natural dyes are sensitive to changes in pH level and may change in hue if not washed in pH neutral soap.) Squeeze lightly to release air bubbles. Soak for several minutes until well saturated. Gently squeeze out excess water while supporting the weight of the knitted piece. Remove excess moisture by rolling your fabric between clean, dry towels with light pressure. Coax fabric to shape and lay flat to dry.

*For additional information,  
see [www.brooklyntweed.com/shop/ranch-01](http://www.brooklyntweed.com/shop/ranch-01)*