

Name **Batik Tulis Nitik Yogyakarta  
(Yogyakarta 'Batik Tulis Nitik')**

Country **Indonesia**

Date of registration:  
21/11/2019



Source: DGIP

#### Main characteristics/features

Batik Tulis Nitik Yogyakarta (Yogyakarta 'Batik Tulis Nitik') is made using fabric derived from vegetable, animal, or artificial fibre with a minimum length of 2 metres. The 'nitik' motifs are handmade (tulis) in the form of boxes made by dripping wax onto the fabric with a 'canting' tool creating 'canting nitik'. The motifs in general are the stylisation of flowers and are classic motifs and must 'always' go through the traditional stages of the creation of the Nitik motif and coloured with natural dyes or chemical colouring agents.

#### Geographical area

Produced by batik makers in the Trimulyo Village (Blawong I, Blawong II and Kembangsono subvillage) Jetis district, Bantul regency.

#### Production/processing

Batik production begins with the preparation of the raw materials in the form of cloth and wax. For fabrics that will be coloured with natural dyes, a mordanting process is carried out which serves to increase the absorption of natural dyes in the fabric and make patterns on the fabric (nggaris). The batik process begins with the process of slamming, which is the application of wax with a canting tool, followed by the process of colouring, then removal of a part of the wax by brushing/scraping, 'Mbironi', a second colouring by brown/soga, fixation/locking, and removal of all the wax (nglorod) with hot water at 80-100°C. The final step is washing and drying of the end product.

#### Link between product and territory

Batik cloth originated in the late 18th century and is thought to be an adaptation of Patola fabric from India. The motif is one of the oldest motifs from Yogyakarta developed by Keraton relatives and was popular and flourished in the era of Sultan Hamengku Buwono VII and is produced by batik makers from Kembangsono, Jetis, Bantul. The ability of the batik community to produce Batik Tulis Nitik Yogyakarta which consists of thousands of points arranged and measured in such a way as to form spaces, angles and geometric fields that gives this batik its special characteristics. The ability and skills in producing batik has been passed down from generation to generation and helps preserve the culture.

Publication in the Official Gazette 29/07/2019

Competent authority Directorate General of Intellectual Property, <http://www.dgip.go.id/>

GI rights holder/GI association Association of Yogyakarta 'Batik Tulis Nitik'

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Type of product Fabrics

Control body DGIP

File number IDG 000000092

Websites