



Tung na pa tal Fabric

(Rice field and the palm forest)

This fabric pattern, known as the "Rice Field and Forest fabric," originated from a research project focused on developing printed fabric products along the maritime silk route. It is a design that reflects the historical significance of the maritime silk route from the past to the present in three research areas across three countries: Phetchaburi Province, Thailand; Merik Province, Myanmar; and Chaiyaphum City, Ratthasima Region, India.

The common theme of this fabric pattern is the "Rice Field and Forest fabric." The objective behind designing this fabric was to study the situation of printed fabric products along the maritime silk route. The research aimed to analyze and synthesize ideas

for adding value to printed fabrics in India and to collect samples of fabric products along the maritime silk route.

The purpose of this research was to develop the printed fabric patterns of Phetchaburi Province in line with the concept of creative economy. It also sought to test the fabric printing patterns of India to further develop them into unique fabric patterns. The primary focus was on generating knowledge in creating new fabric patterns suitable for the local context.

The resulting fabric pattern was created using the Indian handblock print technique and natural dyeing methods.





Family of Whale Shark



The "Family of Whale Shark" pattern was created through the efforts of the Singkhon-Merik Research Center, which collaborated with local communities in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province and coastal areas along the Thai and Myanmar coasts. The focus of this research was on the way of life of people involved in the fishing industry and the development of tourism routes linked to legendary stories, making it an intriguing subject of exploration.

"Klongwhale" is an emblematic representation of the Klongwhale Village area in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province. In the past, this area was known as "Whale Canal City" because it was believed that whale sharks used to enter the canal.

Therefore, this particular region was named "Klongwhale." The Singkhon-Marid Research Center designed the "Family of Whale Shark" fabric pattern to serve as an iconic symbol of this area.

The fabric pattern was created using the Indian handblock print technique and natural dyeing methods. This design not only reflects the rich marine life and cultural heritage of the region but also tells the story of the relationship between the local people and the majestic whale sharks that once visited their waters.



Dvaravati Fabric

The "Dvaravati Fabric" was created through the research efforts of the Singkhon-Merik Research Center. This research involved studying the history of the Dvaravati era in Phetchaburi, Thailand, and connecting it with the Dvaravati era in India. Researchers drew inspiration from ancient artifacts from the Dvaravati period to design the fabric pattern known as the "Dvaravati fabric."

During the research into Dvaravati art and history, significant findings were made at ancient sites such as Khok Sretthi and Dvaravati, which suggested that these historical elements could be beautifully incorporated into fabric patterns.

As a result, the "Dvaravati fabric" represents a fusion of historical and artistic elements from the Dvaravati period, serving as a unique and visually appealing fabric pattern that pays homage to the rich cultural heritage of Phetchaburi and its historical connections with India. The fabric showcases the beauty of these historical designs and brings them to life in a new form.





The Pla Too Fabric



The "Pla Too fabric" is derived from research conducted by the Singkhon-Myeik Research Center, which studied the migration patterns or life cycles of the "Pla Too" fish (also known as Mackerel) in the Gulf of Thailand. The goal was to design a fabric pattern called the "Pla Too" to serve as a shared symbol for provinces in the lower central region of Thailand, including Phetchaburi, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram, and Prachuap Khiri Khan. This initiative aimed to raise awareness of the economic significance of the Pla Too fish and the importance of planning the sustainable use of this economic resource.

The Pla Too fish is essential to Thailand's economy because it can be used to prepare various dishes, making it popular among Thai people. It is a symbol of prosperity in Thai cuisine, reflecting the natural abundance of the country and the good quality of life in Thai society. Additionally, the Pla Too fish is associated with partnership and companionship.

The design of the Pla Too fabric showcases the life and behavior of the Pla Too fish, telling a story about their existence in the sea. This fabric serves as a meaningful representation of the fish population thriving in the Gulf of Thailand.



Phetc - Rajabhat fabric

The "Phetc-Rajabhat fabric" was developed by researchers from the Singkhon - Merik Research Center. This fabric pattern serves as an emblem for both Phetchaburi Rajabhat University and Phetchaburi Province. It is known as Phet - Rajabhat and is a block print fabric on fine silk fabric sourced from India.

The pattern draws its inspiration from the decorative motifs found at the lower portion of the pillars in the grand ordination hall of Wat Suwanaram in Phetchaburi Province.

The design beautifully incorporates these artistic elements into the fabric, creating a distinctive and visually striking pattern.

The "Phetch - Rajabhat fabric" not only celebrates the cultural heritage of Phetchaburi but also represents the university's identity, making it a unique and meaningful fabric pattern.





Suwannawat fabric

The "Suwannawat fabric" pattern is an extension of the "Phetchaburi Rajabhat University Tapestry" and has been officially recognized by Phetchaburi Province as its emblematic fabric pattern. This design draws its inspiration from the decorative motifs found at the lower part of the pillars in the grand ordination hall of Wat Suwanaram in Phetchaburi Province.



The "Suwannawat fabric" is created through the art of traditional Thai handweaving, utilizing the indigenous wisdom of the Thai Phuan ethnic group from the village of Mab Pla Khao in Phetchaburi Province. This fabric pattern is not only a beautiful representation of the local cultural heritage but also a symbol of Phetchaburi Province itself, celebrating its rich history and artistic traditions.