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Utilization of Corn Husk Waste as Decorative Trims in an Evening Party Dress

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ABSTRACT - This study explores the potential of corn husk agricultural waste as an alternative material for high-aesthetic decorative trims in evening party dress, addressing the limited utilization of natural waste materials in luxury fashion applications. Using a Practice-Based Research (PBR) approach with experimental methods, the research focuses on material characterization, dyeing techniques, corsage construction, and application on an evening dress prototype. Several dyeing methods were tested, including acrylic paint, food coloring, and Wantex dye using painting and boiling techniques. The results show that boiling corn husks with Wantex dye for 15 minutes produced the most optimal outcome, generating a deep, stable black color without compromising material flexibility or strength. The addition of varnish and glitter further enhanced the glossy and glamorous aesthetic required for evening party dress. The developed corn husk corsages demonstrated lightweight properties, structural stability, and visual suitability when applied as decorative trims on an evening party dress. The novelty of this study lies in the experimental use of corn husk waste as a decorative trim with high aesthetic value in evening fashion, moving beyond its conventional application in crafts and functional products. The findings indicate that corn husk waste is a viable, sustainable alternative material for high-end fashion trims and offers potential for further development through durability testing, color variation, and broader design applications.

Keywords: Cornhusk, corsage, decorative trims, evening party dress.

INTRODUCTION

The fashion industry, particularly in the category of evening party dress, continues to demand material innovations that are not only aesthetic, luxurious, and high-value but also environmentally responsible (Kang, 2025). Evening party dress are characterized by elegant silhouettes, luxurious impressions, and rich decorative details that enhance visual appeal (Dahriyah & Puspitasari, 2023; Ikramah & Puspitasari, 2022). Decorative trims play a crucial role in achieving this aesthetic, as they enrich garment surfaces through the application of ornaments such as lace, corsages, embroidery, beads, and other embellishments (Lestari & Astuti, 2024; Mahardika & Karmila, 2020).

Limited exploration of agricultural waste as high-aesthetic decorative trims in fashion design remains evident, particularly for evening party dress. Most studies on alternative natural materials emphasize functional or non-fashion products, while applications in clothing are generally restricted to simple accessories or craft-based items. This condition indicates a research gap related to the lack of in-depth studies examining agricultural waste materials as decorative trims with high aesthetic value in fashion design, especially in evening dress.

Corn husk represents one agricultural waste material with significant yet underexplored potential. Corn (Zea mays) is one of the primary agricultural commodities in Indonesia and is cultivated across almost all regions, with production continuing to increase. In West Java, dry field corn dominates cultivation and serves primarily as raw material for livestock feed and industry rather than direct consumption. Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) show that in 2024 the harvested area of dry field corn in West Java reached approximately 77.99 thousand hectares, making

it the most commercially dominant corn variant in the region. High production levels inevitably generate large quantities of agricultural waste, including cobs, stalks, and husks.

Corn husks are among the most abundant post-harvest waste materials. The layered structure of corn husks contributes to a relatively high waste volume from each corn cob. Utilization of this material remains limited, as corn husks are commonly discarded without added value. Recent studies and community-based initiatives have demonstrated the potential of corn husks as alternative raw materials, particularly within the craft industry (Almuzhid et al., 2023).

Corn husk is a natural material that is lightweight, reasonably strong, and easy to shape (Kambli et al., 2018). The material exhibits high tensile strength along the grain direction, resistance to friction, minimal odor, low susceptibility to bacterial contamination, and relatively low water absorption (Ginting, 2015). Current utilization in society is largely confined to craft products such as wall decorations, artificial flowers, bouquets, dolls, woven bags, and souvenirs made from natural materials.

Previous research has demonstrated that corn husk waste can be processed into various functional and environmentally friendly products. These include biodegradable food packaging (Purwaningsih et al., 2025), biofoam produced from local Indonesian corn husk waste (Pawłosik et al., 2025; Ruscahyani et al., 2021), paper manufacturing to reduce organic waste in Ngawi Regency (Ditasari et al., 2025), modular woven racks using twisting and weaving techniques (Ginting, 2015), and educational dolls that improve speaking skills among children aged 5–6 years (Wahyuni et al., 2021). Additional studies have shown that corn husk waste can be transformed into functional products with added value (Rasheed et al., 2025).

Not all layers of corn husk are suitable for creative design applications. The outer layer is generally dirty, coarse, and fibrous, causing it to break easily and making it unsuitable for millinery or decorative purposes. The inner layer is more flexible but lacks sufficient durability for applications requiring structural strength. The middle layer of corn husks is cleaner, medium-sized, pale green to white in color, and possesses ideal thickness and flexibility, making it the most suitable layer for creative processing (Hasdiana & Ayuddin, 2018). This study therefore focuses on the middle layer of corn husks as the primary material.

Research within the fashion field related to corn husk utilization remains minimal. Application of corn husks in clothing is mostly limited to non-fashion products or simple accessories. Development of corn husk as decorative trims for evening party dress has not been widely explored, despite the material's distinctive natural texture and potential to be shaped into decorative forms such as flowers, ruffles, and layered ornaments that align with the aesthetic characteristics of evening party dress.

Decorative trims serve as a key element in enhancing the aesthetic value of evening party dress. Corn husks, as agricultural waste materials, offer unique characteristics including natural texture, light weight, and malleability after appropriate processing. This potential aligns with Nurjayanti's interview response, which emphasized that corn husks can be developed as decorative trims for evening party dress, provided that material adjustments meet the aesthetic and technical requirements of such garments.

Material adjustments are achieved through experimental processes that include selecting appropriate corn husk layers, developing techniques for forming decorative trims, determining suitable coloring methods, evaluating the time required to achieve color stability, and testing material durability. These experimental stages aim to ensure that corn husk-based decorative trims harmonize with the elegant, luxurious, and dramatic character of evening party dress while meeting fashion quality standards and maintaining wearer comfort.

The purpose of this research is to investigate the potential of corn husk waste as decorative trims for evening party garments through material exploration, processing techniques, and design application. This study aims to produce innovative fashion products that are both aesthetic and sustainable while offering an environmentally friendly alternative material with high aesthetic value capable of strengthening a new local design identity.

METHOD

This research uses a Practice-Based Research (PBR) approach complemented by experiments that place the process of creating works as the primary source of knowledge. Practice-based research is an approach grounded in practical activities, in which the process of creating and the research process occur in an integrated manner, influencing each other. The interaction between the two produces new, original, and relevant findings, understandings, and knowledge in the field of study (Vear, 2022). This approach was chosen because the research focuses on the

development of decorative trims made from corn husk waste for evening party dress, so the practical process, material, and color experiments, and work evaluation are the core of the research.

Decorative elements on party dresses play an important role because they greatly influence the aesthetic value of the garment (Hidayah & Puspitasari, 2021). In this study, decorative trims focus on corsages, floral ornaments, and three-dimensional decorations applied to clothing to enhance aesthetic value and strengthen the design character.

Research Design

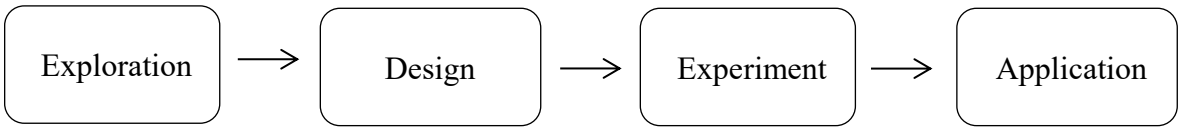


FIGURE 1. Research flow.

The research design is experimental through a series of processes:
(1) Exploration of the characteristics of corn husk waste
(2) Design and creation of a corsage
(3) Experimentation with processing and dyeing the material
(4) Application of trims on a nighttime party dress prototype.

Material

This research includes two main components, namely the primary material in the form of dried corn husk waste obtained from corn husk artisans, and the test products consisting of corn husk-based corsages and evening party dress prototypes. The corn husk waste used is from dried shelled corn (Zea mays L.), a type of corn commonly cultivated and widely used in West Java, especially for food and industrial purposes. The following is a list of the materials used in the experiment, along with their functions.

TABLE 1. Experimental material.

Material	Function	Image
Dried corn husk	The primary basic material for making corsages.	
Wantex black dye	Coloring agent in the experiment.	
Black food coloring	Coloring agent in the experiment.	
Black acrylic cat	Coloring agent in the experiment.	

Clean water	Assist with the dye-dissolution process on corn husks, including rinsing and color fixation.	
Saucepan	A place to mix dyes and soak corn husks during the experiment process.	
Salt	The color binder helps the dye absorb more easily and prevents it from fading quickly.	
1-inch building brush	To apply the dye to the surface of the corn husks.	
Varnish spray glossy	Coats and protects the color results, making them shinier, more durable, and more fade-resistant.	
Glitter silver	An additional element to give a sparkling effect to the coloring result.	

Based on Table 1, the materials used in the dried corn skin coloring experiment include main ingredients, coloring agents, tools, and supporting materials. All of these materials have interconnected functions to support the coloring process, enhance absorption and colorfastness, and produce an aesthetically pleasing corsage appearance.

This research also involved two sources as part of the conceptual assessment process and final evaluation. The sources were involved during the concept formulation stage to provide input on the suitability of the corn husk corsage design for an evening party dress, as well as to ensure that the developed design meets aesthetic, construction, and functional standards in the fashion industry. In the final evaluation stage, the two sources again played a role in assessing the product's feasibility through aesthetic evaluation, material application quality, and the relevance of the design to evening party dress, so that the research results meet academic standards and professional practices in the fashion field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Criteria for Corn Husk Flower Corsages for Evening Party Dress

The utilization of corn husk waste has several important benefits. First, this innovation helps reduce agricultural waste, thereby positively impacting the environment. Second, the resulting corsage products serve as an environmentally friendly alternative, reducing dependence on synthetic materials. Third, processing corn husks could

create economic opportunities for local communities. Fourth, this process demonstrates that waste can be transformed into greater value through creativity and innovation. Overall, the utilization of corn husks makes a positive contribution both environmentally and economically.

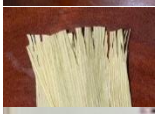
Corn husk flowers used as corsages for evening party dress must meet several aesthetic and structural criteria to support the character of the dress, which is elegant, luxurious, and focused on a strong visual appearance. These criteria include:

1. Presents an elegant, luxurious impression that matches the theme of evening party dress.
2. Has colors that can absorb perfectly and intensely according to the dyeing results, without stains or streaks on the corn husk.
3. Produces an attractive visual effect, such as a light shine or gloss that supports the glamorous character of the outfit.
4. Lightweight, so it does not burden the structure of the clothing.

Corsage Making Technique

The technique of making corsages involves a series of processes, including designing and assembling corsage elements in the form of flowers or specific motifs, which are applied to clothing to enhance its aesthetic value. In the context of this research, the creation of corsages made from corn husk leather is carried out through systematic stages to ensure that the final result has a proportional shape, a neat texture, and quality that meets evening party dress standards.

TABLE 2. Corsage making technique.

Stages	Process Description	Image
Ingredient Preparation	Choosing a dry corn husk that is the center with fine, untorn, and mold-free fibers	
Petal Formation	Cut and shape the petals according to the design using the folding technique.	
Flower Pistil Formation	Forming a sheet of corn husk resembling a pistil by cutting it.	
Flower Formation	Arrange the petals into a flower shape.	
Connectivity	Glue the petals together with sewing thread on each layer.	
Flower Formation	Adding a layer of petals to the desired flower shape	

Based on Table 2, the process carried out, and the technique of making a corsage from corn husks, the quality of the results is highly determined by the accuracy of material selection and the neatness of each formation stage. The process begins with selecting the middle part of the corn husk, which has fine fibers and is in good condition, serving as an important foundation that makes it easy to shape the petals without them being easily damaged. The stages of forming petals, pistils, and layered assembly indicate that corn husks have sufficient flexibility to be shaped according to the flower design.

In addition, the sewing thread connection process provides structural strength to the flower, ensuring that the petals are arranged stably and proportionally. Overall, this series of techniques demonstrates that corn husks can be processed into an aesthetic, sturdy corsage suitable for an evening party dress.

Experiment 1 Techniques and Types of Dyes

Dyes are used in this experiment to enhance the visual quality of corn husks as a corsage material. Naturally, corn husks have a pale color and do not give a luxurious or dramatic impression, which are the main characteristics of evening party dress. Without the dyeing process, the material cannot highlight the aesthetic needed, especially in creating an elegant, bold, and classy appearance. Additionally, adding salt during boiling helps bind the color, resulting in more intense, even dyeing. Therefore, the dyeing process is an important step to ensure the corn husks adapt to the color concept and visual impression associated with evening party dress.

TABLE 3. Experiment 1 techniques and types of dyes.

Color Shades	Technique	Advantages	Disadvantages	Image
Acrylic Colors	Painting	Shiny deep black color	The corn husk becomes stiff and heavy, making it take a long time to apply.	
Wantex	Boiled	The black color is mesmerizing, and it does not change the texture or weight of corn husk.	-	
Wantex	Painting	-	The color does not absorb perfectly, has a rough texture, and fades when touched.	
Food Coloring	Boiled	Does not change the texture and weight of corn husks	The color produced cannot be perfectly absorbed.	
Food Coloring	Painting	Shiny deep black color	The corn husk becomes stiff and heavy, making it take a long time to apply.	

The results of the experiment in Table 3 show apparent differences in color quality and physical characteristics of corn kernels between the types of dyes and their application techniques. Some techniques can produce intense colors but cause stiffness in the material, reducing its flexibility when shaped into flower petals. Conversely, some techniques produce more uniform colors, but the color intensity is not strong enough to meet the dramatic visual needs of evening party dress.

Overall, the boiling technique using wantex dye shows the most consistent and optimal performance. This technique is able to produce an intense black color without reducing the flexibility of the corn husk, so the material remains easy to shape for creating petals, folds, or layered corsage applications. These findings confirm that the boiling method using wantex is the most effective technique and serve as the basis for the next experimental stage, which will focus on determining the optimal boiling duration.

Experiment 2 Duration of Coloring

The boiling technique with Wantex produces the best color and texture, but the optimal boiling duration has not been determined in the first experiment. A too-short process risks unstable color, while a too-long process can damage the fiber structure, making the material brittle. Therefore, a second experiment was conducted to identify the optimal boiling time that yields maximum color while maintaining the material's strength at 100°C, as measured with a thermometer.

TABLE 4. Experiment 2 duration of coloring.

Duration	Process Description	Image
10 Minutes	The color produced has not yet absorbed perfectly.	
15 Minutes	The color produced absorbs perfectly.	
20 Minutes	The color produced absorbs well, but it makes the corn skin slightly brittle when dry.	

The results of the experiment in Table 4 show that corn husk waste has a high potential as a corsage material for evening party dress after undergoing proper processing. The boiling dyeing technique using Wantex for 15 minutes proved optimal for producing a deep, stable black color without damaging the corn husk's texture. This method allows the material to remain lightweight, flexible, and easy to shape, while producing an aesthetic that matches the character of evening party dress. The finishing process with varnish spray further enhances the visual appeal with an elegant gloss effect. Therefore, corn husk can be used as an alternative artistic, sustainable decorative material suitable for evening party dress designs.

Moodboard

A moodboard is a visual medium used by designers to summarize and guide concept development based on the client's needs or preferences. This medium is usually arranged in the form of a collage containing a collection of visual elements such as photos, illustrations, cut-out images, fabric scraps, and color samples that serve as references in the overall design development (Ghurub Bestari, 2016).

FIGURE 2. Moodboard.

Based on Figure 2, the moodboard illustrates the aesthetic concept of evening party dress, aiming to achieve an elegant, glamorous impression through the dominance of black, inspiration from camisole silhouettes, and lotus flower accents that symbolize grace and depth of meaning. The Lotus Flower (Nymphaea) is an aquatic plant that, in Asian culture, represents purity, enlightenment, and beauty that emerges from muddy environments (Dameria Pandiangan, 2025). An analogy relevant to corn husks, even though they are agricultural waste, can undergo creative transformation to produce products with high aesthetic and economic value.

Corsage Design

The visual transformation of corn husk flowers in the following three images illustrates the stages of material processing in this study, from their natural condition to the final result after dyeing and finishing. Each stage shows changes in aesthetic character while also demonstrating how corn husk material can be modified to achieve the visual quality suitable for corsage needs in evening party dress. The following explanation provides a systematic description of the changes in shape, color, and visual effects that occur at each stage.

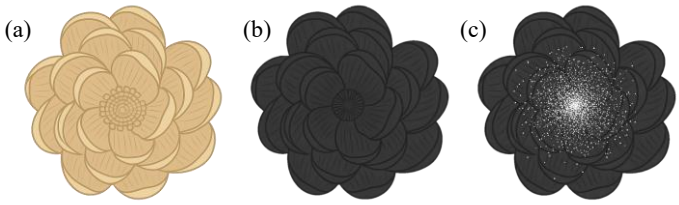


FIGURE 3. Corsage Design (a) Basic shape corn husk flower, (b) Coloring corn husk flower, (c) Decorating corn husk flower with glitter.

Figure 3 illustrates the sequential development of a corn husk corsage through several experimental stages. At the initial stage, Figure 2(a) shows the basic flower form prior to the coloring process. The petals are arranged in layered formations, creating a symmetrical lotus-like structure that highlights the natural texture of the corn husk fibers. The untreated material exhibits a light brown–cream color, which functions as a neutral base and demonstrates favorable properties such as lightweight structure, flexibility, and ease of shaping, indicating its potential for corsage applications.

Subsequently, Figure 2(b) presents the flower after undergoing the dyeing process using the predetermined effective method, namely boiling with Wantex dye. This treatment results in an even absorption of black color across

the petal surfaces, producing a more dramatic appearance suitable for evening party dress. Despite the significant color change, the petal structure remains stable, indicating that the corn husk material retains its flexibility and mechanical strength after the dyeing process.

Finally, Figure 2(c) depicts the finishing stage, in which silver glitter is applied to the center of the flower to enhance its decorative value. The glitter creates a shimmering focal point that emphasizes a luxurious and glamorous character while maintaining visual balance. Meanwhile, its selective placement at the central area, secured with a varnish spray, preserves the clarity of the petal arrangement and aligns with the research mood board that emphasizes sparkle elements in evening party dress. Overall, this final stage confirms that corn husk material can accommodate additional decorative finishing without compromising its structural integrity or aesthetic quality.

Decorative Pattern Design on Evening Party Dress

The decorative pattern on the evening party dress is the arrangement of corsage elements placed in specific parts of the garment to enhance aesthetics, create visual focus, and support the design's desired character. Decorative patterns not only function as additional ornaments but also become an integral part in creating balance, harmony, and visual rhythm in the clothing. The choice of shape, size, and position of the decorations greatly determines the garment's overall appearance.

In this design, a decorative pattern is used on the middle sides, meaning it is placed on both sides of the center of a surface or on all four sides. To create visual harmony, the motifs on opposite sides should have the same shape (Tresna, 2023).

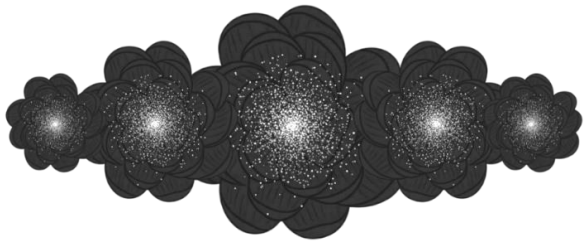


FIGURE 4. Design of decorative patterns on the top dress part.

The ornamental design is applied to the chest area, with the central side decoration arranged horizontally along the top line of the bodice, as shown in Figure 3. This placement creates a horizontal focal point that enhances the bust area and adds decorative accents without diminishing the elegant impression of the camisole cut. The corn husk flower embellishment positioned at the top draws attention to the face and neckline, reinforcing a glamorous overall impression.

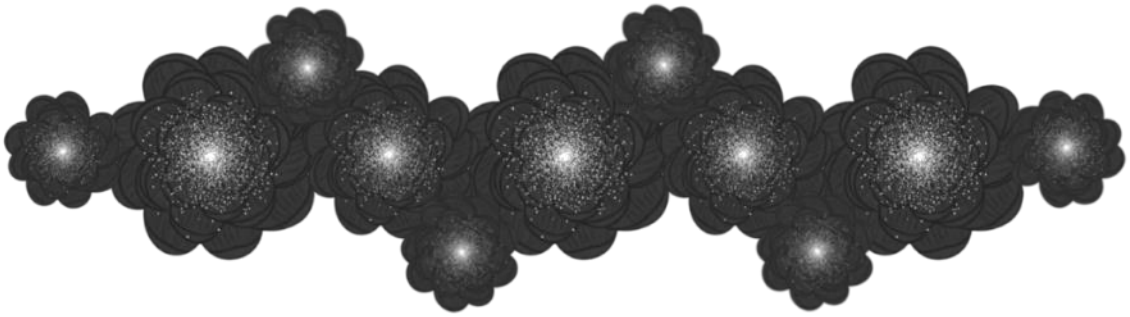


FIGURE 5. Design of decorative patterns on the bottom part of the dress.

The central side decorative frame is applied along the asymmetrical cut line, which serves as the main character of the garment, as shown in Figure 5. The diagonal placement from the waist to the thigh creates a dynamic visual

flow and emphasizes the asymmetrical cut. Based on Pipin Tresna's design principles, this diagonal arrangement enhances the impression of movement, provides a slimming effect, and adds aesthetic appeal without appearing excessive.

Decorative patterns play an important role in strengthening the visual character of evening wear, which conveys an elegant, luxurious, and highly aesthetic impression. In evening dress, decorations not only serve as decorative elements but also as design strategies to create focal points, clarify the silhouette, and add artistic value to the overall appearance. Therefore, the choice of decorative patterns must consider body shape, dress cut, fabric texture, and the aesthetic theme to be achieved.

Evening Party Dress Design

The evening party dress in the picture features an elegant silhouette with a camisole top, a straight neckline, and thin shoulder straps that give a graceful, feminine impression. The body structure follows the body's shape down to the thigh, highlighting a design that is simple yet luxurious. On the skirt, this outfit uses an asymmetrical cut starting from the thigh to the knee, creating a dynamic visual transition and adding artistic dimension to the overall look.

The materials used also reinforce the glamorous impression that is the evening party dress central concept. The top dress area up to the thighs uses Kawasaki satin fabric, known for its subtle shine, soft texture, and ability to create a neat look. Meanwhile, from the thighs downward, a combination of organza and tulle is used, creating a light, flowy volume that gives a dramatic impression when in motion. This material combination creates a contrast in textures between the smooth satin surface and the organza and tulle, which have a transparent, soft, layered character.

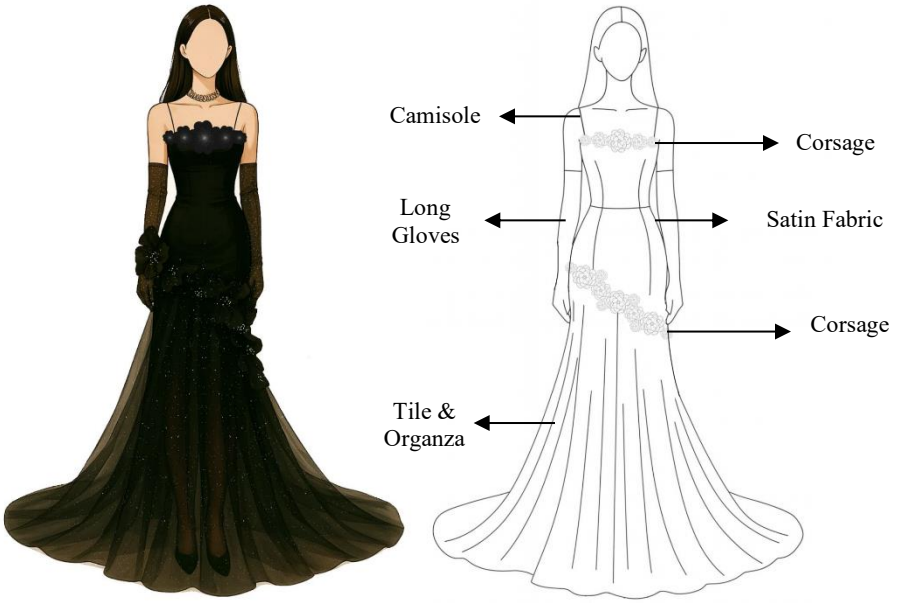


FIGURE 6. Evening party dress design.

Based on Figure 6, a corn husk-based corsage is strategically placed on the bust area and along the diagonal line from the waist to the thigh, aligning with the asymmetrical cut. This placement not only strengthens the visual focal point but also helps integrate the natural material of corn husks into an elegantly styled design. This aligns with Nurjayanti's response in an interview with the researcher, revealing that this design demonstrates how non-fashion materials, such as corn husks, can be harmoniously incorporated into evening party dress through careful selection of techniques, cuts, colors, and corsage placement. As an aesthetic enhancer, this outfit is complemented with long gloves that emphasize the glamorous character of the evening party dress.

Applying Corn Husk Flower Corsages on Evening Party Dress

The creation of a flower corsage made from corn husk leather is carried out through a series of structured stages designed to ensure the quality of shape, durability, and the material's aesthetic. This process involves selecting suitable

corn husk leather, forming petal elements, assembling the flower structure, and finishing touches that support the visual character of evening party dress. Each step is executed systematically to produce a corsage that is proportional, neat, and suitable for application as a corsage on an evening party dress.

TABLE 5. Applying corn husk corsages on evening party dress.

Stages	Description	Image
Arranging corsages on the top part of the dress.	Applying it to the top dress using velcro cut to match the flower stem. The velcro on the garment is sewn by hand, while the velcro on the flower is glued with hot glue so that the corsage can be attached neatly and easily removed.	
Arranging corsages on the bottom part of the dress.	Applying it to the bottom dress used the same application method.	
Final result	The final result of the dress after applying a corn husk corsage to the evening party dress.	

Based on Table 5, the stages of applying corn husk corsages on evening dress are presented in a structured manner. This table explains each stage in detail, from the process of forming the corsage, coloring, finishing techniques, arranging the corsage on the dress, to the final result, so that the entire production process can be understood comprehensively.

SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis is prepared to provide a comprehensive overview of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in utilizing corn husk waste as decorative trims for evening fashion. This analysis identifies strategic factors that influence the material's feasibility, including aesthetic, technical, and development potential in the fashion industry. The following table presents the results of the SWOT analysis based on research findings.

TABLE 6. SWOT analysis.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Corn husks have a unique texture, are lightweight, easy to shape, and suitable for making corsages.	Corn husk material is prone to cracking if the boiling or drying process is not done correctly.	The growing trend toward sustainable fashion is driving demand for environmentally friendly materials.	Competition with synthetic decorative materials that are more durable and easier to mass-produce.

Corn husks are a natural resource produced in almost all regions in Indonesia.	Corn skin is naturally pale, so an additional coloring process is needed to achieve a luxurious impression.	Potential to be developed into various other fashion product variants such as accessories, headpieces, and more.	Some consumers perceive materials made from waste as of lower quality.
Varnish and glitter successfully enhance the glamorous, aesthetic appearance in line with the character of evening party dress.	The process of assembling the petals is quite detailed and requires high precision.	It can become a new economic opportunity for corn waste processors	Weather factors (high humidity) can accelerate the deterioration of natural fiber-based materials.
Environmentally friendly materials that support the concept of sustainable fashion	The long-term durability of the material has not been tested in the laboratory.	Supporting the growing upcycling and circular fashion movement in the global fashion industry.	Color instability due to inconsistent dyeing processes can become a production obstacle.
Can become a local design identity with high aesthetic value	Not waterproof, so special handling is required when used in clothing.	Potential collaboration with local fashion brands for innovative alternative materials.	Standard fashion requires further testing on waste materials.

Based on Table 6, a SWOT analysis is presented regarding the utilization of corn husks as a corsage material for evening party dress. This analysis describes the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to the material's characteristics, production process, and potential to support sustainable fashion concepts.

The selection of trims material in fashion design has an important role in determining the aesthetic value, function, and sustainability of a fashion product. The development of sustainable fashion trends is encouraging the exploration of environmentally friendly alternative materials in place of conventional synthetic materials. One of the materials that has the potential to be developed is corn husk, which can be used as a corsage or decorative element in clothing. A discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of cornhusk corsages compared to synthetic trims is necessary to provide a comprehensive overview of the characteristics of each material.

A corsage made from corn husk has the main advantage in terms of environmental sustainability because it is derived from agricultural waste, biodegradable, and aligns with sustainable fashion principles. The natural texture and fiber structure result in a unique and handmade look, thus giving high aesthetic value and originality to the fashion, especially as a decorative element such as a corsage. This material is also lightweight and can be formed manually after going through a proper processing process, thus supporting design exploration and material innovation. The limitation of cornhusk corsage lies in durability and consistency of quality. This material is sensitive to moisture, has the potential to crack if the processing process is not precise, and requires special treatment. Variation in quality influenced by the type of corn and post-harvest treatment is also an obstacle in large-scale production.

Compared with corn husk material, synthetic trims excel in terms of durability, quality uniformity, and resistance to environmental influences such as moisture and repeated use. Standardized manufacturing processes make synthetic trims easier to maintain and more efficient for mass production. The negative impact of synthetic trims is related to their non-biodegradable properties and their contribution to environmental pollution. The resulting visual characters tend to be uniform and lack the value of natural uniqueness and the meaning of sustainability as offered by corsages made of corn husk.

This research shows that corn husk waste has significant potential as an alternative decorative material for corsages on evening party dress. Through a practice-based research approach that includes material exploration, experimentation with dyeing techniques, corsage formation, and application in fashion design, the results indicate that corn husk meets aesthetic and functional aspects. The most effective dyeing technique is boiling with Wantex dye for 15 minutes, as it produces intense, stable colors without reducing the material's flexibility or strength. Additionally, the use of finishing varnish and glitter enhances a glamorous impression that aligns with the character of evening party dress. The design outcomes demonstrate that corn husk can be shaped into proportionate, sturdy, and aesthetically pleasing flower corsages that can be harmoniously combined with the structure of evening dress through appropriate

decorative arrangements. Using waste as trim not only enhances the aesthetic value of the clothing but also provides a sustainable material alternative with environmental and economic benefits. Therefore, this study affirms that corn husk is a promising material for development as an innovative decorative material in the fashion industry, especially for evening party dress, with further opportunities for durability testing, variation in dyeing techniques, and application to other types of clothing and accessories.

CONCLUSION

This study confirms that corn husk waste has substantial potential as an alternative decorative trim material for evening party dresses. Using a practice-based research approach, the processes of material exploration, dyeing experimentation, corsage construction, and garment application demonstrate that corn husk can meet the aesthetic and functional requirements associated with elegance, luxury, and visual sophistication.

The results indicate that boiling corn husks with Wantex dye for 15 minutes is the most effective coloring technique, producing a deep and stable color while preserving material flexibility and structural integrity. The application of varnish and glitter further enhances the glamorous appearance, aligning the material with the visual character of evening wear. In addition, corn husk–based corsages are lightweight, easily shaped, and comfortable when applied to garments, making them suitable for decorative use in fashion design.

Beyond aesthetic value, the utilization of corn husk waste contributes to agricultural waste reduction, supports sustainable fashion principles, and offers opportunities for creative economic development based on local resources. Therefore, corn husk can be considered a feasible and promising alternative material for further innovation within the fashion industry, particularly in the context of evening party wear

Future development may expand the application of corn husk material to other fashion categories, including bridal wear, couture, stage costumes, and fashion accessories such as headpieces, brooches, belts, handbags, and footwear embellishments. Further research is recommended to conduct long-term durability testing, including resistance to humidity, storage conditions, and repeated use, as well as to explore environmentally friendly protective coatings to improve material performance.

From an industry perspective, collaboration among fashion designers, local fashion brands, sustainable fashion communities, corn farmers, and small creative enterprises can facilitate the practical implementation of corn husk materials in fashion production. Cooperation with educational institutions, textile laboratories, and material research centers is also essential to support advanced testing and quality standardization. Such cross-sector collaboration is expected to strengthen the role of corn husk as an innovative material within the sustainable fashion ecosystem and contribute to the development of a distinctive local design identity with high aesthetic and economic value.

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