In this study, woollen yarn was dyed with industrial rose pulp from Isparta, a process that may pose environmental risks.

The woollen yarn was processed with Savinase 16L, a protease enzyme, then dyed with biomordants such as citric acid,
tannic acid and acetic acid, as well as with metal mordants such as aluminium sulphate, aluminium potassium sulphate,
ferrous sulphate and potassium dichromate. The results showed that the yarn pretreated with the protease enzyme
exhibited increased dyeability and pilling values without excessive loss of weight or strength. Although different shades
were obtained with biomordants, different colours were obtained with metal mordants. The analysis of the waste water
and metal content of the final product showed compliance with the OEKO-TEX Standard 100