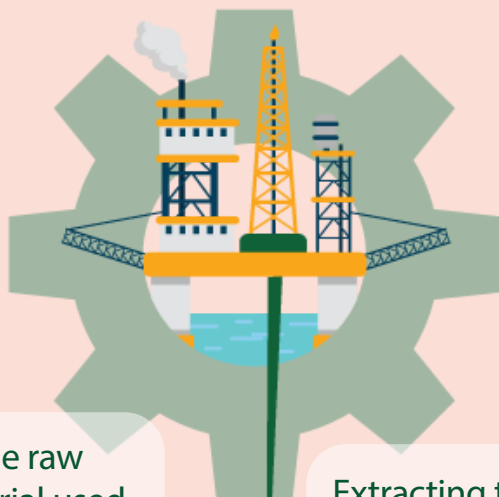


Synthetic fibres

vs

Natural fibres



The raw material used for most synthetic textiles is oil.

Extracting this non-renewable fossil resource is highly energy-intensive & results in high CO₂ emissions.



Synthetic fibres take between 20 and 200 years to biodegrade: a challenge for waste management.



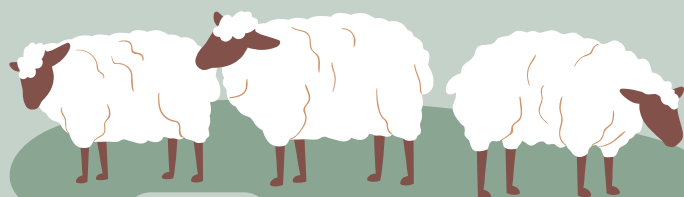
synthetic materials

Synthetic textiles shed microplastics – when used, when washed, and after they have been disposed of.

Each year, between 200,000 and 500,000 tonnes of microplastics from textiles enter the marine environment, constituting a major environmental and health concern.



The production of natural fibers offers a livelihood to millions of farmers worldwide.



wool



cotton



hemp



flax



These fibres come from nature and are renewable materials

Ideally, fibres are organic and the environment & animal welfare is respected.



Organic textile standards make sure that organic natural fibres are further processed into clothes with responsibility and care for the environment and textile workers, and no hazardous chemicals are used in processing.