



## THE LINEN

One of the oldest textiles used in clothing, linen fabrics are naturally breathable and have wicking properties, offering their wearer coolness in the heat and warmth in the cold. With a naturally stiff hand that softens overtime, feel good about wearing linen as a year-round fabric due to its low carbon impact and biodegradability

## THE COTTON

Cotton is a durable fiber that is low maintenance and super absorbant. Commonly used in textiles, fabrics made with these fibres are often soft and stretchy. As the world's largest food crop, conventional cotton has a high environmental impact as it requires large amounts of water and pesticides; however, the introduction of BCI and Organic Cottons has brought this fiber to the forefront of sustainable farming.



## THE CASHMERE

Cashmere, often spun into yarns and knit into various cold-weather garments and accessories, comes from hair of the Kashmir goat. Similarly to the production of wool, the animals are not harmed and it is a better alternative for warm than fabrics made of virgin synthetic fibres. Cashmere is warmer and and stronger than wool and notable initiatives promoting ethicak cashmere include the Stustainable Fibre Alliance, The Good Cashemre Standard, and various recycled sources.

## THE BAMBOO

Touted for their anti-bacterial properties and wrinkle resistance, fabrics made from bamboo retain the plant's heat controlling properties and result in an end product that is hypoallergenic. Bambooalso removes alot of the greenhouse gas from the atmosphere



## THE VISCOSE

Highly coveted for it's softness and drapeability, viscose has been known as "artificial silk" for over a century. Viscose is a semi-synthetic fibre made from a compound known as cellulose – a plant-based material

## THE ELASTANE

A common additive for stretch, elastane is a synthetic fiber that is derived from fossil fuels. Whenever possible, we try to use recycled Elastane.



## THE SUEDE

Leather is a durable and strong material and creates articles that can be passed down to future generations. When ethically sourced, it often a by-product of the meat industry and can be recycled and re-purposed.

## THE ECONYL

For garments that need stretch, sustainable sourcing can be difficult. A cleaner alternative to elastane, lycra, and spandex) is ECONYL. This fiber is made from regenerated nylon sourced from ocean and landill waste. or every 10,000 tons of ECONYL® raw material, 70,000 barrels of crude oil are saved, and 57,100 tons of CO2 equivalent emissions are avoided.



## THE SILK

Offering a luxurious feel to any garment, silk is a continuous filament fiber created by silk worms. Production uses less pesticides than other fibers. It's light weight and high strength makes it a versatile fiber. As with most fibers, the production of silk is resource intensive, but wild silk, peace silk or viscose (man-made silk) are lower impact alternatives that offer compparable results

## THE MERINO WOOL

Wool is a resistant material that is commonly associated with cozy sweaters. Suitable in both hot and warm climates, wool is also stain resistant, biodegradable, and odour resistant. Our Turtleneck is made from Merino Wool, a finer and softer variety from Merino sheep.

