

New Materials Table

Source	Name	Description	Country of Origin
Agriculture and Forestry Waste	Bio-based vegan leather	Plant based Leather-like fabric made from Sugarcane, Corn and Mushroom fibres.	China
Cactus	Deserto	Grown in ranches using only rainwater irrigation. Mature leaves are harvested every 6-8 months, dried and processed into a 'bio leather'.	Mexico
Mushrooms	Mylo	Made from mycelium, the underground root-like system of fungi, Mylo™ is a bio-based leather alternative that is soft, supple and less harmful to the environment.	Netherlands
Pineapples	Pinatex	Fibres extracted from waste pineapple leaves are combined with a corn based polylactic acid to create a bio-leather with a strong grain finish.	Grown in the Philippines, processed in Italy and Spain
Apples	Appleskin	Apple waste from juice extraction. Hydrated, ground, added to a binder and then spread onto a backing to produce a bio-leather.	Italy
Corn	Corn Leather	Made using cotton fabric with a corn-based coating to create a silky smooth leather-like finish.	Italy
Grapes	Vegea	A toxic and solvent-free method to use grapes skins, stalks and seeds from wine production to produce a bio-leather	Italy
Mango	Fruit Leather	Leftover waste fruit pulped and processed into a bio-leather.	Netherlands
Oranges	Orange Fibre	By-products from citrus processing. Extracted cellulose and made into fibre that is woven into a silk-like fabric.	Italy
Tea	Kombucha	A flexible bio-material alternative to leather made from cellulose spun by bacteria and yeast. The material grows thicker over time from paper thin to a leather-like quality.	
Coconut	Malai	Water waste from the coconut industry is used to extract cellulose, which is refined to form the final leather-like material.	India
Bananas	Bannatex	Made of Abacá banana plant fibre from sustainably harvested plantations in the Philippines. The fibres are combed, dried, made into paper which is cut into strips and then spun into yarn. This is then woven into fabric, which is treated with beeswax to waterproof.	Switzerland
Cork	Cork	Cork trees have to be 25 years old before the bark can be harvested. It is then dried for 6 months, before being steamed to make it flexible. It is then sliced into thin sheets and backed.	Portugal
Lotus	Samatoa Lotus	Stems from the lotus plant are snapped and twisted to expose fibres. These thin filaments are spun into yarn and then woven into a silk-like fabric. A natural microfibre, it is soft, light-weight and wrinkle free.	Vietnam Cambodia
Tree Bark	Barktex	The bark of the East African Mutuba fig tree is the basis for a wide range of textiles and composites, which are manufactured in low-energy, partly CO2-emission-free-processes. Each piece of the bark leather has a unique character and ages well.	Uganda
Paper	Paper Leather	A delicate, strong paper woven material derived from the bark of the fast-growing Kozo tree (a Japanese relative of the common mulberry).	Japan