

WOOL IS 100% BIODEGRADABLE

Wool is a natural and renewable resource. Sheep grow wool naturally and continuously – it is part of their biological anatomy. When wool is disposed of, it will naturally decompose in soil in a matter of months or years, slowly releasing valuable nutrients back into the earth. Synthetic fibres, on the other hand, can be extremely slow to degrade and significantly contribute to the world's overflowing landfills.

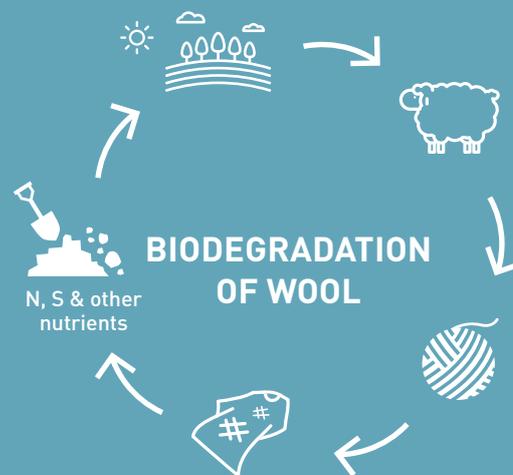
Wool also biodegrades in a marine environment and does not contribute to microplastic pollution. In contrast, microfibres from synthetic textiles (microplastics) accumulate in marine environments, as well as terrestrial environments, where they damage ecosystems.



WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MICROFIBRES AND MICROPLASTICS?

Microfibrres: Minuscule fibres that have a linear mass of less than 1 decigram. All fibres shed microfibrres but depending on the materials they are made of, some microfibrres biodegrade whilst others do not. Microfibrres shed from natural fibres such as wool will biodegrade whereas microfibrres from synthetic fibres will not biodegrade.

Microplastics: Microfibrres made from synthetic materials such as acrylic, polypropylene, polyester and polyamide that have a diameter less than 5mm (0.2 inches). Microplastics are not biodegradable and result from the disposal and breakdown of consumer products and industrial waste.



HOW DOES WOOL BIODEGRADE?

All materials of animal and vegetable origin have some degree of biodegradability, meaning that they are capable of being decomposed by the action of living organisms, such as fungi and bacteria.

Wool is composed of the natural protein keratin, which is similar to the protein that makes up human hair. When keratin is broken down naturally by microorganisms, the products do not pose any environmental hazard.

WOOL BIODEGRADES QUICKLY

Wool biodegrades readily in as little as three to four months but the rate varies with soil, climate and wool characteristics. This releases essential elements such as nitrogen, sulphur and carbon back to the soil, able to be taken up by growing plants. Some studies found more rapid degradation after only four weeks' burial in soils. When wool biodegrades, it also releases carbon back into the soil as part of the natural carbon cycle.

Research has shown that processing treatments such as dyeing and anti-shrink treatment can affect the rate of biodegradation in soil. Dyeing may cause an increase in the initial resistance of wool fabric to degradation, but this is typically a short term effect not persisting beyond eight weeks. On the other hand, recent research has shown that the Chlorine-Hercosett anti-shrink treatment applied to wool (which enables wool garments to be machine-washable) can accelerate biodegradation. It does this by removing some of the fibre's cuticle (its armour plating) rendering it more susceptible to microbial degradation.

WOOL IS 100% BIODEGRADABLE

WOOL READILY BIODEGRADES IN MOIST, WARM CONDITIONS

On disposal, if wool is kept warm and moist or buried in soil, fungal and bacterial growths develop which produce enzymes that digest wool.

On the other hand, thanks to the unique chemical structure of keratin and wool's tough, water-repellent outer membrane, clean and dry wool fibres do not readily degrade. This allows wool products to be resilient and long-lasting in normal conditions.



WOOL RETURNS ESSENTIAL NUTRIENTS TO THE SOIL

On burial in soil, wool becomes a slow-release fertiliser providing nutrients for uptake and growth by other organisms. Some have even used wool fertiliser to foster herb and vegetable growth. This is known as natural closed loop recycling; restoring the initial inputs of soil and grass. Other beneficial effects of adding wool to soils include enhanced water holding capacity, improved water infiltration, soil aeration and reduced erosion. Ground-up wool carpet, when used as a fertiliser, increased the dry matter yield of grass growth by 24% to 82%.



WOOL DOES NOT ADD TO LANDFILL VOLUMES OR MICROPLASTIC POLLUTION

Wool fibres biodegrade naturally in a relatively short period in soils and marine systems and therefore do not accumulate in landfill and oceans. Results from a 2020 Ag Research study demonstrated this and, furthermore, found no evidence that the polyamide resin used as part of the machine-washable wool treatment forms microplastic pollution.

In contrast, synthetic textiles do not biodegrade and will persist for many decades and disintegrate to small fragments. Commonly known as microplastics, these fragments accumulate in aquatic environments and land disposal sites where they have negative effects on ecosystems when consumed by organisms. A single polyester fleece garment can produce more than 1900 fibres per wash. Ingestion harms organisms, sometimes causing death through starvation as plastic replaces food in the stomach. Once in the food chain, microplastics potentially also affect human health via seafood consumption. Microplastics have also been found in drinking-water, both bottled and tap water.



WOOL IS 100% BIODEGRADABLE

REFERENCES

Wool biodegrades readily in as little as three to four months but the rate varies with soil, climate and wool characteristics: Hodgson A., Collie S. (December 2014). Biodegradability of Wool: Soil Burial Biodegradation. Presented at 43rd Textile Research Symposium in Christchurch – AWI Client Report.

Microfibers are half the diameter of a fine silk fiber, one-third the diameter of cotton, one-quarter the diameter of fine wool, and one hundred times finer than human hair. In order to be classified as a microfiber, the fiber must be less than 1 decigrams in width. S.A. Hosseini Ravandi, M. Valizadeh, Properties of fibers and fabrics that contribute to human comfort, Editor(s): Guowen Song, In Woodhead Publishing Series in Textiles, Improving Comfort in Clothing, Woodhead Publishing, 2011, Pages 61-78.

Microplastics are tiny plastic particles that result from both commercial product development and the breakdown of larger plastics... Officially, they are defined as plastics less than five millimetres (0.2 inches) in diameter. National Geographic Society (2019) Microplastics. Resource Library Encyclopedia. <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/microplastics/>. Accessed 02.2021

This releases essential elements such as nitrogen, sulphur, back to the soil, able to be taken up by growing plants. McNeil et al. (2007). Closed-loop wool carpet recycling. Resources, conservation & recycling 51: 220-4.

Organic carbon makes up 50% of wool's composition, this is returned to the environment when wool biodegrades: AWI Factsheet GD2405 Wool & the carbon cycle

Ground-up wool carpet, when used as a fertiliser, increased the dry matter yield of grass grown by 24% to 82%: McNeil et al. (2007). Closed-loop wool carpet recycling. Resources, conservation & recycling 51: 220-4.

Some have even used wool fertiliser to foster herb and vegetable growth: Houdini (2017), "What happens with your clothes after you are done with them", <http://www.thehoudinimenu.com/#home> (accessed 06/06/2017).

Results from a University of Canterbury study demonstrate that wool degrades in a marine environment. Brown, R. The Microbial Degradation of Wool in the Marine Environment (Abstract). University of Canterbury, 1994, 2.

A single polyester fleece garment can produce more than 1900 fibres per wash: Browne, M.A., Crump, P., Niven, S.J., Teuten, E., Tonkin, A., Galloway, T., Thompson, R., 2011. Accumulation of microplastic on shorelines worldwide: sources and sinks. Environ. Sci. Technol. 45, 9175-9179.

Once in the food chain, microplastics potentially also affect human health via seafood consumption: Van Cauwenberghe L, Janssen CR. (2014) Microplastics in bivalves cultured for human consumption. Environmental Pollution 193: 65-70

Ingestion has a negative impact on organisms, sometimes causing death through starvation as plastic replaces food in the stomach: Wright, S.L., Thompson, R.C., Galloway, T.S. (2013). The physical impacts of marine organisms: A review. Environmental Pollution 178, 483-492.

Microplastics have also been found in drinking-water, both bottled & tap water. World Health Organisation: https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/water-quality/guidelines/microplastics-in-dw-information-sheet/en/