



Sustainable Material Guide

// 03 Leather Alternatives

Created by supplyCompass



Leather alternatives



“The global leather alternatives market is projected to reach \$45 billion by 2025”

Vogue Business

Introducing leather alternatives

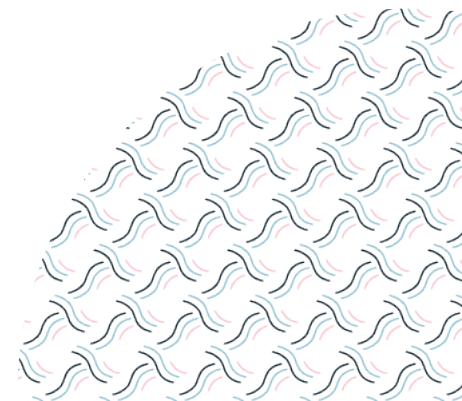


Companies and consumers are fast becoming more open to leather alternatives with the rise of environmental and societal concerns, as well as animal welfare. In recent years there has been an abundance of research and technological advancement to lead the way towards faux leather and leather alternatives. These alternatives tend to replicate the aesthetics of real leather and aim to share similar properties, making them a competitor in the leather goods market.

The search for ‘vegan leather’ has increased by 119% in the last six months, indicating the great opportunity for brands and designers to implement leather alternatives into collections¹. Leather substitutes are being researched in labs or explored through organic materials and waste research, and the properties are always improving. While leather alternatives were once an interesting

concept, technological advancements have allowed a variety of materials to now be commercially viable with large companies like Stella McCartney, Adidas, and Patagonia harnessing these materials in their collections. These alternatives aim to tackle social, ethical and/or environmental obstacles that the textile industry is incrementally facing. As the popularity of fashion and trends continues to rise, so does awareness around material innovation and the desire to not compromise on design and the environment.

1. Lyst



PU leather



Water resistant



High abrasion
resistance



Soft



Stain resistant
& easy to clean



Leather
appearance



Easily dyed



PU is often referred to as vegan leather or pleather (plastic leather) as its properties are similar to animal leather. Polyurethane leather was one of the first leather alternatives on the market and is one of the most common substitutes for brands looking to move away from animal leather. PU is a petroleum based synthetic that can be dyed, embossed and printed to a variety of different colours and textures. Although not necessarily an ideal ecological substitute, companies like Stella McCartney use water-based and solvent-free PU as a more positive alternative, while Matt & Natt use bio-based PU instead of petroleum based. As Polyurethane leather is created in sheets, the backing can also be made in more sustainable materials such as recycled polyester or organic cotton.

The main difficulty with using PU as a substitute in crafting accessories is that it doesn't always mould or form in the same way as regular leather, and can often melt or burn in production facilities. Although soft and water resistant, PU does not have a long life-span; once its useful life is over it must be placed in landfill as it is not recyclable or biodegradable. Despite this, PU leather is the most common and economical leather alternative used in the fashion industry.



Fish skin leather



Water resistant



Durable



Can be dyed



Biodegradable



Though not vegan, fish skin leather can be more environmentally sustainable than cow leather. Similar to snakeskin in looks and feel, fish skin is obtained as waste from food production and is used for bags and accessories and the luxury industry. It is more durable than conventional leather, because of the cross fibres present compared to the unidirectional fibres of cow leather. Iceland (salmon, cod, perch, etc) and the Amazon (Pirarucu fish) are the major production centres.

Iceland's Atlantic leather makes fish skin leather that can also be vegetable tanned, is sourced from sustainable farms and is produced in a factory that runs on green energy.

In the Amazon, Osklen and Nova Kaeru produce Pirarucu leather with a recognised sustainable management plan that ensures a continued food source and livelihood to the local population. It also requires 10x less land, ensures lower carbon emissions and no deforestation compared to conventional Amazonian cattle-bred leather.



Recycled leather



Flexible



Warm



Water resistant



More sustainable



Easily dyed



Recycled leather benefits from the look and feel of real leather without requiring new hides to be sourced. It comes from the offcuts and scraps of both pre-production and post-consumer waste. The leather waste is first shredded and then blended with resins and catalysers to mould the fibres together to make a new recycled leather that can then be dyed and reused like new leather.

The process of making recycled leather uses 90% less water and produces zero material waste¹. Although seemingly an environmentally positive substitute, recycled leather isn't as strong and durable as new leather and doesn't always pass safe chemical tests. As the offcuts and scraps can come from a variety of products and countries, there are challenges in traceability of where the original leather comes from, meaning that banned chemicals and substances can be traced in the recycled leather through unknown sources along the supply chain.

¹. Recycle Leather



Coconut leather



Durable



Compostable



Water resistant



Mouldable and
flexible



Range of
thicknesses



This newly developed non-woven material has the feel and look of leather and is both flexible and durable. It is entirely made from bacterial cellulose and is grown on agricultural waste from the coconut industry.

“ We have started working with a wood cellulose pulp-based product and another derived from the bio-enzyme processing of coconut waste. Both are vegan, eco-friendly and have their individual merits and drawbacks. ”

– SupplyCompass Leather
Manufacturing Partner
Chennai, India

The material is a byproduct of the coconut industry and uses the waste-water that is discarded for the harvesting of the coconut flesh along with bacterial culture. Once the bacteria and water ferment, a jelly-like substance is created that can then be reinforced with natural fibres and resins to mould into a sheet. Coconut leather can be naturally dyed with limitations to the range of colours, textures and prints. As the material is fully organic and natural, it can be placed in a compost to degrade once it is no longer of use.



Apple leather



Leather
appearance



Easily dyed,
embossed or printed



Water resistant



Breathable



Range of
thicknesses



A by-product of the food industry, apple leather is made with a minimum of 50% apple skin and core waste. Frumat founded this leather substitute in the largest apple growing region in Italy after seeing the amount of waste produced in the apple industry.

Aesthetically it resembles leather but it has more of a paper feel than normal leather or other leather alternatives. As it isn't 100% organically derived, there is the possibility of having different backings and coatings to allow for different effects and thicknesses for different functional or aesthetic purposes.



Pineapple leather



Durable



Can be dyed



Coatings & limited
texture applications



Lightweight



Easily cut
& stitched



*“ Piñatex creates
20% less waste
than conventional
leather production. ”*

– The Guardian



Pineapple leather has been receiving a lot of attention in recent years due to its textural resemblance to leather. Piñatex pineapple leather can be dyed and coated with different metallic finishings, making it very versatile as a fashion textile. The leaves are a byproduct of the pineapple food industry and makes use of its ‘waste’ while also providing additional income for the farmers, making it an ecologically and socially responsible material.

As a non-woven textile it resembles full-grain leather and can easily be stitched into commercially viable products. Some brands that are currently using Piñatex as a material in their collections include Hugo Boss, Rombaut, and Bourgeois Boheme.



Mushroom leather



Flexible



Breathable



Light yet insulating



Water resistant



Biodegradable



Various companies are researching into mushroom leather or mycelium as an alternative to leather. One particular company, MycoWorks, grows mycelium leather to almost any customisable size, shape and texture in a lab. By controlling the growing conditions such as temperature, humidity and CO₂, it is possible to modify some of the fibre density. Although currently grown in sheets, companies are experimenting to see the possibilities of growing the mycelium into different shapes or moulds.

Since the material can be grown to a desired size, there is no excess waste. Lab grown mushroom leather takes a fraction of the time, resources and chemicals in comparison to animal based leather production and produces a fully biodegradable material¹.

In 2020, a new leather consortium was founded by Adidas, Lululemon, Kering and Stella McCartney, investing seven figure sums into Bolt Threads, to commercially scale up their mushroom leather called Mylo.

¹. Forbes

Cork leather



Recyclable



Lightweight



Water resistant



Durable



Can be dyed



Easily cut & sewn



Cork has a very distinctive look and doesn't aesthetically resemble leather as a substitute textile, although it shares similar properties. Cork has a variety of uses and is economical as a material. Annually cork forests produce approximately 200,00 tonnes of cork¹. In a cork oak tree's lifetime it can produce up to 18 harvests of bark, making it a renewable material that doesn't impact the tree's natural lifecycle through extraction. The workers who remove the cork bark from the trees are called extractors and are very precise in ensuring that the tree is not harmed during extraction and only the bark is carefully removed.

The extraction process produces no waste, and benefits the health of the tree and extends its life. Once harvested, the cork is air-dried naturally for 6 months before it is processed. The cork is cooked and steamed to be more elastic, and then flattened and moulded into a sheet of textile that can be sewn onto a backing that is usually cotton or polyester. At the end of the lifecycle, cork is a fully recyclable material that doesn't degrade much in quality once recycled into a new sheet of cork.

¹. Dan & Méz

Cactus leather



Durable



Flexible



Leather
appearance



Can be dyed



Breathable



Soft



Cactus leather is made from nopal cactus (also known as prickly pear) leaves and is currently produced by Adriano Di Marti, a Mexican company. Nopal cactus is abundantly available in Mexico and requires no water or chemicals to grow.

“ After two years of R&D we managed to produce a suitable material that complies with the features and technical/mechanical specifications required by those industries that use animal or synthetic leather ”

— Adriano Di Marti

Marketed as Desserto, this leather is durable, organic and comparable in elasticity, feel and quality to conventional leather, thus being suitable for both apparel and interiors. Though free from phthalates, toxic chemicals and PVC, it is only partially biodegradable.

Wine leather



Soft



Leather
appearance



Recyclable



Range of
thicknesses



Can be dyed



“ VEGEA’s process transforms what represents waste (a cost) in one sector, into a value-added raw material in another sector. ”

— Gianpiero Tessitore,
Co-Founder, VEGEA



Every year about 7 billion kilos of grape byproduct called grape marc is produced during wine production. With the potential of creating three billion square metres of leather from this byproduct including seeds, stalk and skins, Italian company Vegea created this bio-based leather that requires no toxic solvents, chemicals or heavy metals to produce. While comparable in feel to conventional leather, it is not biodegradable. It is currently in further development but aims to soon be commercially used in accessories and car interiors.



Other plant-based leathers



Leather
appearance



Recyclable



Durable



Flexible



Biodegradable



“ The newest and most exciting entrant to the field of plant-based leather is Mirum. ”

— Vogue Business



Mirum is a plant-based leather made by Natural Fiber Welding, from a mixture of virgin and waste natural sources such as cork and coconut coir fibre, designed to be both completely biodegradable as well as comparable to conventional leather in performance, look and feel.

Using a patented welding process, it contains no petroleum-based components and needs no water in either the making or finishing process. Through a closed loop system, Mirum is also designed to be reprocessed into new material or become soil nutrients, feeding into the circular economy while being truly scalable.



Companies to look out for



OSKLEN



MALAI



BOLT THREADS



VEGEA



NOVA KAERU



MODERN MEADOW



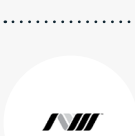
ATLANTIC LEATHER



FRUMAT



MYCOWORKS



NATURAL FIBER WELDING



RECYC LEATHER



PIÑATEX



ADRIANO DI MARTI

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