COTONE ORGANICO
ORGANIC COTTON

MATERIALE • *MATERIAL*

100% Cotone Organico • *100% organic cotton*

COLORE • *COLOR*

Naturale o colore personalizzabile con riferimento Pantone® • *Natural or customizable color with Pantone® reference*

PERSONALIZZAZIONE • *CUSTOMIZATION*

Personalizzabile nelle misure e nella stampa (serigrafica, transfer o digitale) • *Customizable in sizes and printing (screen, transfer or digital print)*

RICICLABILITÀ • *RECYCLABILITY*

60 TEX

Riciclabile, raccolta differenziata: "INDUMENTI". Verifica le direttive del comune di residenza.

• *Recyclable, separate collection: "CLOTHES". Check the directives of your municipality.*

PRODUZIONE • *MANUFACTURING*

Prodotto in India, Cina o Italia • *Made in India, China or Italy*

CERTIFICAZIONI • *CERTIFICATION*

Il materiale è certificato GOTS. • *The material is GOTS certified.*

Organic Cotton

Punteggio Higg Index/SAC (Sustainable Apparel Coalition) per la materia grezza (1 Kg) prima della lavorazione.

Metodologia di punteggio: la procedura per convertire i dati del punto medio LCIA in punteggi ambientali per le categorie di impatto misurato LCIA (Life Cycle Impact Analysis / Analisi dell'impatto del ciclo di vita)

Biogenic Carbon Content & Water Consumption do not count towards the final MSI score*

Global Warming	Biogenic* Carbon Content	Eutrophication	Water Scarcity	Water Consumption	Resource Depletion, Fossil Fuels	Chemistry
0.95	-	2.85	3.60	-	0.39	0.96

Description

The dataset represents cotton produced under the organic standard. It should, however be noted that there is the need for consideration of modelling approaches that can affect the outcomes significantly, illustrated by different scenarios provided in the full LCA report. Absolute numbers should therefore always be interpreted with care and not be used as stand-alone indicators for simplified statements or unfounded decision making. The system under consideration is a cradle-to-gate Life Cycle Inventory including the cultivation of the cotton plant until farm gate, the transport of the seed cotton to the gin, the ginning operations until the fibre is packaged in bales and is ready for shipping. Cotton cultivation includes four main tasks: field preparation, planting, field operations, and harvesting. Under the collective term field operations irrigation, weed and pest control, and fertilization are included. These tasks consume energy (electricity and fuel), require inputs (seeds, fertilizers, water etc.) and produce wastes and emissions – all of which form part of the present system. Within the scope of organic agriculture pest and weed control are largely preventive rather than direct. Examples of preventive measures constitute the selection of suitable varieties, balanced plant nutrition, enhancement of the soil organic matter, intercropping, promoting natural enemies, etc. Direct measures are applied when pests and diseases surpass the economic threshold. In this case pests are discouraged by germs (e.g. Trichogramma, Bacillus thuringensis), plant extracts (garlic, neem) or animal products (buttermilk, cow urine). Organic fertilizers are most commonly farmyard manure, compost and cow dung. Some-times mineral fertilizers such as rock phosphate and bio-fertilizers containing microorganisms such as rhizobium spp and acetobacter are also applied. While rock phosphate is a marketed product, organic fertilizers are treated as wastes of another sys-tem and are therefore inputs without environmental burdens. The ginning process comprises electricity used to prepare the seed cotton into the cotton fibre ready for shipping to the spinning mills. The impact of electricity provision depends on the country-specific grid mix, i.e. on the share of fossil and non-fossil resources used for energy provision. In this process two valuable by-products, seed and fibre, are separated from each other and from the waste. The allocation of environmental impacts takes place at this point: based on the market place calculated during the Cotton Inc. study, 84% of impacts are allocated to the cotton fibre and the remaining 16% are allocated to the seed. The gin waste (broken seeds, fibres and plant residues) leaves the system burden free.

Modeling Notes

Data from Sphera: Cotton fiber (organic) (at gin gate)
http://gabi-documentation-2020.gabi-software.com/xml-data/processes/99f8544b-0b62-457a-b246-e1b071bf6cd1.xml

Higg MSI Methodology and Data Version 3.5 (Last updated: December 2022)
https://portal.higg.org/60c4de463454b7000bf12149/product-tools/msi-v2/example-materials

MSI Score

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