

Here is a word list highlighting various issues related to fibre recycling:

Biodegradable refers to materials that can break down naturally in the environment over time, usually with the help of microorganisms. It's important to use biodegradable materials whenever possible to reduce waste and lessen environmental impact.

Cellulose is a substance found in plant cell walls. It is the main component of materials like wood, paper, and cotton. Cellulose fibres are often used in recycling processes to create new paper products.

Composting is a natural process of decomposing organic materials, such as food scraps, leaves, and paper, to create nutrient-rich soil called compost. It's an environmentally friendly way to recycle organic waste and improve soil health for gardening.

Fibrous means having or consisting of fibres. Materials like paper and cardboard are fibrous because they are made up of thin strands or threads.

A **landfill** is a designated area where waste is buried underground. When materials like paper or cardboard are thrown away instead of being recycled, they often end up in landfills, taking up space and contributing to pollution.

Mulch is a protective layer of material, such as shredded paper or wood chips, placed on the soil's surface around plants. It helps conserve moisture, suppress weed growth, and improve soil health.

Paper is a material made from wood fibres. It is used for writing, drawing, and packaging. Recycling paper means collecting used paper and turning it into new paper products instead of throwing it away.

Pulp refers to a wet mixture of fibres obtained from breaking down materials like wood or paper. It is used as a raw material to make new paper and cardboard.

Reprocessing involves taking materials and treating them to make them suitable for manufacturing new products. In the context of fibre recycling, it means treating used paper or cardboard to extract the fibres and create new paper or cardboard.

Repurposing means finding a new use for an item or material, giving it a different purpose than its original one. For example, turning an old tin can into a pen holder or using a used paper bag as a craft material.

Reusing means finding new ways to use something instead of throwing it away after a single use. It helps reduce waste and save resources. For example, reusing a cardboard box as storage or using a glass jar multiple times for different purposes.

Shredding involves cutting or tearing something into small pieces. In the context of fibre recycling, paper or cardboard may be shredded to break it down into smaller fibres that can be used to make new paper or cardboard.