**Clothing Designers Reusing Materials to Save Environment**

**服装设计师为环保提倡材料再利用**

Clothing designers are turning to unusual plants and used materials to make products that better use natural resources.

服装设计行业的设计师们转向利用非一般的植物和再利用的材料来设计能更好地利用自然资源的服装。

More people are paying closer attention to how the production of clothing affects the environment. However, some experts say that the idea of "buy and throw away," still rules when it comes to clothes.

越来越多的人开始关注服装生产对环境的影响。然而，一些专家表示在服装领域“买了穿完就扔”的理念仍然占据主流思想。

This is true -- although some famous people support a movement to reuse and recycle clothing.

事实的确如此——尽管一些名人已在身体力行地支持宣扬服装重复利用和回收再利用的环保运动。

Actress Maggie Q created a line of clothes from recycled fabrics. She is among activists who believe more can be done to waste less.

女演员李美琪利用回收的布料创造了一个专门的服装系列。她也是众多坚信通过更多努力能使服装行业变得更环保的活动人士之一。

She says she feels "sick" about "fast fashion" -- low-cost clothes that can be worn once, then thrown away.

她表示，她对“快时尚”感到“不适”。“快时尚”指的是那些穿一次就扔掉的低成本服装。

The British design team, Vin + Omi, looks for creative ways to make the industry more sustainable. Their clothing is worn by former first lady Michelle Obama and singers Beyonce and Lady Gaga.

英国的设计团队Vin + Omi，也希望开拓创造性地方法让服装行业变得更具可持续发展性。美国前第一夫人米歇尔·奥巴马、美国歌手碧昂斯和lady Gaga都曾穿过他们设计的服装。

The team found latex from Malaysia. But, when they discovered the conditions for the work there were bad, they bought the operation.

该设计团队在自马来西亚发现了乳胶。但当他们发现那里的工作条件很差时，他们选择了购买交易。

In their office in the English countryside, they grow unusual crops for cloth development. These include chestnuts from trees and horseradish.

在该团队位于英国乡村的办公地，他们种植不同寻常的作物来制造布料。其中包括从树上摘的栗子还有辣根。

Their latest line of clothes includes ones made from nettle plants, alpaca hair and recycled plastic from paint containers.

他们最新的服装系列包含了取材于荨麻植物、羊驼毛和油漆容器回收塑料制成的衣服。

Another English designer, Zoe Corsellis, keeps her carbon footprint low by manufacturing her clothes in London. The cloth comes from the United Kingdom and Germany. She makes the cloth from wood products, sea waste and something called "peace silk." It is considered a better method for silk worms than the traditional silk production process.

另一位英国设计师佐伊·考塞利斯通过在伦敦制造服装来践行她的低碳理念。生产所用的布料来自英国和德国。她利用木制品、海洋废弃物和一种叫做“和平丝绸”的材料来制作布料。这种制作方式被称为优于传统丝绸生产的桑蚕之道。

Belgian designer Sebastiaan de Neubourg is recycling plastic bottles, car parts and machines used in homes. Plastic waste is collected and torn into small pieces for a 3D printer.

比利时设计师塞巴斯蒂安·德·纽堡则是回收家用塑料瓶、汽车零件和机器。这些塑料垃圾被收集起来，撕成小块，用于3D打印机。

"Waste, I believe, is design failure," he said.

“我认为，浪费是设计的失败，”他说。

More famous people are also playing a part in the movement. They are buying vintage - or old - clothes used by people long ago. Others wear a set of clothes more than once.

越来越多的名人参与进这场环保运动中。他们去购买很久以前人们穿过的老旧或过时的衣服。还有一些名人则多次穿同一套衣服亮相。

Fee Gilfeather is a sustainability expert with the nonprofit group Oxfam. She said there is hope that more will be done.

菲·吉尔费瑟是非营利组织“乐施会”的一位可持续发展专家。她表示，该行业有望采取更多措施来改善现状。

"The textile industry is getting close to working out how to do fiber-to-fiber recycling," she said. Such recycling takes clothes that are no longer wanted or needed and breaks them down into raw materials to make new clothing.

她说:“纺织业在研究如何实现从纤维到纤维的循环利用中已接近成功。”这种回收利用会把那些人们不再需要的衣服分解成原材料去制成新的衣服。

She said the industry needs to move faster, because carbon emissions from the textile manufacturers are predicted to increase 60 percent by 2050.

她还表示纺织业需要加快步伐，因为据预测截止到2050年纺织类企业的碳排放将增加60%。

Some fast-fashion industry leaders, including Zara and H&M stores, have launched clothing take-back plans aimed at recycling old clothes. But for now, recycling and a zero-waste goal is mostly a small part of the worldwide industry.

包括Zara和H&M在内的一些快时尚行业领导人推出了回收旧衣服的计划旨在回收利用旧衣服。但就目前而言，回收利用和零废品的大计还只是全球服装工业中的一小部分。

I'm Anne Ball.

安妮·鲍尔报道。