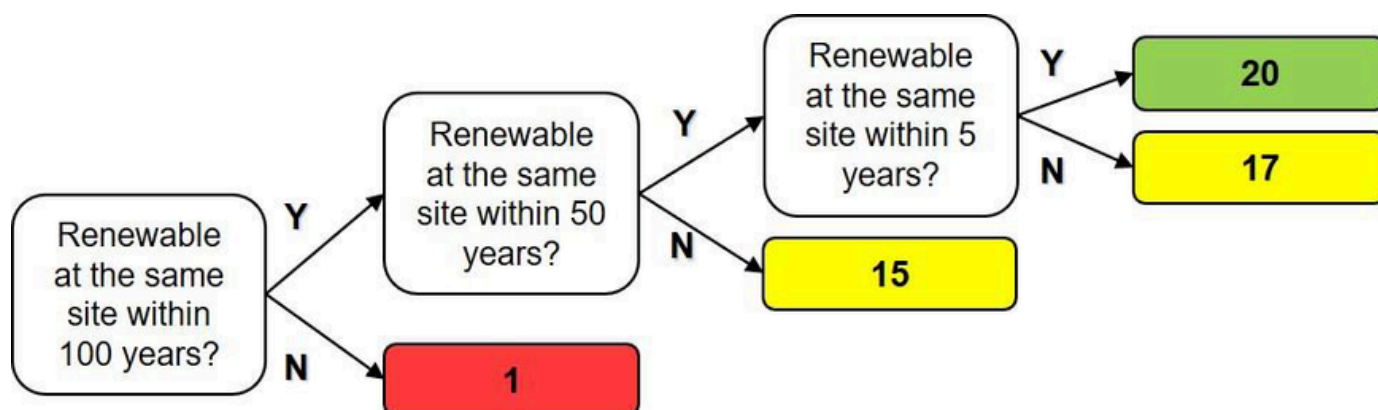


WHAT'S COVERED

- How quickly a raw material can regenerate (or whether it's effectively finite, like peat or certain minerals).
- Favouring materials that replenish within human timescales (wood, coir, certain biomass crops).
- Recycled inputs are considered fully renewable since no new resource is extracted.



EVIDENCE NEEDED

- A breakdown of each bulk ingredient (e.g., peat vs. coir vs. compost).
- Documentation of whether the material is virgin or recycled (with proof of recycling origin).
- If claiming a typically slow resource is “renewable,” evidence of a truly sustainable harvest plan (uncommon, but possible).

WAYS TO IMPROVE

- Replace non-renewable or slow-renewing ingredients (like peat, minerals) with faster-growing or recycled alternatives.
- Increase the percentage of recycled content in your mixes.
- Source wood from well-managed, rapidly regenerating forests (softwood, short rotation coppice, etc.).
- Track new innovations (e.g., farmed Sphagnum) to continually boost renewability in product formulations.