There are a number of different fibres found in plants, namely; bast fibres, leaf fibres, seed fibres, fruit fibres and wood fibres.

**Flax**
High quality fibres are found in the upper third of the stem to the base. The fibre is bast-type (buried within the bark of the stem) and must be retted to release fibres that are then bleached before use.

**Cotton**
The first step in the processing of picked cotton takes place at the ginnery where the fibre, about 37% of the total mass of the cotton, is separated from the seed.

**Baobab**
The stringy inner bark yields a particularly strong and durable fibre that provides things such as rope, thread, strings for musical instruments, and a paperstock tough enough for bank notes.

**Sisal**
Sisal fibre is usually obtained by machine decortications in which the leaves are crushed between rollers and then mechanically scraped off the epidermis and pithy material from the line fibre. The dried fibre represents only 4% of the total weight of the leaf.

**Coconut**
Coconut fiber is the only fruit fiber usable in the textile industry. The coconut coir machine automatically beats and splits the coconut husk into fine coconut fibre and cocopeat. Coir is obtained by retting for up to 10 months in water followed by sun-drying.