diaperkind	Weekly cost	Total Cost thru Potty-Training	Time until Potty-Training	Materials	Landfill	Environmental Footprint (according to the Women's Environmental Network. The footprints are calculated by measuring the energy and raw materials needed to make, transport, use and dispose of the diapers. And also include the impact of washing. NOTE: an NFL football field, not including end zones, is approximately 4,300 m2)	Pros	Cons
Diaperkind (organic cotton prefolds paired with your diaper covers)	$35	$3,600 +/-	1.5 - 2.5 years	100% organic cotton	no waste entirely re-usable	1,600 m2 area of resources used per year per baby	• 2-step diapering (prefolds + covers) • can be more leak and blow-out proof than disposables (truly!) • diapers are hand-delivered to your door each and every week • we provide only accessories and methods that are tried and true • accessories have great resale value or can easily be used for Baby #2 • we use plant-derived detergents in high-efficiency washers and dryers • No chlorine, SAPs or petro-chemicals • and ZERO diapers in the landfills • which gives DK the smallest eco-footprint of all diapering methods	• pricier per week than conventional disposables • but comparable to or less expensive in the long run due to earlier potty training • diaper covers must be washed/ maintained at home • not as trim-fitting as diapers using Super Absorbent Polymers (SAPs)
Home-Laundering Cloth (various styles)	$8 -10 (in home)	$1,500 +/-	1.5 - 2.5 years	a combination of cotton, organic cotton, bamboo, hemp and/or microfleece	no waste entirely re-usable	2,300 m2 area of resources used per year per baby	• 1 to 3-step diapering depending on which style(s) you choose • if you have your own Washer/Dryer, this is by far the least expensive method • cloth diaper systems have great resale value or can easily be used for Baby #2 • ZERO diapers in the landfills!	• laundry, of course (although this part can actually be pretty gratifying. we should know ;) • a mind-boggling array of options make choosing a system overwhelming (and potentially expensive!) • home-laundering has no economies of scale and therefore has a larger eco-footprint than DK.
gDiapers (using the gRefills method) Sidenote: if you're tempted by gCloth, we seriously recommend traditional cloth diapers as a much better system.	$20 - $40 (for gRefills + liners)	$5,400 +/-	3 to 4 years	• fluffed wood pulp • cellulose rayon • and SAPs	so long as you compost and/or flush, no waste	gDiapers weren't included in WEN's study, but from what we can tell... on the plus side: if you ONLY flush and/or compost gRefills, they create zero waste. On the negative side: you're still *manufacturing* 3,000 gRefills per year.	• by "swishing & flushing", you really can make these diapers waste free. • gDiapers are a great company and the gPants are super trim and cute.	• gDiapers are the most expensive diapering option • they're comprised of a rather high-maintenance 3-step diapering method (cover + liner + refill) •gPants must be washed and maintained •liners need to be washed and maintained. *And* replaced every 3-6 months •*And* you have to stay stocked with gRefills (80/week or so for the first several months) • the "swishing & flushing" requires breaking open (an oftentimes poopy) gRefill then using a special tool to swish it until it separates. • and, as reported by our testers, there are generally more "blow-outs"; especially with babies under a year old.
Biodegradable disposables (e.g. Nature Babycare, etc)	$20 - $30	$4,550 +/-	3 to 4 years	• fluffed wood pulp • cellulose fiber • corn starch fibers • and, in some brands, SAPs	Biodegradable diapers will **NOT** readily degrade in a landfill. Although they will breakdown faster than the 500 years it takes a plastic diaper, consider this: there are 50 year old newspapers hanging out in our landfills - going no place fast.	up to 4,300 m2 area of resources used per year per baby	• 1- step diapering • some (but not all) of this method's materials are made of biodegradable / renewable materials	• even though they're made using (mostly) renewable resources, you're still manufacturing and trashing 3,000 diapers per year for 3 to 4 years. • and, in many brands, SAPs (a petro-product) are still the material used for absorption.
Chlorine-free disposables (e.g. 7th Generation)	$18 - $25	$3,913 +/-	3 to 4 years	• chlorine free fluffed wood pulp * SAPs • polyolefin film and nonwoven fabric • adhesives • synthetic rubber elastic strands • dyed to give them the "unbleached" color!	200 to 500+ years @ 3,000 diapers/baby/year	up to 4,300 m2 area of resources used per year per baby	• 1- step diapering • fewer chemicals used than conventional disposables • these diapers use SAPs (a petro product), allowing them to be trim fitting while still absorbent • you can trash a used diaper on the spot; no need to carry it home for laundering or composting (though the law does require that you plunk any poo into a toilet before trashing)	• you are, without a doubt, manufacturing and trashing 3,000 diapers per year for 3 to 4 years. • And using non-renewable resources to do it. • most folks don't adhere to the "plunk first" laws; causing bacteria and disease to invade our landfills and water supply
Conventional Disposables (e.g. Pampers, Huggies, etc)	$12 - $22	$3,200 +/-	3 to 4 years	* treated paper pulp * polyethylene (and other plastics) * glues • dyes • synthetic perfumes • SAPs • they can also contain traces of Dioxin and TBT	200 to 500+ years @ 3,000 diapers/baby/year	4,300 m2 area of resources used per year per baby	• 1- step diapering • these diapers use SAPs (a petro product), allowing them to be trim fitting while still absorbent • you can trash a used diaper on the spot; no need to carry it home for laundering or composting (though the law does require that you plunk any poo into a toilet before trashing)	• you are, without a doubt, manufacturing and trashing 3,000 diapers per year for 3 to 4 years. • And using chemically-processed non-renewable resources to do it. • most folks don't adhere to the "plunk first" laws; causing bacteria and disease to invade our landfills and water supply