

Berries and Grapes

Sustainability Insights



Product Description

Berries and Grapes include small fresh or processed pulpy fruits that do not contain stones or pips. Product types include strawberries, blueberries, black currants, cranberries, gooseberries, raspberries, green grapes, red grapes, blue-black grapes, globe grapes, muscat hamburg grapes, and concord grapes.

Mission

The mission of The Sustainability Consortium (TSC) is to improve the sustainability of products when they are made, purchased, and used, with a focus on manufacturers and the retail buyers who decide what products to carry in stores. The information in this document is drawn from our detailed research on known and potential social and environmental impacts across product life cycles. TSC acknowledges that other issues exist, but we have included here those that are most relevant to the decision making of retail buying teams and manufacturers. The topics are listed alphabetically for ease of reading; the order does not represent prioritization or other criteria.

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Managing the Supply Chain

Fertilizer and Nutrients

Improper management and use of fertilizers can lead to local water pollution and release greenhouse gases during production. Growers should use a nutrient management plan to improve the efficiency of fertilizer and manure use for production. Growers can use precision agriculture, which applies only the amount of fertilizer needed. Where appropriate, growers could plant vegetative buffer zones around streams to help prevent water pollution via nutrient runoff.

Land and Soil

Improper soil management can remove nutrients, release greenhouse gases, and cause soil loss, while clearing land for agriculture can lead to deforestation. Growers should use efficient soil management practices, including reduced soil tilling when applicable and prevention of soil erosion. Manufacturers should use sourcing policies that monitor progress on zero deforestation commitments. Sourcing policies should also promote protection of high conservation value forest habitats, which have unique plants and animals. This reduces the risk of biodiversity loss, diminished ecosystem quality, and increased greenhouse gas emissions that can occur when forests are cleared for agriculture.

Pesticides

Improper use of pesticides can impact workers and nearby ecosystems and communities. If growers use pesticides, they should read the label and follow usage directions exactly. Workers should be trained and provided with protective gear to prevent exposure to themselves and the environment during handling or application. Consultation with experts can help determine the appropriate selections, forms, timing, and amounts of pesticides for pest problems.

Supply Chain Transparency

Addressing many of the environmental and social challenges within an agriculture supply chain requires cooperation among companies at different stages of the supply chain. Manufacturers should determine the

locations of farms that produce their supply and engage in initiatives that improve transparency, communication, and data sharing. Suppliers can work together to address common issues, such as energy use, water availability and quality, chemical use, worker health and safety, and labor rights.



Use of Resources

Climate and Energy

Farming and final product manufacturing can consume significant amounts of electricity and energy, resulting in greenhouse gas emissions; fertilizers can also emit these gases. Manufacturers and growers can reduce these impacts by measuring and tracking energy use, performing preventative maintenance on equipment, and replacing inefficient equipment. Additionally, growers can minimize impacts by implementing a nutrient management plan, using precision agriculture, which applies only the amount of fertilizer needed, or low-energy irrigation, and optimizing the size and efficiency of farm vehicles.

Food Waste

Food that is not stored and handled properly after harvesting can go bad or be damaged, after which it is often disposed of in landfills, leading to a waste of resources and food. Growers should store berries and grapes in clean, cool places to protect them from spoiling. Manufacturers should consider alternatives to landfills, such as donations to food banks, use as animal feed, or use for energy recovery.

Packaging

Packaging design should be optimized to ensure that packaging performs its essential functions of containment and protection while minimizing use of materials, energy resources, and environmental impacts across the life cycle of the packaged product. Under-packaging and over-packaging can both lead to increased impacts. These impacts may be mitigated by using more energy-efficient manufacturing, creating packaging materials from renewable resources, designing packaging to be recyclable, and encouraging consumer recycling.

Water

Farming and final product manufacturing can use a significant amount of water and contribute to freshwater depletion, which is problematic in water-stressed regions. Growers can measure and track water use, and use methods such as precision agriculture, which applies only the amount of water needed, or irrigation water management to improve water efficiency.



Workers and Communities

Workers

Farm workers, especially women and migrants, may face unfair pay, discrimination, and limited freedoms. They may also be exposed to chemicals, dust, or other hazards. Manufacturers can implement programs to ensure they are sourcing from growers who protect labor rights and ensure the health and safety of their workers.