



Promoting sustainability on pineapple farms

Unsustainable production

Destruction of forests



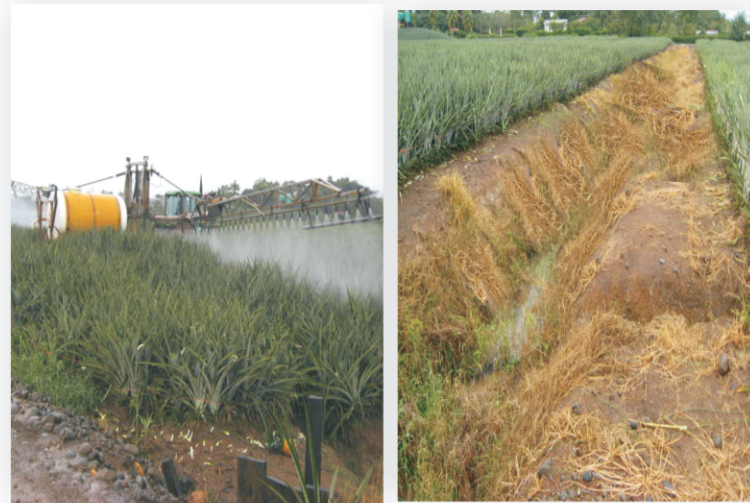
Loss of biodiversity and ecosystems

Disappearance of wildlife



Wildlife losing their habitats

Uncontrolled use of agrochemicals



Use of highly toxic, prohibited agrochemicals, such as atrazine, carbofuran and paraquat

Soil erosion



Continuous loss of soil over time

Water contaminated by agrochemicals



Fish dying and people getting sick due to contaminated water

Living environment contaminated by agrochemicals



Agrochemicals drift to the housing areas next to the farms

Livestock affected by the increased fly population (*Stomoxys calcitrans*)



After harvest, the residue of pineapple plants in the field attracts flies that suck the blood of livestock

Burning



Burning of pineapple residue or application of Paraquat to contain the outbreak of flies

Production of genetically modified pineapple "Piña Rose"



Unknown impact to human health and the environment

Exploitation of workers and violation of human rights



Workers without protective equipment

- Long working hours
- Forced overtime work
- Wages lower than the legal minimum salary
- No access to potable water
- Workers dismissed for joining labor unions
- Indirect contracting to avoid social security payments
- Workers experiencing various health problems



No adequate place for eating food
Workers exposed to strong sunlight and rains

Sustainable production

Ecosystem conservation



Wildlife protection



Controlled chemical use



Small-scale farmers weed the field manually instead of applying herbicides

Use of very toxic agrochemicals (e.g. atrazine, carbofuran, paraquat) is prohibited

Soil erosion control



Keeping vegetative cover over the soil and in canals

Water conservation



People have access to clean water

Vegetative barriers



Housing areas, public roads and ecosystems are protected from agrochemical drift

Integrated Pest Management to control fly population



Monitoring and controlling fly population using insect glue traps (e.g. Zapicol)



Incorporating pineapple residue into the soil by ploughing repeatedly



Accelerating the decomposition of residue by applying effective microorganisms (e.g. terra biosa, EM4, bioeco)

Production of genetically modified pineapple is prohibited



Fair treatment of the workers

- Maximum 8 hours of work per day
- Overtime is voluntary
- At least one day of rest per week
- Paid no less than legal minimum wage
- Receive social security payments
- Workers are free to organize and negotiate



Workers are provided with protective equipment



Workers have a shaded space to eat food and for protection from sunlight and rain



Access to potable water

