

Beat: Lifestyle

## How SUSTAINABILITY Plays A BIG ROLE In TROPICAL ACAI'S SUCCESS

### LESSONS FROM THE AMAZON

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**USPA NEWS** - On a warm humid day in Pará in the northern region of Brazil, a Ribeirinho deftly scales an açai palm. Arms wrapped around the trunk, shoes digging in the bark, he pushes himself up the tree to collect hoards of small fruit about the size of blueberries as the tide that provides natural irrigation and fertilization slowly rises.

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Tropical Açai, a vertically integrated acai supplier, cares for the environment, its employees, and its community.

He gathers the berries in a basket made from the leaves and stems of the açai tree, to be transported by riverboat to a small family farm in the city of Inhangapi. Here they'll be crushed, pitted, and pulped in a processing facility powered by biofuel produced using the seeds of the açai.

This Amazon local, an indigenous native, will receive a percentage of the berries he harvests along with his wage. In this small city where the profitability of the açai industry has increased exponentially in the last two decades, both the locals and government have benefitted from new community gardens, raised standards of living, and increased biodiversity. During a time when sustainability is marketable and greenwashing is common practice, Tropical Açai does the good work for the best reason: because they care.

Açai (pronounced as ah-sigh-EE) has exploded in popularity in the US in the last ten years. Much more than just a trendy health food boasting of Omega-6, lipids, anthocyanins, amino acids, calcium, proteins, and antioxidants, açai fruit has been a regional diet staple of the indigenous floodplain tribes since before recorded history. Brazilian folklore tells of the Amazon being born from a single seed of açai.

Açai is a filling, savory, and ubiquitous dish valued by all local families in northern Brazil; no meal is considered complete without it. The fact that it is a savory dish may come as a surprise to many Americans who have only enjoyed the sweetened açai puree in the form of a smoothie or fruit bowl. A superfruit rich in antioxidants and amino acids, açai has been especially essential to Ribeirinho communities, or traditional river people. These indigenous natives have been harvesting and preparing açai using the same technique they've used for centuries: scaling trees, retrieving the berries, and pulling off the fruit.

Any industry can develop labor and supply chain issues, but with the proper employers, growing, harvesting, and transporting açai can be a profitable occupation for the rural indigenous population. Tropical Açai is one of those employers.

\* Tropical Açai

Tropical Açai is a vertically integrated company that controls all steps of its farming, supply, production, manufacturing, and exportation. Their açai is Certified USDA and IBD Organic, Non-GMO, Non-Dairy, Vegan, Certified Kosher, and holds the FSSC 22000 Food Safety Certification, a globally recognized standard that addresses food safety and quality. Their farm, located in Inhangapi, Pará in the northern region of Brazil, is an integral part of the local economy. The farm that exclusively supplies Tropical Açai is a family farm, producing açai pulp for more than 16 years and run by third generation farmers, growers, producers, and exporters. The farm has a close relationship with the regional population, providing excellent opportunities to the local Ribeirinhos that extend far beyond employment.

Ribeirinho harvesters keep a percentage of the berries they harvest. Farm workers make jewelry from açai seeds, and these bracelets and necklaces are sold in the US for non-profit. 100% of the proceeds are given to the crafters in Brazil. As the top priority for covid vaccines due to their weaker immune system, indigenous Ribeirinhos working for Tropical Açai were encouraged to get vaccinated and given pay days for any days they spent sick. During the covid pandemic, locals were given meal kits: whole meals and essential

ingredients to offset the cost of groceries.

The company hosts presentations, seminars, and training on topics from organic farming and ecology to health and hygiene, even providing trips to seminars in large cities such as Sao Paulo. Safety training regarding tree climbing as well as quality assurance are necessities. Local government funds generated by the taxes paid from açai sales have been allocated towards a community garden and teaching centers to provide education on how to properly cultivate açai in the amazon estuary, made possible with company donations of açai nursery trees.

Tropical Açai supports all pillars of sustainability (environmental, social, and economic) through their integrated business practices and cares for the environment in addition to their employees and community. They've taken remarkable steps to make their processing facility have little to no negative effect on the Amazon rainforest while promoting local reforestation, development, and diversity.

\* Environment and Biodiversity

The land that the farm that supplies Tropical Açai bought was previously deforested and partially served as a farm for black pepper, a non-native plant that required energy-intensive irrigation methods. The monoculture of black pepper damaged the soil and altered the natural biodiversity that existed. Monoculture as an agricultural process leads to a decrease in species richness, which leads to a decreased crop yield due to lack of pollinators and biological pest controllers and a dangerous cycle of attempting to boost yield with artificial fertilizers and pesticides. Black pepper is not the only devastating monoculture crop in this region. Cattle ranching and soy cultivation, as well as gold mining and logging, all lend a hand in the Amazon's destruction. Deforestation has continued to surge in Pará in recent years, reaching a 12-year high.

The farm replanted açai trees (*Euterpe oleracea*) and returned to natural and traditional agricultural systems. The açai grown on the farm is native to the floodplains of the Amazon region and is irrigated naturally by the tides and rains. The Tocantins River floods the area twice a day. The floodwaters carry soils and help cycle nutrients, providing a flush of nutrients that act as a natural fertilizer for the plants. Pará gets around 100 inches of rain annually that supplement the irrigation provided by the tides, helping the açai flourish.

(...)

\*Photos cover

Middle: Local holding up an açai branch filled with fruit.

Right: Ribeirinho's home on the river.

Source: Tropical acai

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