# Life Cycle of a Pea\*

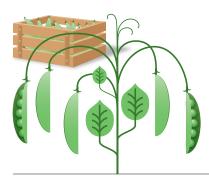
\*and other canned fruits and vegetables



Canned foods are a nutritious option because canning technology keeps food fresh and flavorful without a lot of preservatives and additives. Consumers can rely on cans for consistency and taste because the food that comes out is just as good as the day it went in. Here's a basic overview of the canning process for fruits and vegetables (including beans), using the popular pea as an example.

#### Step 1: Harvest

The pea is harvested at the peak of freshness and sent to a cannery.



#### Step 4: Filling

The peas are placed in cans, and water or other liquids are added.



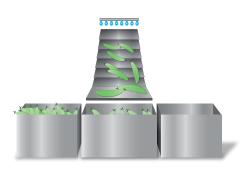
## Step 7: Labeling and Shipping

Manufacturers' labels are added to the canned products before shipping to retailers and placed on store shelves.



## Step 2: Washing, Sorting, Grading

The peas are washed, sorted and graded according to quality standards.



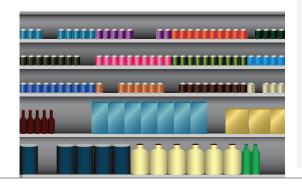
#### Step 5: Sealing and Sterilization

Sterilization destroys any existing microbes, and proper sealing prevents any new bacteria from getting in.



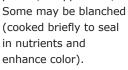
## Step 8: Ready for Use

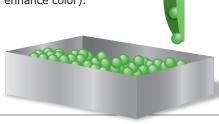
Delicious, nutritious canned foods are waiting for you!



## **Step 3: Prepare for Canning**

Depending on the type of food or end use, this is when the fruit or vegetable is cored, peeled, chopped and/or sliced.





#### Step 6: Cooling

After heat sterilization, cans are cooled in a water bath



Canned produce goes from field to package within



4.5 hours

whereas fresh produce takes



24 Days

from field to store.1

<sup>\*</sup>Adapted from The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, AP 42, Fifth Edition, Volume I; Chapter 9: Food and Agricultural Industries, canned fruits and vegetables, Supplement A, August 1995. http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/ch09/final/c9s08-1.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Length of Time Qualitative Audit - Duration and Steps in Processing Canned and Fresh Produce. Can Manufacturers Institute, May 2014