Where Food Comes From: Food Packaging Knowledge Organiser

Key Point

Does the impact of packaging on the environment outweigh the value of packaging itself?

Functions of Packaging	Description	
Preserve	To ensure the product stays fresh.	
Protect	To ensure the product is not damaged.	
Prevent	To ensure the product has not been contaminated.	
Transport To ensure the product is quickly and easily delivered.		

Type of Packaging	Examples	Advantages	Disadvantages
Plastic	bottles;ready meal containers;yoghurt pots.	easy to manufacture in large quantities;can be recycled	causes litter;relies on user recycling;does not biodegrade.
Paper and board	cartons;grocery bags;egg boxes.	can be recycled;can biodegrade;strong and lightweight;cheap to produce.	foil lined board can be difficult to recycle;can be easily damaged;not waterproof.
Metal	 aluminium and steel cans; foil trays.	 used for a variety of products; oldest form of preservation; can be recycled. 	relies on user to recycle;does not biodegrade.
Glass	bottles;jars.	reusable;easily and readily recycled;rigid;moisture proof.	easily broken – causing it to be dangerous to handle.

Biodegradable Packaging

Biodegradable packaging reduces the amount of waste going into landfill. It can decompose with the aid of microorganisms such as air and water. It can be made from renewable sources. For example, corn may be used to make sandwich packages.

Sustaining Packaging	Examples	
Reuse	Use products packaged in a refill pack.	
	Use products packaged in reusable containers.	
	Reuse jars for home preservation.	
Recycle	Card, paper, board, glass and some plastics can all be taken t	
	a recycle banks.	
	Some local councils encourage recycling by providing	
	households with a recycle bin collected on a monthly or	
	fortnightly basis.	







