Produce packing houses are large-scale businesses that buy produce from growers through a contract and then re-sell it on the open market. They sell very large quantities. Packing houses can also own land, renting plots to farmers to grow specifically for them, and sometimes supplying seed, inputs and packaging. They have invested in equipment such as coolers and fumigators, so they have the ability to store large amounts of product.

Packing houses never own the product once they receive it, therefore the price the farmer receives is based on what it sells for at the end of the chain. Some packing houses are cooperatively owned by farmers.

**Advantages**

- Packing houses can provide land, seed, inputs, labor, and packaging.
- Working with a packing house allows farmers to focus on production rather than sales.
- Farmers don’t have to invest in packing and washing equipment or storage facilities, because the packing house will provide those services for a fee.

**Considerations**

- Packing houses are considered by experts in the industry to be the most risky for farmers for many reasons. One potential problem is that the product goes through many hands, and the price a farmer gets at the end is based on the quality of the product, which may have had time to degrade.
- Some contracts with packing houses can limit participation in other market channels.
- Packing houses will quote you a price when you deliver the product, but it is not guaranteed. The farmer will get paid a percentage of the price the packing house receives for the sale.
- Some packing houses may sell seed, inputs and packaging at a marked-up price to farmers.
- Many farmers in this system are unable to reach a profit, since the costs of growing the product are often more than they receive after the packing house sells it.

**Key Questions to Ask Yourself**

- Am I comfortable with the risks (explained above) of selling my product to a packing house?
- Have I confirmed that other growers I know are making a profit and have a good relationship with this packing house?
- Am I able to understand the commitments I’m agreeing to, outlined in the contract I will sign? Have I found someone to translate it for me if necessary?
- Do I have a cushion of savings in case the money I owe the packing house is more than I will make from my sales?
Tips for Selling to Produce Packing Houses

Ask other farmers about the reputation of the packing house before you work with them.

Packing houses always have a contract. Be sure that you understand it, keep a copy, and have someone translate it for you if necessary.

- If there is a concern about product quality, get a third-party quality inspection. For a fee you can have your produce inspected by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) before you deliver it to the packing house. See the Resources section below.

Request a written receipt when you drop off your product. Make sure the person who takes your boxes signs the receipt and prints their name legibly. A receipt should include what you sold, the weight or number of boxes, the date it was delivered, and the quality grade. Reconsider doing business with a packing house that will not give you a receipt.

- Depending on one market can be risky. Consider investigating other market channels. See other Marketing Tip Sheets in this series.

Resources

- ATTRA Publications. Prices vary for individual publications. Many are free. An inexpensive subscription to ATTRA will give you access to all 350+ publications and databases. Phone 800-346-9140. [www.attra.ncat.org](http://www.attra.ncat.org)
  - Illustrated Guide to Growing Safe Produce on Your Farm: GAPs (2011) (English or Spanish)

- The Packer is a weekly newspaper covering fruit and vegetable news, produce shipping, distribution, packing, marketing, and trends in fresh produce in North America. [www.thepacker.com](http://www.thepacker.com)

- Wholesale Success: A Farmers Guide to Selling, Post Harvest Handling, and Packing Produce is a 255-page manual for the produce wholesale industry. It covers food safety, post-harvest handling, packing and grading standards, fulfilling orders, record keeping, billing, and building relationships. The manual includes harvesting, cooling, storing, and packing information for 103 different fruits and vegetables. Phone 708-763-9920. [www.familyfarmed.org/wholesale-success](http://www.familyfarmed.org/wholesale-success)

- AMS Fresh Fruit, Vegetable, Nut and Specialty Crop Grade Standards lists the U.S. Agricultural Marketing Service grade (quality) standards for fruit, vegetables and nuts sold as commodities. [http://tinyurl.com/ams-grade-standards](http://tinyurl.com/ams-grade-standards)

- AMS Inspection Service will inspect your produce and certify its grade of quality before you sell it. On their website, click on “Request an Inspection/Contact an Office” on the right column. [http://tinyurl.com/ams-inspection-service](http://tinyurl.com/ams-inspection-service)

- Food Safety and Liability Insurance for Small-Scale and Limited Resource Farmers gives a brief overview of food safety and liability insurance in English and Spanish. This is also available as a Spanish audio version in mp3 or CD format. Contact publications@foodsecurity.org, (503) 954-2970. [www.foodsecurity.org/insurance.htm](http://www.foodsecurity.org/insurance.htm)

- USDA Terminal Market Report lists current wholesale prices online at [http://tinyurl.com/3znaeuf](http://tinyurl.com/3znaeuf)

- Rodale Institute Organic Price Report can be configured to show organic only or to compare organic and conventional wholesale prices at the current market rates. Prices of fruit, vegetables and grains are listed for 6 different wholesale terminals across the U.S. [www.rodaleinstitute.org/Organic-Price-Report](http://www.rodaleinstitute.org/Organic-Price-Report)


This tip sheet was developed with the assistance of Bob Corshen, Community Alliance with Family Farmers.