CO-OP SHOPPING

Co-Op: A food co-operative (co-op) is a local grocery store that is owned and operated by members of the community. This differs from chain grocery stores that are typically owned by outside investors.

Why Co-Op Shop? Co-ops are known for partnering with local farms and vendors to give the community the best ingredients and products sourced close to home.

- Meat sold at the co-op is more likely to be sustainably raised
- The producce sold is more likely to be organic
- The co-op itself is more likely to recycle plastic, cardboard, and food waste
- Money spent at the co-op helps to build the local economy
- Typically more options for bulk buying and allows customers to bring their own jars

CUSE CO-OPS

Green Planet Grocery

Location: West Syracuse

- 3514 W Genesse St. Shop for bulk items such as:
 - Grains, beans, nuts, seeds, snacks, herbs, spices and teas!

Syracuse Real Food Co-Op Location: East Syracuse

- 618 Kensington Rd. (near Westcott St.)
 Shop for dry bulk items such as:
 - Granola, grains, beans, legumes, nuts, seeds, snacks, herbs, tea, spices, coffee, honey and oil!

BULK BUYING

Bulk buying refers to buying large quantities of goods for a cheaper unit price. In the case of grocery shopping, it also refers to the "Bulk Section" or wall of food dispensers at the grocery store which offer packaging and plastic free foods that are priced by their weight.

PROS OF BULK BUYING

- Buying in bulk might feel more expensive up front, but if done correctly you'll save money in the long-run.
- Ever wanted to try something but didn't want to buy the whole box? This is an opportunity to try new items in small quantities!
- Bulk buying foods is a great way to give a second-life to your old pasta and peanut butter containters by bringing your own jars to the store.

Remember: Buy what you eat! It's exciting to see food outsides of their packaging and tempting to overbuy but if you never eat it, it's wasteful to the planet and your pocket!

BULK DO NOT'S

Fresh produce shouldn't be bought in bulk unless you can consume it all before it goes bad.
• Tip: If the food is on sale and you can't pass up a good deal, use what you can and freeze the rest.

Don't break the bank for bulked goods. If bulk buying isn't a finanically feasible option for you, you can still reduce your shopping impact!

• **Tip:** Look for goods in canned, paper, or glass packaging instead of plastic.

BYOJ (BRING YOUR OWN JAR)

- 1. Always make sure the container you use is clean!
 - Old pasta, jelly, and peanut butter jars work great.
- 2. Weigh the empty container. This value is known as the **tare**.
 - Write the tare weight on the bottom of the container or the lid so you don't have to re-weigh the container.
 - If you don't have a scale at home, the customer service desk at a grocery store can usually help!
- 3. Bring your jar to the bulk section and fill it up!
- 4. Write the **PLU number** of the item on the container. You can opt to do this in your phone or on a piece of paper if you'll reuse the container for other items.
 - "PLU number" stands for product look up number. Bringing this number to the cashier ensures you get charged for the correct item.
- 5. Bring your items to the cashier and report the tare and PLU number.

CAN'T TARE? DON'T CARE

Some grocery check-out services (like **Wegmans**) are not equipped to subtract the tare from the total weight. If you bring your bulked item to the register you could get stuck paying for the weight of your item **and** the weight of your jar!

• For dry ingredients like nuts and beans, use a reusable knit-bag with small openings.

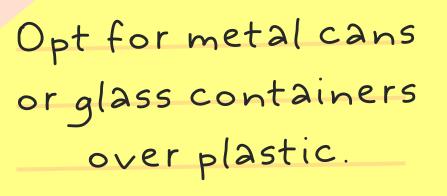
 For powdery dry ingredients like flour or sugar, use a paper bag.
 These sustainable containers will add negligible weight and ensure you only pay for what you're eating. Make sure to transfer them to better sealed, sturdier containers when you get home.



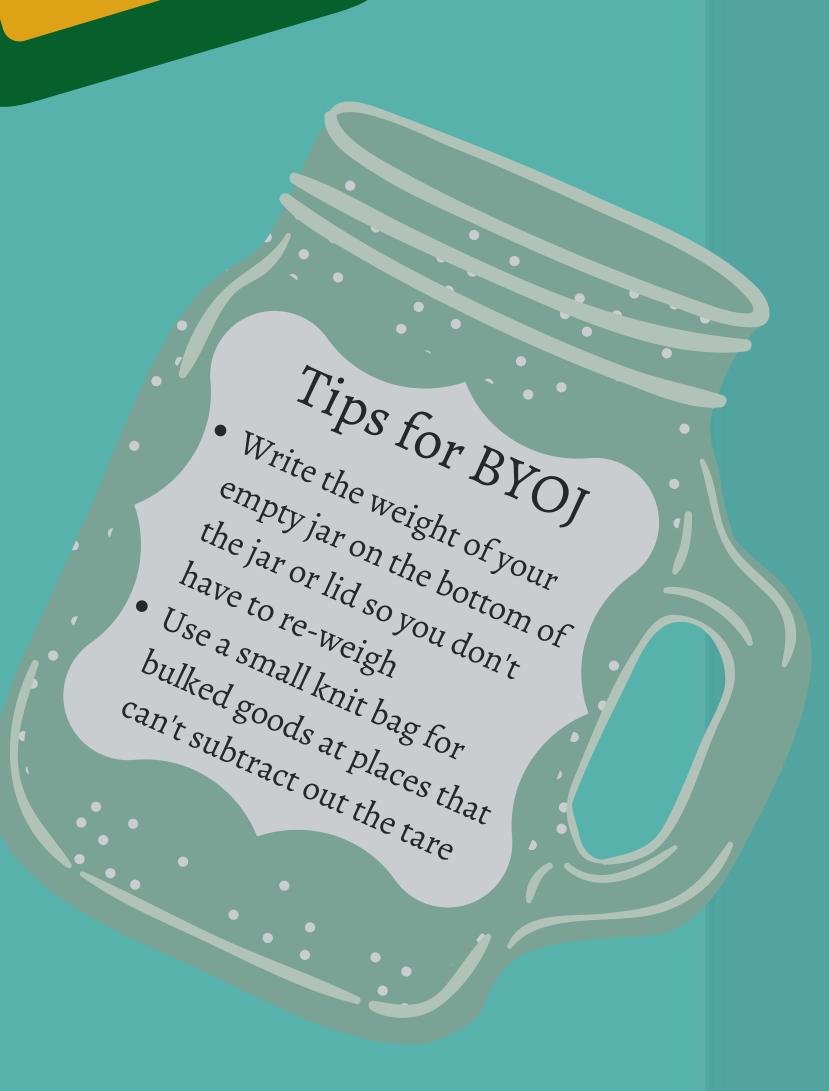


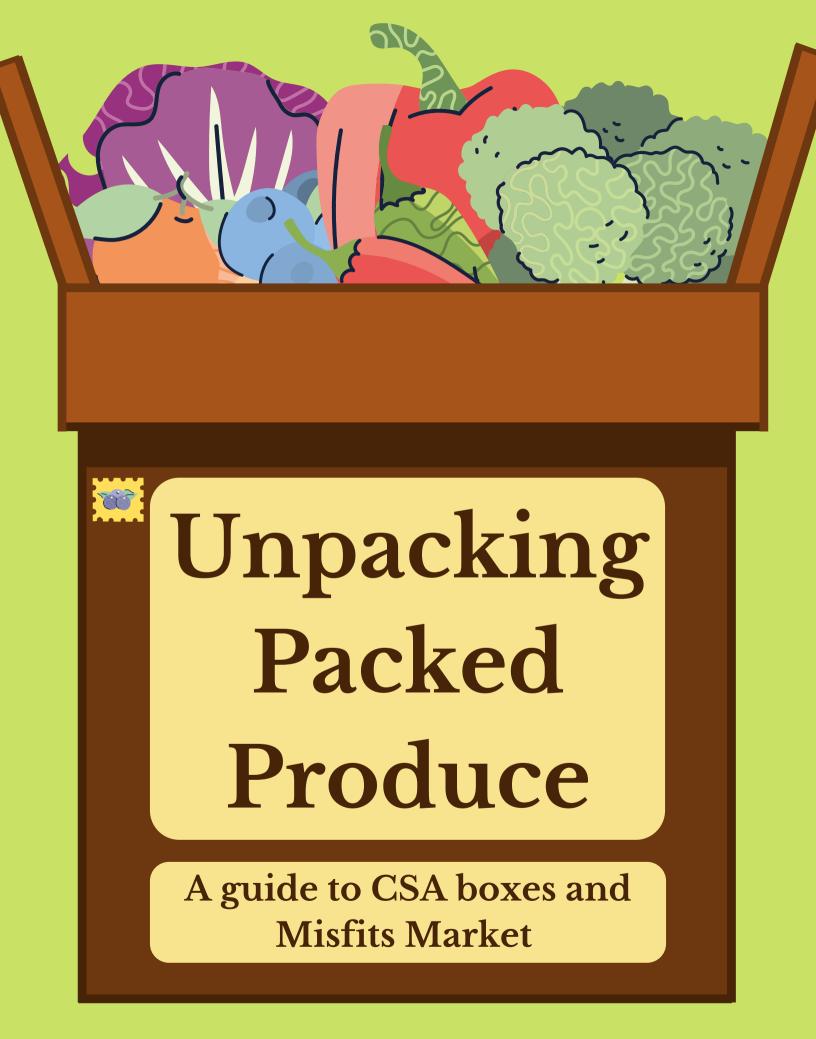
Syracuse Real Food Co-Op Location: East Syracuse 618 Kensington Rd. Green Planet Grocery Location: West Syracuse ■ 3514 W Genesse St.

When you can, shop second-hand! Look out for those cool vintage finds.



Remember to <u>always</u> bring your own bag!





(Community Sourced Agriculture)

What is it?

A weekly delivery of local produce from a farm of your choice.

How does it work?

Think of joining a CSA as investing in your local farm/farmer.

A farmer offers a certain number of "shares" to the public. Buying shares comes in the form of your subscription/membership. In return you get a box of in-season produce every week! The deliveries lasts as long as your local farming season.

What sorta produce do I get?

CSA's are usually associated with vegetables but are starting to branch out. Some farms now offer the option to add eggs, homemade bread, meat, cheese, fruit, and flowers (to name a few) to your subscription!

How's the produce decided?

The traditional way of a CSA is a random-assortment of produce that the farmer picks. Newer options like the "mix and match," or 'market-style" allow members to load their own boxes with whatever they please!



What are the benefits?

- Super fresh food, all while helping stimulate your local economy!
- Get to know your local farmer! Joining a CSA helps give your farmer the financial stability and thus peace of mind needed to grow your food.
- If you've been wanting to expand your taste pallet, this is the perfect way. The mystery of what comes in your box is also the fun!
- Some farms offer the option to help out during the growing season. Learn from your farmer and help grow what you'll later eat!

Potential risk? (it is investing after all) As with all things natural, there's a possibility that the expected harvest doesn't come. Maybe there's a blight or a hailstorm that takes out all the peppers and the situation is beyond the farmer's control. Everyone is dissapointed and in this case, you might not get the produce you were promised. Most farmers do what they can to make it up to CSA members when something goes wrong but it's helpful to move forward with the understanding that you, the farmer, and the other CSA members are all in this together.

- CSAs can range from \$300 -\$1000 for the year which can be a lot of money to put-up at once! However, you will be receiving a good amount of produce, sometimes more than you know what to do with!
 - Consider joining with a friend so you can split the cost and share the goods! Make sure to rely on canning and freezing if you find yourself with too much food to avoid waste.

Things to keep in mind

- Most CSAs require members to pay up front. This way farmers have the funds needed to properly operate the farm and ensure a successful growing season!
- Not all CSAs deliver. They might choose a communal spot for members to go and pick up produce. Make sure you have transportation so you can go and pick up your produce.
- If you can't commit to a CSA but still want to support your local farmer, make sure to visit your local farmers market for your produce. This way you get fresh produce, and the chance to get to know and support your local farmer!
 - While becoming more popular, CSAs aren't available everywhere. Be sure to check out the website "LocalHarvest" to find what CSAs are available near you.

Misfits Market misfitsmarket.com

What's their Goal?

Reduce food waste across the nation!



How do they do it?

By redistributing "wonky-looking" produce that would otherwise get thown out.



What counts as "wonky"?

This doesn't mean inedible! It can be anything from produce that might be smaller than expected, have a bruise, be misshaped, or when two pieces grew together and intertwined themselves.



So it's just another CSA box?

Sort of...Most CSA's are not year round, so they can only serve customers a certain time of the year. Misfits Market buys from the farmer co-ops that run CSAs and delivers straight to your door all year round!

Misfits Market

What are the benefits?

- All produce is sourced from small to midsized, organic, non-GMO farms.
 - The boxes offered are typically 25 40% cheaper than if you bought the same produce at your local grocery store!
- Seco-friendly packaging so unwrapping your fresh produce comes guilt free!
 - Place your order with the knowledge that you're helping reduce global carbon emissions!

"The energy that goes into the production, harvesting, transporting, and packaging of that wasted food, meanwhile, generates more than 3.3 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide. If food waste were a country, it would be the world's third largest emitter of greenhouse gases, behind the U.S. and China." -National Geographic

Misfits Market WHAT'S IN THE BOX?



What kind of produce? It varies by season! In fall and winter you can expect apples, squash, sweet potatoes, broccoli, leafy greens, onions, and peppers to name a few. By spring you'll see more berries and asparagus and summer is prime time for peaches and tomatoes.



Madness Box

14 different types of fruits and veggies

Typically feeds 3-5 people for a week



What to Grow

GROW WHAT YOU EAT!

While it may be exciting to grow every new herb you learn about, start by growing the ones you reach for the most in the kitchen.

If you're new to fresh herbs in your meals, below are some of the more common kitchen herbs.

<u>Annuals</u>	Perennials
Basil	Chives
Bay	Mint
Chevril	Oregano
Dill	Rosemary







Tarragon Thyme

TIPS TO KEEP IN MIND

Annuals: these plants live for one season while producing seeds for the next season. They are best grown from seeds!
Perennials: these plant live and regrow for multiple seasons. They are best grown from a cutting of an established plant!

*Parsley is usually grown as an annual for best flavor. *If growing in Syracuse (zone 5b) Sage is grown as a perennial. If growing else where, check your plant hardiness zone.

Growing Conditions

SUNLIGHT

Herbs **love** sunlight. Ideally they would receive **6 or more hours** of sun a day. For the northern hemisphere, the most sunlight recieved is at a south-facing window. If your space doesn't get ideal sunlight, consider purchasing a plant light to give your herbs extra light.

> The following herbs don't need as much sunlight: Chives - Chervil - Mint - Parsley - Thyme

Signs your herbs are not getting enough Vitamin D:

- Poor growth
- Stems grow unusually long between leaf sets
- Smaller leaves than usual
- Stems or leaves are abnormally pale or begin turning yellow

TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY

Most herbs enjoy the same indoor temperatures as people in winter (65 - 70F). **Basil** is an exception to this and will wilt if exposed to colder temperatures (below 70F). Herbs should be safe from the temperature drop of being at a window as long as they are **not** directly touching the glass.

If the air in your space is dry due to artificial air flow (AC and heater),

consider using a humidifier near your herbs.

Growing Conditions

POTTING MIX

Splurge a bit on potting mix. It is the base for your herbs and provides the nutrients and rooting conditions necessary for growth. Use an indoor potting mix to ensure proper air flow to the roots and drainage.

Most potting mixes come with peat moss, an added ingredient for moisture retention and oxygenation of the soil without making it waterlogged. **However,** peat is not a sustainable ingredient. Instead, look for potting mixes with a sustainable alternative like **coconut coir.** You can also add your own compost to serve as a peat alternative.

POTS

A **glazed pot** should be used over terracotta. Made of dry clay, terracotta pots are more prone to absorbing water. This takes water needed for growth away from your plant.

HARVESTING

Reap what you sow and **harvest** your reward! It can be tempting to not want to cut any parts off your newly grown plant baby, but harvesting actually stimulates more plant growth. Add your herbs to your meal knowing you're **helping** your plant, not hurting it.

From Farm to Fork

TRADITIONAL AMERICAN DINING

Eden

Location: Hanover Square, Downtown Syracuse

All cooking done over wood-fire

The Evergreen

Location: *Hanover Square, Downtown Syracuse*Gluten-free and vegetarian options

The Brine Well Eatery

Location: Downtown Syracuse, East Jefferson St.

- Garbage Plates
- Vegan and vegetarian options

Defi Cuisine

Location: Downtown Syracuse, West Water St.

Gluten-free and vegetarian options

The Craftsman Wood Grille and

Tap House

Location: Fayetteville, East Genesee St.

- Raw Bar: Fresh seafood on Wednesdays
- Live entertainment on Thursdays

GERMAN CUISINE

Liehs and Steigerwald

Location: Downtown Syracuse, East Fayette St.

 The owners also have a butcher-style shop where meat can be bought

ITALIAN CUISINE

Apizza Regionale

Location: Downtown Syracuse, West Genesee St.

 The wood-burning stove was handmade in Italy



Stone's Steakhouse

Location: East Syracuse, Erie Boulevard

All cattle raised in a humane, natural environment

How To: Start a Zero Waste Lifestyle

UNDERSTAND WHAT IT MEANS TO GO ZERO WASTE

Going zero waste means limiting as much trash from your household as possible, aiming to send nothing to the landfill.

ESTABLISH YOUR "WHY"

What is your goal in going zero waste? Do you want to reduce your environmental footprint? Become more

minimalistic? Use this goal to keep yourself on track.

ASESS YOUR WASTE

Look in your trash. what are the most common items? Look around your home, what will end up trash in the near future? Use this as your starting point.

CHOOSE ONE AREA TO BEGIN YOUR ZERO WASTE JOURNEY

What area of your home is creating the most waste? The kitchen? The bathroom? Choose that area to begin cutting down.

How To: Reduce Kitchen Waste

CREATE AN "EAT ME FIRST" BOX

Put leftovers, food close to its expiration date and opened items you otherwise may not see in this box. This can help to reduce foodwaste by 20%

CUT BACK ON PURCHASING PROCESSED FOODS

These foods likely have lots of plastic packaging, reducing purchasing these products will decrease plastic waste.

BUY FOOD IN BULK

Buy (second hand) or reuse glass containers to buy and store food from the bulk section in Wegmans or the Syracuse Food CO-OP

START A KITCHEN COMPOSTING SYSYEM

Reduce waste from food scraps and compost food waste through either joining ESF's Compost Cab or setting up a backyard system

USE CLOTH RAGS INSTEAD OF PAPER TOWELS

Buy towels second hands and cut them to size or cut up old t-shirts and use thse instead of paper towels.

How To: Reduce Bathroom Waste

RETHINK YOUR RAZOR

Next time you need to replace your razor, ditch the plastic and purchase a reusable steel razor

CHOOSE BIODEGRADABLE PRODUCTS

Purchase a biodegradable toothbrush, such as a bamboo one

SWITCH TO REUSABLE MENSTURAL PRODCUTS

Instead of using single use pads and tampons switch to reusable products such as a menstural cup or washable pad

BOYCOTT MICROBEADS

Microbeads are tiny pieces of plastic found in beauty poducts, if the product has these ingredient, dont purchase it! Polyethylene, polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate, polymethyl methacrylate or Nylon

MAKE YOUR OWN TOILETRIES OR PURCHASE PLASTIC FREE ONES

Buy shampoo and conditioner bars instead of plastic bottles or look online to find DIY recipes

Trash is for Tossers Simple swaps to decrease your waste

Saran Wrap

Plastic Soap Bottle

Beeswax Wrap

Soap Bar or **Reusable Bottle**

Reusable Stainless



How To: Read the Centro Bus Schedule

Example: It's 9:45am and you're at "The Warehouse". You have class at the "Goldstein Student Center" at 11:00am.

This is where you are.

You can take the #443 Route that leaves "The Warehouse" at 9:58am and gets you to class at the "Goldstein Student Center" at 10:41am.



his is where you're trying o go.

his symbol (----) means this top is NOT part of the bus oute. The bus will NOT stop t this location.

: after "College Place the iumber changes to 344.



SU43

SU344

SU45

WHICH BUS SHOULD YOU TAKE? A QUICK GUIDE TO HELP YOU NAVIGATE AROUND 'CUSE

Main Campus

- Includes service to 433
 Connective Corridor
- Includes stops at College Place, Skytop & Manley

South Campus

 Includes service for the 44 Manley Field House, 244 Slocum, 444 Small Road, and 544 Sky Hall Shuttle

SU-Destiny USA

 Friday and Saturday night service to Destiny USA shopping center

James - Westcott

• Morning and evening

SU44

SU243

SY40

Weekday service, & evening Saturday and Sunday service

Manley Field House

 Includes service for the 443 Connective Corridor, 344 South Campus, and 444 Small Road

East Campus

- Evening and late night routes
- Includes stops at Westcott St, Marshall St, and Bird Library

SU-Drumlins

Includes serve to Nottingham
 Plaza (Tops Market), Crouse
 Hospital, and Upstate Hospital

If you're still not sure which bus you should take, check out the "Trip Planner" on Centro.org to plan a route or get the GoCentroBus app!

WHERE TO: Get/Repair A bike

SECOND-HAND PURCHASING

If you're a college student on a budget who wants a new ride but doesn't want to break the bank, consider buying a bike that's already got some miles on it!

Craigslist Facebook Marketplace

Stumpy Swap - A facebook group for ESF students and alumni to exchange goods and services

NEW PURCHASING

The following locations have been tested and approved by ESF students. They sell bikes, parts, accessories, and offer repair services.

Advanced Cyclery

Location: Erie Boulevard *Students say:* Friendly employees AND budget-friendly

Syracuse Bicycle

Location: Erie Boulevard *Students say:* Helpful in person AND through Facebook message

Mello Velo - Bike Shop & Cafe

Location: Canal St. *Students say:* Great experience AND known to be helpful for older bike repairs

ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES

SUOC (Syracuse University Outing Club) - Members are always eager to share their bike repair knowledge. Their expansive equipment room also has every (repair) tool imaginable!

BIKE SHARE FOR A WHEELIE GOOD DAY

Join Syracuse's new bike share program, GOTCHA, equipped with 200 e-bikes and 35 hub locations to take exploring Syracuse into your own hands (and feet)!

HOW'S IT WORK?

Sign up with a phone number or email
 Use the app to find available bikes
 Scan with your camera to unlock and ride
 Return to a hub near your destination

DAILY RATE

Pay-as-You-Ride

- \$2 to unlock the bike
- \$0.10 per minute

Special offers are available for Syracuse students using your @syr.edu email.

HUB LOCATIONS

Hub Locations for exploring Syracuse;

- Alto Cinco on Westcott Street
- The Rose Garden in Thorndon Park
- Armory Square near the Creekwalk and Museum of Science and Technology
- A couple blocks from Dinosaur BBQ
- Near the Syracuse Inner Harbor
- Burnet Park, a 10 minute walk from the Rosamond Gifford Zoo

Hub Locations within the University Area;

- Lawrinson
- Sadler Lot near Centennial Hall
- Bird Library
- Starbucks on Marshall Street

MEMBERSHIPS

Monthly Orange Mo-Pass

- \$4/month
- $\circ\,$ 1st hour is FREE
- **\$2 off**

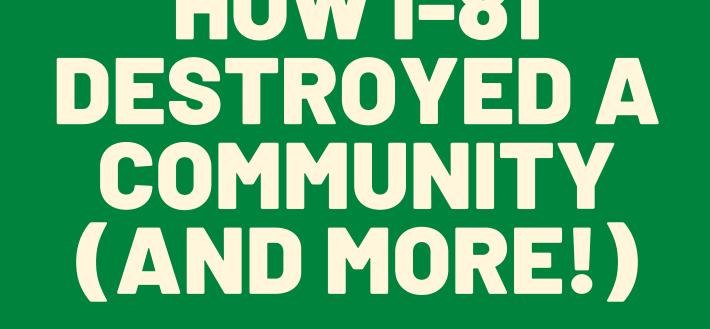
Annual Orange Mo-Pass

- \$35/year
- 1st hour is FREE
- **\$2 off**

Equipped with pedal-assist technology for hilly terrain and a small basket that's perfect for your backpack, GOTCHA has really *gotcha*.

Check out the **GOTCHA Mobility App** on Google Play and in the App Store to find, unlock, and pick – up a bike.

NEXT EXIT: SYRACUSE AND ENVRONMENTAL INJUSTICE



IT'S A LOT TO UNPACK

As a student in syracuse, you might have been told to "stay away from the other side of 81" or had it referred to as the "bad part of 'cuse"...

> However, if you make your way to "the other side", you see it's made up of boarded up

If you were wondering, the majority of the demogaphic is, (you guessed it) Black.

> Wow. Who could have guessed.

buildings, run-down or completely abandoned homes and corner stores.

The placement of Interstate 81 (I-81) served to segregate the city of Syracuse. Through the racist practice of redlining, a predominately black neighborhood was targeted as the prime location for I-81. "Well maybe that's just a coincidence."

Nope. It's definitely not.

THE FOLLOWING IS A

DETOUR TO UNDERSTAND REDLINING. TAKE THE DETOUR.

HOW REDLINING CAME TO BE

The New Deal was a series of government aid programs with the purpose of rebuilding the economy after WWII and helping the American people. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) were aid programs which bought and refinanced mortgages that were at risk of default.

Their purpose was to help people own homes. The HOLC created color-coded security maps outlining neighborhoods favorability and investement value. Areas with little to no minorities were colored blue and green, respectively, labled as "Good or Best" and considered safe investements. Areas fully populated by minorities were colored in red, labled as "hazardous," and deemed bad investements.

SHORT-TERM IMPACTS

The favorability of blue and green areas was expressed through easy mortgage eligibility and good mortgage rates for members in those communities.

Even thought the HOLC agency didn't last long, it set the precedent for lending. The FHA would NOT back banks that did not adhere to the HOLC security maps.

Redlining is a clear example of institutional racism that existed and continues to exist in America. This practice gave White residents funding to own homes and develop their communities. As Black residents were not eligible for the same funding or access to resources, their communities become rundown, further depreciating their value.

"So what's the correlation between I-81 and Redlining?"

The 15th Ward This neighborhood, located in Downtown Syracuse, was originially predominately Jewish. As African Americans came to Syracuse in the 1990s in search of jobs, they were restricted from moving to many areas within the city. The 15th ward was one of the few areas they could settle and as they moved in, the Jewish community moved out.

On the 1937 HOLC security maps, it was completely **red**. Declared the "slums," when the 1956 Federal Highway Act gave \$500 Million to Syracuse for the interstate construction, 75% of the 15th Ward was displaced as the new site for I-81. 90% of the structures in the area were torn down, 400 - 500 businesses were lost, and 1200 families relocated. "But if only the slums were replaced why is that a big deal?"

People are not worthless because they live in poverty. Low-income minority communities are not a dispensable population. A community was torn apart and its members put at greater health risk for the benefit of people outside the community. This should never be tolerated. This area was targeted for its largely black demographic. There is no ignoring this.

"Well... why didn't the community just protest or speak up about construction of the interstate?"

THEY DID PROTEST. But they weren't listened to. Members from poor minority communities typically don't have the political power or representation to have their voices heard.

"We're saying that neighborhood that you destroyed was in fact the slums because you made it that way," said Lanessa Chaplin, a lawyer and organizer with the American Civil Liberties Union. "So now you have to fix it." -Washington Post

Let's talk impacts

The (1) Benefit Shorter commute times from the suburbs to the city

The (many) Negatives

- Many residents have a highway literally in their backyards
- The hospitalization rate for children with

asthma is 2x higher in the city than the suburbs

- The area surrounding I-81 lives in generational poverty
- Residents are at a higher health risk the CDC states living near a highway and the exposure to traffic pollution is linked to asthma, heart and lung disease, and childhood cancer
- People lost their homes, businesses, and community when I-81 was constructed

This Exit: A New 81?

With the upcoming redevelopment of I-81, the needs and concerns of the community, those previously displaced and underrepresented, must be heard and considered. If not, the same problem will be constructed under a different name.



Local Syr News "Neighbors discuss health and physical impacts of I-81 reconstruction" Lumen Learning "The Rise of Suburbs" Syracuse.com "Hear how segregation, redlining shapes I-81 debate (Commentary)" The Atlantic

"How to Decimate a City" The Washington Post "In Syracuse, a road and reparations" ThoughtCo. "The History of Redlining"

What is Environmental Justice? What is Environmental Justice?

The EPA definiton

"Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies."

Environmental racism makes it impossible to have environmental justice.

"But there's no way race is used in environmental decisions!" A 1987 report titled "Toxic Wastes and Race in the United States" showed:

Three out of every five African Americans and Hispanics live in a community housing toxic waste

Race was the single most important factor in determining where toxic waste

facilities were sited in the United States.

Strong statistical correlation between race and the location of hazardous wastes sites, highlighting that the siting of these facilities in communities of color was the intentional result of local, state and federal land-use policies.

So now that that's out of the way... ...How is environmental racism possible? Poor communities and those of color often lack:



Connections to individuals on and representation in zoning boards and city councils who could protect their interests.



Funds to hire legal and technical representation to protest sitings.



Information or access to information about how the proposed technology would pollute their homes and impact their health.



Translations for important information available on English-only documents.

How does this environmental racism impact these communities?

The community is more likely to:



Be an area of food apartheid. This is

similar to a 'food desert' but the term is more reflective of the impacts of race.



Have fewer green spaces for residents



Recieve less funding and aid to rebuild after being impacted by natural disasters

How does this environmental racism impact these communities?

The community members are more at risk for health related issues including:







Waterborne diseases, blood disorders, and cancer from water contamination.



Center for American Progress "5 Things to Know About Communities of Color and Environmental Justice" EPA "Learn about Environmental Justice" NRDC

"The Environmental Justice Movement" Timeline

"The EPA chose this county for a toxic dump because its residents were 'few, black, and poor'"