**TEA AND ITS CARBON FOOTPRINT: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY FROM CULTIVATION TO CONSUMPTION**

**ABSTRACT**

This study presents a comprehensive analysis of the carbon footprint associated with tea, evaluating each phase of its lifecycle from cultivation and processing to distribution and consumption. With tea being one of the most widely consumed beverages globally, understanding its environmental impact is critical for sustainable development, particularly in major tea-producing regions like Northeast India. The research adopts an exploratory and descriptive approach, relying primarily on secondary data from published literature, government sources, and technical reports to assess greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from both black and green tea production systems. Results reveal that significant carbon emissions occur during the plucking and transportation stages within tea gardens, which contribute approximately 47% of the total field emissions, equating to about 6.38 kg of CO₂ per hectare. In the factory processing phase, the drying operation emerges as the most carbon-intensive stage, responsible for around 2762.28 kg of CO₂ emissions per 1000 kg of made tea. Despite tea bushes having a notable capacity to sequester carbon up to 5134.4 kg CO₂ per hectare annually current emission levels in India’s north-eastern tea estates surpass this sequestration potential. This indicates a net positive carbon balance, raising environmental concerns. The findings underscore an urgent need for mitigation strategies to reduce carbon emissions across the tea value chain. Recommendations include shifting towards renewable energy sources for drying, optimizing fuel usage during transport, promoting organic and low-input cultivation methods, and improving carbon sequestration through agroforestry practices such as integrating shade trees. The study emphasizes the necessity of conducting carbon audits in tea factories and developing region-specific sustainability frameworks. By adopting climate-resilient technologies and management practices, the tea industry can significantly minimize its carbon footprint, contributing to national and global climate goals while ensuring the environmental sustainability of tea production.

*Keywords​: Tea, Carbon dioxide, Carbon, Footprint, production, consumption*

**1. INTRODUCTION**

In recent years organizations worldwide have become increasingly concerned about carbon credits, focusing on carbon emissions, the amount of carbon emitted by organizations, and the climate resilience of various systems. While there is considerable discussion about carbon sequestration, the topic of carbon footprints, which has become crucial, is often overlooked. It is very important for tea sector also to maintain a balance sheet in tea factories to measure the amount of carbon emitted and sequestered. Additionally, no carbon audits have been conducted. Although literature on carbon sequestration is available, studies on carbon footprints are limited. Some research has been conducted in China and other regions, but there has been no research on carbon footprints in Assam's tea industry to date. The concentration of CO2 has increased significantly, rising from an annual average of 280 ppm in the late 1700s to 424 ppm in May 2023 (Aditya *et al.,* 2023). The agricultural sector contributes 15-20% of annual global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (FAOSTAT, 2018), with tea being an important agricultural product worldwide. The total planting area and yield of tea have been increasing in recent decades (Liang *et al.,* 2021). Tea production contributes to GHG emissions at various stages, from cultivation to consumption (Cichorowski *et al.,* 2015). The tea industry is considered to have high energy consumption due to its complex life cycle system (Zhang *et al.,* 2023). The production stage accounts for 57% of the environmental burden compared to other steps in the entire tea life cycle (Soheili-Fard *et al.,* 2018). In tea packaging, two-layer packaging is the most polluting scenario, while in terms of consumption, stoves are more environmentally friendly than electric kettles (Soheili-Fard *et al.,* 2018). Different farming management and processing techniques significantly impact the carbon footprint and primary energy demand of various tea products (Xu *et al.,* 2019). The carbon footprint of tea production and consumption is critical as it has substantial effects on the environment, economy, and society.

**Lack of Methodology Section**:

**2. UNDERSTANDING THE CARBON FOOTPRINT**

A carbon footprint refers to the total amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs), primarily carbon dioxide, emitted directly or indirectly by an individual, product, company, or country, typically expressed in tonnes of CO₂-equivalents per year. It helps quantify the environmental impact of various activities and is essential for comparing emissions across sectors. A product’s carbon footprint includes emissions throughout its entire life cycle from raw material extraction and production to usage, transportation, and disposal (Wiedemann & Minx, 2008). There are three main types of carbon footprints: individual, product

and corporate. The individual carbon footprint encompasses emissions from personal activities such as transportation choices, household electricity use, food consumption habits, and recycling behaviours (Bai *et al.,* 2019). The product carbon footprint accounts for emissions during all stages of a product’s life, including material extraction, manufacturing, energy use, packaging, distribution, usage, and disposal (Pandey *et al.,* 2011). Lastly, the corporate carbon footprint measures the GHG emissions produced by a company’s operations, serving as a vital tool for assessing energy efficiency and identifying opportunities for emission reductions across industrial and organizational systems (Jeswani & Azapagic, 2016).

**3. SIGNIFICANCE OF ASSESSING TEA’S CARBON FOOTPRINT**

Tea is one of the most widely consumed beverages and is cultivated on more than 3,691.89 hectares of land worldwide. As demand for tea continues to rise, the production chain consumes significant amounts of energy and materials to achieve higher yields in both cultivation and processing. This increased consumption of resources leads to unfavourable impacts on greenhouse gas emissions and contributes to climate change. Therefore, it is essential to assess the tea production system to identify its carbon footprint throughout its entire life cycle, from cultivation and processing to waste disposal.

**Different stages of tea**

* Production
* Processing
* Consumption

**4. CARBON EMISSIONS ACROSS THE TEA VALUE CHAIN**

**4.1 Cultivation stage**

Tea cultivation involves several stages, each contributing to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in varying degrees.

* **Land Preparation:** During **land preparation**, especially in virgin areas, extensive clearing of trees and levelling is required, while uprooted areas undergo repeated ploughing using tractors. These operations consume large amounts of diesel, releasing significant quantities of CO₂ into the atmosphere (FAO, 2013).
* **Planting:** In **planting**, the manual digging of pits by laborers adds to indirect emissions, primarily through energy use in associated activities such as tool manufacturing and transportation (Pandey *et al.,* 2011).
* **Pruning: Pruning**, essential for developing a well-structured bush frame, involves repeated manual or mechanical cutting. While mechanized pruning can reduce labour, it increases fuel use, thereby contributing to higher emissions (Tao *et al.,* 2018).
* **Fertilizer & Pesticide use**: The **application of fertilizers**, particularly nitrogen-based synthetic types, is a major source of nitrous oxide (N₂O), a potent greenhouse gas, through processes like volatilization, leaching, and surface runoff (IPCC, 2006). In addition, **plant protection** practices that involve the use of synthetic pesticides also contribute to emissions, both through their chemical breakdown and the energy involved in their production and application (Roy *et al.,* 2014).
* **Plucking:** The **plucking** stage is highly labour-intensive, with frequent harvesting cycles requiring a large workforce. Although it involves limited mechanical input, the sheer scale of human involvement contributes to indirect emissions (Bai *et al.,* 2019).
* **Transportation**: Finally, **transportation**, which occurs in multiple stages from gardens to factories, then to warehouses, auction centres, and consumers relies heavily on fossil fuels. This stage is considered one of the most carbon-intensive due to the burning of diesel and petrol across long distances (Jeswani & Azapagic, 2016).

Overall, each activity in the tea value chain plays a role in contributing to the total carbon footprint, warranting sustainable intervention strategies.

**Table 1. Operation wise fuel consumption & CO2 produced in tea gardens** (Aditya *et al.,* 2023)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Farming Operations** | **Fuel used (kg/ha)** | **kg CO2 eq/ha** |
| Land development and planting | 0.69 | 1.83 |
| Irrigation | 0.45 | 1.20 |
| Fertilizer and chemical application | 0.70 | 1.85 |
| Pruning | 0.89 | 2.35 |
| Plucking and transportation | 2.42 | 6.38 |

Table 1. provides a breakdown of the fuel usage and associated carbon dioxide emissions across various farming operations in tea cultivation. Land development and planting consume 0.69 kg/ha of fuel, leading to 1.83 kg CO₂ equivalent per hectare. Irrigation uses 0.45 kg/ha of fuel, resulting in 1.20 kg CO₂ equivalent per hectare. Fertilizer and chemical application utilize 0.70 kg/ha of fuel, contributing to 1.85 kg CO₂ equivalent per hectare. Pruning operations use 0.89 kg/ha of fuel, emitting 2.35 kg CO₂ equivalent per hectare. The most fuel-intensive activity is plucking and transportation, which uses 2.42 kg/ha of fuel, resulting in the highest emissions at 6.38 kg CO₂ equivalent per hectare. Overall, plucking and transportation contribute significantly more to carbon emissions compared to other operations.

**4.2 Processing stage**

Different operations in tea processing

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**Fig 1.Steps involved in production of various varieties of tea** (Aditya *et al.,* 2023)

Different operations in tea processing & their energy consumption

* **Withering**: The withering process, which involves temporarily storing harvested shoots to partially remove moisture, results in changes to the shoots' texture, making the leaves flaccid. This stage contributes to the tea's flavour, aroma, colour, and taste through chemical changes. Factories typically use equipment such as centrifugal fans, heaters, coal stoves, axial fans, and withering troughs. According to Dutta *et al.,* (2019), energy consumption for withering per 1,000 kg of made tea was estimated at 20.27 L of diesel, 43.93 kg of coal, and 87.17 kWh of electricity. For 100 kg of tea production, Sharma *et al.,* (2019) found that withering required 5.54 kWh of electricity and 179.11 MJ of thermal energy.
* **Rolling:** The rolling process shapes and sizes the withered tea leaves, making the product acceptable to consumers. There are two types of black tea produced based on the rolling method: Orthodox tea and CTC tea. Factories use rotor vanes for rolling CTC tea and table rollers for Orthodox tea. For every 1,000 kg of made tea, the estimated energy consumption is 190 kWh of electrical energy and 574.63 MJ of thermal energy (Aditya *et al.,* 2023). Additionally, tea-processing units often rely on diesel generators for electricity during power cuts.
* **Fermentation:** The fermentation process involves the oxidation of tea leaves, which determines the type of tea, such as green, white, oolong, or black, based on the level of oxidation. Factories use equipment like CFM machines, humidifiers, floor fermentation, fermenting troughs, electric fans, and blowers for this process. The energy consumption for fermenting 1,000 kg of tea is estimated at 0.79 litters of diesel and 89.65 kWh of electricity (Aditya *et al.,* 2023). For producing 100 kg of tea, the required electrical consumption for fermentation was 8.63 kWh (Sharma *et al.,* 2019).
* **Drying:** The drying process reduces the moisture content of tea leaves to 2.8%–3%, halting enzymatic reactions and creating a stable product. It is one of the most energy-intensive stages in tea production. For every 1,000 kg of tea, the estimated energy consumption is 16.08 litters of diesel, 630.22 kg of coal, and 103.41 kWh of electricity (Sharma *et al.,* 2019). The drying process requires 8.41 times more thermal energy compared to withering (Sharma *et al.,* 2019; Aditya *et al.,* 2023).
* **Sorting and Packaging:** After drying, tea leaves undergo sorting to remove fibres and stalky substances, followed by sieving and grading based on particle size. The final step in tea manufacturing is packaging, which is essential for protecting the tea from moisture and contaminants. These processes together require 61.72 kWh of electricity and 161.48 MJ of thermal energy per 1,000 kg of tea (Aditya *et al.,* 2023). Energy consumption in these stages is relatively lower compared to other stages of tea processing.

**Table 2. Thermal and electrical energy requirements per 1000 kilogram of made tea & corresponding CO2 emissions in tea factories at various stages of tea processing**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Operations** | **Thermal energy (MJ)** | **Electrical energy (kWh)** | **kg CO2 eq per 1,000 kg**  **of tea made** |
| Withering | 2837.16 | 87.17 | 475.39 |
| Rolling | 574.63 | 190.00 | 41.52 |
| Fermentation | 29.30 | 89.65 | 2.08 |
| Drying | 23868.68 | 103.41 | **2762.28** |
| Sorting | 134.00 | 53.15 | 9.52 |
| Packaging | 27.48 | 8.57 | 1.95 |

(Aditya *et al.,* 2023)

Table 2 shows the highest carbon footprint in drying process which is 2762.28 kg CO2 eq per 1,000 kg of tea made.

**4.3 Consumption stage**

Factors influencing carbon emission in tea consumption are

* **Brewing Method**

*1. Electric Kettle vs. Stovetop:* The energy source and efficiency of the appliance used to boil water can significantly impact the carbon footprint. Electric kettles are generally more efficient than stovetop kettles (Murray *et al.,* 2016).

*2. Quantity of Water:* Boiling more water than necessary increases the energy consumption and, consequently, the carbon footprint (Akash *et al.,* 2024).

* **Energy Sour**

Carbon intensity of the energy source used for boiling water (e.g., coal, natural gas, renewable energy) plays a significant role. Regions with cleaner energy grids will have a lower carbon footprint for the same activity (Gielen *et al.,* 2019).

* **Tea Type and Preparation**

Different types of tea (e.g., loose leaf, tea bags, instant tea) have different carbon footprints. Tea bags and instant tea often involve additional processing and packaging, which increase their overall carbon footprint (Sun *et al.,* 2024).

* **Packaging and Disposal**

The type of packaging (biodegradable vs. non-biodegradable) and the disposal method (recycling, composting, landfill) affect the carbon footprint. Packaging materials that are not biodegradable or recyclable contribute to higher emissions (Islam *et al.,* 2024).

* **Additives**

Adding milk, sugar, honey, or other ingredients increases the carbon footprint. For example, dairy milk has a higher carbon footprint compared to plant-based alternatives (Craig *et al.,* 2023)

* **Frequency of Consumption**

The frequency with which an individual consumes tea affects the cumulative carbon footprint.

Regular, heavy consumption will have a higher overall impact (He *et al.,* 2022).

* **Waste Management**

The disposal of used tea leaves, bags, and any associated waste contributes to the carbon footprint. Proper composting or recycling can mitigate some of these impacts (Morita *et al.,* 2024)

**4.4 GREEN TEA SPECIFIC LIFECYCLE OF CARBON FOOTPRINT**

A diagram of a cradle to grave

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**Fig 2. Release and utilization of carbon in green tea production**

**The specific considerations for each stage are as follows**: (He *et al.,* 2023)

**Cultivation**: Emissions from the upstream production of fertilizer and pesticide, as well as emissions from fertilizer application in the field and the use of agricultural machinery in the pruning and harvesting period  
**Processing**: Emissions from electricity, coal, and pellets consumed by mechanical equipment in the processing stage

**Packaging and transportation**: Emissions from the production of packaging materials and energy consumption during transportation  
**Consumption and disposal**: Emissions from boiling water and tea residue treatments

**5. RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

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| --- | --- |
| **A graph of blue rectangular bars with text  Description automatically generated with medium confidence**  (i) | **A graph of different colored lines  Description automatically generated with medium confidence**  (ii) |
| **A graph of different colored bars  Description automatically generated with medium confidence**  (iii) | **A graph of a graph showing the number of carbon dioxide  Description automatically generated with medium confidence**  (iv) |

(He *et al.,* 2023)

Among the various farming operations, consumption exhibit the highest carbon footprint (i), significantly surpassing other operations. Within the processing stages of tea, steaming and drying have been identified as significant contributors to the overall carbon footprint (ii). The use of coal during these processes further amplifies the emissions, making them the most carbon-intensive steps in tea processing (ii). Additionally, when comparing the carbon footprint across different green tea products, both during cultivation and processing, noticeable variations are observed (iii). Certain products demonstrate a higher carbon footprint, influenced by specific cultivation practices and processing methods (iii). Finally, an analysis of the carbon balance in tea cultivation reveals a concerning trend. The carbon emissions are higher than the carbon sequestration rates, resulting in a positive carbon balance. This indicates that more carbon is being released into the atmosphere than is being absorbed, contributing to an increase in greenhouse gases and potentially exacerbating climate change.

Overall, these findings highlight the critical areas where interventions could reduce the carbon footprint of tea production, particularly in optimizing energy use during the most carbon-intensive stages and enhancing carbon sequestration practices.

**6. CARBON SEQUESTRATION POTENTIAL OF TEA SYSTEMS**

Tea bushes exhibit significant CO2 absorption potential, ranging from 1,243.8 to 2,526.7 kg CO2 per hectare annually (Phukan et al., 2018). Higher-yielding cultivars are more efficient at assimilating CO2 compared to quality-focused varieties. Approximately 50% of the absorbed atmospheric CO2 is sequestered in their biomass (Pramanik & Phukan, 2020), while organic carbon is released through roots, equivalent to 5.9%–8.6% of the CO2 they assimilate. Mature tea bushes (25–30 years old) can sequester about 5,134.4 ± 831.6 kg CO2/ha annually (Phukan et al., 2018). The tea-albizzia plantation system shows significant carbon offset potential, at 61.2 kg per plant (Alom et al., 2021). Organic tea cultivation leads to 43% higher above-ground biomass production (194.4 t/ha) compared to conventional methods (136 t/ha), with below-ground carbon accumulation at 135 t/ha in organic versus 125 t/ha in conventional systems (Subramanian et al., 2013). For every ton of tea produced, factories emit approximately 3,292 ± 493.91 kg of CO2, while tea gardens contribute about 13.61 kg CO2 per hectare (Kalita *et al.*, 2018). In July 2021, North-Eastern tea production reached 157.23 million kgs, resulting in total CO2 emissions of 514,032.38 tonnes from cultivation and production, while the atmospheric CO2 sequestration was approximately 410,491.3 tonnes, leading to a discrepancy of 103,541.1 tonnes between emissions and sequestration (Aditya *et al.,* 2023).

**7. CONCLUSION**

The tea industry's dependence on fossil fuels and energy-intensive processes significantly contributes to greenhouse gas emissions. Major sources include carbon emissions from plucking and transporting leaves, along with high electricity consumption during drying and withering. Green tea also has substantial carbon intensities due to processing and consumption practices. Adopting sustainable practices, such as using solar energy for drying, biodiesels for transportation, and optimizing packaging materials, can help reduce the industry's carbon footprint and promote a more sustainable future.

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