

Food Residues Survey Programme Report

2022-2023

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1 Summary

The New Zealand Food Safety Food Residues Survey Programme objective is to monitor agricultural chemical (pesticides) residues in plant-based foods grown and imported for sale in New Zealand. The programme targets those foods not covered by other New Zealand Food Safety monitoring programmes.

This report covers the sampling, testing, results, and actions undertaken in the 2022-2023 programme.

There were 300 samples tested for over 500 compounds and overall, 147,063 test results were reported. A total of 33 non-compliant test results from 27 samples were reported above the relevant maximum residue level (MRL). New Zealand Food Safety determined a test result above the MRL as a non-compliant test result. The 33 non-compliant test results are 0.02% of total test results reported. New Zealand Food Safety assessed all non-compliant test results and found no food safety concerns with the food samples tested.

New Zealand Food Safety traced the non-compliant test results back to growers which included reviews of food production systems and processes. Targeted visits of production sites occurred where previous non-compliant test results for the same grower were found.

New Zealand Food Safety identified some consistent findings:

- most were due to incorrect off-label use by the growers, such as not applying an adequate withholding period, and
- some were from growers not recognising and managing sources of residues or not correctly following mandatory label directions.

Some non-compliant test results were from food importers not meeting the relevant MRL requirements when providing imported food for sale in New Zealand. Food importers were notified of in the form of educational letters.

The conformance rate for test results the 2022-2023 programme is 99.98%, and this aligns with previous rates. The 2022-2023 programme supports the conclusion that the plant-based foods for sale in New Zealand are safe to eat. Most of the foods sampled from New Zealand food producers demonstrate conformity with good agricultural practices. Similarly, most of the foods sampled from New Zealand food importers meet the New Zealand food safety requirements.

2 Regulatory framework

New Zealand Food Safety is a business unit of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

New Zealand Food Safety operates the Food Residue Survey Programme under the regulatory framework established by the Food Act 2014¹ and Food Regulations 2015². All domestic foods sold in New Zealand must comply with the Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds³ (NZ MRL Notice).

Imported foods sold in New Zealand must comply either with Codex Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides⁴ or the New Zealand MRL Notice. Additionally, food imported from Australia that complies with the Australian MRL requirements⁵ can be sold in New Zealand. Registered and approved use of an agricultural compound may vary from country to country and the use patterns are often different, especially in regions with differences in climate and pest pressures.

¹ [Food Act 2014](#)

² [Food Regulations 2015](#)

³ [Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compound](#)

⁴ [Codex Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides](#)

⁵ [Australian-imported food: MRLs](#)

3 Programme design

New Zealand Food Safety uses the Codex Alimentarius classification of commodities⁶ as a basis for the types of foods to be sampled in the programme. Each year between five to seven of these commodity classes form the sampling plan.

Each annual sampling plan collects 300 samples and tests for agricultural chemical residues. Samples are collected under the direction of New Zealand Food Safety.

New Zealand Food Safety contracts a laboratory using ISO/IEC 17025 accredited test methods for pesticides. Each sample is tested for more than 500 compounds.

New Zealand Food Safety assess all test results against the relevant MRL. For foods grown in New Zealand, when a test result is above an MRL, it is determined as non-compliant. If no MRL for the food is listed in the NZ MRL Notice, then the New Zealand default MRL of 0.1 mg/kg applies. Imported foods grown in countries other than Australia must comply with either:

- New Zealand MRLs in the NZ MRL Notice, or
- International Food Standards pesticide index.

New Zealand Food Safety performs a dietary exposure assessment on all non-compliant test results in the associated foods.

New Zealand Food Safety begins a trace back when a non-compliant test result is reported, requesting growers identify the cause of the non-compliant test result. This includes a review of spray diaries, application rates and timings, to determine what agricultural chemicals were used, and how and when they were used.

New Zealand Food Safety's corrective actions include providing education on the correct use of agricultural chemicals, for example, explaining the requirements for off-label use. This may be escalated to include an on-site visit when there are repeated non-compliant test results for the same grower from previous programmes.

When non-compliant test results are reported in imported foods, New Zealand Food Safety sends educational letters to food importers about meeting the MRL requirements when selling foods in the New Zealand market.

New Zealand Food Safety uses the information from the programme to review the regulatory controls on agricultural chemicals.

4 2022-2023 programme

The 2022-2023 sampling plan is on the MPI website⁷. The programme sampled foods from sampling points including:

- retail outlets
- farmers markets, and
- distributors such as packhouses, grain silos and wholesalers.

A total of 226 samples were collected from foods produced by New Zealand growers and 74 samples were collected from imported sources. In the Appendix, Tables 1 – 6 set out numbers of the foods sampled, along with the Codex Alimentarius classification category and source (New Zealand or imported).

⁶[Guidelines on portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which is analysed \(CXG 41-1993\)](#)

⁷[Food Residues Survey Programme 2022/23 Sampling plan](#)

5 Results

A total of 147,063 test results were reported. There were 33 non-compliant test results from 27 samples. The non-compliant test results reported made up 0.02% of the total reported results. Several samples had more than one non-compliant test result. In New Zealand grown foods there were 26 non-compliant test results reported in 22 samples. There were eight non-compliant test results reported in five imported food samples.

There were no food safety risks associated with the non-compliant test results.

In the Appendix, Tables 7 – 9 summarise the compounds, sample types, test results and relevant MRL for the non-compliant test results from New Zealand grown foods by the type of findings from the trace back. Table 10 summarises the non-compliant test results from imported foods.

New Zealand Food Safety identified some consistent findings including:

- 61% of the non-compliant test results were due to residues exceeding the MRL when growers applied agricultural chemicals off-label (i.e. applying it differently to the approved label directions). Off-label use is allowed by registration conditions for most agricultural chemicals (refer Table 7). However, it is the responsibility of the user to ensure that any residues resulting from this off-label use do not exceed the MRL.
- 9% of the non-compliant test results were due to growers not recognising and managing sources of residues (refer Table 8). These included:
 - one grower who was unaware that the seedlings purchased for production were pre-treated with an agricultural chemical by the nursery who supplied the seedlings;
 - one grower who treated a non-food area adjacent to a food area and this resulted in contamination of the crop that grew in the food area.
- 9% of the non-compliant test results were due to growers not following mandatory label restrictions (refer Table 9). There is a registration condition on some agricultural chemical products that prohibits off-label use. The product label states the conditions. The growers were not aware of the changes arising from the New Zealand Environmental Protection Agency reassessment of certain agricultural chemicals⁸ and the subsequent revision of labels⁹ including the conditions of registration.

5.1 Non-compliant test results in New Zealand grown samples

For all non-compliant test results, New Zealand Food Safety's dietary exposure assessment confirmed there were no food safety risks.

In cases where off-label use had occurred, New Zealand Food Safety's corrective actions included providing education on the correct use of agricultural chemicals including the requirements for off label use.

In some cases, New Zealand Food Safety's corrective actions are based on the outcome of an on-site investigation.

The following non-compliant residues were found and traced back to growers:

Bifenthrin is an insecticide, authorised in New Zealand to control pests in a range of crops. Bifenthrin (0.12 mg/kg) was reported in one spinach sample above the New Zealand MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

The grower identified off-label use had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

⁸ [New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority Decision - methamidophos](#)

⁹ [MPI organophosphate carbamate reassessment](#)

Carbendazim is a fungicide, authorised in New Zealand to control fungal diseases in fruit, vegetables, and wheat. Carbendazim was reported in one brussels sprouts sample (0.36 mg/kg) and one celery sample (1.6 mg/kg) above the New Zealand MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

In both cases, the growers identified off-label use had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

Chlorothalonil is a fungicide. It is authorised in New Zealand to control fungal diseases including in fruit, specific vegetables, and wheat. Chlorothalonil (3.5 mg/kg) was reported in one kale sample above the New Zealand MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

New Zealand Food Safety identified that non-compliant test results had previously been reported for the grower and undertook an on-site investigation. This included an inspection of the chemical shed, a review of spray practices to determine what agricultural chemicals were used, and how and when they were used.

The grower identified off-label use had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

Chlorpyrifos is an organophosphate insecticide. It is authorised in New Zealand as an agricultural and horticultural insecticide. Chlorpyrifos residues were reported in one broccoli sample (0.31 mg/kg) and one kale sample (0.63 mg/kg) above the New Zealand MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

New Zealand Food Safety identified that non-compliant test results had previously been reported for both growers and undertook on-site investigations. This included an inspection of the chemical shed, a review of spray practices to determine what agricultural chemicals were used, and how and when they were used.

In both cases, the growers identified off-label use had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

Cypermethrin is a pyrethroid insecticide. It is authorised in New Zealand for the control of pests on agricultural and horticultural crops. Cypermethrin (0.24 mg/kg) was reported in one spinach sample above the New Zealand MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

The grower identified off-label use had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

Dimethomorph is a fungicide. It is authorised in New Zealand for the control of mildew in grapes, lettuce and onions and blight in potatoes. Dimethomorph (0.15 mg/kg) was reported in one celery sample above the New Zealand MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

The grower identified off-label use had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

Imidacloprid is an insecticide. It is authorised in New Zealand for the control of insects in onions, brassica vegetables and lettuce amongst other uses. Imidacloprid (1.5 mg/kg) was reported in one lettuce sample above the New Zealand MRL of 1.0 mg/kg, and imidacloprid (0.026 mg/kg) was reported in one broccolini sample above the New Zealand MRL of 0.02 mg/kg. Imidacloprid is authorised for use on lettuce and broccolini.

The grower of the lettuce identified that the seedling nursery had applied insecticide treatment to the seedlings before they had been received by the grower.

New Zealand Food Safety's corrective actions included explaining that chemical risk management must consider pesticides applied by seed suppliers and providing further education on the correct use of agricultural chemicals.

The grower of the broccolini did not apply the label withholding period as the crop was harvested earlier. The grower observed that their broccolini crop was growing at a faster rate during the production season due to high temperature and longer hours of sunlight.

The grower identified off-label use had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

Indoxacarb is an insecticide. It is authorised in New Zealand for the control of insects in lettuce. Indoxacarb (0.35 mg/kg) was reported in one mesclun sample above the New Zealand MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

The grower identified that off-label use had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

Linuron is a herbicide. It is authorised in New Zealand for the control of weeds including on fruit and vegetables. Linuron (0.14 mg/kg) was reported in one coriander sample above the New Zealand MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

The grower identified that off-label use had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

Metalaxyl is a fungicide. It is authorised in New Zealand for the control of fungal diseases in peas, lucerne, brassica vegetables, peas, and asparagus. Metalaxyl was reported in one lettuce sample (0.22 mg/kg), one silver beet sample (0.15 mg/kg) and one mint sample (0.22 mg/kg) above the New Zealand MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

The grower of the lettuce identified that off-label use had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

New Zealand Food Safety identified that non-compliant test results had previously been reported for the growers of the silver beet and mint. New Zealand Food Safety undertook on-site investigations. These included an inspection of the chemical shed and a review of spray practices to determine what agricultural chemicals were used, and how and when they were used.

In both cases, the growers identified off-label use had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

Methamidophos is an organophosphate insecticide. It is authorised in New Zealand for restricted use for the control of pests on specified crops, but a registration condition on the trade name products prevents the products from being used off-label. Methamidophos was reported in one celery sample (0.07 mg/kg), one choy sum sample (0.25 mg/kg) and one silver beet sample (3.6 mg/kg) above the New Zealand MRL of 0.01 mg/kg. Methamidophos is not authorised for use on any of these foods.

Each of the growers identified off-label use had occurred.

New Zealand Food Safety's corrective actions included advising each grower that this off-label use is not permitted, explaining the requirements for the permitted use of methamidophos as set out on product labels, and providing further education on the correct use of agricultural chemicals.

Paclobutrazol is a fungicide. It is authorised in New Zealand for the control of fungal diseases in a specified range of crops. Paclobutrazol (0.38 mg/kg) was reported in one sample of chilli peppers above the New Zealand MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

The grower identified that off-label use had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

Permethrin is a synthetic insecticide for the control of pests on agricultural and horticultural crops. It is also authorised for use in the environment. Permethrin was reported in one sample of mushrooms (1.5 mg/kg) and one choy sum sample (0.21 mg/kg) above the New Zealand MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

The grower of the mushrooms confirmed that permethrin was used to treat an access path next to where the mushroom compost was being stored before production.

New Zealand Food Safety's corrective actions included advising the grower to identify all chemical risks and prevent contamination of material used to produce food.

The grower of the choy sum identified off-label use of permethrin had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

Pirimicarb is an insecticide. It is authorised in New Zealand for the control of insects in cereal and vegetable crops. Pirimicarb (0.5 mg/kg) was reported in one mint sample above the New Zealand MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

The grower identified that off-label use had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

Pymetrozine is an insecticide. It is authorised in New Zealand for the control of pests in cereal and vegetable crops. Pymetrozine was reported in a sample of garlic chives (0.2 mg/kg) and a sample of chilli peppers (0.31 mg/kg) above the New Zealand MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

In both cases, the growers identified off-label use had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

Sulfoxaflor is an insecticide. It is authorised in New Zealand for the control of pests in cereal and vegetable crops. Sulfoxaflor (0.25 mg/kg) was reported in basil above the New Zealand MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

New Zealand Food Safety identified that non-compliant test results had previously been reported for the grower and undertook an on-site investigation. This included an inspection of the chemical shed, a review of spray practices to determine what agricultural chemicals were used, and how and when they were used.

The grower identified off-label use had occurred but had not suitably managed residues.

Thiamethoxam is an insecticide. It is authorised in New Zealand for the control of insects on a range of horticulture crops including onions. Thiamethoxam (0.015 mg/kg) was reported in a sample of onions, above the MRL of 0.01 mg/kg.

The grower reviewed the production records but was not able to identify the reason for the non-compliant result.

5.2 Non-compliant test results in imported food samples

For all non-compliant test results, New Zealand Food Safety's dietary exposure assessment confirmed there were no food safety risks.

New Zealand Food Safety traced each sample back to the importer. Each importer was requested to trace back to their overseas supplier to review the cause of the non-compliant result. New Zealand Food Safety provided further education to each importer on the regulatory requirements applying to imported foods.

The following non-compliant residues were found in imported food samples:

Thiamethoxam is an insecticide used to control insects on crops. Thiamethoxam was reported in a sample of onions (0.039 mg/kg) above the New Zealand MRL of 0.01 mg/kg.

Propamocarb is a fungicide used to control fungal diseases in horticultural produce. Propamocarb was reported in a sample of frozen chilli peppers (0.13 mg/kg) above the New Zealand default MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

Acetamiprid is an insecticide used to control insects on crops. Acetamiprid was reported in two samples of dried goji berries (0.23 mg/kg in each sample) above the New Zealand default MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

Chlorpyrifos is an insecticide used to control insect pests on crops. Chlorpyrifos was reported (0.14 mg/kg) in a sample of cumin above the New Zealand default MRL of 0.1 mg/kg

Epoxiconazole and **Pyraclostrobin** are fungicides used to control fungal diseases. In the same cumin sample, Epoxiconazole (0.22 mg/kg) and Pyraclostrobin (0.63 mg/kg) were separately reported above the New Zealand default MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.

6 Conclusion

The overall rate of conformance of 99.98% for the 2022-2023 programme aligns with previous rates (refer Table 11). This confirms that most growers apply good agricultural practices to produce safe

and suitable foods for sale. The food importers also showed that they are aware of their legal obligations to meet the relevant MRL or standards to sell safe and suitable food in New Zealand.

7 Appendix

Table 1: Source of 'Brassica vegetables' samples

Brassica vegetables	New Zealand	Imported	Total
Broccoli	14	Turkey (1), Spain(1), Belgium(1)	17
Broccolini	3	nil	3
Brussels sprouts	6	Belgium (1)	7
Cabbage	14	nil	14
Cauliflower	15	Belgium (1) multiple ¹¹ (1)	17
Kohlrabi	1	nil	1
Total	53	6	59

Table 2: Source of 'Bulb vegetables' samples

Bulb vegetables	New Zealand	Imported	Total
Garlic chives	3	nil	3
Garlics	3	China (8), Thailand (1), United States (3), multiple ¹² (1)	16
Leeks	7	Nil	7
Onions	21	China (2), Spain (1), United States (1)	25
Shallots	2	United States (1)	3
Spring onions	7	nil	7
Total	43	18	61

Table 3: Source of 'Fruiting vegetables' samples

Fruiting vegetables	New Zealand	Imported	Total
Bitter melons	2	Viet Nam (3)	5
Capsicum	8	China (1)	9
Chayote	3	nil	3
Chilli peppers, fresh and frozen	12	Viet Nam (2)	14
Gherkins	1	India (1), Greece (1), Jordan (1), Germany (1), United States (1), Turkey (1)	7
Goji Berries	nil	China (4)	4
Mushrooms	7	China (5), Taiwan (1), Thailand (1)	14
Okra	nil	Fiji (2) Viet Nam (2)	4
Total	33	27	60

Table 4: Source of 'Herbs and spices' samples

Herbs and spices	New Zealand	Imported	Total
Basil leaves	2	nil	2

¹¹ Belgium, France, Hungary, Poland, Spain, Netherlands, and Turkey

¹² China, Mexico, and Malaysia

Herbs and spices	New Zealand	Imported	Total
Bay leaves	nil	Turkey (1)	1
Cinnamon, bark	nil	multiple ¹³ (1)	1
Chilli pepper, dried	nil	Sri Lanka (1), Viet Nam (1)	2
Chives, herbs	1	nil	1
Coriander leaves	2	nil	2
Cumin seed	nil	India (1)	1
Dill leaves	1	nil	1
Hops	3	nil	3
Kaffir leaves	nil	Thailand (1)	1
Lemongrass	1	Viet Nam (1)	2
Marjoram	nil	Egypt (1)	1
Mint	3	nil	3
Paprika	nil	Spain (1)	1
Parsley	2	nil	2
Rosemary	1	nil	1
Sage	nil	Turkey (1)	1
Tarragon	1	nil	1
Thyme	1	nil	1
Turmeric root	nil	Fiji (1)	1
Total	18	11	29

Table 5: Source of 'Leafy vegetables' samples

Leafy vegetables	New Zealand	Imported	Total
Asian greens: Bok choy	2	nil	2
Asian greens: Chinese broccoli	1	nil	1
Asian greens: Choy sum	2	nil	2
Asian greens: Celery mustard	3	nil	3
Asian greens: Mustard green	nil	Taiwan (1), Thailand (1)	2
Kale	7	nil	7
Lettuce heads	12	nil	12
Salad leaves (baby leaves, lettuce leaves and mesclun)	7	nil	7
Silver beet	9	nil	9
Spinach	8	Belgium (1), China (2), Turkey (1)	8
Watercress	2	nil	2
Witloof (endive)	2	nil	2
Total	55	6	61

Table 6: Source of 'Stalk and stem vegetables' samples

Stalk and stem vegetables	New Zealand	Imported	Total
Asparagus	5	United States (1)	6
Celery	8	nil	8
Fennel, bulb	5	nil	5
Garlic scapes	1	China (1)	1
Globe artichoke	1	Spain (1)	2
Palm hearts	nil	Bolivia (1), Ecuador (1), Thailand (2)	4
Rhubarb	4	nil	4
Total	24	7	31

¹³ Indonesia and China

Table 7. Summary of non-compliant residue results following off-label use

Residue detected	Codex classification – sample type tested	Test result (mg/kg)	NZ MRL (mg/kg)
Bifenthrin	Leafy vegetables – spinach	0.12	0.1
Carbendazim	Brassica vegetables – brussels sprouts	0.36	0.1
Carbendazim	Stalk and stem vegetables - celery	1.6	0.1
Chlorothalonil	Leafy vegetables - kale	3.5	0.1
Chlorpyrifos	Brassica vegetables – broccoli	0.31	0.1
Chlorpyrifos	Leafy vegetables - kale	0.63	0.1
Cypermethrin	Leafy vegetables – spinach	0.24	0.1
Dimethomorph	Stalk and stem vegetables - celery	0.15	0.1
Imidacloprid	Brassica vegetables – broccolini	0.026	0.02
Indoxacarb	Leafy vegetables – mesclun leaves	0.35	0.1
Linuron	Herbs - coriander	0.14	0.1
Metalaxyl	Herbs - mint	0.22	0.1
Metalaxyl	Leafy vegetables - lettuce	0.22	0.1
Metalaxyl	Leafy vegetables - silver beet	0.15	0.1
Paclobutrazol	Fruiting vegetables – chilli pepper	0.38	0.1
Permethrin	Leafy vegetables – choy sum	0.21	0.1
Pirimicarb	Herbs - mint	0.5	0.1
Pymetrozine	Bulb vegetables – garlic chives	0.2	0.1
Pymetrozine	Fruiting vegetables – chilli pepper	0.31	0.1
Sulfoxaflor	Herbs – basil	0.25	0.1

Table 8. Summary of non-compliant residue results following on-label use

Residue detected	Codex classification – sample type tested	Test result (mg/kg)	NZ MRL (mg/kg)
Imidacloprid	Leafy vegetables - lettuce	1.5	1.0
Permethrin	Fruiting vegetables - mushrooms	1.5	0.1
Thiamethoxam	Bulb vegetables - onion	0.015	0.01

Table 9. Summary of non-compliant residue results following of use of restricted agricultural chemicals

Residue detected	Codex classification – sample type tested	Test result (mg/kg)	NZ MRL (mg/kg)
Methamidophos	Leafy vegetables – choy sum	0.25	0.01
Methamidophos	Stalk and stem vegetables - celery	0.07	0.01

Residue detected	Codex classification – sample type tested	Test result (mg/kg)	NZ MRL (mg/kg)
Methamidophos	Leafy vegetables – silver beet	3.6	0.01

Table 10. Summary of non-compliant residue results from imported food samples

Residue detected	Codex classification – sample type tested	Test result (mg/kg)	Applicable NZ MRL or NZ default MRL (mg/kg)	Applicable Codex MRL (mg/kg)	Comment
Thiamethoxam	Bulb vegetables - Onions	0.039	0.01	No Codex MRL	Exceeds the NZ MRL
Acetamiprid	Fruiting vegetables - Goji berries (dried)	0.23	0.1	0.2 ¹⁰	Exceeds both the default NZ MRL & Codex MRL
Acetamiprid	Fruiting vegetables - Goji berries (dried) ¹⁴	0.23 ¹⁵	0.1	0.2	Exceeds both the default NZ MRL & Codex MRL.
Propamocarb	Fruiting vegetables – Chilli peppers (frozen)	0.13	0.1	No Codex MRL	Exceeds the default NZ MRL
Epoxiconazole	Spice - Cumin (seeds)	0.22	0.1	No Codex MRL	Exceeds the default NZ MRL
Pyraclostrobin	Spice - Cumin (seeds)	0.63	0.1	No Codex MRL	Exceeds the default NZ MRL
Chlorpyrifos	Spice - Cumin (seeds)	0.14	0.1	No Codex MRL	Exceeds the default NZ MRL

Table 11: Conformance rate

Sampling period	Number of samples	Number of results	Number of non-compliant test results	Conformance rate (%)
2015-2016	360	180,770	43	99.98
2017-2019	591	311,469	49	99.98
2019-2020	291	145,968	8	99.99
2020-2021	180	90,099	12	99.99
2021-2022	300	157,046	12	99.99
2022-2023	300	147,063	33	99.98

¹⁰ Codex MRL for acetamiprid-fruiting vegetables on a fresh weight basis.

¹⁴ Two different Goji berries samples both had acetamiprid at 0.23 mg/kg.

¹⁵ Test results for both dried Goji berries samples are reported as calculated estimate of the residue in fresh Goji berries.