

#ATICentralVisayas

PHILIPPINE GOOD AGRICULTURAL
PRACTICES (PHILGAP) ON

MANGO

SERIES 1: FARM LOCATION. FARM STRUCTURE AND MAINTENANCE



**PHILIPPINE NATIONAL STANDARD
Code of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for Mango
PNS/BAFPS 45:2009**

Introduction

The Department of Agriculture (DA) approved the Administrative Order No. 25 series of 2005 on the Certification of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for Fruits and Vegetables Farming. This regulation is the Department's response to the "farm-to-fork" principle of ensuring food safety being promoted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Legal Framework:

- ***Republic Act 10611 otherwise known as the Food Safety Act of 2013:*** An act to strengthen the food safety regulatory system in the country to protect consumer health and facilitate market access of local foods and food products and for other purposes
- ***The Department of Agriculture (DA) Administrative Circular No. 1 series of 2018:*** This Administrative Circular establishes the Rules and Regulations on the Certification of Philippine Good Agricultural Crop Practices (PhilGAP).

Purpose:

- ***Safe Food for a Healthy Life***

A healthy life can be attributed by many factors such as good environment and lifestyle. But, one major factor that affects it, is our diet. In order to have a healthy diet, the food that we eat must be safe.

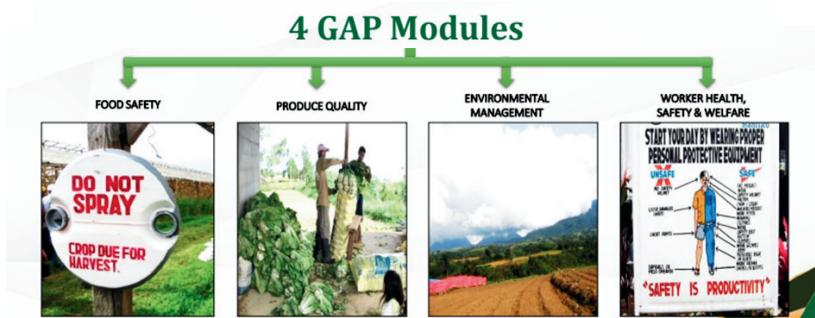
- Foodborne illness outbreaks can be prevented by implementing Food Safety Practices starting with Good Agricultural Practices.

Goal/Objective of GAP Certification Program

- Provide fresh and safe agricultural food products for the consumers
- It focuses on the reduction risks from pathogens, heavy metals and pesticide contamination
- Additional benefits of the program are to ensure worker health and safety, and protection of the environment

Definition of GAP:

- Broadly, a GAP approach aims at applying available knowledge to addressing environmental, economic and social sustainability dimensions for on-farm production and post-production processes, resulting in safe and quality food and non-food agricultural products.



Who can benefit from GAP?

1. FARM OPERATORS/WORKERS

- Work in a farm production site that ensures their safety and welfare.

2. TRADERS

- Facilitate better trade regionally and internationally

3. CONSUMERS

- Availability of safe and quality food

4. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

- Enhance sustainable production practices

Code for GAP as generic and has a wide application

- The industry-led National Mango Action Team (NMAT) deemed it necessary that a specific GAP Manual for mango production be adopted and implemented by the Department considering its high domestic consumption and significant export potential

Composition of GAP Technical Working Group (TWG)

- 1.(BPI) Bureau of Plant Industry.
- 2.(FPA) Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority
- 3.(BAFPS) Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Product Standards
- 4.NCPC National Crop Protection Center of the College of Agriculture
- 5.(NCPC-UPLB) University of the Philippines Los Baños
- 6.industry representatives

Role of TWG

The TWG was tasked to draft the Philippine National Standard (PNS) – Code of GAP for Mango and facilitate the conduct of its presentation to the stakeholders through public consultative meetings.

Code of GAP for mango practices for pre-and post-production

1. Farm location
2. Farm structure and maintenance
3. Cultural and farm management
4. Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
5. Pesticide management geared towards GAP compliance.



Series 1: Farm Location, Farm Structure and Maintenance & Cultural & Farm Management (Quality of Planting Materials)

1. Farm location



- Evaluate the possible sources of chemical, biological or physical contaminations: prior land use of the farm, its current use and activities of neighboring farms or lands. It should not be a source of contamination (e.g. former mining site or dumpsite)
- Guide in assessing suitability of the land for mango production:
 - a. Soil characteristics – well drained soil; pH of 5.5 to 7.5.
 - b. Climatic conditions – preferably with distinct wet and dry season; with four (4) months dry period; with the temperature of 22 °C - 34 °C
 - c. Elevation – preferably the area should not be higher than 600 meters above sea level;





- A farm land with good drainage and a flat to slightly rolling terrain
- Farm topography map should be made available showing the location of crop production sites, windbreakers, water resources, irrigation lines, drainage canals and outlets, roads, buildings, storage facilities and other structures
- The Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR) Geographic Information System (GIS)-based maps used as guide

2. Farm structure and maintenance

- Farm boundaries are enclosed to ensure that there are no stray animals inside the production area, especially during harvesting.





- Designated areas or facilities for the working shed of workers and separate sheds for farm implements and equipment should be available. Sheds for farm workers must be provided with adequate and clean comfort rooms.

- Toilet provided for the farm workers must be properly maintained. Should not be close to water sources or in places where rain can wash out contaminants or cause spills.
- Storage and packing areas must be kept clean and tidy



- Domestic and farm animals, except those that will be used for transport, should be excluded from the production site and packing shed during harvesting.
- Adequate areas for waste collection measures and storage for biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes should be provided



- When pest control measures such as baits, traps and vermin control are used, the location, date of application and a trained person assigned for the maintenance should be properly recorded



3. Cultural management

A. Quality planting materials

- chose based on resistance to pest, suitability to the site, yield potential and market preference

List of approved and registered carabao mango strains from the National Seed Industry Council (NSIC)

NSIC accession Name and code	Date approved	Contact person/Owner and address
GES 73 PSB 91-Mn	1991	Mango National Crop Research and Development Center San Miguel, Jordan, GUimaras
GES 77 PSB 91-Mn	1991	Mango National Crop Research and Development Center San Miguel, Jordan, GUimaras
GES 84 PSB 91-Mn	1991	Mango National Crop Research and Development Center San Miguel, Jordan, GUimaras
GES 85 PSB 91-Mn	1991	Mango National Crop Research and Development Center San Miguel, Jordan, GUimaras
Carabao Lamao # 1 PSB 91-Mn	1991	Institute of Plant Breeding U.P. Los Banos, Laguna
MMSU Gold NSIC 1997 Mn 01	1997	Mariano Marcos State University Batac, Ilocos Norte
Fresco NSIC 2000 Mn 02	2000	Mrs. Preveda G. Fresco Aguilar, San Lorenzo, Guimaras
Talaban NSIC 2000 Mn 03	2002	Mr. Salvio Talaban Aguilar, San Lorenzo, Guimaras
Sweet Elena NSIC 2002 Mn 04	2002	Mrs. Nida Malabed Sta. Cruz, Zambales
Tanaleon NSIC 2004 Mn 05	2004	Mr. Dominador T. Tanaleon Camansi, Aguilar, San Lorenzo, Guimaras
Guimaras Super (Galila) NSIC 2004 Mn 06	2004	Mr. Cesar Galila Sitio Ugatan, Brgy. Poblacion, Nueva Valencia, Guimaras
Efondo NSIC 2005 Mn 07	2005	Mr. Marciano M. Efondo Milan, Sibunag, Guimaras
JTA Sweet NSIC 2009 Mn 10	2008	Ma. Luz T. Animas Constancia, San Lorenzo, Guimaras
P-1 King Rodolfo NSIC 2009 Mn 11	2008	Mrs. Hilaria Moselina dela Cruz Sabang, Sta.Cruz, Zambales

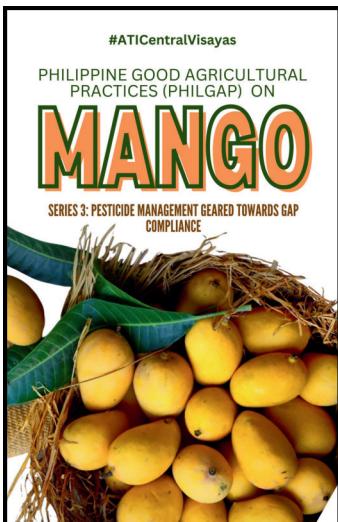
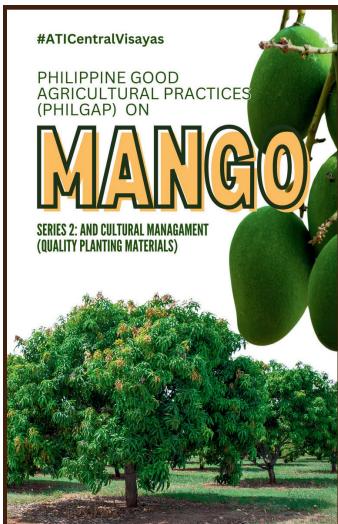
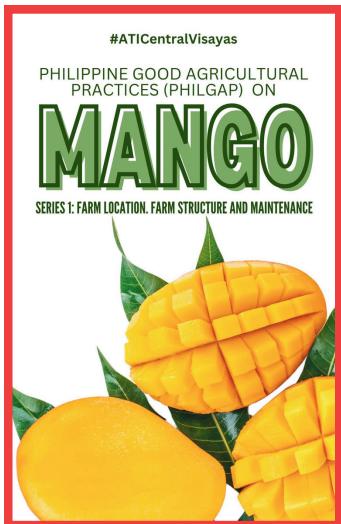
List of established foundation/Scion groves with certified trees as sources of quality planting materials.

Region/Province	Strain	No. of trees tagged	Contact person/s
1. DA-ISS 1, Dingras, Ilocos Norte	Lamao #1	27	Ms. Wilma Ibea Station Chief Ms. Myrna Enriquez Agric. 2-HVCC Coordinator
2. DA-ISS 2, Batac, Ilocos Norte	Lamao #1 GES 77 GES #84	34 2 17	Ms. Wilhelmina Castañeda Station Chief Ms. Alma Ribac Chief, NSQCS Satellite Reg. 1
3. ILIARC-ADP, San Ildefonso, Ilocos Sur	Lamao #1 GES 84	51 15	Dr. Larina G. Zabala OIC, ADP Station Mrs. Visitacion Mendoza Crops Project Leader
4. MMSU, Batac, Ilocos Norte	MMSU Gold	29	Dr. Glicerio Pascua Professor/Project Leader
5. DA-ILIARC DMMMSU, Bacnotan, La Union	GES 85	2	Dr. Consuelo N. Belarmino Asst. Manager for Technical Programs Mr. Nestor Blanco Agriculturist II
6. DA-ISS 3, Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan	Lamao #1 GES 84 GES 77	5 2 3	Mr. Wilfredo Pal-laya Station Chief Dr. Benito Andaya NSQCS Reg. 1 Chief
7. CVIARC, Ilagan, Isabela	Lamao #1	17	Engr. William Contillo Agriculturist II
8. CLIARC Lowland Zone, Paraiso, Tarlac City	GES 77	34	Dr. Irene M. Adion Station Chief
9. Lipa Experiment Station	MMSU Gold GES 84 GES 77	11 10 22	Dr. Gavina Huelgas Chief, LAES
10.BPI-Guimaras NMRDC	GES 85 GES 73 GES 77 GES 84 Lamao # 1 Talaban Fresco	52 42 40 48 12 5 10	Mr. Yondre Yonder OIC, NMRDC
11.DA-EVIARC, Abuyog, Leyte	GES 73 GES 77 GES 84 GES 85 Galila Talaban Fresco	7 7 5 6 5 5 5	Dr. Carlos dela Cruz Center Chief



- Grafted seedlings will also be tagged as certified in credited nurseries if scions are gathered from the certified foundation/scion trees. The Bureau of Plant Industry – Crop Production Division (BPI-CPD) was mandated to do accreditation of plant nurseries.
- A record of the source of the planting materials, the and date of purchase must be kept in the farm





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