**Shaking or Brisking**

- Gentle shaking of branches to remove dried florets and excess moisture on inflorescence which could serve as hiding places of insect pests and favors growth of diseases.

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**Fruit Management**

**Pest Management**

- Conduct regular monitoring for presence of insect pests and diseases (Cecid fly, thrips, seed borer, fruit fly, anthracnose).
- Implement organic-based integrated pest management for pest(s) attacking fruits.

**Note:** Apply only pesticides that are approved as organic by certifying authority(ies).

**Fertilization and Irrigation**

- Apply irrigation (when necessary) and organic foliar fertilizer to enhance fruit retention (32-35 DAFI) and development (45-55 DAFI).
- Irrigation should be stopped at least 1 month prior to harvest.

**Bagging**

- Bag fruits with recommended bagging materials (old newspaper, brown paper bags, telephone directory) at 50-55 DAFI or earlier (42-50 DAFI) depending on the incidence of pest attacking the fruits.

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**Fruit Harvesting and Postharvest Handling**

- Harvest fruit at right maturity stage (115-120 DAFI at dry months, 120-130 DAFI at wet season, or at least 75% sinkers using flotation method).
- Use proper harvesting tools (harvesting pole, secateurs, plastic crates).
- Provide ground cover in the area for fruit classification and packing. Do not allow the fruits to have contact with the ground/soil.
- Fruits that fall to the ground during harvesting should be separated.
- No animals should be allowed within the field packing area during harvest.
- Smoking should not be allowed during harvesting and postharvest handling activities.
- Workers with ailments and/or suffering from diseases should not be allowed to involve in harvesting and postharvest handling of mango.
- Use only clean packaging materials.
- Organically produced fruits should not be mixed with those from non-organic farms.

**Farm Record Keeping**

- Fertilizer and pesticides purchased and used.
- Nutrient and pest management applied.
- Farm operation/management activities.
- Farm operators/laborers involved in farm operations.

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**For more information, please contact:**

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GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS IN NATURAL/ORGANIC MANGO PRODUCTION

Site Selection
- Area must be suitable for growing mango with at least 3-4 months dry period.
- Preferably isolated or planted with trees along the perimeter to act as wind breaks and buffer zone from neighbouring orchards/conventional farms.
- Area should be away from mines, cemetery, dumping sites, poultry and livestock farms and other areas which are sources of biotic (e.g. bacteria) and abiotic (e.g. heavy metals) contaminants.
- Availability of clean water source.
- Well drained soil, high in organic matter and pH of 6-7.
- If the area was previously not under organic farming system, conversion period will be 3 years with farm records on field and farm history and present situation (crops, pest management, fertilization, animal husbandry).

Soil and Nutrient Management
- Conduct soil analysis to determine soil status.
- Apply soil amendments which are only of organic source to improve soil fertility (liming, green manuring, organic compost/vermicast).

Tree Management

Pruning
- Do sanitary pruning by removing dead, infested, overlapping branches to provide good light penetration, air circulation and reduce pest and disease inoculums.
- To have a desirable canopy shape, do a formative pruning by cutting uneven outside

Fertilization
- Trees should be applied with organic fertilizer to improve tree growth and vigour.
- Organic foliar fertilizer application is recommended especially during flushing stage to supplement needed nutrients.

Pest management
- Reduce occurrence of pests through proper management and application of organic pesticides, cultural practices, like field sanitation.

Flower Management

Flower Induction
- No flower induction using chemical/synthetic source.
- Indigenous practices like root pruning, cincturing treatment, mechanical stress, spraying of $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, bone ash and wood vinegar (except smudging) to induce flower induction needs further verification.

Note: Position paper for the use of ethylene as flower inducer for mango was submitted to concerned authority).

Pest Management
- Conduct regular monitoring for presence of insect-pests and diseases (Leafhoppers, Thrips, Flower beetles, Twig borer, Anthracnose).
- Implement organic-based integrated pest management for pest(s) attacking flowers.

Intercropping
- Intercrops with legumes such as cowpea and mung-bean— to maintain soil biodiversity, suppress problem on weeds, conserve moisture and reduce soil erosion.

Fertilization and Irrigation
- Apply irrigation when necessary (during dry months) especially at pre-anthesis to full bloom stage of flowering and organic foliar fertilizer (12-14 DAFI and 19-21 DAFI) to enhance flower development and fruit setting.

Note: Use of bio pesticides (Nimbicidine, neem seed extract, Azadirachtin, Hot Chili Powder).