

GOOD PRACTICES



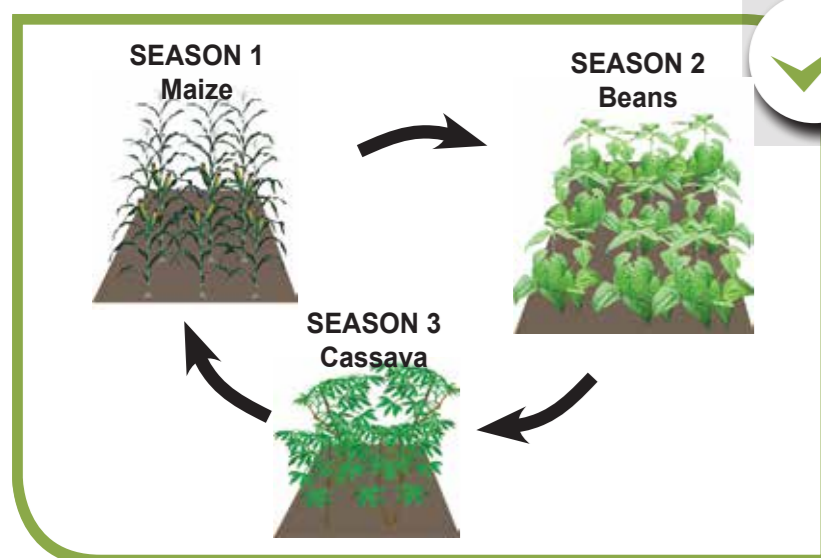
Prepare land well before planting



Apply recommended fertilizer type before and after planting



Plant improved/certified seed of the same variety with recommended spacing



Practice crop rotation



Weed on time



Control pests and diseases using approved pesticides

STANDARD IMPACTED

CONTRASTING VARIETIES:

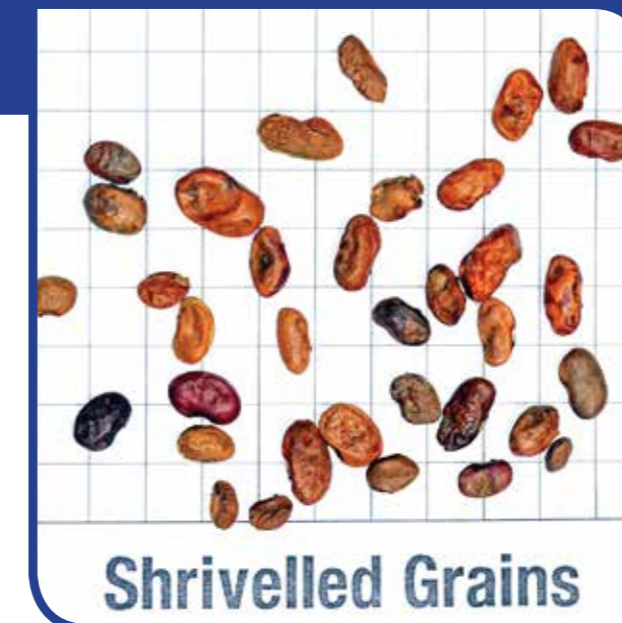
These are beans of other varieties that are of a different colour, size, or shape from the beans of the designated variety.



Characteristic	Maximum Limit		
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
Contrasting varieties, % m/m	1.5	3	5

IMMATURE AND SHRIVELLED:

These are beans which are under developed, papery and wrinkled over their entire surface.



PESTICIDE RESIDUES:

This is any specified substance in food, agricultural commodities, or animal feed resulting from the use of pesticide. A pesticide is a chemical that is used to prevent, destroy, or repel pests. Most pesticides contain chemicals that can be harmful to people, animals, or the environment.

Dry beans shall comply with pesticide limits established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for this commodity.

FREE FROM TOXIC WEED SEEDS:

These are seeds of weeds that have been gazetted as harmful to crops, humans and animals such as *Crotalaria spp.*, Corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago L.*), Castor bean (*Ricinus communis L.*), Jimson weed (*Datura spp.*).



BAD PRACTICES

Do not plant beans in an improperly prepared garden



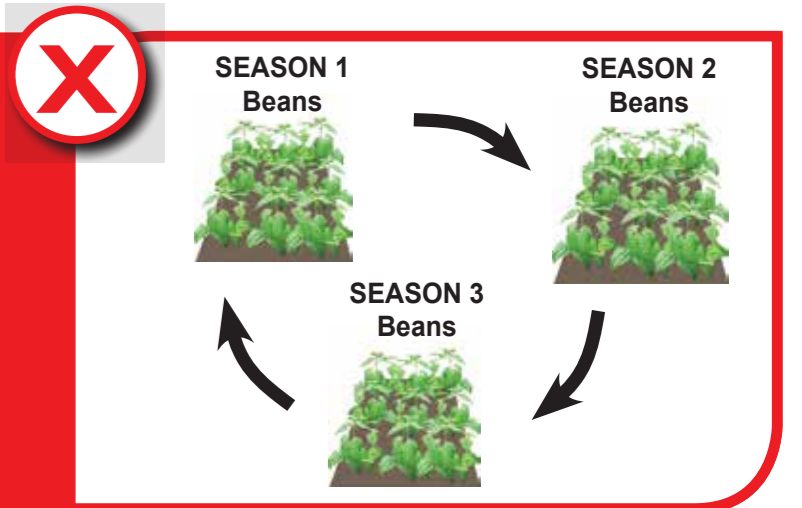
Do not plant beans in a wetland



Do not plant different varieties of beans in the same garden during a season



Do not plant beans in the same garden every season



Do not let weeds grow



Do not let pests and diseases destroy bean crops



Do not use expired or adulterated chemicals/pesticides

