Packaging organic concoctions and extracts involves preparing them for storage and use, including labelling and selecting appropriate containers. This is a crucial step in ensuring the quality and shelf life of these natural farm inputs.



Here's a more detailed look at the process:

1. Raw Material Preparation:

Gather and clean:

Collect the necessary plant materials, fruits, or other ingredients. Ensure they are free of debris and thoroughly washed.

• Prepare tools:

Gather the necessary tools, including a chopping board, knife, weighing scale, and containers.

Calculate quantities:

Determine the correct proportions of raw materials and sugar or other fermentation agents.

- 2. Fermentation and Extraction:
- **Fermentation:** Follow the specific instructions for each concoction or extract, including fermentation periods and techniques.
- Extract: After fermentation, extract the liquid, using a strainer or cheesecloth.
 - 3. Packaging:

Clean and sterilize:

Prepare the packaging containers (e.g., bottles or jars) by cleaning and sterilizing them to prevent contamination.

• Fill containers:

Pour the concoction or extract into the containers, leaving some space at the top.

Label and seal:

Label each container with the date of production, ingredients, and any specific instructions for use. Seal the containers tightly to maintain freshness and prevent leakage.

4. Storage:

- Choose appropriate storage: Select a cool, dark, and dry place for storage.
- **Proper arrangement:** Arrange the containers in a way that maximizes space and minimizes the risk of spills or damage.
 - 5. Quality Control:

Regular checks:

Periodically check the concoctions or extracts for any signs of spoilage or degradation.

Adjustments:

If necessary, make adjustments to the fermentation or extraction process to improve the quality and shelf life of the product.

Additional Considerations:

Types of concoctions:

Different types of concoctions and extracts have different preparation methods and uses.

Safety:

Follow safe handling practices during all stages of the process, including wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Hygiene:

Maintain a clean and hygienic environment to prevent contamination and ensure the quality of the final product.

Record-keeping:

Keep detailed records of the production process, including raw materials, fermentation periods, and packaging details.

Packaging of Organic Concoctions and Extracts (TESDA – Organic Agriculture Production NC II)

Packaging is a crucial part of the "Produce Organic Concoctions and Extracts" unit under TESDA's Organic Agriculture Production NC II. Proper packaging ensures product safety, quality, shelf life, and marketability. Here's what the TESDA curriculum outlines:

☐ Key Considerations in Packaging

1. Sanitation and Hygiene

- Use clean and sanitized containers.
- o Practice Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).
- o Avoid using recycled containers unless thoroughly disinfected.

2. Container Selection

- o Prefer food-grade plastic or glass bottles/jars.
- o Containers must be:
 - Airtight (to prevent contamination)
 - UV-protected (if product is light-sensitive)
 - Non-reactive (won't interact chemically with the concoction)

3. Labeling Standards

Each package should be labeled with:

- o Product name (e.g., FPJ, FFJ, FAA, OHN)
- o Ingredients used
- Date of production
- o Expiry or best-before date
- o Instructions for use
- Storage instructions
- Name of producer (or farm/business name)
- o Batch number (optional but useful for tracking)

4. Sealing Techniques

- o Use rubber bands, twist ties, cap seals, or vacuum sealing.
- o For fermentation extracts, allow for some air exchange if still active.

5. Storage Requirements

- o Keep in **cool, dark places** (e.g., amber bottles for light-sensitive concoctions).
- o Ensure **labels remain readable** and do not peel off due to moisture or handling