ABOUT GI

Geographical Indications (GIs) are associated with the legacy of a product connected with a specific location having unique blend of nature, culture, tradition, and artisan. In India, there are several registered Gls and there are numerous Gls which are not yet registered officially, but are potential registerable Gls.

> GI based on classes to Natural Goods, Food Stuff Manufactured Goods, Handicrafts or Agricultural Goods

GI based on uniqueness, weather, and terrain of the place of origin

Registered by the Authorized community of the GI

Economic empowerment to Artisans, Producers, and Manufacturers

> 650+ registered Gls and numerous unregistered Gls existence in India

Preservation of local Culture, Tradition, and Legacy

Legal Protection from unfair usage

Gl Sign or symbol indicating Geographical Origin or location

Social Uplifting and continuing the Legacy of the Nation

Prevents counterfeiting and ensures genuineness of products











KHASI MANDARIN



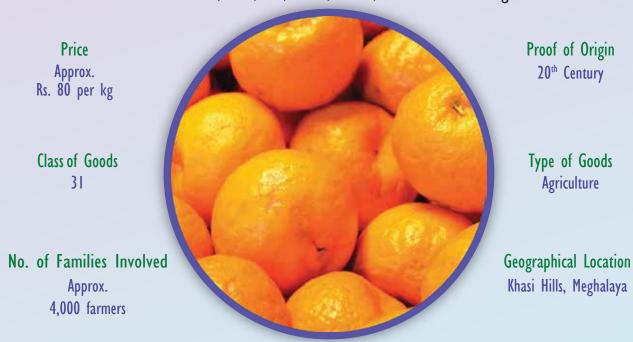
Mandarin is a citrus fruit of the species Citrus reticulate. It is distinguished from other citrus species by the relatively loose skin of the fruits, the relative ease with which the segments can be separated, and (in most cultivars) the green cotyledons. The tree is usually more upright but has drooping branches and brittle wood, which can break under heavy fruit loads. While most mandarins self-pollinate, some hybrids need cross-pollination and the trees often alternate between heavy and light fruit yields annually.

UNIQUENESS

Mandarins are a diverse group of citrus fruits known for their vibrant peel and pulp, unique sugaracid blend, excellent flavour, easy-to-peel rind, and easily separable segments. The Khasi Mandarin is characterized by its large, round to slightly flattened shape with a distinct neck at the base and a depressed apex. Mandarins are notably rich in Vitamin C & calcium with a high water content of 80-90% in the edible portion.

RAW MATERIALS

Citrus reticulate, seed, soil, water, mulch, Pesticides and Fungicides.



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Mandarins thrive in tropical and subtropical climates, with tolerance for temperate conditions but susceptibility to extremes of heat or cold. They require 2000-3000 mm of evenly distributed annual rainfall, with caution against excessive rain during flowering to prevent poor fruit set. Optimal temperatures ranging from 13 to 25°C ensure consistent fruit quality, while well-drained loam or clay loam soils rich in organic matter are preferred. Propagation typically involves seed due to polyembryony, with grafting onto suitable rootstocks also common. Proper planting in nutrient-enriched pits and spacing of 6-7 meters, along with regular cultural practices like pruning and fertilization, support healthy growth.









