

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 GIs and there are numerous GIs which are not yet registered officially, but are potential registerable GIs.

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

Legal Protection from
unfair usage

Registered by the Authorized
community of the GI

GI Sign or symbol
indicating Geographical
Origin or location

Economic empowerment to
Artisans, Producers, and
Manufacturers

Social Uplifting and
continuing the
Legacy of the Nation

700+ registered GIs and
numerous unregistered GIs
existence in India

Prevents counterfeiting and
ensures genuineness of
products

Preservation of local Culture,
Tradition, and Legacy



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LASALGAON ONION

Lasalgaon Onion, also known as Niphad Red or Nashik Red, is a light red Rabi-season variety cultivated in Lasalgaon, Maharashtra. It is prized for its large bulb size, strong aroma, and pungent taste due to high sulphur content in the soil. With high sugar and dry matter content, it offers excellent shelf life and market appeal.

UNIQUENESS

This variety has 16-17 intact outer scales, enhancing protection and storage. Its light red colour, 17-18° Brix sugar content, and 17.27-17.67% dry matter ensure minimal weight loss and deterioration. The bulbs are 4-6 cm in size, easy to handle, and rich in Vitamin C, B2, calcium, and iron. Storage life extends up to 9 months.

RAW MATERIALS

Lasalgaon Onion Seeds



Price
Approx.
Rs. 90 to Rs. 1500 per kg

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1500 families

Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Geographical Location
Lasalgaon, Niphad taluka,
Nashik district, Maharashtra

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Sown in October-November, fields are ploughed 4-5 times and divided into small beds. Seedlings are transplanted at 15×10 cm spacing using 1.5-2 cm bulblets. Minimal irrigation is required initially, with subsequent watering every 21 days. Harvesting occurs 65-150 days post-transplantation when tops fall. Bulbs are sun-dried and stored for extended shelf life.