

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

650+ 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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VENGURLA CASHEW

Vengurla Cashew is a traditional variety cultivated in Vengurla taluka of Sindhudurg district, Maharashtra. Known for its creamy-white, kidney-shaped kernels and sweet taste, it is a high-value cash crop. The crop is evergreen, low-maintenance, and yields both nuts and vitamin C-rich apples. Varieties V1 to V7 are developed locally for superior traits.

UNIQUENESS

Vengurla V7 offers 86% juice content is 12% higher than average, making its apple ideal for juice extraction. V2 has a 32% shelling thickness, ensuring kernel protection and longer shelf life. With yields up to 24 kg per tree and minimal wrinkles, Vengurla cashew is visually appealing and nutritionally superior, gaining global market acceptance.

RAW MATERIALS

Cashew Grafts



Price
Approx.
Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2000 per kg

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
2000 families

Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Geographical Location
Vengurla taluka, Sindhudurg
district, Maharashtra

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Pits are dug in summer and filled with topsoil and dry leaves before monsoon. Grafts are planted after 3-4 rains. No irrigation is needed post-establishment. Flowering begins in December-January; fruits mature in 50-55 days. Nuts are sun-dried for 2-3 days and stored in gunny sacks. Mulching and organic practices enhance soil health and yield.