

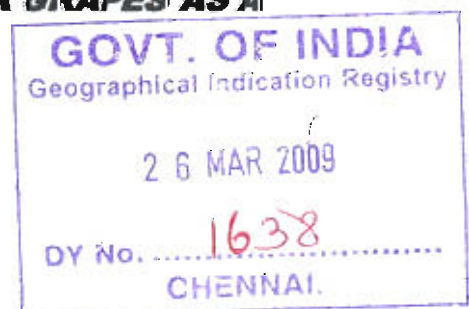


NASHIK GRAPES



26-3-09

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTERING NASHIK GRAPES AS A
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION**



Received Rs. 5000 in cash
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26/03/09

**THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF GOODS
(REGISTRATION & PROTECTION) ACT, 1999**

FORM GI-1

**A: Application for the registration of a geographical indication in Part A of
the Register :**

Section 11(1) of Geographical Indication Act, 1999 and Rule 23(2) of
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Rules, 2002.
Fee: Rs. 5,000 (See entry No.1A of the First Schedule)

1. Application is hereby made by GMGC for the registration in Part A of the
Register of the accompanying geographical indication furnishing the following
particulars

Nashik grape farmers society
Represented by
Great Mission Group Consultancy (MGCC)

Name of the Applicant:

Great Mission Group Consultancy (MGCC)

Address :

Prof. Ganesh S. Hingmire
169, Bhudhawar Peth, Shree Madhav
Apartment,
Pune- 411 002, Maharashtra

Geographical Indication:

Nashik Grapes

Class :

31 (Agricultural & Horticultural Products)

As per **THE FOURTH SCHEDULE** of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration
and Protection) Rules, 2002, "**GRAPES**" falls under **Class 31** as Agriculture Product,

**CLASS 31: Agricultural, horticultural, and forestry product and grains not included
in other classes; live animals; fresh fruits and vegetables; seeds, natural plants and
flowers; foodstuff for animals, malt**

Goods :

Class 31: Agricultural, horticultural and
forestry products.
Specifically: Agricultural product.

1. (a) **Name of the Applicant** : Great Mission Group Consultancy

(b) **Address** : 169, Budhwar Peth, Shree
Madhav Apartment
Pune 411004, Maharashtra

(c) **List of association of persons/
Producers/organisations/ authority** :

(d) **Types of Goods** : Class 31: Agricultural,
horticultural and forestry
Products.
Specifically: Agricultural product.

(e) **Specifications** :

Nashik is very famous for its Grapes, Onion and Tomatoes. All of which are grown in huge quantities. The Wine culture is growing at an alarming speed both in terms of the growers and for the Wine makers.

Nashik was famous for its Table Grapes for a very long time. The Table Grape revolution was started in Ojhar (MIG) a small town near Nashik in early 1925 by Shree Ramrao.Jairamji.Gaikwad, also known to have been the first person to commercially grow Table Grapes in Maharashtra.

Today Table Grapes are being exported in great quantities to Europe, Middle East Asia and parts of South East Asia.

Table Grapes are also used to make Raisins and Juices

Botanical name of grape is *Vitis vinifera* L. Nashik grapes have an attractive appearance, conical bunch shape, loose yet well filled, bunches, bold and elongated berries with thin and soft skin, crisp pulp and few seeds. Attractive colour and good transport quality Grapes are consumed freshly. They have an attractive appearance, conical, Grapes and are consumed freshly. They have an attractive appearance, conical bold and fleshy berries, some seedless. There are approximately 7 varieties of grapes grown in Nashik viz. 1.Thompson Seedless,
2.Tas – A – Ganesh,
3.Sonaka,
4.Manik Chaman,
5.Sharad Seedless,
6.Jumbo Seedless

7.Black Sonaka.

Other products grown from grapes in Nashik are raisin and wine.



Nashik has recorded 45.52 percent rise in grape exports in FY08 compared with last year, earning foreign exchange worth 1.74 billion rupees. Nashik accounts for 55 percent of total exports of the crop from the country

Nashik grapes exported to - United Kingdom, Germany, Netherland, European Union, Russia, Dubai, Sri-lanka, Kenya

Grapes Exported from Nashik in MT in 2008

Holland-	14438
U.K-	7504
Germany-	2034
EU-	2913

Comparison of States Producing Grapes :

	INDIA PRODUCTION OF GRAPES IN 2006	
STATE	PRODUCTION IN TONNES	PERSENTAGE SHARE IN TOTAL
MAHARASHTRA	1275000.00	78.9
KARANATAKA	193200.00	11.85
TAMIL NADU	84800.00	5.20
ANDHRA PRADESH	40300.00	2.47
PUNJAB	30200.00	1.85
HARYANA	3300.00	0.20
MADHYA PRADESH	2600.00	0.16
MIZORAM	600.00	0.04
OTHERS	300.00	0.02
JAMMU & KASHMIR	300.00	0.02
Total	1,630,600	

Grape associations have been organized. The total No of Registered growers for export are Approx 14367 from Nashik.

NASHIK	14367
SANGLI	1840
PUNE	594
SOLAPUR	413
LATUR	733
SATARA	533
A,NAGAR	358
O,BAD	297
OTHERS	30
TOTAL	19,165

(f) Name of the Geographical Indication (and particulars)

Nashik Grapes are cultivated all over Nashik district. Nashik is a district in the state of Maharashtra situated 200 km from Mumbai.

(g) Description of the good:

Thompson Seedless,
Tas – A – Ganesh,
Sonaka,
Manik Chaman,
Sharad Seedless,
Jumbo Seedless
Black Sonaka.

Thompson Seedless – Berry bigger and Round in shape, outer skin of berry is thick, Bunch medium in size, medium sweet, Berry Green in colour, bunch weight is good, this variety extensively exported and cheap in price as compare to other varieties, this variety used for both making champagne and eating raw, Yield is good.

TAS – A – Ganesh - Bunch size bigger, not very sweet and bitter in taste, outer skin of berry thick, berry oval in shape, berry Green in colour, Yield is average.

Sonaka - Bunch size longer in shape, Berry long in shape, Very sweet in taste, for making Manuka this variety is most Preferable, Berry Green in colour, Yield is good.

Manik Chaman – Berry shape not much round and long, Bunch size medium, Berry Green in colour, Very sweet and bitter in taste, Outer Skin of berry medium thick, This Variety Not suitable for export but for local market, Yield is average.

Sharad Seedless – Berry Black in colour, Outer skin of berry thick, Sweet in taste, Bunch size medium large, Berry shape round and big as compared to Thompson, Bunch weight good, compared to other variety take less period for harvesting after Pruning, Yield is good.

Jumbo Seedless – Berry black in colour, Bunch size bigger, Berry big oval in shape, sweet in taste, skin thick, bunch weight good, compared to other variety take less period for harvesting after Pruning, Yield is good.

Black Sonaka - Berry size round and long in shape, all other features same as that of Sonaka so it's called Black Sonaka, Berry Black in colour.



Other Products :

Raisin

In India, **Thompson Seedless and its mutants viz. Sonaka, Tas-A-Ganesh. Manik Chaman** are mainly used for raisin production although **Arkavati** grape found to be promising and earlier recommended by Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore. NRC for Grapes, Pune have also come out with varieties viz. A 17-3, E 12/3, Mint Seedless, Superior Seedless, KR White, Manik Chaman, A 18-3 (Coloured seedless) and Cardinal (For Manukka) found promising for the production of raisin, but are yet to accept on commercial footing.

Wine

Commercially important

White Wine Varieties: Sauvignon Blanc, Chenin Blanc, Viognier, Riesling, Muscat, Rousanne, found promising and being utilized by commercial wineries in Nashik.

Red Wine Varieties: Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Syrah/Shiraz, Merlot, Zinfandel, Malbec, Pinot Noir, Grenache, Tempranillo.

Geographical area of production and Map: The Territory:

Nashik is situated between Nashik District is located between 18.33 degree and 20.53 degree North latitude and between 73.16 degree and 75.16 degree East Longitude at Northwest part of the Maharashtra state, at 565 meters above mean sea level.

Nashik is 210 Km away from Pune, and 180 Km away from Mumbai.

Nashik was known earlier as Trikantak and then Padmanagar (City of lotuses). During Mughal times, Nashik was renamed to Gulshanabad or the city of roses - may be it was translation of Padmanagar. It is currently known for grapes and the revived rose farming it was once famous for.

(h) Proof of Origin (Historical records):

Around 1950 Mr. Jagannath Khapre planted the Bhokri (with seed variety) in Nashik for the first time.

He was the Chairman of the Maharashtra Rajya Drakshey Bagayeet Sangh. Mr. Ramraoji Gaikwad was the president of the Sangh from the year 1984-87. Earlier trees of Braming Panga were used for supporting the grape plants as angling was not available that time. In the year 1979-80 Mr. Anna Aware brought the Braming Panga variety from Sangli to Nashik and cultivated it there. Thereon this variety was exported to Dubai. Some people from France visited Nashik and were fascinated by the quality of these grapes. They suggested that free-cooling method should be used to preserve these grapes for a longer duration.

This technology was not available in India at that time. Mr. Arun Patil a resident of Nashik tried making this cold storage several times but was unsuccessful. He approached the Maharashtra Rajya Drakshey Bagayeet Sangh and requested them to give him one last chance to make this cold-storage and promised them compensation on his being unsuccessful. But he was successful in making a four-free cooling van in the year 1988. Thereby in the year 1992 Mr. Jagannath Khapre and Mr. Brahmacha introduced this cold storage in Sukane village in Nashik district. These grapes were exported to various countries.

[The Table Grape revolution was started in Ojhar (MIG) a small town near Nashik in early 1925 by Shree Ramrao. Jairamji. Gaikwad, also known to have been the first person to commercially grow Table Grapes in Maharashtra.

He is very well known as the Father of Indian Grapes. Since then Grape cultivation has spread like forest fire.

Shree Ramrao. J. Gaikwad revolutionized not only the Grape growing but also other crop cultivation practices.]

Method of Production:

- 1). Nursery procedure starts in the month of October: Branches are kept in a given seeding treatment, in 21 days it starts growing and after 3 months nursery is developed.
- 2) In the month of January digging and cultivation of land is done. Land development, distance should be 3 by 2 meters, or 2.5 by 1.5 meters. The land is dug, farm yard manual is put. Along with that drip irrigation is given.
- 3) Replantation of nursery plant is done in January and in the same period fertilizer, fungicides, Insecticides, pesticides and hormonal treatment is followed.
- 4) In January the temperature rises and so the plant grows.
- 5) Till June end, the plant becomes fully mature and from 15th September to 30th October there is a need of temperature plus humidity so pesting, hormonal treatment is done for sprouting.
After that flowers are seen coming out, some of them are kept, & thinning is done on that flower.
- 6) After 21 days treatment of thinning GA3 (GIBRALIC ACID 3) is done because of which
There is elongation and branches come out of these flowers.
- 7) In one bunch 200 to 1000 flowers are there, flowers start developing male flowers looses
And female flowers (healthy) are stuck. In one bunch 200, to 400 berries are left.
Treatment of GA3 to these berries is given, i.e. dipping
- 8) After treatment cell division starts, 100, and 200 and so on. Cell division is for 10 days
Out of 200 to 400 berries only 100 to 200 are kept. On these berries 2-3 drippings' are done.
- 9) Now, cell division stops after 13 days, after 15days, once again dipping is done of GA3.
- 10) After this treatment, there is elongation of cells for 92 to 100 days berries starts developing
Till 100th day the size of 1 berry is 15 to 16 mm.
- 11) Then , after 115 days to 120 days berries starts softening, hard berry becomes soft.
That is development, of Traci Acid (thermo coal).
- 12) After 120 days berries starts developing and there is increase of sugar and water content level in the berries.
- 13) The leaves starts photosynthesis on large amount so there is production of glucose or sugar.
- 14) From 135 to 150 days fruits starts developing from 150th day harvesting are done.
- 15) At that time, the age of plant is 1 and half year.
- 16) Rest is given to the plant for 15 to 20 day.

- 17) Only water is given to the plants.
- 18) Again from 1st April to 15th April, hard cutting of cane is done the temperature. In April is about 40 c, humidity is also less, because of this without treatment plant start sprouting.
- 19) Cane is grown again, or there is development of cane, and 50 cane are left on one plant.
- 22) Each leaves and cane are joint, there is development of bud from 45th to 60th day.
- 23) There is development of fruit in that bud, after 90 to 120 day, there is use of fertilizer. Hormole treatment is given
- 24) 15th July to 15th Aug, cane becomes mature.
- 25) Then again mature cane is cut, (half cut) then again sprouting is there.







Area of Cultivation:

Total Geographical Area of District is 15,63,042 Ha out of which 8,65,000 Ha is under cultivation.

80 cold storage including APEDA recognized pack house are situated in Nashik, having cold storage capacity of 5000 MT & that of pre cooling capacity of 1200 MT per day.

Now a day Nashik is Known as Wine capital of India, Nashik produced 75 lacks liters of Wine every year through 32 wineries.

▣ Grapes under Cultivation : Total Area in Ha

2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
20,000	22,000	24,000	25,024	27,000	30,000

▣ Production of Grapes in MT :

3,70,000	4,07,000	4,44,000	4,62,944	4,99,500	5,55,000
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▣ Total Export in MT :

3775.63	4539.85	8631.63	13359.16	17480	19192
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SOIL CHARACTERISTICS:

Grapes Grown on Black, Red, Alluvial soil.
 pH Range 0-14 , 7-Neutral, Above 7-Alkaline, Below 7 Acidic
 Nashik has Medium Deep Black type of Soil.
 Soil Characteristics From Nashik

pH	7-9
EC (mmhos per cm)	0.3-4.0
ESP present	12-48
Organic Carbon %	0.4-12
EC (me/100g)	20.0-48.0

Grapes in need of :
 Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphur, Iron, Magnese, Zinc, Copper, Baron.

(i) Uniqueness:

- They have an attractive appearance, conical bunch shape.
- Loose yet well filled, bunches, bold and elongated berries.
- With thin soft skin, crisp pulp and few seeds.
- They have attractive colours.
- When consumed freshly is beneficial to human body.
- Minimum Requirements for export, regulated by AGMARK.

- Bunch size 350-500g, and berries of Table grapes shall are:
 - Clean, sound, free of any visible foreign matter;
 - Free of pests, affecting the general appearance of the produce;
 - Free of damage caused by pests and diseases;
 - Free of abnormal external moisture;
 - Free of any foreign smell and / or taste;
 - Free of all visible traces of moulds;
 - Berries are intact, well formed and normally developed, weighing approx 3.5 to 4.0g with 18mm in diameter.
 - Table grapes comply with the residue levels of heavy metals, pesticides and other food safety parameters as laid down by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for exports.
 - Table grapes shall have minimum soluble solids of 18°Brix.
 - Table grapes shall have minimum sugar / acid ratio of 20: 1.

(j) Inspection Body

- 1) **Name** : **GMGC**(Grate Mission Group Consultancy)
Address: Prof. Ganesh S. Hingmire,
Shree Madhav Apartment,
169, Budhwar Peth,
Pune-411002, Maharashtra
- 2) **Name** : **Nashik Grape Farmer's Society**
Address : Shiv Prasad,
Charwak Chowk,
Indra Nagar,
Off Mumbai Agra Road,
Nashik-422009, Maharashtra.

(k) Other:

Along with the Statement of Case in Class (b) 31 (b) in respect of
(c) Nasik Grapes in the name(s) of (d) GMGC whose address is
(e) Shri Ganesh Hingmire, Flat # 7, Shree Mahadev Apartment , 169 Budhwar
Peth , Pune 411002,
who claims to represent the interest of the producers of the said goods to
which the geographical
indication relates and which is in continuous use since 18th Century in
respect of the said goods.

2. The application shall include such other particulars called for in rule 32(1)
in the Statement of Case.

3. All communications relating to this application may be sent to the
following address in India:

Shri Ganesh Hingmire , Flat # 7, Shree Mahadev Apartment , 169
Budhwar Peth , Pune 411002.



SIGNATURE:

(GANESH.S.HINGMIRE)