

**The Geographical Indication of Goods
(Registration and protection Act, 1999)**


In the matter of an application by the Department of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka for registration of "Mysore Jasmine" as a geographical indication in class 31

STATEMENT OF CASE

1. The Department of Horticulture is a public sector organization under the Government of Karnataka promoting the extension and development of Horticulture in Karnataka.
2. Jasmine is the most common flower cultivated in Indian gardens since 300 to 400 A.D. and is said to be of Indian origin. In the epic Mahabharatha mention of jasmine cultivation has been made (around 500B.C). It is believed to be one of the oldest cultivated shrubs. Mysore jasmine is the variety of jasmine grown around Mysore and Srirangapatna taluk of Mandya District, southern zone of Karnataka state in India. Attached as an Annexure-I is a map of the region where Mysore jasmine is being grown in Karnataka.
3. This particular variety is grown only grown around Mysore; hence it has the name Mysore jasmine (Mysore mallige). Now flowers are grown in and around Mysore and Srirangapatna taluk of Mandya district. Owing to the proximity of all these areas to Mysore city, the erstwhile kingdom of Mysore, the name Mysore jasmine (Mysore mallige) is prevailing.

4. Mysore jasmine is an important variety of jasmine. Flowers are very fragrant (fragrance remains for a longer period and aroma can be felt in the vicinity); they are mainly used for garlands, especially in marriages and other decorative purposes.
5. The unique characteristic of the flower is its high fragrance. The high volatile oil (essential oil) content in this variety is influenced by sandy loam soil with comparatively high soil p^H prevailing in this region (Mysore and surrounding areas). The dry and warm weather with low humidity prevailing in the region around Mysore and Srirangapatna taluk of Mandya district. The dry warm climate adds to the favorable environment to the crop, which is responsible for the particular fragrance of the flower. If this particular crop is grown elsewhere, it will lead to the loss of the particular characteristic fragrance, which actually limits its cultivation in other places. The beautiful fragrance spreads to nearby areas indicating the presence of Mysore jasmine. Attached and marked as an Annexure-II is a note on Botanical description and the method of production of Mysore jasmine.
6. Through there are over more than 8 varieties of jasmine grown in Karnataka, Mysore jasmine dominates all other jasmine varieties because of its to unique characteristics such as high fragrance. Therefore it is mainly used for decorative purposes and for making special type of garlands used mainly in marriages and other decorative purposes.
7. The unique characteristics of Mysore jasmine are due to the combinations of inherent genetic constitution of the variety and the geographical area where it is grown. These characteristics like high fragrance (fragrance remain for a longer period and aroma can be felt in the vicinity), which cannot be replicated by growing the same variety in areas other than Mysore and Srirangapatna taluk of Mandya district.

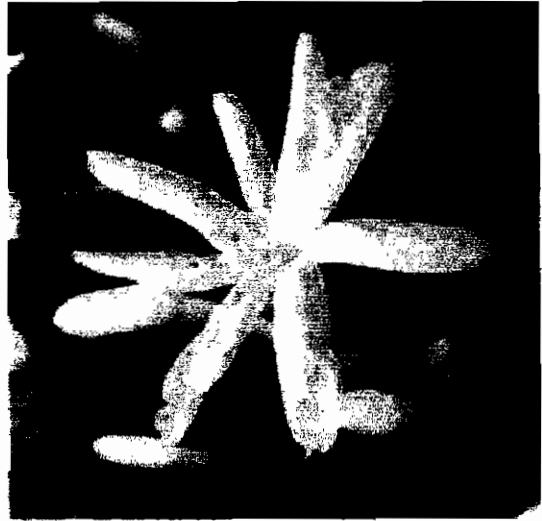
8. The name Mysore jasmine therefore qualifies as a geographical indication for the aforesaid type of jasmine in the aforesaid region. The Department of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka is accordingly making this application for registering Mysore jasmine as a geographical indication. Department of Horticulture, therefore submits that it is in the interest of farmers that there should be a registration for Mysore jasmine as a geographical indication to ensure that it is sold under the name Mysore jasmine. Since it is produced in the aforesaid region in Karnataka, India and having aforesaid special distinctive and naturally occurring unique characteristics.
9. Such a registration would assist in enforcing the provision of the Geographical indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999.


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Annexure-II

Botanical Description

A scandent, 2 to 3 m height. Branchlets terete or slightly compressed sometimes hollow, sparsely pubescent. Leaves alternate, trifoliately compound; 1-2 cm long, petiole is about 1 cm long and it has small channel running in the middle, leaf blade ovate to elliptic, 4-8 x 2-3.5 cm, thick, dark green in color, nerves slightly raised beneath. Cymes terminal, 1 to 5 flowered; bracts subulate, 4-8 mm. Flowers very fragrant. Pedicel 0.3-2 cm. Calyx glabrous or sparsely pubescent; lobes 8-9, linear, 5-7mm. Corolla tube slightly pinkish, 1.5 cm long petals pure white, lobes oblong to sub orbicular, 5-9 mm broad. Berry is purple black, globose, about 1 cm in diameter.



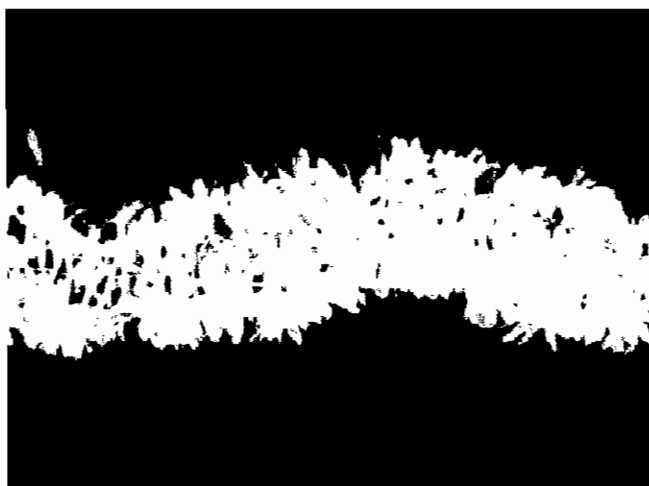
Production technology of Mysore jasmine



The sandy loam soil with comparatively high pH prevailing in this region (Mysore and surrounding areas) makes a congenial ground for growing the crop Mysore mallige. The dry and warm weather with low humidity is good for the crop.

Propagation is done through cuttings as well as layering. The scandent nature of plant is very helpful in making the layering type of propagation. The plant roots at the nodes where it touches the ground. The rooted plants are cut below the rooting point and planted in new area. Planting is taken up during the month of September. Stem cuttings are also used for propagation. Good stem stocks are selected and planted in raised soil beds and well rooted cuttings are transplanted into the ground. The cuttings prepared in raised soil beds gives good result. Flowering starts during March-April and continues upto June-July, April-May being the peak season. Flowers are very fragrant.

The crop is under serious threat. The per plant production of flowers is less compared to other popular varieties such as Dundu mallige, which is extensively grown in Tamil Nadu (Satyamanagala area). Since the availability of the Mysore jasmine flowers are very less



Mysore mallige ready for marketing

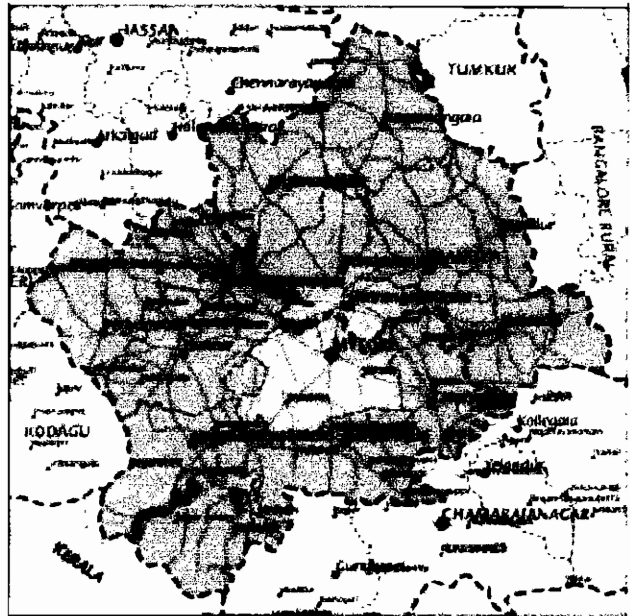
merchants in the Mysore market are misleading the people by addressing the Dundu mallige from Tamil Nadu area as Mysore mallige.

Distribution

This particular variety is being grown only in and around Mysore and Srirangapatna taluk of Mandya district; hence the name Mysore jasmine (Mysore mallige). Owing to the proximity of all these areas to Mysore city and erstwhile kingdom of Mysore, the name Mysore jasmine (Mysore mallige) is prevailing.

Places of Mysore jasmine cultivation

1. Devanoor Kere
2. Hole Kesaruru
3. Matti
4. K.R. Mill
5. Rajaji nagara



Geographical extent of the Mysore Mallige growing areas

Longitude: $76^{\circ} 23' 55.22''$ E - $76^{\circ} 51' 39.19''$ E

Latitude: $11^{\circ} 54' 27.63''$ N - $12^{\circ} 24' 16.6''$ N

List of Traders of Mysore Mallige


Local mandi (shop), Devaraj Urs market, Mysore

Particulars of special human skill involved or the uniqueness of the geographical environment or other inherent characteristics associated with the crop

Flowers are very fragrant (fragrance remains for a longer period and aroma can be felt in the vicinity); they are mainly used for garlands, especially in marriages and other decorative purposes.

Farmers growing Mysore jasmine crop

Sl. No.	Farmer Name	Place of growing	District
1.	Murali	Devanoor kere (Rajaji Nagar)	Mysore
2.	Jayarama	Devanoor kere (Rajaji Nagar)	Mysore
3.	Srikanta	Devanoor kere (Rajaji Nagar)	Mysore
4.	Puttaiyappa	Devanoor kere (Rajaji Nagar)	Mysore
5.	Gowramma	Devanoor kere (Rajaji Nagar)	Mysore
6.	Espura	Devanoor kere (Rajaji Nagar)	Mysore
7.	Chinnaswamy	Devanoor kere (Rajaji Nagar)	Mysore
8.	Kumara	Devanoor kere (Rajaji Nagar)	Mysore
9.	Doddana	Hole Kesaruru	Mysore
10.	Ramanna	Matti	Mysore
11.	Shivananda	K. R. Mill	Mysore
12.	Kandana Holla	Devanoor Kere	Mysore


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