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

One representation to be fixed within the space and five others to be send separately

FORM GI-1

A	**Application for the registration of a geographical indication in Part A of the Register** Section 11 (1), Rule 23(2) Fee: Rs.5,000
B	**Application for the registration of a geographical Indication in Part A of the Register from a convention country** Section 11(1), 84(1), Rule 23(3) Fee : Rs.5,000

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

- **Name of the Applicant** : U.P Diversified Agriculture Support Project (DASP) (Registered under society Act No. 648,2001)..Photocopy is annexed (Refer Annexure-I)

- **Address :** IV Floor,Picup Bhawan,Vibhuti Khand,Gomti Nagar,Lucknow-226010

- **List of association of persons/producers/organization/authority**: (Ref: Annexure II)

- **Type of goods:** Fresh Fruit(Surkha Guava)

- **Specification**:

Plant: Vigorous, dome-shaped, compact with abundant foliage.
Leaf: Lamina large, 12.5 cm x 6.2 cm, petiole 1.3 cm, dark green, elliptical, margin entire.
Flower: Pedicel 1.75 cm, buds 1.6 cm and 1.1 cm in diameter. Flowers borne signally or in a cyme.
Fruit: Large, slightly depressed at both ends; skin thin, of uniform pink colour; flesh thick, whitish sometimes deep pink, sweet with a pleasant smell and aroma.

- **Name of the geographical indication [and particulars]:**

The famous 'Apple-coloured guava', variety Allahabad Surkha has originated as chance seedling in the village Abubakkarpur, Allahabad. Allahabad Surkha guava was selected from the guava belt. A 4 year seedling was spotted in the village Sulemsarai .

- **Description of the goods** : The morphological characteristics of the plant and chemical constituents of the fruits are as fallows;-

Variety	Average weight (g)	Size (cm)	No. of seed/ fruit	Yield in 6th year (kg/tree)	TSS (%)	Acidity	pH	Total sugar (%)	Vitamin C (mg/100 g)
Allahabad Surkha	200	7.20	280	120	13.75	0.40	3.5	10.2	150

- **Geographical area of production and map** : Villages of Chail, Muratganj, Newada, Manjhanpur blocks of Allahabad District.
(Ref : Annexure III, Photocopy of Map)

- Proof of origin [Historical records](Annexure-IV):

Guava (Psidium guajava L.), a native to tropical America, is exceedingly well-known fruit in India, particularly in plain regions of Northern India. In Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad region has the distinction of producing best quality guavas. The specific area of known for surkha Guava is situated between two rivers i.e Yamuna and Ganga flowing parallel together and at a point merged making a triangle. This merger point is known as sangam in Allahabad.It has distinct Agro climatic conditions which are responsible to emerge this red The local old aged farmers have told number of stories. They say that the area adjacent to sangam point is having more colour.

The genus Psidium, family Myrtaceae, consists of about 150 species. Very limited information are available about most of them, the most popular species being P.guajava.'Allahabad Surkha' cultivated in different parts of Allahabad is elite seedling selections. These are characterized by the presence of numerous seeds (250 - 500/fruit).

Guava orchards of Allahabad district (parts of it now in Kaushambi) were surveyed during 1995-97 to utilize its germplasm present in the farmers' feilds. Seedlings constitute the entire planting material. Enormous genetic variability is available in morphological characters of plants and fruits. Fruits exocarp of deep pink, maroon or partially pink colours were spotted. The mesocarp of deep or light pink, shades of pink, golden-yellow and white were recorded. The exocarp and mesocarp of different colours were not uncommon. Fruits borne in cluster more than 15 in number weigh around 150g each.

There were sharp difference in growth habit, tolerance to moisture stress and cold. Enormous variability was recorded in leaf morphology with regard to their shape and size. In flowering habit there were no marked differences.

- Method of Production :

Soil

Though plants thrive well both in light and in heavy soils, well-drained fertile loams support ideal growth. The plants can withstand slightly alkaline soil and water-logging.

Planting

The plants should be planted at 6 m x 6 m pits dug 60 cm x 60 cm deep a month before planting. The pits should be filled with 8-10 kg of well-decomposed farmyard manure, 120-150 g super phosphate and 150 g muriate of potash. The best time of planting is monsoon which generally occur from July to September.

Training

In order to avoid limb breakage, training of the young plants is very important. Modified central leader training is well suited for this variety. Four to six branches, adequately spaced in each direction should be allowed to grow. The lower most branch should be at 0.8-1.0 m from the soil surface to make the tree low-headed.

Pruning

Annual pruning is essential to encourage new growth and for maintaining the framework of the trees. The pruning should include the removal of dead diseased and broken branches and suckers arising from the rootstock and it should be done after each harvest.

Propagation

Grafting in monsoon is preferred since success is higher. Patch - budding, a technique more convenient, may be performed during September-October or March-April using a-year-old seasoned wood. Success is between 60 to 80 per cent.

Nutrition

The non-bearing plants should be provided 40-60 g nitrogen, 30-40 g phosphorus and 40-60 g potash along with 8-10 kg of well-decomposed farmyard manure per-year age of the tree. They

should be applied in two split doses during September-October and February-March. Each adult tree (8-10 years old) should be given 500-600 g N, 300-350 g P_2O_5 and 500-600 g K_2O every year in two split doses: the first during September-October and the remaining half during February-March. In addition 7-10 tonnes of farmyard manure per hectare should be applied during March-April.

Irrigation

The young plants need one irrigation during November-March. However, during April-June an irrigation at an interval of 10-15 days is necessary. The adult plants need one irrigation per month from October to January. No irrigation should be given from February onwards to postpone a harvest in the rainy season.

Harvesting

Harvesting start from last weak of October and continue upto first fourth night of March month. Farmers are very much concern for minimizing the losses occur during the harvesting thus they use wooden harvester. They don't even allow to be spoil single Guava.

Marketing

Farmers making all the effort for fetching of their produce, by adopting sorting, grading practices and then they packed it in wooden basket at the field level , the average weight of one basket varies from 18-20kg and most of the farmers sell there produce in the local mandi known as Mundera Mandi.In peak reason farmers are fetching 300-350 per basket. After feeding local market the produce is also marketed to Delhi and Mumbai through Mandi.

- **Uniqueness :Uniqueness properties of Allahabad, Surkha fruits are as follows:**

Fruit(Surkha Guava):	**Large, slightly depressed at both ends; skin thin, of uniform pink colour**; flesh thick, whitish occasionally deep pink, sweet with a pleasant smell and aroma.

- Inspection Body :

1. Mr.Gauri Shanker Ex. Head of department (Horticulture) Allahabad Agriculture Institute (Deemed University)
2. District Horticulture officer(DHO), Allahabad
3. Incharge Horticulture Experiment & training center(GOUP), Khusroobhagh,Allahabad.
4. Mr.Fazal Mehmood (Guava Grower)Village Begum Bazar ,Bamrauli Kaudihar,Chayal block
5. Mr.S.N.Pandey (Guava Grower)Village Bakarabad, Bamrauli Kaudihar,Chayal block
6. Dr. D.B. Singh, Head ,Department of Horticulture, Allahabad Agriculture Institute (Deemed University)
7. Dr. (Mrs.) Pramila Gupta, Head Department of Plant Protection (Plant Pathology, Nematology and Entomology), Allahabad Agriculture Institute (Deemed University)

- Other:

Along with the Statement of Case in Class[b] ..... [b] ..... in respect of[c] ..... in the name(s) of[d] ..... whose address is ..... 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 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.
4. In the case of an application from a convention country the following additional particulars shall also be furnished.

(a) Designation of the country of origin of the Geographical Indication.
(b) Evidence as to the existing protection of the Geographical Indication in its country of origin,

such as the title and the date of the relevant legislative or administrative provisions, the judicial decisions or the date and number of the registration, and copies. of such documentation.

(5)SIGNATURE

(G.R.YADAV)
Technical Consultant
U.P DASP