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

Registered by the Authorized community of the GI

Economic empowerment to Artisans, Producers, and Manufacturers

> 512+ registered GIs and numerous unregistered GIs existence in India

Legal Protection from unfair usage

> GI Sign or symbol indicating Geographical Origin or location

Social Uplifting and continuing the Legacy of the Nation

Prevents counterfeiting and ensures genuineness of products

Preservation of local Culture, Tradition, and Legacy



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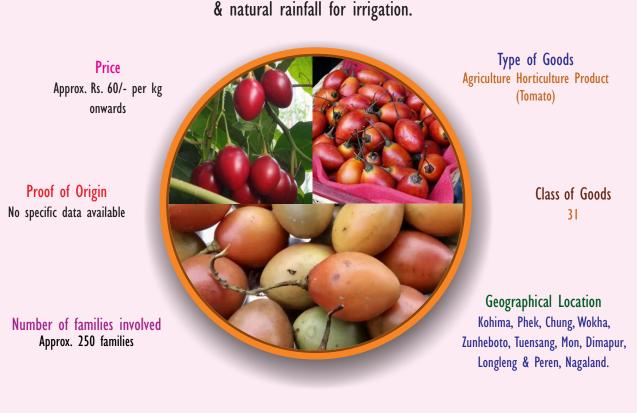
NAGA TREE TOMATO

The Naga Tree Tomato (Solanum betaceum) is a perennial, evergreen shrub or small tree from the Solanaceae family. It produces reddish, egg-shaped fruits with smooth skin, typically weighing around 50 grams. The fruits have a sweet taste and are high in vitamins A and C, as well as minerals like calcium and iron. The plant thrives in frost-free environments and is generally pest-resistant.

Uniqueness

Naga Tree Tomato has evolved unique characteristics due to its long history of cultivation in Nagaland. It has a sweet taste, thicker skin, and longer shelf life compared to regular tomatoes. It is rich in carbohydrates, protein, fiber, minerals, and antioxidants, and is cultivated organically without chemical fertilizers or pesticides.

> Raw Materials •Well-drained, organic-rich soil, compost for seedling beds



Method of Production

Naga tree tomato is grown as a backyard crop in Nagaland. It thrives in well-drained, organic-rich soil and cooler climates. Seedlings are raised in compost-enriched beds and transplanted after 4 weeks. The plants rely on natural rainfall for water and require minimal fertilizers. They start bearing fruit after 3 years, with each tree producing over 50 fruits annually.



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