



Ceylon Cinnamon Geographical Indication Book for Farmers

Volume 01



EDB
SRI LANKA



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Creating Markets, Creating Opportunities

CCGI Guidebook for Farmers

Volume 01

Sri Lanka received its first ever Geographical Indication (GI) certificate when the European Union (EU) Commission granted GI status to Ceylon Cinnamon in February, 2022. The process was led by the Sri Lanka Export Development Board (EDB) with support from the EU-Sri Lanka Trade Related Assistance Project and through technical assistance from UNIDO, the WTO and other partners.

Having obtained GI status, it is critical to support the value chain and facilitate GI certified Ceylon Cinnamon exports. In this endeavor, the EDB has partnered with the IFC with support from the EU-ACIIS program, to implement a series of capacity building activities. This training manual is part of this effort. The Control Union was contracted by the EDB as part of this effort and provided inputs for developing this manual.

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	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Additional Remarks
1	Registration		
1.1	Are Members of GI Association Registered with Association?	The association/Individual member must keep a record of all registered growers in details district wise; -Name, -Membership ID -Location and Acres of production area	

2	Specific steps in Production		
2.1	Propagation		
2.1.1	Does farmer produce own planting materials?	If yes, In order to select for genotypes with desired traits, only the seeds coming from the best mother plants are traditionally selected. If not, should maintain the origin of the planted /sown propagation material, seed. Evidence must be available showing the origin. Quantity must be available through invoices, transport documents	There are several cinnamon species in Sri Lanka. Among them only <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> Blume is grown commercially.
2.1.2	Are used of seed or propagating material produced by appropriate methods?	Ripe fruits are harvested on selected mother plant during the berry season (once a year, from May to end July). The pericarp is removed by washing, the seed is then directly planted in fields or nursery bags.	Cinnamon is usually propagated by seeds in large scale. Vegetative propagation through stem cuttings is feasible. Well ripened seeds are selected, thoroughly washed to remove pericarp and plant in 12.5 x20.0cm poly bags filled with equal parts of topsoil, cow dung, sand, and coir dust. Five to eight seeds are planted in a bag but thinning out is done to keep 4-5 vigorous plants after about two months. (References: -Publication of Cinnamon Farming and Processing, Export Agriculture Department 2015, Volume 05)



1. Plant Nurseries

2.2	Geography and Climate Factor		
2.2.1	Does the land have most suitable land/soil factors	The <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> trees should be grown on deep, well-drained moist soils. The soil texture must be a mix of sand, gravel, clay and silt particles to be suitable for Ceylon Cinnamon cultivation, however none of them represent a higher share than 50%.	The soil on which the cinnamon plants is grown varies mainly from red-yellow podzolic soil to reddish brown latosol. Annexure I (Soil profile map of Sri Lanka, Agricultural Research for Sustainable Food Systems in Sri Lanka Soil Survey, Classification and Mapping in Sri Lanka)
2.2.2	Does the area get ideal geography and Climate conditions	The cultivation of Ceylon Cinnamon can be found in altitudes of 10 m to 700 m above sea level. <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> need a lot of water and high humidity level to grow properly. Regions with 1250 mm/yr. to 3500 mm/yr. precipitation are perfectly suited for their cultivation and can be grown in regions where irrigation is sometimes required.	In Sri Lanka, Cinnamon seems to have originated in the central hills where seven wild species of cinnamon occur in Kandy, Matale, Belihull oya, Haputale, Horton planes and the Sinharaja forest range. Presently cultivation concentrated along the coastal belt from Negambo to Matara, it has also made inroads to Kalutara and Ratnapura. (References: -Publication of Cinnamon Farming and Processing, Export Agriculture Department 2015, Volume 05) Annexure II (Altitude map and precipitation map, Meteorological Department, Potential Cultivation Areas).

2.3	Soil Fertility and Crop Management		
2.3.1	Does the producer maintain or increase soil fertility?	It is recommended to maintain or improve soil fertility based on soil analysis report (On N, P, K Analysis) or diagnosed common plant nutrient deficiency and toxicity symptoms.	Annexure III (Removal of Nutrient per year, From Publication of Cinnamon Farming and Processing, Export Agriculture Department 2015, Volume 05) Annexure VIII (Common deficiency symptoms appeared in Cinnamon leaf)
2.3.4	Does the producer use synthetic fertilizer? If yes are the recommendation for application of fertilizer according to Department of agriculture references and annual soil nutrient analysis result	The ideal pH for <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> production is between 5.5 to 6.5 . Usage of fertilizer should be according to recommendation of Department of Export agriculture and with refer to soil nutrient analysis test report	The hole in which the plant will be grown need to be filled with topsoil. The ideal pH for <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> production is between 5.5 to 6.5 . If the pH is too low (it sometimes drops because of the leaves and other organic materials left on the field), dolomite should be applied (1000kg/ha/yr) to rise the pH level. Annexure IV (Recommendation of Fertilizer from Publication of Cinnamon Farming and Processing, Export Agriculture Department 2015, Volume 05)
2.3.5	Has the producer maintain correct spacing and planting pattern?	The bushes are cultivated at a spacing of 4 feet between rows by 3 feet within rows or suitable spacing. The rows are arranged in a parallel line pattern or zig-zag pattern	The trees are grown as bushes, consisting of 3 to 15 seeds or seedlings planted close to each other, this is called a “pandura” in the local language. The bushes are cultivated at a spacing of 4 feet between rows by 3 feet within rows. The rows are arranged in a parallel line pattern while the land is flat. If the land is on a slope , the rows are arranged in a zig-zag pattern organized in contour lines in order to avoid soil erosion.

2.3.6	Does the producer practice selective pruning at correct time or stage	Young planting: -First pruning takes place at one and a half to two years after planting, all the side branches and all the leaves are removed, from the base to half the height of the bush. The same practice will be performed two and half years later.	Selective pruning will occur several times. One and a half to two years after planting, all the side branches and all the leaves are removed, from the base to half the height of the bush. The same practice will be performed two and half years later. It will then always be performed three months before harvesting. All unnecessary, diseased or damaged shoots need to be removed. After harvesting, a certain number of new tillers start to grow and only some of the strongest and straightest of them will be retained for each stump three month after harvesting. The coppicing is not made on all original stems at the same time, but alternately. This ensure that there is always at least one stem to which the selected young tillers can be attached. Immature tillers should be bound to mature plants by cloth string to avoid bending and obtained straight plant.
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3. Tillers on Coppiced Stem



2.5	Disease, Weed and Pest Management		
2.5.1	Does the producer use management practices to prevent crop pests, weeds and diseases?	Pests, diseases, and weeds must be controlled by a combination of the following measures. Mechanical cultivation by hand and/or machine. Application of chemical substances Crop rotation, inter-cropping or mixed cropping. Selection of disease-resistant or -tolerant species/varieties. Thermal processes Protection of natural enemies of pests through provisions favorable to them (e.g. hedges, nesting sites, release of predators).	It is suitable mix cropping with Coconut. Both crops management practices should be done adequately. Cinnamon should not be established in the land parcel where rubber was established within a few years back.
2.5.2	If chemical substance used, does the producer only use chemical substance those are currently authorized in country for crop, weed, pest management	Used chemical for management of crop, weed, pest should be included in national list of allowed chemical substance list in Sri Lanka (Pesticides Recommended, Department of agriculture, Peradeniya 2019	Annexure V (Pesticides Recommended , Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya 2019), Annexure VI (List of banned and or severely restricted pesticides in Sri Lanka

3	Harvesting and Post-Harvest Processor		
3.1	Does the Producer possess adequate qualification to process cinnamon bark	Each member of association (Most probable the Peeler) should have a certificate from a Cinnamon Research Institute)	The harvesting process, as well as the processing of the cut quills, is carried out by skilled peeler.
3.2	Does the Producer follow proper procedure in using harvesting equipment	Before harvesting, Equipment to be used for harvesting should be prepared. First, the peeler has to sharpen and clean the Keththa' with clean water. Before harvesting, a quick pruning is done	

3.3	Does the producer follow correct harvesting practices	Mature shoot is coppiced at a height of about 2.5 inches (6 cm) from the ground level. The coppicing is done inwardly at an angle of about 45° in one sharp cut.	The mature shoot is coppiced at a height of about 2.5 inches (6 cm) from the ground level. The coppicing is done inwardly at an angle of about 45° in one sharp cut. The stems are not harvested all at the same time from the bush, but alternately between harvesting seasons. One or two mature stems per bush remain not coppiced.
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4. Height of Harvesting



5. Coppiced stem

3.4	Does the Producer maintain bushes properly after harvesting	Immature tiller bounded to older stem, the peeler removes the branches of the harvested stem and the leaves and branches are left for drying or composting	
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6. Immature tiller Bounded to older stem

4	Transport of Raw		
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	Materials		
4.1	Does producer use suitable transportation means	Harvested Cinnamon stems & Leaves shall only be transported to the pre-processing centers located in proximity and within 24 hours from harvesting	Operators must ensure that products are transported, only in appropriate packaging, containers or vehicles closed in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without manipulation or damage of the seal and provided with a label or a statement.

5	Record keeping at farm level		
5.1	Are stock and financial records kept in the unit or premises?	Stock and routine activity records shall be maintained at field cultivation level for two years (Minimum)	Annexure VII (Formats of Propagation material records, Input Records, pest control records, harvesting records and dispatch records)

If processing is taken place at farmer level, processor guidebook need to be followed for processing aspect