



# Coriander

Coriander is an important spice crop having a prime position in flavoring food. The plant is a thin stemmed, small, bushy herb, 25 to 50 cm in height with many branches and umbels. The whole plant has a pleasant aroma. Fruit is globular, 3 to 4 mm diameter, when pressed break into two locules each having one seed. Fruit has delicate fragrance; seeds are pale white to light brown in color.

There are two distinct morphological types, one erect and tall with a comparatively stronger main shoot and the other bushy with a relatively weaker main shoot and longer spreading branches.

It is a native of Mediterranean and commercially produced in India, Morocco, Russia, East European countries, France, Central America, Mexico, and USA. Coriander is a tropical crop and can be successfully cultivated as a rabi season crop in an area free from severe frost during February when the crop flowers and sets its seeds.



## Uses

The young plant is used for flavoring and garnishing curries and soups. The fruits (seeds) are widely used as condiments with or without roasting in the preparation of curry powders, sausages and seasonings. It is an important ingredient in the manufacture of food flavorings, in bakery products, meat products, soda and syrups, puddings, candy preserves and liquors. In medicines it is used as a carminative, refrigerant, diuretic, and aphrodisiac. In household medicines, it is used against seasonal fever, stomach disorders, and nausea. Coriander oil and oleoresins are primarily used in seasonings for sausages and other meat products.



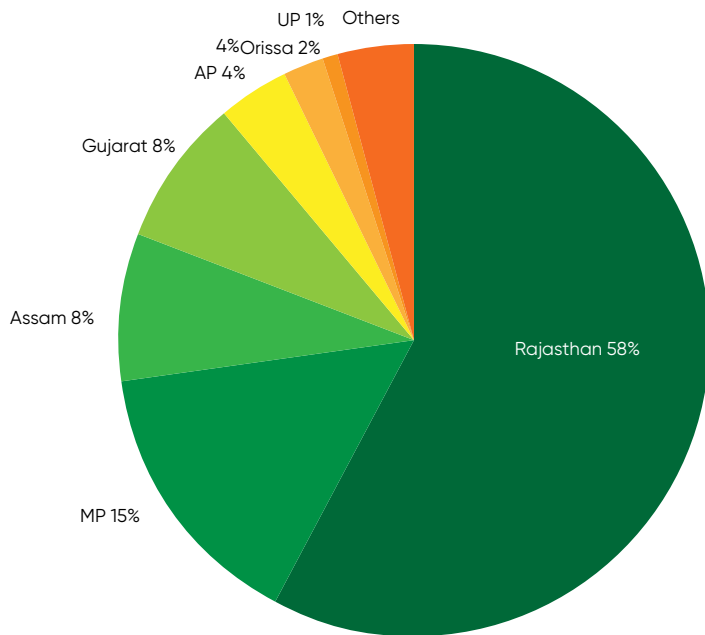
## Sustainability challenges identified

- Less than 10% of all coriander -producers in the Program scope are covered or enrolled in supporting mechanisms (safety-nets), which increases their livelihoods' vulnerability to disasters, market prices and external shocks.
- Although all farms have fertilization management plans, this plans have not been adjusted to the soil conditions and crop requirements due to the lack of labs for testing soil samples in a regular basis. None of the farms in scope have conducted a soil analysis in the last three years.
- Poor pest control management: less than 10% of all farms in scope keep records of pesticide use, and none is currently implementing measures for pesticide use risk mitigation or tripple wash procedures for empty pesticide containers.
- Producers do not have adequate infrastructure for crop post-harvest and pre-processing, which increases the risk of crop/food waste.

## Major coriander growing areas in India

State	Region
Rajasthan	Ramganj, Kota, Baran
MP	Neemuch, Kumbhraj
Gujarat	Rajkot
AP	Guntur, Varavakonda, Nandyal

### State-wise Production



The SAN-Nestle partnership focuses its work on Rajasthan state, with a scope of three suppliers and more than 250 farmers, mostly smallholders.

#### Sowing season

October – December

#### Harvest season

February – April



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## Contact

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