FOREWORD

(Adoption clause to be added later)

In the field of tobacco and tobacco products, various terms are being used. Most of the terms connote different meanings to different people thereby creating confusion and disputes. A standard definition serves as a means of communication and helps in uniformity of understanding.

This standard was originally published in 1982 and first revised in 2000, second in 2007 and amended in 2009. In this revision terms and definitions for the new tobacco products have been included and existing provisions have been updated.

1 SCOPE

This standard covers definitions of terms commonly used in tobacco production and tobacco industry.

2 TERMS

2.1 Activated Carbon – A odourless, tasteless and highly porous form of carbon having extremely large surface area, which makes it highly adsorbent and finds use in cigarette filter. Activated carbon is available in granules, pellets or fibre form.

2.2 Aerosol – Suspension of very minute particles of liquids and/or solids in a gas. Tobacco smoke is an aerosol of liquid particles suspended in a mixture of gases.

2.3 Arhatiya - Arhatiyas are commission agents and stockists of tobacco.

2.4 Badava Lanka - One of the three types of lankas classified according to the degree of submergence. These are intermediate to merka and oota lankas and get submerged in medium floods.

2.5 Baisakhi - The second (summer) crop of hookah tobacco grown in Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

2.6 Bajjar - Dry snuff applied on teeth and gums, generally by women in Gujarat. It is also known as tapkeer, gul, mishiri.

2.7 Baru Aku - A class in which the local buyers of lanka tobacco grade the leaf. The two leaves, next to the kota-aku class are grouped under this category.

2.8 Besigayo - Term used in Gujarat for a condition wherein tobacco seedlings die due to damping-off disease.
2.9 **Bhattha** - White incrustation on chewing tobacco leaf surface.

2.10 **Bhokani Sua** - Stem piercing needle used in Bihar,

2.11 **Bhuka/ Buki** - Terminology used in Gujarat for lamina portion of *bidi* tobacco.

2.12 **Bidi** - A smoking article made by hand rolling a mixture of tobacco flakes solely in Tendu (*Diospyros spp.*) or Ashiti (*Bauhinia spp.*) leaf to hold the contents. Bidis are either conical or cylindrical in shape. Bidis may be with or without filter plug.

2.13 **Bispath** - Sand leaves of either *motihari* or *jati* plants are collected, strung on a thin bamboo strip and placed in a shed for curing.

NOTE - Mostly these are retained for family consumption and sold only if found excess. These usually do not fetch remunerative price. Some farmers leave them in the field and do not collect at all.

2.14 **Bitri** - An early type of *motihari* tobacco, flowering in about 42 days after planting and extensively cultivated in the Uttar Danga of North Bengal.

2.15 **Bodu** - Telugu name of *Orobanche* (*Orobanche cernua*). Also known as *malle*.

2.16 **Boodida Tegulu** - Telugu term of the disease powdery mildew caused by *Erysiphe cichoracearum*, popularly known as ash disease.

2.17 **Burley Tobacco** - A type of air-cured tobacco, which originated with a plant found in 1864 in Brown County, Ohio, USA. It was an aurea variety and probably a mutation. Burley tobaccos are light to light brown in colour with low sugars, high fill value and absorbing capacity.

2.18 **Butta and Mohar** - Reddish brown spots of spangles which develop on matured *bidi* or chewing tobacco leaf known as *butta* in Charotar (Gujarat) and *mohar* in Nipani area (Karnataka).

2.19 **Calcutti** - *Nicotiana rustica* type tobacco used for *zarda*, chewing, *hookah*, snuff or *bidi*.

2.20 **Casing** – A sauce, made by mixing specified ingredients to be added hot to tobacco lamina and/or stem before cutting for improving their processability.

2.21 **Cellulose Acetate** – A secondary cellulose acetate commonly known as cellulose acetate (CA) in tobacco industry. It is a white, odourless, tasteless, non-toxic, hydrophilic, partially acetylated cellulose manufactured from natural, renewable resources such as wood pulp. It is used in making cigarette filter, textile, diapers and surgical products.

2.22 **Chandra** - A style of tobacco hand (*peti*) used for grading purpose. The process involved in this case is similar to that of *chhatai, Chandra* hand is given a heart shape along its edges by proper arrangement of the leaves. This style is used in Assam, Calcutta and Cuttack markets. Only *Motihari* leaves are tied in this style.
2.23 **Chap Gadi** - One kind of bulk heap, which is rectangular in shape and in construction. Hands are placed as close as possible in a very compact manner. The construction of such *gadies* keeps driage losses to the minimum.

2.24 **Chebrole** - The *natu* variety (*N. tabacum*) in Chebrole area of Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. This is used for *cheroots*. Its leaf is deep brown with a gloss, fine texture and aroma.

2.25 **Chemima** - Second grade in *hookah* and chewing tobacco consisting of small leaves. It is also known as *chotki* or *male moorhen*.

2.26 **Cheroot** - A smoking article made of fermented tobacco leaves, rolled into various sizes of circumference and lengths. They are tapered from a thick to thin end, which are open.

2.27 **Chewing Tobacco** – Chewing tobacco, as its name suggests is a tobacco preparation for chewing purpose, also taken with paan (betel leaf). Gutka, surti, zarda, quiwam and dokta are some of the different types of chewing tobacco preparations.

2.28 **Chhatai** - A style of tobacco hand (*peti*) for grading purposes. A few leaves of good size and quality are first arranged one over the other. Then leaves of medium and small size are so arranged that the small sized leaves usually come in between the medium sized leaves. The petioles of all the leaves are collected in good size, placed on the upper side of the hand and the hand is finally tied. In tying quality hands, usually red coloured *tamaals* are used. The *tamaals* are looped around the cluster of petioles about 4 cm below their butt ends. A second loop of *tamaal* is given at the base of the petiole. The edges of the hands are packed then trimmed on all sides by a special knife removing any protruding projections. The finished hands weigh about ½ to ¾ seer (approx 466 gm to 700 gm). These hands are more popular with Assam markets. Both *motihari* and *jati* leaves may be tied in this style.

2.29 **Chhebua** - Name for fourth grade chewing tobacco leaf in Bihar.

2.30 **Chhotaki** - Name for third grade chewing tobacco leaf in Bihar.

2.31 **Chillum** - A conical shaped earthen tube to which a piece of wet cloth is attached while smoking. It is a smoking clay pipe to hold tobacco and ember.

2.32 **Chitri Disease** – A Gujarati term for the disease complex in which the plants prematurely dry on one side. The disease appears in patches. Fusarium, a fungus is normally associated with the disease.

2.33 **Chukka Tegulu** – A telugu name for frog-eye leaf spot in flue cured Virginia tobacco. This disease caused by the fungus *Cercospora nicotianae* is more common in nurseries and fields, particularly if there are frequent rains or if the crop is frequently irrigated. Field crop also develops spot when grown under monsoon conditions or under high humidity conditions.

2.34 **Chura/Churmal** - Marathi name of tobacco powder having small flakes of tobacco in it.

2.35 **Chutta** - A smoking article made by hand rolling tobacco leaf by the smoker. It is common in Andhra Pradesh.
2.36 **Cigar** - A smoking article made by rolling filler tobacco leaves into a cylinder, bound with a binder tobacco leaf and sheathed with a wrapper tobacco leaf.

2.37 **Cigarette** - A smoking article made up of cut tobacco blends wrapped in a cigarette paper with or without filter. It may contain casing, flavour and other ingredients.

2.38 **Cigarette Filter** – An air permeable device (manufactured using e.g. paper, cotton, cellulose acetate etc.). The filter is attached to the cigarette during manufacture to reduce particulate matter. The filter may contain other adsorbents such as activated carbon etc.

2.39 **Cigarette Paper** - A speciality paper, with controlled porosity and combustibility, manufactured mostly from bleached wood pulp to wrap cut tobacco blend to make cigarette.

2.40 **Creamy Snuff** – A tobacco paste, consisting of finely ground tobacco mixed with substances like clove oil, glycerine, spearmint, menthol and camphor.

2.41 **Cruze** - One of the two main grades of cigar and cheroot tobacco. It consists of damaged and immature leaves.

2.42 **Curing** – A process of promoting desired visual, physical and chemical changes by controlled drying of tobacco leaves after harvesting. A number of curing processes are practiced depending upon the type of tobacco and quality desired.

   a) **Sun-curing** - Tobacco leaves are tied together, hanging on wooden sticks and dried by exposing them directly to sun.

   b) **Air-curing** – Tobacco leaves are tied together, hanging on wooden sticks and dried in the air under covered and ventilated sheds.

   c) **Flue-curing** - Tobacco leaves are dried in specially designed barns with the help of indirect heat through flue pipe. Particularly used for Virginia tobaccos.

   d) **Fire-curing** - Tobacco leaves are dried by hanging over green wood fires

   e) **Pit-curing** – Tobacco plants are placed in pits lined with plant materials and covered with soil for 6-8 days.

   f) **Ground-curing** - The whole plant is cut and allowed to remain on the ground with occasional turning until desired leaf colour is achieved.

   g) **Rack-curing** – Wilted tobacco plants are strung on racks in the open and turned occasionally to ensure uniform curing.

   h) **Katta Type of Curing** – Ref rack curing. It is generally used for natu tobacco.

2.43 **Cut Rolled Stem (CRS)** - The mid ribs separated from tobacco leaf, known as stems in tobacco trade, that are processed through moistening, rolling, cutting and drying to make them suitable for use in cut tobacco blend.

2.44 **Dalal** - Commission agent, also known as arhatiya.
2.45 Dana - *Hookah* tobacco lamina.

2.46 Danka - Midrib and veins are removed from *hookah* tobacco (*N. rustica*) leaves. The remaining lamina is powdered and is known as *danka*, used for chewing purposes.

2.47 Desi Tambaku - Chewing tobacco (*N. tabacum*).

2.48 Dhunti – A smoking article made by rolling tobacco leaf in the leaf of another plant (e.g. jack fruit, banana, hansali). It is prepared by smokers.

2.49 Dokta - A coarse chewing tobacco product generally flavoured with spices and taken with or without the betel leaves. In some provinces it is better recognized as *gundi*.

2.50 Done Baru (Boat Shaped) - *Lanka* tobacco variety grown in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

2.51 Donka Baru - A type of *lanka* tobacco that has a broad and long boat shaped leaf.

2.52 Electronic Cigarette or e-Cigarette – a battery operated device (or butane as heat source) that uses heat to generate the aerosol from a reservoir of tobacco or suitable liquid mixture with nicotine and that simulates the act of cigarette smoking.

2.53 Ethaku Baru – A type of *lanka* tobacco having a lengthy and narrow leaf.

2.54 Expanded Tobacco – Volumetrically expanded tobacco, also known as puffed tobacco, which has relatively increased fill value. This is a part of tobacco blend.

2.55 Fill Value – It is the volume occupied by unit weight of cut tobacco at predetermined moisture level under a specific stress.

2.56 Filler Mixture – The processed cut tobacco blend, which is ready to be used in a smoking article.

2.57 Flavorants – The odoriferous substances that are added to tobacco products.

2.58 Flue Cured Virginia Tobacco – Virginia and similar tobaccos, which have been cured by the flue curing process.

2.59 Gadia - A style of tying tobacco used for *hookah*, pipe and snuff purposes. This practice is prevalent in Sanand Taluk of Ahmedabad district in Gujarat.

2.60 Gainer or Paudh – Local name for *hookah* pipe tobacco nursery in Karnpil area of Uttar Pradesh.

2.61 Galia - A term used in Gujarat for bottom (sand) leaves of *bidi* tobacco.

2.62 Gandiu - Local name for *bidi* tobacco variety formerly grown in Gujarat.

2.63 Ganj - A heap of country tobacco.
2.64 **Gavva Kota** - A method of harvesting natu tobacco in which a part of the stem is cut along with the leaf for sun curing.

2.65 **Geran** - A mixture of *bidi* tobacco lamina pieces and veins, which adhere to the midrib while stripping the leaf and which fall apart on drying of the midrib. It constitutes 10 percent of the saleable produce and is purchased at the same price as *bhuka*.

2.66 **Giran** - A style of tobacco hand (*peri*) used for grading purpose. In this case the bunches having 4-5 leaves, originally looped for curing by the farmers and sold after spreading, are arranged as such in the hand form and are finally tied as in the case of *chhatai* style. Such *motihari* hands are preferred by Purulia markets in West Bengal, whereas *jati* hands find market in Assam and Tripura.

2.67 **Grade Specification for Flue Cured Tobacco Grown in Black Soils** – The grades for flue cured tobacco grown in black soils adopted by the Tobacco Board of India are given in Table 1.

2.68 **Grading System/Grades** - It is a system of identifying tobacco leaves based on quality parameters. It forms a common language (in code) that will indicate most or all of the following factors:

(a) tobacco type; (b) plant position; (c) ripeness; (d) breadth of grade; (e) form (bundles, machine strips, ere); (f) country and region of origin; and (g) crop year. In case of oriental tobaccos, the seed code may also be indicated.

2.69 **Gudakhu** – A paste made of tobacco, molasses and flavour. It is applied to the teeth and gums.

2.70 **Gudaku Tobacco** - Tobacco mixed with molasses to give paste like structure for smoking in *hookah* known as *gudaku* in Gujarat.

2.71 **Gugro** - The *bidi* tobacco for which *gugro* method of harvesting is used. The colour of the produce is more towards green base.

2.72 **Gugro Method of Harvest** - A method of harvesting of *bidi* tobacco in Gujarat. The method comprises stripping of lamina of mature leaves from the standing plants, and spreading for drying on the ground exposing lower lamina surface directly to the sun. The produce so harvested is more towards green base.

2.73 **Gul** – Pyrolyzed tobacco applied to the teeth and gums. *See also Mishri*

2.74 **Gulla and Tepa** - Lower leaves which comprise the low grade leaf of *lanka* tobacco. These leaves are poor in body and size.

2.75 **Gummadi Baru** - A type of *Lanka* tobacco having broad leaf

2.76 **Gundi** - The chewing tobacco products mostly sold as *gundi* in Orissa. It is also known as Dokta.
Table 1 Grade Specification for Flue Cured Tobacco Grown in Black Soils

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Body</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Blemish not to Exceed</th>
<th>Corresponding AGMARK Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>Farm-I</td>
<td>Bright lemon or orange</td>
<td>Thin to medium</td>
<td>Soft</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>1 to 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii)</td>
<td>Farm-II</td>
<td>Light brownish yellow or Brownish lemon</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>25% (white to yellow blemish allowed)</td>
<td>LBY 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii)</td>
<td>Farm-III</td>
<td>Light Brown</td>
<td>Good to medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>LBY 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv)</td>
<td>Farm-IV</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Heavy body</td>
<td>Medium to coarse</td>
<td>50% (brown blemish allowed)</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v)</td>
<td>Farm-V</td>
<td>Dark Brown</td>
<td>Heavy body</td>
<td>Medium to coarse</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Dark Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi)</td>
<td>Farm-VI</td>
<td>Light greenish orange</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Soft to medium</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>LG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii)</td>
<td>Farm-VII</td>
<td>Light medium green</td>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>Medium to coarse</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>LMG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii)</td>
<td>Farm-VIII</td>
<td>Medium green</td>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>Medium to coarse</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>MG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix)</td>
<td>Farm-IX</td>
<td>Dark green</td>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td></td>
<td>DG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x)</td>
<td>Farm-X</td>
<td>Orange, yellow green and/or brown</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>PI &amp; Bits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.77 Gutka – A chewing tobacco product, consisting of tobacco flakes, areca (betel) nut, catechu and lime along with flavourants and sweeteners.

2.78 HDBRG Tobacco - Harvel De Bouxo Rio Grande (HDBRG) tobacco, popularly known as HD Burley tobacco.

2.79 Hemti - The local name of *N. rustica* tobacco being grown in West Bengal and used for chewing purpose.

2.80 Hoge Soppu - Kannada term for tobacco.

2.81 Hookah - An Indian name given to a waterpipe smoking device in which the tobacco smoke passes through water before inhalation. As the smoke passes through water a characteristic gurgling sound is generated. For this reason, hookah is also called gud-gud, hubble-bubble, etc.
2.82 **Hookah Tobacco** - A smoking tobacco product prepared by treating tobacco with treacle and flavorants and owes its name to the fact that it is ordinarily smoked in *hookah*.

2.83 **Jati** - A distinct petiolate type tobacco grown only in Bengal and East Bihar used for *hookah* and chewing purpose in India.

2.84 **Jawari** - Local name for *bidi* tobacco variety grown in Sholapur.

2.85 **Jugal (Pair)** - It is a style of tobacco hand (*peti*) for grading purposes in Assam, Kolkata and Cuttack markets and only *moti hari* leaves are tied this way. In this case the leaves are arranged in such an inter-locking manner when the petioles get clustered in two bunches instead or one as in the case of *chattai*. The individual cluster of petioles is secured at their base separately. The butt ends of both these clusters are then pushed nearer and tied into a single bunch, looping around a sufficiently long *tamaal* at their top. Thus the cluster of petioles forms a pair and hence the name *jugal* is given to this style of tying. In appearance, these hands look wider than the simple *chattai* hands. Trimming of edges of such hands is done to give a regular shape.

2.86 **Jura** - Hookah tobacco sold in Punjab.

2.87 **Juris** - The stalks that are rolled into ropes, along with the leaves of *hookah* tobacco, after pit curing in Punjab.

2.88 **Jutty** - The ground leaves (primings) of Indian air- and flue-cured tobaccos, which are dried on the plant or the ground and then gathered. The leaf is thin, with a papery structure and an almost neutral aroma.

2.89 **Kaccha Arhatiyas** - Dealers who deal only locally to purchase tobacco through brokers and store the tobacco until it is sold.

2.90 **Kaduva** - Strong and pungent type of *hookah* tobacco.

2.91 **Kakar** - A term used in Gujarat to denote the sharpness of the edges of *bidi* tobacco flakes, which could be felt by hand pressing the tobacco flakes.

2.92 **Kandi** - Bits of roots, stems or leaf ribs of chewing tobacco and *bidi* tobacco.

2.93 **Karchi** - Leaves developed from the suckers of the cut stems, which comprise a very poor quality leaf of *lanka* tobacco.

2.94 **Karuvazhai** - Lower quality of cigar tobacco, grown in and around Dindigul taluk and surrounding areas in Tamil Nadu on account of its higher yield and suitability for chewing.

2.95 **Kata Gadi** - A bulk heap rectangular in shape with a single continuous line of hands forming its exterior with their butt ends facing outwards. The interior is composed of narrow vertical columns separated vertically by consecutive columns. The interior of the heap is thus exposed to air currents, which prevents any abnormal rise in the temperature of the tobacco.

2.96 **Katcha** - A modified system of *dhollimpu* used in Andhra Pradesh in which leaves of the lowest grade are removed.
2.97 **Kendu Leaves** - Leaves that are used for *bidi* wrapper, also known as *tendu* leaves.

2.98 **Khaini** - A chewing tobacco preparation made from fermented tobacco and lime. It may contain flavour.

2.98.1 **Filter Khaini** - Khaini packed in water permeable pouch.

2.99 **Khambira** - The first stage in the preparation of *hookah* tobacco.

2.100 **Khamira** - Fermented stuff of snuff tobacco.

2.101 **Kharsan** - Fourth grade or sand leaves of chewing tobacco of Bihar.

2.102 **Kota Aku** - A class in which the local buyers of *lanka* tobacco grade the leaf. The top two leaves, which are well developed, come under this class.

2.103 **Kutchi Grading** - It consists of two or more grades in a bale.

2.104 **Lakari** - Powdered *hookah* tobacco stalk used in *hookah* and *chillum*. Generally, *lakari* and *dana* are mixed in the ratio of 1:3 before finally mixed with molasses. Sometimes *lakari* not mixed with *dana* is also used for *hookah* and *chillum*.

2.105 **Lakda** - The midrib and portions of stalk/bark of *bidi* tobacco as known in Gujarat.

2.106 **Lanka Tobacco** - A country type tobacco grown on the islands of Godavari and Krishna rivers in Andhra Pradesh. These islands are called *lankas* and hence the name *lanka* tobacco. This tobacco is famous for its aroma, even flavour and ash characteristics with high nicotine content. It is air-cured and pit-cured and has been in use for a long time, before the introduction of flue-cured tobacco. It is a distinct variety of *N. tabacum*. *Lanka* tobacco of the Godavari belt is used for the preparation of cheroots and *chuttas* and that of Krishna area for cigars and snuff.

2.107 **Larka** - A *hookah* tobacco variety, tall plant with smaller leaves.

2.108 **Leaf-wise harvesting** - A method of harvesting *bidi* tobacco. Only the mature leaves exhibiting full spangle development are plucked and placed in the field with their upper surface facing the ground for drying.

2.109 **Lilvo** - *Bidi* tobacco cured by rack-curing method and having green base.

2.110 **Lilvo Method of Harvest** - This method comprises harvesting of matured *bidi* tobacco leaves and tying them on the string for rack curing under partial shade. The final produce is of green base and hence it is called *lilvo*.

2.111 **Lingakarshana Yera Butta** – Telugu name for Pheromone traps.

2.112 **Maagudu Tegulu** - Telugu name of damping off disease of tobacco seedlings caused by *Pythium aphanidermatum*. See also Besigayo
2.113 **Mainpuri Tobacco** - It is a popular chewing tobacco made by mixing tobacco, slaked lime, finely cut areca nut, camphor and cloves. It is akin to gutkha. *See also mawa.*

2.114 **Male Moorhan** - Second grade chewing tobacco leaf as it is called in Bihar,

2.115 **Mattasam** - A class in which the local buyers of *lanka* tobacco grade the leaf. Two to three leaves next to *baru aku*, belong to this group.

2.116 **Mawa** - A chewing tobacco preparation made from thin shavings of areca nut, tobacco and slaked lime. A sweet variety known as Meetha Mawa is also available and contains grated coconut, dried fruits and other sweetening agents. *See also Mainpuri tobacco.*

2.117 **Melimi** - Telugu term for the top grade in irrigated natu tobacco.

2.118 **Menta** - A local term used in Cuttack district of Orissa, for the sale of tobacco to the consumer by means of bundles at a flat rate and not by actual weight.

2.119 **Meraka Lankas** - One of the three types of *lankas* classified according to the degree of submergence only when the river is in high floods.

2.120 **Mishri** – A tobacco preparation, which is not chewed or smoked but is applied on teeth and gums. It is made by roasting powered tobacco on a hot plate till it turns black uniformly. *See also Gul*

2.121 **Moist Snuff** – A type of oral snuff, which has high moisture content. Moist snuff is especially popular in USA. *See also snuff and snus*

2.122 **Moorhan** - First grade of chewing tobacco leaf as it is called in Bihar, consisting of big leaves and also known as jotia.

2.123 **Motihari** - Local term for *N rustica* variety of *hookah* tobacco in North Bihar and Bengal areas. It is also known as vilayati and culcuttia.

2.124 **Nasal Snuff** – A smokeless tobacco product made from ground tobacco. It is used by inhalation through the nose. It is called as Nas-var in North India.

2.125 **Nasayam** – Telugu name for nasal snuff.

2.126 **Natu Tobacco** - A group of local varieties of *Nicotiana tabacum* grown in Northern districts of Andhra Pradesh.

2.127 **Oosikappal** - An early type of tobacco mostly grown in Erode area of Coimbatore district and Athur, Thammampatti areas of Salem district in Tamil Nadu. It is used exclusively for cheroot. The leaves are very much narrower compared to other types. Hence the name, *oosikappal* meaning needle shaped. The leaves are yellowish green in colour, thin in texture and the resin deposit is medium.
2.128 Oota Lanka - One of the three types of lankas classified according to the degree of submergence. These are low lying and during floods, the water stands to a height of 4.5 m or more.

2.129 Oriental Tobacco - It is sun cured tobacco predominantly grown in Turkey, Greece and Balkans, part of the Orient and hence the name. It belongs to the main species of tobacco Nicotiana tabacum. It is distinguished from other types in the same category by its relatively small leaves that are produced in large numbers and its typical aromatic quality.

2.130 Pan Sukaro - A term for leaf burn disease in Gujarat.

2.131 Pheri - Third grade of hookah and chewing tobacco varieties consisting of useless and sand leaves, also known as kharsan.

2.132 Pipe Tobacco – Blend of tobacco lamina usually cased and flavoured for use in a pipe. It is available in the form of loose or pressed.

2.133 Pogaku - Telugu name of tobacco.

2.134 Pokala - Malayalam name of tobacco.

2.135 Pokayilai Kalan - Tamil name of Orobanche.

2.136 Poopal - Tamil term for formation of a white incrustation during fermentation of chewing tobacco.

2.137 Popatia - Term used in Gujarat for parrot green colour of bidi tobacco.

2.138 Pucca Arhatiyas - Commission agents who enter into transaction with outside merchants only.

2.139 Pugaiyilai - Tamil name of tobacco, literally meaning smoke leaf.

2.140 Purbi Khaini - A name for chewing tobacco prevalent in Dharbhanga district of Bihar.

2.141 Quiwam - A smokeless tobacco product made by concentrating aqueous tobacco extract to a thick paste. It is used in paan (betel leaf) as such or mixed with spices and other additives.

2.142 Raddi - The midribs, after removal from hookah leaves are powdered and used in hookah and chillum smoking either mixed with or without molasses.

2.143 Rainti - One of the three grades of desi tobacco, available in Northern Bihar, consisting the top leaves. The leaves are greenish brown in colour and medium in size, texture and strength.

2.144 Rassa - Hookah tobacco sold in Uttar Pradesh.

2.145 Rassi - One of the two main grades of cigar and cheroot tobacco consisting of all good leaves.
2.146 **Raw Nas-var** - The fine powder, passing through a blotting cloth of size 100 mesh, used to make snuff powder.

2.147 **Reconstituted Tobacco** – Residual tobacco, which is otherwise not in a physical state suitable for being used, converted into a usable sheet. This is used as a part of tobacco blend.

2.148 **Ripeness** – A subjective indicator of the maturity of the tobacco leaf if it is ready to be harvested for the intended purpose.

2.149 **Sand Leaf** – Leaf from the bottom picking of the plant having sand and dust on it. *See Musty Leaf*

2.150 **Seetaphalapu Tegulu** - Telugu term of mosaic disease.

2.151 **Shengiu** - *Bidi* tobacco variety with narrow and thin leaves.

2.152 **Smokeless Tobacco Products** – Tobacco products that are not consumed by smoking.

2.153 **Smoking Tobacco Products** – Tobacco products that are consumed by smoking.

2.154 **Snuff** – A general term used to describe smokeless tobacco products made from powdered tobacco. It is finally ground cased tobacco mixture.

2.155 **Snus** – Tobacco formulation consisting of finely ground or cut tobacco, casing, flavour, sweetener and/or salt, buffer agent etc available in loose or sachet form. Snus is uniquely manufactured using a tobacco pasteurisation process.

2.156 **Soguni** - A medium late type of *Motihari* tobacco, flowering after about 45 days of planting.

2.157 **Soneri (Golden Yellow)**- One of the four main colours into which the trade circles in middle Gujarat grade the *bidi* tobacco leaf.

2.158 **Steam Treated Stem (STS)**– Cut stems subjected to high-pressure steam followed by immediate drying to enhance fill value.

2.159 **Stripping and Sorting** – Sorting of good leaves from damaged and spotted leaves, and then stripped, that is, the midrib is separated from the leaf (lamina).

2.160 **Surti** - A chewing tobacco preparation, highly perfumed and consumed with betel leaf.

   2.160.1 **Loose Snus** – Snus, used in loose form.

   2.160.2 **Portion Packed Snus** – Snus, used in sachet (water permeable pouch).

2.161 **Talatrunchuta** – Telugu name for topping.

2.162 **Tamaku (Tambaku)** - Tobacco is known as tamaku/tambaku in Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi and Marathi languages.
2.163 Tapkeer – Pyroliazed tobacco powder applied on teeth and gums. See also gul and bajjar.

2.164 Tendu Leaves - Leaves obtained from the tree, *Diospyrus melanoxylon* are popularly used for wrapping *bidis* because of their size, texture, agreeable flavour and resistance to decay. Also known as *Kendu* leaves.

2.165 Thota – Telugu name for planted crop of tobacco.

2.166 Tobacco Blend – A combination of selected grades/types of tobacco in a specified proportion used to create unique tobacco product. A tobacco blend may also contain reconstituted tobacco, CRS, STS expanded tobacco etc.

2.167 Tobacco Chewing Gum – A form of smokeless tobacco product with shreds or powdered tobacco embedded in gum base, mixed with flavour, sweetener etc.

2.168 Tobacco Fermentation – An enzymatic process to ferment tobacco by subjecting cured tobacco to specified moisture and temperature to produce a specific fermented aroma.

2.169 Tobacco Orb – A smokeless tobacco product in compressed form prepared by finely ground tobacco embedded in dissolvable matrix composed of adhesive, fillers, flavour, buffer agents, sweetener etc.

2.170 Tobacco Pasteurisation – The process of subjecting the tobacco formulation to heating, drying and cooling cycles to a specific temperature for a specific period of time in order to reduce microorganisms.

2.171 Tobacco Pipe – A smoking device consisting of a bowl with a narrowing hollow tube. The bowl acts as a container to place and burn tobacco. The generated smoke is drawn into the mouth through the hollow tube.

2.172 Tobacco Plug – A semi moist chewing tobacco product in small pieces consisting of tobacco leaf flakes, flavour etc. The pieces are usually wrapped in natural tobacco leaf.

2.173 Tobacco Products - products entirely or partly made of tobacco.

2.174 Tobacco Sticks – A smokeless tobacco product in extruded form prepared by finely ground tobacco embedded in dissolvable matrix composed of adhesive, fillers, flavour, buffer agents, sweetener, etc.

2.175 Tobacco Strip – A smokeless tobacco product in cast or extruded thin film form prepared from finely ground tobacco embedded in dissolvable matrix composed of adhesive, fillers, flavour, buffer agents, sweetener etc.

2.176 Tobacco Tooth Paste – A tobacco preparation for applying on teeth and gums. See creamy snuff

2.177 Tobacco Tooth Powder- A powder form of formulation containing tobacco as one of the ingredients.
2.178 **Tokra** - Hindi name of *Orobanche*.

2.179 **Top Leaf** - Grade designation of Virginia tobacco. It consists of top leaves and suckers (not less than 7.5 cm long) of any variety of Virginia tobacco.

2.180 **Vakumba** - Gujarati name of *Orobanche*.

2.181 **Vazhikappal** - An important variety of Meenampalayam tobacco available in Coimbatore district. It has long, broad and elliptic leaves with a high puckered surface and thick texture. The leaf is nearly 7.5 cm long and about 4.5 cm broad and develops a whitish bloom and pungent taste during, sun curing.

2.182 **Vellaivazhai** - An elite cigar type tobacco grown only around Dindigul in Tamil Nadu. It is also called 'Dindigual Cheroot'. Its leaf is thin and the colour is light green. It develops a heavy resin deposit at maturity.

2.183 **Verukaaya Tegulu** - Telugu name for root-knot disease caused by the nematode (*Meloidogyne incognito, Meloidogyne javanica* and *Meloidogyne arenaria*).

2.184 **Vilayati** - *N. rustica* type variety grown for hookah purpose.

2.185 **Zarda** - A chewing tobacco product made of highly scented and flavoured tobacco flakes. Chewed along with betel nut and paan (betel leaf).