### Main characteristics/features

Nan golden orange refers to tangerines. The fruit is round with a slightly dented top. The peel is yellow and thin and the taste is soft, sweet and slightly sour.

### Production and processing

The planting areas for Nan golden oranges can be located in the highlands or lowlands. Each tree must be planted in the middle of a 50x50 inch hole. The soil is mixed with organic fertiliser as deemed appropriate to the area. It is necessary to attach a stake to the trunk to keep it upright. It is important to cut the branches regularly until the trees bear fruit. Once the trees bear fruit, the tangerines are picked from branches and any diseased fruits are cut off.

The tangerine harvest takes place 8-10 months after flowering. The fruit is ready to be picked when it has a yellowish or yellowy green colour. They are harvested by hand by holding the base and twisting them where the fruit joins the stalk.

The label should include ‘Som seethong Nan’ and/or ‘Nan golden orange’.

### Geographical area

The Nan golden orange production area is located in Nan Province.

### Link between product and territory

Nan Province is located in the north of Thailand. The area consists mainly of mountains, plains and lowlands. The climate varies a lot in this region: during the day the sun raises temperatures and the mountain winds keeps the nights cool. The geographical area is suited to citrus plantations.

In 1925, the first tangerine trees were planted in Nan province. They were brought to the province by Luang Suntorn Sek, who was the mayor at that time, but the plants were poorly cultivated and did not grow well. He then discovered a new way to plant and maintain them that resulted in the fruit being sweeter, more fragrant and delicious. The Nan golden orange has become a symbol of the province of Nan. Each year, in mid-December, Nan Province organises an event to promote the Nan golden orange.