

GINGER

SOIL AND SEASON

Soil

Deep, well-drained, friable, loamy soil, rich in humus is ideal for ginger. Crop does not thrive well in alkaline soil. It is not desirable to grow ginger in the same field year after year.

Season

Ginger can be planted from start of May up to middle of June. 2nd forth night of May is found to be the best time for planting of ginger.

SEED

Seed Rate : 600 kg rhizomes per acre

Selection of planting material:

Select healthy rhizomes free from diseases (rhizome rot and leaf spot) and pests (rhizome fly). Sprouted rhizomes are broken into pieces keeping 2-3 sprouted eye buds on each rhizome. Each piece should be 2.5-5 cm long and 20-25 g in weight.

Seed Treatment : Treat the rhizomes with Beejamrutham for 30 minutes and shade drying before planting.

LAND PREPARATION

Land is ploughed 2 times (cross wise) in summer (March - April) to a depth 15 to 22 cm. Exposed clods are crushed with Norwegian harrow. 3-4 crosswise harrowing are given to make soil loose and friable. Temporary ridges are opened to prevent soil erosion on slopy lands. 2.5 tons of NADEP compost (if available) and 400 kgs of Ghanajeeavamrutham is applied before last harrowing.

PLANTING

Ridges and furrows - 75 cm apart for irrigated crop.

Raised beds - 30 x 30 cm.

Inter cropping

1. Ginger grows well under partial shade. Its grown in coconut, arecanut, coffee and orange plantations. This is also recommended to grow as inter crop with red gram, castor and ragi.
2. The crops most commonly rotated with ginger are tapioca, ragi, paddy, gingelly, maize and vegetables.

SOIL FERTILITY MANAGEMENT

2.5 tons of NADEP compost may be made as a basal dose while planting the rhizomes in the pits. Also add 400 kgs of Ghanajeevamrutham during planting the rhizomes. At 15 days interval 200 liters of Dhравajeevamrutham must be given along with irrigation water.

WEED MANAGEMENT

The plot is kept clean by hand weeding during first 4 - 6 weeks. Depending upon intensity of weeds, 5-6 weeding are given to have better yield. The soil around the plants is worked with the help of khurpi in the first week of September. It helps to break the fibrous roots and thereby supports new growth. The soil near the rhizomes becomes loose and friable and helps in proper development of rhizomes.

WATER MANAGEMENT

First light irrigation is given immediately after planting. Subsequent irrigations are given at 10 days intervals. Total -16-18 irrigations

PEST AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT

RHIZOME SCALE: *ASPIDIELLA HARTII*

Damage/Symptoms

Plants look devitalized, pale and withered before drying completely.

In such cases at the time of harvest minute yellowish crawlers can be seen moving in large numbers and this is the potential stage of dissemination.

Control Measures:

1. Collect and destroy damaged leaves
2. Apply well rotten sheep manure @ 4 t/ acre
3. Babul (Gum arabic tree) bark extract

BACTERIAL WILT: *RALSTONIA SOLANACEARUM*

Control Measures:

1. Ensure proper drainage.
2. Ensure crop rotation with cereal crops



3. Trichoderma viridi and neemastram
4. Cowdung + urine + and hing solution.



LEAF SPOT: *PHYLLUSTICTA ZINGIBERI*

Damage/Symptoms

The disease starts as water soaked spot and later turns as a white spot surrounded by dark brown margins and yellow halo. The lesions enlarge and adjacent lesions coalesce to form necrotic areas.

The disease spreads through rain splashes during intermittent showers.

The incidence of the disease is severe in ginger grown under exposed conditions.

Control Measures:

1. uproot the infected plants and destroy it.
2. Use proper green mulching to reduce soil splashes.
3. Provide shade 30-40% to minimize the disease
4. Tulasi extract



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