

## RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

- White Ginger
- Red Ginger

## SEED RATE

*Immature:* 7500kg/ha

*Mature:* 5000kg/ha

## PLANTING TIME

August - September

## SPACING:

### Slope Land

*Immature:* 60cm between rows and 15cm within rows.

*Mature:* 60cm between rows and 20cm within rows.

### Flatland

*Immature:* 90cm between rows and 15cm within rows.

*Mature:* 90cm between rows and 20cm within rows.



*Red ginger*

## FERTILIZER APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS:

- **Poultry Manure** - 10 tonnes/ha. Mix well with soil at land preparation at least 2 weeks before planting.
- **NPK 13:13:21** - 1000kg/ha. Apply 500kg/ha at planting and 500kg/ha at 3 months after planting. Alternative to NPK is Hydro Complex Fertilizer - Apply 700kg/ha in 2 split applications at ½ at planting and ½ at 3 months after planting with 2 top dresses of urea at 3 leaf stage and 5 weeks after planting.
- **Urea 46% N** - 300kg/ha. Top dress immature and premature in 3 split applications of 100kg/ha first at 2 to 3 leaf stage, second at 8 weeks after first application and third at 4 weeks after second application.
- Hilling to be followed after each application of Urea for better development of rhizomes.

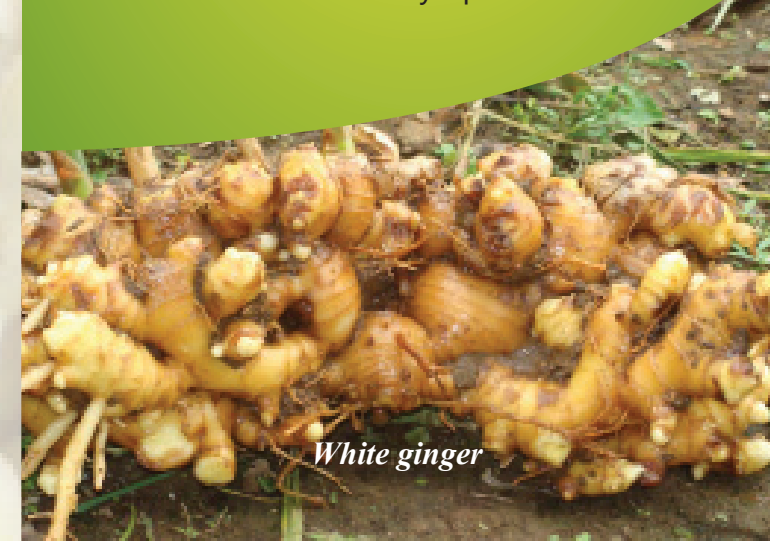
Soil analysis is always necessary to check the soil fertility before recommending fertilizers.

## WEED CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

- Atrazine pre - emergence weedicide 64g/16L knapsack. Spray immediately after planting when the soil is moist. This suppresses the growth of weeds to allow ginger to germinate.
- Glyphosate at 100ml/16L knapsack for weed control, inter row or in the drains once the ginger plant is 1 month old and above.
- Hand weeding is highly recommended.

## DISEASE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

- Pythium Rot - Treat planting material with Sundomil 3.5g/L of Water for 5 minutes.
  - Spray affected plants with Sundomil at 50g/15L of water.
  - Remove and destroy diseased plants.
  - Improve drainage.
- Eelworms or Nematode
  - Root knot nematode and burrowing nematode - hot water treatment by immersing ginger planting materials at 52°C for 10 minutes. Spread and dry planting materials for 3 - 4 days, shrinking rhizomes must be discarded as these are symptoms of infected



*White ginger*

materials.

- Practice crop rotation (ginger - dalo - cassava – fallow) to break nematode life cycle.
- Sanitation – remove all rhizomes from the field after harvesting.
- Proper selection of seed – choose healthy seeds with healthy eyes.
- Keep ginger weed free all the times.

## INSECT CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

Tuber Scale Insect

- Pre-planting treatment
- Use clean planting materials. Dip in Ridomil at 55g/15L of water to control fungal disease.
- Dip rhizomes in Diazinon at 60ml/15L of water before planting.

## HARVESTING

*Immature ginger* harvested in February to March.

*Mature ginger* harvested in July to August, when ginger tillers completely died out or full senescence.

## YIELD

*Immature ginger* - 20-25tonnes/ha, red ginger yields higher on fertile soil.

*Mature* - 25-30tonnes/ha, this will be higher if ginger is well managed and practices are correctly carried out.

## FOOD VALUE

Good source of Energy, Potassium, Calcium and Sodium.

## DISASTER RISK AND CLIMATE CHANGE TIP

- Ginger is mostly grown on sloping land, farming practices to consider proper drainage construction, steepness of slopes and barrier trees to avoid soil erosion. Ginger is grown vertically along the slopes and not across, to allow free flow of water.
- Flatland ginger can be successfully grown provided drains are well constructed as ginger is susceptible to water logging.



For more information contact: Ministry of Agriculture, Private Mail, Raiwaqa.  
Phone: (+679) 338 4233 Website: [www.agriculture.gov.fj](http://www.agriculture.gov.fj)  
Facebook: Ministry of Agriculture Fiji Twitter: Fiji Agriculture  
Email: [agrihelp@govnet.gov.fj](mailto:agrihelp@govnet.gov.fj)



Ministry of Agriculture

# Growing

# GINGER

# for Cash

Farmer's Leaflet 2020