



“CULTIVATION OF GINGER SEED”



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Introduction:



Ginger, an indigenous plant, is an important spice crop of the world. It is valued in medicine as a carminative and stimulant of the gastro-intestinal tract. Dry ginger is used for the manufacture of oil, oleoresin, essence, soft drink, non-alcoholic beverages and vitaminised effervescent soft drinks. India is the largest producer and exporter to more than 50 countries accounting for more than 70% of world production.

The botanical name of ginger is *Zingiber officinale* L. which belongs to the family Zingiberaceae. Ginger is a herbaceous perennial with underground rhizomes having serial leafy shoots of 0.5 to 0.75m height; leaves sheathy, alternately arranged, linear with 15 cm long and sessile flowers borne on a spike, condensed, oblong and cylindrical with numerous scar bracts; flowers numerous yellow in colour with dark purplish spots, bisexual, epigynous, stamens only one, ovary inferior, three carpelled; fruit an oblong capsule, seeds glabrous and fairly large.

Climate and Soil Requirement:

Ginger grows best in warm and humid climate. It is mainly cultivated in the tropics from sea level to an altitude of 1500m, both under rainfed and irrigated conditions. For successful cultivation of the crop, a moderate rainfall at the sowing time till the rhizomes sprout, fairly heavy and well-distributed showers during the growing period, and dry weather with a temperature of 28° to 35°C for about a month before harvesting are necessary. Prevalence of high humidity throughout the crop period is desirable. Ginger thrives best in well-drained soils like sandy or clay loam, red loam or lateritic loam. A friable loam, rich in humus are ideal. However, being an exhaustive crop, soil should be rich in fertility.

Planting Season:

The best time for planting ginger in West Coast of India is during the first fortnight of May with the receipt of pre monsoon showers, while in North Eastern states, it is during April. Under irri-

gated conditions, it can be planted well in advance during the middle of February or early March.

PreparationOfLand:

Preparation of land starts with the receipt of early summer showers. The land is to be ploughed 4 to 5 times or dug thoroughly to bring the soil to fine tilth. Weeds, stubbles, roots etc. are removed. Beds of about one metre width, 15-cm height and of any convenient length are prepared at an interspace of 40-50 cm in between beds. In the case of irrigated crops, ridges are formed 40 cm apart.

Planting:

Ginger is always propagated by portions of the rhizomes, known as seed rhizomes.

Carefully preserved seed rhizomes are cut into small pieces of 2.5 – 5.0 cm length weighing 20- 25 g, each having one or two good buds. The seed rate varies from 1500 to 1800 kg per ha from region to region. The seed rhizomes are treated with 0.3 % Dithane M 45 for 30 min, drained and planted at a spacing of 20-25 cm along the rows and 20-25 cm between the rows.

ManuresAndFertilizer:

At the time of planting, well decomposed cattle manure or compost at the rate of 25-30 tonnes per ha along with 2 tonnes of neem cake is to be applied along with 50 kg P_2O_5 and 25 kg K_2O . They may be applied either by broadcast over the beds prior to planting or applied in pits at the time of planting. Besides, 75kg of Nitrogen /ha is recommended which is to be applied in two equal split doses at 40 and 90 days after planting. The plants are to be earthed up, after each top dressing with the fertilizers and beds rectified.

HERVESTING

Harvesting is done from 6th month onwards for marketing the produce as green ginger. The rhizomes are thoroughly washed in water two or three times to remove the soil and dirt and sun dried for a day. For preparing the dry ginger, the crop is harvested between 245 to 260 days. When the leaves turn yellow and start gradually drying up, the clumps are lifted carefully with a spade or digging fork and the adhering soil removed. The average yield per ha varies from 15 to 25 tonnes.



For preparing dry ginger, the produce is kept soaked in water overnight. The rhizomes are then rubbed well to clean them. After cleaning, the rhizomes are removed from the water and the outer skin is removed with bamboo splinters having pointed ends. The peeled rhizomes are washed and dried in sun uniformly for one week. The dry rhizomes are rubbed together in order to get rid of the last bit of the skin or dirt. These are called unbleached ginger. To get good appearance, peeled rhizomes are soaked in 2% limewater for 6 hours and then dried and this is known as bleached ginger. The yield of dry ginger is 16-25 % of the fresh ginger depending on the variety, locality

Expenditure:

Distance (in acre)	Rizome (in land)	Cost of Rizome (per kg)	Total	Other Expenses (As Per Requirement)	Cost of cultivation
6inchX2 ft	200 kg	90 Rs	200X90= 18,000/-	Fertilizers Land preparation Labor expenses etc.	18,000
Total Expenses: 23,000/-					

Income:

1) Income From WetRoots:

Income of year	Wet Root (in 6 months)	Company buy-back (per kg)	Total
In 6 th month	1000 kg	60 Rs	1000X60= 60,000/-
Total Income from Wet Roots: 60,000/-			

2) Income From DryRoots:

Income of year	Dry Root (in 6 months)	Company buy-back (per kg)	Total
In 6 th month	500 kg	200 Rs	500X200= 1,00,000/-
Total Income from Dry Roots: 1,00,000/-			

Technical Support and Services:

We also provide technical support for farming. Our Service Department with technically qualified staff provide after sales service and farmers' advisory services to our customers to get better plant establishment and faster growth of Herbal and Horticultural plantations.

We have largest network of employees who deliver Plants to customers at their door steps. Free technical services to customers on planting method, management practices and plant protection measures. Our teams of Agricultural Experts periodically visit and supervise the plantations and suggest necessary guidelines to get better growth and higher returns. The income &

expenditure indicated by the company is an approximate figure, as it also depends on the nature and hard work of the farmer.

Services:

1. This includes Supervision, consultancy, guidance, Transportation cost first-year.
2. First production starts after 6th month.
3. Buy back agreement of Ginger.

Terms And Conditions:

1. For 1 Acre plantation the cost of Plants is Rs. 18,000/-, out of which 50% i.e. has to be paid before the cultivation and there maiming half after the planting is done.
2. The Buy Back Agreement Stamp paper of Rs.100/- has to be stamped by District Court of your area.
3. For 10 Acre or more yield the buy Back Agreement Stamp Paper will be of Rs.500/-.



**("Look deep into nature,
and then you will understand everything
better")**

For More Information Contact Us:



MAATITATVA AGRO INDUSTRIES PVT. LTD.

GSTIN: -23AANCM8802G1ZF

Reg. no: -U01409MP2020PTC053148

ISO 9001-2015 CERTIFIED

**Plot No: 622-623, Scheme no: -114 Part-2, Ring Road Bombay Hospital nearby
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“MAATITATVA AGRO INDUSTRIES PVT.LTD OF COMPANIES” was established in the year 2019 in Indore - Madhya Pradesh (India). The company is growing at a rapid pace under the farsighted guidance of highly skilled professionals. Besides, we also deal in “Contract Farming”. Our experience in cultivation, marketing of plants and seeds enable us to assist the farmers in the best possible manner. Consequently, we have earned recognition in the market. We Have deal in herbal powder, Dry Herbs, Herbal Product, spices ETC.

Thank you

Maatitvatva
— Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd. —



Maatitativa

— Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd. —