

## Transplanting Ginger and Turmeric with Ease

Anisa N. A.

Assistant Professor, Department of Plantation, Spices, Medicinal and Aromatic Crops, College of Agriculture, Vellayani, Kerala Agricultural University, Kerala

### SUMMARY

Ginger and turmeric are rhizomatous herbaceous perennial plants coming under the Zingiberaceae family, which are mainly grown in tropical and subtropical countries. India holds the top position in the world regarding the production of these two spices. Indian ginger and turmeric have a unique position in the world market owing to their distinct aroma and pungency, which add a special touch to various cuisines. In addition, they have anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anti-bacterial, anti-fungal and various other properties, which owe to the incredible medicinal potential of these ancient spices. They are widely used in traditional remedies for the treating cough, fever, flatulence, indigestion, sores, inflammation, ulcers, etc. They can be grown both as a sole crop and also as intercrop.

### INTRODUCTION

Ginger and turmeric are usually propagated by using healthy rhizomes. These rhizomes are also the economic part. So, a considerable quantity of this economic part is used as planting material. For planting in one hectare, 1500-2500 kg of good quality rhizomes are required, which incur a high input cost. A transplanting technique has been developed for these crops, which utilizes only a minimal quantity of rhizomes. This method is known as the single bud sprout transplanting method, where single bud sprouts of about 5g are used instead of rhizomes of 20g.



Source: IISR

### Methodology

The selection of mother rhizomes is very crucial. Select healthy, disease-free rhizomes of high yielding varieties. Treat the seed rhizome with 0.3% mancozeb and 0.075% quinalphos for 30 minutes if we want to store the rhizomes. Cut these rhizomes into 5-7 g pieces, ensuring each piece has a single healthy bud. Treat these cut rhizomes with 0.3% mancozeb for 30 minutes before planting to prevent fungal diseases. The planting is done in trays which are filled with nursery medium. Partially decomposed coir pith and vermicompost mixed in the ratio of 3:1 and enriched with PGPR or *Trichoderma* at the rate of 10 g/kg of the mixture can be used as the nursery medium. The seed rhizomes, which are cut into single buds, are planted in these trays. Proper irrigation is given

and these are kept under shade net (50%). The seedlings will be ready within 30-40 days for transplanting to the main field.

### Advantages

Compared to the conventional planting method, this method can substantially reduce the planting material requirement to around 500-750 kg/ha, thereby reducing the cost of production. It also produces healthy planting materials suitable for early or delayed planting, which shows an establishment rate of 98-100% when planted in the field. Early tillering, early rhizome development and higher yield have also been reported in plants that have been raised using this method.

### REFERENCES

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