



TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

GINGER

Section A: Information on Sowing a Ginger Crop

A.1	In Costa Rica, ginger production takes place mainly in the Northern Zone, as well as in the Chorotega and Brunca regions.		
A.2	The commercial product of ginger is rhizome. This rhizome has many horizontal ramifications that are called "hands" and are more highly valued the straighter and more developed their ramifications or "fingers" are. Thicker hands can weigh more than 11 lbs and measure 16 in or more. The fingers are 4-8 in long and 0.7-3 in thick.	Considering its great medicinal attributes, as well as the great diversity of uses as a food seasoning, the cultivation of ginger (<i>Zingiber officinale</i> , Roscoe) has been in increasing demand.	
A.3	Plant maturity begins at seven months and extends up to 10 months depending on agro-climatic conditions.		
A.4	Edaphoclimatic requirements		
A.4.1	Temperature	It adapts to temperatures between 77-86°F.	Rainfall Between 2,000 and 4,000 mm.
A.5	Soils	The best soils for ginger production are alluvial soils with good drainage and organic matter content. The process of land preparation requires plowing and harrowing.	
A.6	The main form of plant propagation of ginger is by rhizomes. This traditional method of plant propagation means that much of the crop must be stored to be used as seed for the next sowing.	This method of plant propagation generates several problems such as low multiplication rate, mixing of varieties, spread of diseases and pests from one crop to another.	
A.7	Sowing one hectare of ginger requires approximately 2,200 pounds of seed.		
A.8	Sowing management		
A.8.1	Pre-sowing treatment	The seed should be soaked in a solution composed of a fungicide, bactericide, and cicatrizant. After the treatment, the seed is then shaded. After two days, the sowing can be done.	
A.8.2	Sowing	In areas with high rainfall levels, it is recommended to plant in high ridges.	
A.8.3	Sowing distance	The most common planting distance is 1.4 feet between rows by 1.3 feet between plants, reaching a density of 20,750 plants per hectare.	
A.9	Fertilization	It is recommended to perform a soil analysis to identify the real requirements and the appropriate formulas, as well as the precise quantities of the products to be used.	
A.10	<p>Diseases affecting the crop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fusarium: Rot with fermented ginger smell, controlled with disinfectants and fungicides. • Erwinia: Rot with bad smell, controlled with disinfectants and fungicides. <p>Pests affecting the crop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutworms and galls • Nematodes 		

Sección B: Turmeric harvesting and post-harvesting

B.1	Harvest
	Harvesting takes place nine (9) months after sowing. A symptom of the maturity stage of the product is the yellowing of the visible parts of the plant.
	The average yield per hectare is 8 to 10 tons.