



**TURBO DRIPPER**  
4 / 8 /14 LPH



**AQUARIUS PCND DRIPPER**  
4 / 8 LPH



**K-GOL DRIPPER**  
2 / 4 LPH



**K-GOL PC DRIPPER**  
2.5 / 4.5 LPH



**K-LIN DRIPPER**  
1.2 / 2 / 4 LPH



**K-LIN PCND DRIPPER**  
1.6 / 2.2 / 3.4 LPH

Eligible for  
Government  
Grants

**KOTHARI**<sup>®</sup>  
— IRRIGATION —

## EXCELLENCE IN GINGER CULTIVATION ONLY WITH KOTHARI DRIP IRRIGATION

Ginger is one of the important spice cash crops of India. Ginger is being grown from the ancient times. Ginger has its special taste and flavor, so it has important place among spices in our daily meals. It is used in raw form, processed form or in dry form. Kothari Agritech Pvt. Ltd's world class Drip Irrigation System is very useful for ginger. In Kothari Drip Irrigation water is conserved as well as nutrients and water are supplied directly to the effective roots zone of ginger. So you get good quality and quantity of ginger yield.

### Benefits of Kothari drip irrigation for the Ginger crop

- 1) Due to Kothari drip the growing capacity of ginger increases resulting in timely germination.
- 2) Kothari drip irrigation provides equal quantity of water helps in maintaining proper moisture.
- 3) Kothari drip irrigation lessens weeds growth and helps to keep the fields clean.
- 4) Kothari drip irrigation lessens the spread of pests and diseases.
- 5) Kothari drip irrigation increases the production of ginger.

With Kothari drip irrigation required Water, fertilizers, and crop protecting chemicals can be provided without wastage in appropriate place and in appropriate quantity as per the stages of crop growth.

**Climate:** Ginger requires hot and humid climate. In cold climate, the ginger leaves stop growing and rhizome(stem) grows into the soil. Ginger can be grown in places at the height of 100 to 1500 meter above sea level (Average of 300 -900 meters). For the growth of Ginger 30 °C to 35 °C, for the tillers 25°C to 30 °C, for development of Rhizome 25 °C to 25 °C, in the stage of rhizomes growth 18 °C to 20 °C temperature is required. Average temperature should be 25 °C to 30 °C.

**Soil:** Fertile soil with adequate drainage and medium depth is best for Ginger. River side muddy soil produces best yield of Ginger. Stagnant water is harmful for this crop. The soil should not be alkaline. Avoid producing Ginger frequently at same field. Soil pH Should be upto 5.5 to 7.0.

**Preparatory Tillage :** Ginger grows in to the soil, so it is required deep cultivation of the soil. Plough the soil vertically – horizontally with a depth of 30 to 40 cms. Follow harrowing and Cold crushing 3 –4 times and make the soil to fine.

While growing Ginger on Drip Irrigation prepare raised beds. Distance between the two raised beds should be 4 to 5 ft and height 15-20 cm depending upon the type of soil. Growing Ginger on raised beds helps in good drainage and Maintaining Moisture. Early germination, timely tillers leads to increase in production.

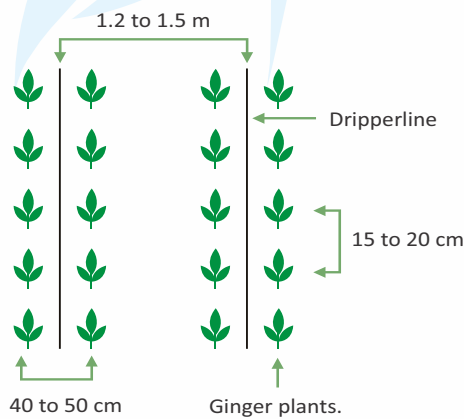
Kothari Drip Irrigation Plan for Ginger: Use of Kothari Inline Drip Irrigation based on modern technology from Israel is very beneficial for the ginger. Distance between the two drippers should be 30 to 40 cm and flow should be 1 to 2 Lit per hour according to the type of soil.

**Ginger varieties seed selection:** Maran, Medak, Suprabha, Surabhi, Rio-de-jenero, Nadiya, etc. Local type named Mahim is usually chosen in Maharashtra. Choose good quality healthy seeds, 3-5 cm in length and approximately 20-25 gm in weight, which can grow up to 2-3 bud sprout. 1000 to 1200 kg seeds are required to cultivate one acre of land.

**Seed treatment :** Since Ginger is sensitive to pests, apply Diethane Z- 78 and Chloropyriphos 250gms and 200ml respectively in 100 Litre of water as prevention at the time of sowing of rhizomes.

**Time of sowing :** Ginger is cultivated from second week of may to first week of june.

### Ginger Cultivation with Kothari Drip Irrigation:



**Water Management:** Ginger rhizomes grows in soil so drip irrigation should be done in such a way that moisture is retained in the soil. Avoid excess supply of water. as the soil will become marshy and there could be chances of decaying of shoots and spread of fungal disease.

1) Provide water immediately after ginger cultivation. Entire soil bed should be wet.

2) Soil beds should possess moisture.

3) Water management should be done as per the growth of ginger crop, changes in environment and type of Soil.

State of growth of the crop	Planting to Germination	Initial Growth phase	Mid growth stage	Rhizome initiation	Rhizome develop-ment	Ripening to removal
Crop coefficient	0.3	0.3 to 0.4	0.55 to 0.65	0.85 to 0.95	1 to 1.1	0.8 to 0.9

**Fertilizer Management:** Before cultivation of Ginger add 10-12 metric tons of manure per acre on soil beds and mix well. If 1 metric ton neem cake per acre is added then spread of nematodes reducer and production increases.

**Nutrient requirement per acre :** 90 kg Nitrogen, 40 kg Phosphorus, 120 kg Potash

Along with cultivation ( basal dose) single Super Phosphate 200 kg /acre, Micronutrients 20 kg /acre, Magnesium Sulphate 50 kg /acre.

### Management of Fertilizers from Drip:

Days after planting	Total days	Fertilizers	Fertilizers/ days/acre	Total
25 to 40	15	Ammonium Sulphate Phosphoric Acid M.Potash/S.Potash	3.0 0.5 1.0	45 7.5 15
41 Vo 100	60	Urea Phosphoric Acid M.Potash/S.Potash	1.5 0.25 1.0	90 15 60
101 to 150	50	Urea Phosphoric Acid M.Potash/S.Potash	1.5 1.0 1.5	75 50 75
15 to 180	30	M.Potash/S.Potash	1.0	30

**Note:** above table is for guidance, so kindly make necessary changes as per change in temperature and soil.

# KOTHARI®

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