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### PERFORMANCE OF GINGER VARIETIES IN VELLAYANJ, KERALA

The performance of different ginger varieties in plains has not been systematically studied so far. Therefore, 11 selected varieties of ginger were screened to assess their suitability to plains. The different varieties of ginger included in the experiment were obtained from the Central Horticultural Research Station, Ambalavayal. The experiment was laid out in randomised block design with three replications. The varieties were (1) Mananthody (2) Tura (3) Sierra Leone (4) Maran (5) Himachal Pradesh (6) Nadia (7) Rio-de-Janeiro (8) Thinladium (9) Thingpuri (10) Jorhat and (11) Assam.

**Table 1**

**Yield of green ginger, percentage recovery of dry ginger and yield of dry ginger**

Sl. No.	Name of variety	Green ginger kg/ha	Percentage recovery of dry ginger	Dry ginger kg/ha
1.	Mananthody	3283.5	15.36	503.500
2.	Tura	2383.5	21.87	521.500
3.	Sierra Leone	2200.0	19.43	426.000
4.	Maran	3700.0	19.83	734.000
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4400.0	18.61	819.000
6.	Nadia	4933.5	20.70	1021.000
7.	Rio de-Janeiro	4633.5	14.98	696.000
8.	Thinladium	3600.0	21.19	762.500
9.	Thingpuri	1033.5	20.50	211.500
10.	Jorhat	2366.5	20.55	486.000
11.	Assam	1216.5	15.01	180.500
F-Test		significant	significant	significant
C. D. (0.05)		1080.300	0.4096	192.500

The field was prepared pits 5 cm deep were dug at a spacing of 25 cm x 26cm on the raised beds. Cattle manure was applied at the rate of 30 tonnes/ha uniformly. All the plots received a uniform dose of 60 kg N, 60 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 120 kg K<sub>2</sub>O/ha in the form of ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and muriate of potash respectively. The entire dose of phosphorus and half dose of potash were applied at planting. Half the dose of nitrogen was applied 60 days after planting and rest of the nitrogen and potash were applied 120 days after planting. Good quality seed rhizomes were planted after treatment with cerasan wet. The beds were mulched with green leaves thrice, at 0, 60 and 120 days after planting. The crop was earthed up thrice along with intercultivation and weeding Prophylactic plant protection measures were adopted. The performance of the varieties was assessed in terms of yield of green ginger, percentage recovery of dry ginger and yield of dry ginger.

The data on the yield of green ginger/ha, the percentage recovery of dry ginger and yield of dry ginger/ha are given in Table 1. It is seen that the variety Nadia has given significantly higher yield of ginger over all other varieties except Rio-de-janeiro and Himachal Pradesh which were on par. Although the variety Tura has given the highest percentage recovery of dry ginger, Nadia has given the highest yield of dry ginger because of the higher yield of green ginger which has compensated for the lower percentage recovery.

സംഗ്രഹം

സമതല പ്രദേശങ്ങളെ പാറിയ ഇഞ്ചിയിനങ്ങളെ തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി വെള്ളായണി കാർഷിക കോളേജിൽ 11 ഇഞ്ചിയിനങ്ങൾ കൃഷിചെയ്തു നോക്കിയതിൽ നാഡിയ (Nadia) എന്നയിനം ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ വിളവു നൽകുന്നതായി കാണുകയുണ്ടായി. നാഡിയ കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ വിളവു റിയോ-ഡി-ജനേറോ (Rio-de-Jeneiro) - യിൽ നിന്നു മാൺ കിട്ടിയതു്. എന്നാൽ ചക്കിന്റെ രുചിയിൽ ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ ടൂറ (Tura) എന്നയിനത്തിലായിരുന്നു.

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