QUICK TIPS TO HANDLE GINGER PLANT DISEASES



Your plant diseases specialist: Dr. Zelalem Mersha Associate Professor 804-524-2694



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Find answers on our website: https://www.ext.vsu.edu/

HOW ARE GINGER PLANTS INFECTED?

Most ginger plants start from a seed rhizome, a piece of the parent plant's stem. If diseasecausing pathogens reach the rhizome in the soil, they can infect the plant. Once a ginger plant is infected, it's extremely difficult to manage the disease. Prevention is your best bet!

BEST PRACTICES

- Ginger plants love shade; provide sufficient hardening in the nursery
- Know before you plant!
 - -your soil history
 - -crop rotation plans
 - -drainage
 - -nutritional composition
- Plant seed pieces late Feb-early MarTransplant in late May-early June



- Find a reliable source of seed rhizome
- Treat the seed rhizome with hot water bath or chemical treatment if you suspect contamination
- 🗸 Disinfect your tools
- Disinfect your shoes before entering your greenhouse

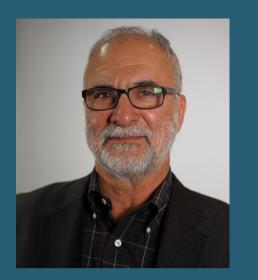


PRO TIP

Use PCR or a bioassay to test your soil for possible diseases







Your plant diseases specialist: Dr. Reza Rafie Leading the way in Ginger and Tumeric research are Dr.'s Mersha and Rafie from Virginia State University. With other 20

years of experience between them, they bring dynamic solutions to improve the wellbeing of all Virginians.



SOIL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- Manage soil moisture many pathogens thrive in a moist environment
- Measure soil moisture levels
- 🖉 Optimize drainage
- Leave tilled area exposed to the sun for at least one week, then turn the soil and repeat before planting ginger rhizomes.
- Remember, last harvest's crop residue is future topsoil



Virginia Tech's Plant Diagnostic Clinic

106 Price Hall, 170 Drillfield Drive, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0331



You may need to send samples of your diseased plant to the Plant Diagnostic Clinic. for detailed information on how to acquire

and ship a sample

Contact the lab at () 540 - 231 - 6758

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