



Urban Harvest
Gardening for good.

Edible Ginger

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| Category: | Tropical |
| Hardiness: | Winter dormant, root hardy |
| Fruit Family: | Zingiberaceae |
| Light: | Full sun, Partial sun, Filtered sun |
| Size: | 4' – 6' H X Clumping |
| Soil: | Moist, well-drained |
| Planting: | Spring, after danger of frost has passed |

Care of Gingers

Planting: Dig a hole twice as wide as the container and the same depth as the height of the root ball. Backfill with unamended native soil.

Pruning & Training: No pruning or training is required.

Production: Gingers will produce a few edible tubers in the fall following planting. If you want larger harvests, wait until the second year to make your first harvest. One planting of ginger can be productive for many years with proper management.

Watering: Gingers appreciate occasional supplemental irrigation, but will grow well without much excess water if they are planted in partial shade. Gingers in full sun will require more water. Do not water gingers during winter dormancy.

Fertilizing: Gingers are not heavy feeders. They are often happy with just a bit of compost and a mulch of fallen tree leaves. If you prefer, you can apply an occasional light feeding with a slow release organic fertilizer.

Harvesting: Dig tubers after the foliage begins to yellow and fade in November. Separate the tubers. Reserve a portion for replanting. Ginger can be kept in the refrigerator as long as the tubers do not freeze.

Pests: Gingers have no major pests.

Winter Protection: Edible gingers are day length sensitive. The leaves will begin to yellow and wilt in November. The tubers will remain dormant all winter. They prefer to be dry during dormancy.

Varieties of Gingers for the 2020 Sale

Baby Ginger, Turmeric

Varieties of Gingers for Southeast Texas

Baby Ginger: This ginger it has the same great flavor for cooking as the rhizomes usually found in stores, but it does not have the tough outer skin or the fibrous interior. The creamy-white and pink rhizomes can be prepared without peeling. It can be used in every way you have used market ginger – stir fry, pickled, candied. It can be chopped and frozen for use year round.

Turmeric: (*Curcuma longa*) – A ginger relative that is grown much the same way as ornamental gingers. The plant will grow to 3-feet with 5” wide, bright green pleated leaves. Turmeric likes full sun to light shade and regular moisture in a well-drained soil. Harvest the rhizomes when the plant begins to yellow as the day length shortens. Reserve several tubers for replanting.