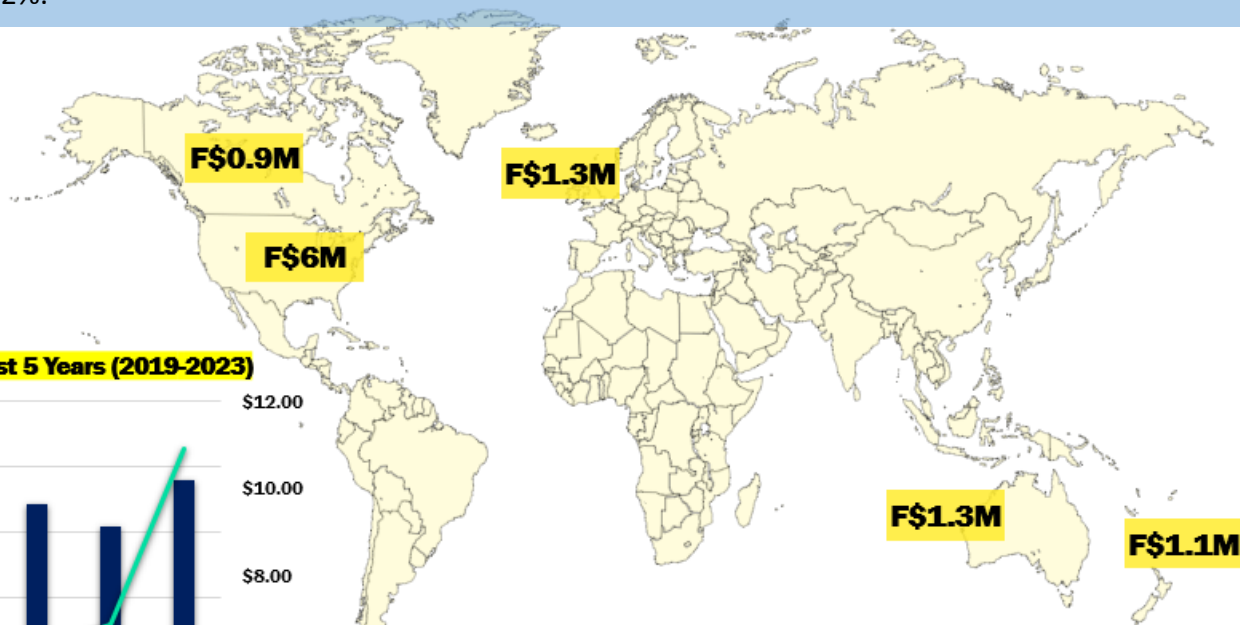


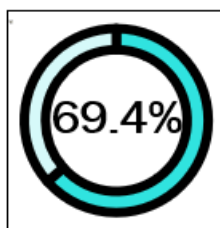
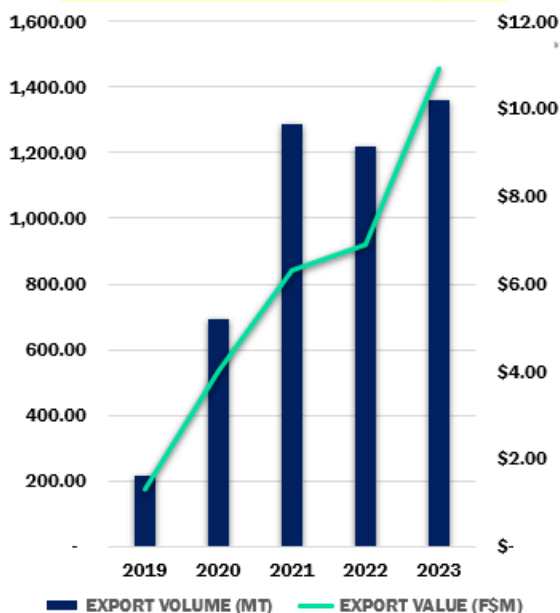
Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.)

Ginger export for the past years has steadily increased. In 2023, Ginger export value was estimated to be F\$10.9 million – an increase of 58.5%, exporting approximately 1,358 metric tonnes volume of Ginger to Australia, New Zealand, USA, Canada and Netherlands. Total share of Ginger to All Agriculture Trade value (F\$934.23M) is estimated to be 1.2%.

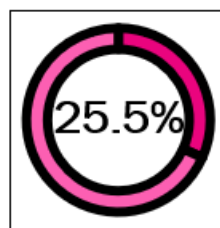
GINGER EXPORT BY REGION



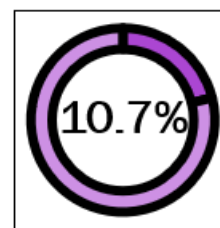
Ginger Export Past 5 Years (2019-2023)



F\$934.2 million was total share of All Agriculture Commodities including Forest products, sugar products and fisheries products



F\$343.4 million was total share for Only Crop & Livestock Commodities (fresh, chilled and value-added products)



F\$144.7 million was total share for ONLY fresh and chilled crop and livestock produce

Market Price – Domestic and Export

- Export Market:** Prices for ginger intended for export usually reflect global market conditions. The average export price stands at \$5.69/kg. This can be influenced by international demand, quality of the ginger, and trade agreements. Export prices might be higher due to the added costs of packaging and shipping.
- Municipal Market:** Prices in local or municipal markets are typically influenced by domestic supply and demand, production costs, and local economic conditions. The average retail market price for ginger stands at around \$6.18/kg as of July 2024.

Prices in local or municipal markets are typically influenced by domestic supply and demand, production costs, and local economic conditions. The average wholesale purchased price stands at \$3.61/Kg. Prices in local or municipal markets are typically influenced by domestic supply and demand, production costs, and local economic conditions.

Biosecurity Requirements

To ensure the safe export of ginger from Fiji, exporters must adhere to the following biosecurity requirements:

- ❑ **Certification:** Obtain a Phytosanitary certificate from the Biosecurity Authority Fiji, confirming that the ginger meets all plant health standards and is free from pests and diseases.
- ❑ **Inspection:** Ginger must be inspected and treated according to international standards to prevent the spread of plant pests and diseases. Treatment methods may include washing, hot water treatment, or other approved processes.
- ❑ **Packaging:** Use clean, new packaging materials to prevent contamination. Packaging must be clearly labelled with the country of origin and adhere to the importing country's regulations.
- ❑ **Documentation:** Ensure all required documentation, including the Phytosanitary certificate, commercial invoice, and any additional documents required by the importing country, are accurate and complete.
- ❑ **Compliance:** Follow any additional regulations or guidelines specified by the importing country, including quarantine measures and import restrictions.

By meeting these requirements, exporters will help safeguard agricultural health and facilitate the smooth export of ginger.

For more information, please visit <https://www.baf.com.fj/> as Biosecurity Authority of Fiji is mandated:

- To facilitate the safe importation of animals and plants and their products, and related equipment and technology.
- To facilitate the export of animals and plants and their products in accordance with the biosecurity requirements of the receiving countries.

Supply Season

In Fiji, the supply season for ginger typically spans throughout the year, but it is most abundant from March to November. During this period, the weather conditions are generally favourable for ginger cultivation, leading to a higher yield and better quality of the rhizomes.

However, the exact timing of the supply season can vary based on local climate conditions and specific farming practices. Ginger is a tropical plant that thrives in warm, humid environments, so the seasonality may also be influenced by regional variations in weather patterns and agricultural techniques.

Additional Information

Soil and Site Preparation:

- **Soil Type:** Ginger thrives in well-drained, loamy soils rich in organic matter. Avoid heavy clay or overly sandy soils.
- **pH Level:** Optimal pH is between 5.5 and 6.5. Conduct soil testing to determine and amend soil pH as needed.
- **Site Selection:** Choose a location with partial shade or filtered sunlight, as ginger prefers indirect light and protection from harsh midday sun.

Planting:

- **Seed Rhizomes:** Use disease-free seed rhizomes or pieces of rhizomes with at least one bud. Ensure they are healthy and have been pre-treated or cured before planting.
- **Planting Depth:** Plant rhizomes 2-4 inches deep with the buds facing upward. Space rhizomes 6-8 inches apart in rows that are 12-18 inches apart.
- **Spacing:** Proper spacing helps reduce the risk of disease and allows for better air circulation.

Watering:

- **Moisture Requirements:** Ginger requires consistent moisture but not waterlogging. Maintain evenly moist soil without allowing it to dry out completely.
- **Irrigation:** Use drip irrigation or regular watering to provide adequate moisture. Avoid overhead watering to reduce the risk of fungal diseases.

Fertilization:

- **Nutrients:** Ginger benefits from balanced fertilization. Use organic compost or well-rotted manure to improve soil fertility. Supplement with potassium and phosphorus as needed.
- **Application:** Apply fertilizer during planting and again at mid-season. Avoid excessive nitrogen, which can lead to excessive foliage growth at the expense of rhizome development.

Weed and Pest Management:

- **Weeds:** Regularly remove weeds that compete with ginger for nutrients and water. Mulching can help suppress weed growth and retain soil moisture.
- **Pests:** Monitor for common pests such as ginger weevils and root-knot nematodes. Implement integrated pest management practices, including biological controls and approved insecticides if necessary.

Disease Management:

- **Common Diseases:** Ginger can be susceptible to diseases like bacterial wilt and fungal infections. Ensure good sanitation and avoid planting in infected soil.
- **Disease Prevention:** Use disease-resistant varieties if available, and practice crop rotation to reduce disease buildup in the soil.

□ **Post-Harvest Handling:**

- **Cleaning:** Wash harvested ginger thoroughly to remove soil. Allow it to dry completely before storage.
- **Storage:** Store ginger in a cool, dry place with good ventilation. Properly cured ginger can be stored for several months.

□ **Economic Considerations:**

- **Market Research:** Understand local and export market demands. Pricing and quality control can impact profitability.
- **Value Addition:** Consider processing options such as drying, grinding into powder, or producing ginger oil to enhance value.

Implementing these best practices will help ensure a successful ginger cultivation operation with a good yield and high-quality rhizomes.