



The Golden life of Turmeric (Nizamabad Finger Spice)

Spice Description :

Turmeric, basically a tropical plant of ginger family is the rhizome or underground stem, with a rough, segmented skin. The length of main rhizome is approximately 2.5 - 7 cm (1 - 3 inches) in length with a diameter of 2.5 cm (1 inch), with smaller tubers branching off. The color of rhizome is yellowish-brown with a dull orange interior and color of powder is bright yellow.

Family Name : Zingiberaceae, Botanical name : Curcuma Longa Hindi Name: Haldi

Arabic Name : Curcum

Turmeric is a very important spice in India from ancient times.

Color : Bright yellow

India is today the largest exporter of turmeric to discerning countries like the Middle East, the UK, USA and Japan. Some of the well-accepted varieties are: 'Alleppey Finger' and 'Erode turmeric' (from Tamil Nadu), 'Rajapore' and 'Sangli turmeric' (from Maharashtra) and 'Nizamabad Bulb' (from Andhra Pradesh). India also exports turmeric in powder form and as oleoresin.

NAME IN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGES

Spanish	Curcuma
French	Curcuma
German	Kurkuma Gelbwurzel
Swedish	Gurkmeja
Arabic	Kurkum
Dutch	Geelwortel
Italian	Curcuma
Portuguese	Acafrao-da-India
Russian	Zholty Imbir
Chinese	Yu.Chin
Japanese	Ukon

Indian Turmeric, which is also popularly known as "Indian Saffron", because of its bright yellow color, is considered the best in the world. Turmeric is mildly aromatic and has scents of orange or ginger. It has a pungent, bitter flavor. Turmeric, with its brilliant yellow color, has been used as a dye, medicine, and flavoring since 600 BC. India singularly produces nearly the world's whole crop of turmeric and uses about 80% of it. Turmeric is one of the key ingredients in many curries, giving them color and flavor.



Medicinal Benefits of curcumin

Anti-Inflammatory
Anti-Viral
Anti-Cancer
Anti-Bacterial
Hepatic protestant
Lowering cholesterol



Cultivation

The land is ploughed 4-6 times to bring the soil to a fine tilth. The land is divided into beds of 1 m width and convenient length with a spacing of 30 cm between the beds for drainage channels. In the case of the irrigated crop, ridges and furrows are prepared and the rhizomes are planed in shallow pits on the top of the ridges. Spacing generally adopted is 45-60 cm between the ridges and 15-22 cm between the plants. In beds, rhizomes are planted 22-35 cm apart in each direction. For sowing both the mother-rhizomes, the fingers are used. The fingers are cut into pieces each 4-5 cm long, and the mother rhizomes are planted as such or split into two; each having at least one sound bud. The seed is sometimes sprouted under moist straw before sowing. Depending on the spacing adopted and the extent of mixed cropping the seed-rate may vary from 2,000-2,500 kg per ha. As an inter-crop in a fruit-garden it may be as low as 400-500 kg per ha. The crop is sown from April to July, depending upon the tract. As in the case of ginger, mulching the bed with green leaves is an important practice beneficial to this crop when planting is done on raised beds. Two or three mulchings are given, the first immediately after planting and the second and the third at intervals of 40-50 days.

Turmeric Finger Seeds Prices Rates in Rs. (per Qtl.) 2800/3000



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