

Ginger and Turmeric Planting Rhizomes (Seed Rhizomes), Bare, for Growers, Sri Lanka

Product	Ginger and Turmeric Planting Rhizomes (Seed Rhizomes), Bare, for Growers, Sri Lanka
SKU	SLE-PLT-RHIZOMES
HS code	Not stated
Minimum order	Pilot lot first, quoted per order
Price basis	piece
Supplier	Harker Trade Co.
Country of origin	Sri Lanka
Issued	3 October 2026

Overview

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) and turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) are grown from pieces of rhizome rather than seed. Growers plant "seed rhizomes": sound pieces with buds, kept for planting rather than cooking.

Both grow widely in Sri Lanka's wet and intermediate zones. We quote planting rhizomes from Sri Lankan growers, washed free of soil and dried at the surface for travel.

Planting stock, not food. This listing is for rhizomes to plant. For dried ginger or turmeric powder, see our spice listings.

What to include in your request

- Ginger, turmeric or both, and the weight of each
- Rhizome size
- Destination airport and your import permit status

Sri Lankan export approval. Planting material of Sri Lanka's export-agriculture crops leaves the country only with a no-objection certificate from the Department of Export Agriculture, plus a phytosanitary certificate from the National Plant Quarantine Service. We apply for both and confirm approval before we invoice. Varieties developed by Sri Lankan research institutes cannot be exported, so we supply farmer-grown stock only.

Importing into your country

Every shipment travels with a phytosanitary certificate from Sri Lanka's National Plant Quarantine Service. What else you need depends on where the plants are going. Send us your species list and destination and we check the rules before we quote.

- **European Union:** all plants for planting need a phytosanitary certificate, including small lots and parcels. Some genera are on the EU high-risk plants list and cannot be imported until they are assessed, so we check each species first. Any growing medium must be new or treated and declared on the certificate, and professional importers register with their national plant-health authority.
- **United Kingdom:** plants for planting need a phytosanitary certificate, pre-notification on IPAFFS and inspection at a border control post, where fees apply.
- **United States:** the importer needs an APHIS import permit (form PPQ 587, free, applied for online; allow 30 to 60 days). Plants arrive bare-root, without soil, and enter through a port with a USDA plant inspection station.

- **United Arab Emirates and the Gulf:** the importer usually needs an import permit from the national ministry before the plants are shipped (in the UAE, the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment).
- **Japan, Canada and other markets:** a phytosanitary certificate is required, and some plants also need an import permit or inspection on arrival. We confirm before quoting.
- **Australia and New Zealand:** very strict. Most live plants need an import permit and post-entry quarantine, so we quote these case by case.

Packing and transit

Plants are washed free of soil, wrapped to hold moisture and packed in ventilated cartons, then sent by air cargo through a freight forwarder (express couriers restrict live plants). Transit from Colombo is usually 3 to 7 days. We recommend a small pilot lot before a large order so you can check survival in your own conditions.

How to get a price: tell us the plant, quantity, size and destination airport. We quote per plant or per lot, FOB Colombo, CFR or CIF by air, with lead time, and can start with a small pilot lot so you can check how the plants arrive.

This sheet is compiled from the exporter listing on the date shown. Figures are indicative, not a firm offer. Fields marked "Not stated" are not held on record and have not been estimated. For a firm price against your quantity, destination and Incoterm, request a quote and the trade desk replies with a costed position.