

# FarmLens Ltd

Website: farmlens.africa | App: app.farmlens.africa | Headquarters: Nairobi, Kenya



Crop details

## Cinnamon

*Cinnamomum verum*

Family: Lauraceae

Categories

Fruits & Nuts

Spices & Condiments

Generated: 2026-04-11 08:23

### Quick stats

<b>Family</b>	Lauraceae
<b>Typical harvest</b>	1.2 t/ha
<b>Varieties</b>	48
<b>Pests and diseases</b>	80
<b>Seasons</b>	48

### Crop profile

<b>Growth habit</b>	tree
<b>Days to harvest</b>	3650
<b>Main uses</b>	Bark (quills and chips) for spice; leaves/twigs for oil.
<b>Pollination</b>	insect
<b>Origin and where it grows</b>	Performs in warm, humid coastal and mid-altitude tropics; best with regular rainfall and mild dry season.

### Weather, soil and spacing

<b>Best temperature</b>	22 - 30 °C
<b>Rainfall</b>	1500 - 2500 mm/yr
<b>Altitude</b>	0 - 1200 m
<b>Best pH</b>	5.5 - 6.5
<b>Soil type</b>	Deep, well-drained loam/sandy loam high in organic matter; responds to mulching.
<b>Row spacing</b>	200 cm
<b>Plant spacing</b>	200 cm
<b>Seed rate</b>	kg/ha (check local recommendation)
<b>Nursery days</b>	240

### Simple notes for farmers

**About the crop:** This crop has a growth habit described as "tree". Harvest typically starts about 3650 days after planting.

**Main use:** Farmers mostly grow this crop for bark (quills and chips) for spice; leaves/twigs for oil..

**Pollination:** Mainly insect; healthy flowers and pollinators improve fruit set.

**Where it grows:** Performs in warm, humid coastal and mid-altitude tropics; best with regular rainfall and mild dry season..  
Grouped under: Fruits & Nuts, Spices & Condiments.

**Best climate:** 22 - 30 °C; 1500 - 2500 mm/yr; up to about 1200 m a.s.l.

**Soil:** Best at pH 5.5 - 6.5; deep, well-drained loam/sandy loam high in organic matter; responds to mulching..







## Nutrient requirements

<u>Nutrient</u>	<u>Stage</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit</u>
N	Establishment	30	kg/ha
P?O?	Establishment	20	kg/ha
K?O	Establishment	30	kg/ha
N	Coppice_growth	40	kg/ha
P?O?	Coppice_growth	20	kg/ha
K?O	Coppice_growth	40	kg/ha
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<u>Nutrient</u>	<u>Stage</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit</u>
K?O	Coppice_growth	40	kg/ha
N	Establishment	30	kg/ha
P?O?	Establishment	20	kg/ha
K?O	Establishment	30	kg/ha
N	Coppice_growth	40	kg/ha
P?O?	Coppice_growth	20	kg/ha
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K?O	Coppice_growth	40	kg/ha

### Field images



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### Varieties

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Maturity (days)</u>	<u>Traits</u>
Ceylon cinnamon selection (local)	KE	1095	Good aroma; smooth shoots for quills.
Ceylon-type selection (TZ coast)	TZ	1095	Adapted to coastal humidity; good bark peeling.
Highland pocket selection	UG	1095	Performs in humid mid-altitude pockets.
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### **Fertilizer recommendations**

<u>Stage</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Basal	NPK 15-15-15 + compost	120	With 5–8 t/ha compost at planting/early rains.
Topdress (rains)	CAN 26% N	100	Split if long rainy season.
Mid-season	SOP (K?SO?)	100	Supports bark quality and oil.
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## **Pests and diseases**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Management</u>
Bark/shot-hole borers	pest	Pinholes, frass; degraded bark quality.	Prune and destroy infested shoots; maintain vigor and timely harvest.
Scales & mealybugs	pest	Sticky honeydew, sooty mould; reduced growth.	Control ants, encourage predators, use horticultural oils if needed.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Management</u>
Leaf spot/anthracnose	disease	Brown/black leaf lesions; defoliation in wet spells.	Improve airflow, avoid overhead irrigation late, use protectants if severe.
Root/ collar rots (waterlogging)	disease	Wilting, dieback on poorly drained sites.	Ensure drainage, raised basins/ridges, avoid soil compaction.
Termites (young plants)	pest	Girdling at base; lodging.	Keep basins clean; physical barriers and spot treatments as per guidance.
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Termites (young plants)	pest	Girdling at base; lodging.	Keep basins clean; physical barriers and spot treatments as per guidance.

## Yields

<u>System</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Smallholder coppice blocks (rainfed)	0.8	0.4	1.2	After first coppice cycle; depends on density and shoot management.
Managed plantations (good nutrition & mulching)	1.5	0.8	2.2	High shoot quality, timely peeling and careful drying.
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### Season calendars

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Planting</u>	<u>Harvest</u>
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TZ	Coastal humid belt & islands	Onset of main rains; irrigated pockets can stagger.	Coppice harvests 2–3 yrs after planting, then every 1–2 yrs.
KE	Coast (humid pockets) & very warm mid-altitudes	At onset of long rains; ensure mulch and drainage.	Peeling after rainy spells when sap flows; staggered by blocks.
UG	Humid lakeshore/mid-altitude pockets	Onset of reliable rains; avoid frost-prone sites.	Cycles aligned with rainy seasons for easier peeling.
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### **Region suitability**

<b><u>Country</u></b>	<b><u>Region</u></b>	<b><u>Suitability</u></b>
KE	Coastal humid pockets	High
KE	Cool highlands	Low
TZ	Coastal belt & isles	High
UG	Humid lakeshore/mid-altitude pockets	Medium

Source: **FarmLens Ltd** - farmlens.africa and app.farmlens.africa. Headquarters: Nairobi, Kenya. This guide was generated from the FarmLens database.