

# FarmLens Ltd

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



Crop details

## Coriander

*Coriandrum sativum*

Family: Apiaceae

Categories

Vegetables

Spices & Condiments

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### Quick stats

<b>Family</b>	Apiaceae
<b>Typical harvest</b>	4.8 t/ha
<b>Varieties</b>	48
<b>Pests and diseases</b>	80
<b>Seasons</b>	48

### Crop profile

<b>Growth habit</b>	annual
<b>Days to harvest</b>	75
<b>Main uses</b>	Fresh leaves for flavouring, tender stems, and seeds (spice).
<b>Pollination</b>	insect
<b>Origin and where it grows</b>	Widely grown in highland and mid-altitude areas across East Africa for kitchen and market gardens.

### Weather, soil and spacing

<b>Best temperature</b>	15 - 25 °C
<b>Rainfall</b>	400 - 700 mm/yr
<b>Altitude</b>	0 - 2600 m
<b>Best pH</b>	6.2 - 7.2
<b>Soil type</b>	Well-drained loam or sandy loam rich in organic matter.
<b>Row spacing</b>	30 cm
<b>Plant spacing</b>	10 cm
<b>Planting depth</b>	1.5 cm
<b>Seed rate</b>	12 kg/ha

### Simple notes for farmers

**About the crop:** This crop is annual; it grows and is harvested in one season. Harvest typically starts about 75 days after planting.

**Main use:** Farmers mostly grow this crop for fresh leaves for flavouring, tender stems, and seeds (spice)..

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

**Where it grows:** Widely grown in highland and mid-altitude areas across East Africa for kitchen and market gardens.. Grouped under: Vegetables, Spices & Condiments.

**Best climate:** 15 - 25 °C; 400 - 700 mm/yr; up to about 2600 m a.s.l.

**Soil:** Best at pH 6.2 - 7.2; well-drained loam or sandy loam rich in organic matter..







<u>Nutrient</u>	<u>Stage</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit</u>
N	Basal	30	kg/ha
P?O?	Basal	20	kg/ha
K?O	Basal	20	kg/ha
N	Topdress_early	20	kg/ha
P?O?	Topdress_early	0	kg/ha
K?O	Topdress_early	15	kg/ha
N	Basal	30	kg/ha
P?O?	Basal	20	kg/ha
K?O	Basal	20	kg/ha
N	Topdress_early	20	kg/ha
P?O?	Topdress_early	0	kg/ha
K?O	Topdress_early	15	kg/ha
N	Basal	30	kg/ha
P?O?	Basal	20	kg/ha
K?O	Basal	20	kg/ha
N	Topdress_early	20	kg/ha
P?O?	Topdress_early	0	kg/ha
K?O	Topdress_early	15	kg/ha
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K?O	Basal	20	kg/ha
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P?O?	Topdress_early	0	kg/ha
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### Field images



### Varieties

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Maturity (days)</u>	<u>Traits</u>
Leafy selection (bunching type)	KE	45	Fragrant leaves, suited to repeated pickings.
Slow-bolt selection	TZ	50	Delays flowering in warm weather; better leaf yield.
Seed/spice type	UG	90	Grown to produce dry seeds for spice.
Leafy selection (bunching type)	KE	45	Fragrant leaves, suited to repeated pickings.
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### **Fertilizer recommendations**

<u>Stage</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Basal	NPK 17-17-17	80	Light incorporation before sowing.
Topdress (leafy)	CAN 26% N	60	Apply 2–3 weeks after emergence.
Quality (optional)	SOP (K?SO?)	40	Improves leaf quality and shelf-life.
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### **Pests and diseases**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Management</u>
Aphids	pest	Curled leaves, sticky honeydew and sooty mould.	Encourage natural enemies; use soaps or selective products if numbers rise.
Leaf miners	pest	Winding mines and blotches in leaves; reduced market quality.	Remove mined leaves early; use selective controls if pressure is high.
Cutworms	pest	Seedlings cut at ground level; gaps in rows.	Keep beds clean before sowing; replant missing spots promptly.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Management</u>
Damping-off / seedling blights	disease	Seedlings collapse near soil line, patchy emergence.	Use clean seedbeds, avoid overwatering, improve air flow.
Leaf spots (fungal/bacterial)	disease	Small brown spots merging on leaves; early yellowing.	Avoid overhead irrigation late; widen spacing; rotate beds.
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## Yields

<u>System</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Low-input kitchen beds (leaf)	4.5	3	6	Scattered sowings, minimal fertilizer and hand watering.
Managed market beds (leaf)	9	6	12	Uniform stands, regular irrigation and topdressing.
Seed/spice production	0.9	0.6	1.2	Plants allowed to bolt and mature seeds; lower fresh-leaf yield.
Low-input kitchen beds (leaf)	4.5	3	6	Scattered sowings, minimal fertilizer and hand watering.
Managed market beds (leaf)	9	6	12	Uniform stands, regular irrigation and topdressing.
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<u>System</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Notes</u>
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### Season calendars

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Planting</u>	<u>Harvest</u>
KE	Highlands & cool mid-altitudes	Feb–Apr (long rains) and Sep–Nov (cooler short rains)	30–75 days after sowing, depending on cut system.
TZ	Northern & southern highlands	Onset of main rains or under irrigation year-round.	Continuous pickings for 3–6 weeks from first cut.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Planting</u>	<u>Harvest</u>
UG	Cooler mid-altitudes	At start of reliable rains; avoid hottest months to reduce bolting.	Multiple harvests; bunch weekly once ready.
KE	Highlands & cool mid-altitudes	Feb–Apr (long rains) and Sep–Nov (cooler short rains)	30–75 days after sowing, depending on cut system.
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### **Region suitability**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Suitability</u>
KE	Central & Rift highlands; cooler mid-altitudes	High
TZ	Northern/southern highlands; irrigated peri-urban belts	High
UG	Mid-altitude vegetable zones around major towns	High

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Source: **FarmLens Ltd** - [farmlens.africa](http://farmlens.africa) and [app.farmlens.africa](http://app.farmlens.africa). Headquarters: Nairobi, Kenya. This guide was generated from the FarmLens database.