FarmLens Ltd

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Crop details

Apricot

Prunus armeniaca

Family: Rosaceae

Categories

Fruits & Nuts

Generated: 2026-04-11 06:48

Quick stats

Family	Rosaceae
Typical harvest	10.0 t/ha
Varieties	1
Pests and diseases	2
Seasons	1

Crop profile

Growth habit	tree
Days to harvest	365
Main uses	Fresh fruit, drying, and jam making.
Pollination	insect
Origin and where it grows	Best suited to cool highland orchard areas with mild chill.

Weather, soil and spacing

Best temperature	10 - 24 °C
Rainfall	800 - 1600 mm/yr
Altitude	0 - 2600 m
Best pH	6 - 7
Soil type	Deep, fertile, well-drained soil with good organic matter.
Row spacing	500 cm
Plant spacing	500 cm
Planting depth	30 cm
Seed rate	kg/ha (check local recommendation)
Nursery days	180

Simple notes for farmers

About the crop: This crop has a growth habit described as "tree". Harvest typically starts about 365 days after planting.

Main use: Farmers mostly grow this crop for fresh fruit, drying, and jam making..

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

Where it grows: Best suited to cool highland orchard areas with mild chill.. Grouped under: Fruits & Nuts.

Best climate: 10 - 24 °C; 800 - 1600 mm/yr; up to about 2600 m a.s.l.

Soil: Best at pH 6 - 7; deep, fertile, well-drained soil with good organic matter..

Farmer guide (Mwongozo wa Mkulima)

Planting	Plant healthy Apricot seedlings or grafted plants at onset of rains in prepared pits.
Transplanting	Handle Apricot rootballs carefully and water well after planting.
Irrigation	Maintain steady moisture during establishment and fruit development of Apricot.
Fertigation	Split nutrients through active growth and fruit development in Apricot.
Pest scouting	Scout Apricot regularly for fruit flies, scales, borers, and foliar diseases.
Pruning and training	Prune Apricot to maintain canopy light, height, and sanitation.
Harvest	Harvest Apricot at the right maturity stage for fresh-market quality.
Postharvest	Keep Apricot shaded and cool after harvest to preserve market quality.

Nutrient schedule (Mbolea kwa Hatua)

#	Stage	DAP	Product	Rate	Targets (kg/ha)	Notes
1	Planting or season start	0	Well-rotted manure	8000 kg/ha	N: N/A, P?O?: N/A, K?O: N/A	Improve rooting environment for Apricot.
2	Pre-fruiting	90	NPK 17-17-17	200 kg/ha	N: 34, P?O?: 34, K?O: 34	Balanced nutrient support for Apricot.

Nutrient requirements

Nutrient	Stage	Amount	Unit
N	Basal	40	kg/ha
P?O?	Basal	30	kg/ha
K?O	Basal	40	kg/ha
N	Fruiting	40	kg/ha
K?O	Fruiting	50	kg/ha

Field images

Varieties

Name	Country	Maturity (days)	Traits
Canino	KE	365	Early apricot for cool orchards.

Fertilizer recommendations

Stage	Product	Rate	Notes
Planting	Well-rotted manure	8000	Organic matter for Apricot establishment.
Pre-fruiting	NPK 17-17-17	200	Balanced fertilizer ahead of major Apricot crop load.

Pests and diseases

Name	Type	Symptoms	Management
Fruit flies	pest	Stings, larval feeding, and rotting fruits.	Field sanitation, trapping, and timely harvest.
Anthracnose and fruit rots	disease	Lesions on flowers, leaves, or fruits reducing quality.	Prune for airflow, keep orchards clean, and protect during wet periods.

Yields

System	Typical	Min	Max	Notes
Managed orchard production	10	6	16	Typical orchard yield for Apricot under practical management.

Season calendars

Country	Region	Planting	Harvest
KE	Managed Orchard Zones	Mar-Apr or Oct-Nov	Depends on variety and agroecology

Region suitability

Country	Region	Suitability
KE	Managed Orchard Zones	Medium