

FarmLens Ltd

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



Crop details

Radish

Raphanus sativus

Family: Brassicaceae

Categories

Vegetables

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Quick stats

Family	Brassicaceae
Typical harvest	13.5 t/ha
Varieties	2
Pests and diseases	3
Seasons	2

Crop profile

Growth habit	annual
Days to harvest	35-70
Main uses	Root vegetable
Pollination	insect
Origin and where it grows	Temperate; widely grown

Weather, soil and spacing

Best temperature	12 - 22 °C
Rainfall	350 - 600 mm/yr
Altitude	0 - 2600 m
Best pH	6.2 - 7
Soil type	Loose, stone-free soils
Row spacing	30 cm
Plant spacing	8 cm
Planting depth	1.5 cm
Seed rate	8 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 35-70 days after planting.

Main use: Farmers mostly grow this crop for root vegetable.

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

Where it grows: Temperate; widely grown. Grouped under: Vegetables.

Best climate: 12 - 22 °C; 350 - 600 mm/yr; up to about 2600 m a.s.l.

Soil: Best at pH 6.2 - 7; loose, stone-free soils.

Farmer guide (Mwongozo wa Mkulima)

<u>Planting</u>	Establish Radish in a fine weed-free seedbed and keep emergence moisture steady.
<u>Transplanting</u>	Direct seed or transplant depending on production system.
<u>Irrigation</u>	Maintain even soil moisture for steady Radish growth and quality.
<u>Fertigation</u>	Use split nitrogen and potassium for market-quality Radish.
<u>Pest scouting</u>	Scout Radish weekly for chewing pests, sap suckers, and foliar diseases.
<u>Pruning and training</u>	No pruning required unless sanitation or staking is needed.
<u>Harvest</u>	Harvest Radish when roots size up well before they become fibrous or pithy.
<u>Postharvest</u>	Cool and shade Radish promptly after harvest.

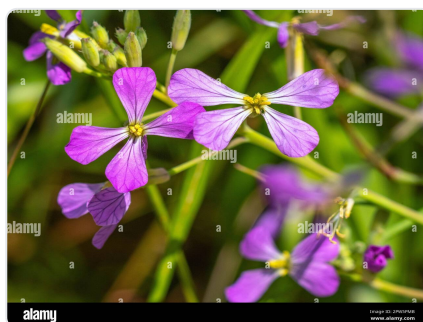
Nutrient schedule (Mbolea kwa Hatua)

#	Stage	DAP	Product	Rate	Targets (kg/ha)	Notes
1	Basal	0	NPK 12-24-12	60 kg/ha	N: 34, P?O?: 34, K?O: 34	Basal fertilizer for Radish.
2	Topdress	21	CAN	100 kg/ha	N: 26, P?O?: N/A, K?O: N/A	Support active Radish vegetative growth.

Nutrient requirements

Nutrient	Stage	Amount	Unit
N	Basal	30	kg/ha
P?O?	Basal	25	kg/ha
K?O	Basal	30	kg/ha
N	Topdress	25	kg/ha
K?O	Topdress	20	kg/ha

Field images



Varieties

Name	Country	Maturity (days)	Traits
White Icicle	KE	45	Fast-growing
Cherry Belle	KE	35	Small red bunching radish.

Fertilizer recommendations

<u>Stage</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Basal	NPK 12-24-12	60	
Planting	Well-rotted manure	5000	Improve soil structure before Radish planting.
Vegetative growth	CAN	100	Split topdress for Radish production.

Pests and diseases

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Management</u>
Root maggot	pest	Tunnels in roots	Crop covers; rotation
Root maggots	pest	Tunneling and feeding damage on roots.	Rotate crops and maintain field sanitation.
Root cracking and rot	disease	Cracked or rotting roots under uneven moisture.	Maintain even moisture and use well-drained soils.

Yields

<u>System</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Notes</u>
open-field	15	10	25	
Managed fresh-market production	12	8.4	18	Typical marketable Radish yield under irrigated or well-managed conditions.

Season calendars

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Planting</u>	<u>Harvest</u>
KE	Highlands	Feb–Apr	Mar–Jun
KE	Highland Vegetable Zones	Mar-Apr or Oct-Nov	Year-round depending on irrigation

Region suitability

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Suitability</u>
KE	Highland Vegetable Zones	High
KE	Highlands	High

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