

FarmLens Ltd

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Crop details

Baobab

Adansonia digitata

Family: Malvaceae

Categories

Fruits & Nuts

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Quick stats

Family	Malvaceae
Typical harvest	6.0 t/ha
Varieties	1
Pests and diseases	2
Seasons	1

Crop profile

Growth habit	tree
Days to harvest	365
Main uses	Fruit pulp, leaves, and seed oil for food and nutraceutical use.
Pollination	insect
Origin and where it grows	Native and widely utilized in dryland East African landscapes.

Weather, soil and spacing

Best temperature	22 - 36 °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 fruit pulp, leaves, and seed oil for food and nutraceutical use..

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

Where it grows: Native and widely utilized in dryland East African landscapes.. Grouped under: Fruits & Nuts.

Best climate: 22 - 36 °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)

<u>Planting</u>	Plant healthy Baobab seedlings or grafted plants at onset of rains in prepared pits.
<u>Transplanting</u>	Handle Baobab rootballs carefully and water well after planting.
<u>Irrigation</u>	Maintain steady moisture during establishment and fruit development of Baobab.
<u>Fertigation</u>	Split nutrients through active growth and fruit development in Baobab.
<u>Pest scouting</u>	Scout Baobab regularly for fruit flies, scales, borers, and foliar diseases.
<u>Pruning and training</u>	Prune Baobab to maintain canopy light, height, and sanitation.
<u>Harvest</u>	Harvest Baobab at the right maturity stage for fresh-market quality.
<u>Postharvest</u>	Keep Baobab 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 Baobab.
2	Pre-fruiting	90	NPK 17-17-17	200 kg/ha	N: 34, P?O?: 34, K?O: 34	Balanced nutrient support for Baobab.

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
Coastal Baobab	TZ	365	Dryland tree with nutrient-rich pulp.

Fertilizer recommendations

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

Pests and diseases

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

Yields

<u>System</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Managed orchard production	6	3.6	9.6	Typical orchard yield for Baobab under practical management.

Season calendars

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

Region suitability

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Suitability</u>
KE	Managed Orchard Zones	Medium

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