

FarmLens Ltd

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



Crop details

Roselle

Hibiscus sabdariffa

Family: Malvaceae

Categories

Vegetables

Spices & Condiments

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Quick stats

<u>Family</u>	Malvaceae
<u>Typical harvest</u>	5.5 t/ha
<u>Varieties</u>	1
<u>Pests and diseases</u>	2
<u>Seasons</u>	1

Crop profile

<u>Growth habit</u>	annual
<u>Days to harvest</u>	120
<u>Main uses</u>	Calyces for beverages and leaves as vegetable.
<u>Pollination</u>	insect
<u>Origin and where it grows</u>	Grown in warm East African lowland and semi-arid systems.

Weather, soil and spacing

<u>Best temperature</u>	20 - 32 °C
<u>Rainfall</u>	450 - 800 mm/yr
<u>Altitude</u>	800 - 2800 m
<u>Best pH</u>	6 - 7
<u>Soil type</u>	Fertile well-drained loam rich in organic matter.
<u>Row spacing</u>	35 cm
<u>Plant spacing</u>	20 cm
<u>Planting depth</u>	1.5 cm
<u>Seed rate</u>	3 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 120 days after planting.

Main use: Farmers mostly grow this crop for calyces for beverages and leaves as vegetable..

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

Where it grows: Grown in warm East African lowland and semi-arid systems.. Grouped under: Vegetables, Spices & Condiments.

Best climate: 20 - 32 °C; 450 - 800 mm/yr; up to about 2800 m a.s.l.

Soil: Best at pH 6 - 7; fertile well-drained loam rich in organic matter..

Farmer guide (Mwongozo wa Mkulima)

<u>Planting</u>	Establish Roselle 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 Roselle growth and quality.
<u>Fertigation</u>	Use split nitrogen and potassium for market-quality Roselle.
<u>Pest scouting</u>	Scout Roselle 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 Roselle in the cool hours and handle gently to preserve aroma.
<u>Postharvest</u>	Cool and shade Roselle promptly after harvest.

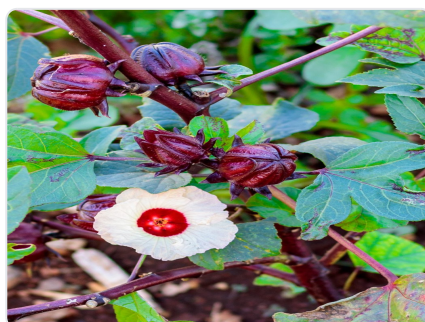
Nutrient schedule (Mbolea kwa Hatua)

<u>#</u>	<u>Stage</u>	<u>DAP</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Targets (kg/ha)</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1	Basal	0	NPK 17-17-17	200 kg/ha	N: 34, P ₂ O ₅ : 34, K ₂ O: 34	Basal fertilizer for Roselle.
2	Topdress	21	CAN	100 kg/ha	N: 26, P ₂ O ₅ : N/A, K ₂ O: N/A	Support active Roselle vegetative growth.

Nutrient requirements

<u>Nutrient</u>	<u>Stage</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit</u>
N	Basal	35	kg/ha
P ₂ O ₅	Basal	30	kg/ha
K ₂ O	Basal	35	kg/ha
N	Topdress	25	kg/ha
K ₂ O	Topdress	20	kg/ha

Field images



Varieties

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Maturity (days)</u>	<u>Traits</u>
Red Roselle	UG	120	High anthocyanin calyces for tea and juice.

Fertilizer recommendations

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

Pests and diseases

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Management</u>
Aphids	pest	Crowding on tender shoots and reduced growth.	Use clean fields and selective control if needed.
Powdery mildew	disease	White powdery growth on leaves.	Improve airflow and avoid overcrowding.

Yields

<u>System</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Managed fresh-market production	5.5	3.8	8.3	Typical marketable Roselle yield under irrigated or well-managed conditions.

Season calendars

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Planting</u>	<u>Harvest</u>
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

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