

# FarmLens Ltd

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Crop details

## Rosemary

*Salvia rosmarinus*

Family: Lamiaceae

Categories

Spices & Condiments

Generated: 2026-04-11 08:28

### Quick stats

<b>Family</b>	Lamiaceae
<b>Typical harvest</b>	10.0 t/ha
<b>Varieties</b>	3
<b>Pests and diseases</b>	4
<b>Seasons</b>	3

### Crop profile

<b>Growth habit</b>	perennial
<b>Days to harvest</b>	150
<b>Main uses</b>	Fresh and dried shoots for seasoning, herbal teas, medicinal extracts and essential oils.
<b>Pollination</b>	insect
<b>Origin and where it grows</b>	Mediterranean origin; suited to warm temperate to subtropical climates with good drainage.

### Weather, soil and spacing

<b>Best temperature</b>	15 - 28 °C
<b>Rainfall</b>	500 - 900 mm/yr
<b>Altitude</b>	0 - 2300 m
<b>Best pH</b>	6 - 7.5
<b>Soil type</b>	Well-drained sandy loam or loam; tolerates relatively poor soils if drainage is good.
<b>Row spacing</b>	70 cm
<b>Plant spacing</b>	50 cm
<b>Planting depth</b>	3 cm
<b>Seed rate</b>	kg/ha (check local recommendation)
<b>Nursery days</b>	35

### Simple notes for farmers

**About the crop:** This crop is perennial; once planted it can keep producing for many years. Harvest typically starts about 150 days after planting.

**Main use:** Farmers mostly grow this crop for fresh and dried shoots for seasoning, herbal teas, medicinal extracts and essential oils..

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

**Where it grows:** Mediterranean origin; suited to warm temperate to subtropical climates with good drainage.. Grouped under: Spices & Condiments.

**Best climate:** 15 - 28 °C; 500 - 900 mm/yr; up to about 2300 m a.s.l.

**Soil:** Best at pH 6 - 7.5; well-drained sandy loam or loam; tolerates relatively poor soils if drainage is good..

### **Farmer guide (Mwongozo wa Mkulima)**

<b><u>Planting</u></b>	Propagate from semi-hardwood cuttings rooted in a nursery or pots, then transplant to the field once well-rooted and 10–15 cm tall.
<b><u>Transplanting</u></b>	Transplant in the late afternoon or on cloudy days, irrigate immediately and mulch around the base.
<b><u>Irrigation</u></b>	Require moderate watering during establishment; once established, water only when the topsoil is dry to avoid root diseases.
<b><u>Fertigation</u></b>	Under drip, apply light but regular feeds; rosemary prefers moderate fertility rather than heavy N.
<b><u>Pest scouting</u></b>	Scout for root rots, powdery mildew, aphids and spittlebugs on young tips. Remove infected branches and improve airflow.
<b><u>Pruning and training</u></b>	Harvest by light pruning; avoid cutting into old woody stems. Shape plants to keep them bushy and accessible.
<b><u>Harvest</u></b>	First harvest 4–6 months after transplanting by cutting young leafy shoots. Subsequent harvests every 6–8 weeks depending on regrowth.
<b><u>Postharvest</u></b>	Harvest in cool hours, keep shaded and ventilated. For drying, use shade or low-temperature dryers to preserve aroma and colour.

### **Nutrient schedule (Mbolea kwa Hatua)**

#	Stage	DAP	Product	Rate	Targets (kg/ha)	Notes
1	Basal at transplanting	0	NPK 17-17-17 + compost	60 kg/ha (plus 3–5 t/ha compost)	N: 10, P?O?: 10, K?O: 10	Apply in planting furrows or spots and mix lightly with soil before transplanting.
2	Establishment topdress	45	CAN 26% N	60 kg/ha	N: 16, P?O?: 0, K?O: 0	Side-dress along rows on moist soil, avoiding direct contact with stems.
3	Post-harvest regrowth feed	120	NPK 20-10-10 or similar	50 kg/ha after main harvest	N: 10, P?O?: 5, K?O: 5	Apply after a major pruning/harvest to support regrowth, particularly in high-producing blocks.

### **Nutrient requirements**

Nutrient	Stage	Amount	Unit
N	Basal	25	kg/ha
P?O?	Basal	25	kg/ha
K?O	Basal	30	kg/ha
N	Establishment	20	kg/ha
P?O?	Establishment	0	kg/ha

<u>Nutrient</u>	<u>Stage</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit</u>
K <sub>2</sub> O	Establishment	20	kg/ha
N	After_cut	15	kg/ha
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	After_cut	0	kg/ha
K <sub>2</sub> O	After_cut	20	kg/ha

### Field images



### Varieties

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Maturity (days)</u>	<u>Traits</u>
Upright rosemary selection	KE	150	Tall upright habit, suited for hedgerows and fresh cutting.
High-oil rosemary type	TZ	160	Good essential oil yield, popular with small-scale distillers.
Local rosemary landrace	UG	150	Adapted to mid-altitude gardens, used for seasoning and medicinal teas.

### Fertilizer recommendations

<u>Stage</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Basal	NPK 17-17-17 + compost	60	Apply with 3–5 t/ha compost or well-rotted manure before transplanting.
Establishment	CAN 26% N	60	6–8 weeks after transplanting when plants are well rooted.
After cut	NPK 20-10-10	50	After main harvest in intensively managed rosemary stands.

### Pests and diseases

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Management</u>
Root and crown rot	disease	Plants wilt, yellow and die back from the base; roots dark, soft or rotted.	Use well-drained soils, avoid over-irrigation, improve drainage and remove severely affected plants.
Powdery mildew	disease	White powdery growth on leaves and stems, leaf yellowing and reduced aroma.	Improve spacing and airflow, avoid overhead irrigation, and remove heavily infected shoots.
Aphids	pest	Colonies on tender shoots, curled leaves and sticky honeydew.	Encourage natural enemies, prune off heavily infested tips and avoid excess nitrogen.
Spittlebugs	pest	Foamy spittle masses on stems, minor sucking damage on shoots.	Squash or wash off spittle masses, maintain field hygiene, encourage beneficial insects.

## Yields

<u>System</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Low-input smallholder (fresh shoots)	5	3	7	Wide spacing, minimal fertilizer, 2–3 cuts per year after establishment.
Managed hedge / beds (fresh)	10	6	14	Regular pruning harvests, modest NPK and good weed control.
Intensive irrigated herb production	15	10	20	Dense hedgerows, drip irrigation and multi-cut harvesting for fresh herb markets.

## Season calendars

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Planting</u>	<u>Harvest</u>
KE	Highlands and well-drained mid-altitudes	At onset of long or short rains, or any frost-free period with irrigation.	First harvest 4–6 months after transplanting, then reg
TZ	Northern and southern highlands, cooler irrigated zones	Start of main rains or under irrigation when soils are workable.	Multiple cuttings across the year once plants are esta
UG	Moist, well-drained mid-altitude areas	At onset of reliable rains on well-drained soils.	Regular cuttings for several years, avoiding very col

## Region suitability

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Suitability</u>
KE	Central & Rift highlands; dry, well-drained slopes	High
TZ	Northern and southern highlands; cooler irrigated pockets	High
UG	Mid-altitude belts with good drainage and mild winters	High

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.