

FarmLens Ltd

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



Crop details

Durum Wheat

Triticum durum

Family: Poaceae

Categories

Cereals & Pseudocereals

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Quick stats

Family	Poaceae
Typical harvest	3.0 t/ha
Varieties	1
Pests and diseases	2
Seasons	1

Weather, soil and spacing

Best temperature	12 - 24 °C
Rainfall	450 - 750 mm/yr
Altitude	1400 - 2800 m
Best pH	6 - 7
Soil type	Well-drained loam to clay loam with moderate fertility.
Row spacing	20 cm
Plant spacing	5 cm
Planting depth	4 cm
Seed rate	120 kg/ha

Crop profile

Growth habit	annual
Days to harvest	130
Main uses	Hard amber grain used for semolina, pasta, and specialty flour.
Pollination	wind
Origin and where it grows	Suitable for cool, relatively dry highland grain belts and irrigated cereal schemes.

Simple notes for farmers

About the crop: This crop is annual; it grows and is harvested in one season. Harvest typically starts about 130 days after planting.

Main use: Farmers mostly grow this crop for hard amber grain used for semolina, pasta, and specialty flour..

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

Where it grows: Suitable for cool, relatively dry highland grain belts and irrigated cereal schemes.. Grouped under: Cereals & Pseudocereals.

Best climate: 12 - 24 °C; 450 - 750 mm/yr; up to about 2800 m a.s.l.

Soil: Best at pH 6 - 7; well-drained loam to clay loam with moderate fertility..

Farmer guide (Mwongozo wa Mkulima)

<u>Planting</u>	Direct-seed Durum Wheat into a fine firm seedbed at onset of reliable rains.
<u>Transplanting</u>	Not transplanted.
<u>Irrigation</u>	Maintain moisture during establishment and grain filling where irrigation is used.
<u>Fertigation</u>	Split nitrogen between planting and early vegetative growth where moisture allows.
<u>Pest scouting</u>	Scout Durum Wheat for aphids, armyworms, foliar diseases, and lodging risk.
<u>Pruning and training</u>	No pruning needed; keep weeds low during early establishment.
<u>Harvest</u>	Harvest Durum Wheat when grains harden and heads dry down evenly.
<u>Postharvest</u>	Dry grain well before threshing and storage.

Nutrient schedule (Mbolea kwa Hatua)

#	Stage	DAP	Product	Rate	Targets (kg/ha)	Notes
1	Basal	0	DAP	100 kg/ha	N: 18, P?O?: 46, K?O: N/A	Starter fertilizer for Durum Wheat establishment.
2	Topdress	28	CAN	100 kg/ha	N: 26, P?O?: N/A, K?O: N/A	Topdress Durum Wheat before rain or irrigation.

Nutrient requirements

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

Field images



Varieties

Name	Country	Maturity (days)	Traits
Highland Durum	ET	130	Hard grain quality for semolina.

Fertilizer recommendations

<u>Stage</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Planting	DAP	100	Basal phosphorus for Durum Wheat establishment.
Topdress	CAN	100	Nitrogen support for Durum Wheat vegetative growth.

Pests and diseases

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Management</u>
Aphids	pest	Sap sucking on leaves and grain heads.	Scout early, preserve beneficial insects, and control when thresholds are exceeded.
Leaf rust	disease	Rust pustules on leaves reducing grain fill.	Use tolerant varieties, rotation, and timely disease control.

Yields

<u>System</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Rainfed smallholder production	3	1.8	5.1	Typical grain yield under practical Durum Wheat management.

Season calendars

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Planting</u>	<u>Harvest</u>
ET	Wheat Belt	Jun-Jul	Oct-Nov

Region suitability

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Suitability</u>
ET	Wheat Belt	High

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