

FarmLens Ltd

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Crop details

Tamarind

Tamarindus indica

Family: Fabaceae

Categories

Fruits & Nuts

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Quick stats

Family	Fabaceae
Typical harvest	8.0 t/ha
Varieties	1
Pests and diseases	2
Seasons	1

Crop profile

Growth habit	tree
Days to harvest	365
Main uses	Pulp for beverages, sauces, preserves, and spice blends.
Pollination	insect
Origin and where it grows	Common in warm East African lowlands and coastal farming systems.

Weather, soil and spacing

Best temperature	20 - 34 °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 pulp for beverages, sauces, preserves, and spice blends..

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

Where it grows: Common in warm East African lowlands and coastal farming systems.. Grouped under: Fruits & Nuts.

Best climate: 20 - 34 °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 Tamarind seedlings or grafted plants at onset of rains in prepared pits.
<u>Transplanting</u>	Handle Tamarind rootballs carefully and water well after planting.
<u>Irrigation</u>	Maintain steady moisture during establishment and fruit development of Tamarind.
<u>Fertigation</u>	Split nutrients through active growth and fruit development in Tamarind.
<u>Pest scouting</u>	Scout Tamarind regularly for fruit flies, scales, borers, and foliar diseases.
<u>Pruning and training</u>	Prune Tamarind to maintain canopy light, height, and sanitation.
<u>Harvest</u>	Harvest Tamarind at the right maturity stage for fresh-market quality.
<u>Postharvest</u>	Keep Tamarind 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 Tamarind.
2	Pre-fruiting	90	NPK 17-17-17	200 kg/ha	N: 34, P?O?: 34, K?O: 34	Balanced nutrient support for Tamarind.

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
Sweet Tamarind	KE	365	Preferred pulp quality for processing.

Fertilizer recommendations

<u>Stage</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Planting	Well-rotted manure	8000	Organic matter for Tamarind establishment.
Pre-fruiting	NPK 17-17-17	200	Balanced fertilizer ahead of major Tamarind 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	8	4.8	12.8	Typical orchard yield for Tamarind 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.