

FarmLens Ltd

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



Crop details

Swiss chard (silverbeet)

Beta vulgaris var. cicla

Family: Amaranthaceae

Categories

Vegetables

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Quick stats

<u>Family</u>	Amaranthaceae
<u>Typical harvest</u>	12.0 t/ha
<u>Varieties</u>	1
<u>Pests and diseases</u>	4
<u>Seasons</u>	1

Crop profile

<u>Growth habit</u>	biennial
<u>Days to harvest</u>	60-120
<u>Main uses</u>	Leafy vegetable
<u>Pollination</u>	wind
<u>Origin and where it grows</u>	Temperate; widely grown

Weather, soil and spacing

<u>Best temperature</u>	12 - 22 °C
<u>Rainfall</u>	500 - 800 mm/yr
<u>Altitude</u>	0 - 2600 m
<u>Best pH</u>	6.2 - 7
<u>Soil type</u>	Fertile loam
<u>Row spacing</u>	40 cm
<u>Plant spacing</u>	30 cm
<u>Planting depth</u>	1.5 cm
<u>Seed rate</u>	8 kg/ha

Simple notes for farmers

About the crop: This crop is biennial; it usually needs two seasons to complete its cycle. Harvest typically starts about 60-120 days after planting.

Main use: Farmers mostly grow this crop for leafy vegetable.

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

Where it grows: Temperate; widely grown. Grouped under: Vegetables.

Best climate: 12 - 22 °C; 500 - 800 mm/yr; up to about 2600 m a.s.l.

Soil: Best at pH 6.2 - 7; fertile loam.

Farmer guide (Mwongozo wa Mkulima)

<u>Planting</u>	Direct seed in fine, firm seedbed or transplant sturdy plugs; thin for uniform plants.
<u>Transplanting</u>	Transplant at 3–4 true leaves if using plugs; avoid root damage.
<u>Irrigation</u>	Maintain consistent moisture; shallow frequent irrigation in light soils.
<u>Fertigation</u>	Split light N through early-mid growth; avoid excess late N to limit nitrate buildup.
<u>Pest scouting</u>	Scout for leaf miners and aphids; remove affected leaves; rotate fields.
<u>Pruning and training</u>	Not required.
<u>Harvest</u>	Harvest outer leaves regularly; avoid damaging growing point.
<u>Postharvest</u>	Hydro-cool or shade-cool; bundle loosely; store cool and humid; highly perishable at ambient.

Nutrient schedule (Mbolea kwa Hatua)

#	Stage	DAP	Product	Rate	Targets (kg/ha)	Notes
1	Basal	0	NPK 17-17-17	80 kg/ha	N: N/A, P ₂ O ₅ : N/A, K ₂ O: N/A	Band or broadcast and incorporate lightly
2	Topdress	30	CAN 26% N	80 kg/ha	N: N/A, P ₂ O ₅ : N/A, K ₂ O: N/A	Irrigate after application

Nutrient requirements

Nutrient	Stage	Amount	Unit
N	Basal	40	kg/ha
P ₂ O ₅	Basal	30	kg/ha
K ₂ O	Basal	40	kg/ha
N	Topdress	30	kg/ha
P ₂ O ₅	Topdress	0	kg/ha
K ₂ O	Topdress	20	kg/ha

Field images



Varieties

Name	Country	Maturity (days)	Traits
Fordhook Giant	KE	70	Large leaves

Fertilizer recommendations

<u>Stage</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Basal	NPK 17-17-17	80	
Topdress	CAN 26% N	80	Split if soils are light

Pests and diseases

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Management</u>
Leaf miner	pest	Mines in leaves	Remove mined leaves; rotate
Aphids	pest	Leaf curling; honeydew	Conserve predators; control ants; soft insecticides if needed
Leaf spots	disease	Spots on leaves reducing area	Rotation; protectants as needed; sanitation
Downy mildew	disease	Yellowing with downy growth	Airflow; resistant types; timely fungicide

Yields

<u>System</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Notes</u>
open-field	12	8	20	

Season calendars

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Planting</u>	<u>Harvest</u>
KE	Highlands	Feb–Apr	Apr–Aug

Region suitability

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Suitability</u>
KE	Highlands	High
TZ	Northern highlands	High
UG	Lake Victoria basin	High

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