



Crop details

Bambara groundnut

Vigna subterranea

Family: Fabaceae

Categories

Legumes & Pulses

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Quick stats

<u>Family</u>	Fabaceae
<u>Typical harvest</u>	0.8 t/ha
<u>Varieties</u>	1
<u>Pests and diseases</u>	4
<u>Seasons</u>	0

Crop profile

<u>Growth habit</u>	annual
<u>Days to harvest</u>	100-150
<u>Main uses</u>	Pulse; food security
<u>Pollination</u>	self
<u>Origin and where it grows</u>	Sub-Saharan Africa

Weather, soil and spacing

<u>Best temperature</u>	22 - 30 °C
<u>Rainfall</u>	500 - 900 mm/yr
<u>Altitude</u>	0 - 1600 m
<u>Best pH</u>	5.5 - 6.8
<u>Soil type</u>	Sandy loam; light soils
<u>Row spacing</u>	60 cm
<u>Plant spacing</u>	30 cm
<u>Planting depth</u>	4 cm
<u>Seed rate</u>	50 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 100-150 days after planting.

Main use: Farmers mostly grow this crop for pulse; food security.

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

Where it grows: Sub-Saharan Africa. Grouped under: Legumes & Pulses.

Best climate: 22 - 30 °C; 500 - 900 mm/yr; up to about 1600 m a.s.l.

Soil: Best at pH 5.5 - 6.8; sandy loam; light soils.

Farmer guide (Mwongozo wa Mkulima)

<u>Planting</u>	Direct seed into warm, moist soil; inoculate with compatible rhizobia where available; keep weed-free during early growth.
<u>Transplanting</u>	Not transplanted; direct seeding recommended.
<u>Irrigation</u>	Moderate water demand; ensure moisture at flowering and pod set; avoid waterlogging.
<u>Fertigation</u>	Minimal N required due to fixation; supplement P and K on poor soils.
<u>Pest scouting</u>	Scout weekly for aphids, beetles, and foliar diseases; use sanitation and rotation.
<u>Pruning and training</u>	Not required; low bush habit.
<u>Harvest</u>	Harvest when pods are fully filled and leaves begin yellowing; dry pods adequately before shelling.
<u>Postharvest</u>	Dry to safe moisture; store in airtight containers; control bruchids if present.

Nutrient schedule (Mbolea kwa Hatua)

#	Stage	DAP	Product	Rate	Targets (kg/ha)	Notes
1	Basal	0	DAP 18-46-0	60 kg/ha	N: N/A, P?O?: N/A, K?O: N/A	Band or place below seed; avoid seed burn

Nutrient requirements

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

Field images



Varieties

Name	Country	Maturity (days)	Traits
Local Bambara	KE	130	Drought tolerant

Fertilizer recommendations

Stage	Product	Rate	Notes
Basal	DAP 18-46-0	60	Reduce if soil P is high

Pests and diseases

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Management</u>
Aphids	pest		Spot sprays; natural enemies
Bruchids (storage)	pest		Proper drying; hermetic storage; insecticidal dusts where appropriate
Leaf spots	disease		Rotation; sanitation; avoid overhead irrigation
Root rots	disease		Improve drainage; avoid planting in poorly drained fields

Yields

<u>System</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Notes</u>
rainfed smallholder	0.8	0.4	1.5	

Region suitability

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Suitability</u>
KE	Eastern (semi-arid pockets)	N/A
KE	Western	N/A
TZ	Central semi-arid	N/A
UG	Northern	N/A

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