

FarmLens Ltd

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Crop details

Categories

Groundnut/peanut (karanga)

Oil & Industrial

Arachis hypogaea

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Family: Fabaceae

Quick stats

<u>Family</u>	Fabaceae
<u>Typical harvest</u>	2.1 t/ha
<u>Varieties</u>	3
<u>Pests and diseases</u>	5
<u>Seasons</u>	3

Crop profile

<u>Growth habit</u>	annual
<u>Days to harvest</u>	110
<u>Main uses</u>	Roasted and boiled nuts, peanut butter, cooking oil and cake for animal feed. Dry haulms are also used as fodder.
<u>Pollination</u>	self
<u>Origin and where it grows</u>	Groundnut/peanut (karanga) is grown in warm, medium to low rainfall areas of East Africa, often on light soils.

Weather, soil and spacing

<u>Best temperature</u>	22 - 30 °C
<u>Rainfall</u>	500 - 800 mm/yr
<u>Altitude</u>	0 - 1700 m
<u>Best pH</u>	6 - 7
<u>Soil type</u>	Light, well-drained sandy loam to loam. Groundnut/peanut (karanga) needs loose soils so pegs and pods can form easily.
<u>Row spacing</u>	45 cm
<u>Plant spacing</u>	10 cm
<u>Planting depth</u>	4 cm
<u>Seed rate</u>	80 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 110 days after planting.

Main use: Farmers mostly grow this crop for roasted and boiled nuts, peanut butter, cooking oil and cake for animal feed. dry haulms are also used as fodder..

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

Where it grows: Groundnut/peanut (karanga) is grown in warm, medium to low rainfall areas of East Africa, often on light soils..
Grouped under: Oil & Industrial.

Best climate: 22 - 30 °C; 500 - 800 mm/yr; up to about 1700 m a.s.l.

Soil: Best at pH 6 - 7; light, well-drained sandy loam to loam. groundnut/peanut (karanga) needs loose soils so pegs and pods can form easily..

Farmer guide (Mwongozo wa Mkulima)

<u>Planting</u>	Plant Groundnut/peanut (karanga) at the start of the rains using well-filled seed. Place 2–3 seeds per hole, cover with loose soil and thin to one or two strong plants.
<u>Transplanting</u>	Karanga is direct seeded; do not transplant.
<u>Irrigation</u>	Keep soil moist during germination, pegging (when flowers bend into the soil) and pod filling. Avoid long dry spells at flowering and pegging.
<u>Fertigation</u>	Give a small starter dose of phosphorus and calcium. Because it is a legume, karanga fixes nitrogen and usually does not need extra N fertilizer.
<u>Pest scouting</u>	Inspect fields weekly for leaf spots, rosette, aphids and pod pests. Check lower leaves and stems, and look for plants that yellow or dry too early.
<u>Pruning and training</u>	No pruning needed. Keep the field weed-free especially in the first 4–6 weeks so the crop can cover the ground.
<u>Harvest</u>	Harvest Groundnut/peanut (karanga) when most leaves turn yellow and inside of pods show a network pattern with firm, filled kernels.
<u>Postharvest</u>	Lift plants, shake off soil and dry them in small stacks or on racks with pods up. After drying, strip pods, dry again until kernels are crunchy, then store in dry, airy, rodent-proof bags.

Nutrient schedule (Mbolea kwa Hatua)

#	Stage	DAP	Product	Rate	Targets (kg/ha)	Notes
1	Basal at planting	0	NPK with P (e.g., 0-23-19) or TSP + K source + gypsum if available	80 kg/ha	N: 0, P?O?: 25, K?O: 20	Band fertilizer slightly away from the row; apply gypsum around flowering for extra calcium if needed.
2	Optional K / Ca topdress (early pegging)	35	Gypsum or K-rich fertilizer	80 kg/ha	N: 0, P?O?: 0, K?O: 15	Broadcast lightly over karanga rows when pegs are entering the soil.

Nutrient requirements

Nutrient	Stage	Amount	Unit
N	Basal	10	kg/ha
P?O?	Basal	25	kg/ha
K?O	Basal	20	kg/ha
N	Topdress_early	0	kg/ha
P?O?	Topdress_early	0	kg/ha
K?O	Topdress_early	20	kg/ha

Varieties

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Maturity (days)</u>	<u>Traits</u>
Early bunch groundnut	KE	95	Short, bunch type, early harvest; good for roasting and boiling.
Virginia-type spreading groundnut	TZ	120	Spreading, higher haulm yield for fodder; good for oil and nuts.
Local karanga landrace	KE	110	Traditional taste and cooking quality; moderate yield and good adaptation.

Fertilizer recommendations

<u>Stage</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Basal	NPK with P (e.g., 0-23-19) or TSP + K source	80	Supplies phosphorus and potassium for Groundnut/peanut (karanga) root growth and pegging.
Topdress (Ca & K)	Gypsum and/or MOP	80	Applied around flowering and pegging to improve pod fill and seed quality.

Pests and diseases

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Management</u>
Aphids	pest	Clusters of small insects on young shoots of Groundnut/peanut (karanga), sticky honeydew and sooty mould; can spread rosette virus.	Use clean seed, control volunteer plants and spray with recommended products only when aphid pressure is high.
Groundnut rosette virus	disease	Severely stunted karanga plants with yellow or green mosaic leaves and poor pod fill.	Plant early, use resistant/tolerant varieties and manage aphids which spread the disease.
Leaf spots (early and late)	disease	Brown to black spots on leaves of Groundnut/peanut (karanga) that may join and cause early leaf drop.	Use tolerant varieties, rotate crops and apply fungicides where disease is severe and economic.
Termites and soil pests	pest	Hollow or damaged pods, eaten shells and weak plants.	Destroy old crop residues, avoid very dry, cracked soils and use seed or soil treatments where needed.
Storage insects (bruchids and beetles)	pest	Holes and powder in stored Groundnut/peanut (karanga) kernels.	Dry nuts well, keep shells intact where possible and store in clean, airtight or treated bags.

Yields

<u>System</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Smallholder rainfed (low input)	1.2	0.7	1.8	Local karanga seed, little fertilizer and basic weeding.
Smallholder rainfed (improved management)	2	1.5	2.8	Improved varieties, good spacing, starter fertilizer and timely weeding and disease control.
High input / irrigated	3	2.5	4	Good varieties, well-prepared loose soil, balanced nutrients and reliable moisture.

Season calendars

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Planting</u>	<u>Harvest</u>
KE	Coastal and eastern karanga belt (long rains)	Mar–Apr	Jul–Aug
KE	Coastal and eastern karanga belt (short rains)	Oct–Nov	Feb–Mar
TZ	Central and southern warm zones	Dec–Jan	Apr–May

Region suitability

<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Suitability</u>
KE	Coastal lowlands and eastern sandy soils	High
KE	Lower eastern mixed crop–livestock areas	High
KE	Very wet, heavy clay highlands	Low
TZ	Central plateau and southern sandy zones	High
UG	Eastern and northern sandy loam areas	Medium

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