The jackfruit (Artocarpus integrifolia L) is native to Asia, having acclimatized very well in Brazil. Due to the high starch content in its seed, jackfruit has potential as a feedstock in the starch extraction business. Drying is essential in a unit operation in the process of starch production. Thus the study aims to determine the drying curves for the starch from jackfruit seeds and watch the mathematical model that best fits the experimental data. The study was conducted at the LAPPA Federal University of Campina Grande - PB. Jackfruit seeds were removed and processed; they were then processed to obtain starch. The moisture content was determined by the standard method at 105 °C for 24 h. Samples of starch seed jackfruit were dried in an oven with circulating air in thin layer at temperatures of 50, 60 and 70 °C, the end of drying is determined when the samples have reached the equilibrium water content. The experimental data of drying were treated using the Statistica 7.0 software in which the models were adjusted for Page, Henderson & Pabis and Cavalcanti Mata. The criterion used for selection of a mathematical model that best fits the experimental data is the coefficient of determination ($R^2$) and the average error. The mathematical model that best fitted the data was the Cavalcanti Mata with a higher value of $R^2$ and a smaller average error for all temperatures studied.