

**Cultural Information- Schisandra**  
*(skiz-AN-dra)*

<b><u>Light:</u></b>	Full or partial sun; a southern, eastern or western exposure.
<b><u>Temperature:</u></b>	Better grown as a garden plant, as is hardy to zone 4 growing under temperatures to minus 30°. It can be grown in containers but these are best wintered over outside so as to induce dormancy and flower bud formation.
<b><u>Humidity:</u></b>	Tolerant to wide swings in relative humidity.
<b><u>Watering:</u></b>	Water when soil is visually dry when grown in containers. As a garden plant, water well until established and then irrigate only under drought conditions.
<b><u>Fertilizer:</u></b>	Moderate feeder; fertilize once or twice a year in low to moderately fertile soils with a low level (15-15-15 or lower) organic-based fertilizer. When grown in container, feed monthly during the active growing season.
<b><u>Pruning:</u></b>	Vines can become wild and unruly with the plant suckering from the spreading roots. Pruning is done in the late winter or early spring before growth has begun. Flower buds form on the vines of last summer; so selective pruning will thin unwanted growth while leaving enough vines to produce a crop. Remove any unwanted suckers near the root if containment is desired.
<b><u>Insects and Disease:</u></b>	Few problems with insects and disease. Japanese beetles will feed on the foliage although it is not a preferred food source.
<b><u>Comments:</u></b>	Schisandra is an easy plant to grow once established. Tolerant to a wide variety of soils, it prefers a slightly acid soil of low to moderate fertility. It does spread through lateral roots and thus attention needs to be given to containment, which can be done by annual pruning. As it is a vigorous climber, it does need support in the way of a trellis or fencing. Flowers appear on the mature vines of last year with fruit ripening in the fall.