

Cultural Information- Averrhoa
(av-er-OH-uh)

<u>Light:</u>	Full sun to partial sun; a southern, eastern or western exposure.
<u>Temperature:</u>	Maintain indoor temperatures above 55°. They will tolerate temperatures down to freezing although in the north during the winter and for extended periods this will cause some defoliation.
<u>Humidity:</u>	Preferably above 50% although they will tolerate lower levels without any harm.
<u>Watering:</u>	Allow the soil surface to become visually dry between waterings and then thoroughly saturate the soil. Try to avoid a severe wilt.
<u>Fertilizer:</u>	They are moderate to heavy feeders and adequate levels of plant food from spring through fall will help maximize growth. They can use regular application on a weekly or bi-weekly basis, of a balanced fertilizer like a 15-15-15 or lower.
<u>Pruning:</u>	Prune any time to maintain form and height. As they flower on the new and old wood. Pruning is best done after a flowering cycle is completed. They tolerate a hard pruning with ease
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	Under dry conditions they can be bother by spider mites. Occasionally aphids will attack the plants. Diseases are usually not an issue
<u>Comments:</u>	Carambola make good container plant as long as the light levels are high enough in the winter. They usually flower year round with three heavy flowering cycles. When grown as a container plant in the north it is the summer flowering that produces the most fruit. Move the plant outside in the summertime for insect pollination. Our plants are grafted and are guaranteed true-to-variety.