

Cultural Information- Feijoa
(fye-JHOE-uh)

<u>Light:</u>	Full sun, a southern exposure. Partial sun during the winter when temperatures are below 55°.
<u>Temperature:</u>	Maintain indoor temperatures above 35°. Needs a nighttime winter chill to set buds: temperatures anywhere from the low 30's to the mid 50's for several months.
<u>Humidity:</u>	Tolerant to wide swings in humidity with little difficulty in culture.
<u>Watering:</u>	Allow the soil surface to become visually dry between waterings and then thoroughly saturate the soil. They can withstand very dry soil conditions and still grow well.
<u>Fertilizer:</u>	Moderate feeders. Fertilize when in active growth from spring to fall with a balanced fertilizer no higher than a 15-15-15. Discontinue in fall to harden off growth.
<u>Pruning:</u>	When plants are young it is best to prune upright growth to encourage multiple branches. On mature plants, pruning can be done after flowering, allowing the gardener to select fruiting branches while controlling plant size.
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	Few problems with diseases or insects on either the foliage or the roots.
<u>Comments:</u>	Feijoas are great container plants that need a sunny location during their growing and flowering periods. Cool nights are needed to initiate flowers and fruit. If grown from seed, it is best to grow two plants to ensure self-pollination. Select cultivars are generally self-pollinating. If a cool-night growing area is available and winter temperatures are generally above the 20's, plants can easily be maintained in containers and fruit freely.