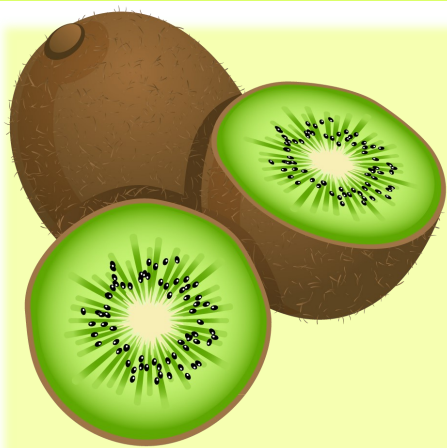


KIWI INFO



Growing kiwifruit can be an easy, exciting adventure with an abundant, delicious reward. Before embarking on this adventure, one must plan ahead for a sturdy support system and be willing to do some annual pruning.

FRUIT: There are two main types of kiwi. *Actinidia arguta*, the hardy kiwi, and *Actinidia deliciosa*, the fuzzy kiwi. In general, both types require two plants of the same species, a male and a female, for pollination. Both plants produce flowers, but only the female will produce fruit. There are self-fertile varieties of each species which yield fewer, often smaller fruits. *A. arguta* has small, smooth skinned fruit and can withstand -25° F. Fruits of the hardy kiwi can ripen on the vine in late fall. *A. deliciosa* has larger, brown, fuzzy fruits and can withstand 10-15° F (they can survive 0° F with freezing damage). The fruit does not ripen on the vine in our climate and should be harvested after the first hard frost in Nov. or Dec. and ripened in cool storage. There is also a third type, the Arctic Kiwi, *A. kolomikta*, which produces small, smooth skinned fruit and withstands -40° F.

CARE: The first years of establishing a strong root system are critical for success. Three important elements include warm soil, soil nutrients, and ample water. A site that is full sun with well drained soil is best for *arguta* and *deliciosa* varieties. Kiwi vines are brittle so they should be kept out of strong winds.

Vines should be planted 10 feet apart or trained to grow in opposite directions. The male and female plants can be a maximum of 35 feet apart for pollination. The flowers are pollinated by bees, yet they do not offer nectar for attraction. Therefore, it can help to cut competing flowers around the vines when kiwis are in bloom.

Kiwis require an annual fertilizing and pruning. Organic fertilizers can be added in one helping in the spring, according to package instructions. Pruning is best done in winter, when the vines are dormant. They should not be pruned from mid February through April because they are actively growing and will bleed sap. Kiwi are trained and pruned in the same manner as grapes. Please stop by our Information Desk for support system and detailed pruning instructions. *We're happy to help!*

KIWI INFO

VARIETIES for 2019

	HARDY KIWI (A. ARGUTA)
ANNA (aka. ANANASNAYA)	Means “pineapple-like” in Russian, this cultivar produces extra sweet, spicy, light green fruit. Vigorous, fast growing, hardy to -30°F. Requires male.
ISSAI	Self fertile! Oblong fruit up to 1.75 inches long, smooth, thin skin, sweet flesh. Keeps a week in refrigerator. Begins producing the second year. Hardy to -25 F.
KEN’S RED	Turns red when ripe, flesh is mild and very sweet. Requires male.
MALE	Required for pollinating female vines. Only one male is needed for up to eight females.
	FUZZY KIWI (A. DELICIOSA)
HAYWARD FEMALE	Standard commercial variety. Large three inch fruits with strawberry-like texture and tart flavor. Hardy to -10°F. Requires male.
HAYWARD MALE	Required for pollinating female varieties. Only one male is needed for up to eight females.
MALE	Required for pollinating female varieties. Only one male is needed for up to eight females.
SAANICHTON	Large, lime-green fruit with bright red fuzz that stores well in refrigeration, Saanichton is a vigorous, early fruiting variety hardy to 10°F. Requires male.
	ARCTIC BEAUTY (A. KOLOMIKTA)
PASHA (Male)	Required for pollinating female varieties. Extraordinarily colorful, heart-shaped leaves splashed with hot pink and cream. <i>Wow!</i> Best coloring in part sun.
‘SEPTEMBER SUN’	Beautiful white, green, pink foliage. Fruits are grape-sized with smooth, green skin. Delicious, sweet flavor. Needs afternoon shade. Ripens around October. Hardy to -45°F.

Questions? Stop by our Information Desk inside the store. *We’re happy to help!*