

Curry Leaf

Murraya koenigii · Rue family

DIFFICULTY Moderate

TYPE Evergreen perennial shrub/small tree, subtropical

MATURITY Usable from year two



SUN
Full sun, warm,
sheltered



WATER
Regular



SOIL PH
6.0–7.0



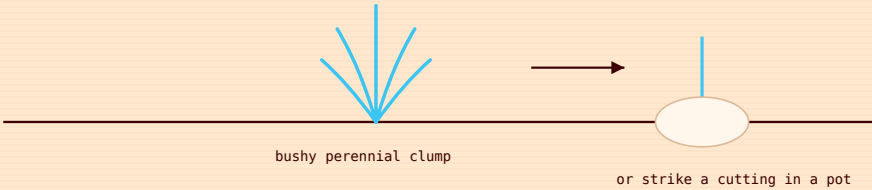
SPACING
2–3m or pot



DEPTH
as per pot

01 Warmth-loving, frost-tender

Curry leaf needs sustained warmth and struggles with frost — in cooler zones it's best grown in a large pot that can be moved to shelter over winter.



02 Planting

METHOD	Plant from a nursery pot in a warm, sheltered position.
SOIL	Rich, well-drained.
TIMING	Plant in spring in warm, frost-free zones.

Planting timing varies significantly by Australian climate zone. Set your zone above (or use the Find My Climate Zone tool) for guidance tailored to your own area.

04 Problems

- **Frost damage** — the major risk; grow in a pot and shelter if needed.
- **Scale insects** — treat with horticultural oil.
- **Slow growth in cool conditions** — needs consistent warmth.
- **Citrus leaf miner** — occasionally affects it as a rue-family relative.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY	AVOID NEARBY	ROTATION NOTE
Chilli	Exposed, frosty positions	Not applicable — long-lived perennial.

03 Growing care

- Protect from frost — the main limiting factor in cooler climates.
- Water regularly through the growing season.
- Feed occasionally with a balanced fertiliser.
- Prune lightly to encourage bushy growth.

05 Harvest & storage

SIGNS	Usable once the plant is well established, from the second year.
METHOD	Pick leaflets or whole stems as needed.
CURING	Can be dried, though fresh has much more flavour.
STORAGE	Fresh, fridge a week or so; freezes reasonably well.
PRESERVING	See Dehydrating (drying woody herbs for storage) for ways to keep a harvest surplus.