

Feijoa

Acca sellowiana · Myrtle family

DIFFICULTY Easy

TYPE Evergreen perennial shrub

MATURITY 2–3 years to first fruit



SUN
Full sun



WATER
Moderate,
drought-tolerant
once established



SOIL PH
5.5–7.0



SPACING
2–4m or as a
hedge



DEPTH
as per pot

01 Doubles as an edible hedge

Feijoa handles clipping well and is often grown as a productive hedge or screen — a good option if you want privacy and fruit from the same planting.



loose stake, first year

02 Planting

METHOD	Plant from a potted shrub.
SOIL	Well-drained, tolerates a range of soils.
TIMING	Plant in spring or autumn.

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

- **Fruit fly** — can be an issue in some regions; monitor fallen fruit.
- **Few other pest issues** — a generally hardy, trouble-free shrub.
- **Poor fruit set** — needs a second plant nearby for best pollination in many varieties.
- **Birds eating fallen fruit** — collect promptly once it starts dropping.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY

Comfrey

AVOID NEARBY

None major

ROTATION NOTE

Not applicable — long-lived perennial shrub.

03 Growing care

- Water regularly while young, then ease off once established.
- Clip as a hedge or leave free-form — both work well.
- Feed lightly once or twice a year.
- Fallen fruit is often ripe — it drops naturally when ready.

05 Harvest & storage

SIGNS	Fruit often best picked up once it falls naturally, or gently tested by twisting.
METHOD	Collect windfalls daily, or twist ripe fruit from the branch.
CURING	Ripens further for a day or two at room temperature.
STORAGE	Fridge, about a week once ripe.
PRESERVING	See Dehydrating (drying grapes and similar fruit) or Canning & Bottling (jams and preserves) for ways to keep a harvest surplus.