

Kiwi - 10 Seeds - buy 1 get 1 free



1 pack contains 10 seeds of Kiwi.

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Description Kiwi vines are native to southwestern China.

These deciduous, perennial plants are dioecious which means that male and female flowers are produced on separate plants Vines of both sexes must be grown to ensure pollination. A single male plant can pollinate several nearby females...

Hardy Kiwi are often used as a screen or shade vine because of their ability to create a dense cover of 3 to 5 inch, glossy dark green leaves on long red vines

Common name: Kiwifruit, kiwi, Chinese gooseberry, Yang-tao.

Color: When determining the sex of kiwi blooms, the female will also have bright white, well defined ovaries at the base of the flower, which, of course, the males lack. The ovaries, by the way, are the parts that develop into fruit. Male kiwi flowers have a brilliantly colored yellow center due to its pollen bearing anthers.

Height: Height: From 8 to 20 feet. Width: 18-30 feet.

Difficulty level: Easy

Planting & Care

Although growing kiwi vines requires mild winters and a long frost-free growing season, you can grow hardy kiwi plants in cooler climates so long as you choose a variety that has adapted itself to the cooler climates. There are some hardy kiwi plants that have done so, and they make a great addition to your fruit garden.

Growing hardy kiwi requires a lot of space. These are vines that spread quite a bit — sometimes over 20 feet. Since growing kiwi vines takes a lot of space, it is best to train them on a fence or arbor.

Sunlight: Kiwi vines thrive in full sun or light shade.

Soil: They can be grown in any good garden soil but prefer rich humus soils with a soil pH of around 6.5. Plant Kiwis in an area that is moist but well drained. Be sure that the soil does not become dry in hot weather.

Water: Make sure once you plant your hardy kiwi vine transplants, you water them daily until they take hold. After that, you can slack off a little as they prefer well-drained soil once they are settled

Fertilizer: Feed established plants sparingly in spring when the plants are dormant and then just after they bloom in early June, with a general-purpose (10-10-10) garden fertilizer. The roots of Kiwis are very sensitive to fertilizer burn, so over fertilization should be avoided.

Care:

- You can grow a kiwi plant from the seeds of a kiwi fruit in your garden.
- Just be aware that you must plant multiple plants as male and female vines are required for successful pollination.
- Cut the kiwifruit open with a knife and scoop out the seeds with a spoon.
- Place them in a strainer and gently add pressure to separate the pulp from the seeds.
- Lightly run water over the seeds to clean them, and dry them on a paper towel for two days.
- Fill half of a resealable plastic bag with moist perlite.
- Lightly push the seeds into the perlite, seal the bag and place it in the refrigerator at 40 degrees Fahrenheit for about four months.
- As needed, mist the perlite with a water-filled spray bottle to keep it moist.
- Fill a seed-raising tray up to 3/4 inch from the top with moist, sterile potting mix.
- Tamp the soil to even the surface.
- Remove the kiwi seeds from the refrigerator, and sprinkle them over the soil surface.
- Spread a 1/8-inch layer of potting mix over the seeds, and lightly tamp it so that it is firm in the tray.
- Spray the soil surface with water.
- Aim to keep the soil moist-- not soggy -- during the germination period.
- Cover the tray with plastic wrap or a glass pane to maintain the required humidity level.
- Place the tray in a warm area, and expect the seeds to germinate in four to five weeks.
- Remove the plastic once the kiwifruit seeds germinate, and position the tray in a sunny window.
- Thin the seedlings to the strongest ones.
- When they are large enough to handle, transplant them outside after the last frost date in your area.
- Cultivate the soil in a sunny area of the garden.
- Remove any weeds with your hands or a garden hoe.
- Work a 2-inch layer of compost into the soil to add nutrients and improve drainage.
- Transplant the kiwifruit seedlings outside near a trellis, fence, wall or patio so that they have something to climb on.
- Space the plants at least 10 feet apart.
- Water the kiwi plants with at least 1 inch of water per week and up to 2 inches during hot weather.
- Don't allow the soil to completely dry out during the growing season -- keep it moist.
- Mulch the soil around the plants with a 4-inch layer of seed-free straw to promote soil moisture retention and to suppress weeds.
- Keep a 1-inch distance between the mulch and the crown of the plants.
- Feed the kiwifruit a 10-10-10 fertilizer one year after transplanting the seedlings outside and every year thereafter.
- You will also find that applying a layer of mulch around the kiwi plants will reduce weed growth and improve drainage.
- Do not over water the kiwi plants or you can cause root damage.

Use

Reference:

<http://www.thegardenhelper.com/kiwi.htm>