

Kiwifruit

Actinidia deliciosa · Kiwifruit family

DIFFICULTY Moderate
TYPE Deciduous perennial vine
MATURITY 3–4 years to first fruit



SUN
Full sun



WATER
Regular, deep



SOIL PH
6.0–6.5



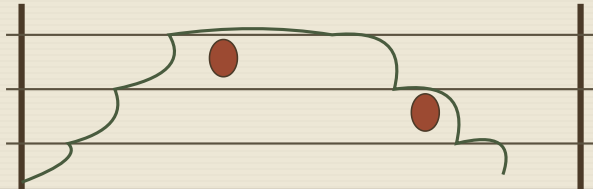
SPACING
4–5m on a strong
pergola/trellis



DEPTH
as per pot

01 Needs male and female vines

Most kiwifruit varieties are either male or female, and you need at least one of each nearby for fruit — a single vine on its own generally won't produce.



trained along wires, fruit hanging

02 Planting

METHOD	Plant against a strong, permanent pergola-style structure — vines get heavy.
SOIL	Rich, well-drained, high organic matter.
TIMING	Plant in winter while dormant, or from a potted vine in spring.

04 Problems

- **No fruit produced** — usually a missing pollinator vine; check male/female balance.
- **Wind damage to young growth** — shelter young vines.
- **Fruit fly** — less commonly affected than other fruit.
- **Root rot** — from poor drainage; ensure it's not sitting wet.

03 Growing care

- Plant both a male and female vine (one male can pollinate several females).
- Water deeply and regularly, especially in summer.
- Prune hard each winter — vines are extremely vigorous.
- Provide a strong permanent structure — mature vines are heavy.

05 Harvest & storage

SIGNS	Fruit is full size, seeds inside have turned black.
METHOD	Cut or twist from the vine; ripens further off the plant.
CURING	Ripen at room temperature, faster next to a banana.
STORAGE	Cool storage keeps for months; ripen small batches as needed.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY	AVOID NEARBY	ROTATION NOTE
Comfrey	Weak structures	Not applicable — long-lived perennial vine.