Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

FEIJOA (FA-E-HE-A) SELLOWIANA

A beautiful evergreen fruiting shrub first discovered in Uruguay and introduced to France in 1894, of the family of Myrtaceæ, and closely related to the well known Guavas, yet quite distinct from all of them in foliage, flowers and fruit, and especially in thriving without injury in much colder climates than any of the Guavas. At Santa Rosa the tenderest shoots were not in the least injured during the unusually cold winter of 1909-10. Judging from this it will without doubt prove to be hardy throughout nearly all of California, and probably near the coast in Washington and Oregon.

The foliage is pale glossy green above and silvery white beneath. Its large crimson and white flowers are very ornamental and the fruit, of the shape of a plum or short banana, averages about three inches long by two or more across. Skin green, tinged brown when ripe, thin but tough. Pulp amber color, juicy, sweet or sub-acid with a most exquisite perfume, and by all pronounced most delicious. Ripens in November. Seeds smaller than those of the fig.

The Feijoa is not at all particular as to soil, thriving almost anywhere and withstanding severe drought and fierce winds uninjured, but like other fruits responds to good culture in the production of larger and finer fruits.

The fruit falls during October and while still hard is put away to ripen which it does during the next month. This fruit can be shipped as readily as apples or pears and promises to be of great value to our State.

I have two strains of the Feijoa, one from an Altadena, California bearing tree, owned by Mr. Albert C. Calkins. The other was received from the Royal Gardens of the King of Italy. Both are similar in general appearance but the Italian strain is of a more compact growth.

Price: Two years old, 15 to 18 in. high \$1 each. Smaller sizes 25c to 50c each.

LUTHER BURBANK,

Burbank's Experiment Farms.

Santa Rosa, California.