



Ruby Supreme Guava

Guava 'Ruby Supreme' (*Psidium guajava*)

One of the easiest tropical fruiting plants to grow for the beginning fruit gardener, 'Ruby Supreme' has baseball-sized fruits that turn yellow when ripe. The inner flesh is highly aromatic, sweet and pink. It can be eaten fresh or made into jelly or juice. For optimum sweetness, let the fruit fully ripen on the tree when the skin yields slightly to the touch. 'Ruby Supreme' flowers and fruits year-round in cycles that last 60-90 days between flowering and ripe fruit. For container grown guavas, we recommend pruning the shrub to create a bushy plant that's as wide as it is tall. Our plants are cutting grown so they begin fruiting at a young age often by the time the plants are 2' tall. The more sun and warmth they receive, the more fruit they produce.

High spreading branches with leathery, elliptical-oblong leaves reach out for the sun. The trunk is covered in a copper colored bark that peels off. Fruit is born from small white faintly fragrant flowers and exudes a sweet musky odor when ripe. The round to oblong fruit will be yellow on the exterior with a unique white or deep pink flesh on the interior and granular, aromatic, sweet juicy pulp. A highly productive tree with plenty of fruit for eating fresh or canning and preserving.

Planting in ground - Guava Ruby Supreme Trees are fast growing and require space to stretch out, so plant your rows on 18 foot centers or for individual trees choose a location at least 10 feet from other trees or shrubs.

Planting in pot - Guava Ruby Supreme Trees grow very well in containers as long as you provide an adequate size pot for root development. Select a pot 18-24 plus inches in diameter and 20 plus inches in height, with adequate drain holes. Glazed pots require far less watering than raw terracotta pots due to their porous nature.

Soil - A well draining soil is of primary importance as Guava Ruby Supreme Trees roots do not like to be wet and will rot if allowed to sit in water for extended periods. A mixture of soil, sand and perlite is highly recommended for proper drainage.

Light:

Full sun, a southern exposure is best.

Temperature:

Prefers temperatures above 40 degrees, protect if temps failing below 40 degrees.

Humidity:

Preferably 50% of higher; however, they will tolerate low levels with no harm.

Watering:

Bring soil to a state of visual dryness between watering. When watering, thoroughly saturate soil until a little water runs out of the bottom of the pot. Growing in a clay pot will help maintain a healthy root system.

Fertilizer:

Go easy on the fertilizer. Apply monthly or bi-monthly using ½ tsp of fertilizer per gallon of water. Use a balanced fertilizer like a 15-15-15 or a blooming fertilizer like a 7-9-5.

Pruning:

Prune plants after fruit harvest or whenever growth is excessive.

Insects and Disease:

Resistant to most insects; occasional mealy bug problems. They are susceptible to root disease if kept too wet and cool.

