

HOW TO CARE FOR A FIDDLE-LEAF FIG

SUNLIGHT

- Bright, filtered light
- Keep out of direct afternoon sun (maximum of one hour)

WATER

- Do not overwater
- Use a moisture meter to determine when it is necessary to water
- Allow your plant to drain completely between waterings



FEEDING

- Fertilize with each watering
- Use a liquid plant fertilizer such as Dyna-Gro Foliage-Pro Liquid Plant Food (9-3-6)



PRUNING

- Prune regularly to keep your plant healthy, appropriately sized, and to encourage new growth using a sharp, clean tool
- Regularly remove damaged leaves or branches

LEAF CARE

- Dust leaves regularly, gently using a soft dust brush or damp cloth
- Apply leaf shine to the top sides of leaves when they appear spotted or dull

THE BENEFITS OF OWNING A FIDDLE-LEAF FIG

- Acts as an air purifier
- Helps control air humidity
- Striking and attractive addition to your home



FIDDLE-LEAF FIG CARE GUIDE



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FIDDLE-LEAF FIG TROUBLESHOOTING

BROWN SPOTS

There are four common causes of brown spots on fiddle-leaf figs:

• Fungal Infection from Root Rot

When fiddle-leaf figs receive too much moisture, a fungal infection can spread from the roots to the leaves, causing the leaves to turn brown and eventually fall off. If the roots are brown and mushy in appearance, remove the damaged roots and leaves and then repot the plant in new soil. Resist the urge to overwater, and let your plant drain completely when watering.



• Bacterial Infection

Bacterial leaf spots are browner in color than black, and especially are found on new young leaves. The spots are usually on new growth, have irregular margins, and can be found anywhere on the leaf. If less than 50 percent of the leaves are affected, you can treat by removing all affected leaves, repotting with new soil, allowing the plant to dry out between waterings, and giving it plenty of sun.



• Dryness

Fiddle-leaf figs need regular watering and roughly 30-65 percent relative humidity; otherwise, your plant will look wilted and the soil may shrink from the sides of the pot. Create more ideal conditions by misting or changing to a location with a less dry environment.



• Insect Damage

Insect damage is indicated by small dark spots that turn into holes, with evidence of insects on the plant. Spray both sides of the leaves with a neem oil product, and reinspect the plant after two weeks. Repeat the spraying process if the infestation still appears.



YELLOW LEAVES

Yellow leaves indicate a possible deficiency in light or nutrients, which is reversible by moving the plant to a location with bright, filtered light, and feeding with fertilizer.



DRY, FLIMSY, PUCKERED, DROOPY, OR CURLY LEAVES

Make sure your plant is not located in locations that are too cold (such as near windows, doors, or vents). Also, create an environment with ideal humidity by misting or setting up a humidifier nearby. Water only as needed, and let your plant drain completely between waterings.



RED OR WHITE SPOTS ON LEAVES

Red spots can be caused by inconsistent watering with new growth, and will fade eventually. White spots can be caused by powdery mildew, fungus, or hard water stains (use filtered or distilled water instead).



DROPPING LEAVES

Leaf drop can be due to shock, dry conditions, or root rot. Provide consistent lighting, watering, and temperature conditions to help your plant recover.

