

FIDDLE LEAF FIG CARE GUIDE



Fiddle Leaf Fig
Ficus lyrata

Being part of the ficus family, the fiddle leaf fig is a beautiful tree suited for both indoor and outdoor placement. Indoor specimens can grow up to 10 feet in captivity. However, unlike other members of its family, fiddle leaf figs require a touch more care than other ficuses. Notoriously finicky, fiddle leaf figs are best left in the care of experienced plant owners. It is also to be noted that fiddle leaf figs are toxic to pets, and should be left out of homes with animals or small children.

WATER

Fiddle leaf figs prefer to be consistently moist, but not wet. In the summer months, we advise watering once the first inch or so of soil has become completely dry. In the winter you will not need to water as frequently. When it is time to water, you should water until water drains out the bottom, and discard any standing water.

TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY

Being native to western Africa, fiddle leaf figs do best in a warm, humid environment, with temperatures ranging from 60-85°F, and humidity around 30 to 65%. Drafty areas such as windows or vents should be avoided, as temperature fluctuations can cause stress and the air movement can cause it to become too dry. Fertilization should be done at the beginning and/or throughout the growing season. We always recommend using a gentle liquid houseplant fertilizer. Always follow the directions on your fertilizer, and research what kind of fertilizer works best for your plants.

LIGHT

Fiddle leaf figs do best in bright filtered light or partial shade and should be rotated to prevent scorching and leaning. In too bright or direct lighting conditions, browned or bleached spots can appear. These leaves should be pruned and the fiddle should be moved to a lower light area. Once you have found a space in your home that works for your fiddle, do not move it. Fiddle leaf figs are very sensitive to changes in environment and do not like being moved.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Leaf drop is a response to stress, and can be caused by a multitude of different issues ranging from watering to disease.

Browned edges or dark brown spots can be a result of root rot, roots should be checked and removed if mushy, repotting is advised and watering should be monitored.

Yellowing leaves could be caused by low light conditions or disease.

Browned or bleached spots can be caused by sunscorch, these leaves should be pruned, and the plant should be moved to an area with less light.