

# Ficus carica

## COMMON NAME

fig

## FAMILY

Moraceae

## AUTHORITY

*Ficus carica* L.

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Exotic

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

## CONSERVATION STATUS

Not applicable

## HABITAT

Terrestrial. waste places, scrubland.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Deciduous, dioecious shrub or small tree up to 10 m high. Young stems +/- glabrous to moderately hairy, becoming glabrous. Leaves sparsely to moderately hairy above, often densely hirsute below, usually deeply palmately 3-7 lobed and irregularly serrate or crenate, broadly ovate, obtuse to cordate and symmetric at base, c. 10-25 cm long; veins usually not prominently raised; petiole < blade; stipules 2 per node, glabrous, oblong, caducous. Inflorescence sparsely hairy, pyriform, green, shortly pedunculate. Syncarp green to purplish, 5-8 cm long; achenes irregularly ovoid to subglobose, c. 2mm long. (Webb et al 1988).

## FLOWERING

December, January, February

## YEAR NATURALISED

1870

## ORIGIN

S. Europe, W. Asia

## ETYMOLOGY

**figus:** The Latin name for fig tree, possibly derived from the Hebrew word fag

## Reason For Introduction

Ornamental

## Life Cycle Comments

Perennial.

## Reproduction

Spreads vegetatively, doesn't set seed.

## Dispersal

*F. carica* is cultivated for its edible fruits, spread is largely by humans.

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/ficus-carica/>



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