Ficus macrophylla

COMMON NAME Moreton Bay fig

FAMILY Moraceae

AUTHORITY Ficus macrophylla Desf. ex Pers.

FLORA CATEGORY Vascular – Exotic

STRUCTURAL CLASS Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

CONSERVATION STATUS Not applicable

HABITAT

Commonly planted ornamental. The seed is bird dispersed and seedlings usually start as epiphytes (so difficult to detect until well-established); as they mature they can overwhelm and kill the supporting tree. Common tree hosts include Phoenix canariensis, Butia spp., pohutukawa, titoki and plane trees. May also establish on stone walls and old buildings.

SIMILAR TAXA

Ficus elastica (rubber plant) is often cultivated (mainly indoors in cooler climates). Its leaves have many parallel and equal-sized veins (see photos) extending from the midrib whereas F. macrophylla has reticulated (network of) veins, some more prominent than others. Some parks around the world have F. macrophylla incorrectly labelled as 'rubber trees'.

FLOWER COLOURS

Green

LIFE CYCLE

Long lived tree. Reproduces by seed. Small, long-lived are dispersed by birds and gravity.

ORIGIN

Australia

REASON FOR INTRODUCTION Ornamental

TOLERANCES Cold intolerant

ETYMOLOGY

ficus: The Latin name for fig tree, possibly derived from the Hebrew word fag **macrophylla**: Big leaf

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Ogle, Colin; Ogle, Robyn (2010): Pollination, fruiting and spread of Moreton Bay fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) in New Zealand, with notes on other *Ficus* species *New Zealand Botanical Soc. Newsletter* 100: 9-13

MORE INFORMATION

https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/ficus-macrophylla/





Immature fruit. Bason Reserve, Wanganui. Photographer: Colin C. Ogle, Date taken: 10/04/2007, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Immature fruit. Bason Reserve, Wanganui. Photographer: Colin C. Ogle, Date taken: 18/04/2007, Licence: CC BY-NC.