

Ficus carica

COMMON NAMES

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

LIFE CYCLE

Perennial. Spreads vegetatively, doesn't set seed in New Zealand. F. carica is cultivated for its edible fruits, spread is largely by humans.

YEAR NATURALISED

1870

ORIGIN

S. Europe, W. Asia

REASON FOR INTRODUCTION

Ornamental and horticultural

ETYMOLOGY

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

MORE INFORMATION

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

PDF DATE

22 September 2024



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