

Ficus tinctoria G.Forst. subsp. *tinctoria*

Family:
Moraceae

Corner, E.J.H. (1960) *The Gardens' Bulletin Singapore* 17 : 475.

Common name:
Fig

Stem

A strangling fig or growing over boulders.

Leaves

Leaf blades about 6-15 x 4-15 cm, slightly sandpapery on both the upper and lower surfaces but more so on the lower. Lateral veins forming definite loops inside the blade margin. Small oil dots visible with a lens. Stipules about 0.5-0.8 cm long, sparsely pubescent on the outer surface.

Flowers

Tepals pubescent on the outer surface. Tepal hairs +/- spine-like. Male flowers produced around the ostiole. Bracts at the base of the fig, three. Lateral bracts not present on the outside of the fig body.

Fruit

Figs pedunculate, +/- globular, about 10-17 mm diam. Orifice closed by interlocking apical and reflexed, internal bracts.

Seedlings

Features not available.

Distribution and Ecology

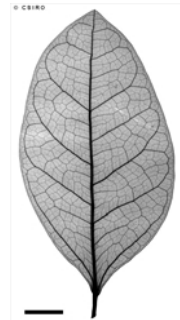
Occurs in WA, NT and CYP where it is known from Torres Strait. Altitudinal range probably small, from near sea level to about 200 m. Grows in monsoon forest, usually in rocky areas. Also occurs in Asia, Malesia and the South Pacific islands.

Synonyms

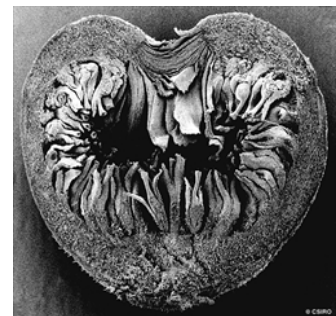
***Ficus tinctoria* G.Forst.**, *Florulae Insularum Australium Prodomus* : 76. Type: Society Islands, G. Forster. (1786). ***Ficus validinervis* Benth.**, *Flora Australiensis* 6: 166(1873), Type: Queensland. Rockingham bay, Dallachy. Holo: K.

RFK Code

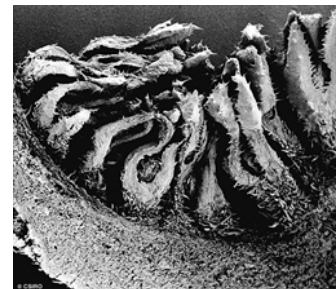
975



Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO



Fig, longitudinal section. © CSIRO



Female flowers, most parts spiny.
© CSIRO

Copyright © CSIRO 2020, all rights reserved.



Female flowers(?). © CSIRO

