Ficus variegata Blume

**Family:**
Moraceae

Blume, C.L. von (1825) Blijdragen tot de Flora van Nederlandsch Indie : 459. Type: in sylvis montium Salak, Parang, etc.

**Common name:**
Common Red Stem Fig; Fig; Variegated Fig; Green Fruited Fig; Common Red Stem Fig

**Stem**
Not a strangling fig. Exudate rapid and copious. Lenticels very small.

**Leaves**
Leaf blades rather large, about 14-21 x 9-13 cm. Petioles and twigs produce a watery milky exudate. Stipules smooth, about 1-1.5 cm long.

**Flowers**
Male flowers produced around the ostiole. In the female flower, the stigma turbinate, +/- tuberculate. Bracts at the base of the fig, three, caducous. Lateral bracts not present on the outside of the fig body.

**Fruit**
Figs pedunculate (peduncle slender, about 30-50 mm long) globular, depressed globular or depressed pyriform, about 30 x 30 mm. Orifice closed by interlocking apical bracts and inflexed internal bracts.

**Seedlings**
Cotyledons orbicular, about 2 mm diam. At the tenth leaf stage: leaf blade ovate, apex acuminate, base obtuse to cordate, margin bluntly serrate, upper surface glabrous or with a few pale hairs along the midrib; oil dots visible with a lens; petiole hairy; stipules elongate-triangular, sheathing the terminal bud. Seed germination time 14 days.

**Distribution and Ecology**
Occurs in CYP and NEQ. Altitudinal range from sea level to 300 m. Grows in well developed rain forest and gallery forest. Also occurs in Asia, Malesia and the SW Pacific islands.

**Natural History & Notes**
Fruit eaten by Cassowaries and Fig-parrots. Cooper & Cooper (1994).

**Synonyms**

**RFK Code**
326
Male flowers, anthers 2-celled. © CSIRO