

# Fig

## *Ficus carica* L. 'Brown Turkey'

The Brown Turkey cultivar is probably the most popular fig in the southeastern United States. A small crop of fruit in the spring (called breba fruit) ripens in July followed by the main crop one month later. The fruit is medium-large in size with bronze skin and amber pulp. These trees should not be confined to a small landscape. The trunk and major limbs, if not shaded, can experience sun scald which can be minimized by applying white latex paint. The root system of fig trees can extend well beyond the tree canopy. The fig is adapted to dry, Mediterranean-type climates. The humid growing season in Florida is associated with enhanced insect and disease pressure and rain can cause the fruit to split. The most common disease of fig in the southeastern United States is fig rust (*Cerotelium fici*).

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INFORMATION**

**Type:** deciduous fruit tree

**USDA hardiness zones:** 6 through 10

**Uses:** fruit production; specimen

**Origin:** not native to Florida

**Height:** 25 feet    **Spread:** 20 feet

**Plant spacing:** 13 to 20 feet

**Light requirement:** full sun to part sun

**Soil tolerances:** slightly acid; clay; sand; loam

**Drought tolerance:** moderate

**Soil salt tolerances:** moderate

**Aerosol salt tolerances:** moderate

**Invasive potential:** low

**Pest resistance:** susceptible to caterpillars



Photos: Ali Sarkhosh, UF/ IFAS