UF IFAS UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

Assessment of Non-native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas

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	Ficus carica **ALL ZONES**	**Answer**	**Score**
1.01	Is the species highly domesticated?	n	0
1.02	Has the species become naturalised where grown?		
1.03	Does the species have weedy races?		
2.01	Species suited to Florida's USDA climate zones (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) North Zone: suited to Zones 8, 9 Central Zone: suited to Zones 9, 10 South Zone: suited to Zone 10	2	
2.02	Quality of climate match data (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high)	2	
2.03	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatil+B8:B24ity)	y	1
2.04	Native or naturalized in habitats with periodic inundation North Zone: mean annual precipitation 50-70 inches Central Zone: mean annual precipitation 40-60 inches South Zone: mean annual precipitation 40-60 inches	y	1
2.05	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y	
3.01	Naturalized beyond native range	y	2
3.02	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	unk	
3.03	Weed of agriculture	n	0
3.04	Environmental weed	y	4
3.05	Congeneric weed	y	2
4.01	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n	0
4.02	Allelopathic	n	0
4.03	Parasitic	n	0
4.04	Unpalatable to grazing animals	n	-1
4.05	Toxic to animals	n	0
4.06	Host for recognised pests and pathogens	y	1
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y	1
4.08	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	unk	0
4.09	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	n	0
4.10	Grows on infertile soils (oligotrophic, limerock, or excessively draining soils). North & Central Zones: infertile soils; South Zone: shallow limerock or Histisols.	y	1
4.11	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n	0
4.12	Forms dense thickets	y	1
5.01	Aquatic	n	0

5.02	Grass	n	0
5.03	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n	0
5.04	Geophyte	n	0
6.01	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n	0
6.02	Produces viable seed	y	1
6.03	Hybridizes naturally	unk	-1
6.04	Self-compatible or apomictic	n	-1
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	y	-1
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative propagation	y	1
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)	1>	-1
7.01	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y	1
7.02	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y	1
7.03	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n	-1
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	y	1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	y	1
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n	-1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	y	1
8.01	Prolific seed production	n	-1
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	unk	-1
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	unk	1
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation	y	1
8.05	Effective natural enemies present in U.S.	?	
	Total Score	**13**	
	Implemented Pacific Second Screening	**NO**	
	Risk Assessment Results	**HIGH**	

section	# questions answered	satisfy minimum?
A	10	yes
B	11	yes
C	19	yes
total	40	yes

	Reference	Source data
1.01		cultivated, but no evidence of selection for reduced weediness
1.02		Skip to question 2.01
1.03		skip to question 2.01
2.01	1. PERAL NAPPFAST Global Plant Hardiness (http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgnd.tif). 2. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?409896 (0-00-0000).	No computer analysis was performed. 1. Global hardiness zone: 8, 9, 10; equivalent to USDA Hardiness zones: USDA Zone 8a: to -12.2 °C (10 °F) USDA Zone 8b: to -9.4 °C (15°F) USDA Zone 9a: to -6.6 °C (20 °F) USDA Zone 9b: to -3.8 °C (25 °F) USDA Zone 10a: to -1.1 °C (30 °F) USDA Zone 10b: to 1.7 °C (35 °F).. 2. Native to Africa Northern Africa: Algeria; Morocco; Tunisia Asia-Temperate Caucasus: Azerbaijan Middle Asia: Tajikistan; Turkmenistan Western Asia: Afghanistan; Cyprus; Egypt - Sinai; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Lebanon; Syria; Turkey Asia-Tropical Indian Subcontinent: Pakistan Europe Southeastern Europe: Greece; Italy Southwestern Europe: France; Spain - Baleares
2.02		
2.03	1. Köppen-Geiger climate map (http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/11/1633/2007/hess-11-1633-2007.pdf).	1. Distribution in the native/cultivated range occurs in Csa, Csb, Bwh, BSh
2.04	1. Climate Charts. World Climate Maps. http://www.climate-charts.com/World-Climate-Maps.html#rain (8-19-2015) 2. Polat, A. A., & Caliskan, O. (2008). Fruit characteristics of table fig (Ficus carica) cultivars in subtropical climate conditions of the Mediterranean region. New Zealand Journal of Crop and Horticultural Science, 36(2), 107-115.	1. native to regions with rainfall from 3 to 58 inches 2. Figs are adaptable to various climatic conditions, but prefer total yearly rainfall of 500-550 mm (About 20 inches)
2.05	1. California Invasive Plant Council http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=50&surveynumber=182.php (7-31-2017) 2. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/594632/overview (8-1-2017) 3. PIER http://www.hear.org/Pier/species/ficus_carica.htm (8-1-2017)	1. Edible fig trees were introduced to California by Spanish missionaries beginning in 1769 2. F. carica has been known to escape cultivated plantings and gardens, and is considered introducted in several U.S. states 3. Introduced to New Zealand, established locally from Auckland City northwards and elsewhere in waste places and scrubland
3.01	1. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/594632/overview (8-1-2017) 2. University of California Davis http://wric.ucdavis.edu/information/natural%20areas/wr_F/Ficus.pdf (8-17-2017)	1. The common edible fig (Ficus carica L.) has escaped cultivation and has established reproducing populations in many natural areas throughout the world 2. Naturalized in California
3.02		see 3.04
3.03		no evidence

3.04	1. California Invasive Plant Council http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=50&surveynumber=182.php (7-31-2017) 2. Weber, E. 2003. Invasive plant species of the world: a reference guide to environmental weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, U.K. 3. Holmes, K. A., & Berry, A. M. (2009). Evaluation of off-target effects due to basal bark treatment for control of invasive fig trees (Ficus carica).	1. Edible figs invade and dominate riparian forests, streamside habitats, levees, and canal banks in and around California's Central Valley, surrounding foothills, the south coast, and the Channel Islands. They have also been found in nature preserves, state parks, and distrubed sites. 2. Riparian habitats, forests, disturbed sites. This is a rapidly growing tree that spreads mainly vegetatively. it forms dense thickets that displace native trees and understorey shrubs. The dense foliage casts heavy shade and prevents establishment of native plants. The tree resprouts vigorously after cutting or other damage 3. The fig's ability to crowd out native trees and to expand at an exponential rate makes it a problematic invader of this imperiled habitat type
3.05	1. Holm, LeRoy G. A Geographical Atlas of World Weeds. Malabar, FL: Krieger Pub., 1991. Print. 2. Weber, E. 2003. Invasive plant species of the world: a reference guide to environmental weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, U.K.	1. Ficus pumila is a common weed in Australia 2. Ficus microcarpa forms impenetrable thickets and strangles host trees in non-native habitats in North America, Europe, and Australia 3. Ficus microcarpa has been reported as invasive in countires where its pollinator is also present.
4.01	1. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/594632/overview (8-1-2017)	no evidence of these features
4.02		no evidence
4.03	1. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/594632/overview (8-1-2017)	no evidence of these features
4.04	1. California Invasive Plant Council http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=50&surveynumber=182.php (7-31-2017) 2. Holmes, K. A. (2008). Invasive fig trees (Ficus carica) in the riparian forests of California's Central Valley: Population growth, community impacts, and eradication efforts (Doctoral dissertation, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS).	1. Deer and other mammals feed on the fruits 2. A variety of animals are known to consume and effectively disperse fig fruits
4.05	1. Holmes, K. A. (2008). Invasive fig trees (Ficus carica) in the riparian forests of California's Central Valley: Population growth, community impacts, and eradication efforts (Doctoral dissertation, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS). 2. Pet Poison Hotline http://www.petpoisonhelpline.com/poison/ficus/ (8-21-2017) 3. Odo, G. E., Agwu, J. E., Newze, N., Nwadinigwa, A., Onyeke, C. C., Nzekwe, U., ... & Ikegbunam, C. (2016). Toxicity and effects of fig (Ficus carica) leaf aqueous extract on haematology and some biochemical indices of wistar albino rats (Rattus norvegicus). Journal of Medicinal Plants Research, 10(22), 298-305.	1. A variety of animals are known to consume and effectively disperse fig fruits 2. Common fig tree (Ficus carica, F. Lyrata and F.benjamina) contains an irritating sap. When pets are exposed to this plant, it can cause both gastrointestinal (e.g., vomiting, diarrhea) and dermatological (skin) irritation. 3. F. carica treated rats have shown that this species has no adverse effect on the liver or blood constituents and possess no or low hepatotoxic activity. [Only the sap appears to exhibit problematic toxicity]

4.06	1. University of Purdue https://hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton/fig.html (8-21-2017) 2. University of Florida IFAS Extension http://www.edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/PG/PG01000.pdf (8-21-2017) 3. Latinovic, J., Radisek, S., & Latinovic, N. (2015). Severe infection of figs by fig rust pathogen Cerotelium fici in Montenegro. Poljoprivreda i Sumarstvo, 61(2), 101.	1. Fig trees are prone to attack by nematodes (especially Meloidogyne spp.) and, in the tropics, have been traditionally planted close to a wall or building so that the roots can go underneath and escape damage. A heavy mulch will serve equally well. Today, control is possible with proper application of nematicides. In India, a stem-borer, Batocera rufomaculata, feeds on the branches and may kill the tree. Lepidopterous pests in Venezuela include the fig borer, Azochis gripusalis, the larvae of which feed on the new growth, tunnel down through the trees to the roots and kill the tree. Another, called cachudo de la higuera, has prominently horned larvae up to 3 1/8 in (8 cm) long that can destroy a fig tree in a few days. There are also coleopterous insects of the genera Epitrix and Colaspis that perforate and severely damage the leaves and shoots. Scale insects include Asterolecanium sp. which attacks the bark of trees weakened by excessive humidity or prolonged drought, and the lesser enemy, Saissetia haemispherica. A common and widespread problem is leaf rust caused by Cerotelium fici; bringing about premature leaf fall and reducing yields. It is most prevalent in rainy seasons. Leaf spot results from infection by Cylindrocladium scoparium or Cercospora fici. Fig mosaic is caused by a virus and is incurable. Affected trees must be destroyed. The dried fruit beetle, or sour bug, Carpophilus spp., enters the fruit through the eye and leads to souring and smut caused by Aspergillus niger. This fungus may attack ripening fruits. 2. Suseptible to multiple pathogens (mostly molds, blights, and viruses) 3. Suseptible to fig rust, Cerotelium fici.
4.07	1. California Invasive Plant Council http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=50&surveynumber=182.php (7-31-2017) 2. Univeristy of California Safe and Poisonous Plant List http://ucanr.edu/sites/poisonous_safe_plants/Toxic_Plants_by_common_Name_659/ (8-21-2017)	1. The leaves of edible fig contain at least two furocoumarin compounds that are activated on exposure to a certain waveband of light and can then cause a skin rash in humans. The activated furocoumarins are primary irritants, meaning they chemically or mechanically irritate the skin rather than causing an allergic response. 2. The juice, sap, or thorns of these plants may cause a skin rash or irritation.
4.08		no evidence
4.09	1. Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida., Gainesville, FL. 638pp. p.461 2. Missouri Botantical Garden http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c944 (8-21-2017) 3. Plants for a Future http://www.pfaf.org/USER/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Ficus+carica (8-21-2017)	1. full sun 2. Full sun to part shade 3. Cannot grow in the shade

4.10	1. University of Purdue https://hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton/fig.html (8-1-2017) 2. Missouri Botantical Garden http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c944 (8-21-2017) 3. Plants for a Future http://www.pfaf.org/user/plant.aspx?latinname=ficus+carica (8-23-2017)	1. The fig can be grown on a wide range of soils; light sand, rich loam, heavy clay or limestone, providing there is sufficient depth and food drainage. Sandy soil that is medium-dry and contains a good deal of lime is preferred when the crop is intended for drying. Highly acid soils are unsuitable. The pH should be between 6.0 and 6.5. The tree is fairly tolerant of moderate salinity. 2. organically rich, moist, well-drained soils 3. Plants for a Future http://www.pfaf.org/user/plant.aspx?latinname=ficus+carica (8-23-2017)
4.11	1. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/594632/overview (8-1-2017)	1. no evidence of this growth behavior
4.12	1. Weber, E. 2003. Invasive plant species of the world: a reference guide to environmental weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, U.K. 2. California Invasive Plant Council http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=50&surveynumber=182.php (7-31-2017)	1. It forms dense thickets that displace native trees and understorey shrubs. The dense foliage casts heavy shade and prevents establishment of native plants. 2. It grows quickly and can spread vegetatively by root sprouts, soon forming dense thickets that exclude most other plants. 3. Ficus carica is able to dominate and convert riparian forests into monocultures of subcanopy fig thickets that have greatly reduced plant species richness and significantly simplified physiognomy compared to non-fig-invaded forests.
5.01	1. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/594632/overview (8-1-2017)	Family: Moraceae
5.02	1. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/594632/overview (8-1-2017)	Family: Moraceae
5.03		no evidence
5.04	1. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/594632/overview (8-1-2017)	No evidence of these features
6.01		no evidence
6.02	1. California Invasive Plant Council http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=50&surveynumber=182.php (7-31-2017) 2. University of Purdue https://hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton/fig.html (8-1-2017) 3. Weber, E. 2003. Invasive plant species of the world: a reference guide to environmental weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, U.K.	1. Edible fig reproduces by seed and by vegetative growth. 2. Fig trees have been raised from seed, even seed extracted from commercial dried fruits. 3. Reproduced by seed and vegetatively
6.03		no evidence
6.04	1. Kjellberg, F., P. H. Gouyon, et al. (1987). "The stability of the symbiosis between dioecious figs and their pollinators: a study of Ficus carica L. and Blastophaga psenes L." Evolution 41(4): 693-704. 2. Valdeyron, G., & Lloyd, D. G. (1979). Sex differences and flowering phenology in the common fig, Ficus carica L. Evolution, 33(2), 673-685.	1. Dioecious 2. Does not display self-compatibility
6.05	1. California Invasive Plant Council http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=50&surveynumber=182.php (7-31-2017) 2. University of Purdue https://hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton/fig.html (8-1-2017) 3. Gaaliche, B., Majdoub, A., Trad, M., & Mars, M. (2013). Assessment of pollen viability, germination, and tube growth in eight tunisian caprifig (Ficus carica L.) cultivars. ISRN Agronomy, 2013.	1. Edible fig reproduces by seed and by vegetative growth. Most of the world's Ficus species depend on a species-specific agaonid wasp (family Agaonidae, Hymenoptera) for pollination. Ficus carica depends on the wasp Blastophaga psenes. The wasps are in turn dependent on F. carica because they breed only inside its fruits. 2. The Smyrna fig was brought to California in 1881-82 but it was not until 1900 that the wasp was introduced to serve as the pollinating agent and make commercial fig culture possible. 3. Fig pollen is carried by a unique wasp (Blastophaga psenes L.), that has coevolved with the fig tree

6.06	1. California Invasive Plant Council http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=50&surveynumber=182.php (7-31-2017) 2. Weber, E. 2003. Invasive plant species of the world: a reference guide to environmental weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, U.K. 3. Holmes, K. A. (2008). Invasive fig trees (Ficus carica) in the riparian forests of California's Central Valley: Population growth, community impacts, and eradication efforts (Doctoral dissertation, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS).	1. Edible fig reproduces by seed and by vegetative growth. 2. Spreads mostly vegetatively 3. Vegetative propagation confirmed
6.07	1. California Invasive Plant Council http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=50&surveynumber=182.php (7-31-2017)	1. Edible fig may begin to produce fruit (synconia) within one year if propagated by cuttings or within two to three years if propagated by seed under favorable conditions in orchards. Numbers of fruit are small the first few years, but orchard plantings usually bear harvestable crops by their fifth year.
7.01	1. Dickson, J. H., & Dickson, C. (1996). Ancient and modern occurrences of common fig (Ficus Carica L.) in the British Isles. Quaternary Science Reviews, 15(5-6), 623-633. 2. Holmes, K. A. (2008). Invasive fig trees (Ficus carica) in the riparian forests of California's Central Valley: Population growth, community impacts, and eradication efforts (Doctoral dissertation, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS).	1. Both intentional and unintentional dispersal by humans responsible for the establishment of fig in Great Britain 2. Grows in disturbed sites, occasionally in urban contexts
7.02	1. University of Purdue https://hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton/fig.html (8-1-2017) 2. Dickson, J. H., & Dickson, C. (1996). Ancient and modern occurrences of common fig (Ficus Carica L.) in the British Isles. Quaternary Science Reviews, 15(5-6), 623-633. 3. Holmes, K. A. (2008). Invasive fig trees (Ficus carica) in the riparian forests of California's Central Valley: Population growth, community impacts, and eradication efforts (Doctoral dissertation, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS).	1. A popular horticultural tree, planted around the world in mild temperate and sub-tropical climates. 2. Both intentional and unintentional dispersal by humans responsible for the establishment of fig in Great Britain 3. Introduced throughout the world as an ornamental tree
7.03	1. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/594632/overview (8-1-2017)	no evidence
7.04	1. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/594632/overview (8-1-2017)	1. no evidence of features conducive to wind dispersal
7.05	1. California Invasive Plant Council http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=50&surveynumber=182.php (7-31-2017) 2. Dickson, J. H., & Dickson, C. (1996). Ancient and modern occurrences of common fig (Ficus Carica L.) in the British Isles. Quaternary Science Reviews, 15(5-6), 623-633.	1. Limbs that have been cut or broken and fallen to the ground can take root, and it is thought that branches broken off during storms or floods may wash up and root at downstream sites. Seed germination is also activated by heavy rainfall. 2. Endoanthropochoric dispersal followed by washing out from sewage works is the highly plausible explanation for many waterside occurrences widespread in Britain as in London, Bristol, Sheffield, Leeds, Liverpool and Glasgow as well as the other places
7.06	1. California Invasive Plant Council http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=50&surveynumber=182.php (7-31-2017) 2. Weber, E. 2003. Invasive plant species of the world: a reference guide to environmental weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, U.K. 3. Caughlin, T., Wheeler, J., Jankowski, J., & Lichstein, J. (2012). Urbanized landscapes favored by fig-eating birds increase invasive but not native juvenile strangler fig abundance. Ecology, 93(7), 1571-1580.	1. Birds and mammals feed on and pick apart the fig fruit and then excrete or drop seeds, dispersing them for germination. 2. Seed, dispersed by birds 3. Spread by fig eating birds. Bird dispseral is more effective in urban areas for invasive rather than native fig in California.
7.07	1. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/594632/overview (8-1-2017)	no mechanism for attachment

7.08	1. California Invasive Plant Council http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=50&surveynumber=182.php (7-31-2017) 2. Holmes, K. A. (2008). Invasive fig trees (Ficus carica) in the riparian forests of California's Central Valley: Population growth, community impacts, and eradication efforts (Doctoral dissertation, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS).	1. Birds and mammals feed on and pick apart the fig fruit and then excrete or drop seeds, dispersing them for germination. 2. Fig seeds have been observed in animal scat in Caswell and vertebrate transport probably accounts for recruitment at intermediate- and long-distances from reproductively mature fig sites in the park.
8.01	1. Flora of China http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&taxon_id=20006351 (8-23-2017)	1. Figs axillary on normal leafy shoots, solitary, purplish red to yellow when mature, pear-shaped, large, 3-5 cm in diam., apical pore concave, sessile [large, fleshy fruits, prolific production unlikely]
8.02	1. Holmes, K. A. (2008). Invasive fig trees (Ficus carica) in the riparian forests of California's Central Valley: Population growth, community impacts, and eradication efforts (Doctoral dissertation, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS).	1. The seed bank in the soil underneath fig groves does not appear to be highly viable
8.03	1. Holmes, K. A., & Berry, A. M. (2009). Evaluation of off-target effects due to basal bark treatment for control of invasive fig trees (Ficus carica). 2. California Invasive Plant Council http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=50&surveynumber=182.php (7-31-2017)	[Insufficient evidence to indicate "well controlled by herbicide" due to large volumes of herbicide required and incidents of resprouting] 1. Although effective in controlling invasive fig trees (> 99% mortality), the high herbicide application rates from basal bark treatment preclude the use of this treatment in large fig groves. These treatments may be appropriate, however, when fig groves are small or isolated enough to prevent overapplication on a per-area basis. Trees in groves treated with a foliar-spray solution of both glyphosate and triclopyr appeared to be more adversely affected than trees in groves treated with glyphosate alone. In the former, resprouting occurred only at the bottom meter or two of the trunk, while trees in groves treated with glyphosate alone resprouted within 50-100 cm of the apical tips. 2. At the Cosumnes River Preserve all trunks and sucker shoots in a thicket were cut six to eighteen inches above the ground and the cut stumps treated with a 100 percent solution of an amine formulation of triclopyr. This was successful, although some thickets had to be retreated at least once because there was some resprouting.
8.04	1. University of Purdue https://hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton/fig.html (8-1-2017) 2. Holmes, K. A., & Berry, A. M. (2009). Evaluation of off-target effects due to basal bark treatment for control of invasive fig trees (Ficus carica). 3. California Invasive Plant Council http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=50&surveynumber=182.php (7-31-2017)	1. Fig trees are cut back severely in fall or winter, depending on whether the crop is desired the following summer or fall. Branches are often notched to induce lateral branching and increase the yield. 2. Fig's dense and intertwined growth form as well as its ability to resprout from roots, stumps, and fallen limbs makes the effectiveness of mechanical control problematic 3. An efficient control method for edible fig has not yet been developed. The trees resprout vigorously after cutting and are difficult to control without herbicides.
8.05		no evidence