

Ficus capreifolia

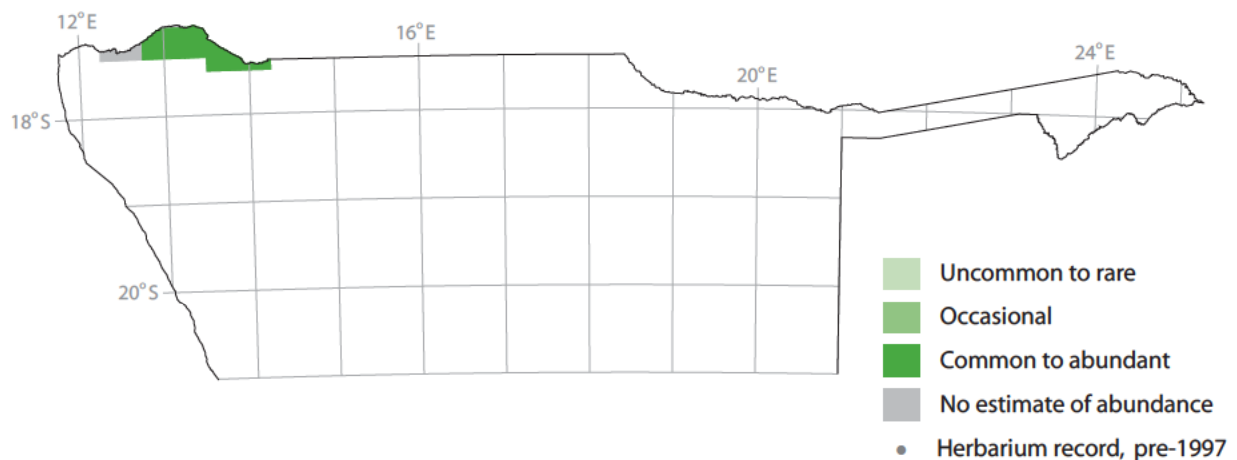
Sandpaper Fig

Skurweblaarvy (A); omuzuvakuvare (H); sikuluyi (L)

[32 records from 14 (1%) squares]



A large, dense shrub, often forming dense thickets along the river's edge. BARK greenish-grey with grey underbark; branches slender and whip-like; **young branchlets hairy and limp**. LEAVES **rough and sandpaper-like but hairless**; oblong-lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, both surfaces olive-green; **occasionally, margin slightly toothed near apex**; apex pointed or **trilobed**. FIGS axillary, 12–15 mm in diameter, stalk 15 mm long, surface rough, red when ripe.

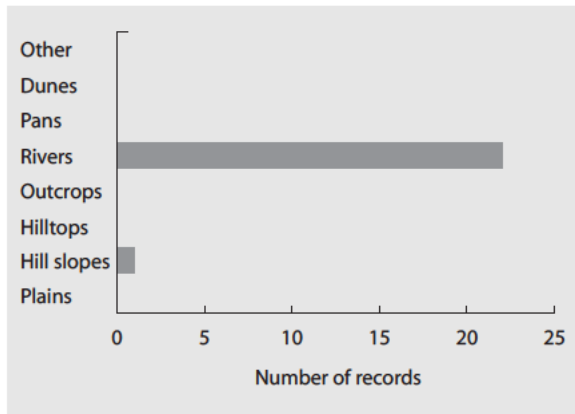


DISTRIBUTION & ABUNDANCE

Widespread and common to abundant along the Kunene River in the north-west.

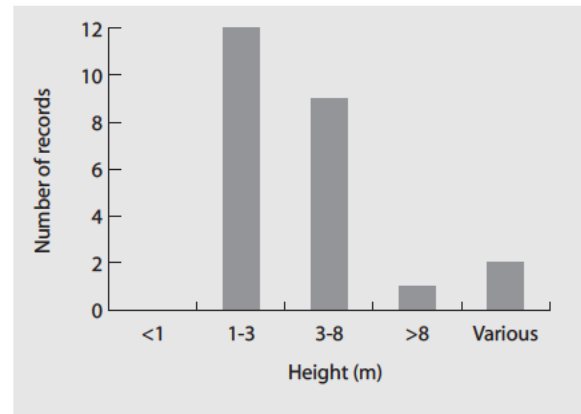
HABITAT

Always on the river bank, with its branches hanging in the water.



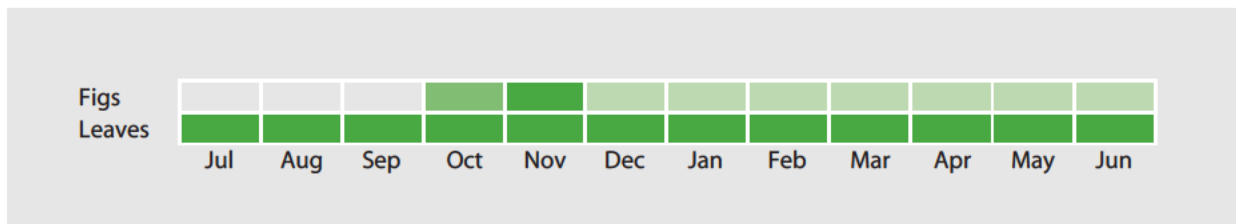
GROWTH FORM

Mostly a shrub up to 3 m high, sometimes up to 8 m; rarely a tree.



ANNUAL CYCLE

FIGS most of the year, but mainly in November. LEAVES evergreen.



GENERAL

Fruit edible.

CONSERVATION CONCERNS

None recorded.

Ficus fischeri

Poplar-leaved Fig

Wutata (T)

[1 record]

Tree, often a strangler; sometimes with aerial roots hanging from the branches. **BARK rough, grey.** **LEAVES** ovate to heart-shaped **with long petiole.** **FIGS** up to 15 mm in diameter; single or in pairs in leaf axils.

Only recorded by TAP from one locality on the Kwando River floodplain (1723CD). Recorded as common, but must either be very localised or easily mistaken for other species, as it was not recorded by eight other atlasers who visited that square. The record is, however, confirmed by a herbarium specimen (SOL1/CA1). Grows as a tree around 8 m high. FIGS recorded in March. There are three old herbarium records from the Caprivi Region: 'Common giant tree up to 20 m, typically a strangler on *Combretum imberbe*.'