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Ficus sycomorus

[Synonyms : *Ficus chanas*, *Ficus cocculifolia*, *Ficus cocculifolia* subsp. *sakalavarum*, *Ficus comorensis*, *Ficus damarensis*, *Ficus exasperata*, *Ficus gnaphalocarpa*, *Ficus integrifolia*, *Ficus rigida*, *Ficus sakalavarum*, *Ficus scabra*, *Ficus scabra* subsp. *gnaphalocarpa*, *Ficus sycomorus* var. *alnea*, *Ficus sycomorus* subsp. *gnaphalocarpa*, *Ficus sycomorus* var. *polybotrya*, *Ficus sycomorus* var. *prodigiosa*, *Ficus trachyphylla*, *Sycomorus antiquorum*, *Sycomorus gnaphalocarpa*, *Sycomorus rigida*, *Sycomorus trachyphylla*]

SYCAMORE FIG is an evergreen tree. Native to North Africa and Saudi Arabia, it has red fruit (receptacles).

It is also known as Common cluster fig, *Egipatska smokva* (Serbian), *Egipcijanska smokva* (Croatian), Egyptian fig, Egyptian sycamore, *Eselsfeige* (German), *Figuier sycamore* (French), *Gameiz* (Arabic), *Maulbeerfeige* (German), *Morbærfigen* (Danish), *Mukuyu* (Kikuyu), Mulberry fig, Pharaoh's fig, *Sicomoro* (Spanish), *Sikomora* (Serbian), *Sikomoro* (Esperanto), Sycamore, Sycamore fig, *Sykamorfeige* (German), and *Sykomore Feige* (German).

Sycomorus is derived from Greek *sykea* (fig) and *moron* (black mulberry) components.

Sycamore fig is believed to be the 'sycamore' mentioned in the *Bible* and, although some authorities contend that the wood is only suitable for fuel, it was actually used for the sarcophagi or coffins of some of the Egyptian pharaohs. It has also been used to make dugout canoes and household utensils.

For some African tribes such as the Kikuyu sycamore fig is sacred.

Birds are particularly partial to the fruit.

Medicinally, in Africa, the bark has been used in local treatments for liver disorders and diarrhoea, and the latex has been applied to ease toothache.