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The Fruit Orchard

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Figs

Figs (*Ficus carica*) are easy to grow and one tree can usually produce enough for an entire family. Most fig varieties yield two distinct crops of fruit each year. The first crop (breba) is produced on the previous year's shoot growth; the second crop is borne on the leaf axils of the current season's growth. The amount of pruning can effect the quantity of fruit produced, whether first or second crop figs. Choose varieties appropriate to area (coastal or inland). All are self-fruitful and require negligible chilling.

Variety	Pollination	Coastal/Inland
Celestial (Celeste)	self-fruitful	coastal
Osborne	self-fruitful	coastal
White Genoa	self-fruitful	coastal
Black Mission	self-fruitful	coastal; interior valleys
Brown Turkey	self-fruitful	coastal; interior valleys
Italian Everbearing	self-fruitful	coastal; interior valleys
Adriatic	self-fruitful	interior valleys
Conadria	self-fruitful	interior valleys
Kadato	self-fruitful	interior valleys
Panache (Tiger)	self-fruitful	interior valleys

Celestial (Celeste)

Small to medium fruit. Purplish colored skin. Flesh white to rose colored. Firm, juicy, sweetest of all.

Pollination: self-fruitful
Coastal/Inland: coastal

Osborne

Large fruit. Produces both first and second crop figs. Purplish-bronze skin. Amber flesh, sweet flavor. Coastal areas only, avoid extreme heat. Bears well in Southern California.

Pollination: self-fruitful
Coastal/Inland: coastal

White Genoa

Medium fruit. Yellow-green thin skin. Yellow to light strawberry flesh, few seeds. Good fresh and dried. Avoid hot climates.

Pollination: self-fruitful
Coastal/Inland: coastal

Black Mission

Medium to large, pear-shaped fruit. Purplish to black skin with light strawberry flesh. Sweet, best eaten fresh. Grown in all areas of California and is the most dependable, all-round backyard fig variety. The first crop matures in late June, the second crop matures in August and September. Both crops are suitable for fresh use, drying or canning. Long-lived, large tree.

Pollination: self-fruitful
Coastal/Inland: coastal; interior valleys

Brown Turkey

Medium to large fruit. Purplish-green skin with strawberry colored flesh. Production is mainly from the second crop (July-September). Sweet best eaten fresh, inferior for canning or drying.

Pollination: self-fruitful
Coastal/Inland: coastal; interior valleys

Italian Everbearing

Large fruit. Reddish-brown skin. Pink flesh, sweet. Very prolific. Large bush form.

Pollination: self-fruitful
Coastal/Inland: coastal; interior valleys

Adriatic

One of the principle varieties for producing dried figs. It produces mainly second crop fruit of greenish-yellow skin color and amber pulp. Harvest time from mid-August to mid-October.

Pollination: self-fruitful
Coastal/Inland: interior valleys

Conadria

Large fruit. Light green skin. Light strawberry flesh, flavor sweet and mild. Good fresh and dried. Good white for hot areas and will take desert winter chill.

Pollination: self-fruitful
Coastal/Inland: interior valleys

Kadato

Medium fruit. Yellowish green to clear yellow skin. Amber flesh with few seeds. When pruned moderately will produce both first and second crops. Tend to over-bear and produce under-sized fruit unless moderately pruned. Good fresh, dried, canned or pickled. Needs hot weather to ripen.

Pollination: self-fruitful
Coastal/Inland: interior valleys

Panache (Tiger)

Large fruit. Skin is striped green and yellow. Flesh is dark red and very tender, excellent flavor. Fruit needs heat to ripen properly and may not ripen on the coast or in cool years. Main crop September through October.

Pollination: self-fruitful
Coastal/Inland: interior valleys

