



Fig Varieties

Figs

Fig trees are relatively easy to grow and are often hardy plants. Figs can be planted outside in the early spring or late fall when the plant is dormant. Some varieties even thrive in container gardening. Figs have a variety of uses including eating whole, used in salads, adding to oatmeal, and used in jams, sauces and desserts.

Variety	Description
Brown Turkey	Popular, cold-hardy, deciduous shrub or small tree, reaching 10-30ft tall. Produces sweet, copper-brown to purple skin fruit with pinkish-amber flesh around 2-3 years after planting. Self-pollinating.
Chicago Hardy	Cold-hardy deciduous shrub or small tree known for producing, large, sweet, purplish-brown figs with pinkish-red flesh. It thrives in full sun, reaching 10-15 feet tall, and is highly productive, often yielding over 100 figs per season.
Desert King	One of the best varieties for the PNW, producing abundant crops of yellowish-green fruit. Produces fruit around 1-2 years after planting. Self-pollinating.
Little Ruby	Compact dwarf only reaching 4-6ft tall, and produces high yields of bite-sized figs with reddish-brown skin and sweet ruby-red flesh. Great for container gardening or used for bonsai. Produces fruit around 1-2 years after planting. Self-pollinating. Full sun.

LSU Purple	Bred by the Louisiana State University College of Agriculture. Very disease-resistant and heat-tolerant. Produces small-to-medium, glossy dark purple fruits with very sweet strawberry-colored flesh, around 2-3 years after planting. Often bears up to three crops per season. Can be container grown. Self-pollinating. 8-10ft tall.
Olympian	Exceptionally cold-hardy, producing large, tangerine-sized fruit with thin, purple-brown skin with sweet red-violet flesh. Bears fruit around 2-3 years after planting. Self-pollinating. Does well in cool summer areas. Variety was discovered in Olympia, WA. Often considered a top choice for fresh eating, tasting like a mix of peach, melon, and honey.