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[amazon_link asins="B0177BEIML,B00H58D8HM,B011X78D8E,B00OJ0UE4U,B00642HX2NE,B00525XYBU" template="ProductCarousel store="finmeacur-20" marketplace="US" link_id="b978ea13-44d1-11e6-833d-b19917a43e0d"] Botanical Name: Ficus benjamina Family: Moraceae Tribe: Ficeae Gen: Ficus Subgenus:Conosycea Species:F. benjamina Kingdom:Plantae Order: Rosales Common Names: Weeping Chinese Banyan, Weeping Fig, Benjamin's fig, or ficus tree Habitat: Ficus benjamina is native to South and South-East Asia and Australia Occasionally found self-sown in the UK, especially in south-west. It's the official tree in Bangkok. Description: Ficus carica is a deciduous tree growing at 6 m (19ft) of 6 m (19ft) at an average rate. It is a tree that reaches 30 meters in natural conditions, with graceful branches and glossy leaves of 6-13 cm (2-5 in), oval with awed tip. In its native range, its small fruits are favored by some birds, such as Superb Fruit Dove, Wompop Fruit Dove, Pink Spotted Fruit Dove, Orange Belly Dove, Imperial Torresian Dove, Imperial Pigeon Growth Rate with Purple Tail: 24 inches per season Landscape Use: Screen, Espalier or Covered Longevity: 40 to 150 Years Leaves : 100 Medium Gloats to Dark Green. Flowers: discreet. Flowers in the summer. It has separate male and female flowers on the same tree (monoecious). Bloom Color is green, yellow. Main flower time: early spring, late spring, middle spring. Shape: Spread or horizontal, vertical or erect. Fruits: Red Follicle, Small (0.25 – 0.50 inches), fruiting in summer or autumn..... click ∓ see Bark: Light Green or Light Gray, Smooth Branch Strength: Rated as Medium CLICK ∓ SEE It is in flower from Jun to September, and the see is baked from Aug to September. The flowers are monoic (individual flowers are either male or female, but both sexes can be found on the same plant)The plant is self-fertile. Cultivation: Landscape Uses:Container, Specimen. Requires a well-drained environment to light loam and some lime debris embedded in the soil. Succeeds in dry soils. Heavy wet soil tends to encourage excessive plant growth at the expense of fruit production[1]. Prefers a very sunny position, but tolerates partial shade when grown on a warm wall. Plants are resistant to about -15°C. The top rise is susceptible to frost damage and can be killed back at the base in severe winters, although plants usually recover well. Trees require the protection of a south or west-facing wall in most parts of the UK if they are to produce a worthwhile crop, although free standing trees may succeed in Cornwall. There is a small freestanding tree orchard in Anthony's garden, near Plymouth. They were seen in July 1995, with a very heavy harvest of ripening fruit, which would have been until August. Figs are widely grown in warmer climates than the UK for their edible fruits, there are many varieties called. Brown Turkey is the most commonly grown variety in the UK and probably best suited for this climate. White Ischia is a dwarf variety (although it can still be 5 meters high and wide) and is ideal for pot culture. It produces an abundance of green-white skin with thin fruit. Up to three fruit crops per year can be obtained in some countries. When grown outdoors in the UK only one crop is usually obtained, although in extremely hot years two crops are sometimes produced. Fruit usually takes about 12 months to mature in the UK, fruit for children no more than 15mm long in the fall, usually overwinter to form the next years fruit crop. If the plants are grown in pots in a conservative or cold greenhouse, two fruit crops can be obtained, one in early summer and one in late summer until autumn. Pinch back new shoots to about six leaves in order to encourage second crop. It is a good idea to restrict the roots of figs on most soil types to discourage excessive vegetative growth at the expense of fruit production. This can be done by cutting the root, but it is easier to place some kind of permanent restriction around the roots - planting in a large bathtub, which is then buried in the ground is a method. It is important to make sure that the tree still becomes ample moisture, especially when the fruits are ripening. Special features: attractive foliage, not native to North America, invasive, discreet flowers or flowers. Propagation: Seeds – spring sow in a warm greenhouse. Prick the seedlings as soon as they are large enough to handle the winter young plants in a greenhouse for at least their first year. Plant out in late spring after the last expected frosts and give some protection for their first outdoor winter. Mature wood cuttings 10 – 12cm with heel, winter in a frame. Quite easy, but the cuttings must be kept frozen free. It is probably best if cuttings are put in individual pots. Stratification. Edible uses : Edible parts: Fruit. Edible uses: curdling agent. Fruits are eaten raw or cooked. Sweet and juicy, a fully ripe specimen is a refined fruit that almost literally melts in the mouth. The fruit is often dried for later use[183] and this dried fruit is a major commercial element. Figs are usually pear-shaped and up to 5 cm in diameter. A nutritional analysis is available. The latex in the vein can be used to coagulate vegetable milk. Medicinal uses: Cancer; Demulcent; Digestive; Emollient; Galactagogue; Laxative; Pectoral; Stings; Stomach; Tonic; Warts. A decoction of leaves is stomachic. The leaves are also added to boiling water and used as a steam bath for painful or swollen piles. Latex from the stems is to treat corn, warts and piles. It also has an analgesic effect against insect bites and stings. The fruit is slightly laxative, demulcent, digestive and pectoral. Unripe green fruits are cooked with other foods like galactagogue and tonic. Roasted fruits are emollient and used as poultice in the treatment of gumbolls, gumbolls, abscesses, etc. Fig syrup, made from fruit, is a well-known and effective gentle laxative that is also suitable for young and very old. A decoction of the young branches is an excellent pectoral. The plant has anticancer properties. Other uses: Wood - flexible, but porous and of little value. It is used for circles, garlands, ornaments etc. When saturated with oil and coated with emery is used as a substitute for a hone. This tree is very suitable for bonsai and can be used as a homemade plant. This plant is also used as a land-grab plant. Known dangers: Seva and half-baked fruit are considered to be poisonous. The seva can be a serious eye irritant. Disclaimer: The information presented herein is intended for educational purposes only. Individual results may vary, and before using any supplement, it is always advisable to consult with your own health care provider. Resources: Related Plant Species Ficus Benjamina Scientific Classification Domain: Eukaryota Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Traheophytes Clade: Angiosperms Clade: Eudicots Clade: Rosids Order: Rosales Family: Moraceae Tribe: Ficeae Gen: Ficus Subgenus: F. subg. Urostigma Species: F. benjamina Binomial name Ficus benjaminaL. 1767[1] The range of the species Ficus benjamina. Synonym[1] Synonym Ficus benjamina var. bractata Corner Ficus benjamina var comosa (Roxb.) Kurz Ficus benjamina subsp. comosa (Roxb.) Panigrahi ∓ Murti Ficus benjamina var. comosa King Ficus benjamina var. hematocarpa (Blume ex Decne.) Miq, you've had enough. Ficus benjamina var. nuda (Miq.) M.F. Barrett Ficus comosa Roxb. Cucus cuspidatoceaudata Hayata Ficus dictyophylla Wall. [Invalid] Cucus hematocarpa Blume ex Decne. Lucid ceausescu Alton Ficus neglects Decne. Ficus nepalensis Blanco Ficus nitida Thunb. Ficus notobor Buch.-Ham. former Wall. [Invalid] Cucus nuda (Miq.) Miq, you've had enough. Ficus papyrifera Griff. Ficus parvifolia Oken Ficus pendula Link Ficus pyriforma Salisb. [illegitimate] Cucus reclina Desf. Ficus retusa var. nitida (Thunb.) Miq, you've had enough. Ficus striata Roth Ficus umbrina Elmer Ficus xavieri Merr. Urostigma benjaminum var. nudum Miq. Urostigma neglects Miq. Urostigma nudum Miq unresolved. Ficus benjamina, known as weeping figs, benjamin fig[2] or ficus tree, and often sold in stores as ficus only, is a species of flowering plant of the Moraceae family, native to Asia and Australia. [3] It is the official tree of Bangkok. A variety described recently, Ficus benjamina var. Bracteata is found in the high coral forests of southern Taiwan. The species is also naturalized in the West Indies and the states of Florida and Arizona United States. [4] In its native range, its small fruits are favoured by some birds, such as the gorgeous fruit pigeon, the wompop fruit pigeon, the orange-bellied fruit pigeon, the orange-bellied fruit Torresian imperial pigeon, and purple-tailed imperial pigeon. [6] Description Ficus benjamina is a tree that reaches 30 m (98 feet) high in natural conditions, with graceful ramifications and glossy leaves 6-13 cm (2 3/8-5 1/8 inches), oval with the peak of acoline. The peel is light gray and smooth. The bark of the young branches is brown. Widespread, very branching top tree often covers a diameter of 10 meters. It's a fig with relatively small leaves. The changing leaves are simple, whole and traced. Petiol is 1 to 2.5 cm long (3/8 to 1 inch). The young foliage is light green and slightly wavy, the older leaves are green and smooth; The blade of the leaf is ovate to ovate-lanceolate with a widely rounded base shaped wedge and ends with a short dropper tip. The pale glossy to matte blade is 5 to 12 cm long (2 to 4 1/2 inches) cm and 2 to 6 cm wide (1 to 2 1/2 inches). Near the edges of the leaves are yellow crystalline cells (cystolites). The two membrane, deciduous stipulations are not melted, lanceolate and 6 to 12 mm (1/4 to 1/2 inch) (rarely up to 15 mm or 9/16 inches) long. [7] F. benjamina is monoecious. Inflorescences are spherical to bright green, egg-shaped, and have a diameter of 1.5 cm (1/2 inches). In blooms there are three types of flowers: male and fertile and sterile female flowers. Scattered flowers, inflorescences, followed, masculine have free sepals and a stamens. Many fertile female flowers are sessile and have three or four sepals and an egg-shaped ovary. The more or less lateral style ends in an enlarged scar. Baked figs (collective fruit) are orange-red and have a diameter of 2.0 to 2.5 cm (3/4 to 1 inch). Cultivation In tropical latitudes, weeping figs make a very large and imposing tree for parks and other urban situations, would be wide roads. It is often cultivated for this purpose. F. benjamina is a very popular houseplant in temperate areas, due to its elegant growth and tolerance to poor growing conditions: is best done in bright, sunny conditions, but also tolerates considerable shade. It takes a moderate amount of watering in summer, and only enough to keep from drying in winter. Longer days, fairly high and moderate temperatures of the day at night are favorable conditions for a significant increase in a short time. It doesn't have to be stun. The plant is sensitive to cold and should be protected from strong projects. When grown indoors, it may grow too big for its situation, and may need drastic cutting or replacement. F. benjamina has been shown to effectively remove the gaseous formaldehyde from the indoor air. [8] NASA's clean air study determined that plant was effective in removing common toxins from the air formaldehyde and xylene. The fruit is edible, but the plant is not usually cultivated for its fruits. The leaves are very sensitive to small light changes. When turned around or moved, it reacts by falling many leaves and replacing them with new leaves adapted to the new intensity. The plant is also sensitive to changes in environmental factors, such as temperature, humidity and movement. Used as a decorative plant in the gardens of Hyderabad, India Cultivar Numerous varieties are available (eg Danielle, Naomi, Exotica, and Golden King). Some varieties include different coloring patterns on the leaves, ranging from light green to dark green, and different forms of white variety. In cultivation in the United Kingdom, this plant[9] and the variety Starlight[10] won the Royal Horticultural Society Award for Garden Merit. [11] Miniature varieties, especially Too Little, are among the most popular indoor bonsai plants. Destructive Roots ∓ Hurricane Trend United States Forest Service: Roots grow fast, invade gardens, grow under sidewalks, terraces and alleys. They conclude that its use in the form of a tree is far too high for residential planting, therefore, in these settings, this species should only be used as a hedge or cut screen. [12] These trees are also considered a high risk of giving way as a result of hurricane-prone storms in southern Florida. [13] As a consequence in many jurisdictions in South Florida, no permit is required to remove these trees. [14] The South Florida Water District recommends the removal of these trees. [15] Allergic Reactions The plant is a major source of indoor allergens, ranking as the third most common cause of indoor allergies after dust and pets. [16] Common symptoms of allergy include rhinocconjunctivitis and allergic asthma. Plant ficus may be of particular interest to latex allergy sufferers due to latex in plants, and should not be kept in the environment of latex allergy sufferers. [16] In extreme cases, exposure to the Ficus seva can cause anaphylactic shock in people suffering from latex allergies. Consumption of parts of plants leads to nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. The exceptions are edible fruit. Allergy to Ficus plants develops over time and from exposure. Allergy was first observed in the workplace among workers who regularly handled plants. A study of workers from four plant leasing firms showed that 27% of workers developed antibodies in response to plant exposure. [17] Tree Gallery in Hyderabad, India Fig in Hyderabad, India Leaves in Hyderabad, India Trunk in Hyderabad, India Trunk Varied Shape In Popular Culture A larger growing specimen in southern Taiwan was used in the film Life of Pi, [citation required] Filmmaker Michael Moore led a ficus tree as a write-in congressional candidate for New Jersey's 11th District in 2000, saying that most candidates run unopposed in their primaries and 95% are re-elected. [18] References ^ a b benjamina L. World Checklist of Selected Plant Families (WCSP). Royal Botanical Garden, Kew. Taken 2015-07-19 – by list of plants. ^ Ficus benjamina. Germplasm Germplasm Resource Information Network Agricultural Research Service (ARS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Retrieved 2009-02-17. ^ Flora China, Ficus benjamina Linnaeus, 垂叶榕 chui ye ^ Biota of North America Program 2014 county distribution map ^ Flora of North America, Ficus benjamina Linnaeus, Mant. Pl. 129. 1767. 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