

How to Grow and Care for Ficus Audrey

Move over fiddle leaf fig, there's a new trendy ficus in town



A close relative of the fiddle leaf fig, ficus Audrey is easier to grow and care for indoors and has a similar growth habit and appearance. However, it can be distinguished from the fiddle leaf by its smaller, slightly fuzzy oblong leaves and smooth white-colored trunk. Similar to fiddle leaf figs and other relatives in the Ficus genus, ficus Audrey is considered toxic to people and pets.

Light Choose a location that receives several hours of bright, indirect light, such as a south or west-facing window. This indoor tree can tolerate some direct morning and evening sun. Just be sure to avoid extended periods of direct sunlight during the afternoon as it may burn the leaves.

Soil Ficus Audrey thrives best in moist, well-draining soil. A combination of indoor potting mix, perlite, and sand will keep this plant happy and healthy.

Water Allow the top 2-3 inches of soil to dry completely between waterings, and then deeply water this plant. Ficus Audrey prefers consistently moist soil, so the soil should never be allowed to dry completely. If maintaining a consistent watering schedule is challenging, consider using a moisture meter to assist.

Temperature and Humidity Native to India, Ficus Audrey is accustomed to warm, humid conditions. It does well in typical household temperatures, just ensure that it is not exposed to temperatures below 65 degrees. Standard household humidity levels are also usually fine, although be sure to keep this tropical plant away from drafty windows or AC/heat vents that may dry out the air around it. If your ficus is showing signs of drying out (such as browning edges on the leaves) placing a humidifier nearby or moving the plant into a humid room such as a bathroom or laundry room will help.

Fertilizer Ficus Audrey does well with regular fertilizing during its active growing period. From early spring to early fall, fertilize your plant once a month with a balanced liquid fertilizer. If you'd rather go the natural route, you can also use compost, worm castings, or even bone/blood meal in the soil.