# **OSU EXTENSION FAMILY & COMMUNITY HEALTH**

# Health Benefits of Figs



Figs are a soft, bell-shaped fruit with succulent flesh from the ficus tree, which is part of the mulberry plant family. They have a unique, sweet taste, and chewy texture. It is known to be a good source of carbohydrate, fiber, minerals, and vitamins. They also contain antioxidants and phytochemicals that are beneficial for disease prevention.

# WHAT MAKES FIGS GREAT?

# Nutrition

1 small fresh fig has 30 Calories, 0.3gm protein 1.2 gm fiber, no fat, no cholesterol.

1/3 cup dried fig has 133 Calories, 2 gm protein, 5gm fiber, no fat, no cholesterol.

# Vitamins

The main vitamins found in figs are vitamin A or beta carotenes that can help to maintain healthy vision, skin, and immune system. Vitamin K, abundant in figs, helps with the clotting factor in blood.

**Warning:** Vitamin K can interfere with the effectiveness of prescribed blood-thinners or anticoagulant medication. Consistent intake of vitamin-K rich food should be monitored by health professionals.

# Minerals

Dried figs are an excellent source of calcium, potassium, and phosphorus essential for maintaining healthy bones. Strontium, a lesser-known mineral, can also aid in bone health and is often used in osteoporosis medication for postmenopausal women. Figs also contain iron, which is important in the formation of red blood cells in our body, and copper, which help to maintain brain function and the immune system.

# Fiber

Both fresh and dried figs have high amounts of fiber. Soluble fiber acts as a sponge to absorb cholesterol in blood, lowering risk of progressive heart disease. Figs also have a low glycemic index and the soluble fiber again helps to slow the absorption of sugar into the blood, making them a good fruit for those with diabetes. Insoluble fiber acts as laxative to help with constipation.

# Phytonutrients (plant compounds)

The main phytochemicals found in both fresh and dried figs are phenolic acids and flavonoids. The concentration of the compound varies depending on the color, fruit part, ripeness, and drying process of the fruit. Phenolic acids and flavonoids have anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties that help to protect cells from free radicals that may lead to aging, and chronic diseases like heart disease and cancer.

# **BUYING & USING FIGS**

Fig trees mainly thrive in the tropic and subtropics areas, with mostly warm weather and mild winter. Unless you have a tree in your backyard, it is difficult to catch a fig at peak ripeness. They range from green (early ripeness) to purple and brown (fully ripened).

Fresh figs are delicate and very perishable, lasting only five to seven days after they are picked. Refrigeration can prolong the shelf life up to two weeks. This is one reason why dried figs are more commonly found in the supermarkets and grocery stores.

You can find both fresh and dried figs in your local farmers' market or grocery store depending on your region and time of the year. They make a great snack or sweet ingredient in oatmeal, smoothies, salads or savory dishes.



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# **HEALTH BENEFITS OF RUTABAGA**

## Fig Chutney Adapted from Yummly.com

## Ingredients:

1 Tbsp oil1 lemon, 4 Tbsp zest, sking1 red onion, chopped1/2 cup raisins3/4" slice fresh ginger, grated1/2 cup walnuts, chopped1/2 cup brown sugar1 cinnamon stick1/2 cup sideser1/4 ten salt

1/2 cup cider vinegar

1 lemon, 4 Tbsp zest, skinned, chopped 1/2 cup raisins 1/2 cup walnuts, chopped 1 cinnamon stick 1/4 tsp salt 3 cups fresh figs, stems removed, chopped

# Directions:

- 1. Heat oil in pan. Add onion and cook until translucent, about 3-4 minutes. Add all remaining ingredients except figs and lemons. Cover and cook 20 min over low heat.
- 2. Add figs to pan and cook covered 5-10 min, or until figs are tender.
- 3. Remove cover, add lemon and zest and cook on low heat until mixture thickens and resembles jam. Stir often. Remove from heat and discard cinnamon stick.
- 4. Serve hot or cooled with crackers, veggies, sandwiches or cheese charcuterie. Cool before storing in sterilized jars in the refrigerator.

# No-Bake Fig Snowballs Foodconfidence.com

Ingred	lients: 1 1/2 cup dried figs soaked Crust: in water 20 min, drained	1 cup rolled oats 1/4 tsp vanilla
Instructions:		1 Tbsp orang zest
fo	a food processor, add the ingredients r the crust and process into a flour-like nsistency. Set aside in a bowl.	3 Tbsp almond flour 1/4 cup raw almonds
br po	2. Add the soaked figs and the vanilla powder. Process until the figs are broken down. Add 1 Tbsp of water, if needed. Then add 1/2 cup of the powder crust into the processor with the figs and pulse until well- combined. The texture should be soft, but don't over-process. Adjust	

- the texture as needed with the powder crust and water.
  Roll the fig mixture into balls and place on a baking sheet lined with wax paper. Place balls into the freezer for about 10 minutes. Remove from the freezer and one by one roll the balls into the powder crust.
- 4. Store leftovers in the fridge or freezer.

# No Bake Fig Bars Grain Free Thenutritiouskitchen.com

## Ingredients:

- ¾ cup cashew butter
- 3 Tbsp. coconut oil, melted ¼ cup date syrup (or maple syrup)
- 1 cup fresh figs, sliced in halves and quarters
- Sea salt + cinnamon to taste

#### Instructions:

- 1. Line loaf pan with parchment paper.
- 2. Blend all ingredients except figs in a high powered blender until dough forms.
- Scoop down the sides in between blends if needed. Mix in the figs & optional seeds.
- 4. Press mixture evenly in loaf pan. Top with extra chopped or sliced figs.
- 5. Freeze at least an hour before slicing into squares.

Watch a short video on figs here:



## REFERENCES

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