

Diversity and distribution of figs (*Ficus*: Moraceae) in Gianyar District, Bali, Indonesia

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Abstract. Wijaya IDS, Defiani MR. 2021. Diversity and distribution of figs (*Ficus*: Moraceae) in Gianyar District, Bali, Indonesia. *Biodiversitas* 22: 233-246. Fig (*Ficus*) is an important species in tropical regions, but there is a lack of updated data on fig diversity in Bali. This study of fig diversity and distribution in Gianyar District, Bali, Indonesia was conducted to record the alpha-diversity of figs. The intensive exploration method was applied at seven locations representing the seven sub-districts of Gianyar. Habitats and coordinates were recorded, and the appropriate samples were preserved as dried or spirit specimens. The results showed that there were 23 identified species of figs from six subgenera: *Ficus* (1), *Pharmacosycea* (2), *Sycidium* (5), *Sycomorus* (5), *Synoecia* (2), and *Urostigma* (9). Based on location, three species had restricted distribution: *F. fulva*, *F. tinctoria* ssp. *globosa*, *F. virens*, and *F. subcordata*, whereas six species were adapted in every location: *F. montana*, *F. hispida*, *F. septica*, *F. pumila*, *F. benjamina*, and *F. superba*. The figs were primarily distributed near bodies of water, especially riverbanks.

Keywords: Ara, fig, hemi-epiphyte, keystone species, syconium

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a tropical country which biogeographically comprised of the Sundaland and Wallacea regions. Those regions are biodiversity hotspots with conservation priority that had more than 1,500 endemic plants and animals, but have lost 75% of their primary vegetation (Myers et al. 2000). Forest is a terrestrial ecosystem that preserves the biodiversity in Indonesia, however, it was the area with highest loss by deforestation. As an ecosystem, the forest had complex interactions among its organisms, but this complexity could be simplified by studying the keystone species. Keystone species maintain the ecosystem's stability by altering the species composition. It could be a top predator, a dispersal agent, or a tree whose importance is rarely noticed, such as the fig (*Ficus*).

Fig (*Ficus*: Moraceae) is abundant in tropical regions and around 367 out of 735 species were growing in Malesia (Berg and Corner 2005). The high diversity among figs includes their various growth forms. Trees or shrubs were the most dominant growth forms (also called the forest-type), whereas the other growth forms were lianas or creeping figs (about 100 species) and hemi-epiphytes (about 300 species) (Berg and Corner 2005). Hemi-epiphytes are epiphytic plants that require host plants to attach to. When they grow, the roots would reach the soil through the surface stem of the host tree and then gradually grow bigger until the host is strangled (van Steenis 1972; Harrison et al. 2003). A hemi-epiphyte is also known as an intricate growth form because its successional rate depends on many factors, such as the species' ability, the size of the host tree, and the position in the canopy in terms of access to light (Harrison et al. 2003).

Figs can be distinguished from other plants by their syconium. There has been some confusion because the term "fig" could refer to either the fig as an entire plant or its syconium. The fig's syconium is a hollow, fleshy receptacle with only one hole at the tip called ostiole or orifice, which is enclosed by multiple inner brachtea. Inside the syconium, there are unisexual apetal flowers. Each female flower bears one ovule. During pollination periods, the syconium will release a species-specific compound to attract certain pollinators (Harrison and Rasplus 2006; Wang et al. 2013), and then the inner-brachtea will stretch to form a small path for the pollinator (Harrison and Rasplus 2006).

Ficus is an important genus in tropical forests because it maintains the ecosystem's stability by providing food for many types of frugivores (Shanahan et al. 2001; Harrison 2005; Sreekar et al. 2010; Kuaraksa et al. 2012). Figs are capable of producing a large number of fruits, and most of the species can bear fruit throughout the year, making them a potential resource for frugivores in periods of scarcity (Shanahan et al. 2001; Wang et al. 2005; Walther et al. 2017). Most of the bats in the subfamily Stenodermatinae are fig specialists because they rely on figs as a keystone resource (Bravo et al. 2012). The more figs are eaten, the wider the distribution of their seeds, whether by endozoochory, dys-zoochory, or exo-zoochory that related to the frugivores dispersal (Harrison 2005). Ultimately, this seed dispersal has played a key role in defining the forest's composition and accelerating colonization in a phase of succession by transferring seeds from the nearby island (Wandrag et al. 2017). There is evidence that the dispersal and ecological factors were the keys to establishing the current fig distribution (Xu et al. 2015). *Ficus* species were

recorded in a sere of succession on Krakatau Island (after the massive explosion in 1883) as a keystone species in forest diversification through fig-frugivore interaction (Thornton et al. 1996). Thus, indirectly, the appearance of figs could be used as an assessment material to inspect the ecosystem's health or restoration progress (Sreekar et al. 2010; Cottee-Jones et al. 2016). In urban environments, native figs have proven to be a vital resource to maintain biodiversity (Lok et al. 2013; Lim et al. 2017; Walther et al. 2017).

Fig has specific interactions with insect pollinators (generally Aganoidae), which can explain the coevolution mechanism through species-specific pollinators (Harrison and Rasplus, 2006; Cruaud et al. 2012; Suleman et al. 2014). Gall flowers in figs are useful for Aganoidae insect to oviposit their eggs as a reciprocal reward for pollination (Suleman et al. 2014). If the pollinator community dropped excessively, it would affect the interaction patterns of figs/fig-pollinating wasps interaction to host/parasite interaction by non-pollinator insects (Wang et al. 2005; Zhang et al. 2020), or it could cause the occurrence of a host shifting phenomenon by non-pollinator insects, leading to hybridization (Tsai et al. 2015; Zhang et al. 2020). Cruaud et al. (2012) published comprehensive work on fig/fig-pollinating wasp interaction and found that if the mutualistic interaction was a long-term codiversification that spread from Eurasia. The codiversification might be included in major evolutionary events in figs. Zhang et al. (2019) hypothesized that the fig/fig-wasp interaction might be one of the factors that led to several fluctuations in the evolution of monoecious and dioecious figs, which is connected with the fig's recent biogeographical range. Biogeographical range correlated with gene flow could be mismatching some characters or strengthening the co-adaptation pattern (Medeiros et al. 2018).

Figs have proven to be an essential part of the tropical ecosystem, but there has been a lack of updated data on fig diversity in Bali. The latest data only show the fig diversity of Lesser Sunda with 34 species (Berg and Corner 2005). Harrison (2005) stated that diversity (alpha-diversity) of the fig should be re-assessed because it might be underestimated due to the sampling protocol. Fig diversity was derived from a tree plot, however, there were not many figs with the tree growth form in the lowland forest (Harrison 2005).

The Balinese culture mostly integrated with Hinduism used many species of plants in religious offerings which is indirectly lead to local-based conservation (Sujarwo et al. 2020). The use of figs in Balinese culture is not the only factor that causes the existence of figs in Bali. A more influential factor is the natural environment conditions that suit the figs' habitat, one of which is in Gianyar District. This district has various altitudes from 0-950 m asl. (BPS-Statistics of Gianyar 2019) with diverse types of landscapes such as coasts, estuaries, lowland areas, and highland areas. This district also has many permanent rivers that flow throughout the year (Hadisusanto et al. 2018). Watersheds, especially riparian vegetation or riverbanks are the habitat preference for figs. Based on those factors, this study

aimed to assess the diversity and distribution of figs in Gianyar.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

Research was conducted from March to September 2020 in Gianyar District, Bali, Indonesia. This district is located at S: 08°11'48"-08°38'58" and E: 115°13'29"-115°22'23", covers 36,800 ha area, and has an altitude varying from 0-950 m asl. (BPS-Statistics of Gianyar 2019). Gianyar District consists of 7 sub-districts which were used as the 7 main exploration areas: I (Blahbatuh), II (Gianyar), III (Sukawati), IV (Ubud), V (Payangan), VI (Tampaksiring), and VII (Tegallalang), as shown in Figure 1.

Data collection, preparation of specimens, and identification

Morphological characterization was carried out by describing the characteristics of figs such as roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and fruits. Each characteristic was photographed/documented, particularly the fruit (syconium), which is known as the main feature of the fig. The syconium was split longitudinally in order to obtain the structure of the orifice, flower arrangement, color, and characteristics of the fleshy receptacle. Fruit characteristics could indicate the preferences of frugivores based on size, color, and fruit location (Shanahan et al. 2001). Supporting descriptions were also added, such as their habitat, habitus or growth form, and interactions with other organisms were included as supplementary taxonomical data.

The fruit (syconium) is the most important organ of the fig species, and it should be prioritized in sample collection (Rugayah et al. 2004). The fruit was preserved as a spirit specimen by putting it in a jar and adding 70% alcohol, closing the jar tightly, and labelling it. Other samples such as leafy twigs with or without fruit, were preserved as dry specimens according to Womersley (1981). Samples were washed in running water, placed in papers, and sprayed with 70% alcohol for sterilization. Samples were stacked in group of 5-10, then pressed with plywood to dry in an oven for about 7 days. After being dried, samples were arranged on 420 x 297 cm paper, labeled, and covered with transparent plastic. Labels consisted of much information, such as the collection number, collector, collection date, family, scientific name, local name, determinator, date of identification, location, habitat, and annotations composed of description of characteristics that could not be collected or probably change during preservation (Womersley 1981; Rugayah et al. 2004). The collected spirit and dried specimens (voucher specimens) were stored at the Biology Study Program, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Udayana University, Bali, and not yet deposited in any herbarium.

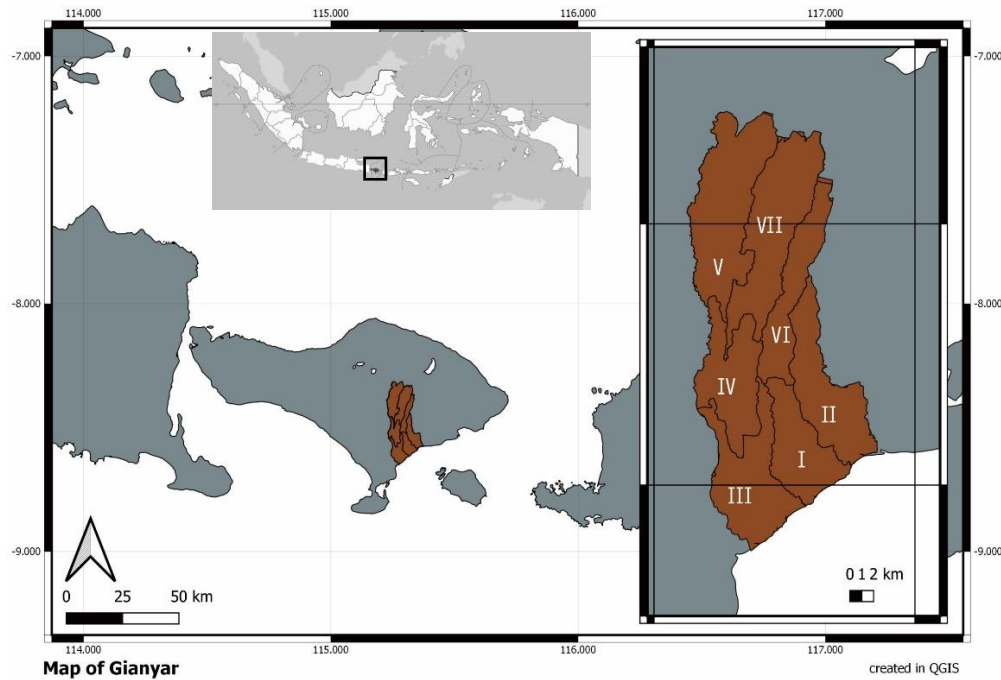


Figure 1. Exploration area for figs (*Ficus*) in Gianyar, Bali, Indonesia

Photos, spirit specimens, and dried specimens that collected were important materials for identification. The books *Flora of Java vol. 2* (Backer and van den Brink, 1965) and *Flora Malesiana series 1 Spermatophyta, Moraceae: Ficeae* (Berg and Corner 2005) were used as the two main references for identification, while for nomenclature status was accessed using The Plant List (<https://www.theplantlist.org/>), The International Plant Name Index Collaborators (<https://www.gbif.org/>), Plant of the World Online (<https://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>), and cross-referenced with *Flora Malesiana series 1 Spermatophyta, Moraceae: Ficeae* (Berg and Corner, 2005) to obtain the accepted name. The figs' conservation statuses were assessed via the International Union of Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species™ (<https://iucnredlist.org/>) and then compared with Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry regulation (Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia Nomor P.106/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/12/2018 tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor P.20/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/6/2018 tentang Jenis Tumbuhan dan Satwa yang Dilindungi) to assess their national conservation statuses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figs diversity in Gianyar, Bali

The fig (*Ficus*) is the largest genus in the Moraceae family with a more complex classification. Taxonomically,

the genus of *Ficus* has three infrageneric classifications: subgenus, section, and subsection. In this study, 23 species composed of six subgenera were obtained (Table 1) with some documentation shown in Figure 2. The subgenus *Urostigma* was the most highly represented, with nine species, whereas the others were five species in the subgenus *Sycidium*, five species in the subgenus *Sycomorus*, two species in the subgenus *Synoecia*, and one species each in the subgenera *Pharmacosycea* and *Ficus*. Table 1 is also comprised of the habitus and fruit of the fig. Terrestrial trees or shrubs were the dominant habitus, followed by hemi-epiphytes and creeping figs. Some species could have more than one habitus, such as *Ficus elastica* and *F. Superba*, which are commonly found as trees, but could also appear as hemi-epiphytes. Fruit characteristics were added to provide an overview of potential frugivores. Large fruits, pale colors (usually greenish when mature), and cauliflorous/ramiflorous or flagelliflorous characteristics were commonly preferred by volant mammals, whereas fruits with bright color (contrasted with leaves) and placed axillarily or at the tips of branches were preferred by birds (Thornton et al. 1996). Among the 23 figs in Gianyar, 17 species had axillary figs, three species had cauliflorous/ramiflorous figs, two species had short flagelliflorous figs, and one species had long flagelliflorous figs. The IUCN Red List (2020) was accessed to derive the global conservation status of the figs. All fig species in this study were classified as Least Concern (LC), but categorized as an object of conservation ex-situ.



Figure 2. Fig species found in Gianyar, Bali. A. *Ficus fulva*; B. *Ficus callosa*; C. *Ficus ampelas*; D. *Ficus montana*; E. *Ficus subulata*; F. *Ficus tinctoria* ssp. *gibbosa*; G. *Ficus fistulosa* brownish-purple fig variation; H. *Ficus hispida*; I. *Ficus racemosa*; J. *Ficus variegata*; K. *Ficus pumila*; L. *Ficus trichocarpa*; M. *Ficus drupacea*; N. *Ficus rumphii*; O. *Ficus subcordata*; and P. *Ficus superba*

Table 1. List of figs (*Ficus*: Moraceae) in Gianyar, Bali, Indonesia. The scientific names were derived from Berg & Corner (2005) and <https://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/> with synonyms

| Scientific name | Common names | Habitus | Fruit |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Subgenus <i>Ficus</i> | | | |
| <i>Ficus fulva</i> Reinw. ex Blume | Stinging fig | Terrestrial tree. | Pale green with hairy surface; Axillary, solitary or in pairs. |
| Synonyms: | (English); hamerang | | |
| <i>Ficus apiculata</i> Miq. | badak, kuyang, kebeg | | |
| <i>Ficus chlorocarpa</i> Miq. | (Indonesia); - (Bali) | | |
| <i>Ficus chrysocarpa</i> Reinw. ex Blume | | | |
| <i>Ficus discolor</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus patens</i> Ridl. | | | |
| <i>Ficus reinwardtii</i> Link & Otto | | | |
| <i>Ficus suborbicularis</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Pogonotrophe flavidula</i> Miq. | | | |
| Subgenus <i>Pharmacosycea</i> | | | |
| <i>Ficus callosa</i> Willd. | Calloused fig | Terrestrial tree. | Pale green with pubescent surface; Axillary, solitary or in pairs. |
| Synonyms: | (English); ilat-ilatan, | | |
| <i>Ficus basidentula</i> Miq. | lasi (Indonesia); - | | |
| <i>Ficus cinerascens</i> Thwaites | (Bali) | | |
| <i>Ficus cordatifolia</i> Elmer | | | |
| <i>Ficus longespathulata</i> Sata | | | |

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|---|---|---|--|
| <i>Ficus malunuensis</i> Warb. <i>Ficus porteana</i> Regel <i>Ficus scleroptera</i> Miq. | | | |
| Subgenus <i>Sycidium</i> | | | |
| <i>Ficus ampelas</i> Burm.f. Synonyms: <i>Ficus asperior</i> Miq. <i>Ficus bandana</i> Miq. <i>Ficus guyeri</i> Elmer | Rough-leaf fig (English); amplas-amplas, rampelas, hampelas (Indonesia); amplas-amplas (Bali) | Terrestrial tree or shrub. | Green, gradually turn orange/yellow at maturity; Axillary, solitary. |
| <i>Ficus gul</i> Lauterb. & K. Schum Synonyms: <i>Ficus bismarckiana</i> Diels <i>Ficus griseifolia</i> Corner <i>Ficus keyensis</i> K.Schum. & Lauterb. <i>Ficus manilensis</i> Warb. <i>Ficus rudis</i> Miq. <i>Ficus subconcolor</i> Diels | - | Terrestrial tree or shrub. | Green; Cauliflorous. |
| <i>Ficus montana</i> Burm.f. Synonyms: <i>Ficus ampullacea</i> Wight ex Miq. <i>Ficus humilis</i> Roxb. <i>Ficus inconstans</i> Miq. <i>Ficus javanensis</i> Dum.Cours. <i>Ficus loddigesii</i> Heynh. <i>Ficus madurensis</i> Miq. <i>Ficus purpurascens</i> Desf. <i>Ficus purpurascens</i> Blume <i>Ficus sclerocoma</i> Miq. <i>Ficus smaragdina</i> S.Moore | Oakleaf fig (English); uyahan, amis mata (Indonesia); uyah-uyah (Bali) | Terrestrial small shrub with lack of branches. | Green, gradually turn red at maturity; Axillary with 1—5 figs. |
| <i>Ficus subulata</i> Blume Synonyms: <i>Ficus acuminata</i> Roxb. <i>Ficus ancolana</i> Miq. <i>Ficus confusa</i> Elmer <i>Ficus dicarpa</i> Blanco <i>Ficus driveri</i> Elmer <i>Ficus erythropareia</i> K.Schum. ex Warb. <i>Ficus iteoides</i> Miq. <i>Ficus klinkii</i> K.Schum. & Lauterb. <i>Ficus salicifolia</i> Miq. <i>Ficus sanhday</i> Gagnep. <i>Ficus saxatilis</i> Blume <i>Ficus sikkimensis</i> Miq. | - | Terrestrial climber or creeping fig. Could form dense branches at the base. | Orange; Axillary, solitary or in pairs. |
| <i>Ficus tinctoria</i> ssp. <i>gibbosa</i> (Blume) Corner Synonyms: <i>Ficus gibbosa</i> Blume <i>Ficus parasitica</i> J.Koenig ex Willd. <i>Ficus angulata</i> Miq. | Dye fig, humped fig (English); kresek, kroya (Bali) | Hemiepiphyte or strangler fig which slowly replaced its host. | Green, gradually turn orange or reddish at maturity; Axillary, solitary figs which clustered at the tip of branches. |
| Subgenus <i>Sycomorus</i> | | | |
| <i>Ficus fistulosa</i> Reinw. ex Blume Synonyms: <i>Ficus condensa</i> King <i>Ficus curranii</i> Merr. <i>Ficus grandidens</i> Merr. <i>Ficus harlandii</i> Benth. <i>Ficus lucbanensis</i> Elmer <i>Ficus millingtonifolia</i> Griff. <i>Ficus polysyce</i> Ridl. <i>Ficus repandifolia</i> Elmer <i>Ficus rubrovenia</i> Merr. | Yellow-stem fig (English); beunying (Indonesia); dadem (Bali) | Terrestrial tree. | Green, pale green, or brownish-purple; Cauliflorous or axillary at the leafy twigs. |

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| <p><i>Ficus hispida</i> L.f. Synonyms: <i>Covellia assamica</i> Miq. <i>Covellia courtallensis</i> Miq. <i>Covellia daemonum</i> (J.Koenig ex Vahl) Miq. <i>Covellia dasycarpa</i> Miq. <i>Covellia hispida</i> (L.f.) Miq. <i>Covellia oppositifolia</i> (Roxb.) Gasp. <i>Covellia setulosa</i> Miq. <i>Covellia wightiana</i> Miq. <i>Ficus compressa</i> S.S.Chang <i>Ficus daemonum</i> J.Koenig ex Vahl <i>Ficus fecunda</i> Blume <i>Ficus hispidioides</i> S.Moore <i>Ficus letaqui</i> H.Lév. & Vaniot <i>Ficus lima</i> Royen ex Miq. <i>Ficus mollis</i> Willd. <i>Ficus oppositifolia</i> Willd. <i>Ficus poilanei</i> Gagnep. <i>Ficus prominens</i> Wall. ex Miq. <i>Ficus sambucixylon</i> H.Lév. <i>Ficus scabra</i> Jacq. <i>Ficus symphytifolia</i> Lam. <i>Sycomorphe roxburghii</i> Miq. <i>Gonosuke demonum</i> Raf. <i>Gonosuke hispida</i> (L.f.) Raf. <i>Gonosuke scaber</i> Raf.</p> | <p>Hairy fig, rough-leaved stem fig (English); ara, luwing, bisoro (Indonesia); aa madangan (Bali)</p> | <p>Terrestrial tree or shrub.</p> | <p>Green or pale green with hairy surface and sticky sap; Long flagelliflorous (commonly short flagelliflorous when young).</p> |
| <p><i>Ficus racemosa</i> L. Synonyms: <i>Covellia glomerata</i> (Roxb.) Miq. <i>Covellia lanceolata</i> (Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.) Miq. <i>Covellia mollis</i> Miq. <i>Ficus acidula</i> King <i>Ficus chittagonga</i> Miq. <i>Ficus glomerata</i> Roxb. <i>Ficus goolereea</i> Roxb. <i>Ficus henrici</i> King <i>Ficus lanceolata</i> Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb. <i>Ficus leucocarpa</i> (Miq.) Miq. <i>Ficus lucescens</i> Blume <i>Ficus mollis</i> (Miq.) Miq. <i>Ficus semicostata</i> F.M.Bailey <i>Ficus vesca</i> F.Muell. ex Miq. <i>Urostigma leucocarpum</i> Miq. <i>Urostigma lucescens</i> (Blume) Miq.</p> | <p>Cluster fig, Indian fig (English); ara (Indonesia); aa baas (Bali)</p> | <p>Terrestrial tree.</p> | <p>Pale green, gradually turn red at maturity; Short flagelliflorous.</p> |
| <p><i>Ficus septica</i> Burm.f. Synonyms: <i>Covellia leucopleura</i> (Blume) Miq. <i>Covellia radiata</i> (Decne.) Miq. <i>Covellia rapiformis</i> (Roxb.) Miq. <i>Covellia stictocarpa</i> Miq. <i>Covellia venosa</i> Miq. <i>Cystogyne leucosticta</i> (Spreng.) Gasp. <i>Ficus brunnea</i> Merr. <i>Ficus casearia</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. <i>Ficus didymophylla</i> Warb. <i>Ficus geminifolia</i> Miq. <i>Ficus haulii</i> Blanco <i>Ficus kaukauensis</i> Hayata <i>Ficus laccifera</i> Blanco <i>Ficus laxiramea</i> Elmer <i>Ficus leucantatoma</i> Poir. <i>Ficus leucopleura</i> Blume <i>Ficus leucosticta</i> Spreng. <i>Ficus leucotoma</i> Roem. & Schult.</p> | <p>White-veined fig, septic fig (English); awar-awar (Indonesia); awar-awar (Bali)</p> | <p>Terrestrial tree, but mostly shrub.</p> | <p>Green or pale green; Axillary, solitary or in pairs.</p> |

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|---|---|--------------------------|---|
| <i>Ficus linearis</i> Merr. | | | |
| <i>Ficus oldhamii</i> Hance | | | |
| <i>Ficus paludosa</i> Perr. | | | |
| <i>Ficus philippense</i> Hérincq | | | |
| <i>Ficus radiata</i> Decne. | | | |
| <i>Ficus rapiformis</i> Roxb. | | | |
| <i>Ficus stictocarpa</i> (Miq.) Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus verrucosa</i> Vahl | | | |
| <i>Ficus variegata</i> Blume | Red-stem fig; green-fruited fig; variegated fig (English); ara, nyawai, labo (Indonesia); aa (Bali) | Terrestrial tree. | Pale green, gradually turn red at maturity; Short flagelliflorous. |
| Synonyms: | | | |
| <i>Ficus agusanensis</i> Elmer | | | |
| <i>Ficus amboinensis</i> Kostel. | | | |
| <i>Ficus cerifera</i> Blume | | | |
| <i>Ficus ceriflua</i> Jungh. | | | |
| <i>Ficus chlorocarpa</i> Benth. | | | |
| <i>Ficus compressitora</i> Elmer | | | |
| <i>Ficus cordifolia</i> Blume | | | |
| <i>Ficus domestica</i> Zipp. ex Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus ehretioides</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. | | | |
| <i>Ficus garciae</i> Elmer | | | |
| <i>Ficus glochidiifolia</i> Hayata | | | |
| <i>Ficus gummiflua</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus ilangoides</i> Elmer | | | |
| <i>Ficus integrifolia</i> Elmer | | | |
| <i>Ficus konishii</i> Hayata | | | |
| <i>Ficus latsonii</i> Elmer | | | |
| <i>Ficus paucinervia</i> Merr. | | | |
| <i>Ficus subopaca</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus subracemosa</i> Blume | | | |
| <i>Ficus sum</i> Gagnep. | | | |
| <i>Ficus sycomoroides</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus tenimbrensis</i> S.Moore | | | |
| <i>Ficus viridicarpa</i> Corner | | | |
| <i>Sycomorus gummiflua</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Urostigma cordifolium</i> (Blume) Gasp. | | | |
| <i>Urostigma javanicum</i> Miq. | | | |
| Subgenus <i>Synocia</i> | | | |
| <i>Ficus pumila</i> L. | Creeping fig, climbing fig (English); dolar rambat (Indonesia); dolar mini (Bali) | Epiphyte. | Green or pale green, gradually turn purple at maturity; Axillary, solitary. |
| Synonyms: | | | |
| <i>Ficus hanceana</i> Maxim. | | | |
| <i>Ficus longipedicellata</i> H.Perrier | | | |
| <i>Ficus scandens</i> Lam. | | | |
| <i>Ficus stipulata</i> Thunb. | | | |
| <i>Ficus stipulata</i> Lem. | | | |
| <i>Ficus vestita</i> Desf. | | | |
| <i>Tenorea heterophylla</i> Gasp. | | | |
| <i>Urostigma scandens</i> Liebm. | | | |
| <i>Varinga repens</i> Raf. | | | |
| <i>Plagiostigma pumila</i> (L.) Zucc. | | | |
| <i>Plagiostigma stipulata</i> Zucc. | | | |
| <i>Ficus trichocarpa</i> Blume | - | Climber or creeping fig. | Green, gradually turn red at maturity; Axillary, solitary. |
| Synonyms: | | | |
| <i>Ficus ahernii</i> Merr. | | | |
| <i>Ficus filiformis</i> Blume | | | |
| <i>Ficus nodulosa</i> Zipp. ex Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus obtusa</i> Hassk. | | | |
| <i>Ficus phaeopoda</i> (Miq.) Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus piperifolia</i> (Miq.) Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus platycaula</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus tawaensis</i> Merr. | | | |
| <i>Pogonotrophe bornensis</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Pogonotrophe javana</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Pogonotrophe phaeopoda</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Pogonotrophe piperifolia</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Pogonotrophe pyrhopoda</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Urostigma trichocarpum</i> Miq. | | | |

Subgenus *Urostigma*

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p><i>Ficus benjamina</i> L. Synonyms: <i>Ficus comosa</i> Roxb. <i>Ficus cuspidatocaudata</i> Hayata <i>Ficus dictyophylla</i> Wall. <i>Ficus haematocarpa</i> Blume ex Decne. <i>Ficus neglecta</i> Decne. <i>Ficus nepalensis</i> Blanco <i>Ficus nitida</i> Thunb. <i>Ficus notobor</i> Buch.-Ham. ex Wall. <i>Ficus nuda</i> (Miq.) Miq. <i>Ficus papyrifera</i> Griff. <i>Ficus parvifolia</i> Oken <i>Ficus pendula</i> Link <i>Ficus pyrifolia</i> Salisb. <i>Ficus reclinata</i> Desf. <i>Ficus striata</i> Roth <i>Ficus umbrina</i> Elmer <i>Ficus xavieri</i> Merr. <i>Urostigma benjaminum</i> (L.) Miq. <i>Urostigma haematocarpum</i> Miq. <i>Urostigma neglectum</i> Miq. <i>Urostigma nitidum</i> (Thunb.) Miq. <i>Urostigma nitidum</i> Gasp. <i>Urostigma nudum</i> Miq.</p> | <p>Benjamin fig, weeping fig (English); beringin (Indonesia); beringin, bingin (Bali)</p> | <p>Hemiepiphyte or strangler fig which slowly replaced its host.</p> | <p>Green, gradually turn pink or red at maturity; Axillary, solitary fig but commonly in pairs.</p> |
| <p><i>Ficus drupacea</i> Thunb. Synonyms: <i>Ficus aurantiicarpa</i> Elmer <i>Ficus chrysochlamys</i> K.Schum. & Lauterb. <i>Ficus chrysocoma</i> Blume <i>Ficus citrifolia</i> Willd. <i>Ficus ellipsoidea</i> F.Muell. ex Benth. <i>Ficus gonia</i> Buch.-Ham. <i>Ficus mysorensis</i> B.Heyne ex Roth <i>Ficus payapa</i> Blanco <i>Ficus pilosa</i> Reinw. ex Blume <i>Ficus rupestris</i> Buch.-Ham. <i>Ficus vidaliana</i> Warb. <i>Urostigma bicornis</i> Miq. <i>Urostigma chrysotrix</i> Miq. <i>Urostigma dasycarpum</i> Miq. <i>Urostigma drupaceum</i> (Thunb.) Miq. <i>Urostigma mysorensis</i> (B.Heyne ex Roth) Miq. <i>Urostigma pilosum</i> (Reinw. ex Blume) Miq. <i>Urostigma subcuspidatum</i> Miq.</p> | <p>Mysore fig, brown- woolly fig (English); bingin bulu (Bali)</p> | <p>Hemiepiphyte or strangler fig which slowly replaced its host.</p> | <p>Green, gradually turn yellow or orange at maturity. Had white or green dot at the surface; Axillary, in pairs or solitary.</p> |
| <p><i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb. ex Hornem. Synonyms: <i>Ficus clusiifolia</i> Summerh. <i>Ficus cordata</i> Kunth & C.D.Bouché <i>Ficus skytinodermis</i> Summerh. <i>Ficus taeda</i> Kunth & C.D.Bouché <i>Stilpnophyllum elasticum</i> (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Drury <i>Urostigma circumscissum</i> Miq. <i>Urostigma elasticum</i> (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Miq. <i>Urostigma karet</i> Miq. <i>Urostigma odoratum</i> Miq. <i>Visiania elastica</i> (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Gasp. <i>Macrophthalma elastica</i> (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Gasp.</p> | <p>Rubber tree, rubber bush (English); pohon karet, karet kebo (Indonesia); karet kebo, bunut (Bali)</p> | <p>Terrestrial tree, rarely as a strangler.</p> | <p>Yellow at maturity; Axillary, solitary but commonly in pairs.</p> |
| <p><i>Ficus microcarpa</i> L.f. Synonyms: <i>Ficus amblyphylla</i> (Miq.) Miq. <i>Ficus cairnsii</i> Warb. <i>Ficus condaravia</i> Buch.-Ham.</p> | <p>Chinese banyan, Malayan banyan, curtain fig (English); dolar (Indonesia); beringin dolar (Bali)</p> | <p>Terrestrial tree, rarely hemiepiphyte or strangler.</p> | <p>Green, gradually turn red or purplish at maturity; Axillary, solitary.</p> |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Ficus dahlia</i> K.Schum. | | | |
| <i>Ficus dilatata</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus dyctiophleba</i> F.Muell. ex Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus littoralis</i> Blume | | | |
| <i>Ficus naumannii</i> Engl. | | | |
| <i>Ficus regnans</i> Diels | | | |
| <i>Ficus retusifolius</i> H.Lév. | | | |
| <i>Ficus rubra</i> Roth | | | |
| <i>Ficus thynneana</i> F.M.Bailey | | | |
| <i>Urostigma amblyphyllum</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Urostigma littorale</i> (Blume) Miq. | | | |
| <i>Urostigma microcarpum</i> (L.f.) Miq. | | | |
| <i>Urostigma pisiferum</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus religiosa</i> L. | Bodhi, sacred fig, | Terrestrial tree. | Greenish yellow, |
| Synonyms: | peepul tree (English); | | gradually turn red or |
| <i>Ficus caudata</i> Stokes | Bodhi (Indonesia); | | purplish at maturity; |
| <i>Ficus peepul</i> Griff. | Bodhi (Bali) | | Axillary, solitary but |
| <i>Ficus rhynchophylla</i> Steud. | | | commonly in pairs. |
| <i>Ficus superstitiosa</i> Link | | | |
| <i>Urostigma affine</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Urostigma religiosum</i> (L.) Gasp. | | | |
| <i>Ficus rumphii</i> Blume | Rumph's fig | Terrestrial tree, | Pinkish, gradually turn |
| Synonyms: | (English); ancak | rarely | purple or black at |
| <i>Ficus affiniior</i> Griff. | (Bali) | hemiepiphyte or | maturity; Axillary, |
| <i>Ficus conciliorum</i> Oken | | strangler. | solitary but commonly |
| <i>Ficus cordifolia</i> Roxb. | | | in pairs and densely at |
| <i>Ficus damit</i> Gagnep. | | | the tip of branches. |
| <i>Ficus populiformis</i> Schott ex Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus populnea</i> Kunth & C.D.Bouché | | | |
| <i>Urostigma cordifolium</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Urostigma rumphii</i> (Blume) Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus subcordata</i> Blume | - | Terrestrial tree, | Green or pale green, |
| Synonyms: | | rarely | gradually turn yellow or |
| <i>Ficus acrorrhyncha</i> Summerh. | | hemiepiphyte or | orange at maturity; |
| <i>Ficus balica</i> (Miq.) Boerl. | | strangler. | Axillary, solitary or in |
| <i>Ficus calophylloides</i> Elmer | | | pairs. |
| <i>Ficus fairchildii</i> Backer | | | |
| <i>Ficus garciniifolia</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus polygramma</i> Corner | | | |
| <i>Urostigma balicum</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Urostigma subcordatum</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus superba</i> (Miq.) Miq. | Deciduous fig, sea fig | Terrestrial tree, | Green or pale green; |
| Synonyms: | (English); krasak, | rarely | Cauliflorous. |
| <i>Ficus petiolata</i> Reinw. ex Miq. | kresek (Indonesia); | hemiepiphyte or | |
| <i>Ficus tenuipes</i> S.Moore | kresek (Bali) | strangler. | |
| <i>Ficus timorensis</i> Decne. | | | |
| <i>Urostigma accedens</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Urostigma superbum</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus virens</i> Aiton | White fig, grey fig | Hemiepiphyte or | Pinkish white; Axillary, |
| Synonyms: | (English); ampulu | strangler fig which | solitary. |
| <i>Ficus ampla</i> Kunth & C.D.Bouché | (Indonesia) | slowly replaced its | |
| <i>Ficus carolinensis</i> Warb. | | host. | |
| <i>Ficus cunninghamii</i> (Miq.) Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus fraseri</i> (Miq.) F.Muell. | | | |
| <i>Ficus glabella</i> Blume | | | |
| <i>Ficus infrafoliacea</i> Buch.-Ham. ex Sm. | | | |
| <i>Ficus lambertiana</i> (Miq.) Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus monticola</i> Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus nesophila</i> (Miq.) F.Muell. | | | |
| <i>Ficus nitentifolia</i> S.Moore | | | |
| <i>Ficus psychotriifolia</i> (Miq.) Miq. | | | |
| <i>Ficus racemosa</i> Willd. | | | |
| <i>Ficus scandens</i> Buch.-Ham. | | | |
| <i>Ficus terminalioides</i> Griff. | | | |
| <i>Ficus terminalis</i> B.Heyne ex Roth | | | |

Ficus timorensis (Miq.) Miq.
Ficus wightiana (Miq.) Benth.
Urostigma aegeiophyllum Miq.
Urostigma apiculatum Miq.
Urostigma canaliculatum Miq.
Urostigma cunninghamii Miq.
Urostigma fraseri Miq.
Urostigma glabellum (Blume) Miq.
Urostigma lambertianum Miq.
Urostigma moritzianum Miq.
Urostigma nesophilum Miq.
Urostigma perseifolium Miq.
Urostigma psychotriifolium Miq.
Urostigma timorensis Miq.
Urostigma wightianum Miq.

Table 2. Distribution of figs (*Ficus*: Moraceae) in Gianyar, Bali. Note: I: Blahbatuh; II: Gianyar; III: Sukawati; IV: Ubud; V: Payangan; VI: Tampaksiring; VII: Tegallalang

| Species | Distribution Area | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|
| | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII |
| <i>Ficus fulva</i> Reinw. ex Blume | | | | | | + | |
| <i>Ficus callosa</i> Willd. | | | | + | | + | |
| <i>Ficus ampelas</i> Burm.f. | | + | | + | + | + | |
| <i>Ficus gul</i> Lauterb. & K. Schum | | + | + | | | | |
| <i>Ficus montana</i> Burm.f. | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| <i>Ficus subulata</i> Blume | + | + | | | + | + | + |
| <i>Ficus tinctoria</i> ssp. <i>gibbosa</i> (Blume) Corner | | + | | | | | |
| <i>Ficus fistulosa</i> Reinw. ex Blume | | + | | | + | + | + |
| <i>Ficus hispida</i> L.f. | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| <i>Ficus racemosa</i> L. | | + | + | + | + | | + |
| <i>Ficus septica</i> Burm.f. | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| <i>Ficus variegata</i> Blume | + | + | + | + | + | | + |
| <i>Ficus pumila</i> L. | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| <i>Ficus trichocarpa</i> Blume | | + | | | | + | + |
| <i>Ficus benjamina</i> L. | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| <i>Ficus drupacea</i> Thurnb. | | + | | | | + | + |
| <i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb. ex Hornem. | + | | | + | | | |
| <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> L.f. | | + | | + | | | |
| <i>Ficus religiosa</i> L. | | + | + | + | | | |
| <i>Ficus rumphii</i> Blume | | | + | + | | + | |
| <i>Ficus subcordata</i> Blume | | | | | | | + |
| <i>Ficus superba</i> (Miq.) Miq. | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| <i>Ficus virens</i> Aiton | | + | | | | | |
| Total | 9 | 18 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 13 |

Fig distribution in Gianyar, Bali

Fig distribution in Gianyar is presented in Table 2. Area II (Gianyar) had the highest number of fig species obtained, 18 species, whereas Area I (Blahbatuh) had the lowest number, nine species. Naturally, fig distribution is related to the dispersal agent and environment. *Ficus* members are commonly found growing around a body of water, except for strangler figs and *F. pumila* which are used as ornamental plants. During exploration, some species were rarer than others, such as *F. fulva* which only found in Tampaksiring, *F. tinctoria* ssp. *gibbosa* and *F. virens* in Gianyar, and *F. subcordata* in the Tegallalang areas. In contrast, some species (*F. montana*, *F. hispida*, *F. septica*, *F. pumila*, *F. benjamina*, and *F. superba*) were found in all the locations studied.

Discussion

Figs (*Ficus*) are pantropical plants consisting of approximately consist of 735 species, 367 of which are distributed in the Asia-Australasian region (Berg and Corner 2005). Indonesia has among the highest fig diversity, with Borneo as its center of diversity. Berg and Corner (2005) reported 138-141 species in Borneo, 94-97 species in Sumatera, 79-81 species in Moluccas (Maluku), 78-81 species in Celebes (Sulawesi), 74-77 species in Java, and 34 species on Lesser Sunda Island (Bali and Nusa Tenggara). *Ficus* is also known as a highly dispersed genus because of its extreme range of growth forms, thus making it more adaptable in various types of ecosystems. This genus could be found as trees, shrubs, climbers and scramblers, epiphytes, or hemi-epiphytes (stranglers).

Ficus is composed of 6 subgenera: *Urostigma*, *Pharmacosycea*, *Ficus*, *Synoecia*, *Sycidium*, and *Sycomorus*. On Lesser Sunda Island, *Urostigma* was the subgenus with the highest diversity relative to the others (Berg & Corner 2005), which correlated with this research. Berg and Corner (2005) found that of the 34 species on Lesser Sunda Island, 12 species were from the subgenus *Urostigma*, four species from *Pharmacosycea*, one species from *Ficus*, three species from *Synoecia*, eight species from *Sycidium*, and six species from *Sycomorus*. *Urostigma* is also a subgenus with many hemi-epiphyte species. Both large and small hemi-epiphyte *Urostigma* figs attract many frugivorous birds and mammals (Sreekar et al. 2010). Hemi-epiphyte figs do not depend on water resources or water bodies because of their adaptability to dehydration, however, they depend on their host tree (Pothasin et al. 2014). Because these hemi-epiphytes need large trees as proper hosts, logging could affect the diversity of hemi-epiphytes, sequentially impacting the frugivore diversity (Harrison et al. 2003).

All species in the subgenus *Urostigma* were monoecious (Berg and Corner 2005; Cruaud et al. 2012) with a wide variety of pollinating insects (Cruaud et al. 2012). The monoecious-dioecious traits in figs were the results of reciprocal evolution in mutualistic fig/fig-pollinating wasp interactions that affected the diversity of figs (Cruaud et al. 2012; Zhang et al. 2019). A high variety of pollinating insects made monoecious figs occupy more areas than dioecious figs, but in terms of local abundance,

dioecious figs are more abundant (Harrison 2003; Dev et al. 2011). Complex interactions between insects and monoecious figs in *Urostigma* affect the morphological character divergence. Chantarasuwan et al. (2015) used a molecular approach to solve the taxonomic uncertainties within *Urostigma* because of its high morphological variability and exhibit overlapping distribution.

Not only were all the *Urostigma* species in this study monoecious, they were also all strangler figs: *F. benjamina*, *F. drupacea*, *F. elastica*, *F. microcarpa*, *F. religiosa*, *F. rumphii*, *F. subcordata*, *F. superba*, and *F. virens*. Monoecious strangler figs have wider geographical distribution (Harrison et al. 2003; Chantarasuwan et al. 2015) caused by animal dispersal and human introduction. *Ficus benjamina*, *F. drupacea*, *F. elastica*, *F. microcarpa*, and *F. religiosa* are Asian figs that were heavily introduced to other countries as cultivated plants (Berg and Corner 2005). In the view of Hindu culture in Bali, figs are also an integrated part of religion. The banyan tree (*F. benjamina*) plays the main part in the ceremony of the *ngangget don bingin* phase, which is one of the phases in the cremation ceremony or *ngaben* (Figure 3.A-B). That is why at least one banyan tree is always found in every village. The banyan tree is also considered a plant with a mystical ambiance and is associated with fertility; thus, its existence has been venerated in many traditional cultures (Harrison et al. 2003). This is also the case for *F. religiosa*, which is globally known as the *bodhi* or holy fig. *Ficus religiosa* is mainly found at the temple (*pura*) or vihara, and is believed to give a serene ambiance. Although this fig is popular in Malesia, its native distribution in Asia did not reach the Malesian region without human introduction (Berg and Corner 2005).

The culturally associated banyan tree in Bali indirectly supports the ecosystem. Shanahan et al. (2001) compiled data on frugivores and found out that the banyan tree (*F. benjamina*) can support 84 species of frugivores. Other strangler fig species also supported remarkable numbers of frugivores. *Ficus virens* could support 90 species of frugivores, and *F. drupacea* up to 63 species of frugivores

(Shanahan et al. 2001). The number of frugivores for *F. drupacea* might vary due to its intraspecific variations. *Ficus drupacea* had two major variations (forms) based on its biogeographical distribution: the stipitate receptacles form, which is found in eastern New Guinea, and the hairy (twigs, petioles, and laminae) form, which is found in the western New Guinea (Berg and Corner 2005). Corresponding with the prior research, the hairy form of *F. drupacea* was found in this study. There was also a variation in its fruit surface. Some fruit could have a glabrous surface, whereas others could be coarser. This variation might be correlated with fig/fig-pollinating wasp interaction. Wang et al. (2013) hypothesized that the pollinator specificity in figs could be a result of a combination of the scent and surface texture of the fruit to prevent misleading pollinators.

The five species of the subgenus *Sycidium* in this study were *F. ampelas*, *F. gul*, *F. montana*, *F. subulata*, and *F. tinctoria*. The species in this subgenus are relatively common around the world, mainly distributed on riverbanks and in humid areas, and a few species are found on the beaches or in grasslands (Berg and Corner 2005). All *Sycidium* species are dioecious. Dioecious figs are more abundant than monoecious figs in tropical regions, usually in the forms of small trees, shrubs, or climbers (Bain et al. 2014). *Ficus ampelas* is known as *amplas-amplas* because of its rough leaves. This species is widespread in Indonesia except for Borneo (Berg and Corner 2005). *Ficus tinctoria* and *F. subulata* also have a wide distribution in Indonesia. *Ficus tinctoria* has two subspecies: *F. tinctoria* ssp. *tinctoria*, which is distributed in eastern Bali, and *F. tinctoria* ssp. *gibbosa*, which is distributed in western Bali (Berg and Corner 2005). Some people in Bali distinguish *F. tinctoria* from *F. benjamina* by its leaves. The leaf vein in *F. tinctoria* is more obvious than in *F. benjamina*. This is necessary because those two species could appear on the same host tree, such as in Gianyar, where an *Alstonia scholaris* tree is strangled with *F. benjamina* and *F. tinctoria*.



Figure 3. Traditional culture is associated with figs. A. *Ficus benjamina* in Ubud with massive roots; B. *Ngangget don bingin* phase in the cremation ceremony sequence showing people collecting *F. benjamina* leaves using a particular tool; C. The culturally protected *F. racemosa* at Tegallalang supports many forms of plant and animal life

Ficus subulata is a climber fig that shares a unique interaction with its host. The lower parts of the plant, usually in a shaded area, form small canopy by formation of its dense branches below the host's canopy. The canopy of *F. subulata* could act as protection for frugivores or create a specific niche for ground animals. Some of the branches climb the host tree with loose branches until reaching a suitable height. Both the upper and lower parts can produce a massive amount of axillary fruit. Even though its mature stage is similar to hemi-epiphytes, a molecular study showed that climber figs developed from a shrub form (Zhang et al. 2020).

Ficus montana is a small shrub fig commonly found in pastureland, rice fields, or abandoned areas. This species is very adaptable to unfavorable and unpredictable conditions (Bain et al. 2014) and is mostly recognized as a weed. In Bali and Java, it is known as *uyah-uyah* or *uyahan* and used as food for ruminants. *Ficus montana* has varied leaf morphology in terms of shape (oval, obovate, oblong), margin (entire, sparsely dentate, serrated, lobed as oak leaf), apex (acute, acuminate, rarely caudate). Generally, the leaf color is green, except for the *F. montana* var. *purpurascens*, which is purple on the underside of the leaf (Tarachai et al. 2012). The amount of fruit (syconia) is also variable, usually 1-2, but sometimes more than five. *Ficus montana* is often used for studying the relationship between the fig and its pollinator (*Kradibia tentacularis*: Aganoidae). Suleman et al. (2015) reported interaction between *F. montana* and its pollinator while studying the floral ratio of active and passive pollination.

The subgenus *Sycomorus* consists of tree, small tree, and shrub figs, such as *F. hispida*, *F. septica*, *F. racemosa*, *F. variegata*, and *F. fistulosa*. Most *Sycomorus* species are dioecious. Dioecious figs produce massive fruit all year round (Bain et al. 2014), but they have short-range pollinators because their fruits grow under the canopy (Harrison 2003; Harrison and Rasplus 2006). This could increase the local extinction risk due to pollinator disappearance (Harrison and Rasplus 2006). Some species are fast-growing figs with quickly maturing fruits and are common in disturbed areas, such as *F. septica* and *F. hispida*. *Ficus* is a notable genus for forest restoration in disturbed landscapes (Cottee-Jones et al. 2016), and these two species appeared at the early stage of succession on Krakatau Island as pioneer trees or pioneer figs (Thornton et al., 1996). Although both species were adaptable in various types of habitats, those species have different colonization strategies. *Ficus septica* tends to produce fruit as soon as possible. It is common to see 1.5 m *F. septica* plants producing fruit. In contrast, *F. hispida* tends to produce fruit only under certain conditions, but in massive quantities. For example, a 4 m *F. hispida* plant could produce many fruits in short and long flagelliferous forms (Figure 2.H). In forest restoration, *F. hispida* is an excellently ranked species (Kuaraksa et al. 2012).

Ficus fistulosa is locally known as *dadem*. In Tegallalang, young leaves of the *F. fistulosa* could be processed as vegetables or used as a forage plant for ruminants. This species is abundant at the roadside in

Tegallalang, Tampaksiring, and Payangan, with a height < 3 m because it is regularly trimmed. There are two variations of *F. fistulosa* based on its fruit color, green (green to greenish-yellow when mature) and brownish-red (red to brownish-red when mature). The brownish-red fruit is rarer than the green; at lower altitudes (below 300 m ASL), only green fruit was found. *Ficus fistulosa* also bears fruit in axillary and cauliflorous form. The axillary fruits have a depressed-globose shape and are larger than the cauliflorous fruits, whereas the cauliflorous fruits are globose. The cauliflorous fruits only appear on adult trees, but the axillary fruits appear in both the juvenile and adult/mature stages of growth.

Some of the figs are widespread species that were found in many geographical areas, such as *F. racemosa* and *F. variegata* (Berg and Corner 2005). These species can grow up to 20 m high or more and are characterized by producing contrast red fruit. Among the mature red fruit, groups of pale green or yellow fruit were also found. The pale green group, known as gall fruit, are believed to have a correlation with primates' vision evolution (Berg and Corner 2005). *Ficus variegata* has variations in fruiting times between male and female plants. Male *F. variegata* trees are semi-deciduous with 4-month fruiting periods, whereas the female trees are deciduous with fruiting periods throughout the year (Kuaraksa et al. 2012). Even though *F. variegata* and *F. racemosa* have similar habitus types, *F. racemosa* has its own value for elderly people in Gianyar. When there was a large eruption of Mount Agung in 1963, people in Gianyar lacked a food source and started to consume the fruit of *F. racemosa* as a substitute for rice. In some areas in Bali, *F. racemosa* is also protected because of a belief that the plant has contributed to protecting water sources. Soejono et al. (2013) stated that the fig tree is a perfect plant for restoration and water source protection because of its broad and deep root system that increases water infiltration and its dense and wide canopy, which can reduce the speed of raindrops. The dense branching in *F. racemosa* that supports many epiphyte plants (Figure 3.C) also contributing in the reduction of the speed of raindrops.

Ficus pumila and *F. trichocarpa* are classified in the subgenus *Sycoecia*, which is dominated by climbing figs (Zang et al. 2020). *Ficus pumila* is an introduced species that is frequently cultivated in Indonesia as an ornamental plant (Backer and van den Brink 1965; Berg and Corner 2005), especially as a wall-creeping plant. In Bali, the fruiting phase of *F. pumila* is rare because periodically trimming the plant affects its growth and development. The fruiting *F. pumila* is commonly found in neglected places, where it grows uncontrollably, climbs the nearest tree, and then produces many fruits. *Ficus pumila* is not only used for ornamental plant, but also has special taxonomic characteristics. The taxonomic position of the cultivated *F. pumila* excites many discussions regarding the possibility of interspecific hybridization between *F. pumila* and *F. deltoidea* (Zhang et al. 2020) or between *F. pumila* and *F. thunbergii* (Tsai et al. 2015).

As opposed to *F. pumila*, *F. trichocarpa* is not an ornamental plant. This plant is usually found creeping on other tall trees near a body of water, such as a river, or in a foggy area. The polymorphism of *F. trichocarpa* leaves can be separated into bathyphylls and acrophylls (Berg and Corner 2005). Bathyphylls are sterile leafy twigs that creep on the stem host, have smaller leaves, and have many hairs, whereas acrophylls are fertile twigs that form fruits and have larger leaves. The leaf shape also varies. Bathyphylls of *F. trichocarpa* are commonly spear-shaped, oval, obovate, or oblong, and acrophylls are usually obovate and thicker.

Ficus callosa and *F. fulva* were the only species in the subgenera *Pharmacosycea* and *Ficus* in this study. Both of those species are abundant on riverbanks. The fig is an important plant in riparian zones as a means of stream stabilization, flood reduction, shade for animals, and as a food source (Pothasin et al. 2014). *Ficus callosa* reach > 25 m in height and produce small buttresses, whereas *F. fulva* does not reach more than 15 m in height. Seedlings of *F. callosa* are easy to find, dispersed along the water's edge to drier areas. *Ficus callosa* has leaf variations between the juvenile and adult plants. The juvenile leaf of *F. callosa* is oblong-lanceolate with a spinulose-dentate base, whereas the adult leaf is oval-shaped, which matches with the annotations of Berg and Corner (2005). *Ficus fulva* also has leaf variations. The shape of the juvenile *F. fulva* leaf is subpalmate with 3-5 lobes and turns oval, obovate, or pandurate when it matures.

In conclusion, 23 species of figs were found in Gianyar District and were identified and classified into six subgenera. The subgenus *Urostigma* had the highest species diversity with nine species, followed by *Sycidium* with five species, *Sycomorus* with five species, *Synoecia* with two species, *Pharmacosycea* with one species, and *Ficus* with one species. Some species in *Urostigma* and *Sycomorus* had strong relationships with Balinese culture, such as *F. benjamina*, *F. rumphii*, *F. religiosa*, and *F. racemosa*.

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