



TREE SPECIES (SCIENTIFIC NAME)

*Ficus sp.*

INDONESIAN COMMON NAME

Beringin

TREE FAMILY

**MORACEAE**

AVERAGE LEAF SIZE (CM)

**8.5cm × 5-24cm**  
Length Width

DISTRIBUTION

 **NATIVE TO INDONESIA**

ELEVATIONAL RANGE (M)

Unknown

TREE HEIGHT

**MEDIUM (20-35M)**



NATIVE TO

**Region:** Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania

Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

**Indonesia:** Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Maluku Islands, New Guinea, Sulawesi, Sumatra

## COFFEE AGROFORESTRY INFORMATION

COFFEE SYSTEM

 **ROBUSTA**

COFFEE IMPACT

Unknown

TREE MANAGEMENT

Unknown

REGENERATION

 **REQUIRES PROPAGATION**

CULTIVATION

PREVALENCE

 **COMMON IN COFFEE AGROFORESTRY**

## TREE BENEFITS AND USES

FARMER USES



**Fuelwood, Lumber, Product, Ceremonial**

Local folklore in Lindu indicates the strangling fig trees house evil spirits. Its latex is used for glue. Often retained when other trees are cut and marks property boundaries.

FARM SERVICES

Unknown

Maintains water regulation and quantity.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

 **YES**

Macaques eat fruit and young leaves. Extremely important resource for tonkean macaques, constituting up to 50% of their diet. Ficus genus is the single most important food source for Sulawesi's fruit-eating birds and mammals (Kinnaird et al. 1999); Keystone species for many frugivores.

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