

Diversity and distribution of figs (*Ficus* spp.) across altitudes in Gunung Tilu, Kuningan, West Java, Indonesia

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Short Communication:

Diversity and distribution of figs (*Ficus* spp.) across altitudes in Gunung Tilu, Kuningan, West Java, IndonesiaYAYAN HENDRAYANA^{1,*}, PUDJI WIDODO², CECEP KUSMANA^{3,**}, IMAM WIDHIONO²¹Faculty of Forestry, Universitas Kuningan. Jl. Tjut Nyak Dhien, Cijoho, Kuningan 45513, West Java, Indonesia. Tel.: +62-874824, Fax.: +62-232-873696, *email: yayan.hendrayana@uniku.ac.id²Faculty of Biology, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman. Jl. Dr. Soeparno 63, Purwokerto, Banyumas 53122, Central Java, Indonesia³Department of Silviculture, Faculty of Forestry, Institut Pertanian Bogor. Jl. Raya Dramaga, IPB Dramaga Campus, Bogor 16680, West Java, Indonesia. Tel.: +62-251-8626806, Fax.: +62-251-8626886, **email: ck_mangrove@gmail.com

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Abstract. Hendrayana Y, Widodo P, Kusmana C, Widhiono I. 2019. Short Communication: Diversity and distribution of figs (*Ficus* spp.) across altitudes in Gunung Tilu, Kuningan, West Java, Indonesia. *Biodiversitas* 20: 1568-1574. The genus of *Ficus* is significant component in tropical forest ecosystem, consisting of large number of species and spreading across altitudes. This research was aimed to examine the diversity and distribution of species belong to *Ficus* genus in Gunung Tilu, Kuningan District, West Java as a basis for building conservation strategies. There were 12 species of *Ficus* found from the altitudes of 600 to 1000 m asl. The highest number of species was found at the altitudes of 600 - 700 m above sea level with 10 species, while the lowest number of species were found at the altitudes above 1000 m asl with only two species. The highest individual density was found at an altitude of 600 m asl, while the lowest density was at the altitude of 1000 m asl. The distribution pattern of *Ficus* spreads throughout the region of Gunung Tilu, Kuningan.

Keywords: Distribution, diversity, *Ficus* spp., Gunung Tilu, lowland forests

INTRODUCTION

Figs, plant species from the genus of *Ficus*, is one of the major flora diversities in Southeast Asian tropical rainforests because of its ability to bear fruit throughout the year (Sreekar et al. 2010; Nason et al. 1998). This plant is wide-spread from tropical to subtropical zones of this region (Berg and Corner 2005). There are about 735 - 755 species from the genus of *Ficus* that have been identified by researchers (Berg and Corner 2005; van Noort and Rasplus 2010, 2012). In Indonesia, the genus of *Ficus* can be found in large islands such as Sumatra 102 with species, Kalimantan with 106 species, Papua with 99 species, Sulawesi with 83 species, Java with 75 species, Maluku with 71 species and Nusa Tenggara with 15 species (Yusuf 2011). Figs can survive in various types of habitat ranging from rainforests, under canopies, and along rivers and cliffs (Burrows and Burrows 2003). In Malaysia region, they can be found in almost all types of terrestrial vegetation such as wet or dry land, rocky areas, primary and secondary forests, and in areas with altitude of less than 1,500 m asl (Berg and Corner 2005; Yusuf 2011). They have various forms of growth including hemiepiphytes (strangulation), large woody plants, climber, trees, and bushes (Pothasin et al. 2014).

Ficus are very important for pollinating and seed disperser animals (Mills et al. 1993), beetles (Harrison 2003) and fruit-eating birds (Lambert and Marshall 1991). They serve as source of food for mammals such as

squirrels, civets (Lok et al. 2013), and primates (Gautier-Hion 1980) including surili (Ruhayat 1983), Javan langurs (Ihsanu et al. 2013), long-tailed monkeys (Chivers and Langer 1994), and Javan gibbons (Farida and Harun 2000). It can also function as tree for resting for fauna such as *Tarsius* sp. (Sinaga et al. 2012) and *Macaca nigra* (Lengkong 2011).

In addition to the benefits for animals, *Ficus* trees play important roles in ecological restoration, because the density and diversity of saplings of *Ficus* are two times higher than those from other genera, showing that it is more effective to use *Ficus* to restore degraded ecosystems compared to others. With regard to the composition of vegetation communities, the diversity index and dominance values of *Ficus* are also higher compared to others. These suggest that species from *Ficus* genus can support regeneration of plant communities in a landscape which does not only support the spread of fruiting plants, but can also develop new composition structures (Corbin and Holl 2012).

Gunung Tilu (Tilu Mountain) is one of lowland mountains located in the eastern part of Kuningan District. Until recently, information about the diversity of flora and fauna, especially *Ficus* spp., has not been deeply explored. Preliminary information gathered from community interviews revealed that these plants have no special importance. Nevertheless, understanding the diversity and distribution of species is important for environmental assessment of a landscape. It is generally known that trees

with important values on the composition and structure of a vegetation community may have key functionalities of tropical forest ecosystems and can also serve as strong indicator of change in land cover. Based on these explanations, there is a need for research on the diversity, density and distribution of *Ficus* on the basis of spectrum of altitude for forest conservation in Gunung Tilu, Kuningan District and this is going to be the objective of this research. The results of this study can be used as reference to develop conservation strategies of Gunung Tilu forest area in Kuningan District.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

This research was carried out for three months in Gunung Tilu forest area in Kuningan District, which is located at 07°06'12,2"- 07°07'48,1" North Latitude and 108°41'47,7"-108°41'39,0" East Longitude. The forest is categorized as lowland forest and a part of Bukit Pembarisan in the eastern part of Kuningan.

Administratively, Gunung Tilu is located in Jabranti Village, Karang Kencana Sub-district and Cimara Village, Cibingbin Sub-district, Kuningan District (Figure 1).

Procedures

Purposive sampling method was employed during data collection in the field (Notoadmodja 2010). Gunung Tilu forest area has an extent of 962 ha. Using Sampling Intensity (IS) of 1%, resulting in sample plots of 9.62 ha which consists of 12 transects. Each transect was assigned to different altitude ranging from 500 to 1,000 m asl with each transect had a length of 100 m and a width of 20 m. Variables observed included species richness and number of individuals, diameter (dbh), height of branch and total height for poles and trees. The distribution of *Ficus* was mapped by taking the coordinates of any point where they were found. Data were recorded simultaneously using Global Positioning System (GPS), field observation and vegetation analysis in order to analyze spatial distribution of the plants in Gunung Tilu, Kuningan District.

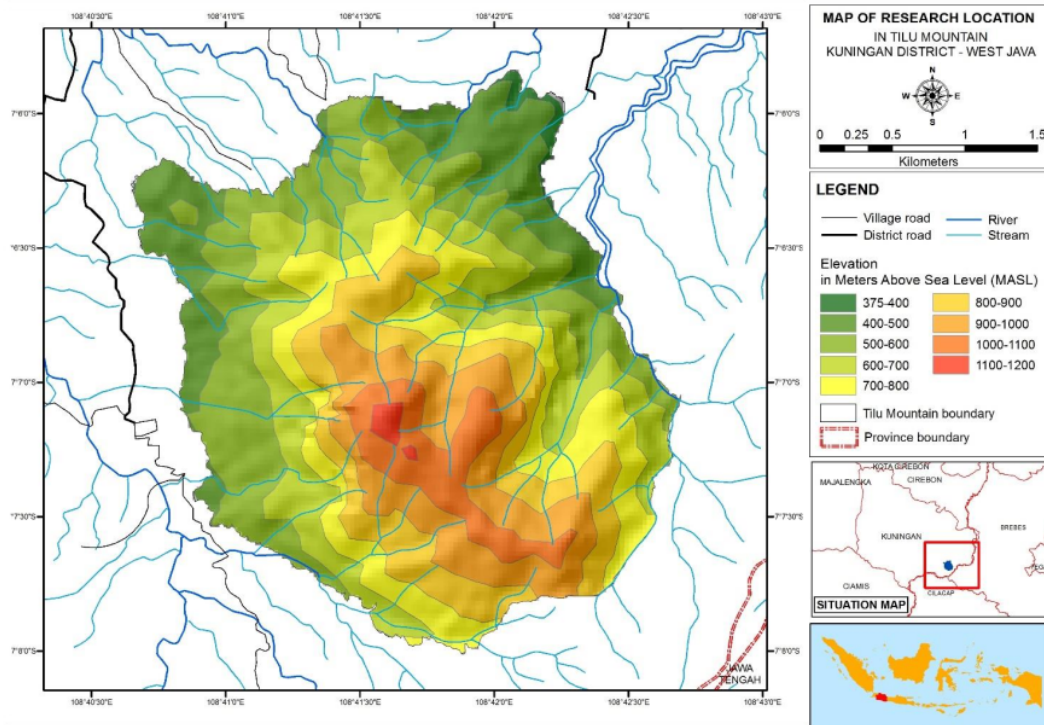


Figure 1. Location of Gunung Tilu, Kuningan District, West Java Province, Indonesia

1 **Table 1.** The dominant species for each level of growth stage at various altitudes in Gunung Tiliu, Kuningan District, West Java, Indonesia

Altitude (m asl)	Dominant species					
	Seedlings	IVI (%)	Saplings	IVI (%)	Poles	IVI (%)
600	<i>Harpullia cupanioides</i>	12.01	<i>Harpullia cupanioides</i>	8.85	<i>Baccaurea javanica</i>	8.85
	<i>Mitrephora obtusa</i>	10.08	<i>Mitrephora obtusa</i>	6.38	<i>Horsfieldia glabra</i>	6.38
	<i>Diospyros truncata</i>	8.98	<i>Mischocarpus fuscescens</i>	4.97	<i>Polyalthia lateriflora</i>	4.97
700	<i>Cinnamomum sintoc</i>	9.63	<i>Antidesma montanum</i>	9.63	<i>Diospyros truncata</i>	9.63
	<i>Tournefortia polycarpa</i>	8.43	<i>Grewia laevigata</i>	8.43	<i>Polyalthia lateriflora</i>	8.43
	<i>Aglaia odorata</i>	8.42	<i>Pterocymbium javanicum</i>	8.42	<i>Antidesma</i> sp.	8.42
					<i>Ficus sundaica</i>	19.10
800	<i>Polyalthia lateriflora</i>	6.77	<i>Harpullia cupanioides</i>	11.69	<i>Garcinia dioica</i>	15.49
	<i>Antidesma</i> sp.	6.48	<i>Mallotus rufidulus</i>	10.22	<i>Mischocarpus fuscescens</i>	10.28
	<i>Mitrephora obtusa</i>	4.35	<i>Garcinia balica</i>	8.82	<i>Harpullia cupanioides</i>	7.42
					<i>Ficus virens</i>	12.91
900	<i>Mallotus rufidulus</i>	17.31	<i>Harpullia cupanioides</i>	12.56	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	11.63
	<i>Polyalthia subcordata</i>	16.98	<i>Baccaurea javanica</i>	11.79	<i>Harpullia cupanioides</i>	11.33
	<i>Mischocarpus fuscescens</i>	15.41	<i>Sterculia oblongata</i>	11.15	<i>Rademachera gigantea</i>	17.34
1,000					<i>Neonauclea calycina</i>	15.46
	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	15.33	<i>Pittosporum ferrugineum</i>	4.93	<i>Sterculia campanulata</i>	29.37
	<i>Sterculia oblongata</i>	12.97	<i>Harpullia cupanioides</i>	4.93	<i>Lithocarpus indutus</i>	23.30
	<i>Lithocarpus indutus</i>	12.53	<i>Vitex quinata</i>	3.83	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	22.13

Data analysis

Data analyzed included tree species density, species dominance, and species diversity. Tree species density was obtained by dividing total individuals of a species by total extent of sample plots. Important Value Index as presented by Kusmana (2017) was used to analyze species dominance while Shannon Index (Ludwig and Reynolds 1988) was used to measure species diversity. The greater is Shannon Index value (H'), the higher is species diversity. The level of Shannon diversity index can be classified into three categories: $H' > 3$ indicates high diversity; $1 \leq H' \leq 3$ indicates moderate diversity; and $H' < 1$ indicates low diversity. The difference in tree density among altitudes was tested using SPSS 21. The statistical test used in this research is t-student.

The analysis of *Ficus* spp. distribution maps were conducted by obtaining and processing the Google Earth images through Arc Gis 10.2 computer software. Processing was carried out to get land cover maps, altitude maps, slope maps, and distance maps. Altitude and slope maps were produced by overlaying land cover maps with Landsat DEM image, while the distance map was obtained by applying spatial analysis tools using Euclidian distance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Gunung Tilu vegetation

Gunung Tilu area is classified as a lowland forest because of its vegetation species resemble this type of ecoregion with one of its peaks reaching an altitude of 1.200 m asl. From the observations of 48 sample plots, there were 145 species at tree stage, 159 species at pole stage, 140 species at sapling stage, and 141 species at seedling or ground cover stage. Plant species that dominates at tree level is kijungil (*Celtis tetrandra*) with Important Value Index (IVI) of 18,13% while the lowest IVI was cauliflower (*Xanthophyllum vitellinum*) with IVI of 0,26%. The relatively small of IVI value of *C. tetrandra* shows that tree vegetation in Gunung Tilu area tends to be heterogeneous.

The dominant species at the level of seedlings, saplings, poles, and trees at the altitude of 600 m asl were *Harpullia cupanioides* for seedlings and saplings, *Baccaurea javanica* for poles, and *Celtis tetrandra* for trees. At the altitude of 700 m asl, it was dominated by *Cinnamomum sintoc* for seedlings, *Antidesma montanum* for saplings, *Diospyros truncata* for poles, and *Ficus sundaica* for trees. Then, at an altitude of 800 m asl, it was dominated by *Polyalthia lateriflora* for seedlings, *Harpullia cupanioides* for saplings, *Garcinia dioica* for poles, and *Celtis tetrandra* for trees. Furthermore, at the altitude of 900 m asl, it was dominated by *Mallotus rufidulus* for seedlings, *Harpullia cupanioides* for saplings, *Litsea glutinosa* for poles, and *Celtis tetrandra* for trees. While, at the altitude of 1000 m asl, the dominating plants were *Bischofia javanica* (seedlings), *Pittosporum ferrugineum* (saplings and poles), and *Sterculia campanulata* (trees) (Table. 1).

In average, there was large number of species at each level of growth stage. Therefore, in general, the vegetation in Gunung Tilu can be classified as high diversity. Soerianegara and Indrawan (1988) emphasized that there is correlation between plants and habitat in terms of distribution of species, density, and dominance. A plant species is said to be dominant in a community if it is successful in utilizing most of the resources available for its growth compared to others.

The diversity of *Ficus* spp.

There were 12 species of *Ficus* spp. found in Gunung Tilu forest from the altitudes of 600 to 1.000 m asl. These included kiara beas (*Ficus sundaica*), kiara bunut (*Ficus virens*), kiara calodas (*Ficus drupacea*), karasak kara (*Ficus kurzii*), banyan tree (*Ficus benjamina*), kiara bonteng (*Ficus globosa*), kiara darangdang (*Ficus sinuata*), kondang (*Ficus variegata*), leles (*Ficus glandulifera*), kiara gembrong (*Ficus copiosa*), kiara karet (*Ficus elastica*) and hampelas (*Ficus ampelas*). At the altitude of 500 m asl, were found 6 species of *Ficus*. Then, at the altitude of 600 m asl, the majority of the area is directly adjacent to agricultural cultivation area and 10 species were found which is the highest number of species found among the observed altitudes. At the altitudes of 700 and 800 m asl, 8 species were found at each of these altitudes, while there were 5 species found at the altitude of 900 m asl. At the altitude above 1.000 m asl, only 2 species were found because of the closeness of this altitude to the peak of the mountain. Mulyasana (2008), said that the number of species generally decreases with increasing altitudes.

The total number of *Ficus* species found in this area is smaller than at Prof. Soemitro Djojohadikusumo conservation forest in PT. Tidar Kerinci Agung (TKA), Sumatera Barat with 20 species (Nur'aini et al. 2013), 27 species found at a lowland rainforest in Kalimantan (Harrison et al. 2003) and 32 species found at agricultural land in the Buganda region of Central Uganda (Ipulet 2008).

Density of *Ficus* spp.

There is great variation in the density of *Ficus* spp. based on altitude, from the lowest density of 0,42 ind/ha to the highest of 10 ind/ha. At the altitude of 600 m asl, 10 species were found with the highest density including *F. sundaica* (3,18 ind/ha) while the lowest was *F. calophylla*, *F. variegata*, *F. copiosa*, and *F. ampelas* (0,45 ind/ha). At the altitude of 700 m asl, species with the highest density was *F. sundaica* (3,33 ind/ha) and while the lowest density were *F. kurzii*, *F. variegata*, and *F. glandulifera* with 0,42 ind/ha. At the altitude of 800 m asl, species with the highest density was *F. calophylla* (3,18 ind/ha) and the lowest density was *F. globosa*, *F. sinuata*, and *F. elastica* (0,45 ind/ha). At the altitude of 900 m asl, *F. virens* was species with the highest density (2,78 ind/ha) while those of the lowest density were *F. kurzii*, *F. benjamina*, and *F. glandulifera* (0,56 ind/ha). From these results, it could be seen that the density of *Ficus* spp. is decreasing along with increasing altitudes and this is in accordance with the

results of research of Shanee and Peck (2008) in Northwest Equator.

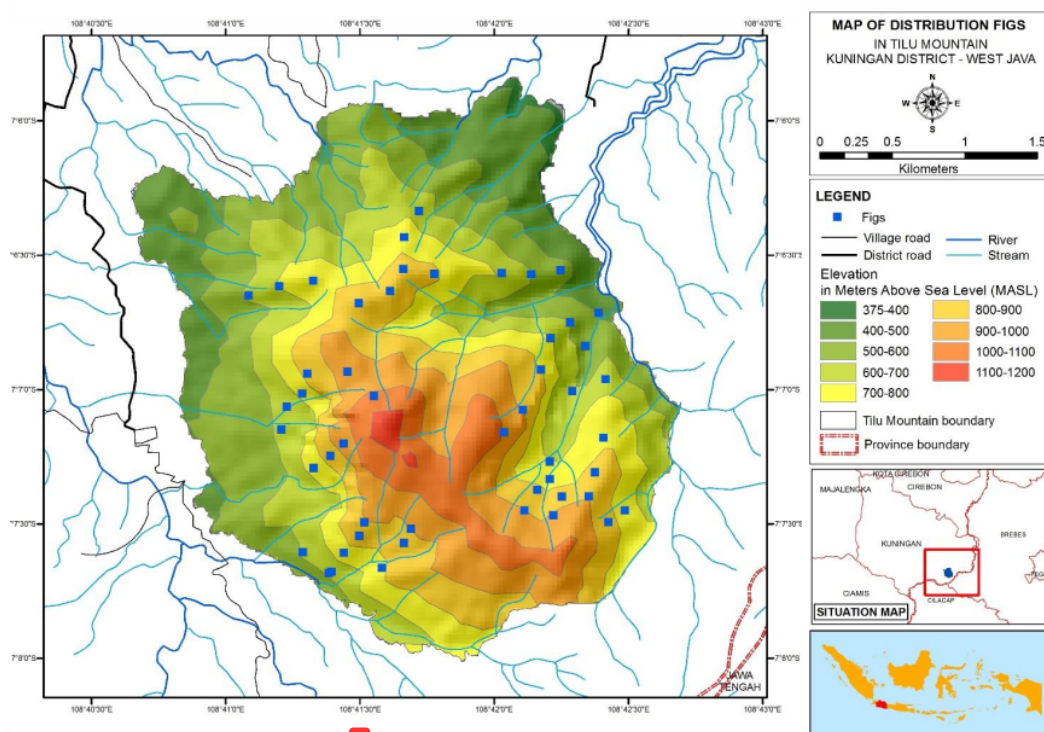


Figure 2. The distribution map of *Ficus* spp. in Gunung Tilu, Kuningan District, West Java, Indonesia

However, based on t-student tests carried out, the value of $F = 4.934$ and $P = 0.001$ were obtained which means that there are differences in the number of species at each altitude but there is no correlation between the number of species with altitude since the value of $R = -0.196$ and $P = 0.098$. From this analysis, it suggests that altitude does not affect the number of species of *Ficus* in Gunung Tilu, Kuningan District. Furthermore, density difference test resulted in the value of $\lambda_2 = 27.782$, $P = 0.000$, $df = 5$ which means that there is significant difference in individual density at each altitude but there is no correlation between density and altitude as the result of the $R = -0.221$ with $P = 0.062$. As such, it can be concluded that altitude does not affect the density of *Ficus* in Gunung Tilu, Kuningan District. In addition, based on the results, the presence of this plant could be found starting from an altitude of 500 to 1.000 m asl. However, not all species were found at every altitude, except *F. sundaica*. These results show that *F. sundaica* can live at altitude of 500 m asl until 900 m asl in Gunung Tilu.

Distribution of *Ficus* spp.

The distribution of *Ficus* spp. in Gunung Tilu area was started to be found at the altitude of 500 m asl until 1000 m asl with the highest distribution was observed at the altitude of 600 m asl. This finding is in line with Yusuf

(2011) which states that *Ficus* species in the tropics are mostly found in lowlands and lower mountain forests with altitude of <1500 m asl while there is few number of species are found in mountainous areas with altitudes of 1500-2500. Furthermore, Harrison (2005) said that in lowland tropical rainforests, *Ficus* is one of the most important plant genera. Based on GIS analysis, distribution of *Ficus* spp. in this study can be seen in Figure 2.

Based on the results (Table 4), distribution pattern of *Ficus* spp. in Gunung Tilu is clustered. Most tropical rainforest plant species have clustered spatial distribution pattern (Condit et al. 2000). In general, this can be caused by complex relationships of a number of factors, such as seed dispersal patterns (Bell 2000), competition for pollinators (Svenning 1999; Armbruster 1995), influence of population density (Webb and Peart 2000), the effects of disturbances (Molino and Sabatier 2001), as well as topographic variation and groundwater availability (Svenning 2001). Dolezal and Srutek (2002) revealed that distribution of a plant species is indirectly affected by interaction between the plant with temperature, air humidity, and other topographic conditions such as altitude and soil depth. Parikesit (1994) reported that in certain environmental conditions, each plant species spreads with different levels of adaptation and this determines the

presence and absence of a particular plant species in an environment.

Table 3. Species of *Ficus* in Gunung Tilu, Kuningan District, West Java, Indonesia and its density based on altitude

Species	Altitude					
	500 ind/ha	600 ind/ha	700 ind/ha	800 ind/ha	900 ind/ha	1.000 ind/ha
<i>F. sundaica</i>	1.67	2.92	3.33	1.25	0.83	0
<i>F. virens</i>	0.42	1.67	0	2.50	2.08	0
<i>F. calophylla</i>	0	0.42	2.08	2.92	1.25	0
<i>F. kurzii</i>	0.83	0.83	0.42	1.25	0.42	0
<i>F. benjamina</i>	0	2.08	0.83	0	0.42	0.42
<i>F. globosa</i>	0	1.25	0.42	0.42	0	0.83
<i>F. sinuata</i>	0.42	0	1.25	0.42	0	0
<i>F. variegata</i>	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.83	0	0
<i>F. glandulifera</i>	0	0.83	0.42	0	0.42	0
<i>F. copiosa</i>	0.83	0.42	0	0	0	0
<i>F. elastica</i>	0	0	0	0.42	0	0
<i>F. ampelas</i>	0	0.42	0	0	0	0
	4.58	11.25	9.17	10.00	5.42	1.25

Table 2. Diversity Index of *Ficus* spp.

Altitude (m asl)	Total of species	Diversity Index (H')
500	6	1.64
600	10	2.06
700	8	1.75
800	8	1.83
900	6	1.58
1000	2	0.63

Table 4. Distribution pattern of *Ficus* spp. in Gunung Tilu, Kuningan District, West Java, Indonesia

Species	Distribution pattern
<i>Ficus sundaica</i>	Clustered
<i>Ficus virens</i>	Clustered
<i>Ficus drupacea</i>	Clustered
<i>Ficus kurzii</i>	Clustered
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Clustered
<i>Ficus globosa</i>	Clustered
<i>Ficus sinuata</i>	Clustered
<i>Ficus variegata</i>	Clustered
<i>Ficus glandulifera</i>	Clustered
<i>Ficus copiosa</i>	Clustered
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Clustered
<i>Ficus ampelas</i>	Clustered

In conclusion, *Ficus* spp. were found in Gunung Tilu at the altitude of 500 m asl until 1000 m asl. There were 12 species of *Ficus* that found in research location. The highest of number of species and density was found at an altitude of 600 m asl. Based on the results, altitude does not affect the density of *Ficus* in Gunung Tilu, Kuningan District. Distribution pattern of *Ficus* spp. in Gunung Tilu is clustered.

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