APPENDIX

Terminology

‘**Gynodioecious**’ is referred to the fig species with male and female trees in the population. Male trees (caprifigs) bear ‘male’ syconia containing pollen-bearing male flowers and short –style female flowers. The ovaries of short style female flowers often contain a male or female wasp larva if eggs were deposited inside them. Female tree only bear female flowers syconia containing seed bearing long style female flowers and no male flowers. About half the world’s 1000+ fig species are gynodioecious, short-style and long style female flowers in the same syconium. (Armstrong and Disparti, 1998)

‘**Pollen basket’** pollen collecting device: A special-adapted collective cavity or bristles on female wasp where pollen is purposively deposited before leaving the male (caprifig) syconium. (Armstrong and Disparti, 1998)

‘Keystone’ defined a keystone species as “one whose impact on its community or ecosystem is large and disproportionately large relative to its abundance” (Power, 1966 in Shanahan *et al*., 2001)

‘Foundress’ is the female pollinator with pollen carrying

‘Bladders’ are the developed gall flowers without wasps that caused by the premature death of wasp eggs or larvae (Gailil & Eisikowitch, 1971)

Terminology of fig (Berg and Corner, 2005)

‘gall-figs’ for the functionally male syconia with the ovaries only used breeding sites for fig insects and with a wall at maturity often less fleshy and usually color different

from the ‘seed figs’, remaining green or with paler colors, generally less attractive to frugivorous animals;

‘seed-figs’ for the functional female syconia with the ovaries unsuitable used as breeding site for fig insects and with a wall at maturity more fleshy and darker colored than that of ‘gall figs’ and is attractive for frugivorous animals;

‘gall-fruit’ for the fruit developed from ovaries in which the insects develop and of with the pericarp develop differently.

Climatology of Chiang Mai between 2006 and 2007

month/ 2006	temperature			humidity (%RH)			rain
	max	min	average	max	min	average	month(mm)
January	30.14	14.76	21.21	97.23	44.06	75.10	0.00
February	32.88	17.46	24.68	90.80	38.40	64.70	0.00
March	36.21	19.91	27.75	81.30	33.70	56.30	18.00
April	36.72	21.89	28.43	88.40	44.00	67.30	206.70
May	33.42	21.74	26.53	96.10	62.30	81.70	219.50
June	34.05	23.20	27.62	97.10	63.00	83.20	180.40
July	30.63	23.60	26.37	97.60	74.30	88.00	269.30
August	30.68	23.39	26.05	98.60	75.00	90.60	341.40
September	32.17	23.38	26.70	98.00	64.40	85.80	194.80
October	31.61	21.97	25.84	98.40	62.50	84.90	69.90
November	31.57	18.19	24.00	98.10	50.30	77.90	0.00
December	29.10	16.10	21.89	95.40	46.50	73.20	0.00
January	29.75	14.49	22.10	94.10	40.90	70.20	0.00
February	32.35	15.53	23.40	85.90	33.70	59.10	0.00
March	35.75	18.37	26.57	74.80	29.10	51.50	0.00
April	36.66	23.31	29.62	79.00	38.20	58.00	56.00
May	31.48	23.29	26.52	95.80	67.00	84.80	393.50
June	33.08	24.26	27.85	95.40	62.50	81.70	130.10
July	31.45	24.07	27.04	95.20	65.20	82.60	74.60
mean	32.62	20.47	25.80	92.49	52.37	74.56	113.38

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Publications

1. Tarachai, Y., Compton, S.G. and Trisonthi, C. 2006. *Functional relationships between a fig tree and its pollinators.* Proceeding of the 7th International Symposium on fig-fig wasp biology, 23-26 July 2006, Xishuangbanna, China.

2. Tarachai, Y., Sukumalanand, P., Wangpakapattanawong, P., Compton, S.G. and Trisonthi, C. 2007. *Taxonomy of some figs and their pollinators.* The 11th BRT Annual Conference, 15-18 October 2007, Napalai, Udonthani.
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