

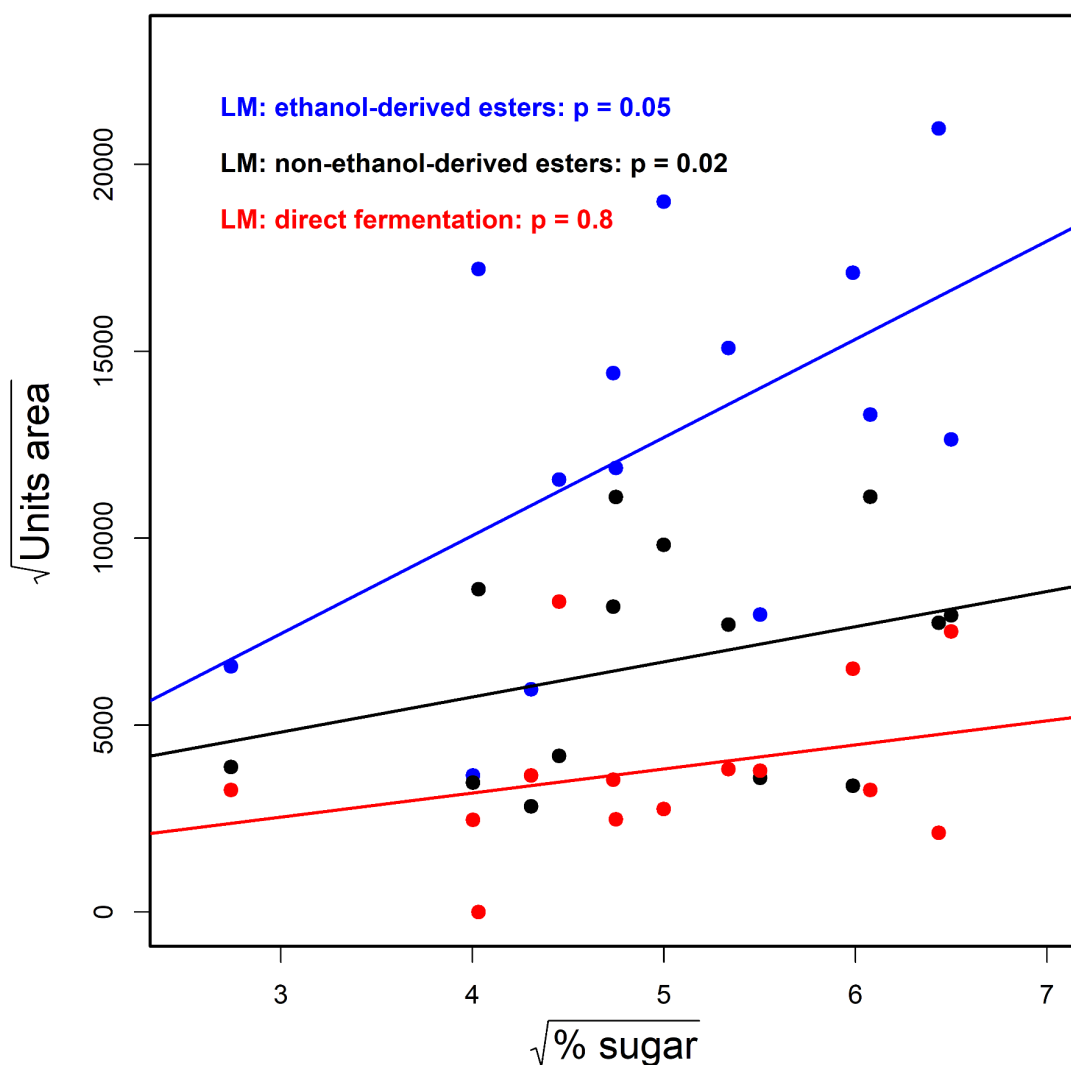


Figure S1. The relationship between percentage sugar and ethanol-derived aliphatic esters (III; blue), non ethanol-derived esters (IV; black), and direct fermentation products (V; red) scent compounds across individuals. All values are square-root transformed. Results are from linear regression models, where each data point is the average of all figs obtained from a single individual tree, controlling for mean fig dry mass (also square-root transformed). X-axis - % sugar is the relative amount of sugar in dry fig material. Y-axis - “Units area” is the output of the GC-MS (area under peaks) and is a proxy for the total mass of volatile compounds released in a sample.

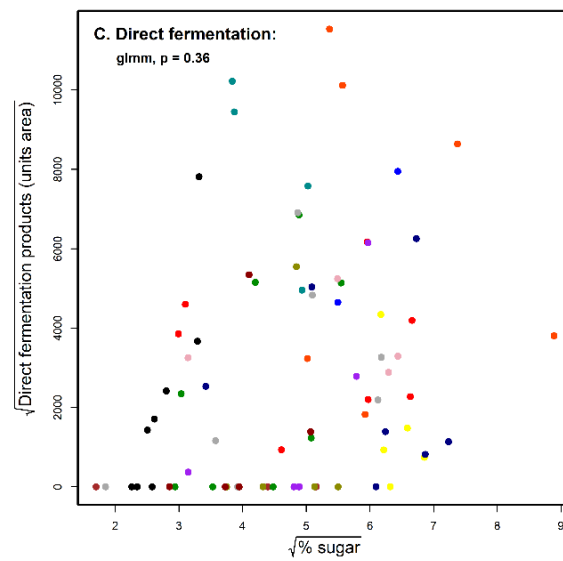
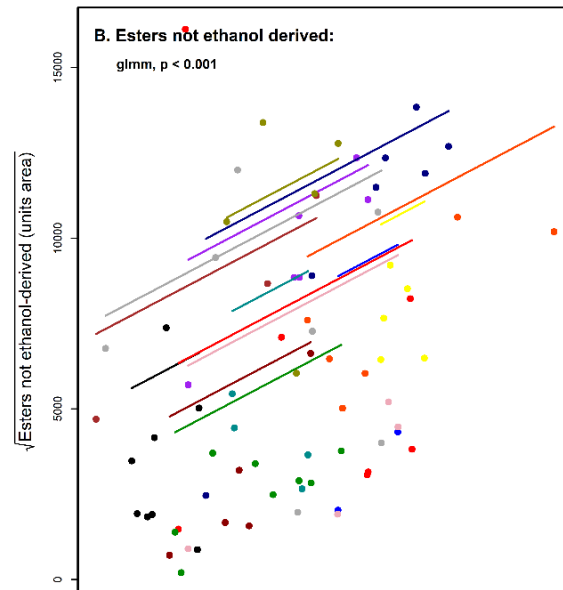
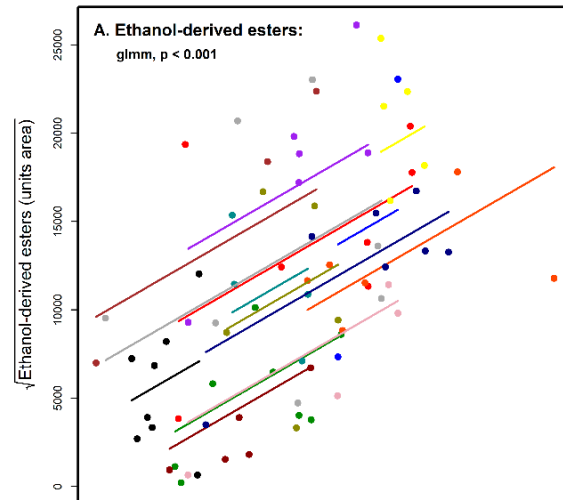


Figure S2. The relationship between percentage sugar and ethanol-derived esters (III; A), non-ethanol derived esters (IV; B), and direct fermentation products (V; C) scent compounds of individual figs within individual trees. All values are square-root transformed. Results are from generalized linear mixed effects models with random intercepts, where each data point is the average of all figs obtained from a single tree. Colors depict different individual trees. X-axis - % sugar is the relative amount of sugar in dry fig material. Y-axis - “Units area” is the output of the GC-MS (area under peaks) and is a proxy for the total mass amount of volatile compounds released in a sample. The models also included fig dry mass as a control factor to remove the possible effect of fig mass.