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**RUBBER
PLANTING
MATERIALS
APPROVED FOR 1987**



BOARD
KOTTAYAM.

THE RUBBER BOARD

(RUBBER PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT)

PLANTING MATERIALS APPROVED FOR 1987

The Rubber Board has approved the materials listed below for planting during 1987. As in the previous years, the materials are brought under three categories based on the recommendations given for their use.

Materials under Category I are recommended for planting on wide scale. When large scale plantings are undertaken, it is advisable to adopt use of as many of the materials under this category as is practicable. It is also desirable for large estates to reserve upto 20% of the total area for planting older clones of proven local performance, newer promising material and experimental clones.

Category II consists of old clones which still enjoy localised popularity owing to their sustained good performance in the areas concerned and new promising clones. Limitation in planting of these clones to within 20% of the total area in large estates is advised in view of the desirability of progressively replacing older clones with modern high yielding clones of established performance and of minimising the risks involved in the use of clones which are not fully tested.

Clones recommended for experimental planting are brought under Category III. These clones are released on the strength of encouraging results obtained over limited periods, in the small scale trials conducted by the Rubber Research Institute of India or in view of the fact that they have been imported into India on account of their good performance in other countries. Growers should exercise care to limit planting of clones of this category to small experimental or observational plots, not exceeding 10% of the total area.

Polyclonal seedling trees are found to be highly susceptible to Brown bast and hence they are to be tapped on half spiral, once in three days (S/2, D/3-67%) system. Small growers who are not in a position to adopt this low intensity tapping system are advised to avoid the use of polyclonal seedling material.

glossy foliage. Virgin bark thickness average, renewed bark below average, vigour at opening above average to average, girth increment on tapping average.

This clone shows rising yield trend. Summer yield fairly high. Commercial yield in Malaysia during 15 years is 1615 kg/ha/yr. In India it is 1359 kg/ha/yr during 10 years of tapping.

Good tolerance to Pink disease and Brown bast, average to above average tolerance to *Oidium* and wind damage, average tolerance to *Phytophthora*. Withstands higher intensities of tapping. Considered to be well suited for small growers.

4. PR 107

This is a primary clone developed in Indonesia. Sturdy, wind resistant and of average vigour. Shows good girth increment on tapping. The clone though a slow starter, shows rising trend. In India average yield over ten years under commercial planting is 1044 kg/ha/yr. Yield gets slightly depressed during wintering. Withstands higher intensities of tapping. Susceptible to *Phytophthora*. Tolerant to Powdery mildew.

5. Tjir 1

An Indonesian primary clone of good vigour, heavy crown liable to wind damage. Average commercial yield in India over 10 years is 930 kg/ha/yr. Highly susceptible to *Phytophthora*, *Oidium* and Pink diseases. Latex yellow.

6. Gl 1

A Malaysian primary clone of below average vigour, healthy canopy with characteristic glossy bluish green leaves; wind resistant: quite high yielding in certain localities, susceptible to Brown bast and hence reduced tapping intensity is recommended. Observed to have some degree of drought tolerance. Performs better than other clones on lands with high water-table. The average commercial yield in India over 10 years is 1129 kg/ha/yr.

7. PB 86

A Malaysian primary clone of slow growth, not liable to wind damage, suitable for planting in exposed areas, not tolerant to poor soils, yield high, latex white. Prolific seeder, highly susceptible to Abnormal leaf fall and Shoot rot. It performs well in Kanyakumari

District where incidence of these diseases is very mild. Commercial yield in India over 10 years is 1129 kg/ha/yr.

8. PB 5/51

A promising clone evolved in Malaysia by crossing PB 56 and PB 24. Stem straight, and upright, branches, light and horizontal, regularly spread on the stem. Crown conical, light sparse foliage, small yellowish green leaves. Virgin bark thickness average, retewed bark below average. Vigour average before tapping and below average after opening.

Average yielding clone with average initial yield and subsequent yield. Commercial yield during 15 years of tapping is 1514 kg/ha/yr in Malaysia. In India, it is 1261 kg/ha/yr during 10 year; summer yield high.

Highly resistant to wind damage, average tolerance to *Phytophthora* and below average tolerance to Brown bast and Pink. Highly susceptible to Powdery mildew.

9. PB 28/59

A Malaysian primary clone with average vigour and below average girth increment on tapping. Susceptible to Powdery mildew and Pink diseases, highly susceptible to Brown bast, high yield with, marked wintering depression. Commercial yield in India over 10 years is 1389 kg/ha/yr.

10. RRIM 605

Parents of this clone are PB 86 and Pil B 84. Although reported to be a high yielding clone, its initial performance in the northern districts of Kerala is not encouraging. Growth average. Good performance reported in Punalur and Pathanamthitta areas. The average 10 years' commercial yield in India is 1203 kg/ha/yr.

11. RRIM 623

A secondary clone having PB 49 and Pil B 84 as parents. Vigorous with rising yield trend. Marked depression in yield during wintering. Susceptible to wind damage, Abnormal leaf fall and Pink disease. Bends at high level. May not be suitable for the northern districts of Kerala. The average commercial yield in India over 10 years is 1089 kg/ha/yr.

12. RRIM 628

Parents of this Clone are Tjir I and RRIM 527. Average vigour before tapping: poor after tapping. Average commercial yield obtained in India over nine years is 1051 kg/ha/yr. Poor summer yield, Average tolerance to Abnormal leaf fall and wind damage; highly susceptible to Brown bast.

• 13. RRIM 701 •

A fairly high yielding clone with steady yield trend. Parents are 44/553 and RRIM 501. High vigour in the early years. Average girth increment on tapping. Susceptible to Pink, Powdery mildew and wind damage. The average commercial yield over eight years in India is 1042 kg/ha/yr.

14. RRIM 703

The parents are RRIM 600 and RRIM 500. High yielding, with falling yield trend from the eighth year of tapping. Thick virgin and renewed bark shows some tolerance to Powdery mildew. Below average girthing rate on tapping. Susceptible to Brown bast and wind damage. In Malaysia, average commercial yield over 13 years is around 1725/ha/yr.

15. RRII 118

A vigorous clone evolved by the Rubber Research Institute of India. Parents are Mil 3/2 and Hil 28, stem tall and stout. Prominent heavy branches, secondary branches long and slightly drooping in young stage. Several branches arise almost at the same level. Canopy dense, balanced crown. High vigour at opening. Virgin bark and renewed bark thickness average.

Above average initial yield, with rising yield trend. The mean estimated yield from the small scale trial during four years of tapping is 1850 kg/ha/yr. Encouraging trend is noticed in commercial plantings with an yield of 880 kg/ha/yr during first four years of tapping. Average tolerance to diseases.

16. RRII 203

A high yielding clone evolved by the Rubber Research Institute of India. Parents are PB 86 and Mil 3/2. Stem straight and tall, rather robust. Canopy well distributed and balanced. Above average vigour

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at opening. Virgin bark and renewed bark thickness above average.

Above average initial and subsequent yield. The mean estimated yield from the small scale trial during 14 years of tapping is 3100 kg/ha/yr. Average tolerance to diseases. Estimated yield from large scale trial over four years is 1675 kg/ha/yr.

17. RR11 208

A high yielding clone in the initial years of tapping. Parents are Mil 3/2 and AVROS 255. High susceptibility to Shoot rot. The average estimated yield from the small scale trial during 14 years of tapping is 3200 kg/ha/yr. Estimated yield from large scale trial over four years is 1685 kg/ha/yr.

18. RRIC 36

A clone developed in Sri Lanka and reported to be high yielding, susceptible to bark diseases, unsuitable to areas with heavy rain.

19. RRIC 45

A Sri Lanka clone, reported to be high yielding. Tolerant to Abnormal leaf fall and panel diseases.

20. NAB 17

A Sri Lanka clone, reported to be vigorous with above average girthing. Moderately high yielding; low incidence of wind damage; susceptible to Brown bast.

21. WAGGA 6278

A Sri Lanka clone, fairly high yielding, sensitive to soil conditions, unsuitable for very steep areas.

