# TAPPING EXPERIMENTS ON BUDDED TREES

EXPERIMENTS ON PILMOOR ESTATE, I

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$ 

C. E. T. MANN, F. BILLINGTON AND K. N. KAIMAL

#### Introduction

The experiments described in the present paper were carried out on young budded trees of a number of untested clones planted on Pilmoor Estate, Selangor, in late 1924. The history of the selection of the parent trees of these clones has been described by Sanderson and Sutcliffe (1) and details taken from the original records of budding and subsequent planting of the young budded trees are given in the present article for the sake of completeness in Table I.

## The Experimental Material and Methods

The experimental plot consists of an area of approximately 8 acres of flat land cleared from virgin jungle early in 1924. Surface timber and small jungle stumps were removed and a mixed cover of Centrosema pubescens and Calapogonium mucunoides was established.

The soil is a light, quartzite loam of moderate fertility. During the first three years, drainage was not good but this was remedied in 1928 and 1929 since when, drainage conditions have been very satisfactory. A plan of the plot showing the general distribution of the experimental material is given.

Planting was commenced in November and completed in December 1924 so that when experimental tapping was commenced in January, 1928, the trees were about 3 years old, age being reckoned from the date of planting. The buddings had been made in the nursery and allowed to develop for about 9 months before transplanting. They were then pruned to a height of 18 inches and planted out in the field as "stumped" buddings. The planting distance was 20 feet by 20 feet; a plan of the plot is given in Figure 1.

Clones were planted in successive blocks or rows, an arrangement which is simple and convenient for tapping and recording but detracts from the value of the experiment as regards comparisons between different clones. However, as the conditions over the whole plot are very uniform and the differences between clones are very large the failure to plant clones in replicated plots does not seriously affect the value of the most important results.

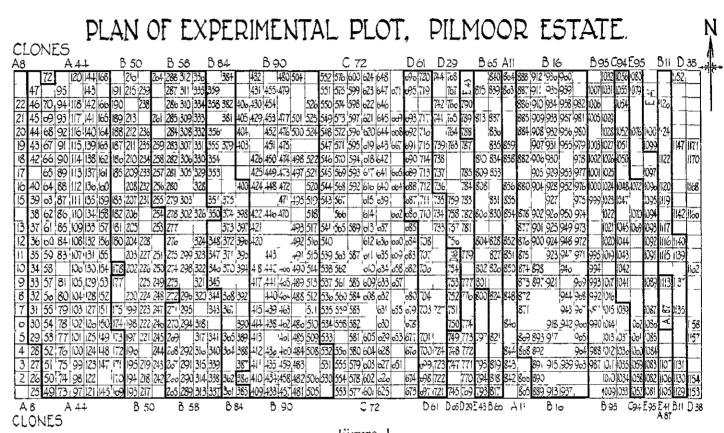


Figure 1
Plan of experimental plot showing distribution of the budded trees

The general maintenance of the area has been carried out according to normal good estate practice but during the first two years careful pruning of side branches on the young buddings did not receive sufficient attention. As a result, the plot contains a rather large proportion of trees with low branches and crooked trunks. This is especially noticeable in clone A. 44, for the buddings of this clone have a strong tendency to branch early, producing strong lateral branches one of which may replace the true terminal shoot. This branching habit can be easily controlled but, if early pruning is neglected, an irregular main trunk results. In this respect the Pilmoor clone A.44 resembles the AVROS clone 152.

In December, 1927, girth measurements were taken on all trees in the experimental area. Girth was measured at a height of 40 inches from the union. Examination of the figures showed that quite a fair proportion of the trees exceeded 15.5 inches in girth and, as this had been considered by previous workers to be a suitable standard for commencement of test-tapping, it was decided to commence tapping experiments in January, 1928. Preliminary tests showed that the tapping of trees having a girth considerably less than 15.5 inches presented no difficulty and finally all trees over 13 inches in girth at a height of 40 inches from the union were included in the tests. In Table I the numbers and percentages of tappable trees in each clone are summarised. Losses between planting and commencement of these tests are accounted for by root disease, wind damage and the growth of seedling shoots from the original stocks where the scions had failed to shoot after pruning.

#### CHOICE OF TAPPING SYSTEM AND PROCEDURE

In view of the tender age of the trees it was considered desirable to adopt a very light tapping system and to introduce frequent rest periods between successive tests. It was therefore decided to tap alternate daily for one month (16 tappings) followed by one month of rest, and to continue the tests on the same lines so long as no ill effects on the trees became apparent.

In clone A.44, since a large number of trees was available, tapping was also carried out every third day in alternate months on a second group of trees.

Trees were marked for tapping with a single left to right cut at an angle of 30° so that the lowest point of the cut was at a height of 20 inches (50 cms.) above the union. Owing to a mistake in the instructions given for marking the trees in preparation for tapping, the original tapping cuts were all marked at a standard length of 8 inches. This length of tapping cut was exactly equivalent to half the circumference on the smallest trees but was slightly less than a half circumference cut on the largest trees. The

error was corrected during the second tapping period and subsequently all trees were tapped over half the circumference.

One Tamil tapper was employed throughout the tests. Tapping commenced at 6.15 a.m. and was completed at about 8.30 a.m. and the order of tapping was changed on each tapping day. On wet mornings the trees were tapped late so that the full number of 16 tappings was obtained in each period.

#### METHOD OF RECORDING YIELDS

At each tapping, latex was coagulated in the cup with a few drops of 5 per cent, solution of acetic acid, the coagulum pressed into a rough biscuit and hung on a labelled wire hook attached to the tree. The small amounts of "cut" scrap and cup film were added to the latex at each tapping. At the end of each week samples were collected, creped separately, dried and weighed at the laboratory. Records of total yield in grams of dry rubber per tree per tapping were obtained.

## **Experimental Results**

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The summary of results presented in Table I brings out a number of important points. The results obtained again confirm that, by vegetative propagation, it is possible to produce from certain selected parent trees buddings which are capable of giving high yields at an early age. The actual yields recorded for the most promising clones, A. 44, B.84 and B.58, compare very favourably with the yields recorded for some of the best known proved clones e.g. AVROS 49, at comparable age.

The parent trees are arranged in order of yield merit and it is at once apparent that, if they are judged on the basis of these early tapping tests on their budded offspring, the highest yielding parent trees do not necessarily give the highest yielding clones. For example, the highest yielding parent tree gave the fourth highest yielding clone, and the fourth highest parent tree gave the second best clone. Buddings from parent tree B.90 gave practically no latex during the first tapping period and, even during the second period, the flow of latex was hardly sufficient to reach the tapping cup. Yet, the parent tree gave a very good yield for a seven year old tree and was the sixth highest yielder in a group of 500 trees.

After the first tapping period the poorest clones were omitted from the tests. After the third tapping period, completed in June, tapping of clones C.72, D.29, E.95, B.95 and D.65 was discontinued. Clone C.72 was abandoned on account of the weak branching habit of the trees. Every strong wind resulted in two or three casualties

,		trees I ge 7 to				Buddings 1928 (Age 3 to 4 years)									
Parent Tree	Girth in			vessel rows at   Mean			No. of buddings	Number		Percent.	Sar bude		Order of		
Tree	height of 20 inches	5	ights of 10 inches		yield in grams pec tapping	Date of Budding	planted November to Dec. 1924	growing in December 1927	of trees tapped January 1928	age of tappable trees	at height of	in inches at height of	Number of tappings	Mean vield in grams per tree per tapping in 1928	Merit based on yield
B. 58 A. 44 C. 72 B. 84 B. 90 D. 38 B. 65 B. 11 E. 41 B. 505 C. 43 D. 65 B. 10 E. 43	44 42 47 41 43 46 43 30 44 45 46 47 48 49 40 45 45 45 45 45 45 46 47 47 48 49 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	15  21 27  20 24 20 13 20 31 13  24 32 26 17 19 15 	14 14 19 21 17 19 20 11 19 27 10 15 24 22 14 16 13 35 21	11 12 14 20 17 16 17 18 10 17 20 9 12 19 11 19 11 13 10 22 11	42.3 42.1 34.8 28.7 28.2 27.3 26.3 25.4 25.4 24.5 24.4 23.6 22.8 21.5 20.4 17.7 12.2	1924 Jan. 1923 Dec. 1924 Feb. 23 Dec. 1924 Feb. 24 Feb. 25 Jun. 26 Jun. 27 May. 28 Jan. 29 Jan. 20 Mar. 20 Jun. 21 Jan. 22 Jun. 23 Jun. 24 Jun. 25 Jun. 26 Jun. 27 Jun. 27 Jun. 28 Jun. 29 Jun. 20 Jun. 20 Jun. 21 Jun. 22 Jun. 23 Jun. 24 Jun. 25 Jun. 26 Jun. 27 Jun. 28 Jun. 29 Jun. 20 Jun. 20 Jun. 20 Jun. 21 Jun. 22 Jun. 23 Jun. 24 Jun. 25 Jun. 26 Jun. 27 Jun. 27 Jun. 28 Jun. 29 Jun. 20 Jun. 20 Jun. 20 Jun. 20 Jun. 21 Jun. 22 Jun. 23 Jun. 24 Jun. 25 Jun. 26 Jun. 27 Jun. 27 Jun. 28 Jun. 29 Jun. 20 Jun	90 145 153 56 28 132 50 36 40 26 116 28 111 81 55 33 13 6	80 133 120 40 20 105 35 26 27 32 15 92 18 7 68 45 25 9	21 30 66 20  45 1  18 3  2  17 7  2 2	25.1 22.5 55.0 50.0  42.9 2.8  50.3 20.0  11.1  25.0 15.5  42.9 2.8	14.4 14.3 15.4 15.8 15.8 15.8 14.7 15.4  15.4  14.1 14.1 14.1 14.2  14.3 15.1	18.5 18.7 20.1 20.5  21.0 20.5  21.8  21.5  21.5  20.9  20.0 18.6	96 96 48 96  96  48 48  16 48  48 	7.3 12.5 3.5 10.8  10.4  2.7 3.0  1.7  5.2 2.1  1.4 4.7	4 1 8 2  3  9 7  t1  12 6

TABLE 1

and it was felt to be a waste of time to continue work on a clone possessing this undesirable weakness. Clones D.29, E.95, B.90 and B.95 were omitted on account of their low yields. Tapping of clone D.65 was discontinued on account of the small number of trees available. The yields recorded for the two trees in tapping were quite good but it was considered best to run no risk of damaging the trees at this stage, in view of the fact that only five buddings were available for future work.

It must be emphasised that a reliable comparison of the clones cannot be made on the basis of these early tests. Only the largest trees of the most vigorous clones had reached the arbitrary standard of girth regarded as necessary for the initiation of test tapping. It is possible that some of the clones of less vigorous growth may prove to be as good as, or even superior to those included in the present tests. Later experiments will decide this point; in the meantime it is proposed to describe in more detail the records obtained on the most promising clones tested in this first investigation.

RECORDS OF THE YIELDS OF INDIVIDUAL TREES OF CLONES A.44, B.84 AND B.58

Tapping was carried out on alternate days for six periods.

1st j	period	January	10th	ţo	February	9th	1928		16 tappings
2nd	33	March	12th	,,	April	11th	22		do
3rd	,,	May	12th	,,	June	11th	,,		do
4th	,,	July	12th	,,	August	11th	,,		do
5th	,,	September	12th	,,	October	12th	,,,	,	do
6th		November	9th		December	9th			do

Total tapping days:—96

In Table II the average yield per tree in grams of dry rubber per tapping during each period is given, together with the mean yield for each tree over the whole year. Girth measurements, taken at the beginning and again after the conclusion of the tests in January, 1929, are also given.

The figures reveal a very high degree of uniformity in the yields of the trees of the same clone; in general the largest trees of each clone are the highest producers. The actual statistics for the correlation between tree girth and yield have not been included on account of the small number of trees available in each clone. Since only the best trees of each clone could be tapped, statistical examination of the limited data from these would not give a true indication of the variation within the clone.

TABLE II

Summary of Growth and Yield Records of budded Trees of Clones A.44, B.84, and B.58.

Tapped on half circumference alternate daily with alternate monthly Periods of Tapping and Rest.

	TREE	Girth at height of 40 inches from the uaion		Yie	ld in gra succe	ms dry ri ssive mo	abhar-pea aithly pe	tapping	eB .	Average Yield
CLONE	ag. New	Dec. 1927 inches cms,	Jan. 1929 Inches cos.	Lst	2nd	3rd	4.th	āth	6th	per tree per tapping grus
A 44	40	14.0 35.6	19.5 49.5	5.6	6.8	9.3	10.8	14.3	18.1	10.8
	109	14.0 35.6	18.8 <b>47</b> .8	7.4	5.9	9.9 <sup>!</sup>	11.9	14.3	16.5	11.0
	114	14.8 37.6	18.8 <b>47.8</b>	7.3	7.6	11.0	11.6	13.9	21.2	12.1
	116	15.0 38.1	17.5 44.5	14.2	13.1	17.3	19.8	22.7	26.0	18,9
:	138	15.5 39.4	19.8 50.3	8.7	10.0	14.0	16.6	17.8	21.9	14.8
	156	16.3 41.4	18.8 47.8	10.7	9.8	13.4	16.0	18.3	20.7	14.8
	165	16.3 41.4	20.3 51.6	6.9	9.7	13.3	19,7	20.2	24.5	15.7
!	168	14.8 37.6		7.6	6.3	11.2	14.5	15.9	22,7	13.0
	46	13.5 34.3	19.0 <b>48.3</b>		8.8	8.0	10.7	12.5	16.8	11.3
1	87	13.5 34.3	17.5 <b>44</b> .5		9.3	8.5	10.8	13.9	15.9	11.7
4	92	13.5 34.3	17.3 43.9		9.9	7.6	8.1	10.1	13.0	9.7
	145	13.5° 34.3	19.5 <b>4</b> 9.5		10.4	9.6	13.1	15.8	17.6	13.3
1	148	13.5 34.3	18.8 47.8		10.6	13.0	12.7	15.7	18.3	14.1
	160	13.3 33.8	17.0 43.2		8.1	7.5	10.5	11.0	13.6	10.2
	172	13.2 33.5	17.5 44.5	,	6.4	7.0	7.9	11.4	12.7	9.1
Mean	15 trees	14.3 36.3	18.7 47.5	8.6	8.8	10.7	13.0	15.2	18.6	12.7

TABLE II - (Continued)

	Тиев	of 40 from th	t height incles e union	Yleld	l in grad	ns dry r ssive mo	ubber pe uthly pe	er tupple riods	ig In	Average yield per tree per
CLONE	гинь Комвин	Dec, 1927 inches cms,	Jah, 1929 Inches ems,	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	ßth	talqdug grms.
B. 84	346	16.9 40.6	21.2 53.8	2.3	7.0	8.4	10.6	13.2	23.2	10.8
	351	15.3 38.9	21.5 54,6	4.0	7.3	11.2	10.5	12.9	21.1	11.2
! 	353	16.0 <b>40.6</b>	21.3 54.1	2.2	6.1	8.9	12.5	11.4	20.3	10.2
	354	14.0 35.6	19.7 50.0	3.0	7.6	10.0	10.8	11.3	15.7	9.7
	355	17.0 43.2	21.0 53.3	2.7	7.7	11.3	13.8	15.6	20.9	12.0
	356	16.8 42.7	21.0 53.3	3.2	5.6	9,5	12,5	15.4	20.9	11.2
	358	15.8 40.1 14.8	20.0 50.8 19.5	3.9	8.4	8.5	13.9	14.7	20.6	11.7
; ; 	365	37.6 15.8	19.3 49.5 20.3	2.0	4.9	6.6	11.5	14.7	25.3	10.8
	368	0.41	51.6 19.3	2.3	5.2	8.4	12.8	14.1	21.7	10.8
] ! !	370	36.3 16.5	49.0	2.6	8,6	7.4	10.7	13.1	21.0	10.6
! [	374	41.9 17.8	54.6 23.0	3.2	6.5	98	10.9	12.4	17.8	10.1
	379	45.2 19.0	58.4 27.5	2.8	8.3	10.6	13.9	12.9	22.0	11.8
	382	48.3 16.5	69.9 21.5	2.4	6.2	7.6	12.5	13.8	18.7	10.2
]	392	14.5	54.6 19.0	2.2	8.2	13.6	16.9	19.4	36.3 22.6	16.1
	397 347	36.8 13.3 33.8	48.3 18.0 45.7	4.0	7.6       <b>7.1</b>	10.6   	12.7	14.6	21.8	13.3
	364	13.8 35.3	18.8 47.8		5.9	7.7     7.2	11.1	13.3	18.2	11.1
 	375	13.0 33.0			5.4	7.2	10.9	14,0	21.1	11.7
	381	13.8 35.3	19.0 <b>48.3</b>		3.3	6.0	8.6	10.5	14.6	8.6
	390	13.3 33.8	13.3 47.5		4.3	6.7	8.6	10.5	15.9	9.2
Mean	20 trees	15.4 39.1	20.5 52.1	2.8	6.6	8.9	12.0	13.6	21.0	11.1

105
TABLE II -- (Continued)

CLONE	Thee	of 40 Transith	t height luches & union	Tiek	l in grau succes		ubber pe uthly per		? in	Average Yield
	NUMBER	Dec. 1927 inches ons.	Jan. 1927 inches cms.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	per tree per tapping grus,
B. 58	257	15.3 38.9	18.3 <i>47.5</i>	1.9	7.2	5.9	5.5	6.7	13.1	6.7
ļ	265	15.8 40.1	19.2 <b>48.8</b>	3.0	8.3	9.2	8.4	8.7	20.4	9.7
	272	14.3 36.3	18.0 <i>45.7</i>	2.8	6.0	6.3	7.3	7.3	12.4	7.0
	275	16.8 <b>42.7</b>	22.7 57.7	2.5	5.7	7.8	10.1	12.1	22.9	10.2
	276	15.3 38.9	18.3 <b>47</b> .5	2.4	6,8	5.8	4.7	5.4	14.0	6.5
	282	14.3 36.3	16.5 <b>41.9</b>	1.9	5.2	4.8	3.4	5.6	14.6	5.9
	287	14.5 36.8	18.6 <b>47.2</b>	2.2	5.6	7.1	7.7	9.2	19.8	6.6
	295	14.0 35.6	19.0 48.3	2.2	5.3	5.3	6.5	8.6	19.5	7.9
	311	14.3 36.3	18.0 45.7	2.0	4.5	5.3	5.8	8.9	21.9	8.1
	317	35.6	18.0 45.7	1.5	4.3	3.0	4.8	5.5	12.9	5.3
	324	15.5 39.4	20.2 51.3	1.9	4.4	5.8	6.9	6.7	17.1	7.1
	333	15.0 38.1	19.0 48.3	1.7	5.4	5.1	5.5	6.3	15.4	6.6
	335	35.6	18.0 45.7	2.5	6.8	5.5	4.6	8.6	16.6	7.4
	340	14.5 36.8	18.3 47.5	3.1	6.8	6.8	8.8	12.2	21.4	9.9
! !	269	13.8 35.3	18.0 45.6		3.1	3.5	3.4	4.9	12.2	5.4
	278	13.8 35.3	18.7 47.5	<b>]</b>	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.6	14.6	6.8
	279	13.5 34.3	17.0 43.2		4.8	5.9	4.9	5.6	13.6	6.4
	286	13.3 33.8	17.5 14.5		2.3	3,8	4.4	5.3	9.6	5.1
	291	13.5 34.3	19.0 48.3		7.3	9.5	8.4	14.2	26.0	13.1
-	315	13.5 34.3	18.0 45.7		3.9	5.7	6.8	9.4	17.5	8.7
1	331	13:0 33.0	17.5 44.5		3.4	4.2	4.9	5.5	13.7	6.3
Mean	21 trees	14.4 36.6		2.3	5.3	5.6	6.1	7.7	16.6	7.3

TABLE III

Mean Yield per Tree on successive tapping Days
(Each figure is a mean of six records)

		Yield in grams of dry rubber per tree per tapping													Mean		
CLONE	1	2	3	1	5	6	<del>,</del>	8 ;	9	10	11	12	13	<u>i</u> i	15	16	yield in grams per tapping
A, 44	6.2	9.0	11.6	12.7	16.0	15.8	15.7	14.8	13.6	13.3	12.5	12.7	11.7	11.8	11.1	11.3	12.5
В. 84	4.8	7.6	10.9	11.2	13.0	18.1	13.2	11.7	11.4	11.6	10.7	11.1	10.7	10.5	9.9	10.6	10.8
В. 58	2.4	4.4	5.6	6.1	8.7	9.7	9,4	8.7	8,0	8.2	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.1	7.4

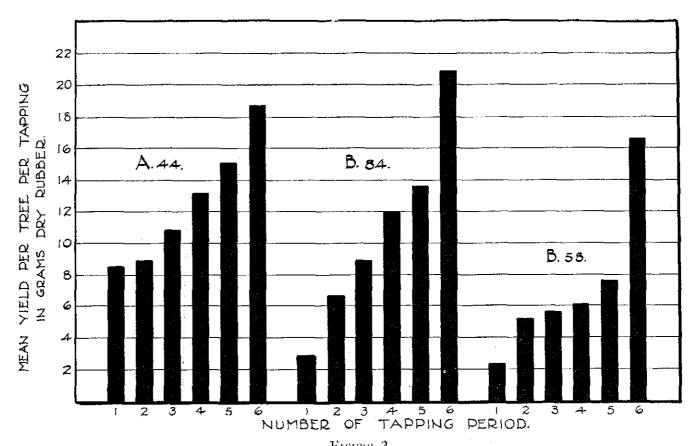
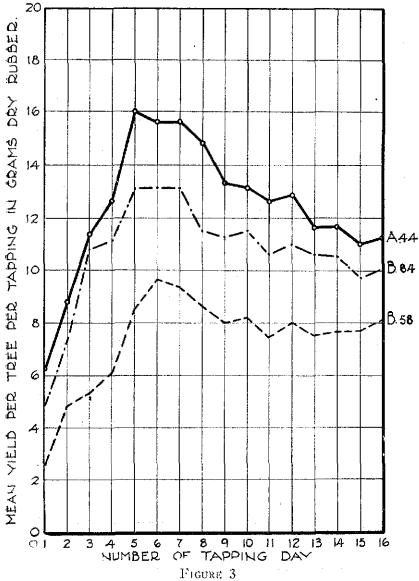


Figure 2
Hlustrating the progressive increase in yield of Clones A.44, B.84 and B.58

Comparison of the Responses of different Clones to the same Tapping System

The initial high yield of Clone A.44 in the first tapping period in comparison with the yields of Clones B.84 and B.58 is noteworthy. It seems that clone A.44 responds much more rapidly than either of the other clones to the stimulus of tapping. Incidentally the records show how misleading the results of a short period of test tapping may be in judging the relative values of clones at an early age.



Illustrating the course of yield increase during an average tapping period

The rates of increase in yield of the three clones are illustrated graphically in Figure 2.

The response to tapping is further examined in more detail from the daily records of yield in the six periods of test-tapping. For each clone the mean daily yield per tree on the first, second and successive tapping days has been calculated. The results are presented in Table III. and illustrated in Figure 3.

The yield of clone A.44 rises to a sharp maximum value about the 5th day and then falls somewhat rapidly to a minimum value on the 15th day. In clones B.84 and B.58 the yield rises much more gradually to a maximum value on the 6th or 7th day and thereafter the decline in yield is much less rapid than in clone A.44. These differences between the clones in response to tapping have been further investigated in a later experiment and will be discussed in more detail in the next paper of this series. Holder and Heusser have shown a similar variation in response of different clones to a uniform tapping system. (2)

## THIRD DAILY TAPPING IN ALTERNATE MONTHS

When these experiments were started the influence of tapping at a very early age on the behaviour of the trees was not known and a lighter tapping system was therefore tested for comparison with the general system of alternate daily tapping in alternate months. Unfortunately, only in clone A.44 were sufficient trees available for this test but the results given in Table IV are of interest.

#### TABLE IV

Comparison between the Results of Test Tapping on Clone A.44

- (a) Alternate daily in alternate months
- (b) Third daily in alternate months

Tapping	No.	Girth at l 40 inch unic	Yie rul eo	Mean yield per tree					
system	of trees	Dec. 1927 (inches) (cms)	Jan. 1929 (inches) (cms)	lst	2nd	3rd	4th	ð th	per tapping (grams)
(a) Alternate daily	15	14.3 36,3	18.7 47.5	8.8	10.7	13.0	15.0	18.6	13.2
(b) 3rd daily	15	14.2 36.1	18.6 47.2	7.0	10.1	12.4	15.5	21.8	13.4

There is close agreement between the two series of records presented in Table IV, yet the trees in group (a) tapped alternate daily, received 80 tappings whilst those in group (b) tapped third daily. received only 55 tappings. The total weight of rubber harvested from the two groups of trees was almost exactly proportional to the number of tapping days. Had the alternate daily tapping system been too severe, one would expect a lower average yield from the trees that were being too severely taxed. That no evidence of this is found in the results obtained on clone A.44 suggests that tapping of young budded trees from 3 to 4 years of age on an alternate daily alternate monthly system can be undertaken without detriment to the trees. During the period of test the average girth of the trees increased from 14.3 to 18.7 inches and a similar satisfactory rate of growth was recorded in the other clones tapped (see Table 1). Not a single tree showed any signs of brown bast during the whole period of the tests. At the conclusion of the tests an examination of virgin and renewed bark was made on the trees which had been test-tapped. The results of this examination, which have already been reported (3), showed bark renewal, in the early stages, to be very satisfactory.

### Notes on the Characters of Individual Clones

CLONE A.44

Growth of the trees is moderately vigorous. The main trunks require careful pruning when young, otherwise ugly irregularities may develop. Branching is strong, the lateral branches making a wide angle with the trunk. The crown is globular being built up of a large number of spreading branches of equal strength. The bark is smooth and greyish and shows rather pronounced swellings near the dormant buds. Though the yield of this clone in the test tapping period was extremely good, the vegetative characters are not pleasing.

CLONE B.58

Growth is less robust than in any other clone in the experimental block but the buddings appear perfectly healthy. Trunks are erect and slender, branches are strong and well spaced, forming a conical well-shaped crown. The bark is rough and grey-brown in colour.

CLONE B.84

This is one of the most vigorous clones in the collection and one of the most attractive in appearance. Trunks are strong and erect; the union with the stock is very smooth and, as the bark is deep brown, rough and considerably more corky than is usual in

budded trees, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish a budding of this clone from a well grown seedling tree. Branches are very strong and slightly spreading, forming a somewhat heavy crown.

#### CLONE D.61

Only one tree of this clone was tapped but since this tree gave a very satisfactory yield it may be of interest to give further details. The parent tree of this clone was chosen as a brown bast subject with a high yield. The buddings are not attractive trees and already the trunks of most of the trees show signs of burr development. The high yield, provided that later tests confirm the results of the early tapping, is about the only good character which this clone possesses.

## CLONE D.65

The five buddings of this clone are remarkably uniform in appearance. Trunks are erect and sparsely branched. Bark is smooth and greyish. In general form the buddings are very similar in appearance to those of clone AVROS 50.

The remaining clones, since they do not appear to possess the necessary high yielding characters, do not merit detailed description at this stage.

#### Summary

- 1. A method of test-tapping of young budded trees from 3 to 4 years of age is described.
- 2. It is shown that young buddings, having reached a certain stage of development, indicated by a minimum girth of 13 inches at a height of 40 inches from the union, can be tapped for the purpose of selection, on an alternate daily alternate monthly system for one year without any apparent detriment to their health and vigour of growth.
- 3. The results of early tapping tests indicate that the yield of a parent tree cannot be taken as a reliable criterion of its value as a clone parent. From a group of 19 trees selected from a population of 500 only four have given buddings which appear to possess the desirable high yielding characters of their parents, at least at an early age.
  - 4. Clones A.44, B.84, B.58 and D.65 appear promising.
- 5. The responses of different clones to the same tapping system may show considerable variation.

# Literature Cited

- Sanderson A. R., and Scitchiffe H. Vegetative characters and yield of Hevea. Journal R.R.I. of Malaya 1, 75-90, 1929
- Holder H. J. V. S., and Heusser C.
   Experimental tapping on Hevea buddings and seedlings on Bockit Maradaja Estate.

   Archief v.d. Rubbercultuur 12, 25-49, 1928.
- BILLINGTON F.
   Observations on bark thickness and renewal in Malayan buddings.
   *Journal R.R.I. of Malaya* 1, 125-131, 1929.



 $\label{eq:Plate_I} P_{\text{LATE}} \ I$  Clone A.44. Budded tree at the age of 3 years 4 months.



PLATE II

Clone B.84. Budded tree at the age of 3 years 3 months—Note low branching habit which must be corrected by early pruning.



PLATE III

Clone B.58. Young budding age 3 years 4 months—Erect branching habit with well formed conical crown.