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TITLE: Adaptation of Latex Harvesting Technologies to the Three Metabolic Activity Classes of Rubber Clones According to Socio-economic Conditions in Côte d'Ivoire

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ABSTRACT (upto 300 words)

Two concerns of rubber farmers are the development of latex harvesting technologies to improve the production potential of the trees and the availability and cost of labor for tapping. To achieve this, some rubber farmers opt for over-harvesting the trees. This way of doing things disturbs the physiological balance of the rubber trees, which leads to the increase of tapping Panel dryness (TPD) and rather to the fall of the production. To solve this problem, this study proposes to define latex harvesting technologies by metabolic class allowing the improvement of plantation yield and the increase of the economic life of the trees. To achieve this, the clones IRCA111, IRCA130 and PB260 from the active metabolic class, GT1, RRIC100 and BPM24 from the moderate metabolic class; PB217 and PR107 from the slow metabolic class were used as plant material. Results showed that clones in the slow metabolism class were less susceptible to TPD and performed better in intense latex harvest than those in the active and moderate metabolism classes. Regardless of metabolic class, the reduction in tapping frequency had no negative effect on the vegetative state of the trees. Instead, the reduction in tapping frequency was compensated by a large number of annual stimulations, which resulted in high dry rubber production. Analysis of dry rubber production, rubber tree radial growth and TPD rate indicates that the metabolically active class clones performed better with the S/2d3 6d/7ET2 latex harvesting technologies. 5% Pa1(1)4/y; S/2d4 6d/7ET2.5% Pa1(1)4/y; S/2d5 6d/7ET2.5%Pa1(1)8/y and S/2 d6 6d/7 ET2.5% Pa1(1)10/y. Those of the moderate metabolism class are with the motif's S/2d3 6d/7 ET2.5% Pa1(1) 6/y; S/2d4 6d/7 ET2.5% Pa1(1) 6/y and S/2d5 6d/7ET2.5% Pa1(1)10/y. For the slow metabolism class clones, the following latex harvesting technologies were recommended: S/2d3 6d/7ET2.5% Pa1(1)8/y; S/2 d4 6d/7ET2.5% Pa1(1)12/y and S/2d6 6d/7 ET2.5% Pa1(1)18/y.

BIOGRAPHY (upto 200 words)

DIARRASSOUBA Moussa holds a PhD in Plant Physiology (2013) and 10 certificates. He is a teacher-researcher at the Ecole Normale Supérieure d'Abidjan (ENS). He has given several lectures and published 16 publications including 2 book chapters. He is an active member of 4 scholarly societies. He is also a referee of a scientific journal in Côte d'Ivoire. Dr DIARRASSOUBA has participated in the writing of several national reports

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