

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT FACTORS ON THE INCIDENCE OF BARK ROT OF *HEVEA BRASILIENSIS*

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The effect of different clones, stage of maturity, period of susceptibility, height of tapping cut, tapping panels (virgin and renewed), tapping systems, tapping knives, topography, climate, moisture in bark and zoospore concentration were studied.

The panels tapped daily and every alternate day were significantly more susceptible. Those tapped on s/2 d/4 system did not show any infection. The younger clearings tended to be more susceptible. Moisture in bark and height of tapping cut did not influence the spread of the fungus. Tapping panel was susceptible up to 72h after injury to the bark. The lesion area increased significantly with increase in spore concentration.