

Tapping frequency and productivity on a few smallholdings in West Kalimantan Province Indonesia



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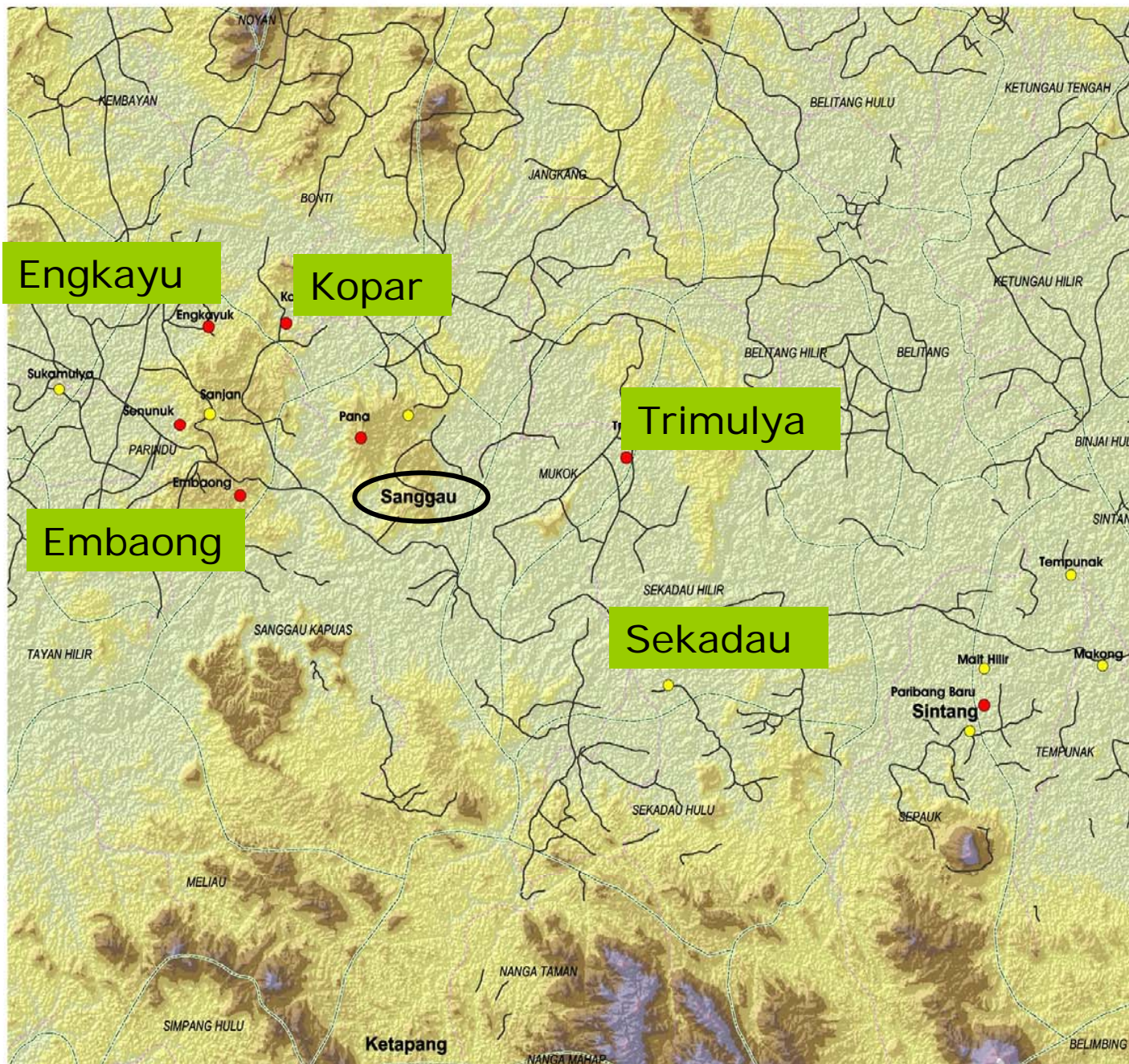
Ilahang, ICRAF SEA, Sanggau, Indonesia

Gede Wibawa, IRIEC/ICRAF SEA, Bogor

Eric Penot, CIRAD Montpellier, France

Context

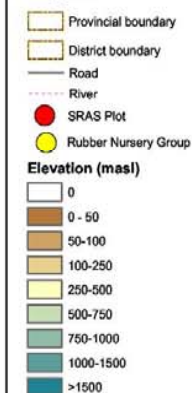
- ❑ Smallholders are assumed to tap their trees very intensively in $\frac{1}{2} S d/1$, $2d/3$ or $d/2$ with very high bark consumption.
- ❑ Latex production has been monitored on a daily basis, since tree opening in 2003, on 38 farms spread over 5 villages in West Kalimantan province.
- ❑ During the survey, farmers said that they followed ICRAF recommendations $1/2S d/2$.



SRAS Plot in Sanggau and Sintang West Kalimantan

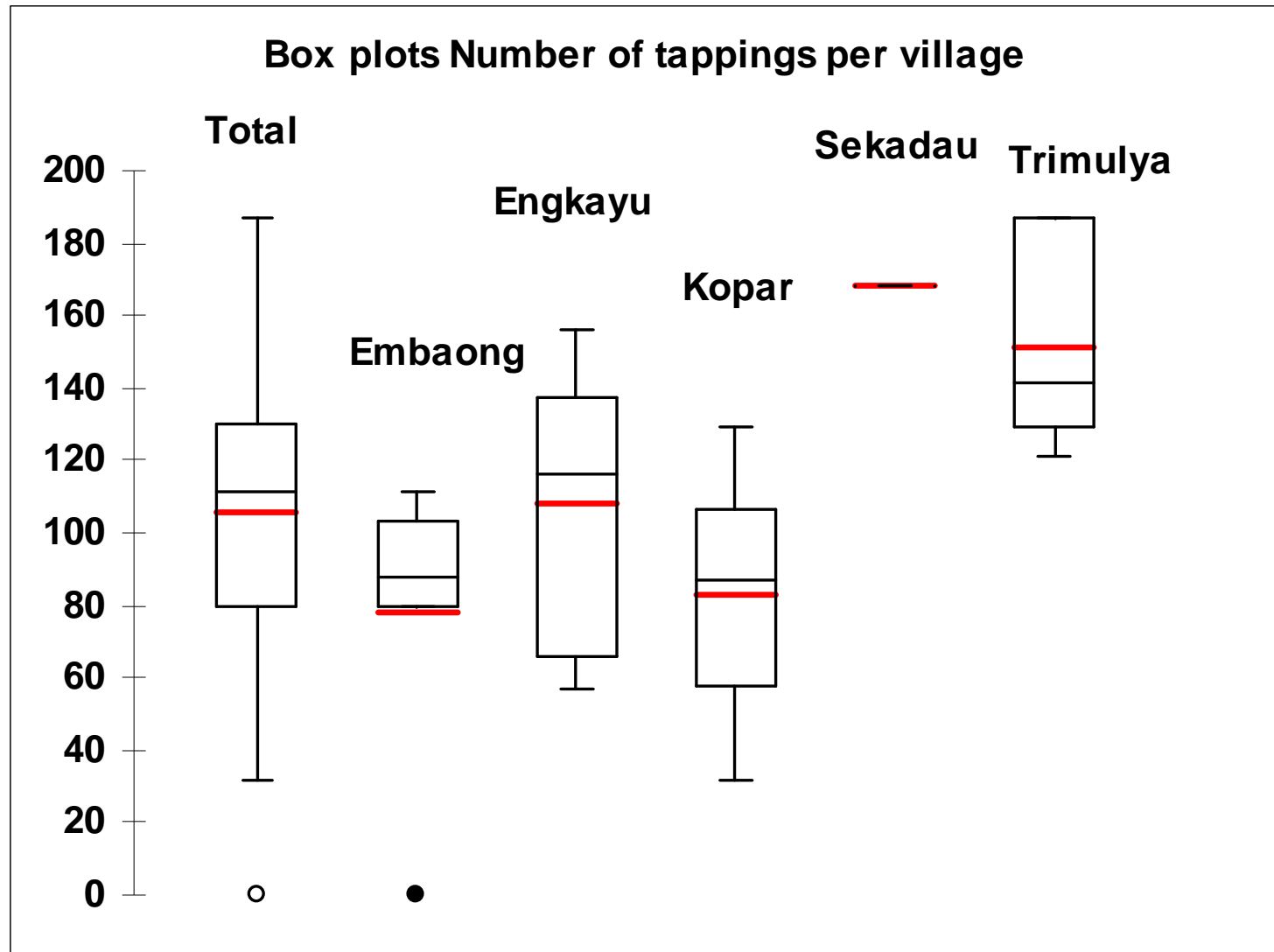


Legend

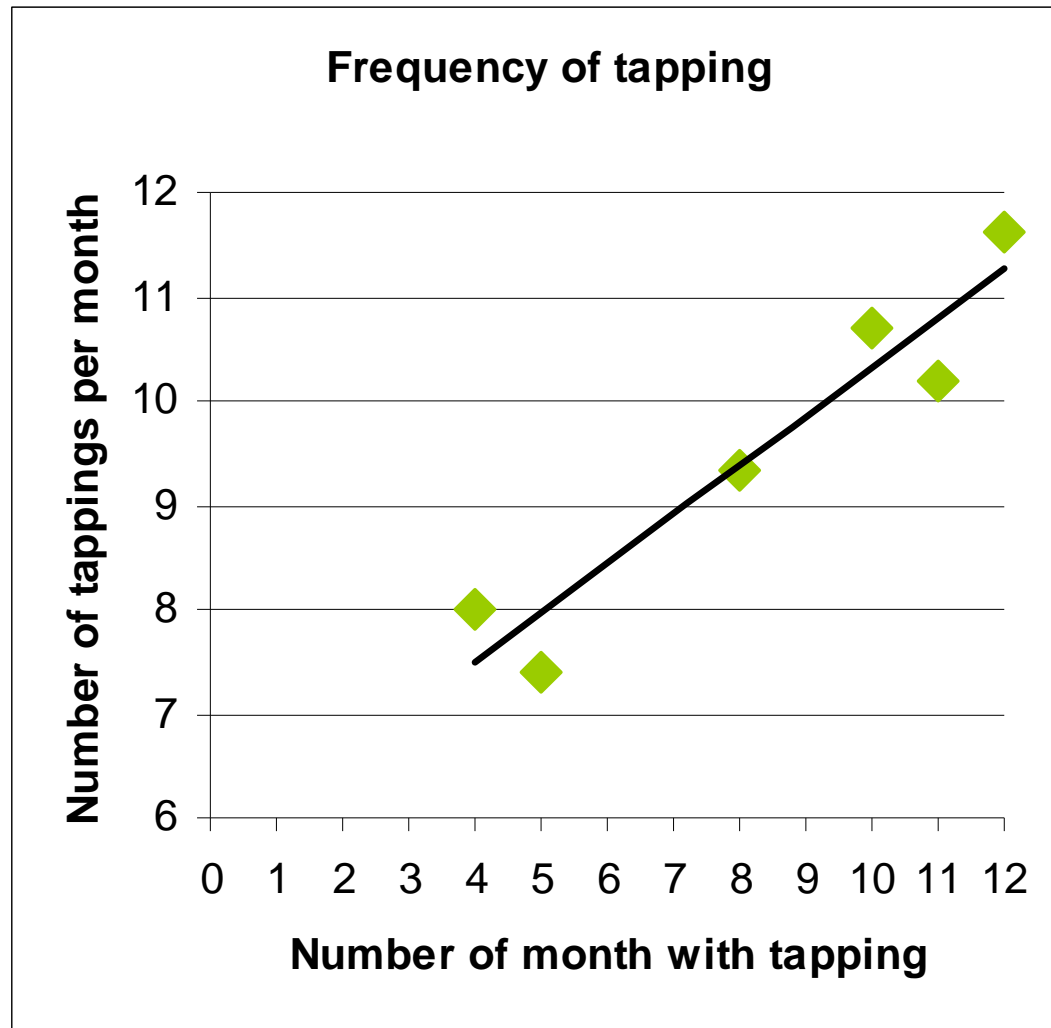


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Very irregular number of tapping/year with frequency different from $d/2$



Very irregular number of month with tapping and tappings/month

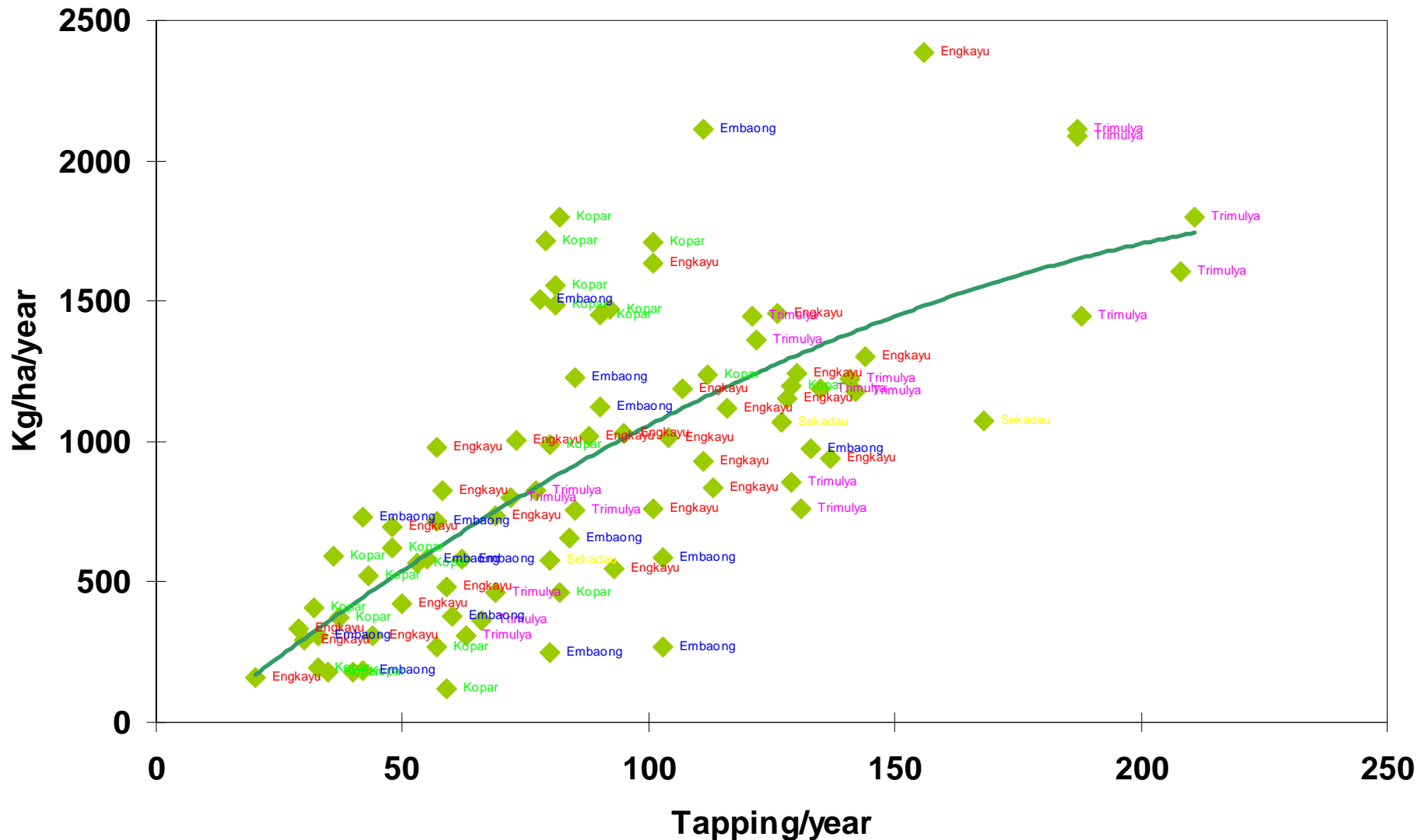


- Number of tappings/month proportional to the number of months during which tapping was carried out.
- If a farmer tap 12 months, he will carry out 11 to 12 tappings, ($d/2$).
- However, if he only chooses to tap for 4 to 5 months/year and 6 to 7 tappings/month amount to a frequency of $d/4$ during the tapping months and an annual frequency of $d/10$ (32 to 37 tappings/year).

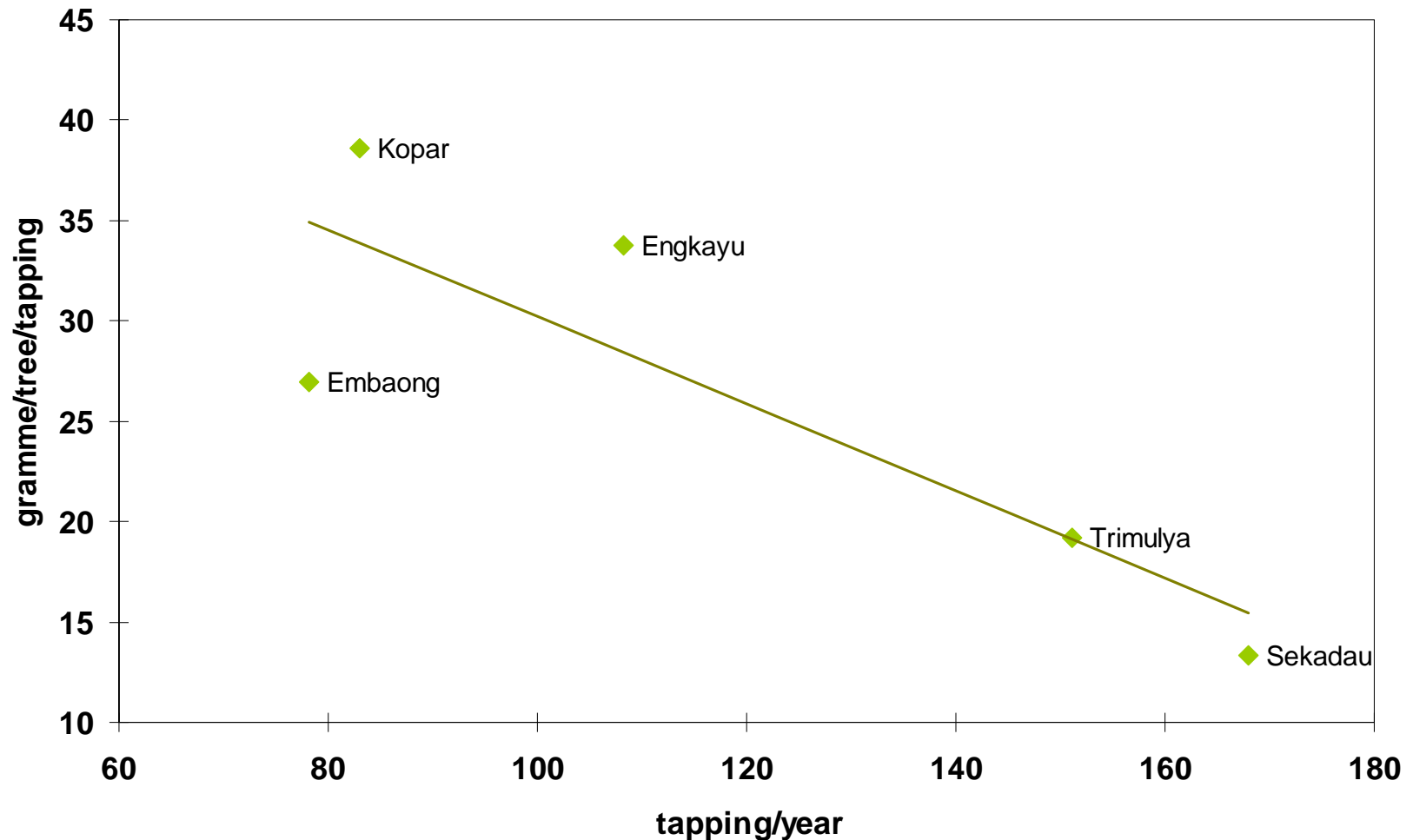
. The time spent on tapping depended on other farming activities

Village	Ethnie	Tapping /year 2005	Farm area Others activities
Embaong	Dayak local	80-111 <i>d/4-d/3</i>	5 ha Clonal rubber project SRDP
Kopar	Dayak local	27-168 <i>d/14-d/2</i>	5 ha Oil palm
Trimulia	Javanese transmigrant	99-187 <i>d/3-d/2</i>	2 ha Food crop

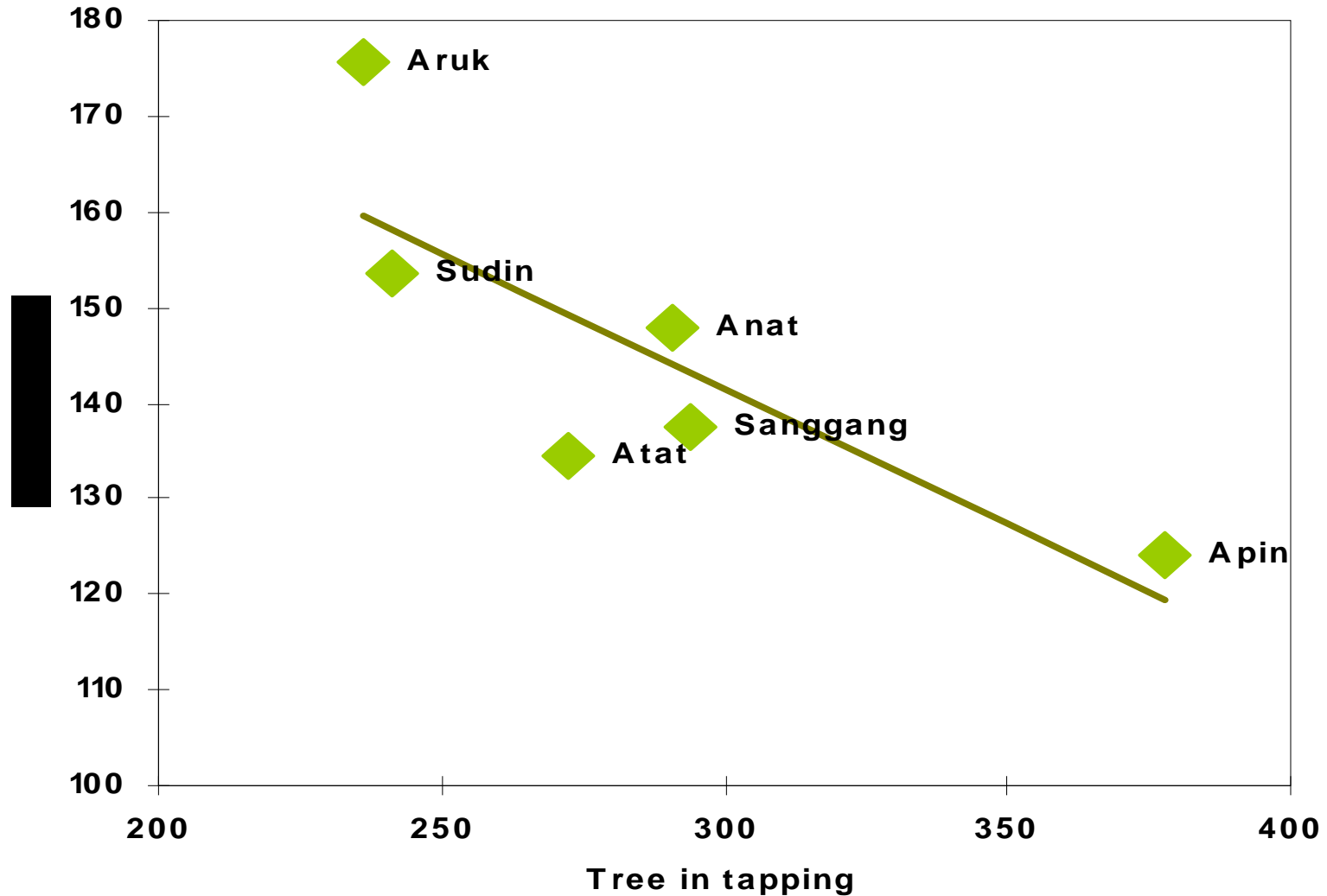
Land productivity increases with the number of tapping



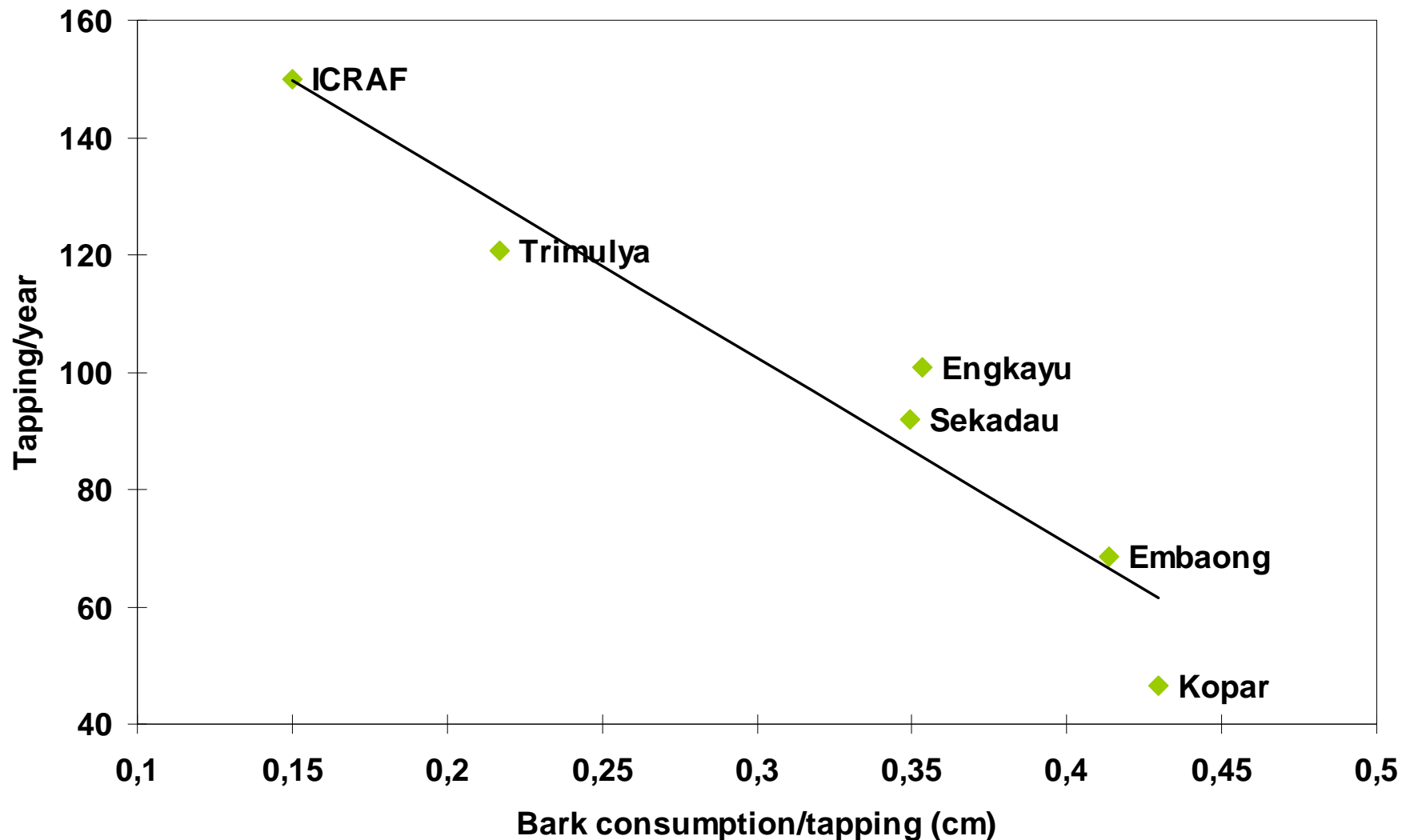
Labour productivity decreases with the number of tapping



Farmer increase frequency of tapping to compensate low tree/ha



Bark consumption/tapping is inversely proportional to tapping/year



Very intensive bark consumption after 2 years of tapping



Conclusion

- ❑ Tapping frequency was a concept that could not be applied to smallholder farmer at least at Indonesian experience : irregular number of tappings/month and /year (27 to 187)
- ❑ Farmer adapt the number of tappings to his strategy : **land productivity** (Kg/ha/year) or **labour productivity** (Gramme/tree/tapping).
- ❑ Most of the smallholdings are tapped with less than 110 tappings/year in 1/2S unstimulated : **trees are under-exploited.**
- ❑ Technical training in tapping organized by ICRAF in June 2005 has helped farmer to improve tapping quality : **bark is over-exploited.**

Thank you for your kind attention