

REPORT ON THE MISSION TO  
THAILAND  
October 1988

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M. de La Serve



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### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We should like to thank

- Dr. Boontham Nithi Uthai, Dean of the Science and Technology Faculty, Prince of Songkla University, Patani
- Dr. Noparat Bamroogugsa, Vice Rector for Academic Affairs
- Mr. P. Le Roux, who is working on this project and with whom this mission was carried out

for their kind hospitality.

This mission was funded by the French Embassy, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by the CIRAD Service of Exterior Relations.

1) MISSION AIMS AND PROGRAMAims

In October 1986, a mission carried out through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Messrs H. de Livonniere and de la Serve made it possible to identify the value of studying rubber exploitation systems (increased income and work output for the small-scale planter, increased production and tree lifetime for the State), with a view to setting up future tapping trials on smallholdings.

A study was thus launched in June 1988 with cooperation from the Science and Technology Faculty at the Prince of Songka University, Patani.

Mr. Pierre Le Roux, backed by Mr. Jacques Ivanoff at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) set up this study in the Provinces of Yala, Narathiwat, Patani and Phuket. The aim of this mission was to follow up and continue their work.

Program

Tuesday, October 4 : Arrival in Bangkok

Wednesday, October 5 : Visit with Mr. Pellaumail, Adviser of Cultural Affairs and Scientific and Technical Cooperation

Thursday, October 6 : Departure for Hat Yai

Meeting with Mr. M.G. Trebuil, Head of the Franco-Thai Farming System Project, along with Mr. Gurgand (from the French Ministry of Agriculture, MAE Adviser) and Dr. Noparat, Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs at PSU, Patani.

Kind invitation to dinner by Dr. Noparat.

Friday, October 7 : Visits to Khok Poh and Sai Buri

Saturday, October 8 : Visit to Nathawi

Sunday, October 9 : Work meetings

Monday, October 10 : Meeting with Dr. Boonthan, Dean of the Science and Technology Faculty at PSU, Patini.  
Kind invitation to lunch by Dr. Boontham.  
Visit to Yaha.

Tuesday, October 11 : Visit to Raman

Wednesday, October 12 : Visit to Ruso. Kind invitation to dinner with Dr. Boontham and his wife.

Thursday, October 13 : Work meeting with Dr. Noparat and Mr. Chokchai from the Computer Center.

Friday, October 14 : Visit to Ruso

Saturday, October 15 : Visit to Betong

Sunday, October 16 : Visit to Tantho

Monday, October 17 : Visit to Yaha

Tuesday, October 18 : Visits to Raman and Ruso

Wednesday, October 19 : Visits to Chanae and Rangae

Thursday, October 20 : Work meeting with Dr. Boontham, Dr. Precha, Mrs. Nithi Uthai and Dr. Chokchai. Work at the Computer Center.

Friday, October 21 : Departure for Hat Yai  
Meeting with Dr. Sanit Samorson - RRC Hat Yai

Saturday, October 22 : Information meeting at PSU, Hat Yai with the Franco-Thai Farming System Project team.  
Departure for Bangkok.

## 2) WORK CARRIED OUT

### 2.1 Method

After the problem was identified in October 1987 (J.L. Jacob and M. de la Serve) emphasis was given to the diversity of the situations encountered and the necessity to quantify the main yield parameters over a complete vegetative cycle, i.e. 1 year.

It was thus necessary to monitor production per tapping, actual tapping frequency, bark consumption and daily rainfall per time block

A technical questionnaire was drawn up in April 1988 and improved upon in the field as required.

Choosing the right tapping unit and translating the questionnaire into a Thai the small-scale planters could understand proved to be the principal difficulties involved in this study and it was through the excellent contacts made by Pierre Le Roux with village heads and villagers that this follow-up mission went smoothly. In effect, while undertaking this type of work, it is obvious that much attention must be given to establishing trusting and durable contacts with the native population.

In southern Thailand, 10 villages were thus chosen to reflect the diversity encountered in the field and 10 rubber farmers were questioned in each village. The following table and maps show where the villages are located and how far away they are from one another.

For each village, a sheet summarizing characteristics of the plantations surveyed was drawn up (cf. the sheet in Annex 1). It was difficult to calculate surface areas (total, under rubber, being tapped) as well as the number of tasks (1 task sometimes corresponded to 2 workers - most often husband and wife).

At present these data are provisional and will be updated as the survey progresses.

The survey in the province of Phuket has temporarily been abandoned, due to the distances to be covered (efforts have to be concentrated) and the lack of motivation found in the 2 or 3 villages chosen.

It might be worthwhile looking into how contacts with interested villages could be kept up, so as to continue our support in later years.

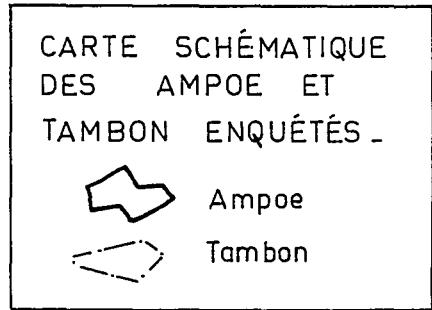
LIST OF VILLAGES SURVEYED

<u>SELECTED AREAS</u>	<u>PROVINCE</u>		<u>AMPHOE</u>		<u>TAMBON</u>		<u>VILLAGE</u>	
No. 1	PATANI	1	KHOK PHO	1	MELAN	1	KHLONG SAI	1
No. 2	PATANI	1	SAI BURI	2	TRO BON	1	BAN NGO MULONG	1
	"	1	"	2	"	1	SU DANG	2
No. 3	YALA	2	BETONG	1	TANAMEROH	1	CHAROPATAI	1
	"	2	"	1	AI YAE WENG	2	KOMO SAMSONG	1
No. 4	YALA	2	THANTO	2	BAN RAE	1	BAN SAKAI	1
No. 5	YALA	2	RAMAN	3	THATONG	1	CHA RANG TA DONG	1
No. 6	YALA	2	YAHA	4	KABANG	1	LU BO PAN YANG	1
No. 7	NARATHIWAT	3	CHANAЕ	1	CHANAЕ	1	MANANG KAYEH	1
No. 8	NARATHIWAT	3	RANGAE	2	BONGO	1	BAN SAMOH	1
No. 9	NARATHIWAT	3	RUSO	3	BATONG	1	LU KAO MULU	1
No. 10	SONGKLA	4	NATHAWI	1	THAP CHANG	1	BAN KHOK O	1
No. 11	PHUKET	5	THALANG	1	THEP KRASATRI	1	PA KHON CHIP	1
No. 12	PHUKET	5	MUANG	2	RAWAI	1	BAN KHON THI	1
No. 13	PHUKET	5	KATU	3	KAMALA	1	BAN NA KHA	1

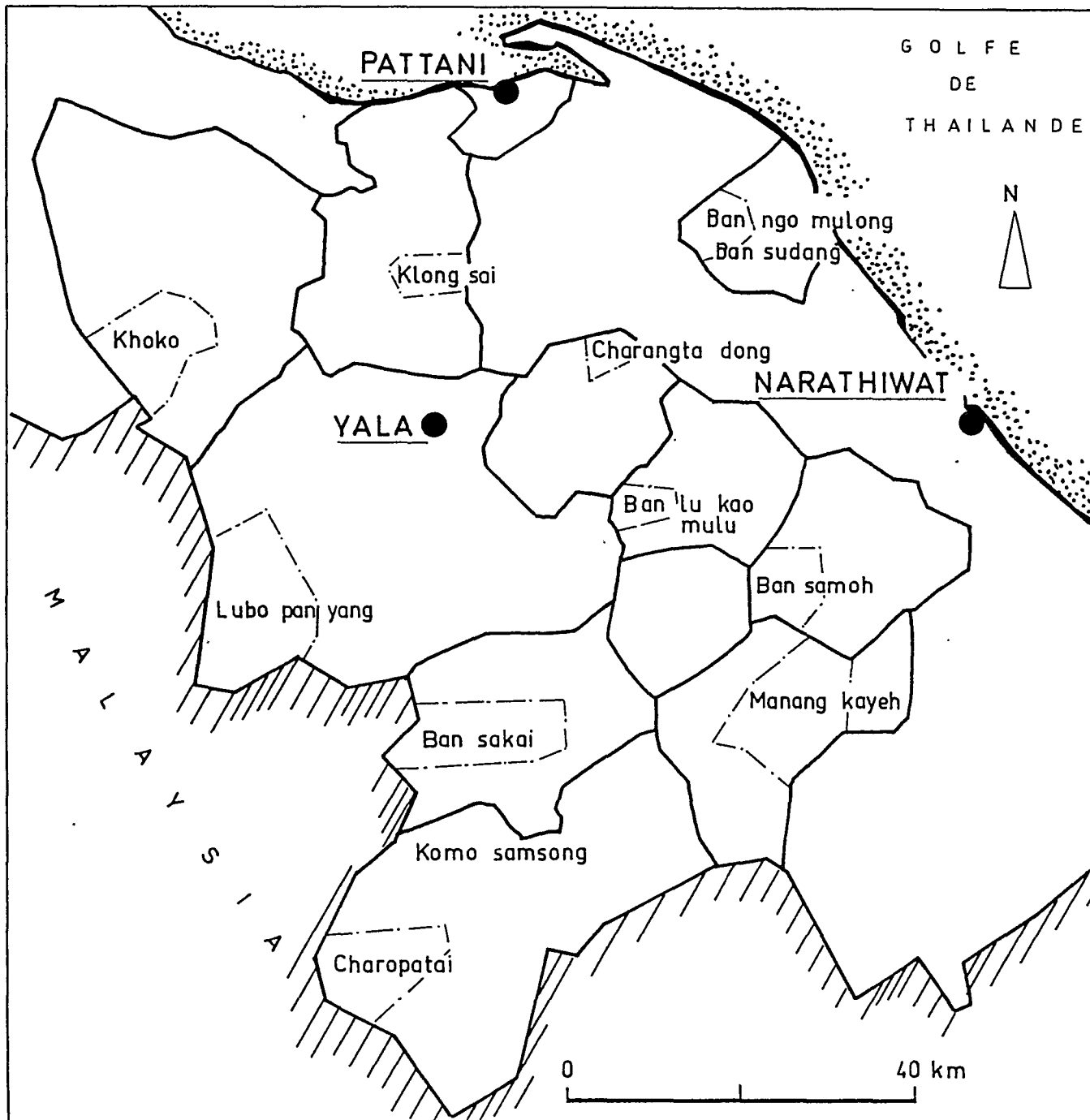
N.B. The surveysm villages 11, 12 and 13 have been halted.



Map showing the Ampoe and Tambon surveyed.







Map showing where the villages surveyed are located.

CARTE SCHÉMATIQUE  
DES LOCALISATIONS  
DES VILLAGES ENQUÊTÉS

## 2.2 Program

In addition to this technical follow-up, it has been planned to carry out an agrarian system survey (production and crop systems) and in-depth sociological surveys in two villages.

The agrarian system survey has already begun and will be strengthened by an agro-agronomist in training for 6 months.

Subsequent to these technical, social and economic surveys, tapping trials will be set up on farmers' land. The analysis team composed of P. Le Roux, J. Ivanoff and I. Besson will propose methods to set up and monitor these trials. It would be interesting for the choice of planter to be made by the other planters in the experimental village, or at least by those planters surveyed in the village.

It should be stressed that experimenting with tapping systems does not necessarily lead to the improvement sought and that other techniques could be experimented with or other forms of support provided (phytophthora treatments), depending on the recommendations from the analysis.

The methods used to set up these experiments may vary from village to village.

In April 1989, contacts with Technical Heads of Research and Extension will be further developed. In October 1989, a meeting is envisaged, to decide the trials to be set up.

## 2.3 Cooperation

The Prince of Songkla University at Patani and IRCA - EHSS are responsible for this project which is being carried out in close collaboration with RRIT.

In October 1987 and April 1988 we sought collaboration with the Franco-Thai Farming System Research Project (PSU, Hat Yai, Natural Resources Faculty - cf. Annex 2).

It has not always been easy match objectives and, especially, available personnel.

A recent university colloquium in August 1988 on natural rubber at Hat Yai made it possible to ascertain the actual work carried out on natural rubber by the different faculties (cf. Annex 3).

It was decided, in principle, to cooperate with the PSU Hat Yai Natural Resources Faculty in the field of exploitation, insofar as the senior staff member envisaged, who has just arrived at Hat Yai after training in perennial crops in Malaysia, is available. Other actions of mutual interest will be undertaken.

Finally, under Dr. Noparat's supervision, a tapping trial is planned on the Teepea plantation and will start January 1989.

### Conclusion

The exploitation system improvement project in the smallholder environment seems to be well under way, thanks to the remarkable work carried out by P. Le Roux and L. Ruslan, backed by J. Ivanoff. It is desirable that the EHESS team continue backing the project (effects of new techniques).

The tapping trial to be set up at the Teepa station corresponds to the project's aims (mission carried out by Messrs Jacob and de la Serve, 1987) and can only reinforce the technical choices to be made.

In the future, it will be essential for smallholders to participate in deciding how to set up trials and, possibly, in propagating these new techniques themselves (choice of experimental farms, etc.) as well as help others appreciate the stakes involved.

Given the good contacts already established, it should be possible for extension services to take responsibility for the modifications introduced from the end of 1990 onwards.

P.S.U./PATTANI  
IRCA / EHSS



May 1988 -----October 1989

Technical  
Social  
Economic  
Diagnosis

P.S.U./PATTANI  
RRIT  
IRCA / EHSS



November 1989-----Décember 1990  
On farms  
trials

RRIT  
ORRAF  
DOAE  
IRCA/EHSS



January 1991-----  
Extension  
and trials

PROJECT PLANING

A N N E X

Village de : BAN SAKAI

Tambon de : BAN RAE

Amphoe : THANTO

Prov. : YALA

Planter characteristics	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sex $\sigma/\rho$ Religion	$\sigma$ SAKAI	$\rho$ SAKAI	$\sigma$ SAKAI	$\rho$ SAKAI	$\rho$ SAKAI	$\rho$ B	$\rho$ B	$\rho$ ISL	$\rho$ ISL	$\sigma$ ISL
Status (Prop./ Expl.)	Expl. + FC	Prop.	Expl.	Expl.	Expl.	Expl.	Prop.	Expl.	Expl.	Expl.
Workers number	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Farm land	-	26	-	9	-	-	-	30	25	15
Rubber area	30	-	15	-	-	9	48	25	20	13
Tapped rubber area	5	-	7	6	10	3	10	10	10	12
Number of tapped trees	140	180 300 320	200	50	50	120	250	300	300	250
Tapping system frequency	d/1 5d/6	d/1 5d/6	d/1 5d/6	d/1 5d/6	d/1 5d/6	d/1 3d/4	d/1 3d/4	-	d/1 3d/4	d/1 7/7
Product	USS	USS	USS	USS	USS	USS	USS	-	USS 2,4	USS 5
Vegetal material - type	S / C	S / C	S / C	S	S	C	C / S	C / S	-	C
- âge	10 /6-3	18 11	18 4	18	15	7	9	15	-	10

Village de : KOMO SAMSONG

Tambon de : AYAWEN  
AI YAEWENG

Amphoe : BETONG

Prov. : YALA

Planter characteristics	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sex ♂/♀ Religion						♂ ISL	♂ ISL	♂ ISL	♂ ISL	♂ ISL
Status (Prop./ Expl.)						Prop.	Expl.	Prop.	Prop.	Expl. + FC
Workers number						1 (fils)	-	1 fils 1	2 Ho + Fe	-
Farm land						-	20 2	82	18	26
Rubber area						35	20	70	18	20
Tapped rubber area						10	7	30	5	8
Number of tapped trees						300	350	1700	350	500
Tapping system frequency						d/1 3d/4	d/1 3d/4	d/1 3d/4	d/1 6d/7	d/1 6d/7
Product						USS	USS	USS	USS	USS
Vegetal material C/S âge						C 8	C 9	C 15	C 13	C

Village de : KHLONG SAI

Tambon de : MELAN

Amphoe : KHOH PHO

Prov. : PATANI

Planter characteristics	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sex ♂/♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Religion	Chinois	boud.	boud.	boud.	boud.	boud.	boud.	boud.	boud.	boud.
Status (Prop./ Expl.)	prop.	expl.	expl.	expl.	prop.	prop.	prop.	prop.	prop.	prop.
Workers number	2(4) +1(2)	1(2)	1(2)	2(4)	1(2)	2(4)	2(2)	4(4)	1(2)	2(4) + 1(2)
Farm land	60	15	47	50	31	21	48	44	10	38
Rubber area	40	15	30	35	31	14	24	36	10	28
Tapped rubber area	40	15	15	32	13	14	14	32	10	21
Number of tapped trees	3000	1200	1000	2300	910	950	950	2500	700	1500
Tapping system frequency	d1 3d/4	d1 3d/4	d1 3d/4	d1 6d/7	d1 3d/4	d1 4d/5	d1 4d/5	d1 3d/4	d1 3d/4	d1 3d/4
Product	latex	USS 1 et lat.	USS 1 et lat.	USS 1 et lat.	USS 2	USS latex	USS	USS latex	1 USS	1 et 2 latex/USS



Village de : CHAROPATAI

Tambon de : TANAMEROH

Amphoe : BETONG

Prov. : YALA

Planter characteristics	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sex ♂/♀ Religion	♂ ISL	♂ CHINOIS	♂ CHINOIS	♂ CHINOIS	♂ ISL					
Status (Prop./ Expl.)	Expl. + Fe	Expl. + Fe	Expl. + Fe	Expl. + Fe	Expl. 2 fils					
Workers number	-	2	-	2						
Farm land	9	-	-	103	27					
Rubber area	-	121	47	100	24					
Tapped rubber area	6	33 + 38	47	62	10					
Number of tapped trees	175 175	750 550	370 425	400 ? 500 ?	370 370					
Tapping system frequency	d/2 7d/7	d/2 7d/7	d/2 7d/7	d/2 7d/7	d/2 7d/7					
Product	USS latex	latex	latex	USS latex	USS latex					
Vegetal material (clone C ou seedling S) Age (an)	C C	C 8	C 20/12	C 12/16	C 9-1					

Symposium Universitaire :

"Technology of natural rubber production and Marketing"

(25/26 . 08 . 88)

Thèmes

Rubber market	R.R.C.	
Latex metabolism	Science Faculty	P.S.U./ HAT YAI
Plantation	ORRAF	
Intercropping	Natural Faculty Resources	P.S.U./ HAT YAI
Exploitation	RRC - ORRAF	
Latex technology	Science and Technology Faculty and RRC	P.S.U./ PATTANI
Rubber chemical	Science and Technology Faculty	P.S.U./ PATTANI
Rubber machinery	Science and Technology Faculty	P.S.U./ PATTANI
Engineering	Faculty Engineering	P.S.U./ HAT YAI

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