SALIENT FINDINGS

1. Seven clones *viz.*, PB 255, PB 260, PB 280, PB 311, PB 312, PB 314 and KRS 163 were significantly superior in yield to the outstanding Indian clone RR11 105. The highest yield was recorded by PB 255 followed by PB 314 and PB 280.

2. Eight clones were classified as high yielding clones since all of them recorded above average annual yield.

3. Four clones *viz.*, PB 255, PB 280, PB 312 and PB 314 were identified as latex-timber clones based on high vigour in terms of bole girth and high yield.

4. PB 255 exhibited lowest yield depression under stress and it was highest for PB 235 while RR11 105 exhibited medium yield depression.

5. The highest dry rubber content (DRC) was recorded for PB 280 followed by KRS 128 and PB 255.

6. Performance analysis showed PB 280 performed better followed by PB 255, KRS 128 and RR11 105.

7. DF analysis showed that thirteen genotypes were grouped into two clusters irrespective of their country of origin and all other geographical barriers.

8. Isozyme studies showed that genetic polymorphism exists among Hevea clones.

9. RAPD analysis clearly distinguished all the clones from each other and revealed that clones with a common pedigree were clustered together.
10. *Seven clones were identified as likely prepotents with high performance index and high percent of the recovery of better progenies, so that they can be utilize as components in polycross seed gardens for the production of good quality seeds.*

11. *Latex and rubber properties showed significant clonal variation.*

12. *Highly significant variation for yield and major yield components showed that sufficient genetic variation exists in the population and it can be utilized as selection criteria in choosing genotypes for Hevea breeding programme to generate superior progenies.*