RAMBUTAN (*Nephelium* spp.) TECHNOLOGY PACKAGE

1. Local Name: Rambutan



2. Varietal Recommendation

Clone	*Characteristic*
R3	Large round fruit with red skin. Flesh is firm, sweet and juicy
R4	Large, elongated, red fruit. Flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. High yielder.
R99	Elongated fruit with red skin. Flesh is very firm, very crispy, dry and very sweet
R169	Small,roundish, red fruit. Flesh is very firm, crunchy, dry and sweet.
R170	Large, elongated, red fruit. Flesh is firm, sweet and slightly juicy.
RS6	Large, elongated, red fruit with thicker skin and long hair. Flesh is thick, sweet, firm and slightly juicy.
R191	Fruit is roundish and red in color. Flesh is firm, medium sweet and not watery.

3. Soil Requirement

The best soils for rambutan are deep, loamy soils with good drainage. The terrain can be flat to undulating.

4. Spacing

9 m x 9 m (123 trees/ha)

5. Fertiliser Application

Year	Time of Application	Type of fertiliser	Amount/Year (kg)	Rate/Application (kg)
0	Planting hole	Rock Phosphate Dolomite Organic manure	0.20 0.10 5-10	0.20 0.10 5-10
1	Every 3 months	15:15:15	0.50	0.13
2	Every 3 months	15:15:15	1.0	0.25
3	Every 3 months	12:12:17:2+TE	1.5	0.38
4	Once every 4 months	12:12:17:2+TE	4.00	2.00
5	Once every 4 months	12:12:17:2+TE	4.00	2.00
6	Once every 4 months	12:12:17:2+TE	4.00	2.00
7	Once every 4 months	12:12:17:2+TE	4.00	2.00
8	Once every 4 months	12:12:17:2+TE	4.00	2.00

Chicken dung @ 10 kg/tree/year : Apply after harvest

6. Weed Control

Cover crop establishment is recommended.

7. Pruning

Only minor pruning is required to obtain an open centre shape.

8. Vegetative Period

3 – 4 years

9. Yield

1.2 to 15 t/ha/yr with 2,000 to 6,000 fruits/tree starting from the fourth year of growth.

10. Pest of Rambutan

10.1 Fruit Borer

Damage symptoms:

This pest is similar to the cocoa pod borer. The larva tunnels in the fruit until it reaches the fruit stalk. Ripened fruits are preferred.

Control:

Infestation is normally not serious to take up control.

10.2 Mealy bugs

Damage symptoms

Bug sucks sap from the fruits, resulting brown lesions on the fruits. Honey dew secreted during feeding results in sooty mold. This also attract ants and these ants assist in the dispersal of the bugs.

Control:

No recommended chemicals for control.

11. Diseases of Rambutan

11.1 Anthracnose

Anthracnose is both a pre- and post-harvest disease on rambutan. The fungus, Colletotrichum gloeosporiodes, infects the leaves, flowers and fruit, especially during wet seasons. Circular dark brown to black lesion appears on the fruit rind.

Disease control:

At the moment, there is no fungicide registered with the Malaysian Pesticide Board for rambutan.