Coconut is an important crop for many tropical countries. Most of the coconut plantations in our country are old and senile. Hence, a strategy for replanting of the existing coconut plantations has paramount significance. Rethinam (2002) estimated that 15 million coconut seedlings are required annually to meet the planting material demand in coconut. Though plenty of varieties and hybrids have been released during the past 25 years, these varieties and hybrids are yet to reach the farmers in adequate numbers. Kerala State accounts for maximum area under coconut cultivation. Planting material production in the eight southern districts of Kerala should focus on production of material with resistance/tolerance to root (wilt) disease. The major constraint in the production of quality planting material is the limited availability of mother palms. Many existing seed gardens are more than 30 years old and the available mother palms (especially dwarfs) in such seed gardens are nearing senility. Moreover the coconut seed gardens have only parental palms of coconut varieties available at the time of their establishment. Reports point out that public sector contributes only to 25-30% of the total demand of coconut seedlings. Several short term, medium term and long term strategies are listed for large-scale production of quality planting materials of coconut. Lack of stringent laws to ensure quality control has only helped mushrooming of spurious coconut nurseries. Hence, it is suggested to enact laws for mandatory accreditation of coconut nurseries as a strategy for Quality Control. Certification and labeling of planting material is also needed to ensure quality. In order to increase the hybrid seedling production in coconut, a decentralized production mechanism can be envisaged by maintaining centralized pollen storage and supply mechanism. The dwarf and tall mother palms identified in farmer’s plots can be used for hybridization with the pollen supplied from regional pollen preservatory for production of notified D X T and T X D hybrids. Besides, encouraging NGO’s and Farmer Producers Organizations (Coconut Producers Society, Coconut Producers Federation and Coconut Producers Company) for raising quality planting material of high yielding local coconut ecotypes (viz., Kuttiyadi, Annur, Komadan, Jappanan, Bedakam, Adinad and Edava) is also suggested. Another strategy is to plant Early Generation Seed (EGS) or Promising Lines for Multi Location Trials in farms and seed gardens so as to enhance the availability of mother palms. This will also hasten the spread and multiplication of such varieties as and when they are notified and released for cultivation.