

The discovery of patterns and specific volatile organic compounds (VOC) associated with *Ganoderma* infection could be the key for early detection of this disease. This could facilitate the detection of *Ganoderma* in the plantation environment or host. Three VOC produced by pathogenic *Ganoderma* were identified [2-Furan-carboxaldehyde, 5-(hydroxymethyl)-, Thiophene, 2-propyl- and 4H-Pyran-4-one] and selected as potential biomarkers.

OBJECTIVE

To detect *Ganoderma* disease through *Ganoderma* biochemical markers.

METHODOLOGY

A summary of the methodology for the determination of *Ganoderma* biomarkers in oil palm tissues are presented in Figures 1, 2 and 3.

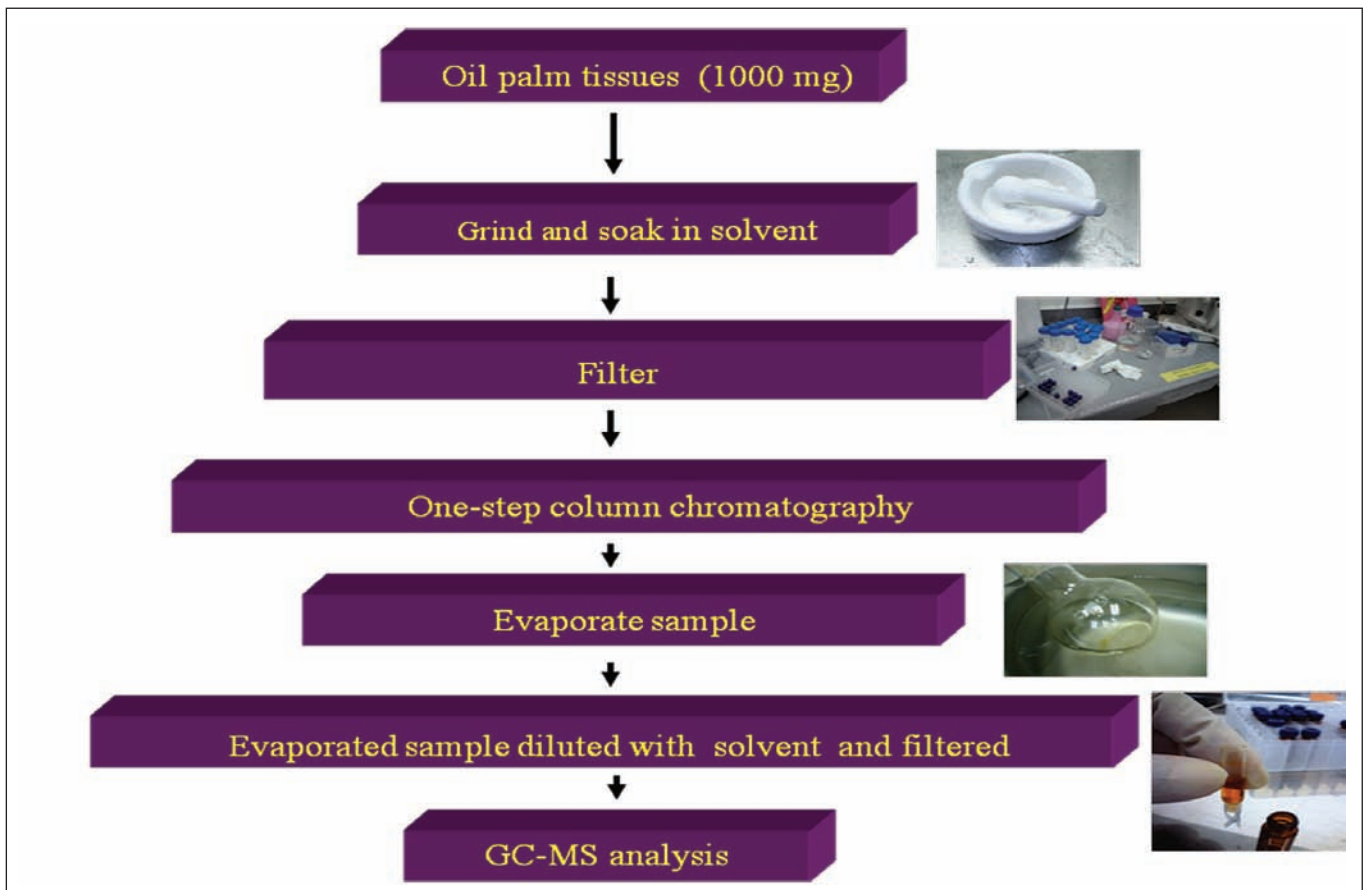


Figure 1. Methodology for the determination of volatile organic compounds from *Ganoderma* biomarkers in oil palm tissues.

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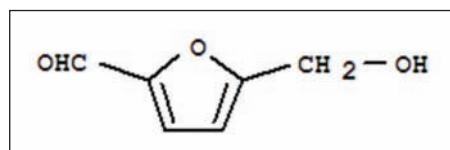
Figure 2. Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) for volatile organic compound (VOC) analysis.



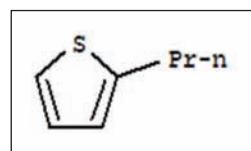
Figure 3. Extracts of oil palm root tissues.

SERVICES OFFERED

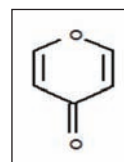
Determination of VOC of *Ganoderma* disease (Figure 4) present in oil palm tissues.



2-Furancarboxaldehyde, 5-(hydroxymethyl)-



Thiophene, 2-propyl-



4H-Pyran-4-one

Figure 4. Three volatile organic compounds (VOC) identified as biomarkers of *Ganoderma* disease in oil palm.

A method to detect VOC in oil palm due to *Ganoderma* infection was developed. Three VOC were identified as biomarkers for *Ganoderma* disease, namely 2-Furancarboxaldehyde, 5-(hydroxymethyl)-, Thiophene, 2-propyl- and 4H-Pyran-4-one.

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