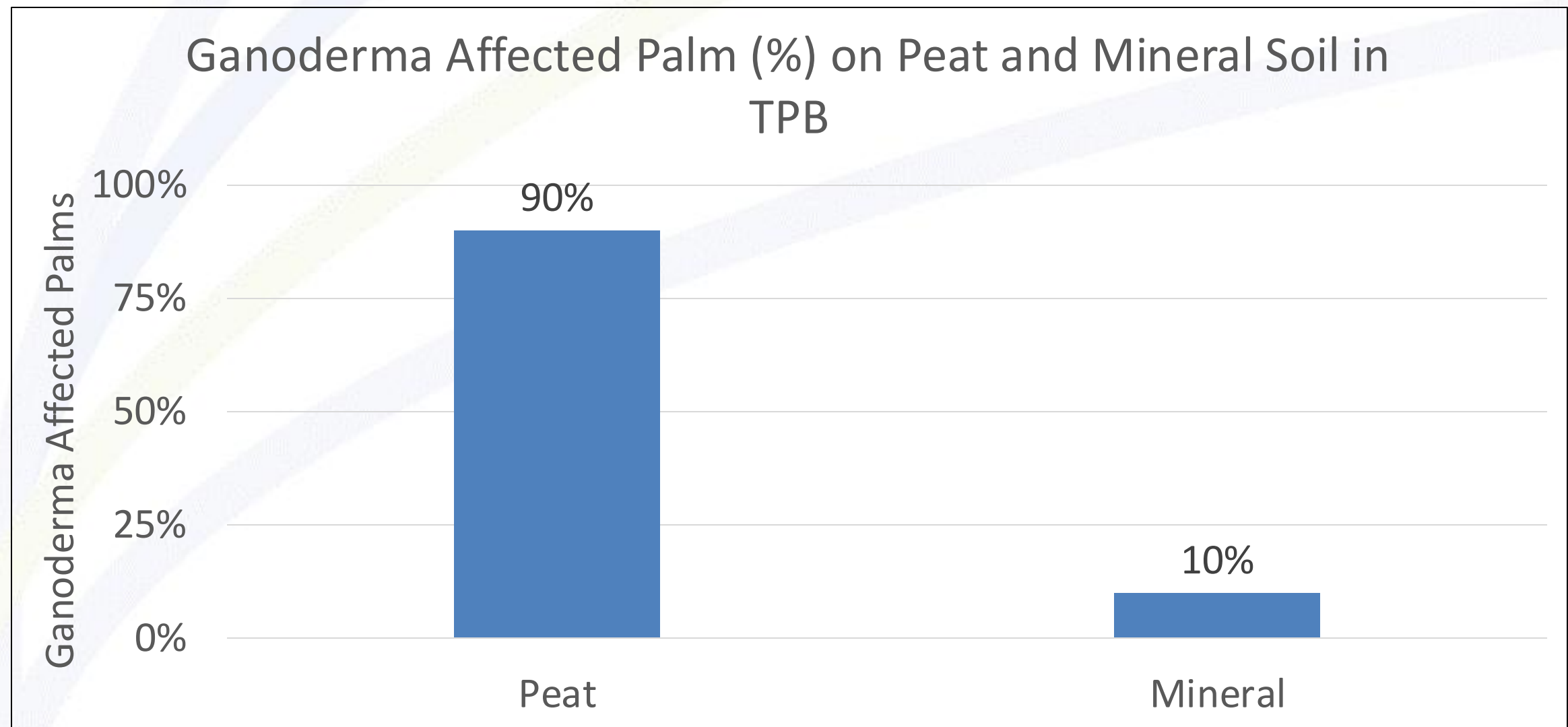


Industry Experience on Managing Ganoderma Tradewinds Plantation Berhad

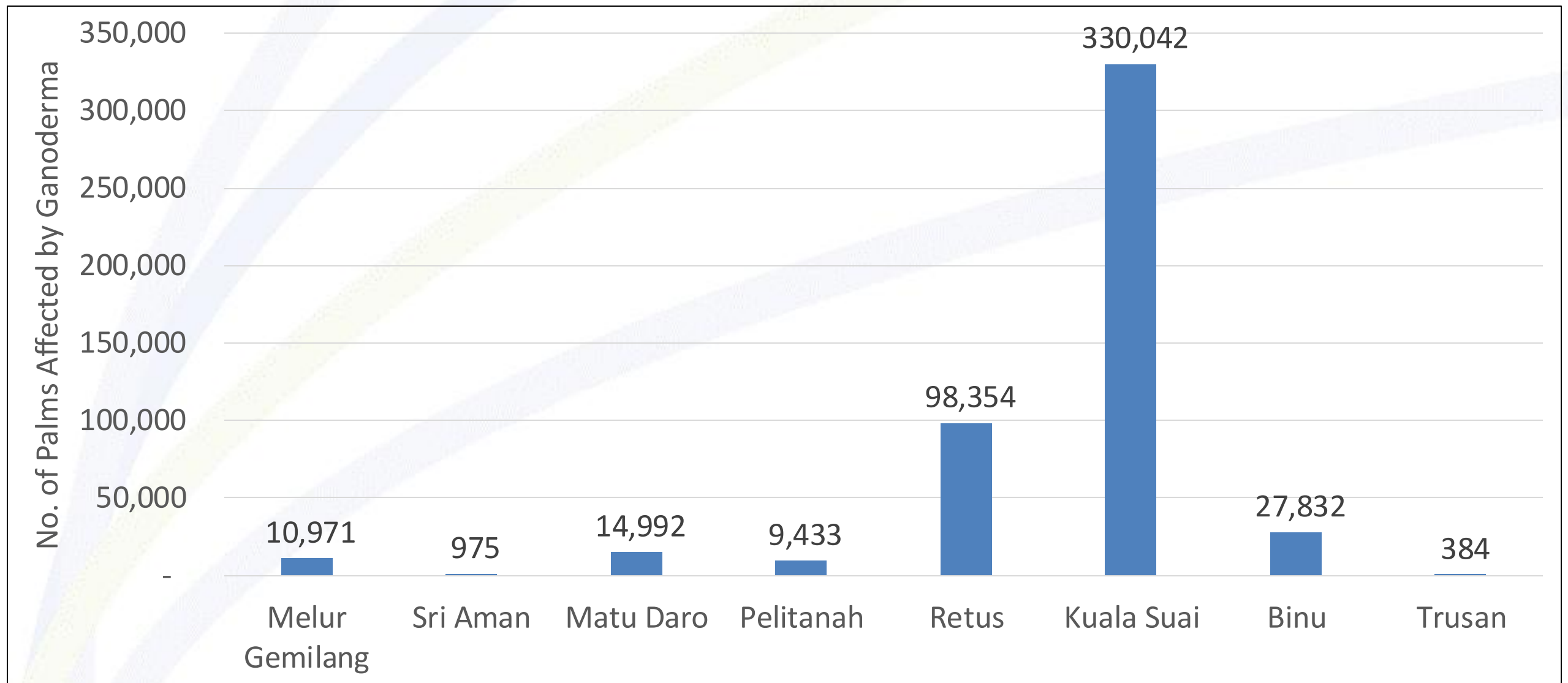
Ling Chia Yi

Introduction

- Ganoderma is a major disease affecting oil palm in TPB, particularly on peat soils.



No. of Palms Affected by Ganoderma for Various Region of Sarawak in TPB



- Include suspected, confirmed and dead palm affected by Ganoderma

Surveillance and Census

- Surveillance
 - Conduct at 10% intensity (all palms at every 10th row)
 - Bi-monthly basis
 - Incorporated with other P&D surveillance
 - Act as early warning system
 - Collected data – suspected and confirmed palms affected by Ganoderma
- Ganoderma Census
 - Conduct at 100% intensity
 - Annual basis
 - Incorporated with termite census
 - Follow up treatment after census if needed
 - Collected data – suspected, confirmed and dead palms affected by Ganoderma

Something to Ponder about Ganoderma Census Data

- Industry requires standard method on managing Ganoderma census data

Some examples:-

- Is treated palm, example infected palm after mounding should be recorded as Ganoderma palm?
- How should we manage the collected data, example real time (current year) or accumulative especially on dead palm?

Treatment

- Removal and Deboling
 - Only applicable for infected palms at the age of 5 years old or less
 - AMF inoculated seedlings will be supplied
- Mounding
 - Currently TPB conduct mounding with the objective of palm growth improvement.
 - Carried out for all the blocks, giving priority to blocks with poor palm growth
 - The size of mound is 3mx3mx0.8m or 2mx2mx0.4m depends on palm size
- Chemical treatment via high pressure trunk injection – tried in 2012 and did not continue because labour intensive and low productivity

Prevention During Replanting

- Deboling and fallowing
 - 100% deboling conducted during replanting
 - Fallowing for 2 weeks to 1 month to expose soil to sunlight
- Shift planting point
 - Old planting point will not be used for new planting point.
 - New planting point is shifted between old planting point
- The use of AMF in nursery
 - AMF is used in the nursery with objective to reduce risk of Ganoderma infection and improve seedling growth

- The use of AMF/biological control agent in planting hole
 - Trial will be conducted in 2025
- Reduce soil acidity via liming or other methods
- The use of drone and GIS technology on Ganoderma identification