PT SOCFIN INDONESIA

(SOCFINDO)

DxP MT Gano

The solution for Ganoderma

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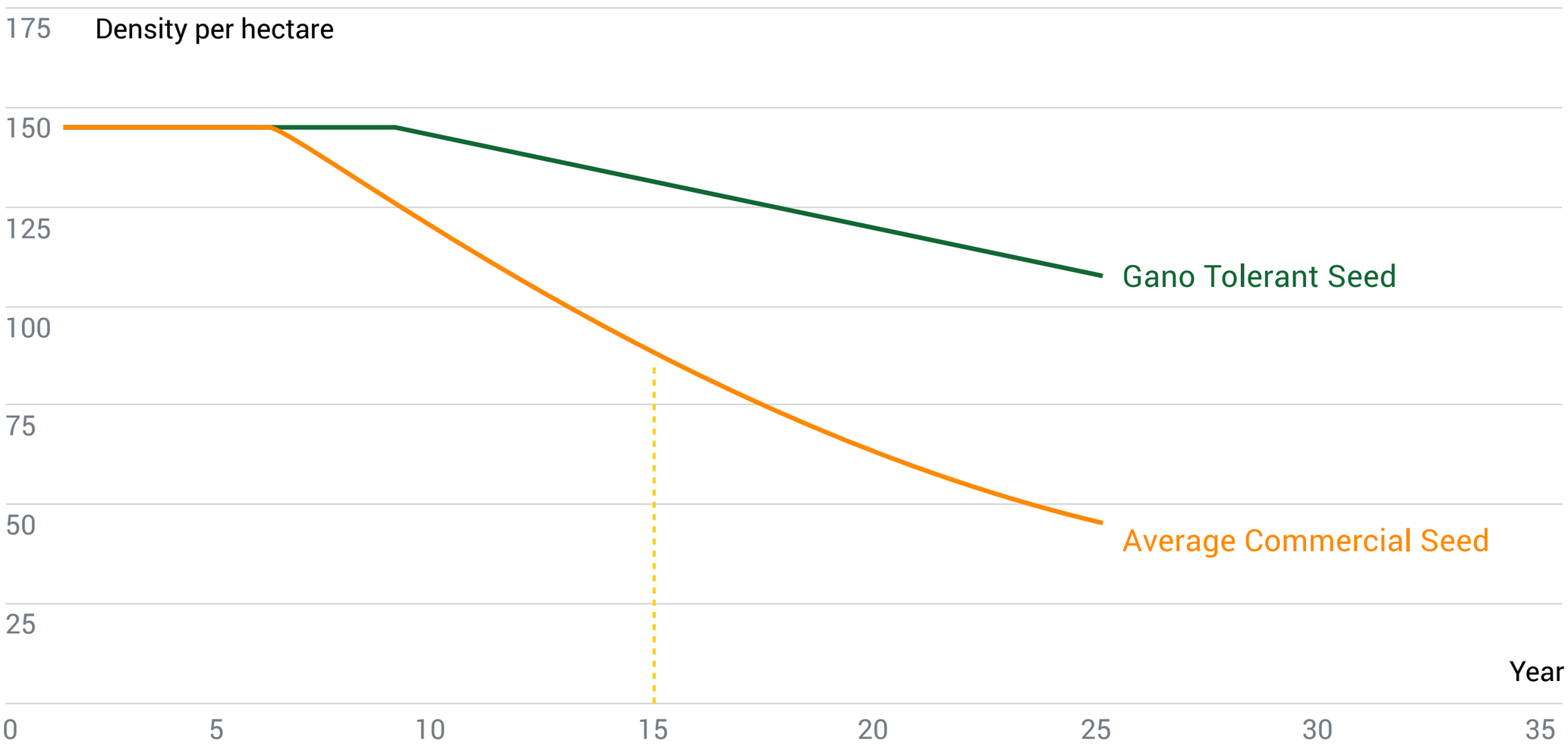
This is Socfindo's solution to overcome Ganoderma disease and was the first Ganorderma tolerant seed. This variety maintains high yields even in Ganoderma infected areas.

Due to its Ganoderma tolerant nature, the density of trees is maintained hence the productive life exceeds that regular varieties. Our DxP MTG also has Socfindo slow growth characteristics allowing longer times between replanting.

Socfindo was granted the permit to release in 2013, as per Minister of Agriculture decree No 4569/kpts/SR120/8/2013.

The figure below shows the tree density reduction per hectare using DxP Socifndo MT Gano compared to normal planting material:

Simulation of Losses Due to Ganoderma Disease



Screening Process

The method to select the DxP Socfindo MT Gano was developed by our pathology laboratory in collaboration with the French research institution CIRAD and is carried out in two testing stages, in the field and in the nursery (early screening test). The observations in the field is held in three locations: the Ganoderma experimental block (511ha), the parental and seed garden (493 Ha) and the genetic experimental block (735ha).

Testing with early screening started in 2006 on a monthly

Only crosses that were proven to have consistent levels of resistant, both in the field and in the early screening test, are released as DxP MT Gano material.

Enquiry

Characteristics & Advantages

The Solution for Ganoderma	
Variety	**DxP MT Gano**
Average FFB potential production (tonne/ha/year)	31 - 34
Production of FFB in commercial plantations (tonne/ha/	38
Average CPO potential extraction (%)	26 - 28
Average CPO potential production (tonne/ha/year)	8.0 - 9.5
Average total CPO = PKO potential production (tonne/ha/year)	9.0 - 10.5
Tenera	>99,9%
Early harvest age (year)	2
FFB potential in first harvest (tonne/ha)	14 - 18
Height increment (cm/year)	40 - 50
Adaptability to marginal area	Good
Resistance to Ganoderma disease	Partially Resistant
Iodine Value	55.2
β Carotene (ppm)	> 500
Population (trees/ha)	143

What is Ganoderma Disease

The Ganoderma disease: Oil palm plantations in South East Asia, especially in Indonesia and Malaysia, are facing the threat of basal stem rot disease, caused by the fungus Ganoderma boninense Pat. The spread of Ganoderma becomes more prevalent in oil palm replantings. Ganoderma fungal attack will cause the population of oil palm trees to decline much faster than normal plantings, with more than 40pc of trees lost at the age of 15 years. As a result, the productivity will be low and the estates may become economically unprofitable.

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