

Improvement in Durability of Oil Heat Treated 16-Year-Old *Acacia mangium* in Laboratory Tests

R. Wahab¹, I. N. S. Ahmad Mazalan², M. T. Mustafa³, A. R. Mojiol⁴ & M. S. Rasat²

¹ University College of Technology Sarawak, Sibul, Sarawak, Malaysia

² Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK), Campus Jeli, Kelantan, Malaysia

³ Forest Research Institute Malaysia, Kepong, Selangor, Malaysia

⁴ Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia

Correspondence: R. Wahab, University College of Technology Sarawak, 96000 Sibul, Sarawak, Malaysia. Tel: 60-8436-7300. E-mail: drrazakw5181@ucts.edu.my

Received: March 30, 2017

Accepted: April 6, 2017

Online Published: May 15, 2017

doi:10.5539/jas.v9n6p251

URL: <https://doi.org/10.5539/jas.v9n6p251>

Abstract

Improvement in the durability of oil heat treated *Acacia mangium* through accelerated laboratory tests was studied. *A. mangium* logs of 16-year-old harvested and segregated into the bottom, middle, and top portions. These were oil-heat treated in a stainless steel tank with oil palm oil as a heating medium at temperatures 180, 200 and 220 °C for the duration of 30, 60 and 90 minutes respectively. The wood samples dried and grounded into sawdust, air-dried again before undergoing durability tests. Accelerated 12 weeks laboratory durability studies conducted on the treated *A. mangium*. Fungi of *Pycnoporus sanguineus*, *Gloeophyllum trabeum* and *Coriolus versicolors* inoculated on the woods. Untreated samples used as controls. The results showed that durability of the wood improved with an increase in temperature and duration of the treatment. The oil heat treatment process reduced the attack of *G. trabeum* from 5.02%, 4.41% and 4.38% in the control samples to 0.54-4.55%, 0.91-4.41% and 1.08-4.38% at the bottom, middle and top portions, respectively. The attack of *C. versicolors* reduced from 11.48%, 14.27% and 15.68% in the control samples to 1.87-10.19%, 3.10-12.69 and 4.78-15.10% at the bottom, middle and top portions. However, the attacked of *P. sanguineus* were less effective with 31.42%, 18.24% and 10.53% in control samples to 3.71-10.18%, 5.74-14.59% and 4.37-17.08% at the bottom, middle and top portions. Heavy colonization of mycelia occurs in vessels of the untreated *A. mangium* wood in comparison to the oil heat treated wood observed through scanning electron microscope.

Keywords: oil heat treatment, fungi inoculation, durability, *Acacia mangium*, scanning electron microscope

1. Introduction

Ease of growth and adaptability has made *Acacia mangium* one of the most popular plantation species in Malaysia. This fast wood growing species, however, has some disadvantage in which the wood contains a high proportion of juvenile wood and poorly developed heartwood particularly at the ages between 14 to 18-year-old (Razak et al., 2010a). It has wide growth rings that produce low-density wood which exhibited inferior strength properties. The durability of the wood is low since it does not have natural extractives resulting in the wood easily attacked by bio-deteriorating agents (Tuong & Li, 2010). The wood of *A. mangium* needs treatment to enhance its properties and durability. The oil heat treatment process can be applied to improve *A. mangium* durability (Esteves & Pereira, 2009; Homan & Jorissen, 2004). The heat treatment is one of the wood modification processes used in the wood industry compared to other processes (Esteves & Pereira, 2009). This treatment is considered an environmental-friendly process since it does not use chemicals (Izyan et al., 2010; Razak et al., 2011).

The present study was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of the oil heat treatment process in improving durability of planted *A. mangium*. The objectives of the studies were to: (i) determine the best temperature and treatment duration for an effective durability against fungal attacked, (ii) to study the weakness of the treatment through SEM observations.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Tree Harvesting

Three defects free 16-year-old *Acacia mangium* trees were harvested from Batu Melintang, in Kelantan. The tree was selected based on its excellent form, long straight trunk, decay-free and with minimum branches. The age of the trees determined by according to its diameter at breast height (DBH) and the tree height. The DBH of the harvested *A. mangium* were 30 cm with tree height of 12 m. The tree felled using a chainsaw, and segregated into the bottom), middle and top portions. The logs then transported to UMK for subsequent process.

2.2 Sample Preparation

The woods containing both heartwood and softwood were cut into sized 30 cm (L) × 10 cm (W) × 2.5 cm (T) using a chainsaw and a table saw.

2.3 Oil Heat Treatment Process

The wood was oil heat treated in a stainless steel tank using palm oil as the heating medium. The treatment uses three different temperatures 180 °C, 200 °C and 220 °C and three treatment durations 30, 60 and 90 minutes. Three replicates of woods used for each treatment. Altogether 81 wood samples of sizes 30 cm × 10 cm × 2.5 cm were treated. Method outlines by Izran et al. (2010, 2012), Rafidah (2007), Razak et al. (2005) were used in the studies. The wood then removed from the tank after each treatment period ended. Excessive oil on the surface of the sample wiped with a clean cloth as steps to prevent the excessive oil from entering the wood tissue. All the samples were then cooled down and stored in conditioning chamber at 25±2 °C, and relative humidity (RH) of 65±5% before undergoing the testing procedure. Once the moisture contents of the wood reach 12%, they were taken out for resizing and tested for basic density and 12 weeks accelerated laboratory durability tests.

2.4 Density

Determination of the density of each sample tests conducted according to ISO 3131-1975 standard (Wood: Determination of Moisture Content for Physical and Mechanical Tests). The samples of treated and untreated prepared into a size 2 cm × 2 cm × 2 cm. Then, samples weighed by using the analytical balance, and initial volumes (length × width × thickness) of wood measured by using a digital vernier caliper. The samples were then dried in the oven at 103±2 °C at least for 24 hours or until the moisture reached 12%. Before weighing the samples to get its final weight, all the samples kept in the desiccators for 15 minutes. After that, the final weight and volumes of samples were measured and recorded.

2.5 Durability Test for Treated and Untreated *Acacia mangium*

Durability tested against three wood decaying fungi (*Pycnoporus sanguineus*, *Gloeophyllum trabeum*, and *Coriolus versicolors*) conducted to compare the strength of wood before and after heat treatment process. The duration of this durability test was 12 weeks, and the standard used in this testing based on the American Wood Preservatives Associations Standard (AWPA, 1989) – M10-77 (Standard Method of Testing Wood Preservatives from Soil-Block Culture).

2.5.1 Preparation of Culture Media

The cultured media that used in this study was Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) that supplies the nutrient for fungi to growth. 15 g of PDA was weighed and put into 250 ml Duran bottle. The agar dissolved in distilled water. Then, PDA agar had been sterile by using autoclaved machine at 15 psi for 20 minutes at 120 °C. The agar was then poured into a petri dish, sterilized Duran bottle and left to be cool. The culture media that prepared in a petri dish used for inoculation of pure fungal culture whiles the media in Duran bottle were for durability test. Culture media prepared in Duran bottle should be left about 45° to increase the surface of media.

2.5.2 Preparation of Test Blocks

Sterilized samples sized 2.5 cm × 2.5 cm × 0.9 cm were used for durability test. Each wood samples were wrapped with aluminum foils and autoclaved at 15 psi for 20 minutes. After cooling and dried in laminar flow, the samples aseptically placed onto the culture of decay fungi by using the scalpel.

2.5.3 Inoculation of Fungi

The fungi *P. sanguineus*, *G. trabeum*, and *C. versicolors* used in this study supplied by Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM). The inoculation process conducted in a laminar flow and cleaned by using the 75% ethanol. The apparatus used were all sterile. Fungi were placed upside down on the media in the Duran bottle. These were done properly as not to damage the fungi. The bottles stored in an incubator set at 37 °C and left for 12 weeks for the fungi to grow. *P. sanguineus* and *C. versicolor* were the white rot fungi.

2.5.4 Measurement of Weight Loss

After 12 weeks, the *A. mangium* wood samples removed from the bottled. The samples cleaned by using the scalpel and brush to remove mycelium. The samples were put into the oven at 60 ± 5 °C until the blocks reached its constant weight.

2.6 Micromorphology of Colonized *Acacia mangium*

After 12 weeks of exposure, the samples of *A. mangium* cleaned from mycelia by using a brush. Then, the samples were cut into sized $0.3 \text{ cm} \times 0.3 \text{ cm} \times 0.3 \text{ cm}$. The structure of these samples was analyzed by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) for hyphal colonization of the woods.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Density

Table 1 shows the results for density for each sample under different temperature and duration of treatment at 12% MC. The untreated wood used as a control. The density at the bottom and middle portions were 0.53 g/cm^3 respectively compared to the top portion 0.52 g/cm^3 .

Table 1. Density of *Acacia mangium* before and after oil heat treated at 12% moisture content

Temperature (°C)	Treatment duration (min)	Density		
		Bottom	Middle	Top
0 (Control)	0 (Control)	0.53	0.53	0.52
180	30	0.55 (+3.78)	0.54 (+1.89)	0.53 (+1.92)
	60	0.54 (+1.89)	0.54 (+1.89)	0.53 (+1.92)
	90	0.54 (+1.89)	0.54 (+1.89)	0.53 (+1.92)
200	30	0.58 (+9.43)	0.55 (+3.77)	0.53 (+1.92)
	60	0.57 (+7.55)	0.54 (+1.89)	0.54 (+3.85)
	90	0.54 (+1.89)	0.52 (+1.89)	0.53 (+1.92)
220	30	0.54 (+1.89)	0.54 (+1.89)	0.53 (+1.92)
	60	0.53 (0.00)	0.53 (0.00)	0.52 (0.00)
	90	0.53 (0.00)	0.53 (0.00)	0.52 (0.00)

Note. () = % change from control.

Table 1 showed the density of treated samples increased when treated at 180 and 200 °C for 30 to 90 minutes. The densities decrease in values after treated at 220 °C for 60 and 90 minutes. All samples were taken at the bottom, middle and top portions exhibited the same trends. The increased in the wood density might be due to the oil that able to penetrate into the cell wall and influence the overall total weight of the sample (Razak et al., 2007) and resulted in the thickening of the cell wall (Li, 2004). The density of wood then started to decrease when treated at high temperature for a long duration of time. These probably due to changes in the wood structure after the treatment as the results of the removal of wax, resin, and others that occur during the treatment (Razak et al., 2010b). The removal of those substances from the wood structure decreases the density of wood that can slightly reduce the strength of wood.

3.2 Durability of *Acacia mangium* Wood

The results in Table 2, showed the mean weight loss of *A. mangium* after exposed to the tests fungi. The fungi attack dropped when the temperatures and treatment duration increases. These results proved that the oil-heat treatment process could apply to reduce the fungal attack of *A. mangium* woods. The oil-heat treatment increased the durability of *A. mangium* wood in all the portions. The top portions of *A. mangium* experienced the highest weight loss when exposed to all the fungi. The weight loss was 17.08% when exposed to *P. sanguineus*, 15.20% to *C. versicolor* and 5.72% to *G. trabeum* at temperature 180 °C for 30 minutes. The lowest was 3.71% when exposed to *P. sanguineus*, 1.87% to *C. versicolor* and 0.54% to *G. trabeum* at temperature 220 °C for 90 minutes for all bottom samples. The weight loss of samples taken from the middle portions showed values in between the bottom and top samples. The same results also obtained in middle and bottom portions for the wood exposed to these three fungi. In the middle portions, the highest weight loss obtained from the wood that undergoes treatment one which is 14.59% for *P. sanguineus*, 12.69% for *C. versicolor* and 4.41% for *G. trabeum*. All the treated had exposed to the fungi after being treated at 180 °C for 30 minutes. The lowest weight loss in the

middle portion resulted from the wood that being treated in treatment nine which are 5.74% (*P. sanguineus*), 3.10% (*C. versicolor*) and 0.91% (*G. trabeum*). While the lowest weight loss in the bottom portion is 3.71% (*P. sanguineus*), 1.87% (*C. versicolor*) and 0.54% (*G. trabeum*) that found in wood samples that treat at 220 °C for 90 minutes.

The fungal attack illustrated in Figures 1, 2, and 3, respectively presents wood durability against *P. sanguineus*, *C. versicolor*, and *G. trabeum*. Oil heat treated *A. mangium* shows decreasing in overall of fungal attack. The oil-heat treatment had changed the components of wood. At certain temperature and duration, the wood components (cellulose, hemicelluloses, and lignin) degraded at a different level. The degradation of those components depends on the temperature and duration of the heating process and wood species (Callum, 2006). This modification in the wood makes them more resistance to the fungi attack.

Table 2. Loss in weight of *Acacia mangium* after 12 weeks exposed to *P. sanguineus*, *C. versicolor* and *G. trabeum*

Wood Portion	Treatment	<i>P. sanguineus</i>	<i>C. versicolor</i>	<i>G. trabeum</i>
Top	Control samples	18.73	15.69	5.72
	T1 (180 °C/30 min)	17.08 (8.81)	15.20 (3.12)	4.38 (23.43)
	T2 (180 °C/60 min)	15.42 (17.67)	15.08 (3.89)	3.36 (41.26)
	T3 (180 °C/90 min)	13.67 (27.02)	12.86 (8.04)	3.36 (41.26)
	T4 (200 °C/30 min)	14.87 (20.61)	11.18 (28.74)	3.65 (36.19)
	T5 (200 °C/60 min)	13.66 (27.07)	9.48 (39.58)	3.53 (38.29)
	T6 (200 °C/90 min)	13.31 (28.94)	8.77 (44.10)	2.54 (55.60)
	T7 (220 °C/30 min)	6.74 (60.01)	10.09 (35.69)	2.21 (61.36)
	T8 (220 °C/60 min)	5.71 (69.51)	5.96 (62.01)	1.66 (70.98)
	T9 (220 °C/90 min)	4.37 (76.67)	4.78 (69.53)	1.08 (81.12)
Middle	Control samples	18.24	14.27	5.22
	T1 (180 °C/30 min)	14.59 (20.01)	12.69 (11.07)	4.41 (15.52)
	T2 (180 °C/60 min)	11.67(36.02)	8.86 (37.91)	3.79 (27.40)
	T3 (180 °C/90 min)	8.98 (50.77)	4.48 (68.61)	3.23 (38.12)
	T4 (200 °C/30 min)	9.09 (50.16)	8.79 (38.40)	3.08 (41.00)
	T5 (200 °C/60 min)	8.49 (53.45)	5.68 (60.20)	2.56 (50.96)
	T6 (200 °C/90 min)	6.80 (62.72)	5.52 (61.32)	2.51 (51.92)
	T7 (220 °C/30 min)	7.08 (61.18)	7.94 (44.36)	2.83 (45.79)
	T8 (220 °C/60 min)	7.41 (59.30)	6.75 (52.70)	1.81 (65.33)
	T9 (220 °C/90 min)	5.74 (68.53)	3.10 (78.28)	0.91 (82.57)
Bottom	Control samples	10.53	11.48	5.02
	T1 (180 °C/30 min)	10.18 (3.32)	10.19 (11.24)	4.55 (9.36)
	T2 (180 °C/60 min)	9.30 (11.68)	6.31 (45.03)	3.91 (22.11)
	T3 (180 °C/90 min)	8.28 (21.37)	4.21 (63.33)	2.73 (45.62)
	T4 (200 °C/30 min)	9.18 (12.82)	6.83 (40.51)	2.76 (45.02)
	T5 (200 °C/60 min)	7.35 (30.20)	5.81 (49.39)	1.71 (65.94)
	T6 (200 °C/90 min)	4.24 (59.73)	4.87 (57.58)	1.11 (77.89)
	T7 (220 °C/30 min)	7.67 (27.16)	7.87 (31.45)	1.36 (72.91)
	T8 (220 °C/60 min)	4.65 (55.84)	7.00 (39.02)	0.66 (86.85)
	T9 (220 °C/90 min)	3.71 (64.77)	1.87 (83.71)	0.54 989.24)

Note. () = % change from control.

The untreated *A. mangium* experiences the highest weight loss by the *P. sanguineus* which is 10.53%-18.73% followed by *C. versicolor* (11.48%-15.69%) and *G. trabeum* (5.02%-5.72%). *A. mangium* wood at bottom portions possesses the highest resistance against fungi attack compared to the top and middle portions. These are due to high density of wood at the bottom compared to the other portions (Razak, 2010c). The treatment is effective in controlling *G. trabeum* attacking the *A. mangium* woods. The attack of *G. trabeum* reduced from

5.72% (top), 5.22% (middle) and 5.02% (bottom) in control samples to 1.08%-4.38%, 0.91%-4.41%, and 0.54%-4.55% at top, middle and bottom respectively. The attacks by *C. versicolor* reduced from 15.69%, 14.27%, and 11.48% in the controlled samples to 4.78%-15.20%, 3.10%-12.69%, and 1.87%-10.19% at the top, middle and bottom portions. The treatment, however, was least effective to control the *P. sanguineus* attacks as the weight loss were 10.53%, 18.24%, and 18.73% in control samples to 3.71%-10.18%, 5.74%-14.59%, and 4.37%-17.08% at the bottom, middle, and top portions.

The oil-heat treatment proved effective in enhancing the durability of *A. mangium* wood (Razak et al., 2005, 2007). The decreasing of weight loss of *A. mangium*'s wood by the fungi, however, are dependent on the temperature and duration of treatment. The decay fungi need suitable moisture and temperature to growth (Shmulsky & Jones, 2011). The white rot fungi decomposed all the structural component of wood mainly lignin. It also has a complete cellulose complex that can degrade the lignin content in wood (Shmulsky & Jones, 2011). When the lignin had totally degraded after treatment given, the wood durability could increase because it would decrease the fungus attack since the lack of wood component (Rowell, 2005). The brown rot fungi used in this study is *G. trabeum* which attack the wood and decrease the weight loss of wood. These are because it decomposes the carbohydrates which are hemicelluloses and cellulose that obtained in the wood (Shmulsky & Jones, 2011). The decreasing of weight loss is between 40% and 50% in untreated samples to 36% and 15% after 12 weeks exposure to the *G. trabeum* and *C. versicolor*.

As the woods undergoes the oil-heat treatment, the moisture content of the wood decreases. Moisture is the key ingredient for all types of biological damage of wood (Clausen, 2002). The fungi attack reduced since it needs the moisture to attack the wood (Shmulsky & Jones, 2011). Active decay fungi attack could stopped by removing the moisture. The fungi become dormant when moisture content decrease below than 20% and the sorption of water into material limited because of the increased of hydrophobic character of wood which is not favorable to the growth of fungi (Weiland & Guyonnet, 2003; Sandra & Micheal, 2005).

3.3 Statistical Analysis

Table 3 shows the analysis of variance (ANOVA) for physical of *A. mangium*. The analysis was conducted to determine whether there was a significance difference between the durability of wood with treatment temperatures, duration, and portion. Based on the table, there were significant differences between weight loss with the treatment temperatures (180 °C, 200 °C, 220 °C) as a factor. These means that temperature of the treatment is affected the durability of *A. mangium* wood. As the duration of the treatment also affecting the strength of wood that studied in this research. Table 1 showed a significant difference between weight loss with the duration of treatment. The wood heights show significant difference in the weight loss. There is however a significant difference for the fungi variables which include three types of fungi (Razak et al., 2010a).

Table 3. ANOVA of durability of *A. mangium*

S.V.	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F-Ratio
Temperature	678.676	2	333.338	20.534*
Duration	352.425	2	176.212	9.852*
Fungi	1994.747	2	997.374	90.325*
Portion	413.478	2	206.726	11.726*

Note. ** = significant at $p \leq 0.01$, * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$, ns = not significant.

Table 4. Correlation analysis of weight loss in the oil heat treatment of *A. mangium*

	Portion	Density	Temperature	Duration	Fungi	Weight Loss
Portion	1.0000	5.0038e-001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000e+000	0.2945
Density		1.0000	-0.2723	-0.4117	-9.3762e-018	0.0931
Temperature			1.0000	0.0000	0.0000e+000	0.3822
Duration				1.0000	0.0000e+000	0.2754
Fungi					1.0000	0.6215
Weight Loss						1.0000

3.3 Micromorphology of Colonized *A. mangium*

The micromorphology of the oil heat treatment of 18-year-old *A. mangium* wood observed to detect changes occurred before and after being exposed to the fungi. Observations made by using the Scanning Electron Microscope. The vessels structures were focussed into since they were the major structure found in the wood for observation between untreated and treated wood. Figure 1 showed the images of untreated and treated *A. mangium* that being exposed to the *P. sanguineus*.

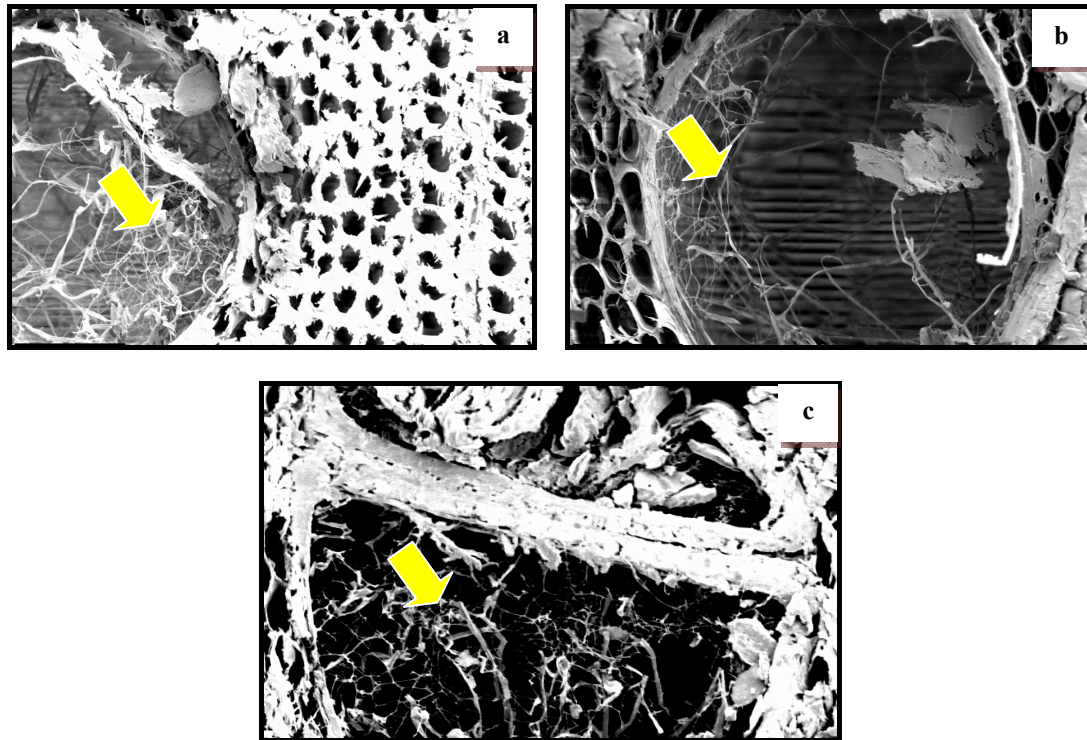


Figure 1. SEM images (transverse sections) of *Acacia mangium* woods sampled colonized by *P. sanguineus* after 12 weeks incubation period. More prolific mycelia (arrows) permeating and filling the lumen of vessels of untreated wood (a, c) observed as compared to the oil heat treated wood (b)

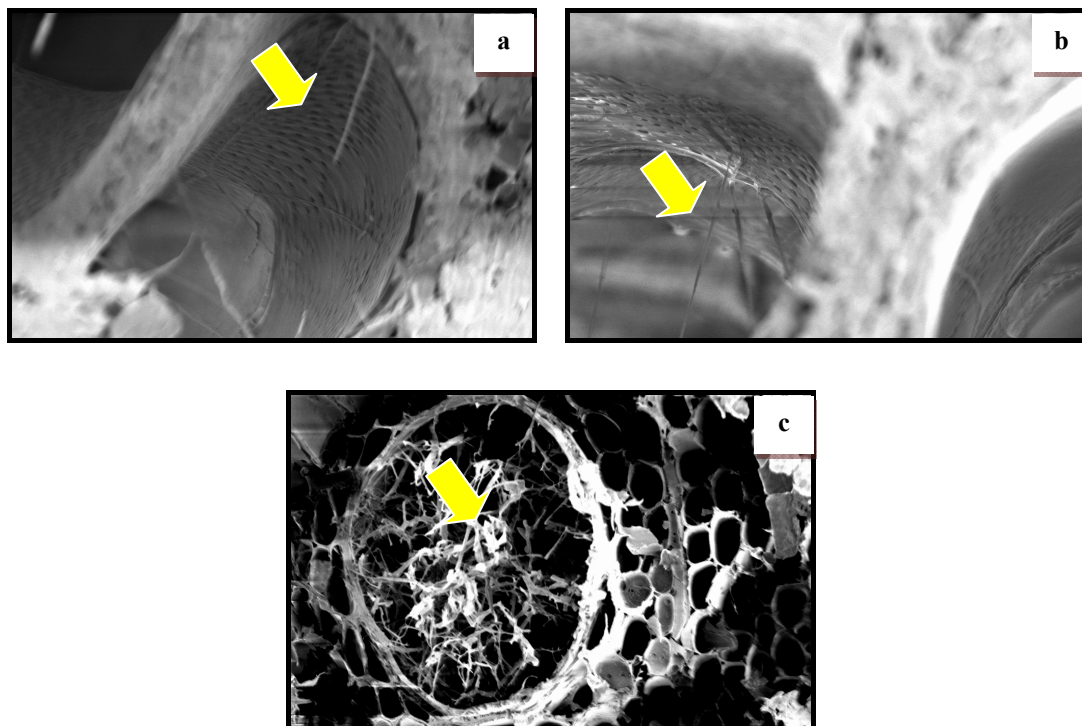


Figure 2. SEM images (transverse sections) of *Acacia mangium* woods sampled colonized by *C. versicolor* after 12 weeks incubation period. More prolific mycelia (arrows) permeating and filling the lumen of vessels of untreated wood (a, c) observed as compared to the oil heat treated wood (b)

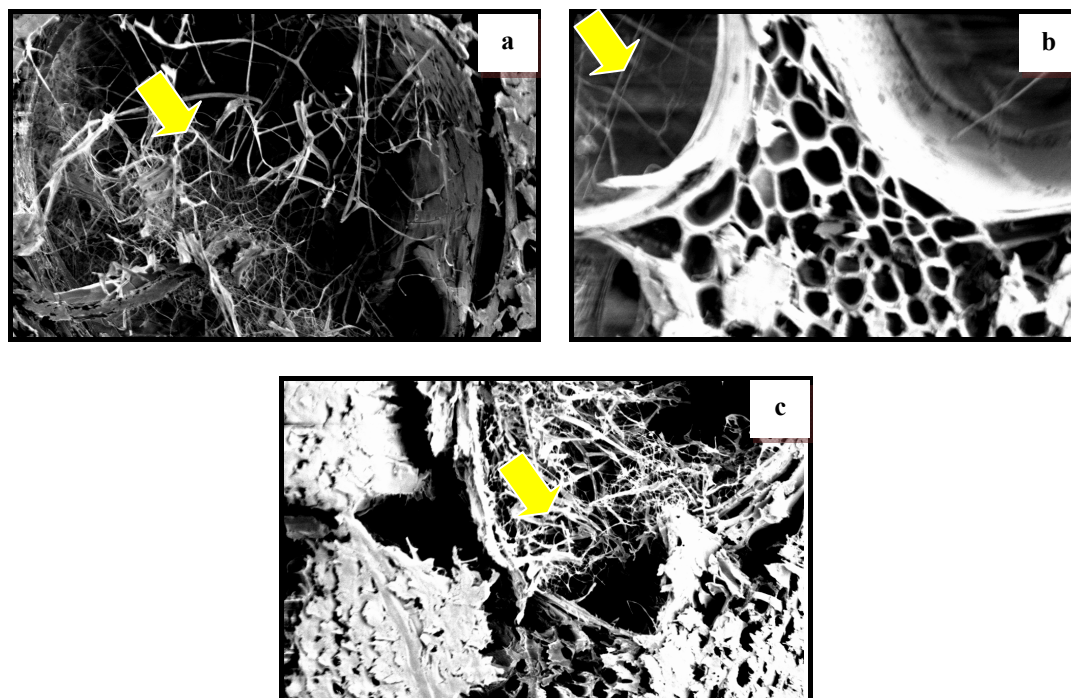


Figure 3. SEM images (transverse sections) of *Acacia mangium* woods sampled colonized by *G. trabeum* after 12 weeks incubation period. More prolific mycelia (arrows) permeating and filling the lumen of vessels of untreated wood (a, c) observed as compared to the oil heat treated wood (b)

The wood treated at 220 °C for 90 minutes shows the less colonization of mycelia compared with the untreated wood. The samples exposed to the fungi for 12 weeks. The same pattern of results also obtained for the wood that exposed to the *C. versicolor* (Figure 2) and *G. trabeum* (Figure 3). From the images, it can see that there were changes that occur after the wood samples treated by using oil-heat treatment. The untreated *A. mangium* wood shows the massive colonization of mycelia within the wood vessel compared with the treated wood. These showed that the oil-heat treatment had affected the structure of wood.

The oil heat treated wood experience changes in structure. Modification of the cell wall structure causing the deformation of the wood cells especially the vessels. Razak (2010c) also came out with the same pattern of results where hyphae and mycelia could observe within all cell types such as vessels, fibres and parenchyma. Vessels were the most resistant elements apparently to degradation by fungi. The factor of the massive colonization of mycelia in untreated samples compared with oil-heat treated was because during oil-heat treatment process the hydrophobic character of wood has increased which caused a limited sorption of water into the material and not favorable to the growth fungi (Weiland & Guyonnet, 2003).

4. Conclusions

The oil heat treatment process increases the densities of the treated *A. mangium*. The densities increase from the bottom to the top portion of the tree. The oil-heat treatment increased the durability of *A. mangium* wood. The attack of *G. trabeum* reduced from 0.54%-4.55% at top, middle and bottom respectively. The *C. versicolor* attacks reduced from 4.78%-15.20%, 3.10%-12.69%, and 1.87%-10.19% at the top, middle and bottom portions, while the *P. sanguineus* attacks from 3.71%-10.18%, 5.74%-14.59%, and 4.37%-17.08% at the bottom, middle, and top portions. For effective treatment, it is recommended to apply a temperature of 200 °C to 220 °C and duration of treatment between 60 to 90 minutes for enhancing the durability of the *A. mangium* wood.

References

- AWPA. (1989). *The standard method of testing wood preservatives by laboratory soil-block cultures*. M10-77. Wood Stock, MD: American Wood-preservers, Association.
- Clausen, C. A. (2002). Recognize, Remove and Remediate Mold and Mildew. *Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference on Durability and Disaster Mitigation in Wood Frame Housing, Forest Products Society* (pp. 231-234).
- Esteves, B. M., & Pereira, H. M. (2009). Wood modification by heat treatment: A review. *BioResources*, 4(1), 370-404.
- Homan, W. J., & Jorissen, A. J. M. (2004). Wood modification developments. *HERON*, 49(4), 361-386.
- International Organization for Standardization. (1975). ISO 3131. *Wood Determination of Density for Physical and Mechanical Tests* (1st ed.). UDC 674.03: 531.754. Switzerland.
- Izran, K., Razak, W., Zaidon, A., Abood, F., & Norhisham, A. R. (2012). The effects of oil boiling treatment on physical properties of *Bambusa vulgaris* var. *Striata* (Buluh Gading). *PERTANIKA Journal of Tropical Science*, 35(4), 833-844.
- Izyan, K., Razak, W., Othman, S., Aminuddin, M., Hanim, R. A., Tamer, A. T., & Affendy, H. (2010). Enhancing colour appearances of cultivated 15-year-old Acacia hybrid through the oil heat treatment process. *International Journal of Biology*, 2(2), 199-209.
- Li, X. (2004). Physical, Chemical, and Mechanical Properties of Bamboo and Its Utilization Potential for Fiberboard Manufacturing. *Master of Science*. Louisiana State University, Los Angeles.
- Rafidah, M. D. (2007). *Effect of high temperature boiling on properties of Gigantochloa scortechnii Gamble (Buluh Semantan)* (Master Thesis, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia).
- Razak, W. (2010c). Enhancing finished products appearances and durability of sapwood from cultivated *Acacia hybrid* and *Tectona grandis* through environmental friendly heat treatment process. *Project Report on Science Fund (SCF0037-IND-1/2007)*.
- Razak, W., Aminudin, M., Hashim, W. S., & Othman, S. (2005). Effect of Heat Treatment Using Palm Oil on Properties and Durability of Semantan Bamboo. *Journal of Rattan and Bamboo*, 4(3), 211-220. <https://doi.org/10.1163/156915905774310034>
- Razak, W., Hashim W., & Othman, S. (2010b). *The Rattan Processing and Transformation Industry in Malaysia*. Published by Universiti Malaysia Sabah.

- Razak, W., Hashim, W. S., Othman, S., Rafidah, S., & Rokiah, H. (2007). Properties of Oil-cured Cultivated *Bambusa vulgaris*. *International Journal of Agricultural Research*, 2(9), 820-825. <https://doi.org/10.3923/ijar.2007.820.825>
- Razak, W., Izyan, K., Roziela, H., Othman, S., Aminuddin, M., & Affendy, H. (2011). Effects of hot oil treatment on colour and chemical changes in year-old cultivated *Acacia hybrid*. *Journal of Tropical Forest Science*, 23(1), 42-50.
- Razak, W., Othman, S., Aminudin, M., Tamer, A. T., Farah, W. A., & Asma, M. (2010a). Durability Assessment of Oil Heat Treated 15-Year-Old Cultivated *Acacia hybrid* Inoculated with *Coriolus versicolor*, *Gloeophyllum trabeum* and *Pycnoporus sanguineus*. *Journal of Agricultural Science*, 2(2).
- Rowell, R. M. (2005). *Handbook of wood chemical and wood composites*. Madison: CRC Press.
- Sandra, L. B., & Micheal, L. R. (2005). Plant Water Relations and the Fiber Saturation Point. *New Phytologist* 168, 25-37. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-8137.2005.01528.x>
- Shmulsky, R., & Jones, P. D. (2011). *Forest Products and Wood Sciences: An Introduction* (6th ed.). John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Publications.
- Tuong, V. M., & Li, J. (2010). Effect of heat treatment on the change in color and dimensional stability of *Acacia hybrid* wood. *BioResources*, 5(2), 1257-1267.
- Weiland, J., & Guyonnet, R. (2003). Study of chemical modifications and fungi degradation of heat modified wood using DRIFT spectroscopy. *Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff*, 61, 216-220.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).