

BIOLOGICAL RESISTANCE OF HEAT-TREATED WOOD OF *Pinus caribaea* AND *Eucalyptus saligna*

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze the resistance of the thermally treated wood of *Pinus caribaea* and *Eucalyptus saligna* to the biological attack of wood rotting fungi. The heat treatment processes were carried out in electric oven under nitrogen atmosphere, starting from 100 °C until reaching each one of the final temperatures of the process: 120, 140, 160, and 180 °C. The resistance assays were performed for white rot, brown rot, and soft rot fungi. The increase in decay resistance was observed for heat-treated wood of *Pinus caribaea* at higher temperatures. On the other hand, *Eucalyptus saligna* showed increased resistance to rotting fungi at all tested temperatures, except for white and soft rot at 120 °C. In general, the heat treatment process showed good results for its use as a wood preservative method.

Keywords: Brown-rot fungi, decay fungi, soft-rot fungi, thermally treated wood, white-rot fungi, wood preservation, wood heat treatment.

INTRODUCTION

Wood is an organic material subject to attack by various biological agents, including fungi, termites, insects, bacteria, marine organisms, etc. These organisms recognize the natural polymers of wood cell wall as a source of food, having specific enzyme systems capable of metabolizing them into digestible units. Then, to expose the wood to adverse conditions like increased soil contact, it is necessary to select species of high natural durability or those treated with chemical preservatives that significantly increases the life, making it more resistant to the attack of xylophagous organisms (Vivian *et al.* 2015).

The treatments of wood using chemical or biological agents aim at the preservation of the cellular wall of the wood, without modifying its intrinsic nature. Throughout history, the problem is that there have been noted some obstacles in this practice, such as toxicity and aggressiveness to the environment and life forms, difficulty in impregnating certain woods, and loss by leaching of the preservatives (Ferrarini *et al.* 2012).

Heat treatment has been approached as a wood preservation technique. As an example in Europe, heat application has been a widespread practice to improve physical properties of wood in conifers species like spruce (*Picea abies*) (Alén *et al.* 2002) and hardwood like poplar (*Populus robusta*) (Rousset *et al.* 2004), and biological resistance has been improved in woods, such as Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), by evaluating the use of rot fungi such as *Coniophora puteana* and *Poria placenta* (Metsä-Kortelainen *et al.* 2005). The heat treatment is the basic process where an intermediate product is obtained between wood and charcoal, having some comparative advantages over the original material, including decrease in

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hygroscopicity, increase in dimensional stability, etc. (Brito 1992, Pincelli *et al.* 2002, Palermo *et al.* 2015).

Regarding the chemical composition of wood, Batista *et al.* (2016), studying the thermal treatment of eucalyptus at 140, 160, and 180 °C, verified that the chemical composition of the *Eucalyptus grandis* juvenile wood was significantly altered by the heating process. Studies indicate that heat-treatment causes, fundamentally, the partial degradation of hemicellulose (Brito *et al.* 2006, Brito *et al.* 2008, Garcia *et al.* 2012). In addition to the degradation of hemicellulose, there are references to the breaking of free hydroxyl groups of the amorphous region of cellulose and reticulation of polymers that make up the wood during this treatment (Weiland and Guyonnet 2003, Rousset *et al.* 2004, Wikberg and Maunu 2004). In general, the heat treatment can be defined as a process that promotes the unavailability of hemicellulose, which serves as food for fungi. The heat-treatment reduces the equilibrium moisture content, which is a key factor for the growth of organisms. The wood heating process also promotes the creation of new free molecules that may act as fungicides and insecticides and a crosslink in lignin network that make it difficult to recognize substrates by xylophagous organisms such as fungi and termites (Weiland and Guyonnet 2003).

In addition, there are differences in the behavior of conifers and hardwoods when treated thermally. Studying the thermal stability of klason lignin, Poletto (2017) observed that *Pinus taeda* lignin is thermally more stable than those of the *Eucalyptus grandis*, stating that it is probably due to the higher thermal stability of the guaiacyl units in soft wood lignin. This suggests that heat-treated wood from conifers and hardwoods may have different behaviors when attacked by biological agents.

Given the information above, this study aimed to evaluate the resistance of xylophagus fungus attack in *Pinus caribaea* and *Eucalyptus saligna* heat-treated at different temperatures, contributing to the knowledge of less toxic and environmentally friendly techniques for the increase of wood durability.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The wood material used for the study was 25-year-old *Pinus caribaea* with a specific mass of 497 kg/m³ and 20-year-old *Eucalyptus saligna* with a specific mass of 579 kg/m³ from commercial areas of the companies Duratex in the city of Agudos and Eucatex in the city of Salto, both in São Paulo, Brazil.

For this experiment, twenty samples of each species were randomly harvested, selecting four-meter-long logs with a minimum diameter of 25 cm. Then, the logs were sawed into planks with dimensions of 400 x 40 x 7 cm and stored in a shed with approximately 70% relative humidity at 24 °C, for natural drying for four months. The boards were reprocessed to obtain samples of 60 x 20 x 5 cm to be taken to a climatic chamber (temperature of 25 °C and 65% R.H.) until they reach 15% of moisture content for conducting the subsequent assays.

Heat treatment process

The samples of both species were dried in an electric oven with air circulation for twenty-four hours in each of the following temperatures: 60, 80, and 100 °C. In the end the samples were between 3 and 4% moisture content.

For heat treatment process, the wood samples were arranged to maximize surface area inside an electric oven with programmed temperature and time (Figure 1). The oven environment was saturated with nitrogen gas with an initial process temperature of 100 °C and heating rate of 0,033 °C min⁻¹ until reaching each of the final heat-treatment temperatures: 120, 140, 160, and 180 °C. The details of the heat treatment programs used are presented in Figure 2.

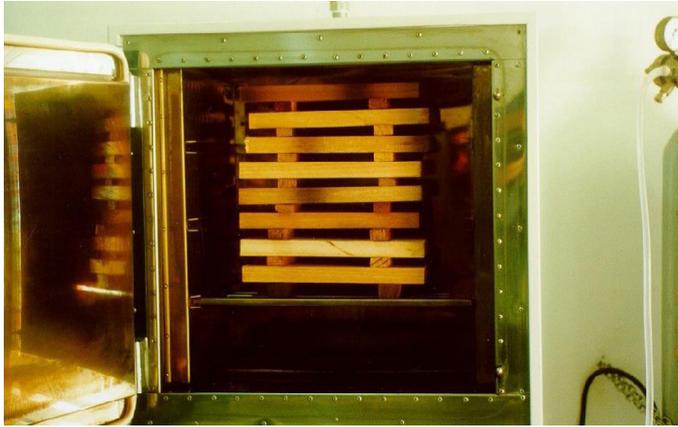


Figure 1: Arrangement of wood samples in electric oven (Source: Brito *et al.* 2006, with permission of *Cerne* journal).

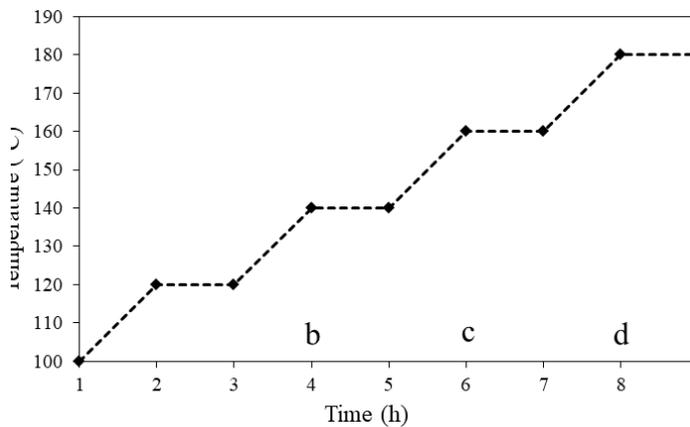


Figure 2: Heat-treatment programs (a = 120 °C; a + b = 140 °C; a + b + c = 160 °C; a + b + c + d = 180 °C).

The treatments were based on information obtained in the literature (Brito *et al.* 2006, Brito *et al.* 2008), and at the end of each heat treatment, the oven was turned off for natural cooling to 30 °C. The heat-treated materials were placed in a climatic test chamber for the moisture content stabilization to proceed the further proposed assays.

For each biological resistance test, ten boards of each species were selected with the following treatments:

- P0: *Pinus* wood not heat-treated.
- P120: *Pinus* wood heat-treated at 120 °C.
- P140: *Pinus* wood heat-treated at 140 °C.
- P160: *Pinus* wood heat-treated at 160 °C.
- P180: *Pinus* wood heat-treated at 180 °C.
- E0: *Eucalyptus* wood not heat-treated.
- E120: *Eucalyptus* wood heat-treated at 120 °C.
- E140: *Eucalyptus* wood heat-treated at 140 °C.

- E160: *Eucalyptus* wood heat-treated at 160 °C.
- E180: *Eucalyptus* wood heat-treated at 180 °C.

Resistance to white rot and brown rot fungi

The resistance to white and brown rot fungi were evaluated according to the American standard Accelerated Laboratory Test of Natural Decay Resistance of Woods (ASTM, 2005). The samples with dimensions of 25 x 25 x 9 mm were then exposed to pure cultures of fungi (white or brown rot). These samples of known weight and moisture content were placed in clean glass flasks containing sterile soil and fungus inoculum, shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Fungus used for the biological resistance assays.

	Unheated-SRT	Heated-SRT	Unheated-LRT	Heated-LRT
Holocellulose (%)	67,36±2,53	56,68±0,23	67,49±0,45	57,69±0,01
Cellulose (%)	41,10±2,48	45,96±0,75	39,89±1,97	48,08±0,57
Hemicellulose (%)	26,26±2,48	10,71±0,75	27,60±1,97	9,60±0,57
Lignin (%)	32,64±0,10	43,32±0,67	32,51±0,13	42,31±0,20

According to ASTM-D-2017 (2005), the hardwood should be tested for resistance to three fungi, but the fungus *Postia placenta* did not grow on *Eucalyptus* samples, even after several attempts of inoculation. Therefore, it was disregarded in this study.

The glass flasks containing the samples and fungi were kept in the climate chamber at 27 °C and relative humidity of 70 ± 5% for fourteen weeks. After this period, the samples were removed from the flasks and washed in distilled water to remove the mycelia of fungi. Then, they were once again acclimated before being weighed again. The evaluation was performed to determine the percentage of mass reduction in relation to the initial mass.

Resistance to soft rot fungi

The resistance to soft rot fungi followed the method described by the Institute for Technological Research Laboratory Accelerated Assay for Determination of Preservatives Efficiency against Soft Rot Fungi (IPT 1980). Samples of 30 x 15 x 5 mm size were exposed to natural soil microflora for degradation over a sixteen-week period. After this period, the material was washed and placed in a climatic chamber to evaluate the percentage of mass loss in relation to the initial mass.

Data analysis

The data analysis used the statistical nonparametric Kruskal Wallis with 5% of significance, and when differences were detected, the Mann Whitney test for multiple comparisons of means was applied. The design considered five treatments for the heat treatments temperatures in each species (*Pinus* and *Eucalyptus*) and ten replicates per assay performed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the brown rot in *Pinus caribaea* varied according to the final heat treatment temperature, as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Mass loss percentage of *P. caribaea* after biological assay for brown rot fungi resistance.

Treatment	Fungi	
	<i>Gloeophyllum trabeum</i>	<i>Postia placenta</i>
P0	45,24 ^{bA} (20,44)	21,42 ^{bB} (19,20)
P120	54,85 ^{aA} (12,29)	23,37 ^{bB} (15,11)
P140	59,15 ^{aA} (5,01)	28,35 ^{aB} (21,45)
P160	23,21 ^{cA} (19,94)	9,16 ^{cB} (12,05)

Values followed by the same letter did not differ by Mann Whitney test at 95% probability ($p > 0,05$). Lowercase letters compare values between rows and capital letters compare values between columns. In parentheses are the standard deviations.

It was observed that the *Pinus caribaea* wood was more susceptible to fungal attack of *Gloeophyllum trabeum* than the *Postia placenta*, having greater weight loss in all the treatments.

When exposed to the fungus *Gloeophyllum trabeum* the *Pinus* wood showed greater weight loss for heat-treated woods at 120 and 140 °C and showed lower mass loss at 160 and 180 °C. When in contact with the *Postia placenta* fungus, the *P. caribaea* samples also showed less weight loss when heat-treated to 160 and 180 °C and greater mass loss for the 140 °C treatment. The untreated samples showed intermediate values of mass loss in relation to heat treatments.

In general, *Pinus caribaea* woods in contact with both fungi showed similar behavior, having greater mass loss detected in treated samples at 140 °C and the lowest loss in heat-treated samples at 180 °C. In this case, the increase in susceptibility was approximately 70,31% to 75,38% for *G. trabeum* and *P. placenta*, respectively.

Modes (2010) observed a lower resistance of *Pinus taeda* and *Eucalyptus grandis* wood heat-treated at 130 and 160 °C with *Gloeophyllum trabeum* fungus. The author observed the same trend for white rot under action of *Trametes versicolor* in *E. grandis*.

In the same way, Doi *et al.* (2005) found greater susceptibility to the rotting of *Larix leptolepis* wood by the fungus *Fomitopsis palustris* for woods treated at 120 and 130 °C. These variations in the mass loss can be associated with the production of fragments of low weight sugars molecules, resulting from the hemicellulose degradation during the thermal treatment processes at moderate temperatures of up to 160 °C. It is possible that fungal growth can be stimulated, not only by the resulting compounds from the decomposition of hemicellulose, but also by the removal of some extractives (Puls *et al.* 1985, Brito *et al.* 2006, Rocha 2011).

Table 3 shows the results for sample mass loss of *Eucalyptus saligna* wood subjected to white and brown rot assays.

Table 3: Mass loss percentage of *E. saligna* after biological assay for resistance to fungi.

Treatment	Fungi	
	<i>Gloeophyllum trabeum</i> ¹	<i>Pycnoporus sanguineus</i> ²
E0	9,78 ^{aB} (11,94)	32,76 ^{aA} (16,77)
E120	0,73 ^{bB} (2,26)	35,49 ^{aA} (14,81)
E140	1,42 ^{bB} (2,64)	23,61 ^{bA} (17,93)
E160	1,33 ^{bB} (2,27)	27,71 ^{bA} (18,05)
E180	1,34 ^{bB} (1,67)	9,46 ^{cA} (10,11)

¹Fungus that causes brown rot, ²Fungus causing white rot. Values followed by the same letter do not differ by Mann Whitney test 95% probability ($p > 0,05$). Lowercase letters compare values between rows and capitals letters compare values between columns. In parentheses are the standard deviations.

Eucalyptus saligna was more susceptible to attack by white rot fungus than by brown rot fungus in terms of mass loss percentage, as compared between the same treatments for different fungi.

In general, eucalyptus woods showed more resistance when subjected to heat treatment, except for the

E120 treatment under the action of the fungus *P. sanguineus*.

When under the action of *G. trabeum*, the largest mass loss detected for the *E. saligna* wood was in the E0 treatment (control), and the other treatments showed lower mass loss values. In this case, the E120 was already more resistant, presenting a reduction of 92,54% when compared with the mass loss by the control treatment.

The lowest mass loss under attack of *Pycnoporus sanguineus* to *E. saligna* was observed for the wood treated at a temperature of 180 °C, which presented a reduction of 73,34% in relation to the E120 treatment. For this same fungus, the E0 treatments (control) and E120 showed higher weight loss than others treatments, and the mass loss of E140 and E160 treatments showed intermediate values among the treatments.

In absolute figures, the results for mass loss of *Eucalyptus saligna* wood presented below those measured for *Pinus caribaea* in all treatments when exposed to the same fungus (*G. trabeum*).

According to Figure 3, which shows the results for soft rot, it was observed that both woods, *Pinus caribaea* and *Eucalyptus saligna*, showed lower mass loss for samples treated at higher temperatures (160 and 180 °C).

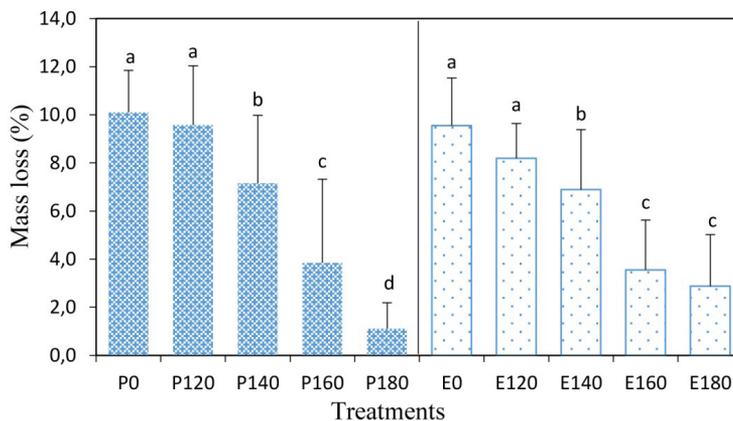


Figure 3: Wood mass loss (%) after biological resistance assay for soft rot. Values followed by the same letter did not differ by Mann Whitney test 95% probability ($p > 0,05$), considering the same species of wood ($p > 0,05$).

For soft rot, samples of *Pinus* wood at 180 °C and *Eucalyptus* in 160 and 180 °C had lower mass loss. Both woods did not present differences between the control and 120 °C treatment.

CONCLUSIONS

The best results for rot resistance of *Pinus caribaea* wood were in samples heat-treated at higher temperatures (160 and 180 °C).

The *Eucalyptus saligna* wood showed increased resistance to the fungus *Gloeophyllum trabeum* for all treatments. In addition, *E. saligna* showed greater resistance to fungus *Pycnoporus sanguineus* and soft rot fungus for the treatments with temperatures greater than 120 °C.

The heat treatment process may be used as an alternative for wood preservation. However, further studies are recommended to check the changes in the physical and mechanical properties.

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