



# Anti-termite Activity of Tamanu Bark Extract (*Calophyllum inophyllum* L.)

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## ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze the anti-termite properties of tamanu (*Calophyllum inophyllum* L.) stem bark extracts against subterranean termites, specifically, *Coptotermes curvignathus*. The bark powder of *C. inophyllum* was extracted using different solvents, such as n-hexane, ethyl acetate, and methanol, using the maceration method. Anti-termite testing was performed using two paper disc methods: no- and two-choice tests. Whatman test paper was dripped with the extract solutions at concentrations of 4%, 6%, 8%, and 10% (w/v). Subsequently, the treated paper disc was placed into an acrylic tube, and the subterranean termite was added. The parameters utilized in the test included termite mortality and the weight loss of the test paper. The results revealed that the total extract yield of *C. inophyllum* stem bark was 30.24%. Furthermore, the extractive substances from *C. inophyllum* bark exhibited anti-termite activity. The most favorable outcomes were obtained with the n-hexane and ethyl acetate extracts at a concentration of 10%. The termite mortality and weight loss of the test paper were respectively 66% and 5.67% for the n-hexane extract and 66.67% and 6.19% for the ethyl acetate extract. In addition, the n-hexane extract contained friedelan-3-one, while the ethyl acetate extract contained 1,2-benzene dicarboxylic acid, dinonyl ester, and friedelan-3-one. The results suggested that these compounds are responsible for the observed anti-termite activity.

**Keywords:** anti-feedant, *Calophyllum inophyllum*, *Coptotermes curvignathus*, natural wood preservative, subterranean termite, wood-destroying organisms

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's tropical forests are rich in diverse flora. Approximately 4,000 wood species have been identified in these forests (Ariyanti *et al.*, 2016). Among these, 85% are classified as having low durability, while only 15% are considered durable. The low durability of wood increases its vulnerability to wood-destroying organisms such as termites, wood rot fungi, and other wood borers (Ariyanti *et al.*, 2016; Hutabarat *et*

*al.*, 2019; Luth, 2020).

Termites can damage buildings and wood products, causing economic losses. The financial impact attributed to termite activity surpasses that caused by fires, storms, or floods (Nandika *et al.*, 2015). Enhancing the resistance of wood to degradation by organisms, namely, subterranean termites, using preservation methods can mitigate these losses (Daviyana *et al.*, 2013; Hutabarat *et al.*, 2019).

Tamanu (*Calophyllum inophyllum* L.) is a tropical plant found in several coastal areas of Indonesia. *C.*

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*inophyllum* is a rich source of biologically active secondary metabolites (Ee *et al.*, 2011). Studies have reported that extracts from the leaves and bark of *C. inophyllum* possess antitumor, analgesic (Sundur *et al.*, 2014), anti-arthritis, anti-HIV, antirheumatic (Perumal *et al.*, 2016), and antibacterial properties (Mishra *et al.*, 2010; Sundur *et al.*, 2014). Extracts derived from the bark of *C. inophyllum* exhibit antifungal activities (Ee *et al.*, 2011), while those obtained from its fruits and seeds demonstrate anti-inflammatory effects (Ee *et al.*, 2011; Zakaria *et al.*, 2014). However, the anti-termite activity of extracts from the stem bark of *C. inophyllum* has not been assessed. Utami and Haneda (2012) reported that *C. inophyllum* oil is effective against insect pests such as *Pteroma plagiophleps* Hampson (bagworms), which attacks the leaves and bark of forest onions (*Scorodocarpus borneensis*). Further, Ee *et al.* (2011) demonstrated that phytochemical extracts isolated from the stem bark of *C. inophyllum* contain different types of quinones. Quinones are a group of phenolic compounds that are toxic to wood-destroying organisms, including termites and wood-rotting fungi. These studies suggest that the stem bark extract of *C. inophyllum* is a potential wood preservative capable of inhibiting the growth of wood-destroying organisms, specifically, subterranean termites. Therefore, this study focused on the extractive analysis and activity of the bark extract of *C. inophyllum* as a wood preservative against subterranean termites. Furthermore, it aimed to analyze the anti-termite properties and identify the active compounds within the *C. inophyllum* bark extract that exhibit toxicity toward subterranean termites.

## 2. MATERIALS and METHODS

### 2.1. Materials

*C. inophyllum* bark samples were obtained from 35-year-old logs with a 32 cm diameter in Penedagandor

Village, East Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. The chemicals used for extraction included n-hexane, ethyl acetate, and methanol, all sourced from Merck. Further, Whatman™ Cytiva cellulose paper No. 1 (Cat No. 1001-125, Whatman, Maidstone, UK), acetone (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany), and the subterranean termite, *Coptotermes curvignathus* (*C. curvignathus*) Holmgren, were utilized in the bioassay.

### 2.2. Methods

#### 2.2.1. Preparation of samples and the extraction process

Approximately 1,500 g of *C. inophyllum* stem bark powder (40–60 mesh) was extracted with different solvents, including n-hexane, ethyl acetate, and methanol. The maceration method was employed for extraction (Vittaya *et al.*, 2023), with a powder-to-solvent ratio (based on dry weight) of 1:4 (w/v). Each extraction process was performed for 48 h and repeated until a clear solution was obtained. Subsequently, the obtained n-hexane, ethyl acetate, and methanol extracts were evaporated using a vacuum rotary evaporator at a maximum temperature of 60°C until the solvent was completely removed. The yield of each extract was then calculated using Equation (1) (Ella Nkogo *et al.*, 2022).

$$R (\%) = \frac{M_{ext}}{M_{ech}} \times 100, \quad (1)$$

Where

R = yield of extract (%).

$M_{ext}$  = mass of the extract after evaporation (g).

$M_{ech}$  = initial mass of the bark powder sample (g).

#### 2.2.2. Anti-termite activity assay against subterranean termites

A modified paper disc method was employed for the termite bioassay (Mukai *et al.*, 2017). Each powder

extract from n-hexane, ethyl acetate, and methanol was dissolved in acetone at concentrations of 4%, 6%, 8%, and 10% (w/v). The test was conducted using the no- and two-choice methods. In the no-choice test, one paper disc sample was placed inside an acrylic tube measuring 8 cm in diameter and 6 cm in height. Two control paper disc samples were used: one without any treatment and another treated with acetone. Each test paper was dripped with n-hexane, ethyl acetate, and methanol extracts at concentrations of 4%, 6%, 8%, and 10% (w/v). Subsequently, the test paper was placed in an acrylic tube, following which 45 worker and 5 soldier termites were added. The details of the treatments for the paper disc samples in the no-choice method are presented in Table 1.

In the two-choice test, a single control was used, consisting of a test paper without any treatment. This

test was performed following the method described by Mukai *et al.* (2017), with some modifications. Two test papers were placed inside each test bottle, with one serving as the control and the other as the treated paper with 4%, 6%, 8%, and 10% extract solutions. Subsequently, 90 worker and 10 soldier termites of *C. curvignathus* were introduced into each test bottle. The anti-feedant properties of the *C. inophyllum* extract against subterranean termites were analyzed using the two-choice test. The test bottles for the no- and two-choice tests were placed in a dark room at room temperature ( $28 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ) and maintained at  $80\% \pm 5\%$  relative humidity for 7 d (Adfa *et al.*, 2020, 2023).

In this bioassay, termite mortality and the weight loss of the test paper were evaluated. Termite mortality was determined on the seventh day of the test using Equation (2) (Arsyad *et al.*, 2020).

$$\text{Termite mortality} = \frac{(T_1 - T_2)}{T_1} \times 100\%, \quad (2)$$

Where

T1 = initial number of termites.

T2 = the number of live termites after the test.

The weight loss of the samples was calculated on the 7th day using Equation (3) (Hadi *et al.*, 2018).

$$\text{Weight loss} = \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1} \times 100\%, \quad (3)$$

Where

W<sub>1</sub> = weight of the oven-dried sample before testing

(g).

W<sub>2</sub> = weight of the oven-dried sample after testing (g).

### 2.2.3. Chemical determination

The active compound present in the *C. inophyllum* stem bark extract, which exhibited the most promising termite-resistant properties, was identified using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). A total of

**Table 1.** Treatments of paper disc samples in no-choice method

	Treatments	Concentration extract in acetone (w/v, %)	
Control	C (without treatment)	-	
	0% (with acetone only)	0	
		4	
	n-Hexane		6
			8
	10		
Extracts	Ethyl acetate	4	
		6	
		8	
		10	
	Methanol	4	
		6	
		8	
		10	

6  $\mu\text{L}$  of the extract solution was added to the inlet for analysis. Data processing was performed using GC-MS data analysis software. The GC-MS data were collected with a GCMS-QP 2010 (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) instrument, following the method outlined by Oramahi *et al.* (2022). A Stabilwax-DA Capillary Column with a 0.25 mm diameter and 30 m length was employed. The injection temperature was set to 250°C, while the column temperature ranged from 60°C to 200°C, with a temperature increase rate of 10°C/min. Additionally, a helium flow rate of 40.0 mL/min was maintained throughout the analysis. GC-MS experiments were conducted in electron ionization mode at 70 eV, with an interface temperature of 200°C. Compounds were identified by comparing mass spectral data with information available in the WILEY 9th library. Further, chemical component analysis was performed according to the method described by Schauer *et al.* (2005).

#### 2.2.4. Statistical analyses

The obtained data were statistically analyzed using analysis of variance in a completely randomized factorial design. The objective was to determine the effect of the combination of factor A (solvent type: n-hexane, ethyl acetate, and methanol) and factor B (extract concentrations: 4%, 6%, 8%, and 10%) on the weight loss of the test paper and termite mortality using SPSS 25.0. In cases where the treatment exhibited a significant effect, further tests were conducted using Duncan's test at  $\alpha = 5\%$ .

### 3. RESULTS and DISCUSSION

#### 3.1. Yield of the *Calophyllum inophyllum* stem bark extract

The yield of the extract varied, as shown in Table 2. This disparity in extract yield was attributed to differences in solvent polarity and the types of compounds

**Table 2.** Extract yield of *Calophyllum inophyllum* stem bark with 1,500 g

Soluble extract	Weight of extract powder (g)	Yield (%)
n-Hexane	125.12 $\pm$ 1.15	8.34 $\pm$ 0.06
Ethyl acetate	69.79 $\pm$ 2.77	4.65 $\pm$ 0.19
Methanol	258.71 $\pm$ 5.08	17.25 $\pm$ 0.46

present in the extracts (Lukmandaru, 2012; Rohmah *et al.*, 2020; Yanti *et al.*, 2012). The highest extract yield was observed with methanol, indicating that the stem bark extract of *C. inophyllum* tended to be polar. Methanol, being more polar than n-hexane and ethyl acetate, dissolves polar compounds. Conversely, n-hexane dissolves nonpolar compounds, while ethyl acetate dissolves semipolar components (Lukmandaru, 2012). The methanol extract displayed a dark brown color, ethyl acetate extract exhibited a lighter brown color than did the methanol extract, and n-hexane extract appeared yellow. Furthermore, the yield of the n-hexane extract surpassed that of the ethyl acetate extract, consistent with the results reported by Ee *et al.* (2011), who observed a higher production of the n-hexane extract from the bark of *C. inophyllum* compared with that of the ethyl acetate extract. Kadir *et al.* (2015) reported that the yield of the methanol extract from *C. inophyllum* heartwood was higher than those of other solvents. In addition, Vittaya *et al.* (2023) observed that the yield of the methanol extract from *C. inophyllum* flowers exceeded those of n-hexane and ethyl acetate extracts.

Table 2 shows that the total bark extract of *C. inophyllum* was 30.24%. Based on these results, the *C. inophyllum* stem bark extract was classified into a high extractive substance class according to the Indonesian hardwood chemical component classification. If the extract content exceeded 4%, it was categorized as the high-component class of extractive substances (Jasni *et al.*, 2016). The results of this study align with those of

Perumal *et al.* (2016), who reported that the extract yield from *C. inophyllum* stem bark was 24.14%, while that from *C. inophyllum* seeds was 41.5%.

### 3.2. Anti-termite properties of the *Calophyllum inophyllum* bark extract

#### 3.2.1. Mortality

The mortality of *C. curvignathus* termites served as an indicator of the anti-termite activity of the extracts. A high mortality value indicates stronger anti-termite activity of the extracts. The termite mortality values are depicted in Fig. 1. The extracts of n-hexane, ethyl acetate, and methanol resulted in mortality of the subterranean termite *C. curvignathus*, reaching up to 75.33% within 7 d of testing. As illustrated in Fig. 1, termite mortality increased with higher extract concentrations applied to the test paper. The mortality of termites on test papers treated with the extracts surpassed that of termites on the control papers, including both the untreated control (C) and the control treated solely with acetone (0%). The success of this test was indicated by termite mortality in the controls remaining below 55%

(Harsono, 2016). The mortality of termites in the control group was caused by their inability to adapt to the new environment and the absence of alternative food sources apart from the test paper (Rislyana *et al.*, 2015). Thus, the results showed that *C. inophyllum* extract demonstrated anti-termite activity, as evidenced by the high termite mortality observed in each treatment of the *C. inophyllum* extract.

The analysis of variance revealed that the concentrations of the three extracts significantly affected subterranean termite mortality. By contrast, the extract type did not have a significant effect on subterranean termite mortality. These results suggested that *C. inophyllum* extracts are toxic to subterranean termites. Each solvent was capable of extracting bioactive compounds from *C. inophyllum* extracts that exhibited toxicity against the subterranean termite *C. curvignathus*. Further analysis using Duncan's test indicated that all concentrations (4%, 6%, 8%, and 10%) of the extracts lead to higher subterranean termite mortality compared to that of the control group. Based on the mortality values observed in this test, the most effective concentration for controlling subterranean termites was determined to be 10% for all

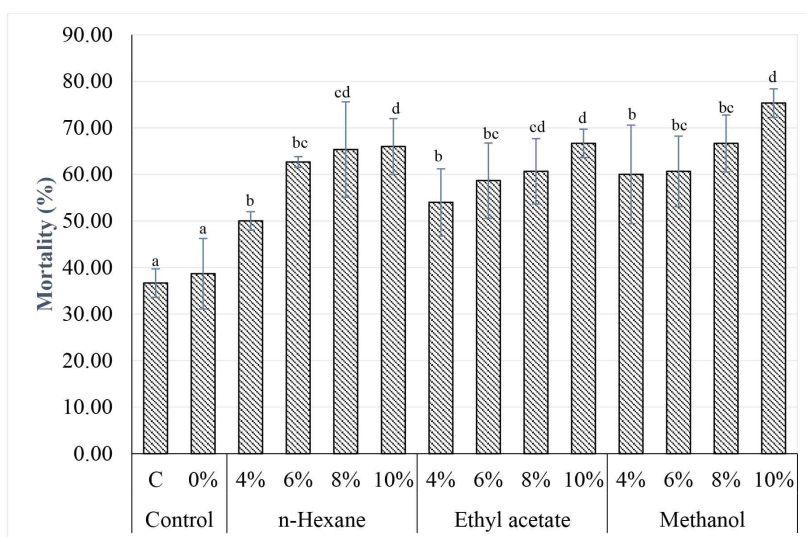


Fig. 1. Mortality of *Coptotermes curvignathus*. <sup>a-d</sup> Different superscripts show significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ).

three extracts used.

### 3.2.2. Weight loss

The weight loss of the test paper indicates the consumption rate of subterranean termites on the test paper. A higher weight loss suggests lower anti-termite properties of the test paper. The average weight loss of the test paper, as shown in Fig. 2, varies greatly depending on the solvent type and concentration of the extract applied to the test paper. The weight loss of the control test paper was significantly greater than that of the treated test paper. This difference was ascribed to the higher consumption of the test paper by termites in the control group. It was evident that the weight loss of the treated test paper with *C. inophyllum* extract decreased with increasing concentrations of the extract on the test paper, except for the 6% ethyl acetate extract. The reduction in the weight loss of the test paper as a result of increasing extract concentration showed that the addition of extract provides resistance to the test paper against subterranean termite attack (Septiana and Husni, 2017). The highest weight loss occurred in the control group, while the

lowest weight loss was observed in the test paper treated with 10% n-hexane and 10% ethyl acetate. This suggested that the n-hexane and ethyl acetate extracts applied to the test paper contained a substantial amount of toxic compounds. Consequently, the increased reluctance of termites to consume the test paper led to higher termite mortality.

Additionally, the analysis of variance revealed that the interaction between the types and concentrations of extracts considerably influenced the weight loss of the test paper. Duncan's test further showed that all treatments involving the application of extracts to the test paper resulted in lower weight loss values compared to both the untreated control (C) and control treated with acetone (0%). The treatment with n-hexane extract at concentrations of 6%–10% resulted in weight loss that was not significantly different, whereas the concentration of 4% differed significantly from the weight loss observed at concentrations of 6%–10%. Conversely, for the treatment with ethyl acetate extract, varying the concentration did not lead to significantly different weight loss values. However, the addition of 4%–6% concentra-

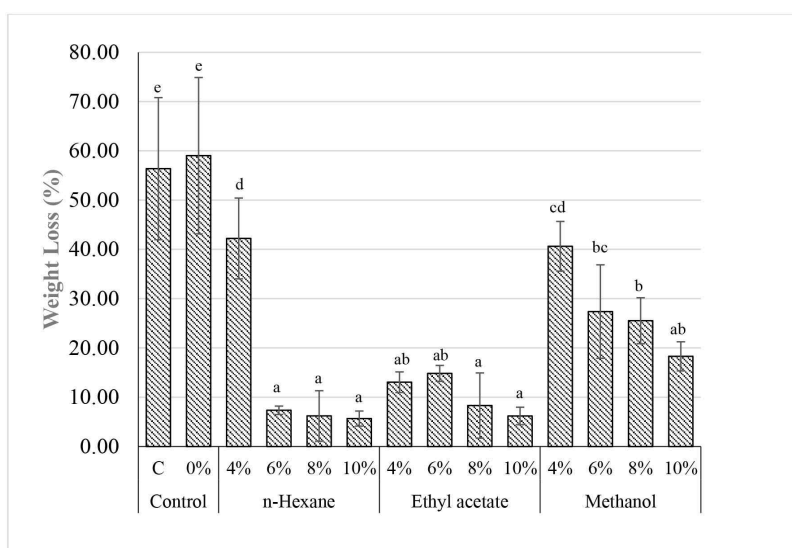


Fig. 2. Weight loss of the test paper. <sup>a-e</sup> Different superscripts show significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ).

tions during the treatment of methanol resulted in substantially different weight loss results compared to concentrations of 8%–10%.

### 3.2.3. Anti-feedant of *Calophyllum inophyllum* bark extract

Another indicator used to assess the activity of extractive substances is their anti-feedant value, which was determined through the two-choice test. If the decrease in weight of the treated test paper is smaller than that of the control, a higher anti-feedant value is suggested, indicating that the extractive substance acts as an effective feeding inhibitor for subterranean termites. The average weight of termite consumption of the test paper in the two-choice test is listed in Table 3.

Table 3 demonstrates that the test paper treated with

**Table 3.** Mean consumption of paper disc treated with different concentrations of *Calophyllum inophyllum* extract by *Coptotermes curvignathus* in a two-choice test

Extract	Concentration (%)	Mean consumption of paper disc (%)	
		Treated	Control
n-Hexane	4	8.33 ± 5.93 <sup>b</sup>	100.00 ± 0.00 <sup>c</sup>
	6	0.82 ± 0.41 <sup>a</sup>	53.89 ± 9.64 <sup>a</sup>
	8	1.05 ± 0.66 <sup>a</sup>	100.00 ± 0.00 <sup>c</sup>
	10	0.98 ± 0.57 <sup>a</sup>	65.38 ± 3.04 <sup>ab</sup>
Ethyl acetate	4	4.58 ± 2.24 <sup>b</sup>	94.51 ± 9.51 <sup>c</sup>
	6	3.14 ± 2.75 <sup>a</sup>	89.07 ± 9.61 <sup>c</sup>
	8	2.58 ± 0.80 <sup>a</sup>	94.72 ± 9.15 <sup>c</sup>
Methanol	10	6.00 ± 3.70 <sup>a</sup>	95.57 ± 7.68 <sup>c</sup>
	4	13.02 ± 5.32 <sup>b</sup>	91.87 ± 8.53 <sup>c</sup>
	6	12.62 ± 0.48 <sup>a</sup>	90.56 ± 8.59 <sup>c</sup>
	8	8.72 ± 4.84 <sup>a</sup>	92.13 ± 8.77 <sup>c</sup>
	10	8.60 ± 1.28 <sup>a</sup>	69.03 ± 5.31 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a-c</sup> Different superscripts show significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ).

*C. inophyllum* stem bark extract experienced considerably lower weight loss than the control. This indicates that the bark extract of *C. inophyllum* functioned as an anti-feedant, inhibiting the feeding activity of subterranean termites. Hence, termites showed a preference for consuming untreated paper over test paper treated with *C. inophyllum* bark extract. The analysis of variance further displayed that the concentration of the extract solution of *C. inophyllum* stem bark had a significant effect on the termite consumption of the test paper. In contrast, the type of extract solution had no notable effect on the termite consumption of the test paper treated with the extract.

### 3.2.4. Metabolite profile of *Calophyllum inophyllum* bark n-hexane and methanol extracts using gas chromatography–mass spectrometry

The active compounds were identified in the n-hexane and ethyl acetate extracts, which yielded the most effective results in controlling *C. curvignathus* subterranean termites. The results of the GC-MS analysis revealed that the n-hexane extract of *C. inophyllum* stem bark contained 89 compounds, while the ethyl acetate extract contained 84 compounds. Table 4 presents the ten main components of the most active compounds, identified based on the highest similarity index and area (%) of the n-hexane extract of *C. inophyllum* stem bark. Generally, n-hexane extract contains compounds predominantly composed of alkaline compounds, glycerol, fatty acids, fatty acid esters, and resin acids (Adfa *et al.*, 2023; Lukmandaru, 2012). This corresponds with research results showing that the n-hexane extract from the extractive substance of *C. inophyllum* stem bark contains compounds belonging to the glycerol, ester, and fatty acid groups. Similarly, Vittaya *et al.* (2023) reported that the n-hexane extract derived from *C. inophyllum* flowers was primarily composed of compounds from the ester, fatty acid, and aromatic groups.

**Table 4.** Putative chemical component of the n-hexane extract of *Calophyllum inophyllum* bark

Retention time (min)	Compound	Area (%)
13.866	1,4-Pentadiene	1.20
14.435	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2.14
15.267	9H,11H-Quinazolino[3,2-d] [1,2,3] triazolo[1,5-a] [1,4] benzodiazepin-11 -one	1.27
15.600	Molybdenum, dicarbonyl (.eta.5-2,4-cyclopentadien-1-yl)[(1,2,3-.eta.) -4-[2-methoxy -1-(methoxycarbonyl)	1.27
15.656	Spiro[acridine-9(10H),9'(10'H)-anthracene], 2,7-dimethyl-	1.16
17.296	Stannane, ethenyltris(1-methylethyl)-	3.47
17.558	4-Ethoxy-2-(3'-trifluoromethylphen yl) quinoline	1.54
17.767	t-Butyl (Z)-5-[(2',5'-dihydro-5'-o xofuran-2'-ylidene)methyl]-3,4-dimethyl-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylate	3.13
17.899	8,9-Di(p-methoxyphenyl)-7,10-dimetdiene hyltricyclo [4.2.0.2(2,5)] deca-7,9-	1.28
25.185	Friedelan-3-one	4.96

Furthermore, Table 4 shows that the compound with the highest area in the n-hexane extract of *C. inophyllum* stem bark is friedelan-3-one (4.96%), which belongs to the terpene compounds. Vittaya *et al.* (2023) noted that the n-hexane extract obtained from *C. inophyllum* flowers comprises terpene compounds like monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes, and triterpenes. Several terpene compounds, including those from the monoterpene and sesquiterpene classes, have been reported to possess anti-termite activity (Meisyara *et al.*, 2021). Friedelan-3-one has been associated with various biological activities. Odeh *et al.* (2016) documented its antimicrobial activity, suggesting its potential to inhibit various microorganisms. This leads to the speculation that friedelan-3-one may exhibit anti-termite properties. Additionally, the GC-MS analysis detected alkanes and lipids in the n-hexane extract of *C. inophyllum* stem bark.

Table 5 outlines the ten primary components of the compounds with the highest similarity index and area (%) found in the ethyl acetate extract of *C. inophyllum* stem bark. The results of the GC-MS analysis indicated that the ethyl acetate extract of *C. inophyllum* stem bark

was dominated by alcohols, esters, aromatic organic compounds, and fatty acids. Similarly, Vittaya *et al.* (2023) reported that the ethyl acetate extract from *C. inophyllum* flowers contained alcohols, alkanes, esters, fatty acids, and aromatic compounds. The compound with the highest area (%) found in the ethyl acetate extract of *C. inophyllum* stem bark was 1,2-benzene dicarboxylic acid, dinonyl ester (5.44%), which belongs to a class of ester compounds. Rahman and Anwar (2006) reported that the 1,2-benzene dicarboxylic acid, dinonyl ester contained in *Plumbago zeylanic* extract possessed antifungal activity and could inhibit other organisms, suggesting its anti-termite properties. In addition, friedelan-3-one was also identified in the ethyl acetate extract. This compound belongs to the same class as the compound found in the n-hexane extract, which is believed to exhibit anti-termite activity in the ethyl acetate extract of *C. inophyllum* stem bark. According to Suprianto *et al.* (2023), the anti-termite activity of wood stem bark extract may be attributed to its chemical components, including acetic acid, propanoic acid, phenol, and phenol derivatives.



**Table 5.** The putative chemical component of ethyl acetate extract of *Calophyllum inophyllum* bark

Retention time (min)	Compound	Area (%)
14.441	Diisooctyl phthalate	1.69
14.497	1,2-Benzene dicarboxylic acid, bis (2-ethylhexyl) ester	3.97
14.656	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.54
15.623	1,2-Benzene dicarboxylic acid, dinonyl ester	5.44
15.721	Phthalic acid, bis(7-methyloctyl) ester	1.59
16.991	Stannane, ethenyltris(1-methylethyl)-	1.07
17.143	Dimethyl 1,4-dihydro-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-1-methylpyridin-3,5-dicarboxylate	2.77
17.872	8,9-Di(p-methoxyphenyl)-7,10-dimethyltricyclo[4.2.0.2(2,5)]deca-7,9-diene	2.14
21.202	Gamma-sitosterol	1.11
25.169	Friedelan-3-one	4.08

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

*C. inophyllum* bark is rich in extractive substances, particularly stem bark extract, which exhibits strong anti-termite and anti-feedant properties against the subterranean termite *C. curvignathus*. All types of extracts dissolved in different solvents showed termiticidal properties, with efficacy depending on the concentration applied to the test paper. A higher extract concentration resulted in increased termite mortality and reduced weight loss of the test paper. The n-hexane extract of *C. inophyllum* stem bark contained friedelan-3-one, which possesses anti-termite properties. Similarly, the ethyl acetate extract contained 1,2-benzene dicarboxylic acid, dinonyl ester, and friedelan-3-one, which also exhibit anti-termite properties. Further research is warranted to explore the potential use of the extractive components of *C. inophyllum* stem bark for controlling dry wood termites and wood decay fungi.

#### CONFLICT of INTEREST

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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