

East Indian mahogany

Chukrasia velutina



East Indian mahogany is a dominant native of high-rainfall lowland forests from Bangladesh to Thailand. Regarded as a pioneer species, it can colonise bare ground and road cuttings in its natural range.

The species was introduced to the Atherton Tableland and Mulgrave Valley in the 1960s as a cabinet timber. It has prolific seed production and a tremendous potential for spreading through wind-borne seeds. It is now steadily expanding its range by colonising disturbed areas within rainforests, on rainforest edges and in cleared areas.

Legal requirements

East Indian mahogany is not a prohibited or restricted invasive plant under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. However, by law, everyone has a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to take reasonable and practical measures to minimise the biosecurity risks associated with invasive plants under their control.

Local governments must have a biosecurity plan that covers invasive plants in their area. This plan may include actions to be taken on East Indian mahogany. Some of these actions may be required under local laws. Contact your local government for more information.

Description

East Indian mahogany is a deciduous medium to large tree that grows up to 30–40 m high. The bark surface is rusty brown or deep brown and is deeply fissured or cracked, with obvious lenticels.

The leaves are compound, alternate and pinnate with 4–9 pairs of alternate hairy leaflets and no end leaflet.

Large yellowish-white flowers appear on stalks in the leaf axils or at the ends of branches. Capsules are large (4 cm by 3.5 cm), rounded, woody and contain 60–100 seeds, which are winged at one end.

Control

Manual control

Manually remove seedlings. If larger plants are cut down or ringbarked the stump must be treated with a suitable herbicide, otherwise the tree will reshoot.

Herbicide control

There are no herbicide products specifically registered for the control of East Indian mahogany in Queensland. However, a permit allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control East Indian mahogany as an invasive plant in various situations.

See Table 1 for the treatment options in situations allowed by the permit.

Prior to using the herbicides listed under this permit (PER11463) you must read or have read to you and understand the conditions of the permit. To obtain a copy of this permit visit apvma.gov.au.



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Follow up

Treated areas should be monitored regularly for any new seedlings or regrowth.

More information

More information is available from your local government or visit biosecurity.qld.gov.au

Table 1. Herbicides for the control of East Indian mahogany

Situation	Herbicide	Rate	Registration details	Comments
Non-agricultural areas, domestic and public service areas, commercial and industrial areas, bushland/native forests, roadsides, rights-of-way, vacant lots, wastelands, dunal and coastal areas	Glyphosate 360 g/L (e.g. Roundup) and other formulations	500 mL per 1 L water Consult label for correct rate for other products or calculate using instructions in the permit	APVMA permit PER11463 (permit expires 30/04/2027)	Stem inject To stem inject, use a brace and bit, axe or stem injector to create dose pockets at 6–8 cm intervals around the base of the tree during active growth periods
	Triclopyr 200 g/L + picloram 100 g/L (e.g. Apparent Slogger Herbicide) or Triclopyr 200 g/L + picloram 100 g/L + aminopyralid 25 g/L (e.g. Tordon RegrowthMaster)	250 mL per 1 L water		Cut of the injection must be through the bark and deep enough to place the herbicide in contact with the sapwood Apply the herbicide immediately after the dose pocket is made Make sure that any trees treated with herbicide will not cause a hazard for people or public utilities when they finally fall
	Triclopyr 240 g/L + picloram 120 g/L (e.g. Access)	17 mL per 1 L diesel		Basal bark spray or cut stump to less than 10 cm above ground and immediately paint or spot spray stump
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Fluroxypyr 200)	35 mL per 1 L diesel/ Biosafe or kerosene		Basal bark spray as per label instructions
	Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	21 mL per 1 L diesel Biosafe or kerosene		
	Triclopyr 600 g/L (e.g. Garlon 600 Herbicide)	50 mL per 15 L per 100 L water		Spot spray (young trees)
	Triclopyr 50 g/L (e.g. Amgrow Chemspray Weed Control Tree and Blackberry Killer)	40 mL per 1 L water		Foliar spray (young trees)

Read the label carefully before use. Always use the herbicide in accordance with the directions on the label.

Fact sheets are available from biosecurity.qld.gov.au. The control methods recommended should be used in accordance with the restrictions (federal and state legislation, and local government laws) directly or indirectly related to each control method. These restrictions may prevent the use of one or more of the methods referred to, depending on individual circumstances. While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this information, the department does not invite reliance upon it, nor accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by actions based on it.

