

Harungana

Harungana madagascariensis



Harungana has the potential to establish extensive stands that exclude native plants and destroy wildlife habitat. It is becoming more common in the rainforests of far north Queensland.

Harungana can form dense thickets from root suckers to the exclusion of all other species.

Legal requirements

Harungana is a restricted category 3 invasive plant under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. It must not be given away, sold, or released into the environment. The Act requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical measures to minimise the biosecurity risks associated with invasive plants under their control. This is called a general biosecurity obligation (GBO). This fact sheet gives examples of how you can meet your GBO.

At a local level, each local government must have a biosecurity plan that covers invasive plants in its area. This plan may include actions to be taken on harungana. Some of these actions may be required under local laws. Contact your local government for more information.

Description

Harungana is a 10–15 m high tree that exudes orange paint-like sap when branches or leaves are broken off. Leaves are dark green, broad egg-shaped and opposite, 10–20 cm long and 6–10 cm wide.

Flowers are whitish, very small and fragrant and are dotted with black glands. Fruits are orange-brown, small, 2–3 mm and fleshy. Each containing 2–4 seeds.

Life cycle

Can flower all year round but mostly flowers from January to April with fruit appearing through to October.

Methods of spread

Seeds are spread by animals, water and machinery. It also spreads rapidly from root suckering.

Habitat and distribution

Harungana is a pioneer species native to Madagascar, Mauritius and tropical Africa where it grows on the margins of wet forests and in regrowth after disturbance.

In North Queensland it grows on well-drained soils and also withstands poor drainage on alluvium. It favours watercourses, rainforest edges and roads, and will also invade cyclone-damaged rainforest and gaps in rainforest caused by fallen trees or landslips.



Queensland
Government

Control

Managing harungana

The GBO requires a person to take reasonable and practical measures to minimise the biosecurity risks posed by harungana. This fact sheet provides information and some options for controlling harungana.

Physical control

Physical control should not be undertaken without subsequent herbicide control as the disturbance could cause the tree to sucker from roots left in the soil.

Herbicide control

There are no herbicide products specifically registered for the control of harungana in Queensland. However, a permit allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control harungana 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.

Follow up

Monitor treated areas regularly for any new seedlings or regrowth.

More information

For more information contact your local government or visit biosecurity.qld.gov.au.

Table 1. Herbicides for the control of harungana

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, wetlands, dunal and coastal areas	Glyphosate 360 g/L (e.g. Roundup, WeedMaster Duo) and other formulations	Undiluted	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 cm intervals around the base of the tree during its active growth period The 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 Ensure that any trees treated with herbicide will not cause a hazard for people or public utilities when they finally fall Read permit and label carefully prior to use
	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 (Tordon RegrowthMaster)	1 L per 4 L water		
	Triclopyr 240 g/L + picloram 120 g/L (e.g. Access)	1 L per 60 L diesel		
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Fluroxypyr 200)	35 mL per 1 L diesel, kerosene or Biosafe		
	Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	21 mL per 1 L diesel, kerosene or Biosafe		
	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 (Tordon RegrowthMaster)	500 mL per 100 L water		
			Basal bark or cut stump to less than 10 cm above the ground	
			Basal bark	
			Spot spray where residual plant control is required away from waterways	

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.

