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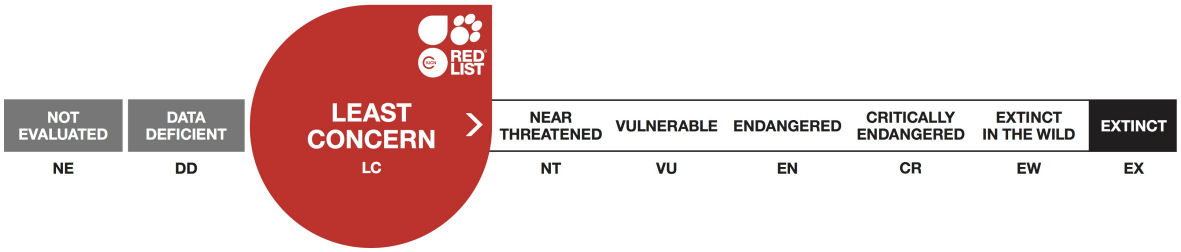
Scope: Global
Language: English

Albizia procera, White siris

Assessment by: Barstow, M.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Fabales	Fabaceae

Taxon Name: *Albizia procera* (Roxb.) Benth.

Synonym(s):

- *Mimosa elata* Roxb.
- *Mimosa procera* Roxb.

Common Name(s):

- English: White siris, Tall albizzia

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern ver 3.1

Year Published: 2019

Date Assessed: August 20, 2018

Justification:

This species is native to Asia and Australia. The species has a wide global range occurring in over 15 countries. The species can grow in a variety of habitats, including secondary forests. The species is assumed to have a large, stable population. It is globally assessed as Least Concern.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species has a wide native range. It is present in most countries of Southeast Asia, China (Taiwan, Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan and Yunnan) (Wu *et al.* 2010) and through the Malay Archipelago. It is also native to Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia, Australia. The species is cultivated and introduced both in and outside its native range.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia); Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan); India (Andaman Is., Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal); Indonesia (Jawa, Kalimantan, Lesser Sunda Is., Maluku, Sulawesi, Sumatera); Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Papua New Guinea (Bismarck Archipelago, North Solomons, Papua New Guinea (main island group)); Philippines; Sri Lanka; Taiwan, Province of China; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam

Present - origin uncertain: Solomon Islands

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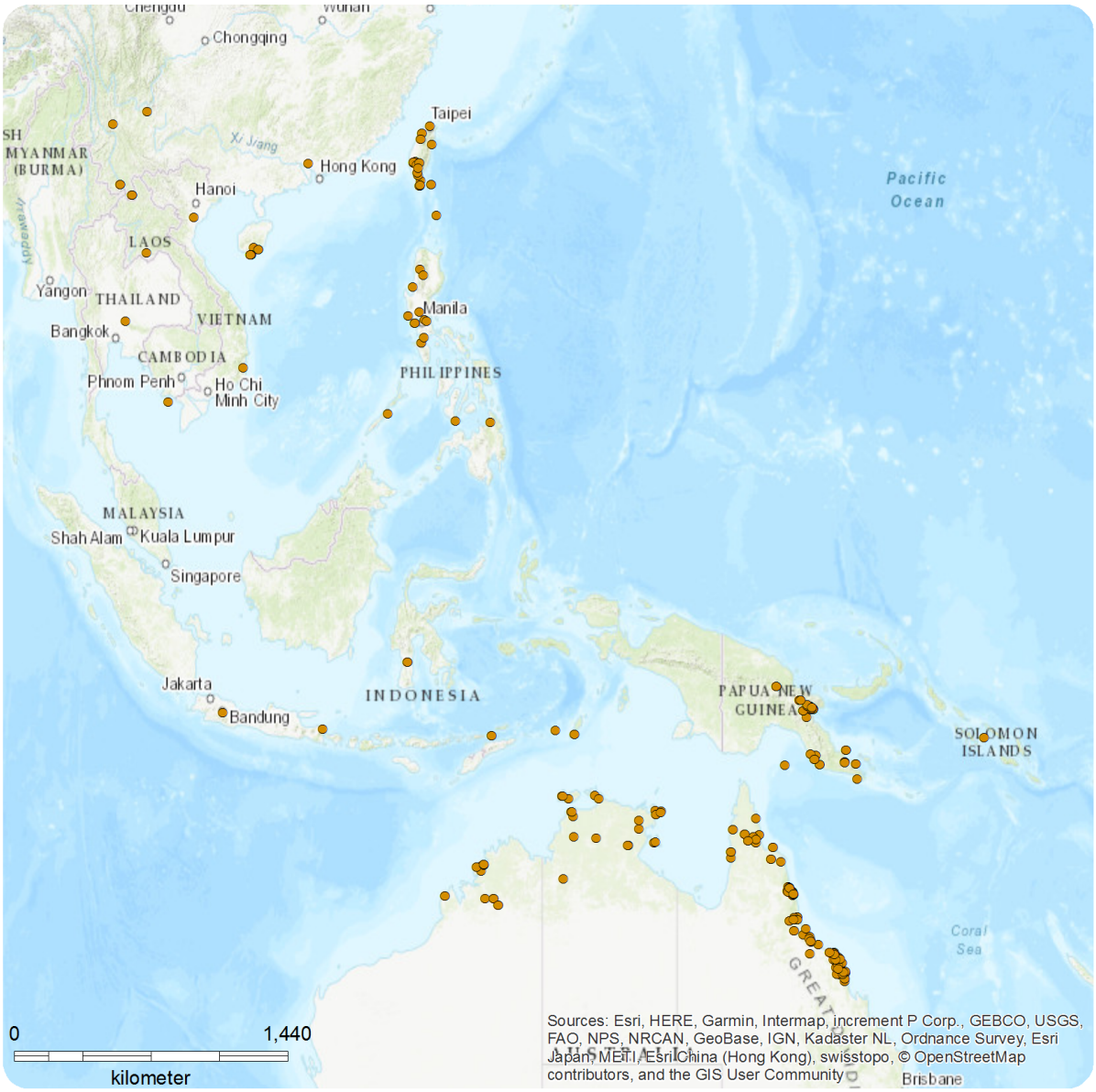
Distribution Map

Albizia procera

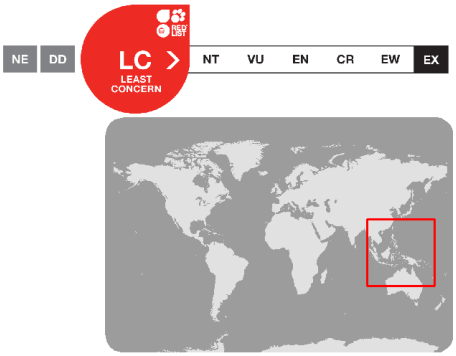


Range

- Extant (resident)

Compiled by:

BGCI



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.

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Population

There is no explicit information for the population of this species. Considering the wide native range of this species, it is assumed that population size is large and stable due to the range of habitats the species is found in.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This is a small to large tree species, growing in thick forest and thickets (Wu *et al.* 2010), savanna (CABI 2017) to monsoon forests (van Valkenburg 2016). In Australia, the species is found in woodland (CABI 2017). This tree can grow quickly, in open secondary forests. It grows from low to high elevations depending on the location in the subtropics. The tree can grow in lowland rainforest, stunted swamp forest, fire induced grasslands, *Eucalyptus* savanna and often on alluvial flats; 1-870 (-1500) m (Verdcourt 1979).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

This species is used for timber, which is of good quality (van Valkenburg 2016). This is used to make mouldings, furniture and cabinets (van Steenis 1948). It can also be used for firewood, charcoal making and for paper pulp (van Valkenburg 2016). It is often planted as a shade tree, or firebreak or to revive soil (CABI 2017). The leaves can be used for fodder. The species has been introduced and cultivated in other tropical and subtropical countries for agroforestry purposes. It is often invasive and fast growing, taking over the canopy and sub-canopy in some countries (CABI 2017). In New Guinea, it is used for canoe making.

Threats

The species may be locally threatened by deforestation although it can recover in secondary forests. No major threats are identified.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is assessed as Least Concern in China (MEP, CAS 2014). It is present in 24 *ex situ* collections (BGCI 2018), including Jawaharlal Nehru Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute, India, Kerala.

Credits

Assessor(s): Barstow, M.

Reviewer(s): Jimbo, T. & Deepu, S.

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External Resources

For Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	Resident	Suitable	No

Conservation Actions in Place

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Species Management
Subject to ex-situ conservation: Yes

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The IUCN Red List Partnership

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the IUCN Global Species Programme, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and The IUCN Red List Partnership.

The IUCN Red List Partners are: Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; NatureServe; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.