

## Plants

[Red List statistics methodology](#)

[Summary of recent changes Glossary](#)

[National Red List categories](#)

[Assessment](#)

### Browse

- [Genera: A](#)
- [Genera: B](#)
- [Genera: C](#)
- [Genera: D](#)
- [Genera: E](#)
- [Genera: F](#)
- [Genera: G](#)
- [Genera: H](#)
- [Genera: I](#)
- [Genera: J](#)
- [Genera: K](#)
- [Genera: L](#)
- [Genera: M](#)
- [Genera: N](#)
- [Genera: O](#)
- [Genera: P](#)
- [Genera: Q](#)
- [Genera: R](#)
- [Genera: S](#)
- [Genera: T](#)
- [Genera: U](#)
- [Genera: V](#)
- [Genera: W](#)
- [Genera: X](#)
- [Genera: Y](#)
- [Genera: Z](#)

[Home](#) >> [Genera: E](#) >> [Genus: Encephalartos](#)

## Kei Cycad

### Taxonomy

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Encephalartos princeps R.A.Dyer</b>
<b>Higher Classification</b>	Gymnosperms
<b>Family</b>	ZAMIACEAE
<b>Common Names</b>	Broodboom (a), Cycad (e), Kei Cycad (e), Kei-broodboom (a), Umguza (x), Umphanga (x)

### National Status

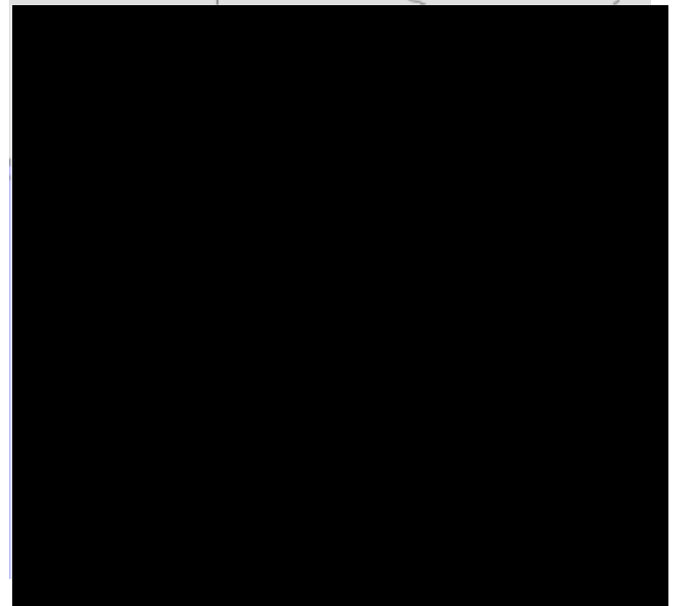
<b>Status and Criteria</b>	<b>Vulnerable A4acd; B1ab(iii,v); C1</b>
<b>Assessment Date</b>	2009/10/31
<b>Assessor(s)</b>	J.D. Bosenberg
<b>Justification</b>	EOO 1870 km <sup>2</sup> , and six locations remain after 20-30% population declined in the past 50 years due to habitat loss and over-collection. Less than 5000 mature individuals remain in the wild, and the population is projected to continue to decline by another 20-30% in the next 40 years (generation length 30 years).

### Distribution

<b>Endemism</b>	South African endemic
<b>Provincial distribution</b>	Eastern Cape
<b>Range</b>	Great Kei River catchment.

### Habitat and Ecology

<b>Major system</b>	Terrestrial
<b>Major habitats</b>	Eastern Valley Bushveld
<b>Description</b>	Dolerite cliffs and rocky outcrops along river valleys.



Search for images of *Encephalartos princeps* on [iNaturalist](#)

## Threats

---

This species is threatened due to the illegal collecting of plants in the wild and as a result of habitat destruction due to expanding agricultural activities. In some populations, alien invasive plants (*Lantana camara*) are invading the habitat.

## Population

---

Ongoing population decline due to collecting and habitat loss is estimated to exceed 30% over the past 30 years and will continue in the next generation. The remaining population is estimated to number between 3 500 and 5 000 mature individuals

**Population trend** Decreasing

## Assessment History

---

Taxon assessed	Status and Criteria	Citation/Red List version
Encephalartos princeps R.A.Dyer	<b>VU</b> A4acd; C1	Raimondo et al. (2009)
Encephalartos princeps R.A.Dyer	<b>Vulnerable</b>	Hilton-Taylor (1996)
Encephalartos princeps R.A.Dyer	<b>Vulnerable</b>	Hall et al. (1980)

## Bibliography

---

Boon, R. 2010. Pooley's Trees of eastern South Africa. Flora and Fauna Publications Trust, Durban.

Donaldson, J.S. 2003. Cycads. Status survey and conservation action plan. IUCN/SSC Cycad Specialist Group, Gland, Switzerland; Cambridge, UK.

Grobbelaar, N. 2003. Cycads. With special reference to the southern African species. (2nd ed.). Nat Grobbelaar, Pretoria.

Hall, A.V., De Winter, M., De Winter, B. and Van Oosterhout, S.A.M. 1980. Threatened plants of southern Africa. South African National Scientific Programmes Report 45. CSIR, Pretoria.

Hilton-Taylor, C. 1996. Red data list of southern African plants. *Strelitzia* 4. South African National Botanical Institute, Pretoria.

Kemp, M. 1990. Focus on *Encephalartos princeps*. *Encephalartos* 24:3-7.

Raimondo, D., von Staden, L., Foden, W., Victor, J.E., Helme, N.A., Turner, R.C., Kamundi, D.A. and Manyama, P.A. 2009. Red List of South African Plants. Strelitzia 25. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

## Citation

---

Bosenberg, J.D. 2009. *Encephalartos princeps* R.A.Dyer. National Assessment: Red List of South African Plants version 2020.1. Accessed on 2021/10/15

 [Comment on this assessment](#)

(c) South African National Biodiversity Institute ([SANBI](#)) 2010-12.