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## Dune Cycad

### Taxonomy

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Encephalartos arenarius</b>
<b>R.A.Dyer</b>	
<b>Higher Classification</b>	Gymnosperms
<b>Family</b>	ZAMIACEAE
<b>Common Names</b>	Broodboom (a), Cycad (e), Duinbroodboom (a), Dune Cycad (e)

### National Status

<b>Status and Criteria</b>	<b>Endangered A2acd; B1ab(ii,iii,iv,v)+2ab(ii,iii,iv,v); C1</b>
<b>Assessment Date</b>	2009/10/31
<b>Assessor(s)</b>	J.S. Donaldson
<b>Justification</b>	EOO 250 km <sup>2</sup> , AOO 20 km <sup>2</sup> . Both and AOO have declined due to change in land use and the removal of mature plants by collectors. Conservation officials estimate that many mature plants have been removed by collectors over the past 40 years. Estimated decline exceeds 50%, based on morphological photographs. The number of localities probably fewer than five.

### Distribution

<b>Endemism</b>	South African endemic
<b>Provincial distribution</b>	Eastern Cape
<b>Range</b>	Port Elizabeth.

### Habitat and Ecology

<b>Major system</b>	Terrestrial
<b>Major habitats</b>	Southern Coastal Forest, Albany Mesic Thicket
<b>Description</b>	Coastal dune forest and scrub bush on dunes.

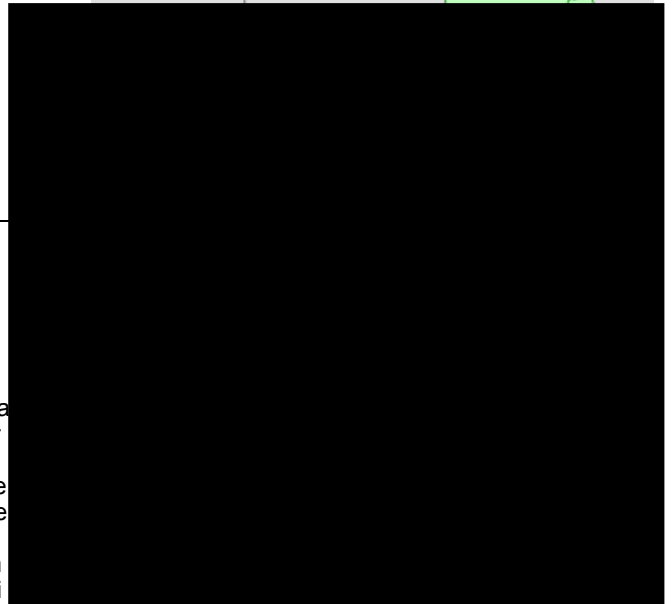
### Threats

The major threat to this species is removal by collectors. This has been the main cause of decline over the past 50 years. Some plants have also been destroyed by habitat destruction in the form of bush clearing to make way for pastures.

### Population

The population size of *E. arenarius* is estimated to be 850-1500 mature individuals. Most plants occur in the dense dune vegetation that is difficult to survey. Scattered individuals occur in agricultural lands and cleared dunes.

<b>Population trend</b>	Decreasing
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## Assessment History

Taxon assessed	Status and Criteria	Citation/Red List version
Encephalartos arenarius R.A.Dyer	EN A2acd; B1ab(ii,iii,iv,v)+2ab(ii,iii,iv,v);al. C1	Raimondo et al. (2009)
Encephalartos arenarius R.A.Dyer	<b>Endangered</b>	Hilton-Taylor (1996)
Encephalartos arenarius R.A.Dyer	<b>Vulnerable</b>	Hall et al. (1980)

## Bibliography

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## Citation

Donaldson, J.S. 2009. Encephalartos arenarius R.A.Dyer. National Assessment: Red List of South African Plants version 2020.1. Accessed on 2021/10/15

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