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## Lillie's Cycad

### Taxonomy

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Encephalartos dyerianus Lavranos &amp; D.L.Goode</b>
<b>Higher Classification</b>	Gymnosperms
<b>Family</b>	ZAMIACEAE
<b>Synonyms</b>	Encephalartos graniticolus Vorster, Robbertse & S.van der Westh.
<b>Common Names</b>	Broodboom (a), Cycad (e), Lillie Cycad (e), Lillie-broodboom (a), Lillie's Cycad (e), Lowveld Cycad (e)

### National Status

<b>Status and Criteria</b>	<b>Critically Endangered B1ab(v)+2ab(v)</b>
<b>Assessment Date</b>	2009/10/31
<b>Assessor(s)</b>	J.S. Donaldson
<b>Justification</b>	AOO 0.3 km <sup>2</sup> , now known from one location (excluding the few isolated plants which are not reproductive). Although it is now relatively secure within a private reserve, the population was reduced by collectors in the 1970s and ongoing illegal collecting is continuing.

### Distribution

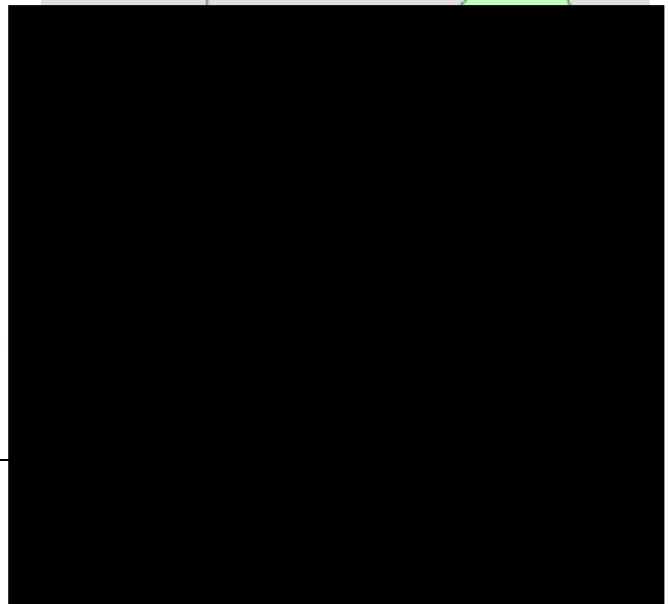
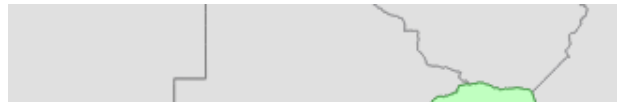
<b>Endemism</b>	South African endemic
<b>Provincial distribution</b>	Limpopo
<b>Range</b>	Phalaborwa.

### Habitat and Ecology

<b>Major system</b>	Terrestrial
<b>Major habitats</b>	Gravelotte Rocky Bushveld
<b>Description</b>	Open grassland and shrubland on the slopes of low granite hills.

### Threats

The population of *Encephalartos dyerianus* has been severely reduced due to illegal removal of mature plants for ornamental/horticultural purposes.



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Reproductive failure may occur if more mature individuals are removed from the population.

## Population

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In the 1970s the population was approximately 600 plants, but was severely reduced by collectors, and currently one viable subpopulation and a few isolated individuals remain. Population decline due to illegal collecting is still ongoing: 107 plants were removed in January 2008.

**Population trend** Decreasing

## Conservation

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Protected within a private game reserve.

## Assessment History

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Taxon assessed	Status and Criteria	Citation/Red List version
Encephalartos dyerianus Lavranos & D.L.Goode	<b>CR</b> B1ab(i,v)+2ab(i,v)al.	Raimondo et al. (2009)
Encephalartos dyerianus Lavranos & D.L.Goode	<b>Endangered</b>	Hilton-Taylor (1996)

## Bibliography

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

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

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.

Robbertse, P.J., Vorster, P. and Van der Westhuizen, S. 1988. *Encephalartos graniticulus* (Zamiaceae): a new species from the north-eastern Transvaal. *South African Journal of Botany* 54(4):363-366.

Vorster, P. 1992. Focus on *Encephalartos dyerianus*. *Encephalartos* 29:3-7.

## Citation

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Donaldson, J.S. 2009. *Encephalartos dyerianus* Lavranos & D.L.Goode. National Assessment: Red List of South African Plants version 2020.1. Accessed on 2021/10/15

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