

## African Plants

[Red List statistics  
methodology](#)

[Summary of recent changes  
Glossary](#)

[National Red List categories](#)

[Assessment](#)

### Browse

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

- [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](#)

## Modjadji Cycad

### Taxonomy

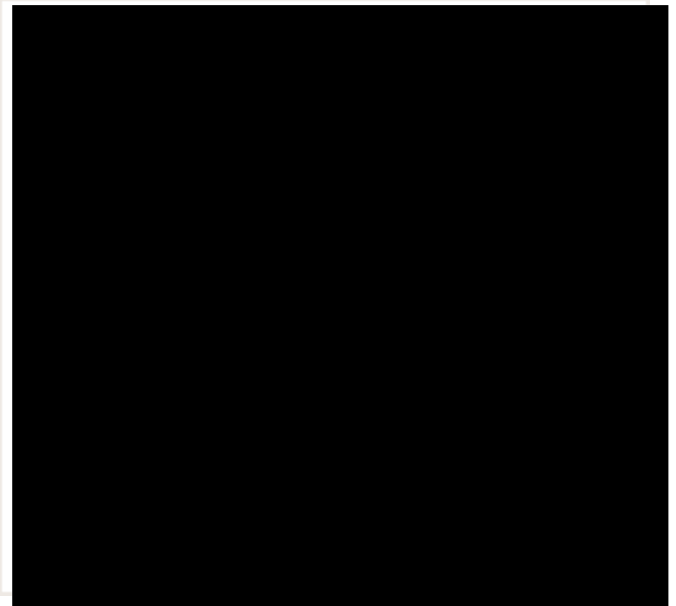
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Encephalartos transvenosus Stapf &amp; Burtt Davy</b>
<b>Higher Classification</b>	Gymnosperms
<b>Family</b>	ZAMIACEAE
<b>Common Names</b>	Broodboom (a), Cycad (e), Modjadje Cycad (e), Modjadje-broodboom (a), Modjadje-palm (a), Modjadji Cycad (e), Modjadji Palm (e), Modjadjibroodboom (a), Modjajes Palm (a), Mofaka (ns), Mutondolo (v), Tshifhanga (v), Tshitondolo (v)

### National Status

<b>Status and Criteria</b>	<b>Least Concern</b>
<b>Assessment Date</b>	2009/10/31
<b>Assessor(s)</b>	J.S. Donaldson
<b>Justification</b>	This species is very abundant in several locations, including the remarkable cycad forest at Modjadji. Although subpopulations in some locations have declined due to the impacts of collectors and habitat clearance, the species is not yet in danger of extinction.

### Distribution

<b>Endemism</b>	South African endemic
-----------------	-----------------------



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

- **Genera:**  
**Z**

**Provincial distribution** Limpopo  
**Range** Limpopo Drakensberg Escarpment and Soutpansberg.

## Habitat and Ecology

**Major system** Terrestrial  
**Major habitats** Grassland, Savanna  
**Description** Tall grassveld and mixed bushveld, mainly on steep rocky slopes facing southeast in the mistbelt zone.

## Threats

Plants are removed from the wild by collectors and there is loss of habitat in some places.

## Population

The population at Modjadji is estimated to be 15 000 individuals and there are some other very large subpopulations.

**Population trend** Decreasing

## Conservation

Protected in a number of provincial nature reserves and private conservancies.

## Notes

A cycad nursery based on wild-collected seeds has been set up in collaboration with a rural community near to the Modjadji Nature Reserve.

## Assessment History

Taxon assessed	Status and Criteria	Citation/Red List version
Encephalartos transvenosus Stapf & Burtt Davy	<b>Least Concern</b>	Raimondo et al. (2009)
Encephalartos transvenosus Stapf & Burtt Davy	<b>Rare</b>	Hilton-Taylor (1996)
Encephalartos transvenosus Stapf & Burtt Davy	<b>Rare</b>	Hall et al. (1980)

## Bibliography

- 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.
- Osborne, R. 1989. Focus on *Encephalartos transvenosus*. *Encephalartos* 20:10-18.
- 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

---

Donaldson, J.S. 2009. *Encephalartos transvenosus* Stapf & Burtt Davy. 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.