

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](#)
- [Genera: Z](#)

Bushman's River Cycad

Taxonomy

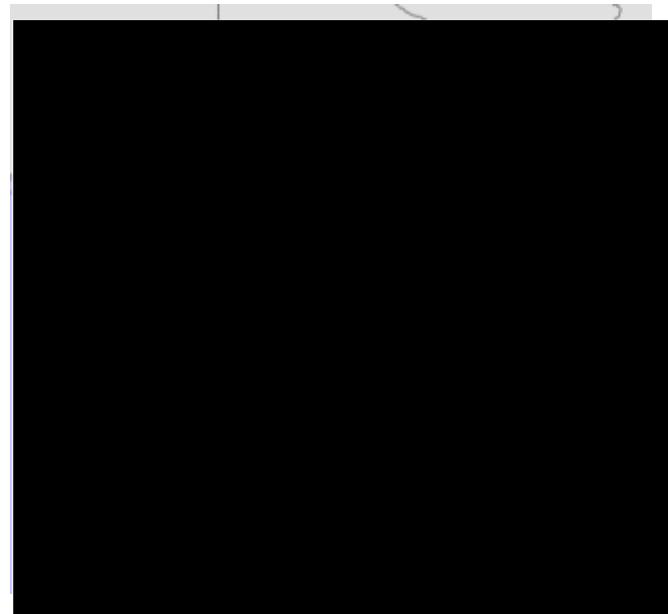
Scientific Name	Encephalartos trispinosus (Hook.) R.A.Dyer
Higher Classification	Gymnosperms
Family	ZAMIACEAE
Common Names	Bushman's River Cycad
(e)	

National Status

Status and Criteria	Vulnerable A2cd
Assessment Date	2009/10/31
Assessor(s)	J.S. Donaldson
Justification	There has been at least a 30% decline in subpopulations due to habitat alteration and collecting since the 1950s, based on repeat photographs and monitoring data.
	Subpopulations have declined in the Bushmans and Kariega River valleys due to collecting and land use and in the Helspoort area northwest of Grahamstown due to heavy grazing.

Distribution

Endemism	South African endemic
Provincial distribution	Eastern Cape
Range	Albany, Bathurst, Fort Beaufort and Peddie districts.



© V. Zikishe



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

Habitat and Ecology

Major system	Terrestrial
Major habitats	Grahamstown Grassland Thicket, Fish

	Valley Thicket, Albany
	Valley Thicket, Albany
	Mesic Thicket, Albany
	Bontveld, Albany Arid
	Thicket
Description	Arid low succulent shrubland on rocky ridges and slopes.

Threats

Over-collecting and habitat degradation due to overgrazing (subpopulations are mostly on farmland) is causing ongoing decline of the population.

Population

There has been at least a 30% decline in populations due to habitat alteration and collecting since the 1950s, based on repeat photographs and monitoring of populations. Between five and 10 remaining subpopulations are known, however, this low-growing species occurs in dense, spiny thicket vegetation and the population is therefore difficult to survey. Surveyed subpopulations consisted of between 300 and 400 mature individuals, but many plants may have been overlooked.

Population Decreasing trend

Conservation

Protected within three nature reserves in the Eastern Cape.

Assessment History

Taxon assessed	Status and Criteria	Citation/Red List version
Encephalartos trispinosus (Hook.) R.A.Dyer	VU A4cd; C1+2a(i)	Raimondo et al. (2009)
Encephalartos trispinosus (Hook.) R.A.Dyer	Vulnerable	Hilton-Taylor (1996)
Encephalartos trispinosus (Hook.) R.A.Dyer	Vulnerable	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.

Kemp, M. 1993. Focus on
Encephalartos trispinosus.
Encephalartos 33:4-12.

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*
trispinosus (Hook.) R.A.Dyer. National
Assessment: Red List of South African
Plants version 2020.1. Accessed on
2021/10/15

 [Comment on this assessment](#)