

## African Plants

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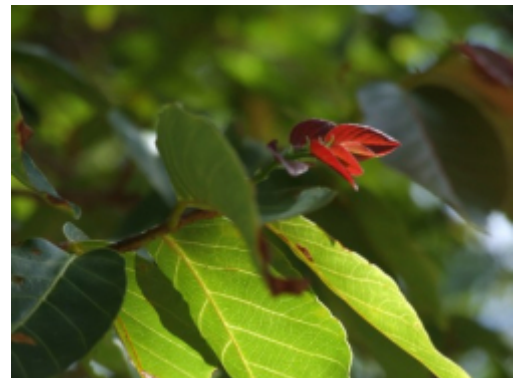
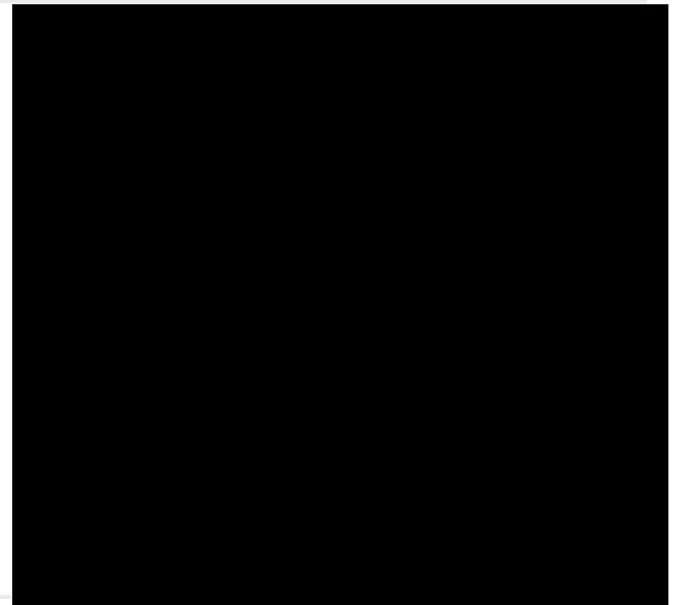
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## Broad-leaved Wild-quince

### Taxonomy

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Scientific Name</b>       | <b>Cryptocarya latifolia Sond.</b>   |
| <b>Higher Classification</b> | Dicotyledons   |
| <b>Family</b>                | LAURACEAE  |
| <b>Common Names</b>          | Bastard Stinkwood (e), Baster-stinkhout (a), Basterswartstinkhout (a), Basterswartysterhout (a), Breëblaarkweper (a), Breëblaarkweper (a), Broad-leaved Laurel (e), Broad-leaved Quince (e), Broad-leaved Wild-quince (e), Pondo-kweper (a), Umdlanguwenya (z), Umgxaleba (x), Umgxobothi (x), Umhlangwenya (z), Umkhondweni (z), Umncatyana (x), Umthongwa (x), Umthongwane (x), Umthungwa (z), Umthungwa (x), Wild Quince (e), Wildekweper (a) |



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### National Status

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Status and Criteria</b> | <b>Least Concern</b>  |
| <b>Assessment Date</b>     | 2016/06/28  |
| <b>Assessor(s)</b>         | V.L. Williams, D. Raimondo, N.R. Crouch, A.B. Cunningham, C.R. Scott-Shaw, M. Lötter & A.M. Ngwenya |
| <b>Justification</b>       | Population decline over the last three  |

Search for images of *Cryptocarya latifolia* on [iNaturalist](#)

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

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generations (120 years) estimated to be  $\pm 20\%$ , due to bark harvesting and habitat destruction. The decline is expected to continue. However, the species is considered to be resilient and survives in some degraded water courses, and population reduction is not expected to exceed 30% in three generations.

## Distribution

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|                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Endemism</b>                | South African endemic       |
| <b>Provincial distribution</b> | Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal |
| <b>Range</b>                   | Port St Johns to Zululand.  |

## Habitat and Ecology

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|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Major system</b>   | Terrestrial   |
| <b>Major habitats</b> | Forest  |
| <b>Description</b>    | Evergreen forests along streams and rivers, coastal forests and coastal plateaus. |

## Threats

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Bark used for traditional medicine and is sold in the Durban and Johannesburg medicinal plant markets (V.L. Williams, pers. comm., 2008). The species is often used interchangeably with *Cryptocarya myrtifolia* and *C. woodii*. Cunningham (1988) classed as it 'declining' in KwaZulu-Natal because wild populations were being destroyed by harvesters. It was also estimated that 228 bags (50kg-size) of *Cryptocarya* spp. (*C. latifolia* and *C. myrtifolia*) were being sold annually by 54 herb-traders in the Durban region. Williams (2007) found that 62% of Witwatersrand muthi shops in 1994 and 2% of the Faraday market street traders in 2001 sold *Cryptocarya* spp. Destructive bark harvesting has been witnessed in various KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape forests (N.R. Crouch and R. Scott-Shaw, pers. comm., 2008) Because *Cryptocarya* spp. contains various aromatic compounds, it is has become a recent substitute for

the now-scarce *Ocotea bullata*. Hence,  $\pm$  *latifolia* exploitation is a current consequence of the past exploitation of *O. bullata* (N.R. Crouch, pers. comm., 2008). It was estimated by participants at the Red List workshop (Durban, January 2008), that population decline in many of the forests over the last 120 years has been <20% (assuming a generation length of 40 years). However, at least 20% of the forests no longer exist due to habitat destruction and the loss of sub-populations will certainly continue in the Transkei region of the Eastern Cape in the future. However, the species' ability to survive in degraded water courses mitigates its assessment as NT or VU. It is also considered "difficult to get rid of", and it shows good coppicing ability.

## Population

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**Population trend** Decreasing

## Assessment History

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| Taxon assessed                     | Status and Criteria | Citation/Red List version |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Cryptocarya <i>latifolia</i> Sond. | <b>Declining</b>    | Raimondo et al. (2009)    |

## Bibliography

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Cunningham, A.B. 1988. An investigation of the herbal medicine trade in Natal/KwaZulu. Investigational Report No. 29. Institute of Natural Resources, Pietermaritzburg.

Palmer, E. and Pitman, N. 1972. Trees of southern Africa covering all known indigenous species in the Republic of South Africa, South-West Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Volume 2. A.A.Balkema, Cape Town.

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.

Williams, V.L. 2007. The design of a risk assessment model to determine the impact of the herbal medicine trade on the Witwatersrand on resources of indigenous plant species. Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

## Citation

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Williams, V.L., Raimondo, D., Crouch, N.R., Cunningham, A.B., Scott-Shaw, C.R., Lötter, M. & Ngwenya, A.M. 2016. *Cryptocarya latifolia* Sond. National Assessment: Red List of South African Plants version 2020.1. Accessed on 2022/01/07

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