

Plants

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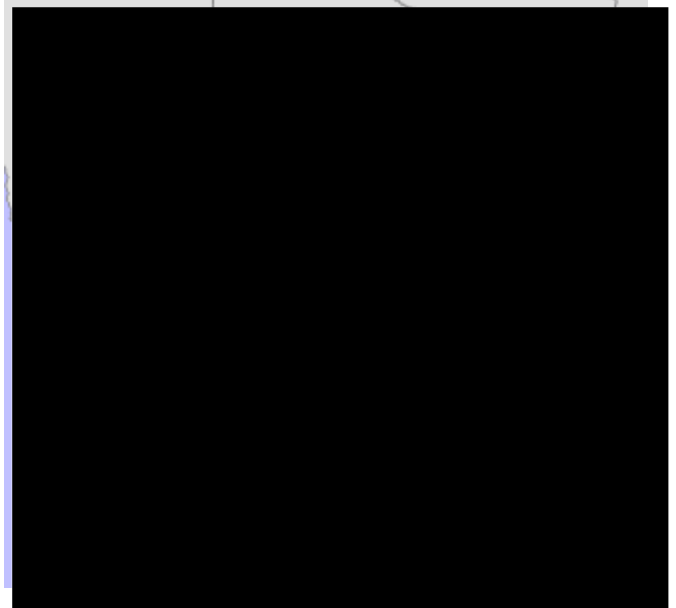
Coastal Satyr

Taxonomy

Scientific Name	Satyrium princeps Bolus
Higher Classification	Monocotyledons
Family	ORCHIDACEAE
Common Names	Coastal Satyr (e)

National Status

Status and Criteria	Vulnerable C2a(i)
Assessment Date	2011/09/14
Assessor(s)	L. von Staden, W.R. Liltved, E.G.H. Oliver & T.A. Oliver
Justification	EOO 11 072 km ² , at least 50% of this formerly common species' habitat has been lost to coastal development, agriculture and alien invasive plants, however, the decline has happened over a period longer than 10 years or three generations (generation length is probably ± five years). Recent surveys have recorded seven remaining subpopulations, the largest of which consists of about 450 plants. Surveys have however not yet covered the full known range of the species, and it is suspected that at least seven to 10 more subpopulations remain, and that the total population size is between 1 000 and 4



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500 mature individuals. Population decline due to ongoing habitat loss is continuing.

Distribution

Endemism South African endemic
Provincial distribution Eastern Cape, Western Cape
Range Wilderness to Port Alfred.

Habitat and Ecology

Major system Terrestrial
Major habitats Groot Brak Dune Strandveld, Garden Route Granite Fynbos, Southern Cape Dune Fynbos, Knysna Sand Fynbos, St Francis Dune Thicket, Goukamma Dune Thicket
Description Among bushes in open places on fixed dunes close to the shoreline, 0-150 m.

Threats

Habitat destruction has caused a 50% reduction in the EOO of this species. Remaining subpopulations are confined to small fragments and road verges, and continue to decline due to ongoing habitat loss to coastal development around Wilderness, Knysna and Cape St. Francis. It is also threatened by *Acacia cyclops* invasion on the coastal flats south of Humansdorp.

Population

This species was once quite common, but the population has been much reduced by habitat loss. Remaining subpopulations tend to be small and confined to small fragments of natural vegetation. Recent surveys by volunteers of the Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers (CREW) programme have recorded a number of previously unknown subpopulations between Sedgfield and Port Elizabeth. The largest subpopulation occurs in the Goukamma Nature Reserve, where there are about 450 plants in scattered clumps. Another large subpopulation near Port Elizabeth consists of at least 100 plants, however, surveys of five other subpopulations recorded less than 50 plants per subpopulation. Although this species is reported in the literature to also occur between Port Elizabeth and Port Alfred, there are no

recent records from this area, and the status and population trend in this area is not known. There are currently seven known remaining subpopulations, but it is suspected that a number of other subpopulations remain, and continued surveys are needed.

Population trend Decreasing

Conservation

Goukamma Nature Reserve and Cape Recife Nature Reserve.

Notes

Pollinated by Lesser Double-collared Sunbird. Flowering is not fire dependent, but plants do appear to flower best in open places such as along pathways, and have also been found in disturbed areas, or sites that are mowed regularly.

Assessment History

Taxon	Status and assessedCriteria	Citation/Red List version
Satyrium princeps Bolus	VU	Raimondo et al. (2009)
Satyrium princeps Bolus	Lower Risk - Near Threatened	Victor (2002)
Satyrium princeps Bolus	Vulnerable	Hilton-Taylor (1996)

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E.G.H. & Oliver, T.A. 2011. *Satyrium
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