



Geographical range

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The <u>Albany Cycad</u>, *Encephalartos latifrons*, is listed as 'Critically Endangered' on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species[™]. It is a slow-growing cycad that occurs in a small area of the Eastern Cape Province in South Africa. No natural reproduction has occurred for more than 30 years, probably due to the distance between plants and the local extinction of beetle pollinators.

The Albany Cycad probably first declined due to habitat loss, but in the last 50 years the prevailing threat has been the removal of adult plants by plant collectors. This is a common problem for all southern African cycads. Invasive plants, especially *Hakea sericia*, have transformed the habitat in some areas and could become an additional threat.

None of the surviving subpopulations of Albany Cycad occur naturally within protected areas, but a species management plan has been developed to address the main threats. The plan includes actions to improve the security of plants on private land, artificial pollination and propagation of seeds, and re-introduction and translocation of plants to protected sites.







The production of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is made possible through the IUCN Red List Partnership: IUCN (including the Species Survival Commission), BirdLife International, Conservation International, NatureServe and Zoological Society of London.