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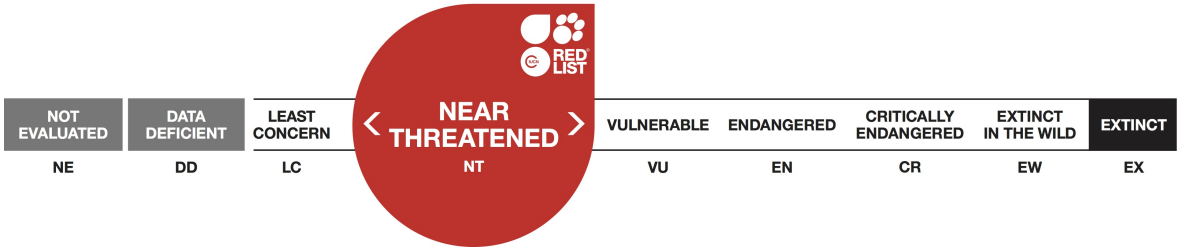
Pittosporum hematomallum

Assessment by: Gemmill, C., Veillon, J.-M., Amice, R., Cazé, H., Dumontet, V., Fleurot, D., Garnier, D., Gâteblé, G. & Maggia, L.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Rosales	Pittosporaceae

Taxon Name: *Pittosporum hematomallum* Guillaumin

Taxonomic Source(s):

Tirel, Ch. and Veillon, J.-M. 2002. *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, tome 24. Pittosporaceae*. Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened ver 3.1

Year Published: 2017

Date Assessed: July 23, 2015

Justification:

Endemic small tree of New Caledonia, *Pittosporum hematomallum* is largely distributed across the south of Grande Terre but also occurs along the east coast to Kouaoua. *Pittosporum hematomallum* occurs in low-mid altitude shrubland on ultramafic substrates. Its area of occupancy and its extent of occurrence cover 160 and 2,937 km² respectively and there is a total of 13 locations, mostly affected by mining activities. Estimated continuous decline across its entire range results in *P. hematomallum* being listed as Near Threatened (NT) as it is close to qualifying for (VU) B1ab(ii,iii,v)+2ab(ii,iii,v).

Geographic Range

Range Description:

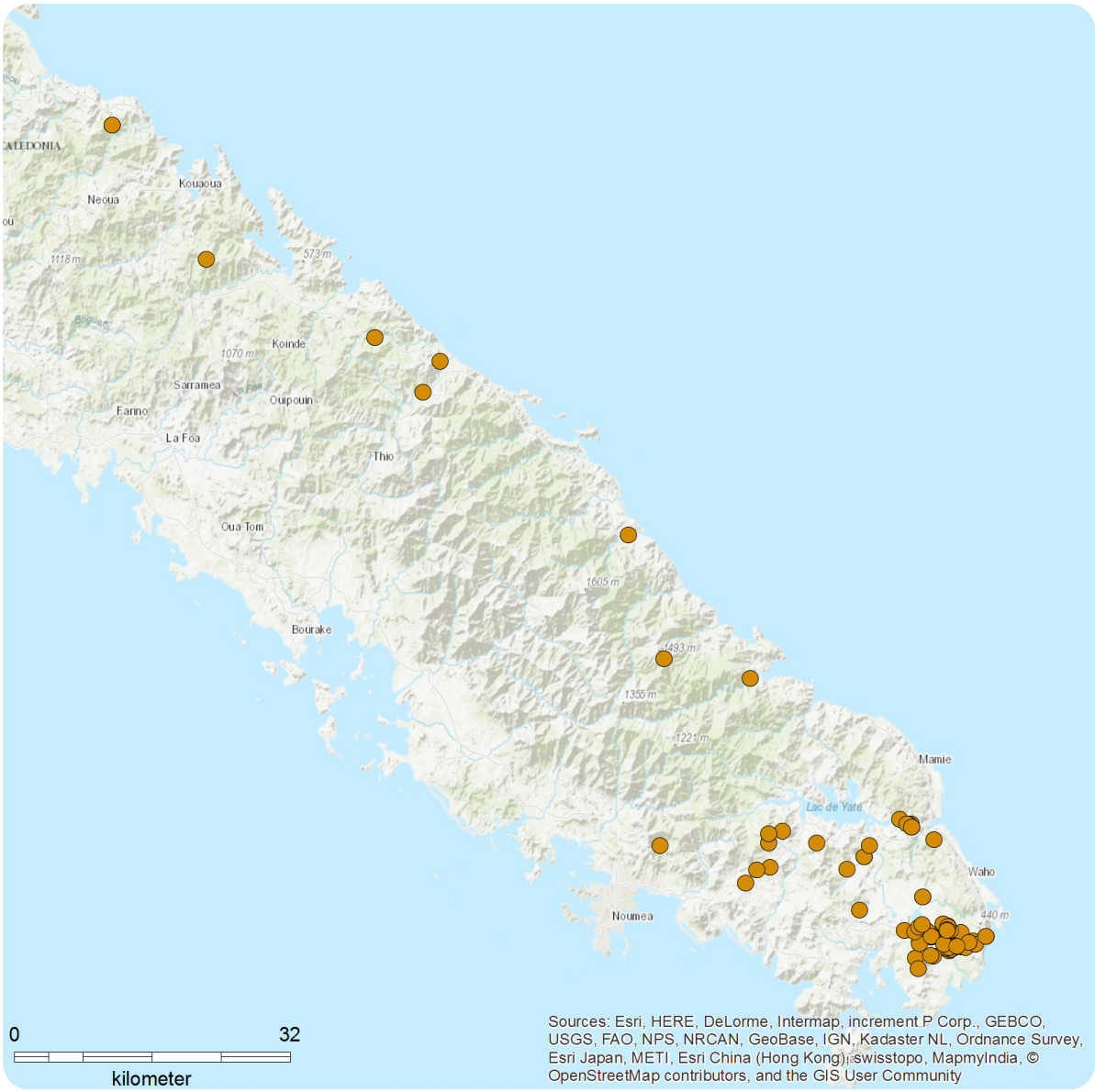
Endemic small tree of New Caledonia, *Pittosporum hematomallum* is largely distributed in the south of Grande Terre but also occurs along the east coast to Kouaoua.

Country Occurrence:

Native: New Caledonia

Distribution Map

Pittosporum hematomallum



Range

Extant (resident)

Compiled by:

IUCN SSC New Caledonia Plants RLA

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.

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Population

Population size is unknown. Nevertheless P. hematomallum is particularly abundant in shrubland on Plaine des lacs station.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Pittosporum hematomallum occurs in low-mid altitude shrubland on ultramafic substrates.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Mining activities constitute the main threat to locations on the east coast and Prony Bay. New Caledonia contains between 20 - 30% of the world's nickel resources. Intense mining activities since the late 19th century has generated soil erosion (1.2% of bare ground mapped by SPOT5 in 2007). Observations confirm the negative impact of Rusa Deer on natural regeneration due to grazing of seedling, in addition to the potential impact of fire on habitat quality and population size.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

P. hematomallum is not protected by legislation. Nevertheless this species occurs in several protected areas : la réserve naturelle du Barrage de Yaté, la réserve naturelle du Pic du Pin, la réserve naturelle du massif du Kouakoué, la réserve naturelle de la Forêt Cachée and also la réserve naturelle du pic du grand Kaori.

Credits

Assessor(s): Gemmill, C., Veillon, J.-M., Amice, R., Cazé, H., Dumontet, V., Fleurot, D., Garnier, D., Gâteblé, G. & Maggia, L.

Reviewer(s): Tanguy, V.

Facilitators(s) and Compiler(s): Chanfreau, S.

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Tirel, Ch. and Veillon, J.-M. 2002. *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, tome 24. Pittosporaceae*. Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Citation

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External Resources

For Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-

Threats

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
3. Energy production & mining -> 3.2. Mining & quarrying	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.1. Increase in fire frequency/intensity	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Rusa timorensis)	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		

Conservation Actions in Place

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
Invasive species control or prevention: No
In-Place Species Management
Successfully reintroduced or introduced beningly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km²): 160
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Yes
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km²): 2937
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Number of Locations: 13
Continuing decline in number of locations: No
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 1
Upper elevation limit (m): 350
Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Yes
Extreme fluctuations: No
Population severely fragmented: No
No. of subpopulations: 13
Extreme fluctuations in subpopulations: No
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes
Generation Length (years): 0

The IUCN Red List Partnership

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the IUCN Global Species Programme, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and The IUCN Red List Partnership.

The IUCN Red List Partners are: Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; NatureServe; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.