Pittosporum paniculatum

Assessment by: Gemmill, C. et al.


Copyright: © 2017 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Reproduction of this publication for educational or other non-commercial purposes is authorized without prior written permission from the copyright holder provided the source is fully acknowledged.

Reproduction of this publication for resale, reposting or other commercial purposes is prohibited without prior written permission from the copyright holder. For further details see Terms of Use.

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.

If you see any errors or have any questions or suggestions on what is shown in this document, please provide us with feedback so that we can correct or extend the information provided.
Taxonomy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plantae</td>
<td>Tracheophyta</td>
<td>Magnoliopsida</td>
<td>Rosales</td>
<td>Pittosporaceae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taxon Name: *Pittosporum paniculatum* Brongn. & Gris

Taxonomic Source(s):

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened ver 3.1

Year Published: 2017

Date Assessed: July 24, 2015

Justification:

*Pittosporum paniculatum* is an endemic species of New Caledonia found in the centre and north-eastern part of Grande Terre. A species of dense humid forest on schist or greywacke, *P. paniculatum* occurs at an altitudinal range 5-820 m asl. A continuous decline in population size is projected due to bushfire and degradation caused by Rusa Deer and feral pigs, which could affect *P. paniculatum*. The population size is not precisely known, but it is estimated about 10,000 individuals. Using criterion C, *P. paniculatum* qualifies as Near Threatened (NT) as it is close to qualifying for a threatened category (VU) C2a(i).

Geographic Range

Range Description:

*Pittosporum paniculatum* is an endemic species of New Caledonia found in the centre and northeastern part of Grande Terre.

Country Occurrence:

Native: New Caledonia
Population
Mature individuals population size is not precisely known, but based on expert information, population size is estimated around 10,000 mature individuals.
Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)
Species of dense humid forest on schist or greywacke, *Pittosporum paniculatum* occurs at an altitudinal range 5-820 m asl.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)
Due to its ecology and distribution, *Pittosporum paniculatum* could be affected by bushfires, Rusa Deer (*Rusa timorensis*) and pigs, which both caused damage to *P. paniculatum* habitat.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)
Unprotected species by legislation, *Pittosporum paniculatum* is nevertheless known from several protected areas: Parc des Grandes Fougères, réserve de nature sauvage du mont Panié and réserve de nature sauvage du massif de l'Aoupinié. Current distribution area seems very large, field surveys are required to have a better idea of its effective distribution.

Credits
Reviewer(s): Tanguy, V.
Facilitators(s) and Compiler(s): Chanfreau, S.
Bibliography


Citation


Disclaimer

To make use of this information, please check the Terms of Use.

External Resources

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

### Habitats

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Suitability</th>
<th>Major Importance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Forest -&gt; 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Impact Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. Natural system modifications -&gt; 7.1. Fire &amp; fire suppression -&gt; 7.1.1. Increase in fire frequency/intensity</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stresses:</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Ecosystem stresses -&gt; 1.1. Ecosystem conversion</td>
<td>1. Ecosystem stresses -&gt; 1.2. Ecosystem degradation</td>
<td>2. Species Stresses -&gt; 2.1. Species mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes &amp; diseases -&gt; 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -&gt; 8.1.2. Named species (Sus domesticus)</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stresses:</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Ecosystem stresses -&gt; 1.2. Ecosystem degradation</td>
<td>2. Species Stresses -&gt; 2.2. Species disturbance</td>
<td>2. Species Stresses -&gt; 2.3. Indirect species effects -&gt; 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes &amp; diseases -&gt; 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -&gt; 8.1.2. Named species (Rusa timorensis)</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Conservation Actions in Place

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservation Actions in Place</th>
<th>In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occur in at least one PA: Yes</td>
<td>Invasive species control or prevention: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-Place Species Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Conservation Actions in Place**

- Successfully reintroduced or introduced benignly: No
- Subject to ex-situ conservation: No

**Research Needed**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Research -&gt; 1.2. Population size, distribution &amp; trends</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Data Fields**

**Distribution**

- Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km²): 152
- Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): No
- Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
- Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km²): 4078
- Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
- Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
- Continuing decline in number of locations: No
- Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
- Lower elevation limit (m): 5
- Upper elevation limit (m): 820

**Population**

- Number of mature individuals: 10000-100000
- Continuing decline of mature individuals: No
- Extreme fluctuations: No
- Population severely fragmented: No
- No. of subpopulations: 12
- 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.