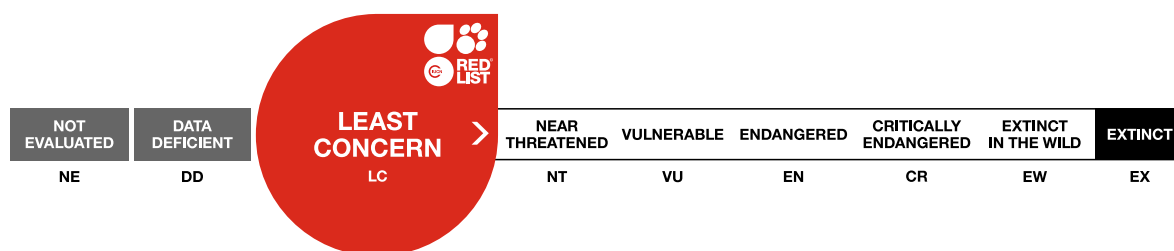


Roystonea dunlapiana, Palma real mexicana

Assessment by: Machuca Machuca, K., Martínez Salas, E., Quero, H. & Samain, M.-S.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Tracheophyta	Liliopsida	Arecales	Arecaceae

Scientific Name: *Roystonea dunlapiana* P.H.Allen

Common Name(s):

- Spanish; Castilian: Palma real mexicana

Taxonomic Source(s):

The Plant List. 2013. The Plant List Version 1.1. Available at: <http://www.theplantlist.org/>. (Accessed: 19 July 2018).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2022

Date Assessed: July 15, 2021

Justification:

Roystonea dunlapiana is a widely distributed palm, it is found in Honduras, Mexico, and Nicaragua. In Mexico, it is found in Chiapas, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, and Veracruz. The extent of occurrence is measured as 248,627.905 km². The minimum area of occupancy is 72.000 km² based on reports from herbaria, but it is expected to exceed 2,000 km², exceeding thresholds for a threatened category under Criterion B. The main threat to the taxon has been deforestation due to land use change for human activities. This species is appreciated for its ornamental potential, so its growth is favoured and it is even cultivated. Despite the change in land use is occurring across its range, it is not considered to currently be significantly impacted by habitat loss. Therefore, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

1998 – Endangered (EN)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.1998.RLTS.T30367A9541408.en>

1998 – Vulnerable (V)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is distributed in Honduras, Mexico, and Nicaragua. In Mexico, it is found in Chiapas, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, and Veracruz. The extent of occurrence is measured as 248,627.905 km². The minimum area of occupancy is 72.000 km² based on reports from herbaria.

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Honduras (Honduras (mainland)); Mexico (Chiapas, Quintana Roo, Tabasco,

Veracruz); Nicaragua (Nicaragua (mainland))

Distribution Map

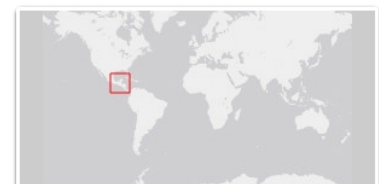
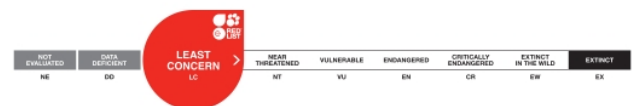


Legend

■ EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN SSC Global Tree Specialist Group 2021



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

Population

It is considered to be an abundant plant with a large and stable population. In addition, this species is frequently located in disturbed areas and on the edges of roads and highways. This species currently does not have survival problems.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This palm can be 25 m tall, and up to 25 cm diameter. It is located at 0–300 m elevation, within high evergreen forests, estuaries and mangrove swamps (Henderson *et al.* 1995). This species grows around water bodies.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

This species is cultivated, and the wood is used for construction (E. Martínez Salas pers. comm. 2021).

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The taxon is potentially threatened by deforestation due to land use change for agricultural activities. However, this species has been recorded from protected areas so it is expected that it does not present survival problems.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

There are 3 *ex situ* collections (BGCI 2021). This species was evaluated as threatened by the IUCN Red List (World Conservation Monitoring Centre 1998). This species is legally protected in Mexico by the national list of species at risk of extinction, NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010, where it is listed under the category “subject to special protection” (Pr; SEMARNAT 2010). In Honduras, this species occurs in the National Park “Pico Bonito”. In Mexico, it occurs in the Biosphere Reserve “Pantanos de Centla” (Campeche, Tabasco), and in the Natural Monument “Bonampak” (Chiapas).

Credits

Assessor(s): Machuca Machuca, K., Martínez Salas, E., Quero, H. & Samain, M.-S.

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Authority/Authorities: IUCN SSC Palm Specialist Group

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External Resources

For [Supplementary Material](#), and 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?
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	-	Suitable	-
1. Forest -> 1.8. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Swamp	-	Suitable	-

Plant Growth Forms

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

Plant Growth Form
TL. Tree - large

Use and Trade

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

End Use	Local	National	International
9. Construction or structural materials	Yes	No	No
13. Pets/display animals, horticulture	Yes	No	No

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.2. Small-holder farming	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Very rapid declines	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Action in Place
In-place land/water protection

Conservation Action in Place
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over part of range
Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes
In-place species management
Subject to ex-situ conservation: Yes

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 248627.905
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 300

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