



| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|------------|--|---------------------|---------|
| NOT EVALUATED | DATA DEFICIENT | LEAST CONCERN | NEAR THREATENED | VULNERABLE | ENDANGERED | < CRITICALLY ENDANGERED > | EXTINCT IN THE WILD | EXTINCT |
| NE | DD | LC | NT | VU | EN | CR | EW | EX |



Geographical range



The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is made possible through the [Red List Partnership](#) with the support of the [IUCN-Toyota Red List Partnership](#).

Amazing Species is sponsored by



Amazing Species: Kraaifontein Spiderhead

Just a single Kraaifontein Spiderhead (*Serruria furcellata*) plant is known to remain in the wild, following habitat loss to urban and industrial development of Cape Town, South Africa.

This shrubby plant grows in fynbos, the native vegetation of the Western Cape region renowned for its exceptionally high plant diversity and endemism. As with many other long-lived fynbos species, this plant is adapted to survive fires by resprouting from underground, and seeds also germinate from underground. However, no seedlings of this species have ever been observed: it is common for long-lived fynbos species that are adapted to survive fire through resprouting to also naturally show poor recruitment from seed.

Nearly all of this species' habitat has been irreversibly modified by urban and industrial development over the past century, with 38% of the habitat lost since 1990. The one remaining site is smaller than one hectare, and even this is severely degraded.

Work to reintroduce the species to the wild is underway but faces significant challenges, with numerous plants not surviving the reintroduction. None of the reintroduced subpopulations have yet burnt so it remains to be seen whether they will successfully resprout after a fire. For long-term survival, seeds will also need to germinate successfully.