

World Magnolia Adventures

Magnolia domingensis:

Population decline intensified

CR

Critically Endangered

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Magnolia domingensis was the first described species of *Magnolia* from Isla Hispaniola (1914), from Haiti, by the German botanist Ignatz Urban. However it is now Critically Endangered (A2ac, IUCN 2017). Since its discovery it has not been reported from its type locality at Haiti. A second population at Barbacoa discovered in , is perhaps the main population remaining, since the third population at Loma Rodríguez is under imminent decline (here reported).

A recent visit to *Magnolia domingensis* in Bani, Peravia took place on March 13, 2018. Most of the trees were cut down for wood, along the elevational gradient, the only remnant population was had no seedlings, and consisting of three juveniles, and two adults. We assume that the population in this area should be fewer than 20 trees. Thus at least this population is really on the verge of extinction and Urgent attention is needed.



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Magnolia ekmanii are evergreen trees 3-6 m tall, with yellowish velvet pubescence on twigs, and underside of leaves and some pubescence in fruits too.

Magnolia domingensis has a high germination percentage (75%), greater than *M. hamorii* or *M. pallescens*. Germination tests were performed at Fundación Progreso and where several trees are preserved *ex-situ*.

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