

Short Communication

Distribution, status, and conservation of *Camellia changii* Ye (Theaceae), a Critically Endangered plant endemic to southern China

HAI REN, SHUGUANG JIAN, YONGJU CHEN, HONG LIU, QIANMEI ZHANG, NAN LIU
YI XU and JIANG LUO



PLATE S1 A cultivated plant (a), flower (b), and fruit (c) of *Camelia changii* Ye.

TABLE S1 Plant community composition (commonest species only) of the location in Erhuangzhang Nature Reserve in Guangdong province (Fig. 1), in the location where *C. changii* occurs. The survey quadrat size was 3,000 m² for trees, 300 m² for shrubs, and 30 m² for herbs. The density of *C. changii* is of those individuals found in the survey quadrats.

| Species | Density (individuals per 1,000m ²) |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Trees | |
| <i>Gordonia axillaries</i> | 9 |
| <i>Ormosia emarginata</i> | 4 |
| <i>Acronychia pedunculata</i> | 3 |
| <i>Sinosideroxylon wightianum</i> | 5 |
| <i>Carallia brachiata</i> | 5 |
| <i>Schima remotiserrata</i> | 2 |
| <i>Garcinia multiflora</i> | 3 |
| <i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i> | 6 |
| <i>Cyclobalanopsis myrsinifolia</i> | 2 |
| <i>Lithocarpus glaucus</i> | 2 |
| <i>Schima superba</i> | 7 |
| <i>Podocarpus neriiifolius</i> | 4 |
| <i>Syzygium buxifolium</i> | 3 |
| <i>Homalium cochinchinense</i> | 2 |
| <i>Itea chinensis</i> | 4 |
| <i>Diospyros vacciniodes</i> | 3 |
| <i>Sterculia lanceolata</i> | 3 |
| <i>Canthium dicoccum</i> | 2 |
| <i>Ficus variolosa</i> | 2 |
| <i>C. changii</i> | 108 |
| Shrubs | |
| <i>Psychotria rubra</i> | 77 |
| <i>Breynia fruticosa</i> | 1,427 |
| <i>Raphiolepis salicifolia</i> | 340 |
| <i>Phyllanthuscochinchinensis</i> | 307 |
| <i>Indocalamus tessellatus</i> | 77 |
| <i>Rhodomvrtus tomentosa</i> | 1,040 |
| <i>Ardisia quinquegona</i> | 53 |
| <i>Strophanthus divaricatus</i> | 50 |
| <i>Euonymus nitidus</i> | 40 |
| <i>Litsea rotundifolia</i> | 90 |
| <i>Itea yangchunensis</i> | 37 |
| Vines | |
| <i>Tetracera asiatica</i> | 60 |
| <i>Millettia dielsiana</i> | 20 |
| <i>Bauhinia corymbosa</i> | 17 |
| <i>Smilax hypoglauca</i> | 17 |
| Herbs | |
| <i>Dicranopteris pedata</i> | 13,400 |
| <i>Arundina graminifolia</i> | 2,600 |
| <i>Lepidosperma chinense</i> | 1,500 |
| <i>Blechnum orientale</i> | 1,300 |

TABLE S2 Distribution of soil particles by size in Erhuangzhang Nature Reserve in Guangdong province (Fig. 1), in the location where *Camellia changii* Ye occurs.

| Particle size (mm) | Mean % ± SD |
|--------------------|-------------|
| >2 | 0 |
| 2–1 | 19.9 ± 1.2 |
| 1–0.5 | 27.1 ± 1.5 |
| 0.5–0.25 | 12.5 ± 0.3 |
| 0.25–0.05 | 12.3 ± 1.8 |
| 0.05–0.02 | 8.1 ± 0.1 |
| <0.02 | 25.1 ± 1.2 |

TABLE S3 Soil physical and chemical characteristics in Erhuangzhang Nature Reserve in Guangdong province (Fig. 1), in the location where *C. changii* occurs.

| Property | Mean ± SD |
|--|--------------|
| Soil bulk density (g cm ⁻³) | 1.13 ± 0.22 |
| Soil water content (g per g of dry soil) | 0.13 ± 0.03% |
| pH | 5.04 ± 0.34 |
| Organic matter (g kg ⁻¹) | 31.8 ± 1.4 |
| Available phosphorus (g kg ⁻¹) | 1.2 ± 0.5 |
| Potassium (g kg ⁻¹) | 58.3 ± 10.1 |
| Nitrogen (g kg ⁻¹) | 42.3 ± 15.6 |