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GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT**NO. 4473****5 March 2024****NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: BIODIVERSITY ACT, 2004
(ACT NO. 10 OF 2004)****CONSULTATION ON NON-DETRIMENT FINDINGS FOR CERTAIN SPECIES LISTED IN TERMS OF THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA**

I, Barbara Dallas Creecy, Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, hereby publish the non-detriment findings for certain species listed in terms of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973, as made by the Scientific Authority in terms of section 62(3), read with sections 99 and 100 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) and as set out in the Schedule, for public comment.

Section 60(1) of the Biodiversity Act provides for the establishment of a scientific authority which is done in accordance with Article IX of the CITES. The scientific authority is established for the purposes of assisting in regulating and restricting the trade in specimens of listed threatened or protected species and species to which an international agreement, regulating international trade, applies.

Section 61 of the Biodiversity Act provides, amongst others, that the scientific authority must monitor the legal and illegal trade in specimens of listed threatened or protected species, advise the Minister on the matters that it monitors and make non-detriment findings on the impact of actions relating to the international trade in specimens of listed threatened or protected species and species to which an international agreement regulating international trade applies, and submit those findings to the Minister. The scientific authority is required to base its findings, recommendations, and advice on a scientific and professional review of available information and to consult, when necessary, organs of state, the private sector, non-governmental organisations, local communities, and other stakeholders before making any finding or recommendation or giving any such advice. The obligation of the scientific authority in terms of the CITES is to advise, through a non-detriment finding whether the import or export of specimens of species included in Appendix I of the CITES Convention, or the export of specimens of species included in Appendix II of the CITES Convention, will not be detrimental for the survival of the species involved. The non-detriment finding is a science-based risk assessment where the vulnerability of a species is considered in relation to how well it is managed. The Scientific Authority has managed to conduct non-detriment findings for all South Africa's widely traded CITES listed species. Existing non-detriment findings had been reviewed. The non-detriment findings are attached to the Schedule to this notice.

Members of the public are invited to submit to the Scientific Authority, within 30 days from the date of the publication of this notice in the *Government Gazette* or in the newspaper, whichever occurs last, written scientific representations relating to the non-detriment findings to the following addresses:

By post: The Chairperson: Scientific Authority
 South African National Biodiversity Institute

Attention: Ms M Pfab
Private Bag X101
PRETORIA
0001

By hand: 2 Cussonia Avenue, Brummeria, Pretoria, 0001

By email: secretariat.scientificauthority@sanbi.org.za

Enquiries must be directed to Mr Mpho Tjiane at Tel: 012 399 9596 or Cell: 066 185 5955 or Email: MTjiane@dffe.gov.za. Comments received after the closing dates may not be considered.

BARBARA DALLAS CREECY
MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND ENVIRONMENT

SCHEDULE

A. High priority species

Acinonyx jubatus (cheetah)

The export of cheetah sourced from the metapopulation for reintroduction purposes (CITES source code W) poses a low risk to this species in South Africa and will not have a detrimental impact on the wild population provided that not more than 17 males and 12 females are removed per annum in accordance with an adaptive management approach. A quota to allow for the export of hunting trophies sourced from the metapopulation can be considered once a formal metapopulation management plan has been developed and criteria for the trophy hunting of cheetah have been established. Harvest from the free-ranging cheetah population will likely be detrimental at present, and therefore a zero export quota for wild specimens sourced from the free-ranging population is recommended. Incentives for cheetah conservation outside of protected areas are needed, and a BMP for cheetah would improve the management of the free-ranging population. The distribution and size of the free-ranging population should also be established and the threats quantified. The export of captive-bred specimens will not have a detrimental impact on the wild population, provided that all specimens are verified as captive-bred (as defined in Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.)) prior to export through DNA parentage analyses. All cheetah breeding facilities exporting internationally must also be registered with the Management Authority in compliance with the TOPS and CITES Regulations, and in accordance with criteria approved by the Scientific Authority, which should include at least the following.

- i) All cheetah must be recorded in a studbook that keeps records of dates of births and deaths, translocations and sales.
- ii) All cheetah must be individually identifiable through identification photographs, micro-chips and DNA fingerprints.

Aloe ferox (bitter aloe)

The harvest and international trade in *A. ferox* is non-detrimental and poses a low to moderate risk to the population in the wild. The lack of robust data on the population size and trend of this species is a concern considering that the major threats that have been identified are over-utilization and habitat loss. A scientifically robust resource assessment has therefore been initiated to assess the size of the resource base and to inform a programme for the monitoring of *A. ferox* subpopulations at key sites. This monitoring programme will form part of the BMP that is currently under development. The BMP will also seek to standardize as far as possible management and control measures for the species across both the Eastern and Western Cape Provinces. The management of *A. ferox* in the Eastern Cape in particular, could be improved. Though the lack of key data, such as population size and trend, is acknowledged, the NDF demonstrates that South Africa is determined to incrementally improve the management of this economically important wild resource.

Aloe plicatilis (= *Kumara plicatilis*) (fan aloe)

Excepting for large plants (with stems greater than 1 m tall), the demand for *A. plicatilis* is largely met by plants propagated in nurseries from seed or through tissue culture and there is no evidence to suggest that current international trade is detrimental to the species. As such, the export of artificially propagated specimens may continue. Under the current management regime export of wild-sourced specimens would place the wild population of *A. plicatilis* at a moderate to high risk of overharvesting and render trade detrimental. Available data suggest that there are however methods that could be employed to ensure sustainable harvest, but the management system for the species must be improved before wild harvest can be considered. Any wild harvest must be conducted in accordance with a harvest plan that specifies restrictions to prevent overuse, and this must be accompanied by monitoring, improved access control to wild populations and a dedicated permitting system.

Damaliscus pygargus pygargus (bontebok)

Legal local and international trade in live animals and the export of hunting trophies at present poses a moderate risk to the survival of this subspecies in South Africa, which can neither be deemed detrimental nor non-detrimental. This moderate risk however is mostly due to a lack of management and monitoring of bontebok off-takes. With the development and effective implementation of a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA to improve both management and monitoring, trade will be non-detrimental. It is recommended that the BMP includes a meta-population management plan and addresses the following:

1. The long term monitoring of harvest in the form of translocation and trophy hunting,
2. Guidelines for the management and regulation of harvest,
3. Incentives to increase habitat conservation benefits from the harvest of bontebok, especially within the natural and extended natural distribution range.

Encephalartos aemulans

Current trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. aemulans* is detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15)) in all cases of export since (1) evidence of legal acquisition is dubious and (2) the data at hand suggest that some parental stock has been obtained in a manner detrimental to the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. aemulans* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15) and within the

framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with a decision tree to be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin. Guidelines for the identification of wild characteristics will be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos arenarius (Alexandria cycad)

The species is at a high risk from international trade. With respect to artificial propagation (source code A), CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) requires that parental plants are legally acquired and not to the detriment of the wild population, but it is highly unlikely that exports in the past met these requirements. In order to ensure that international trade does not have any further detrimental impact on wild populations, only nurseries registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP18) may export *E. arenarius* seedlings. Only seedlings that are (i) artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or (ii) have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA, may be exported.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos brevifoliolatus (Escarpment cycad)

This species is now extinct in the wild and it is highly likely that international trade contributed to the extirpation of wild populations. With respect to artificial propagation (source code A), CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) requires that parental plants are legally acquired and not to the detriment of the wild population, but it is highly unlikely that exports in the past met these requirements. Therefore, only nurseries registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP18) may continue to export *E. brevifoliolatus* seedlings. Only seedlings that (i) are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or (ii) have been grown from legal (TOPS possession permits issued prior to May 2012) wild origin parental plants, may be exported. For scenario (ii) a portion of the seed / seedlings must be made available for the recovery of the species.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and, with the exception of scenario (ii) above, affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin, with the exception of wild origin parental plants considered in scenario (ii) above.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos cerinus (waxen cycad)

Current trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. cerinus* is detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15)) in all cases of export since (1) evidence of legal acquisition is dubious and (2) the data at hand suggest that some parental stock has been obtained in a manner detrimental to the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. cerinus* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with a decision tree to be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin. Guidelines for the identification of wild characteristics will be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 7 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos cupidus

Current trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. cupidus* is detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15)) in all cases of export since (1) evidence of legal acquisition is dubious and (2) the data at hand suggest that some parental stock has been obtained in a manner detrimental to the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. cupidus* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with a decision tree to be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin. Guidelines for the identification of wild characteristics will be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 7 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos dolomiticus (Wolkberg cycad)

Current trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. dolomiticus* is detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution

Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15)) in all cases of export since (1) evidence of legal acquisition is dubious and (2) the data at hand suggest that some parental stock has been obtained in a manner detrimental to the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. dolomiticus* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with a decision tree to be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin. Guidelines for the identification of wild characteristics will be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos dyerianus (Lowveld cycad / Lillie cycad)

Current trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. dyerianus* is detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15)) in all cases of export since (1) evidence of legal acquisition is dubious and (2) the data at hand suggest that some parental stock has been obtained in a manner detrimental to the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. dyerianus* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with a decision tree to be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin. Guidelines for the identification of wild characteristics will be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos eugene-maraisii (Wolkberg cycad)

The species is at a high risk from international trade. With respect to artificial propagation (source code A), CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) requires that parental plants are legally acquired and not to the detriment of the wild population, but it is highly unlikely that exports in the past met these requirements. In order to ensure that international trade does not have any further detrimental impact on wild populations, only nurseries registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP18) may export *E. eugene-maraisii* seedlings. Only seedlings that are (i) artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or (ii) have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA, may be exported.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- iii. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- iv. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos heenanii (woolly cycad)

Current trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. heenanii* is detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15)) in all cases of export since (1) evidence of legal acquisition is dubious and (2)

the data at hand suggest that some parental stock has been obtained in a manner detrimental to the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. heenanii* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA, or
- iii. The seedlings have been grown from legal (TOPS possession permits issued prior to May 2012) wild origin parental plants and a portion of the seed / seedlings are made available for the recovery of the species within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with a decision tree to be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and, with the exception of scenario (iii) above, affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin, with the exception of wild origin parental plants considered in scenario (iii) above. Guidelines for the identification of wild characteristics will be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos hirsutus (Venda cycad)

Current trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. hirsutus* is detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15)) in all cases of export since (1) evidence of legal acquisition is dubious and (2) the data at hand suggest that some parental stock has been obtained in a manner detrimental to the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. hirsutus* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15) and within the

framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA, or

- iii. The seedlings have been grown from legal (TOPS possession permits issued prior to May 2012) wild origin parental plants and a portion of the seed / seedlings are made available for the recovery of the species within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with a decision tree to be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and, with the exception of scenario (iii) above, affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin, with the exception of wild origin parental plants considered in scenario (iii) above. Guidelines for the identification of wild characteristics will be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos horridus (Eastern cape blue cycad)

The species is at a high risk from international trade. With respect to artificial propagation (source code A), CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) requires that parental plants are legally acquired and not to the detriment of the wild population, but it is highly unlikely that exports in the past met these requirements. In order to ensure that international trade does not have any further detrimental impact on wild populations, only nurseries registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP18) may export *E. horridus* seedlings. Only seedlings that are (i) artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or (ii) have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA, may be exported.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos inopinus (Lydenburg cycad)

Current trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. inopinus* is detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15)) in all cases of export since (1) evidence of legal acquisition is dubious and (2) the data at hand suggest that some parental stock has been obtained in a manner detrimental to the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. inopinus* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA, or
- iii. The seedlings have been grown from legal (TOPS possession permits issued prior to May 2012) wild origin parental plants and a portion of the seed / seedlings are made available for the recovery of the species within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with a decision tree to be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and, with the exception of scenario (iii) above, affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin, with the exception of wild origin parental plants considered in scenario (iii) above. Guidelines for the identification of wild characteristics will be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos laevifolius (Kaapsehoop cycad)

Current trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. laevifolius* is detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15)) in all cases of export since (1) evidence of legal acquisition is dubious and (2)

the data at hand suggest that some parental stock has been obtained in a manner detrimental to the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. laevifolius* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with a decision tree to be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin. Guidelines for the identification of wild characteristics will be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos latifrons (Albany cycad)

The current trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. latifrons* is considered to be detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15)) in all cases of export since (1) evidence of legal acquisition is dubious and (2) the data at hand suggest that some parental stock has been obtained in a manner detrimental to the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. latifrons* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with a decision tree to be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin. Guidelines for the identification of wild characteristics will be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos lebomboensis (Lebombo cycad)

The species is at a high risk from international trade. With respect to artificial propagation (source code A), CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) requires that parental plants are legally acquired and not to the detriment of the wild population, but it is highly unlikely that exports in the past met these requirements. In order to ensure that international trade does not have any further detrimental impact on wild populations, only nurseries registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP18) may export *E. lebomboensis* seedlings. Only seedlings that are (i) artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or (ii) have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA, may be exported.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos middelburgensis (Middelburg cycad)

Current trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. middelburgensis* is detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15)) in all cases of export since (1) evidence of legal acquisition is

dubious and (2) the data at hand suggest that some parental stock has been obtained in a manner detrimental to the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. middelburgensis* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with a decision tree to be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin. Guidelines for the identification of wild characteristics will be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos msinganus (Msinga cycad)

Current trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. msinganus* is detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15)) in all cases of export since (1) evidence of legal acquisition is dubious and (2) the data at hand suggest that some parental stock has been obtained in a manner detrimental to the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. msinganus* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with a decision tree to be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin. Guidelines for the identification of wild characteristics will be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of the publication of this NDF.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Encephalartos nubimontanus (Blue cycad)

This species is now extinct in the wild and it is highly likely that international trade contributed to the extirpation of wild populations. With respect to artificial propagation (source code A), CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) requires that parental plants are legally acquired and not to the detriment of the wild population, but it is highly unlikely that exports in the past met these requirements. Therefore, only nurseries registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP18) may continue to export *E. nubimontanus* seedlings. Only seedlings that (i) are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or (ii) have been grown from legal (TOPS possession permits issued prior to May 2012) wild origin parental plants, may be exported. For scenario (ii) a portion of the seed / seedlings must be made available for the recovery of the species.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by TOPS possession permits and, with the exception of scenario (ii) above, affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin, with the exception of wild origin parental plants considered in scenario (ii) above.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) is prohibited (Government Notice 371, May 2012).

Equus zebra zebra (Cape mountain zebra)

Legal local and international trade in live animals and the export of hunting trophies at present poses a moderate to high risk to the survival of this subspecies in South Africa. This however is mostly due to a lack of meta-population management and low conservation incentives derived from the harvest of Cape

mountain zebra. If a small hunting quota was to be introduced, it will likely increase the economic value of the Cape mountain zebra, which is anticipated to generate species and habitat conservation incentives. If the Cape mountain zebra had a higher economic value, there would be more of an incentive to conserve the subspecies and limit the introduction of alternative high-value extra-limital species that can lead to habitat deterioration. More landowners investing in the subspecies will increase its abundance and improve its conservation status within its natural distribution range. It is however important that the quota be based on sound ecological principles, and that its impact on numbers and the overall heterozygosity of the population be monitored. The development and effective implementation of a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) will further improve the management and monitoring of the Cape mountain zebra. If a small quota and a BMP are introduced in parallel it will lead to a non-detriment finding for this subspecies. The following is thus recommended:

1. A small cautious hunting quota must be determined through a population viability analysis that considers genetic diversity within the population. The implementation of the quota must be monitored through a research project.
2. A Biodiversity management Plan must be developed and implemented to improve the meta-population management of the Cape mountain zebra.

Upon implementation of recommendations 1 and 2 above, the export of hunting trophies can be allowed.

Euphorbia bupleurifolia

Trade in *E. bupleurifolia* is detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. The species' biology, which is characterized by a poor dispersal ability and slow growing long-lived adults that regenerate predominantly from seed, renders *E. bupleurifolia* particularly vulnerable to overutilization. Demand for the species both locally and internationally appears to have increased over the years and has apparently been/is apparently being met largely by plants collected from the wild. There is also strong evidence to suggest that there has been large scale laundering of wild specimens through exporting nurseries. If any trade is to be considered in the future, it should be restricted to strictly artificially propagated specimens (consistent with the requirements of CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)), and it should be linked to a restoration programme for the species. Significant improvements to management, control, monitoring and protection measures are essential to support a sustainable trade in the species.

Euphorbia colliculina

The trade in *E. colliculina* is currently detrimental. The species' biology, which is characterized by a poor dispersal ability and slow growing long-lived adults that regenerate predominantly from seed, renders *E. colliculina* particularly vulnerable to overutilization. Demand for the species over the past decade has been met by plants grown from wild seed, possibly also supplemented by wild adult specimens. While some seed harvesting is unlikely to impact significantly on the population persistence in this long-lived species, it is uncertain whether previous levels of offtake have been sustainable. If any trade is to be considered in future, it should be restricted to artificially propagated specimens in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18). In addition, any legal trade in artificially propagated plants grown from wild harvested seed will require a monitoring plan. A small number of mother plants could be initially

harvested in a sustainable manner from the three most robust populations in line with recommendations put forward by Jabar (2019), and with the necessary permits under the strict supervision of CapeNature officials. A sustainable and legal seed harvest for the purposes of propagation could also be considered provided that the source population(s) is monitored and protected from negative impacts such as livestock herbivory.

Euphorbia globosa

The export of *E. globosa* is currently detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. The species' biology, which is characterized by a poor dispersal ability and slow growing long-lived adults that regenerate predominantly from seed, renders *E. globosa* particularly vulnerable to overutilization. It is suspected that the demand for *E. globosa* is currently met largely by wild collected plants laundered into the trade as artificially propagated specimens. If any trade is to be considered in the future, it should be restricted to strictly artificially propagated specimens (consistent with the requirements of CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)), and it should be linked to a restoration programme for the species. Significant improvements to management, control, monitoring and protection measures would also be essential.

Euphorbia schoenlandii

The export of wild-sourced specimens of *E. schoenlandii* would place the wild population at a high risk of overharvesting and render trade detrimental. The species' biology, which is characterized by a poor dispersal ability and slow growing long-lived adults that regenerate predominantly from seed, renders *E. schoenlandii* particularly vulnerable to overutilization. The demand for *E. schoenlandii* is however largely met by plants propagated in nurseries from seed (and through micropropogtion), and there is no evidence to suggest that the trade in artificially propagated specimens is detrimental to the species. Export should therefore be restricted to seedlings/small plants (measuring ≤ 5.5 cm in plant height) produced from nursery facilities that have been audited for compliance with CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), specifically in relation to the definition of artificial propagation, and any other relevant legal requirements.

Euphorbia susannae

The export of wild-sourced specimens would place *E. susannae* at a high risk of unsustainable harvesting and render the trade detrimental. The demand for *E. susannae* is however largely met by plants propagated in nurseries from seed or tissue culture, and there is no evidence to suggest that current international trade (in artificially propagated specimens) is detrimental to the species. Export should therefore be restricted to seedlings/small plants (with canopy area of less than 5 cm²) produced from nursery facilities that have been audited for compliance with CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), specifically in relation to the definition of artificial propagation, and any other relevant legal requirements.

Euphorbia umfoloziensis

Trade in *E. umfoloziensis* is detrimental at present. The species' biology, which is characterized by a poor dispersal ability and slow growing long-lived adults that regenerate predominantly from seed, renders *E. umfoloziensis* particularly vulnerable to overutilization. As this species is extremely limited in its distribution, wild harvesting of even a few individuals might have had negative impacts on the survival of this species and thereby increased its risk of extinction. The apparent disappearance of *E. umfoloziensis* from its historical range should raise concerns regarding the source of the plants being exported from the country. The demand for *E. umfoloziensis* appears to be largely met by plants propagated in a single South African nursery. These plants cannot, however, be deemed to be artificially propagated as they are not consistent with the definition in CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) – specifically, the establishment of the mother stock is likely to have been detrimental to the wild population. If any trade is to be considered in the future, it should be linked to a restoration programme for the species.

Giraffa camelopardalis giraffa (South African giraffe)

International trade poses a low risk to this species in South Africa. The national giraffe population is increasing and there is no evidence of overuse anywhere in South Africa. The subspecies is well managed and the Scientific Authority does not have any current concerns relating to the harvest of the species.

Hippopotamus amphibius (Hippopotamus)

International trade in *Hippopotamus amphibius* poses a low risk to this species in South Africa. The national hippopotamus population is stable and, apart from some poaching in Ndumo Game Reserve, there is no evidence of overuse anywhere in South Africa. The species is well managed, and the Scientific Authority does not have any current concerns relating to the harvest of the species.

Leptailurus serval (serval)

Legal local and international trade in live animals and the export of hunting trophies at present poses a moderate to high risk to the survival of this species in South Africa. This is mostly due to poor management of harvest practices and a lack of reliable monitoring of serval populations. There is no evidence to suggest that the export of captive-bred specimens is detrimental to the wild population.

With respect to the export of hunting trophies, trade can proceed under the following conditions:

1. On a provincial level, a scientific method that will ensure a sustainable harvest quota for serval within the respective province has been established and endorsed by the Scientific Authority.
2. Submission of hunt return forms on all trophy hunts to the relevant provincial authority.

With respect to captive-bred specimens:

1. An audit of the captive facilities responsible for the majority of the live serval exports is required to verify compliance with Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.) on specimens of animal species bred in captivity.

Loxodonta africana (African elephant)

Local and international trade in elephant poses a low and non-detrimental risk for the species in South Africa. The species is well managed in South Africa and the Scientific Authority does not have any current concerns relating to the export of elephants in accordance with Article IV of CITES. The growing market for the trophy hunting of large-tusked bulls could however decrease the average tusk size of elephants within South Africa and potentially result in a loss of genetic diversity. Over exploitation of older bulls may socially disrupt elephant populations. Furthermore, the hunting of females has behavioural consequences not only for the individual's offspring but for the entire family unit. It is therefore recommended that guidelines for the trophy hunting of elephants be developed.

The current offtake of bulls as DCAs from the GMTFCA elephant population exceeds the 10 trophy bulls that can be harvested sustainably per annum for the entire population (inclusive of Botswana and Zimbabwe). It is therefore recommended that DCA or hunting trophy removals from this population in South Africa be reduced to no more than 5 bulls per annum, while the offtake from the entire GMTFCA elephant population must be addressed.

The Scientific Authority is cognizant of the increased poaching of elephant and the illegal trade in ivory in other parts of Africa and will review this NDF assessment should the number of poaching incidents in South Africa increase.

Panthera pardus (leopard)

Legal local and international trade in live animals and the export of hunting trophies at present poses a high risk to the survival of this species in South Africa. This is mostly due to poor management of harvest practices and a lack of reliable monitoring of leopard populations. National norms and standards (section 9 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 (NEMBA)) are required to address current shortcomings in the management of leopard trophy hunting and putative DCAs. Similarly, monitoring frameworks that reliably track leopard population trends should be implemented by all provinces. This will facilitate adaptive management of the harvest of the species, as well as provide insight on the effects of the illegal off-take of leopards.

Philantomba monticola (blue duiker)

Legal local and international trade in live animals and the export of hunting trophies at present poses a moderate to high risk to the survival of this species in South Africa and is detrimental to the species in the wild. This outcome is mostly due to a lack of monitoring of blue duiker populations and off-takes. With improved monitoring of blue duiker populations in key protected areas and sound monitoring protocols

with agreed thresholds to guide adaptive harvest management in all areas where blue duiker are hunted, trade will be non-detrimental.

The following is thus recommended:

1. Monitoring of blue duiker populations within key protected areas are improved to better understand population trends and the effectiveness of protection for blue duiker within protected areas.
2. Exports of specimens originating from the Kowie-Kariega Conservancy in the Eastern Cape may continue after a monitoring protocol with agreed thresholds to guide adaptive harvest management and ensure sustainable offtakes is approved by the Scientific Authority.
3. All other exports of blue duiker should cease.
 - a. Exports of specimens originating from other potential hunting areas within the blue duiker distribution range will be considered after an adaptive harvest management model is approved by the Scientific Authority for implementation within a conservancy framework.

Poicephalus fuscicollis suahelicus (grey-headed parrot)

Any international and/or local trade in wild specimens poses a high risk to this subspecies in South Africa. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that the trade in *P. fuscicollis suahelicus* from South Africa will not have a detrimental impact on the wild population in South Africa. The Scientific Authority is therefore unable to issue a positive NDF for *P. fuscicollis suahelicus* at this time and trade must therefore be confined to captive-bred specimens. As chicks of many parrot species look alike, identifying grey-headed parrot chicks would be very difficult for law enforcers. As such only captive-bred birds once fledged with juvenile plumage or older can be traded.

Since the extent of illegal trading in this subspecies is high, it is recommended that measures be taken to ensure that no wild specimens are traded as “captive-bred”; specifically all specimens for export must be verified as offspring of captive birds through DNA analyses.

The following is recommended to improve the management of captive-bred grey-headed parrots:

- i) Captive-bred birds must be recorded in the Pan African Association of Zoos and Aquaria Stud Book;
- ii) Captive-bred birds must be marked with closed rings and/or micro-chipped, and DNA fingerprinted;
- iii) all breeders must keep records of breeding and mortality (dates of births and deaths, with blood samples taken from dead birds for DNA fingerprinting);
- iv) all breeders exporting grey-headed parrots internationally must be registered with the Management Authority in compliance with the TOPS and CITES regulations.

A decision tree or inspection checklist to assist Environmental Management Inspectors with verifying specimens as “captive-bred” in accordance with CITES provisions must be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of publication of this NDF.

Poicephalus robustus (Cape parrot)

Any international and local trade in wild specimens poses a high risk to this species. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that the trade in *P. robustus* from South Africa will not have a detrimental impact on the wild population. The Scientific Authority is therefore unable to issue a positive NDF for *P. robustus* at this time and trade must therefore be confined to captive-bred specimens. As chicks of many parrot species look alike, identifying Cape parrot chicks would be very difficult for law enforcers. As such only captive-bred birds once fledged with juvenile plumage or older can be traded.

Since the extent of illegal trading in this species is unknown, it is recommended that measures be taken to ensure that no wild specimens are traded as “captive-bred”; specifically all specimens for export must be verified as offspring of captive birds through DNA analyses. All shipments of grey-headed parrots must also be checked carefully by inspectors to ensure that they do not include any Cape parrots. The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) has developed an identification guide for this purpose.

The following is recommended to improve the management of captive-bred Cape parrots:

- i) captive-bred birds must be recorded in the Pan African Association of Zoos and Aquaria Stud Book;
- ii) captive-bred birds must be marked with closed rings and/or micro-chipped, and DNA fingerprinted;
- iii) breeders must keep records of breeding and mortality (dates of births and deaths, with blood samples taken from dead birds for DNA fingerprinting);
- iv) all breeders exporting Cape parrots internationally must be registered with the Management Authority in compliance with the TOPS and CITES regulations.

A decision tree or inspection checklist to assist Environmental Management Inspectors with verifying specimens as “captive-bred” in accordance with CITES provisions must be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of publication of this NDF.

Smaug giganteus (sungazer)

Any international or local trade in wild specimens poses a high risk to this species in South Africa and is detrimental to the wild population. The Scientific Authority is therefore unable to issue a positive NDF for *S. giganteus* at this time and wild specimens of the species may not be exported (except for research or conservation purposes). Due to the uncertainty concerning the captive breeding of this species, exports of captive-bred specimens must not be allowed until scientific evidence for the successful breeding of *S. giganteus* in captivity is provided to the Scientific Authority for evaluation.

Spheniscus demersus (African penguin)

International or local trade in wild specimens would pose a moderate risk to this species in South Africa. However, this finding pertains only to those wild specimens that are taken into captivity for rehabilitation purposes and are subsequently deemed unfit for release back into the wild. Considering the poor

conservation status of the African penguin, trade in healthy wild specimens would have a detrimental impact on the wild population. It is therefore recommended that exports of *S. demersus* be confined to captive-bred specimens and rehabilitated wild specimens that have been deemed unfit for release into the wild. All specimens exported must be registered in the African penguin studbook and marked with closed rings and/or micro-chipped. It is further recommended that national guidelines for the release of rehabilitated penguins must be developed within 3 months of the publication of this NDF.

B. Low priority animal species

The following animal species are designated as low priority since they are not threatened and/or current trade levels are low to negligible. Exports of specimens of these species are non-detrimental at present, but it is recommended that the relevant provincial authority provide basic NDF advice on a per trade event basis. The Scientific Authority will continue to monitor exports.

<i>Acanthastrea echinata</i> (Starry cup coral)	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i> (Bigeye thresher)
<i>Acanthastrea hillae</i>	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i> (Common thresher)
<i>Accipiter badius</i> (Shikra)	<i>Alveopora allingi</i>
<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i> (Black sparrowhawk)	<i>Alveopora daedalea</i>
<i>Accipiter minullus</i> (Little sparrowhawk)	<i>Alveopora spongiosa</i>
<i>Accipiter nisus</i> (Eurasian sparrowhawk)	<i>Anomastraea irregularis</i>
<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i> (Ovambo sparrowhawk)	<i>Anomocora marchadi</i>
<i>Accipiter rufiventris</i> (Rufous-breasted sparrowhawk)	<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> (Blue crane)
<i>Accipiter tachiro</i> (African goshawk)	<i>Anonyx capensis</i> (African clawless otter)
<i>Acropora aculeus</i>	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i> (Steppe eagle)
<i>Acropora anthocercis</i>	<i>Aquila pomarina</i> (Lesser spotted eagle)
<i>Acropora austera</i>	<i>Aquila rapax</i> (Tawny eagle)
<i>Acropora branchi</i>	<i>Aquila verreauxii</i> (Verreaux's eagle)
<i>Acropora cytherea</i>	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i> (Brown fur seal)
<i>Acropora danai</i>	<i>Arctocephalus tropicalis</i> (Subantarctic fur seal)
<i>Acropora divaricata</i>	<i>Ardeotis kori</i> (Kori bustard)
<i>Acropora horrida</i>	<i>Asio capensis</i> (Marsh owl)
<i>Acropora humilis</i>	<i>Astreopora myriophthalma</i> (Starflower coral)
<i>Acropora hyacinthus</i> (Hyacinth table coral)	<i>Aviceda cuculoides</i> (African cuckoo-hawk)
<i>Acropora latistella</i> (Staghorn Coral)	<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i> (Antarctic minke whale)
<i>Acropora millepora</i>	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> (Sei whale)
<i>Acropora nasuta</i>	<i>Balanophyllia bonaespei</i>
<i>Acropora natalensis</i>	<i>Balanophyllia capensis</i>
<i>Acropora palifera</i>	<i>Balanophyllia diademata</i>
<i>Acropora sordiensis</i>	<i>Balanophyllia diffusa</i>
<i>Acropora tenuis</i>	<i>Balanophyllia ponderosa</i>
<i>Afrotis afra</i> (Southern black korhaan)	<i>Balanophyllia stimpsonii</i>
<i>Afrotis afroides</i> (Northern black korhaan)	<i>Balearica regulorum</i> (Grey crowned crane)
<i>Alopias pelagicus</i> (Pelagic thresher)	<i>Berardius arnuxii</i> (Arnoux's Beaked Whale)

- Bradypodion atromontanum* (Swartberg dwarf chameleon)
Bradypodion caeruleogula (Dhlinza Dwarf Chameleon)
Bradypodion caffer (Transkei dwarf chameleon)
Bradypodion damaranum (Knysna dwarf chameleon)
Bradypodion dracomontanum (Drakensberg dwarf chameleon)
Bradypodion gutturale (Robertson dwarf chameleon)
Bradypodion kentanicum (Kentani Dwarf Chameleon)
Bradypodion melanocephalum (Black-headed dwarf chameleon)
Bradypodion nemorale (Zululand dwarf chameleon)
Bradypodion ngomeense (Ngome Dwarf Chameleon)
Bradypodion occidentale (Namaqua dwarf chameleon)
Bradypodion pumilum (Cape dwarf chameleon)
Bradypodion setaroi (Setaro's Dwarf Chameleon)
Bradypodion taeniabronchum (Smith's dwarf chameleon)
Bradypodion thamnobates (Natal Midlands dwarf chameleon)
Bradypodion transvaalense (Transvaal dwarf chameleon)
Bradypodion ventrale (Eastern Cape Dwarf Chameleon)
Bubo africanus (Spotted eagle-owl)
Bubo capensis (Cape eagle-owl)
Bubo lacteus (Verreaux's eagle-owl)
Buteo augur (Augur buzzard)
Buteo buteo (Common buzzard)
Buteo oreophilus (Mountain buzzard)
Buteo rufofuscus (Jackal buzzard)
Caracal caracal (Caracal)
Carcharodon carcharias (Great white shark)
Carcharhinus falciformis (Silky shark)
Carcharhinus longimanus (Oceanic whitetip shark)
Caretta caretta (Loggerhead)
Caryophyllia ambrosia (Horn stony coral)
Caryophyllia grandis
Caryophyllia grayi
Caryophyllia rugosa
Cephalorhynchus heavisidii (Heaviside's dolphin)
Cercopithecus albogularis (Sykes' monkey)
Cetorhinus maximus (Basking shark)
Chamaeleo dilepis (Flap-necked chameleon)
Chamaeleo namaquensis (Namaqua chameleon)
Chelonia mydas (Green sea turtle)
Chersina angulata (Angulate tortoise)
Chersobius boulengeri (Donner-weer Tortoise)
Chersobius signatus (Speckled cape tortoise)
Chlorocebus pygerythrus (Vervet monkey)
Ciconia nigra (Black stork)
Circaetus cinereus (Brown snake eagle)
Circaetus fasciolatus (Southern banded snake eagle)
Circaetus pectoralis (Black-chested snake eagle)
Circus aeruginosus (Western marsh harrier)
Circus macrourus (Pallid harrier)
Circus maurus (Black harrier)
Circus pygargus (Montagu's harrier)
Circus ranivorus (African marsh harrier)
Cirripathes rumphii (Giant whip coral)
Cladocora arbuscula (Tube coral)
Cladopathes plumosa
Cordylus aridus (Dwarf Karoo Girdled Lizard)
Cordylus cordylus (Cape Girdled Lizard)
Cordylus imkeae (Rooiberg Girdled Lizard)
Cordylus jonesii (Limpopo girdled lizard)
Cordylus macropholis (Large-scaled Girdled Lizard)
Cordylus mclachlani (McLachlan's Girdled Lizard)
Cordylus minor (Western Dwarf Girdled Lizard)
Cordylus niger (Black Girdled Lizard)
Cordylus oelofseni (Oelofsen's Girdled Lizard)
Cordylus transvaalensis
Cordylus vittifer (Transvaal girdled lizard)

<i>Coscinaraea columna</i>	<i>Favia rotumana</i>
<i>Coscinaraea monile</i> (Wrinkle coral)	<i>Favia speciosa</i>
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> (Nile crocodile)	<i>Favia stelligera</i>
<i>Culicia tenella</i>	<i>Favites chinensis</i>
<i>Delphinus capensis</i> (Short-beaked common dolphin)	<i>Favites complanata</i> (Larger star coral)
<i>Deltocyathus rotulus</i>	<i>Favites flexuosa</i>
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Fulvous whistling duck)	<i>Favites halicora</i> (Larger star coral)
<i>Dendrophyllia cladonia</i>	<i>Favites peresi</i>
<i>Dendrophyllia dilatata</i>	<i>Felis nigripes</i> (Black-footed cat)
<i>Dendrophyllia ijimai</i>	<i>Felis silvestris</i> (Wildcat)
<i>Dendrophyllia robusta</i> (Tree coral)	<i>Feresa attenuata</i> (Pygmy killer whale)
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> (Leatherback sea turtle)	<i>Flabellum apertum</i>
<i>Desmophyllum dianthus</i> (Cockscomb cup coral)	<i>Flabellum messum</i>
<i>Dugong dugon</i> (Dugong)	<i>Fungia costulata</i> (Mushroom coral)
<i>Echinophyllia aspera</i> (Flat lettuce coral)	<i>Fungia cyclolites</i>
<i>Echinopora gemmacea</i> (Hedgehog coral)	<i>Fungia distorta</i>
<i>Echinopora hirsutissima</i>	<i>Fungia scutaria</i> (Mushroom coral)
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> (Black-winged kite)	<i>Fungiacyathus paliferus</i>
<i>Endopachys grayi</i>	<i>Fungiacyathus sibogae</i>
<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i> (Hartmann's mountain zebra)	<i>Fungiacyathus stephanus</i>
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (Hawksbill sea turtle)	<i>Galago moholi</i> (Mohol bushbaby)
<i>Errina capensis</i>	<i>Galaxea fascicularis</i> (Crystal coral)
<i>Eupodotis caerulescens</i> (Blue korhaan)	<i>Gardineroseris planulata</i> (Gardiner's coral)
<i>Eupodotis melanogaster</i> (Black-bellied bustard)	<i>Geronticus calvus</i> (Southern bald ibis)
<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i> (White-bellied bustard)	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i> (Pearl-spotted owl)
<i>Eupodotis vigorsii</i> (Karoo korhaan)	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i> (Short-finned pilot whale)
<i>Falco amurensis</i> (Amur falcon)	<i>Globicephala melas</i> (Long-finned pilot whale)
<i>Falco biarmicus</i> (Lanner falcon)	<i>Goniastrea australensis</i> (Lesser star coral)
<i>Falco chicquera</i> (Red-necked falcon)	<i>Goniastrea columella</i>
<i>Falco concolor</i> (Sooty falcon)	<i>Goniastrea edwardsi</i>
<i>Falco cuvierii</i> (African hobby)	<i>Goniastrea pectinata</i>
<i>Falco dickinsoni</i> (Dickinson's kestrel)	<i>Goniastrea retiformis</i>
<i>Falco eleonorae</i> (Eleonora's Falcon)	<i>Goniocorella dumosa</i>
<i>Falco fasciinucha</i> (Taita falcon)	<i>Goniopora djiboutiensis</i> (Anemone coral)
<i>Falco naumanni</i> (Lesser kestrel)	<i>Goniopora lobata</i>
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Peregrine falcon)	<i>Goniopora somaliensis</i>
<i>Falco rupicoloides</i> (Greater kestrel)	<i>Goniopora stokesi</i>
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> (Common kestrel)	<i>Grampus griseus</i> (Risso's dolphin)
<i>Falco vespertinus</i> (Red-footed falcon)	<i>Guynia annulata</i>
<i>Favia favaus</i> (Knob coral)	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i> (Palm-nut vulture)
<i>Favia laxa</i>	<i>Gyps africanus</i> (White-backed vulture)
<i>Favia matthaii</i>	<i>Gyps coprotheres</i> (Cape vulture)
	<i>Gyropora africana</i>

- Gyrosmlia interrupta*
Haliaeetus vocifer (African fish eagle)
Hemicordylus capensis (Cape Cliff Lizard)
Hemicordylus nebulosus (Cloudy Crag Lizard)
Herpolitha limax (Slipper coral)
Hieraaetus ayresii (Ayres's hawk-eagle)
Hieraaetus pennatus (Booted eagle)
Hieraaetus spilogaster (African hawk-eagle)
Hieraaetus wahlbergi (Wahlberg's eagle)
Hippocampus borboniensis (Réunion seahorse)
Hippocampus camelopardalis (Giraffe seahorse)
Hippocampus capensis (Knysna seahorse)
Hippocampus fuscus (Sea pony)
Hippocampus kuda (Yellow seahorse)
Hippocampus trimaculatus (Flat-faced seahorse)
Hirundo atrocaerulea (Blue swallow)
Homopus areolatus (Beaked Cape Tortoise)
Homopus boulengeri (Boulenger's Cape Tortoise)
Homopus femoralis (Greater Dwarf Tortoise)
Homopus signatus (Speckled cape tortoise)
Horastrea indica (Blister coral)
Hyaena hyaena (Striped Hyena)
Hydnophora exesa (Spine coral)
Hydnophora microconos
Hydriectis maculicollis (Spotted-necked otter)
Hyperoodon planifrons (Southern bottlenose whale)
Indopacetus pacificus (Tropical bottlenose whale)
Isurus oxyrinchus (Shortfin mako shark)
Isurus paucus (Longfin mako shark)
Javania insignis
Karusasaurus polyzonus (Karoo Girdled Lizard)
Kinixys belliana (Bell's hinge-back tortoise)
Kinixys lobatsiana (Lobatse hinge-back tortoise)
Kinixys natalensis (Natal hinge-back tortoise)
Kinixys spekii (Speke's hinge-back tortoise)
Kinixys zombensis (Bell's Hingeback Tortoise)
Kogia breviceps (Pygmy sperm whale)
Kogia sima (Dwarf sperm whale)
Labyrinthocyathus delicus
Lagenodelphis hosei (Fraser's dolphin)
Lagenorhynchus obscurus (Dusky dolphin)
Lamna nasus (Porbeagle)
Latimeria chalumnae (West Indian Ocean coelacanth)
Lepidochelys olivacea (Olive ridley sea turtle)
 Reptiles)
Lepidopora diffusa
Leptastrea bottae
Leptastrea purpurea (Crust coral)
Leptoria Phrygia (Brain coral)
Leptoseris explanate (Porcelain coral)
Letepsammia formosissima
Letepsammia franki
Lissodelphis peronii (Southern right whale dolphin)
Lophaetus occipitalis (Long-crested eagle)
Lophelia pertusa (Spider hazards)
Mobula alfredi (Reef manta ray)
Mobula birostris (Giant oceanic manta ray)
Mobula eregoodootenkee (Pygmy devil ray)
Mobula japonica (Spinetail mobula)
Mobula kuhlii (Mobula kuhlii)
Mobula tarapacana (Chilean devil ray)
Mobula thurstoni (Bentfin devil ray)
Macheiramphus alcinus (Bat hawk)
Megaptera novaeangliae (Humpback whale)
Melierax canorus (Pale chanting goshawk)
Melierax metabates (Dark chanting goshawk)
Mellivora capensis (Honey badger)
Mesoplodon densirostris (Blainville's beaked whale)
Mesoplodon grayi (Gray's beaked whale)
Mesoplodon hectori (Hector's beaked whale)
Mesoplodon layardii (Strap-toothed whale)
Micronisus gabar (Gabar goshawk)
Millepora exaesa
Millepora platyphylla (Sheet fire coral)
Milvus migrans (Black kite)
Mirounga leonina (Southern elephant seal)
Montastrea annuligera
Montipora aequituberculata (Pore coral)
Montipora digitata (Finger coral)
Montipora monasteriata

<i>Montipora spongodes</i> (Pore coral)	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i> (Pygmy falcon)
<i>Montipora tuberculosa</i> (Microporous coral)	<i>Polyboroides typus</i> (African harrier-hawk)
<i>Montipora turgescens</i> (Pore coral)	<i>Polymyces fragilis</i> (Twelve-root cup coral)
<i>Montipora venosa</i>	<i>Porites cylindrica</i> (Cylindrical finger coral)
<i>Namazonurus lawrenci</i> (Lawrence's Girdled Lizard)	<i>Porites lichen</i> (Hump coral)
<i>Namazonurus peersi</i> (Peers' Girdled Lizard)	<i>Porites lobata</i> (Lobe coral)
<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i> (Hooded vulture)	<i>Porites lutea</i>
<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i> (Indo-Pacific finless porpoise)	<i>Porites nigrescens</i>
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i> (Egyptian vulture)	<i>Porites solida</i> (Hump coral)
<i>Neotis denhami</i> (Denham's bustard)	<i>Pristis microdon</i> (Largetooth sawfish)
<i>Neotis ludwigii</i> (Ludwig's bustard)	<i>Pristis pectinata</i> (Smalltooth sawfish)
<i>Ninurta coeruleopunctatus</i> (Blue-spotted Girdled Lizard)	<i>Pristis pristis</i> (Largetooth sawfish)
<i>Orcinus orca</i> (Epaulard)	<i>Pristis zijsron</i> (Longcomb sawfish)
<i>Otolemur crassicaudatus</i> (Brown greater galago)	<i>Proteles cristata</i> (Aardwolf)
<i>Otus senegalensis</i> (African scops owl)	<i>Psammobates geometricus</i> (Geometric tortoise)
<i>Oulophyllia crispa</i> (Intermediate valley coral)	<i>Psammobates oculifer</i> (Serrated tortoise)
<i>Ouroborus cataphractus</i> (Armadillo girdled lizard)	<i>Psammobates tentorius</i> (Tent tortoise)
<i>Pachyseris speciosa</i> (Serpent coral)	<i>Psammocora haimeana</i>
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (Osprey)	<i>Psammocora profundacella</i>
<i>Papio ursinus</i> (Chacma baboon)	<i>Pseudocordylus langi</i> (Lang's Crag Lizard)
<i>Paraconotrochus capense</i>	<i>Pseudocordylus melanotus</i> (Common Crag Lizard)
<i>Pavona clavus</i> (Leaf coral)	<i>Pseudocordylus spinosus</i> (Spiny Crag Lizard)
<i>Pavona minuta</i> (Leaf coral)	<i>Pseudocordylus subviridis</i> (Drakensberg Crag Lizard)
<i>Peponocephala electra</i> (Melon-headed whale)	<i>Pseudocordylus transvaalensis</i> (Northern Crag Lizard)
<i>Pernis apivorus</i> (European honey buzzard)	<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i> (False killer whale)
<i>Phelsuma ocellata</i>	<i>Ptilopsis granti</i> (Southern white-faced owl)
<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i> (Lesser flamingo)	<i>Python natalensis</i> (Central African rock python)
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> (American flamingo)	<i>Rhina ancylostomus</i> (Bowmouth guitarfish)
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> (Sperm whale)	<i>Rhincodon typus</i> (Whale shark)
<i>Platygyra daedalea</i> (Lesser valley coral)	<i>Rhizopsammia annae</i>
<i>Plesiastrea versipora</i> (Small knob coral)	<i>Rhizopsammia compacta</i>
<i>Pocillopora damicornis</i> (Cauliflower coral)	<i>Rhizosmilia robusta</i>
<i>Pocillopora eydouxi</i>	<i>Rhoptropella ocellata</i> (Namaqua Day Gecko)
<i>Pocillopora verrucosa</i> (Cauliflower coral)	<i>Rhynchobatus djiddensis</i> (Giant guitarfish)
<i>Podabacia crustacea</i> (Bracket coral)	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i> (Secretarybird)
<i>Poicephalus cryptoxanthus</i> (Brown-headed parrot)	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> (Knob-billed duck)
<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i> (Meyer's parrot)	<i>Scolymia vitiensis</i>
<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i> (Martial eagle)	<i>Scotopelia peli</i> (Pel's fishing owl)
	<i>Seriatopora caliendrum</i> (Bush coral)
	<i>Smaug breyeri</i> (Waterberg Dragon Lizard)
	<i>Smaug vandami</i> (Van Dam's girdled lizard)

<i>Smaug warreni</i> (Warren's girdled lizard)	<i>Tauraco corythaix</i> (Knysna turaco)
<i>Smutsia temminckii</i> (Ground pangolin)	<i>Tauraco livingstonii</i> (Livingstone's turaco)
<i>Sousa chinensis</i> (Humpback dolphin)	<i>Tauraco porphyreolophus</i> (Purple-crested turaco)
<i>Sousa plumbea</i> (Indian Ocean humpback dolphin)	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i> (Lappet-faced vulture)
<i>Sphenotrochus aurantiacus</i>	<i>Tridacna maxima</i> (Maxima clam)
<i>Sphenotrochus evexicostatus</i>	<i>Tridacna squamosa</i> (Fluted giant clam)
<i>Sphenotrochus gilchristi</i>	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i> (White-headed vulture)
<i>Sphenotrochus imbricaticostatus</i>	<i>Trochopsammia togata</i>
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i> (Scalloped hammerhead)	<i>Tropidocyathus lessonii</i>
<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> (Giant hammerhead)	<i>Truncatoflabellum formosum</i>
<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> (Smooth hammerhead)	<i>Truncatoflabellum gardineri</i>
<i>Stenella attenuata</i> (Bridled Dolphin)	<i>Truncatoflabellum inconstans</i>
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> (Striped dolphin)	<i>Truncatoflabellum multispinosum</i>
<i>Stenella longirostris</i> (Spinner dolphin)	<i>Truncatoflabellum zuluense</i>
<i>Steno bredanensis</i> (Rough-toothed dolphin)	<i>Tubastraea diaphana</i>
<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i> (Crowned eagle)	<i>Tubastraea micranthus</i> (Black sun coral)
<i>Stephanocyathus explanans</i>	<i>Tubipora musica</i> (Organ pipe coral)
<i>Stephanocyathus spiniger</i>	<i>Turbinaria mesenterina</i> (Disc coral)
<i>Stephanophyllia fungulus</i>	<i>Tursiops aduncus</i> (Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin)
<i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i> (Leopard tortoise)	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Common bottlenose dolphin)
<i>Strix woodfordii</i> (African wood owl)	<i>Tyto alba</i> (Barn owl)
<i>Stylaster amphiheloides</i>	<i>Tyto capensis</i> (African grass owl)
<i>Stylaster bithalamus</i>	<i>Varanus albigularis</i> (Rock monitor)
<i>Stylaster nobilis</i>	<i>Varanus niloticus</i> (Nile monitor)
<i>Stylaster subviolaceus</i>	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> (Cuvier's beaked whale)
<i>Stylophora pistillata</i> (Hood coral)	
<i>Symphyllia valenciennesii</i> (Sinuous cup coral)	
<i>Tasmacetus shepherdi</i> (Shepherd's beaked whale)	

C. Low priority plant species

The following plant species are designated as low priority since they are not threatened and/or current trade levels are low to negligible. Exports of specimens of these species are non-detrimental at present, but it is recommended that the relevant provincial authority provide basic NDF advice on a per trade event basis. The Scientific Authority will continue to monitor exports.

<i>Acampe pachyglossa</i>	<i>Acrolophia lunata</i>
<i>Acrolophia bolusii</i>	<i>Acrolophia micrantha</i>
<i>Acrolophia capensis</i>	<i>Acrolophia ustulata</i>
<i>Acrolophia cochlearis</i>	<i>Aerangis kirkii</i>
<i>Acrolophia lamellata</i>	<i>Aerangis kotschyana</i>

<i>Aerangis mystacidii</i>	<i>Aloe fouriei</i>
<i>Aerangis somalensis</i>	<i>Aloe framesii</i> (Bitter aloe)
<i>Aerangis verdickii</i>	<i>Aloe gariopensis</i> (Gariiep aloe)
<i>Aloe aculeata</i> (Red hot poker aloe)	<i>Aloe gerstneri</i> (Gerstner's aloe)
<i>Aloe affinis</i> (Spotted aloe)	<i>Aloe glauca</i>
<i>Aloe Africana</i> (Uitenhage aloe)	<i>Aloe globuligemma</i> (Witchdoctor's aloe)
<i>Aloe albida</i>	<i>Aloe gracilis</i> (Scrambling aloe)
<i>Aloe alooides</i> (Graskop aloe)	<i>Aloe grandidentata</i>
<i>Aloe angelica</i> (Wylliespoort aloe)	<i>Aloe greatheadii</i> (Greathead's aloe)
<i>Aloe arborescens</i>	<i>Aloe haemanthifolia</i>
<i>Aloe arenicola</i>	<i>Aloe hardyi</i>
<i>Aloe aristata</i> (Lace aloe)	<i>Aloe hereroensis</i> (Herero aloe)
<i>Aloe barberae</i> (Tree aloe)	<i>Aloe hlangapies</i>
<i>Aloe barbertoniae</i> (Barberton aloe)	<i>Aloe humilis</i> (Dwarf hedgehog aloe)
<i>Aloe bowiea</i> (Coega aloe)	<i>Aloe immaculata</i>
<i>Aloe boylei</i> (Broad-leaved grass aloe)	<i>Aloe inconspicua</i>
<i>Aloe branddraaiensis</i>	<i>Aloe integra</i>
<i>Aloe brevifolia</i>	<i>Aloe khamiesensis</i> (Kamiesberg aloe)
<i>Aloe broomii</i> (Berg alwyn)	<i>Aloe kniphofioides</i> (Grass aloe)
<i>Aloe buhrii</i>	<i>Aloe kouebokkeveldensis</i>
<i>Aloe burgersfortensis</i> (Burgersfort aloe)	<i>Aloe krapohlina</i> (Krapohl's aloe)
<i>Aloe castanea</i> (Cat's-tail aloe)	<i>Aloe kraussii</i> (Broad-leaved yellow grass aloe)
<i>Aloe chabaudii</i> (Chabaud's aloe)	<i>Aloe lettyae</i>
<i>Aloe chlorantha</i>	<i>Aloe linearifolia</i> (Dwarf yellow grass aloe)
<i>Aloe chortolirioides</i>	<i>Aloe lineata</i> (Lined red-spined aloe)
<i>Aloe ciliaris</i> (Climbing aloe)	<i>Aloe littoralis</i> (Luanda tree aloe)
<i>Aloe claviflora</i> (Cannon aloe)	<i>Aloe longistyla</i> (Karoo aloe)
<i>Aloe commixta</i>	<i>Aloe lutescens</i> (Malapati aloe)
<i>Aloe comosa</i> (Clanwilliam aloe)	<i>Aloe maculata</i> (Broad-leaved aloe)
<i>Aloe comptonii</i>	<i>Aloe marlothii</i> (Transvaal aloe)
<i>Aloe cooperi</i> (Cooper's aloe)	<i>Aloe melanacantha</i> (Black thorn aloe)
<i>Aloe craibii</i>	<i>Aloe meyeri</i>
<i>Aloe cryptopoda</i> (Dr. Kirk's aloe)	<i>Aloe micracantha</i> (Fynbos grass aloe)
<i>Aloe dabenorisana</i>	<i>Aloe microstigma</i>
<i>Aloe deltoidea</i>	<i>Aloe minima</i>
<i>Aloe dewetii</i> (De Wet's aloe)	<i>Aloe mitriformis</i>
<i>Aloe dichotoma</i> (Quiver tree)	<i>Aloe modesta</i>
<i>Aloe distans</i> (Short-leaved aloe)	<i>Aloe monotropa</i>
<i>Aloe dominella</i>	<i>Aloe mudenensis</i>
<i>Aloe dyeri</i>	<i>Aloe mutabilis</i> (Blue krantz aloe)
<i>Aloe ecklonis</i> (Ecklon's aloe)	<i>Aloe myriacantha</i> (Grass aloe)
<i>Aloe excelsa</i>	<i>Aloe nubigena</i> (Cloud-borne aloe)
<i>Aloe falcata</i>	<i>Aloe parvibracteata</i> (Lowveld spotted aloe)
<i>Aloe fosteri</i>	<i>Aloe pearsonii</i> (Pearson's Aloe)

<i>Aloe peglerae</i> (Turk's cap aloe)	<i>Anacampseros baeseckeii</i>
<i>Aloe petricola</i> (Rock aloe)	<i>Anacampseros bayeriana</i>
<i>Aloe petrophila</i>	<i>Anacampseros comptonii</i>
<i>Aloe pictifolia</i>	<i>Anacampseros dielsiana</i>
<i>Aloe pillansii</i> (Pillans' aloe)	<i>Anacampseros filamentosa</i>
<i>Aloe pluridens</i> (French aloe)	<i>Anacampseros lanceolata</i>
<i>Aloe polyphylla</i> (Basotoland aloe)	<i>Anacampseros marlothii</i>
<i>Aloe pratensis</i> (Meadow aloe)	<i>Anacampseros retusa</i>
<i>Aloe pretoriensis</i> (Pretoria aloe)	<i>Anacampseros rufescens</i>
<i>Aloe prinslooii</i> (Spotted aloe)	<i>Anacampseros scopata</i>
<i>Aloe pruinosa</i> (Powder aloe)	<i>Anacampseros subnuda</i>
<i>Aloe ramosissima</i> (Bush quiver tree)	<i>Anacampseros telephiastrum</i>
<i>Aloe reitzii</i> (Reitz's aloe)	<i>Angraecum chamaeanthus</i>
<i>Aloe reynoldsii</i> (Yellow spineless aloe)	<i>Angraecum conchiferum</i>
<i>Aloe rupestris</i> (Bottle-brush aloe)	<i>Angraecum cultriforme</i>
<i>Aloe saundersiae</i>	<i>Angraecum pusillum</i>
<i>Aloe simii</i>	<i>Angraecum sacciferum</i>
<i>Aloe soutpansbergensis</i>	<i>Angraecum stella-africae</i>
<i>Aloe speciosa</i> (Beautiful aloe)	<i>Ansellia africana</i> (Leopard orchid)
<i>Aloe spicata</i> (Gazaland aloe)	<i>Avonia albissima</i>
<i>Aloe striata</i> (Coral aloe)	<i>Avonia herreana</i>
<i>Aloe striatula</i> (Stripe-sheathed narrow-leaved aloe)	<i>Avonia mallei</i>
<i>Aloe succotrina</i> (Bombay aloe)	<i>Avonia quinaria</i>
<i>Aloe suffulta</i> (Climbing-flower aloe)	<i>Avonia recurvata</i>
<i>Aloe supraciliata</i> (Book aloe)	<i>Avonia rhodesica</i>
<i>Aloe swynnertonii</i> (Swynnerton's aloe)	<i>Avonia ruschii</i>
<i>Aloe tenuior</i> (Fence aloe)	<i>Avonia ustulata</i>
<i>Aloe thompsoniae</i> (Thompson's aloe)	<i>Bartholina burmanniana</i>
<i>Aloe thomcroftii</i>	<i>Bartholina etheliae</i>
<i>Aloe thraskii</i> (Coast aloe)	<i>Bolusiella maudiae</i>
<i>Aloe umfoloziensis</i>	<i>Bonatea boltonii</i>
<i>Aloe vanbalenii</i> (Van Balen's aloe)	<i>Bonatea cassidea</i>
<i>Aloe vandermerwei</i>	<i>Bonatea lamprophylla</i>
<i>Aloe variegata</i> (Kanniedood aloe)	<i>Bonatea polypodantha</i>
<i>Aloe verecunda</i> (Grass aloe)	<i>Bonatea porrecta</i>
<i>Aloe viridiana</i>	<i>Bonatea pulchella</i>
<i>Aloe vogtsii</i>	<i>Bonatea saundersioides</i>
<i>Aloe vossii</i>	<i>Brachycorythis conica</i>
<i>Aloe vryheidensis</i> (Vryheid aloe)	<i>Brachycorythis inhambanensis</i>
<i>Aloe zebrina</i> (Kanniedood aloe)	<i>Brachycorythis mac-owaniana</i>
<i>Alsophila dregei</i>	<i>Brachycorythis pubescens</i>
<i>Anacampseros albidiflora</i>	<i>Brachycorythis tenuior</i>
<i>Anacampseros arachnoides</i>	<i>Brownleea galpinii</i>
	<i>Brownleea graminicola</i>

<i>Brownleea macroceras</i>	<i>Disa alticola</i>
<i>Brownleea parviflora</i>	<i>Disa amoena</i>
<i>Brownleea recurvata</i>	<i>Disa arida</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum cochleatum</i>	<i>Disa aristata</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum elliotii</i>	<i>Disa atricapilla</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum longiflorum</i>	<i>Disa aurata</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum sandersonii</i>	<i>Disa barbata</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum scaberulum</i>	<i>Disa basutorum</i>
<i>Calanthe sylvatica</i>	<i>Disa begleyi</i>
<i>Centrostigma occultans</i>	<i>Disa bivalvata</i>
<i>Ceratandra atrata</i>	<i>Disa bodkinii</i>
<i>Ceratandra bicolor</i>	<i>Disa brachyceras</i>
<i>Ceratandra globosa</i>	<i>Disa brevipedata</i>
<i>Ceratandra grandiflora</i>	<i>Disa caffra</i>
<i>Ceratandra harveyana</i>	<i>Disa cardinalis</i>
<i>Ceratandra venosa</i>	<i>Disa caulescens</i>
<i>Cheirostylis nuda</i>	<i>Disa cedarbergensis</i>
<i>Corycium alticola</i>	<i>Disa cephalotes</i>
<i>Corycium bicolorum</i>	<i>Disa chrysostachya</i>
<i>Corycium bifidum</i>	<i>Disa clavicornis</i>
<i>Corycium crispum</i>	<i>Disa cochlearis</i>
<i>Corycium deflexum</i>	<i>Disa cooperi</i>
<i>Corycium dracomontanum</i>	<i>Disa cornuta</i>
<i>Corycium excisum</i>	<i>Disa crassicornis</i>
<i>Corycium flanagani</i>	<i>Disa cylindrica</i>
<i>Corycium ingeanum</i>	<i>Disa dracomontana</i>
<i>Corycium microglossum</i>	<i>Disa draconis</i>
<i>Corycium nigrescens</i>	<i>Disa elegans</i>
<i>Corycium orobanchoides</i>	<i>Disa esterhuyseniae</i>
<i>Corycium tricuspidatum</i>	<i>Disa extintoria</i>
<i>Corymborkis corymbis</i>	<i>Disa fasciata</i>
<i>Cynorkis compacta</i>	<i>Disa ferruginea</i>
<i>Cyrtorchis arcuata</i>	<i>Disa filicornis</i>
<i>Dalbergia armata</i> (Thorny rope)	<i>Disa fragrans</i>
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i> (African blackwood)	<i>Disa galpinii</i>
<i>Dalbergia multijuga</i>	<i>Disa gladioliflora</i>
<i>Dalbergia nitidula</i>	<i>Disa glandulosa</i>
<i>Dalbergia obovata</i>	<i>Disa hallackii</i>
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	<i>Disa harveyana</i>
<i>Diaphananthe fragrantissima</i>	<i>Disa hircicornis</i>
<i>Diaphananthe millarii</i>	<i>Disa introrsa</i>
<i>Didymoplexis verrucosa</i>	<i>Disa karooica</i>
<i>Disa aconitoides</i>	<i>Disa lineata</i>
<i>Disa aemula</i>	<i>Disa longicornu</i>

<i>Disa longifolia</i>	<i>Disa triloba</i>
<i>Disa maculata</i>	<i>Disa tripetaloides</i>
<i>Disa maculomarronina</i>	<i>Disa tysonii</i>
<i>Disa marlothii</i>	<i>Disa uncinata</i>
<i>Disa micropetala</i>	<i>Disa uniflora</i>
<i>Disa minor</i>	<i>Disa vaginata</i>
<i>Disa montana</i>	<i>Disa vasselotii</i>
<i>Disa neglecta</i>	<i>Disa venosa</i>
<i>Disa nervosa</i>	<i>Disa versicolor</i>
<i>Disa nivea</i>	<i>Disa welwitschii</i>
<i>Disa obtusa</i>	<i>Disa woodii</i>
<i>Disa ocellata</i>	<i>Disa zimbabweensis</i>
<i>Disa oligantha</i>	<i>Disa zuluensis</i>
<i>Disa oreophila</i>	<i>Disperis anthoceros</i>
<i>Disa ovalifolia</i>	<i>Disperis bodkinii</i>
<i>Disa patula</i>	<i>Disperis bolusiana</i>
<i>Disa perplexa</i>	<i>Disperis cardiophora</i>
<i>Disa pillansii</i>	<i>Disperis circumflexa</i>
<i>Disa polygonoides</i>	<i>Disperis concinna</i>
<i>Disa porrecta</i>	<i>Disperis cooperi</i>
<i>Disa pulchra</i>	<i>Disperis cucullata</i>
<i>Disa racemosa</i>	<i>Disperis disiformis</i>
<i>Disa rhodantha</i>	<i>Disperis johnstonii</i>
<i>Disa richardiana</i>	<i>Disperis lindleyana</i>
<i>Disa rosea</i>	<i>Disperis macowanii</i>
<i>Disa rungweensis</i>	<i>Disperis micrantha</i>
<i>Disa sagittalis</i>	<i>Disperis oxyglossa</i>
<i>Disa salteri</i>	<i>Disperis paludosa</i>
<i>Disa sanguinea</i>	<i>Disperis purpurata</i>
<i>Disa sankeyi</i>	<i>Disperis renibractea</i>
<i>Disa saxicola</i>	<i>Disperis stenoplectron</i>
<i>Disa schizodioides</i>	<i>Disperis thorncroftii</i>
<i>Disa schlechteriana</i>	<i>Disperis tysonii</i>
<i>Disa scullyi</i>	<i>Disperis virginalis</i>
<i>Disa similis</i>	<i>Disperis wealei</i>
<i>Disa stachyoides</i>	<i>Disperis woodii</i>
<i>Disa stricta</i>	<i>Eulophia aculeata</i>
<i>Disa subtenuicornis</i>	<i>Eulophia adenoglossa</i>
<i>Disa telipogonis</i>	<i>Eulophia callichroma</i>
<i>Disa tenella</i>	<i>Eulophia chlorantha</i>
<i>Disa tenuicornis</i>	<i>Eulophia coddii</i>
<i>Disa tenuifolia</i>	<i>Eulophia coeloglossa</i>
<i>Disa tenuis</i>	<i>Eulophia cooperi</i>
<i>Disa thodei</i>	<i>Eulophia fridericii</i>

<i>Eulophia hereroensis</i>	<i>Euphorbia burmannii</i>
<i>Eulophia hians</i>	<i>Euphorbia caerulescens</i>
<i>Eulophia huttonii</i>	<i>Euphorbia caput-medusae</i> (Medusa's-head)
<i>Eulophia leachii</i>	<i>Euphorbia caterviflora</i>
<i>Eulophia litoralis</i>	<i>Euphorbia celata</i>
<i>Eulophia macowanii</i>	<i>Euphorbia cereiformis</i>
<i>Eulophia mechowii</i>	<i>Euphorbia chersina</i>
<i>Eulophia meleagris</i>	<i>Euphorbia cibdela</i>
<i>Eulophia milnei</i>	<i>Euphorbia clandestina</i>
<i>Eulophia odontoglossa</i>	<i>Euphorbia clava</i>
<i>Eulophia parvilabris</i>	<i>Euphorbia clavarioides</i>
<i>Eulophia petersii</i>	<i>Euphorbia clavigera</i>
<i>Eulophia platypetala</i>	<i>Euphorbia clivicola</i>
<i>Eulophia schweinfurthii</i>	<i>Euphorbia complexa</i>
<i>Eulophia tabularis</i>	<i>Euphorbia confinalis</i>
<i>Eulophia tenella</i>	<i>Euphorbia confluens</i>
<i>Eulophia tuberculata</i>	<i>Euphorbia cooperi</i>
<i>Eulophia vinosa</i>	<i>Euphorbia corymbosa</i>
<i>Eulophia welwitschii</i>	<i>Euphorbia crassipes</i>
<i>Eulophia zeyheriana</i>	<i>Euphorbia crispa</i>
<i>Euphorbia aequoris</i>	<i>Euphorbia cucumerina</i>
<i>Euphorbia aeruginosa</i>	<i>Euphorbia cumulata</i>
<i>Euphorbia aggregata</i>	<i>Euphorbia curvirama</i>
<i>Euphorbia albertensis</i>	<i>Euphorbia cylindrica</i>
<i>Euphorbia albipollinifera</i>	<i>Euphorbia davyi</i>
<i>Euphorbia amarifontana</i>	<i>Euphorbia decepta</i>
<i>Euphorbia anoplia</i>	<i>Euphorbia dregeana</i>
<i>Euphorbia arceuthobioides</i>	<i>Euphorbia duseimata</i>
<i>Euphorbia arida</i>	<i>Euphorbia ecklonii</i>
<i>Euphorbia aspericaulis</i>	<i>Euphorbia enopla</i>
<i>Euphorbia astrophora</i>	<i>Euphorbia enormis</i>
<i>Euphorbia atrispina</i>	<i>Euphorbia ephedroides</i>
<i>Euphorbia avasmontana</i>	<i>Euphorbia ernestii</i>
<i>Euphorbia barnardii</i>	<i>Euphorbia esculenta</i>
<i>Euphorbia bayeri</i>	<i>Euphorbia espinosa</i>
<i>Euphorbia bergii</i>	<i>Euphorbia eustacei</i>
<i>Euphorbia bolusii</i>	<i>Euphorbia evansii</i>
<i>Euphorbia bothae</i>	<i>Euphorbia excelsa</i>
<i>Euphorbia brachiata</i>	<i>Euphorbia exilis</i>
<i>Euphorbia brakdamensis</i>	<i>Euphorbia fasciculata</i>
<i>Euphorbia braunsii</i>	<i>Euphorbia ferox</i>
<i>Euphorbia brevirama</i>	<i>Euphorbia filiflora</i>
<i>Euphorbia bruynsii</i>	<i>Euphorbia fimbriata</i>
<i>Euphorbia bubalina</i>	<i>Euphorbia flanaganii</i>

<i>Euphorbia fortuita</i>	<i>Euphorbia lydenburgensis</i>
<i>Euphorbia franckiana</i>	<i>Euphorbia macella</i>
<i>Euphorbia franksiae</i>	<i>Euphorbia maleolens</i>
<i>Euphorbia friedrichiae</i>	<i>Euphorbia mammillaris</i> (Corncob cactus)
<i>Euphorbia fusca</i>	<i>Euphorbia marlothiana</i>
<i>Euphorbia gamkensis</i>	<i>Euphorbia mauritanica</i>
<i>Euphorbia gariiepina</i>	<i>Euphorbia melanohydrata</i>
<i>Euphorbia gatbergensis</i>	<i>Euphorbia meloformis</i>
<i>Euphorbia gentilis</i>	<i>Euphorbia micracantha</i>
<i>Euphorbia glandularis</i>	<i>Euphorbia mira</i>
<i>Euphorbia gorgonis</i>	<i>Euphorbia mixta</i>
<i>Euphorbia grandialata</i>	<i>Euphorbia monteiroi</i>
<i>Euphorbia grandicornis</i>	<i>Euphorbia muiirii</i>
<i>Euphorbia grandidens</i>	<i>Euphorbia multiceps</i>
<i>Euphorbia gregaria</i>	<i>Euphorbia multifida</i>
<i>Euphorbia griseola</i>	<i>Euphorbia multifolia</i>
<i>Euphorbia groenewaldii</i>	<i>Euphorbia mundtii</i>
<i>Euphorbia gueinzii</i>	<i>Euphorbia muricata</i>
<i>Euphorbia guerichiana</i> (Paper-barked milkbush)	<i>Euphorbia nesemannii</i>
<i>Euphorbia gummifera</i>	<i>Euphorbia obesa</i> (Gingham-golfball)
<i>Euphorbia hallii</i>	<i>Euphorbia ornithopus</i>
<i>Euphorbia hamata</i>	<i>Euphorbia oxystegia</i>
<i>Euphorbia heptagona</i>	<i>Euphorbia pedemontana</i>
<i>Euphorbia herrei</i>	<i>Euphorbia pentagona</i>
<i>Euphorbia hopetownensis</i>	<i>Euphorbia pentops</i>
<i>Euphorbia horrida</i>	<i>Euphorbia perangusta</i>
<i>Euphorbia hottentota</i>	<i>Euphorbia perpera</i>
<i>Euphorbia hypogaea</i>	<i>Euphorbia pillansii</i>
<i>Euphorbia inconstantia</i>	<i>Euphorbia planiceps</i>
<i>Euphorbia indecora</i>	<i>Euphorbia polycephala</i>
<i>Euphorbia inermis</i>	<i>Euphorbia polygona</i>
<i>Euphorbia ingens</i>	<i>Euphorbia pseudocactus</i>
<i>Euphorbia inornata</i>	<i>Euphorbia pseudoduseimata</i>
<i>Euphorbia jansenvillensis</i>	<i>Euphorbia pseudoglobosa</i>
<i>Euphorbia juglans</i>	<i>Euphorbia pseudotuberosa</i>
<i>Euphorbia karroensis</i>	<i>Euphorbia pubiglans</i>
<i>Euphorbia knobelii</i>	<i>Euphorbia pugniformis</i>
<i>Euphorbia knuthii</i>	<i>Euphorbia pulvinata</i>
<i>Euphorbia ledienii</i>	<i>Euphorbia quadrata</i>
<i>Euphorbia lignosa</i>	<i>Euphorbia ramiglans</i>
<i>Euphorbia limpopoana</i>	<i>Euphorbia rectirama</i>
<i>Euphorbia loricata</i>	<i>Euphorbia restituta</i>
<i>Euphorbia louwii</i>	<i>Euphorbia restricta</i>
<i>Euphorbia lumbricalis</i>	<i>Euphorbia rhombifolia</i>

<i>Euphorbia rowlandii</i>	<i>Habenaria barbertoni</i>
<i>Euphorbia rudis</i>	<i>Habenaria bicolor</i>
<i>Euphorbia rudolfii</i>	<i>Habenaria caffra</i>
<i>Euphorbia schinzii</i>	<i>Habenaria ciliosa</i>
<i>Euphorbia sekukuniensis</i> (Sekhukhune candelabra Tree)	<i>Habenaria culveri</i>
<i>Euphorbia silenifolia</i>	<i>Habenaria dregeana</i>
<i>Euphorbia spartaria</i>	<i>Habenaria epipactidea</i>
<i>Euphorbia spicata</i>	<i>Habenaria falcicornis</i>
<i>Euphorbia spinea</i>	<i>Habenaria galpinii</i>
<i>Euphorbia squarrosa</i>	<i>Habenaria humilior</i>
<i>Euphorbia stapelioides</i>	<i>Habenaria kraenzliniana</i>
<i>Euphorbia stellata</i>	<i>Habenaria lithophila</i>
<i>Euphorbia stellispina</i>	<i>Habenaria luegiana</i>
<i>Euphorbia stolonifera</i>	<i>Habenaria malacophylla</i>
<i>Euphorbia submammillaris</i>	<i>Habenaria mossii</i>
<i>Euphorbia suffulta</i>	<i>Habenaria nyikana</i>
<i>Euphorbia superans</i>	<i>Habenaria petitiana</i>
<i>Euphorbia suppressa</i>	<i>Habenaria pseudociliosa</i>
<i>Euphorbia tenax</i>	<i>Habenaria rautaneniana</i>
<i>Euphorbia tetragona</i>	<i>Habenaria schimperiana</i>
<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> (African milkbush)	<i>Habenaria stenorhynchos</i>
<i>Euphorbia tortirama</i>	<i>Habenaria transvaalensis</i>
<i>Euphorbia transvaalensis</i>	<i>Habenaria tridens</i>
<i>Euphorbia triangularis</i>	<i>Habenaria trilobulata</i>
<i>Euphorbia trichadenia</i>	<i>Habenaria tysonii</i>
<i>Euphorbia tridentata</i>	<i>Habenaria woodii</i>
<i>Euphorbia tuberculata</i>	<i>Herschelianthe barbata</i>
<i>Euphorbia tuberculatoides</i>	<i>Herschelianthe excelsa</i>
<i>Euphorbia tuberosa</i>	<i>Herschelianthe forcipata</i>
<i>Euphorbia tubiglans</i>	<i>Herschelianthe forficaria</i>
<i>Euphorbia tugelensis</i>	<i>Herschelianthe newdigateae</i>
<i>Euphorbia vaalputsiana</i>	<i>Herschelianthe venusta</i>
<i>Euphorbia vandermerwei</i>	<i>Holothrix aspera</i>
<i>Euphorbia versicolores</i>	<i>Holothrix brevipetala</i>
<i>Euphorbia virosa</i>	<i>Holothrix burchellii</i>
<i>Euphorbia waterbergensis</i>	<i>Holothrix cernua</i>
<i>Euphorbia wilmaniae</i>	<i>Holothrix condensata</i>
<i>Euphorbia woodii</i>	<i>Holothrix culveri</i>
<i>Euphorbia zoutpansbergensis</i>	<i>Holothrix exilis</i>
<i>Evotella carnosia</i>	<i>Holothrix filicornis</i>
<i>Evotella rubiginosa</i>	<i>Holothrix grandiflora</i>
<i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i>	<i>Holothrix incurva</i>
<i>Habenaria anguiceps</i>	<i>Holothrix longicornu</i>
	<i>Holothrix mac-owaniana</i>

<i>Holothrix majubensis</i>	<i>Oeceoclades maculata</i> (Monk orchid)
<i>Holothrix micrantha</i>	<i>Othonna armiana</i>
<i>Holothrix mundii</i>	<i>Othonna cacalioides</i>
<i>Holothrix orthoceras</i>	<i>Othonna euphorbioides</i>
<i>Holothrix parviflora</i>	<i>Othonna retrorsa</i>
<i>Holothrix pilosa</i>	<i>Pachites appressus</i>
<i>Holothrix randii</i>	<i>Pachites bodkinii</i>
<i>Holothrix schlechteriana</i>	<i>Pachypodium bispinosum</i>
<i>Holothrix scopularia</i>	<i>Pachypodium lealii</i>
<i>Holothrix secunda</i>	<i>Pachypodium namaquanum</i> (Elephant's trunk)
<i>Holothrix thodei</i>	<i>Pachypodium succulentum</i>
<i>Hoodia alstonii</i>	<i>Platycoryne mediocris</i>
<i>Hoodia currorii</i>	<i>Platylepis glandulosa</i>
<i>Hoodia dregei</i>	<i>Polystachya concreta</i> (Greater yellowspike orchid)
<i>Hoodia flava</i>	<i>Polystachya fusiformis</i>
<i>Hoodia gordonii</i> (Bushman's hat)	<i>Polystachya modesta</i>
<i>Hoodia officinalis</i>	<i>Polystachya ngomensis</i>
<i>Hoodia parviflora</i>	<i>Polystachya zuluensis</i>
<i>Hoodia pilifera</i>	<i>Prunus africana</i> (Red stinkwood)
<i>Huttonaea fimbriata</i>	<i>Pterygodium acutifolium</i>
<i>Huttonaea grandiflora</i>	<i>Pterygodium alatum</i>
<i>Huttonaea oreophila</i>	<i>Pterygodium cleistogamum</i>
<i>Huttonaea pulchra</i>	<i>Pterygodium connivens</i>
<i>Huttonaea woodii</i>	<i>Pterygodium cooperi</i>
<i>Jumellea walleri</i>	<i>Pterygodium cruciferum</i>
<i>Liparis capensis</i>	<i>Pterygodium hallii</i>
<i>Margelliantha caffra</i>	<i>Pterygodium hastatum</i>
<i>Microcoelia aphylla</i>	<i>Pterygodium inversum</i>
<i>Microcoelia exilis</i>	<i>Pterygodium leucanthum</i>
<i>Monadenia ecalcarata</i>	<i>Pterygodium magnum</i>
<i>Monadenia macrostachya</i>	<i>Pterygodium newdigateae</i>
<i>Monadenia physodes</i>	<i>Pterygodium pentherianum</i>
<i>Monadenia pygmaea</i>	<i>Pterygodium platypetalum</i>
<i>Monadenia sabulosa</i>	<i>Pterygodium schelpei</i>
<i>Mystacidium braybonae</i>	<i>Pterygodium vermiferum</i>
<i>Mystacidium capense</i>	<i>Pterygodium volucris</i>
<i>Mystacidium flanagani</i>	<i>Rangaeris muscicola</i>
<i>Neobolusia tysonii</i>	<i>Rhipidoglossum xanthopollinium</i>
<i>Nervilia bicarinata</i>	
<i>Nervilia crocifformis</i>	
<i>Nervilia lilacea</i>	
<i>Nervilia renschiana</i>	
<i>Oberonia disticha</i>	
<i>Oeceoclades lonchophylla</i>	

Satyrium candidum
Satyrium carneum
Satyrium emarcidum
Satyrium eurycalcaratum
Satyrium foliosum
Satyrium jacottetiae
Satyrium longicolle
Satyrium lupulinum
Satyrium macrophyllum
Satyrium microrrhynchum
Satyrium muticum
Satyrium outeniquense
Satyrium pallens
Satyrium princeps
Satyrium pulchrum
Satyrium pygmaeum
Satyrium retusum
Satyrium rhodanthum
Satyrium rhynchanthum
Satyrium situsanguinum
Satyrium striatum
Schizochilus angustifolius
Schizochilus bulbinella
Schizochilus ceciliae
Schizochilus crenulatus
Schizochilus flexuosus
Schizochilus gerrardii
Schizochilus lilacinus
Schizochilus zeyheri
Schizodium longipetalum
Siphonochilus aethiopicus (African ginger)
Stangeria eriopus (Natal grass cycad)
Stenoglottis inandensis
Stenoglottis longifolia
Stenoglottis macloughlinii
Stenoglottis modestus
Stenoglottis molweniensis
Stenoglottis zambesiaca
Tridactyle bicaudata
Tridactyle gentilii
Tridactyle tricuspis

Tridactyle tridentata

Vanilla roscheri

Ypsilopus erectus

Zeuxine africana

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