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. nubimonatnus* 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. susanna*e 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 cm^2) 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.

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

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

Gyrosmilia 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
Hydrictis 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 khuhlii (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

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

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

Acampe pachyglossa
Acrolophia bolusii
Acrolophia capensis
Acrolophia cochlearis
Acrolophia lamellata
Acrolophia lunata
Acrolophia micrantha
Acrolophia ustulata
Aerangis kirkii
Aerangis kotschyana

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 cecilii
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