

## Plants

[Red List statistics methodology](#)

[Summary of recent changes](#)  
[Glossary](#) [Guidelines for EIAs](#)

[National Red List categories](#)

[Assessment](#)

### Browse

[Home](#) >> [Genera: O](#) >> [Genus: Othonna](#)

- [Genera: A](#)
- [Genera: B](#)
- [Genera: C](#)
- [Genera: D](#)
- [Genera: E](#)
- [Genera: F](#)
- [Genera: G](#)
- [Genera: H](#)
- [Genera: I](#)
- [Genera: J](#)
- [Genera: K](#)
- [Genera: L](#)
- [Genera: M](#)
- [Genera: N](#)
- [Genera: O](#)
- [Genera: P](#)
- [Genera: Q](#)
- [Genera: R](#)
- [Genera: S](#)
- [Genera: T](#)
- [Genera: U](#)
- [Genera: V](#)
- [Genera: W](#)
- [Genera: X](#)
- [Genera: Y](#)
- [Genera: Z](#)

### Taxonomy

**Scientific Name** **Othonna retrorsa DC.**

**Higher Classification** Dicotyledons

**Family** ASTERACEAE

**Synonyms** *Othonna retrorsa* DC. var. *linearifolia* DC., *Othonna retrorsa* DC. var. *spektakelensis* (Compton) G.D.Rowley, *Othonna spektakelensis* Compton, *Othonna zeyheri* Sond. ex Harv.

### National Status

**Status and Criteria** **Least Concern**

**Assessment Date** 2011/03/10

**Assessor(s)** L. von Staden, P.F. Matlamele & D.A. Kamundi

**Justification** A range-restricted (EOO 3 035 km<sup>2</sup>) species that is not threatened. Many recent collections indicate that it is more common than previously thought.

### Distribution

**Endemism** South African endemic

**Provincial distribution** Northern Cape

**Range** Namaqualand, between Springbok, Hondeklipbaai and Kamieskroon.

### Habitat and Ecology

**Major system** Terrestrial

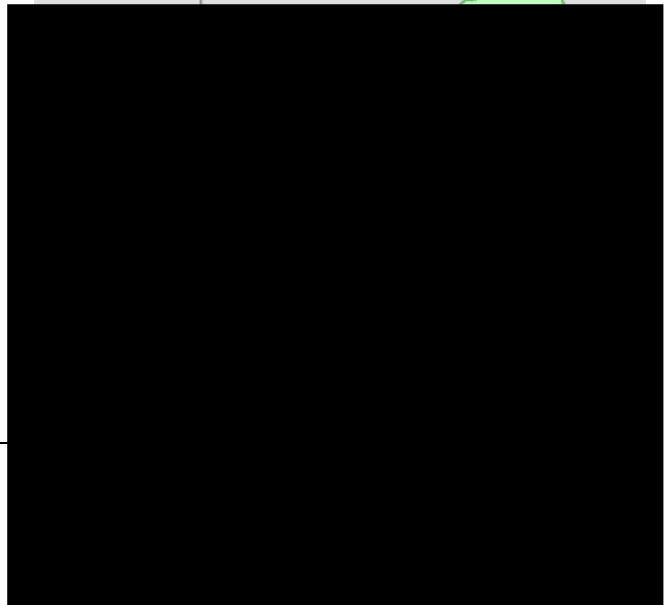
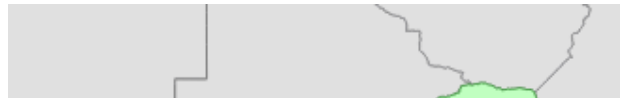
**Major habitats** Succulent Karoo

**Description** Rocky slopes, often in shallow depressions and cracks in granite boulders.

### Threats

Grazing is a potential threat in some areas.

### Population



This species occurs as scattered subpopulations in a specialized habitat and is currently known from about 20 subpopulations. Subpopulations are often small, consisting of fewer than 50 plants, but it is also described as locally common on some specimen labels.

**Population trend** Stable

## Notes

---

Many recent collections of this taxon convinced Manning and Goldblatt (2010) that there is no basis for upholding the two known variants, one of which, *O. retrorsa* var. *spektakelensis*, was formerly classified as Rare. The poorly known *Othonna zeyheri* is now also included in this taxon.

## Assessment History

---

Taxon assessed	Status and Criteria	Citation/Red List version
<i>Othonna retrorsa</i> DC. var. <i>spektakelensis</i> (Compton) G.D.Rowley	<b>Rare</b>	Raimondo et al. (2009)
<i>Othonna retrorsa</i> DC. var. <i>retrorsa</i>	<b>Least Concern</b>	Raimondo et al. (2009)
<i>Othonna zeyheri</i> Sond.	<b>Data Deficient (Taxonomically Problematic)</b>	Raimondo et al. (2009)
<i>Othonna retrorsa</i> DC. var. <i>spektakelensis</i> (Compton) G.D.Rowley	<b>Lower Risk - Least Concern</b>	Victor (2002)
<i>Othonna retrorsa</i> DC. var. <i>spektakelensis</i> (Compton) G.D.Rowley	<b>Insufficiently Known</b>	Hilton-Taylor (1996)

## Bibliography

---

Compton, R.H. 1953. *Plantae novae africanae: Othonna spektakelensis*. Journal of South African Botany 19(5):118.

Hilton-Taylor, C. 1996. Red data list of southern African plants. *Strelitzia* 4. South African National Botanical Institute, Pretoria.

Manning, J.C. and Goldblatt, P. 2010. New synonyms and a new name in Asteraceae: Senecioneae from the southern African winter rainfall region. *Bothalia* 40(1):37-46.

Raimondo, D., von Staden, L., Foden, W., Victor, J.E., Helme, N.A., Turner, R.C., Kamundi, D.A. and Manyama, P.A. 2009. Red List of South African Plants. *Strelitzia* 25. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

Victor, J.E. 2002. South Africa. In: J.S. Golding (ed), Southern African plant Red Data Lists. Southern African Botanical Diversity Network Report 14 (pp. 93-120), SABONET, Pretoria.

## Citation

---

von Staden, L., Matlamela, P.F. & Kamundi, D.A. 2011. *Othonna retrorsa* DC. National Assessment: Red List of South African Plants version 2020.1. Accessed on 2022/01/25

 [Comment on this assessment](#)

(c) South African National Biodiversity Institute ([SANBI](#)) 2010-12.