

African Plants

[Red List statistics methodology](#)

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

[National Red List categories](#)

[Assessment](#)

Browse

- [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](#)

[Home](#) >> [Genera: T](#) >> [Genus: Tylecodon](#)

Taxonomy

Scientific Name	Tylecodon bayeri Van Jaarsv.
Higher Classification	Dicotyledons
Family	CRASSULACEAE

National Status

Status and Criteria	Vulnerable D2
Assessment Date	2015/05/12
Assessor(s)	E.J. van Jaarsveld & L. von Staden
Justification	A localized species (EOO 424 km ²), known from five locations and potentially threatened by habitat degradation due to overgrazing.

Distribution

Endemism	South African endemic
Provincial distribution	Northern Cape
Range	Richtersveld, mountains between Eksteenfontein and Steinkopf.

Habitat and Ecology

Major system	Terrestrial
Major habitats	Kosiesberg Succulent Shrubland, Rooiberg Quartz Vygieveld, Kahams Mountain Desert
Description	Sheltered among



Search for images of *Tylecodon bayeri* on [iNaturalist](#)

rocks and shrubs
on south-facing
slopes.

Threats

This species occurs in montane areas where the grazing pressure is currently low. However, as rangelands on the plains and closer to settlements are becoming increasingly degraded, herders are starting to move into montane areas in search of better grazing for their livestock. Severe overgrazing has caused a loss of vegetation cover and a decline in succulents dependent on nurse-shrubs elsewhere in the Richtersveld, and could potentially have a negative impact on this species as well.

Population

This species is known from only a few records, but is easily overlooked, and fairly common within suitable habitat (E.J. van Jaarsveld pers. comm.).

Population trend Stable

Assessment History

Taxon assessed	Status and Criteria	Citation/Red List version
Tylecodon bayeri Van Jaarsv.	VU D2	2015.1
Tylecodon bayeri Van Jaarsv.	Least Concern	Raimondo et al. (2009)
Tylecodon bayeri Van Jaarsv.	Rare	Hilton-Taylor (1996)

Bibliography

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

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.

Snijman, D.A. 2013. Plants of
the Greater Cape Floristic
Region 2: The extra Cape flora.
Strelitzia 30. South African
National Biodiversity Institute,
Pretoria.

Van Jaarsveld, E. 1988.
Tylecodon bayeri
(Crassulaceae), a new species
from the north western Cape.
Aloe 25(2):30-32.

Van Jaarsveld, E.J. and Koutnik,
D. 2004. Cotyledon and
Tylecodon. Umdaus Press,
Pretoria.

Citation

van Jaarsveld, E.J. & von
Staden, L. 2015. Tylecodon
bayeri Van Jaarsv. National
Assessment: Red List of South
African Plants version 2020.1.
Accessed on 2021/11/30

 [Comment on this
assessment](#)

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