

African Plants

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Taxonomy

Scientific Name **Tylecodon mallei** G.Will.
Higher Classification Dicotyledons
Family CRASSULACEAE

National Status

Status and Criteria Vulnerable D2
Assessment Date 2015/05/13
Assessor(s) L. von Staden
Justification A rare, range-restricted habitat specialist, known from two locations and potentially threatened by habitat degradation due to overgrazing.

Distribution

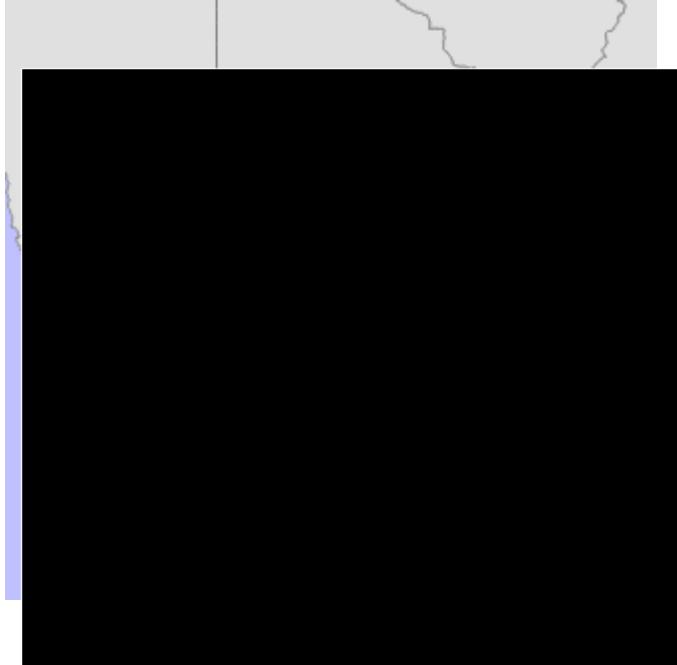
Endemism South African endemic
Provincial distribution Range Northern Cape
Southern Richtersveld between Eksteenfontein and Steinkopf.

Habitat and Ecology

Major system Terrestrial
Major habitats Kosiesberg Succulent Shrubland
Description Shaded, sheltered crevices in rocks near hill summits.

Threats

This species occurs in montane



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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. Its preference for rock crevices may offer it some protection against the effects of grazing-related degradation.

Population

A rare and poorly known species, with only two known collections, but also possibly overlooked.

Population Stable trend

Notes

Van Jaarsveld and Koutnik (2004) considers this species synonymous with *Tylecodon bayeri*, however, Bruyns in Snijman (2013) recognises it as a distinct species.

Assessment History

Taxon assessed and Criteria	Status	Citation/Red List version
<i>Tylecodon mallei</i> G.Will.	VU D2	2015.1
<i>Tylecodon mallei</i> G.Will.	Least Concern	Raimondo et al. (2009)

Bibliography

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.

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Citation

von Staden, L. 2015. Tylecodon
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