

African Plants

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Taxonomy

Scientific Name **Conophytum bruynsii**
S.A.Hammer

Higher Classification Dicotyledons

Family AIZOACEAE

National Status

Status and Criteria Critically Endangered B1ab(v)+2ab(v)

Assessment Date 2020/02/10

Assessor(s) A.J. Young & D. Raimondo

Justification This is a localized species to the Western Cape Province, South Africa, with all known subpopulations occurring within an area of 0.017 km². Based on the IUCN guidelines this species has an extent of occurrence (EOO) and an area of occupancy (AOO) of 4 km². It is known from a single location where ongoing decline is inferred to be taking place due to the recent surge in illegal harvesting of rare Conophytums taking place across the Western and Northern Cape. This species therefore qualifies as Critically Endangered under criterion B.



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Distribution

Endemism	South African endemic
Provincial distribution	Western Cape
Range	Northern Knersvlakte, in the Western Cape Province of South Africa.

Habitat and Ecology

Major system	Terrestrial
Major habitats	Southern Namaqualand Quartzite Klipkoppe Shrubland
Description	Exposed, west-facing sandstone slopes.

Threats

Plants occur on land that is used for livestock grazing. Habitat degradation as well as trampling is a potential threat. It is a rare and localized species and is increasingly popular in cultivation and in demand by collectors. Illegal collection is highly likely to have taken place given the recent rapid increase in demand for Conophytums coming from China, Japan and Korea and the significant increase in illegal poaching events taking place across the Northern Cape since March 2019.

Population

This species is localized to a single ridge where it is locally abundant, with the population consisting of more than 1000 individuals. Population decline is inferred due to illegal collecting.

Population trend Decreasing

Assessment History

Taxon assessed	Status and Criteria	Citation/Red List version
<i>Conophytum bruynsii</i>	VU D2	2017.1
<i>Conophytum bruynsii</i>	Least Concern	Raimondo et al. (2009)

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