

Plants

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Taxonomy

Scientific Name	Conophytum regale Lavis
Higher Classification	Dicotyledons
Family	AIZOACEAE

National Status

Status and Criteria	Critically Endangered B1ab(v)+2ab(v)
Assessment Date	2020/02/06
Assessor(s)	A.J. Young & D. Raimondo
Justification	A range restricted habitat specialist to the Namaqualand region of the Northern Cape, South Africa. It is known to occur at one site in an area of under 1 km ² and with a population size of fewer than 500 mature individuals. Based on the IUCN Red List Guidelines it has an extent of occurrence (EEO) and area of occupancy (AOO) of 4 km ² . It is declining due to illegal plant collecting. It therefore qualifies as Critically Endangered under criterion B.

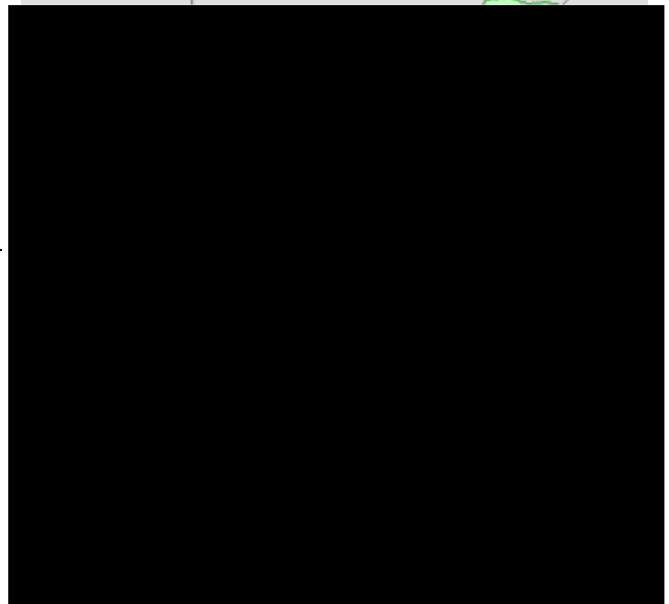
Distribution

Endemism	South African endemic
Provincial distribution	Northern Cape
Range	Springbok, Northern Cape South Africa.

Habitat and Ecology

Major system	Terrestrial
Major habitats	Namaqualand Klipkoppe Shrubland
Description	Cracks and crevices on quartz boulders.

Threats



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The main threat to this species is illegal plant collecting. The site is very accessible, close to the main road. Local reports from Springbok have suggested that collecting has taken place between 2010 and 2015. With the significant increases in Conophytums taking place across South Africa's Northern Cape region since March 2019 it is assumed that this population is continuing to decline.

Population

There is a single known subpopulation of less than 500 mature individuals. There is ongoing decline of population due to illegal collection.

Population trend Decreasing

Assessment History

Taxon assessed	Status and Criteria	Citation/Red List version
Conophytum regale Lavis	CR B1ab(v)+2ab(v)	2017.1
Conophytum regale Lavis	Critically Rare	Raimondo et al. (2009)
Conophytum regale Lavis	Lower Risk - Near Threatened	Victor (2002)
Conophytum regale Lavis	Rare	Hilton-Taylor (1996)

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Citation

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Conophytum regale Lavis. National
Assessment: Red List of South African
Plants version 2020.1. Accessed on
2021/09/27

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