

## Plants

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### Taxonomy

**Scientific Name** **Strumaria bidentata Schinz**

**Higher Classification** Monocotyledons

**Family** AMARYLLIDACEAE

### National Status

**Status and Criteria** **Critically Endangered B1ab(iii,v)**

**Assessment Date** 2015/05/07

**Assessor(s)** P.C.V. Van Wyk, D.A. Snijman & D. Raimondo

**Justification** A range-restricted species in South Africa (national EOO <70 km<sup>2</sup>), known from one location and declining due to ongoing habitat loss, degradation and trampling due to overgrazing and mining.

### Distribution

**Endemism** Not endemic to South Africa

**Provincial distribution** Northern Cape

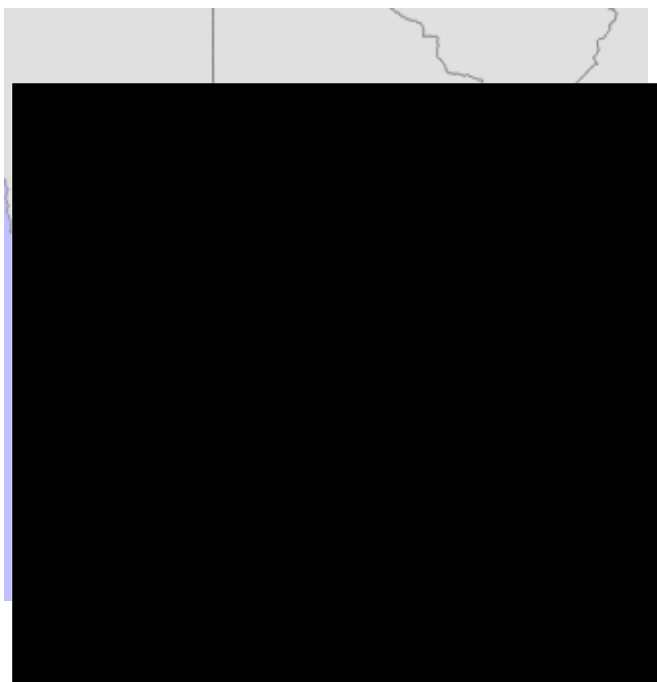
**Range** Richtersveld, lower Gariep Valley inland of Alexander Bay, as well as southern Namibia (Sperrgebiet).

### Habitat and Ecology

**Major system** Terrestrial

**Major habitats** Western Gariep Hills  
Desert, Western Gariep  
Lowland Desert,  
Western Gariep Plains  
Desert

**Description** Gravel plains and sandy flats.



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## Threats

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This species is threatened by severe, ongoing habitat loss and degradation due to mining and overgrazing. It has also lost some habitat to irrigated crop cultivation on the banks of the Orange River in the past. This species' range within South Africa is entirely within one large communally owned rangeland, and the whole population is subjected to severe overgrazing and trampling, particularly as a result of a significant increase in stocking rates over the past 10 years, and rapid, severe population declines have been observed.

## Population

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This species is localized to a small area, where it occurs in small, scattered subpopulations of only a few individuals, typically fewer than 10 plants. Prior to the introduction of large herds of livestock in 2006, subpopulations were significantly larger. It is estimated that one subpopulation south of Kortdoringberg has declined by more than 90% in 10 years - previously there were well over 1000 plants, but now only a handful of plants remain (P.C.V. van Wyk pers. comm. 2014). This species also occurs in southern Namibia, but is also rare and poorly known there. Due to extremely limited dispersal ability of *Strumaria* species, it is unlikely that there is significant dispersal between the South African and Namibian population (D. Snijman pers. comm. 2015).

**Population trend** Decreasing

## Assessment History

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| Taxon                                | Status and assessed Criteria        | Citation/Red List version |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Strumaria bidentata</i><br>Schinz | <b>CR</b> B1ab(iii,v)               | 2015.1                    |
| <i>Strumaria bidentata</i><br>Schinz | <b>EN</b> B1ab(iii,v)               | Raimondo et al. (2009)    |
| <i>Strumaria bidentata</i><br>Schinz | <b>Lower Risk - Near Threatened</b> | Victor (2002)             |
| <i>Strumaria bidentata</i><br>Schinz | <b>Indeterminate</b>                | Hilton-Taylor (1996)      |

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## Citation

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Van Wyk, P.C.V., Snijman, D.A. &  
Raimondo, D. 2015. Strumaria  
bidentata Schinz. National  
Assessment: Red List of South African  
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