

African Plants

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Taxonomy

Scientific Name	Pelargonium asarifolium (Sweet) Loudon
Higher Classification	Dicotyledons
Family	GERANIACEAE
Synonyms	Pelargonium arachnoideum R.Knuth

National Status

Status and Criteria	Vulnerable B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v)
Assessment Date	2013/01/28
Assessor(s)	N.A. Helme & L. von Staden
Justification	EOO 6568 km ² , between seven and 20 small, isolated subpopulations continue to decline due to ongoing habitat loss and degradation as well as competition from alien invasive plants.

Distribution

Endemism	South African endemic
Provincial distribution	Western Cape
Range	Piketberg and Porterville to Worcester and Sir Lowry's Pass.



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Habitat and Ecology

Major system	Terrestrial
Major habitats	Swartland Shale Renosterveld, Breede Shale Renosterveld, Ceres Shale Renosterveld,

	Swartland Granite
	Renosterveld,
	Swartland Silcrete
	Renosterveld, Cape
	Winelands Shale
	Fynbos, Breede
	Shale Fynbos,
	Boland Granite
	Fynbos, Northern
	Inland Shale Band
	Vegetation,
	Lourensford
	Alluvium Fynbos,
	Swartland Alluvium
	Fynbos, Breede
	Alluvium Fynbos
Description	Loamy alluvial sands, and clay flats and lower slopes.

Threats

Less than 20% of this species' lowland habitat remains, after extensive loss to vineyards in the Breede River Valley between Tulbagh and Worcester as well as the Berg River Valley between Franschhoek and Paarl, as well as urban expansion around Stellenbosch, Durbanville and Kuilsrivier, and grain cultivation in the Swartland. Remaining subpopulations occur on small, isolated remnants of natural vegetation and continue to decline due to competition from alien invasive plants and ongoing habitat loss and degradation.

Population

This species has become extremely rare due to more than 80% habitat loss, and subpopulations are confined to small, isolated remnants of natural vegetation.

Population trend Decreasing

Assessment History

Taxon assessed	Status and Criteria	Citation/Red List version
Pelargonium asarifolium (Sweet)	Least Concern	2012.1
Loudon	Pelargonium asarifolium (Sweet)	Raimondo et al. (2009)

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