



Research, part of a Special Feature on [Urban ecological and social-ecological research in the City of Cape Town](#)

Development of a Compendium of Local, Wild-Harvested Species Used in the Informal Economy Trade, Cape Town, South Africa

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ABSTRACT. Wild harvesting has taken place over millennia in Africa. However urbanization and cash economies have effectively altered harvesting from being cultural, traditional, and subsistence activities that are part of a rural norm, to being a subculture of commonly illicit activities located primarily within the urban, cash-based, informal economy. This paper focuses on Cape Town, South Africa where high levels of poverty and extensive population growth have led to a rapidly growing informal industry based on the cultural, subsistence, and entrepreneurial harvesting and consumption of products obtained from the local natural environment. Through a process of literature reviews, database analysis, and key informant interviews, a compendium of harvested species was developed, illustrating the breadth of illicit harvesting of products from nature reserves, public open space, and other commonage within the City. The compendium records 448 locally occurring species (198 animals and 250 plants) that are extracted for medicinal, energy, ornamental, sustenance, nursery, and other uses. The sustainability of harvesting is questionable; nearly 70% of all harvested flora and 100% of all collected fauna are either killed or reproductively harmed through the harvesting processes. Furthermore, for the 183 indigenous flora species currently recorded on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List, 28% (51) hold assessments ranging from Declining through to Critically Endangered. With respect to the more poorly assessed fauna (46 spp.), approximately 24% (11) have Declining or Threatened status.

Key Words: *biodiversity; Cape Town, South Africa; cash-based economy; compendium; conservation; illicit harvesting; informal economy; urbanization; wild harvesting; wild harvest trade*

INTRODUCTION

Despite there being a limited formal record, the procurement and trade of wild-harvested products in South Africa is believed to be considerable (Shackleton 2009). It has been established that up to 80% of South African households use herbs for medicinal and cultural purposes (Mander 1998, Shackleton 2005) and there is strong reliance on wild-harvested products for household items, income generation (Shackleton and Shackleton 2004), fuelwood (Twine et al. 2003), foods (Clark et al. 2002, Shackleton 2002, UNDP 2006), and veterinary medicines (Dold and Cocks 2001). Communally managed areas that were formalized as "homelands" by the apartheid regime, and coastal zones, are among the South African landscapes where wild harvesting has traditionally taken place.

As South Africa's homelands dissolved following the democratic elections of 1994, a mass process of internal migration took place whereby impoverished residents relocated to major South African cities, in accordance with broader African urbanization trends (UN Habitat 2008). Subsequently, urban-based cash markets for traditional medicines, foods, building materials, and fuel increased. The combined trends of urbanization and cash-driven demand for natural resources brings about profound consequences for conservation and the management of biodiversity, not least of

which is, anecdotally, the growing trend of illicit wild harvesting from formally proclaimed protected areas. This may be particularly the case for Cape Town—the urban centerpiece of the unique Cape Floristic Region (CFR), which is home to >9000 flora species, of which 70% are endemic (Goldblatt and Manning 2002) and in close proximity to a conurbation of over 3.5 million people. Within the municipal area these natural habitats are represented in many protected areas (including the World Heritage Table Mountain National Park and some 23 smaller City-operated conservation reserves), catchments, parklands, commonage, beaches, and marine environments.

The purpose of the research presented in this paper was to better understand the extent of wild harvesting and its reliance on the City of Cape Town's ecological resources.

Research site

The coastal City of Cape Town (municipal area 2487 km²) is effectively bounded by the South Atlantic Ocean and the Hottentots Holland mountains. The City center is dominated by the Table Mountain range (1092 m elev.) extending southwards in a largely undeveloped peninsula forming the bulk of the Table Mountain National Park. Historically, the City has occupied the land between the foot slopes of the park and the sea, which now comprises well-established middle and upper class residential areas. Moving eastwards, the urban

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landscape sprawls over 50 km onto a large, sandy, low plain colloquially known as the Cape Flats; it is primarily occupied by working class residences. Cape Town's population is culturally diverse, with the main groups officially recognized as ~48% Colored (Khoi/mixed descent), ~32% Black (primarily isiXhosa affiliated), ~18% White, and ~2% Other (City of Cape Town 2009). As a legacy of the apartheid regime, these groups primarily reside geographically separately, with White South Africans generally living closer to the City center and fringing the mountains and beaches, and predominantly Black and Colored South Africans inhabiting the Cape Flats.

The City is estimated to accommodate 3.67 million people (City of Cape Town 2010) in at least 904,000 households (City of Cape Town 2005). Cape Town is a fast-growing center; between 1996 and 2007 the City grew by an average of 93,400 persons (extensive migration plus births) each year (City of Cape Town 2010). Migration is manifested in rapidly expanding informal settlements on the fringes of the Cape Flats, containing 108,899 nontitled informal dwellings, i.e., shacks (City of Cape Town 2007).

Poverty is commonplace. Over 38% of Cape Town households earned less than the Minimum Living Level for an average household of 4.7 people (US\$230 per month in 2010) (City of Cape Town 2007). Unemployment in the migrant settlement of Khayelitsha stands at approximately 54% (Department of Social Development 2007), in contrast to just over 20% for the Province (Statistics South Africa 2010). Education levels are generally low, with 58% of the adult population educated below matriculation (Grade 12) and a further 8.5% educated to Grade 5 level only (Statistics South Africa 2010).

Within the City, limited formal employment opportunities, poverty, and poor education have spawned the rise of a relatively large and expanding "cash" or informal economy. This economy is broadly characterized as "unregulated economic enterprises or activities" (Hart 1973), including "businesses that are not registered in any way . . . small in nature . . . operated from homes, street pavements and other informal arrangements" (Statistics South Africa 2010). Though historically characterized as separate, this economy displays various backward and forward linkages to South Africa's formal sector (Devey et al. 2006), although such linkages can be opaque. In this case the urban poor enter the largely informal industry of harvesting, processing, and/or trading wild-harvested products as livelihood activities to fulfill existing cultural and economic demands, and to utilize traditional knowledge and make rural linkages in an urban economy with otherwise high barriers to entry.

Cape Town's informal wild-harvesting industry

Relatively little has been researched or published on the local informal industry of wild harvesting within the Cape Floristic Region. Loundou (2008), in his thesis of medicinal plant trade,

noted the retailing of 170 medicinal plant species within the Cape Town metropolitan area, the majority of which were harvested from the Western or Eastern Cape regions. In a related study, Nzue (2009) recorded harvest of 52 Cape Floristic Region species as medicines. Concerning the informal cut flower industry, Rebelo (1996) revealed that rare Proteaceae species were being wild harvested at low levels on the Cape Peninsula. Prominent foods harvested from Cape Floristic Region landscapes included sour figs (*Carpobrotus* spp.), honeybush tea (*Cyclopia* spp.), and buchu (*Agathosma* spp.) for essential oils (Cowling and Richardson 1995); however, Cowling and Richardson did not specifically describe the informal gathering and trade of these items. In a natural resource valuation study of the Cape Floristic Region, Turpie et al. (2003) estimated that the average net income from harvesting and informal trade of firewood (introduced *Acacia* spp.) was R148/ha/year. The informal use of marine resources has been more thoroughly investigated, in particular subsistence fisheries (Clark et al. 2002). This usage and trade are acknowledged by the South African government which, via the Marine and Coastal Management (MCM) Directorate, issues permits for subsistence harvesting of bait, shellfish, and other marine and coastal organisms. Furthermore, areas of government and academic focus are the rise of illicit harvesting of abalone (*Haliotis* spp.) and its export to the far east (Steinberg 2005, Hauck and Kroese 2006).

Other than sporadic research interventions that hint at the phenomenon and scale of the informal wild-harvesting industry in Cape Town, there has been no consolidated effort to record the breadth of this reliance. In the context of growing urbanization and poverty, it is likely that reliance on local biodiversity to support livelihoods is considerable. The development of a contemporary compendium of harvested species would establish a baseline for improved understanding of this activity and it would inform future conservation management actions.

METHODS

The compendium was developed through four stages that were designed to integrate data and materials from a wide variety of stakeholders and participants.

Stage 1: developing a master list of all locally occurring biodiversity

Firstly, a master list of all recorded Cape Town biodiversity was developed using the South African National Biodiversity Institute's (SANBI) Integrated Biodiversity Information System (SIBIS). SIBIS is an internet-based platform (<http://www.sibis.sanbi.org>) consisting of 1.6 million recorded flora and fauna species sightings throughout South Africa, georeferenced to exact localities (SANBI 2009). The database was publicly accessible through a map interface, allowing the authors to select broad map coordinates of the City municipal area and generate a comprehensive inventory of local species.

This approach generated an initial record of more than 300,000 site entries of local species. Upon removal of duplicate records from multiple sightings, the list was greatly reduced to 4464 flora species and 1878 fauna species, thus totaling 6642 species. The list is inclusive of marine, freshwater, and terrestrial landscapes, and lists local and Cape Floristic Region endemics, South African indigenous and alien species and subspecies, and plant hybrids. Some weaknesses were noted, including an emphasis on flora, and the local extinction or emigration of various species since the time of original data collection (these are acknowledged by the SIBIS authors). Marine and littoral species were bolstered with literature from the Marine and Coastal Management Directorate. The final list was confirmed by various local ecologists and the SIBIS database manager to represent the totality of local species.

Stage 2: compiling a provisional harvested species compendium

In a separate process, a literature review of South African subsistence and traditional utilization of wild-harvested products was conducted. From a range of peer-reviewed literature (circa 1998 to present), all recorded harvested species were documented. The harvested species from the literature were then cross-checked with the master list of species. Where harvested species were present on the master list they were extracted into a provisional harvested species compendium, by recording family, genus and species, common names, indicative anthropogenic uses, and references.

Stage 3: ground assessment of the provisional harvested species compendium

Over the period November 2010 to April 2011, the provisional harvested species compendium was field tested in 62 semistructured interviews with conservation and law-enforcement professionals, informal economy harvesters/processors of local species, and retailers at various points in the value/supply chain. Where interviews revealed local harvested species, they were confirmed or included in the compendium. This approach was utilized to better understand the broader system of harvesting and trade aspects (described in Bonney et al. 2007), and to allow for a variety of perspectives and inputs. Further details on participant ethnicity, product demands, and harvest trends were recorded. Participants included:

- Conservation professionals in South African national parks and the City of Cape Town. These 25 individuals were able to reveal harvesting and resource pressures within the following areas: Table Mountain National Park (terrestrial and marine sections), Edith Stephens Nature Reserve, Harmony Flats Nature Reserve, Rondevlei Nature Reserve (and encompassing False Bay Ecology Park), Macassar Dunes Nature Reserve, Tygerberg Nature Reserve, Wolfgat Nature Reserve,

Atlantis Conservation Area, and the Blaauberg Conservation Area.

- Marine and terrestrial law-enforcement officers. These 11 officers were working primarily within the Table Mountain National Park and the City of Cape Town.
- Harvesters/processors of local species. The researcher accompanied 11 harvesters on collection exercises and observed processing (generally in informal markets).
- Resource retailers/users. Fifteen individuals in eight informal markets throughout the City were visited and interviewed. Ethnic, traditional healer groups (such as spiritual doctors, herbalists, and Rastafarians), cut flower traders, and ad hoc roadside vendors were interviewed, and their natural resource trading stock was examined.

To elicit accurate and reflective responses, a multiracial and culturally representative investigatory team with practical understanding of informal trade operations was trained by the lead researcher, and the team participated in all interviews. The 6-month interview and data collection process (across three seasons) allowed for temporal factors of harvest and trade, such as highly seasonal cut flower collections. Responses were further compared with law-enforcement and other official data to reflect accuracy.

Stage 4: finalization of the compendium

At the conclusion of field work, the locally harvested species compendium was populated and finalized. The finalization included a review of the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Red List status (Raimondo et al. 2009) of each harvested species, in order to support sustainability assessments and to categorize each species in terms of endemism. Where possible, references to data sources were added, although in many cases informal economy participants wished to remain anonymous.

RESULTS

Summary

The compendium records a total harvest of 454 separate species/items (flora, fauna, fungi, and inert) from within the City of Cape Town. Of the 454 locally collected records, 250 (55.1%) are locally occurring flora from 70 different taxonomic families (inclusive of three fungi species); 198 (43.4%) are marine, littoral, and terrestrial fauna from 17 taxonomic classes; and a further six "inert" wild-harvested items (including stones and seawater) are collected for trade. These are documented in Appendices 1 and 2. Appendix 1 lists locally harvested/traded flora (including fungi) for the informal economy, and Appendix 2 lists locally collected/traded fauna. A further 121 species—reportedly wild harvested from outside the City—are imported for retail sale. For all uses, the trade of biodiversity within the City extends to 575 separate items (of which 569 are biological organisms).

Anthropogenic uses of local, wild-harvested products

Of the 250 species of flora (and taking into account multiple uses), 129 (51.6%) are harvested from within the City boundary for medicinal purposes, 96 (38.4%) are harvested for the cut flower trade, 10 are harvested for fiber, and 4 are harvested as fuelwood. The medicinal plant trade was substantially bolstered by an additional 121 imported species (medicinal plants thus account for 67.3% of total local informal flora trade). These are sold by informal retailers as individual plant parts, or in a variety of plant component blends and prescribed mixes. This study confirms and broadens Loundou's (2008) work from 170 to 250 species of medicinal plants traded within the City. With respect to medicinal plant species, the compendium compares to other areas as follows: in the Eastern Cape where 166 plant species are regularly traded (Dold and Cocks 2002); in Mpumalanga where 176 species are harvested/traded (Botha et al. 2004), in KwaZulu Natal where up to 400 species are regularly utilized for medicinal purposes (Mander 1998); and in Gauteng where 511 species are traded (Williams et al. 2007). The informal collection of flora species for the cut flower trade is likely greater than other biomes, but the harvest of four Cape Town flora species as food sources (including *Carpobrotus* spp.) is substantially less than in other regions. Table 1 summarizes the ten floral families of greatest harvest impact.

Table 1. Relative effects of wild-harvesting on the ten most affected plant species, by flora family: summary.

| Family | No. of species harvested | Common usage |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Proteaceae | 52 | Cut flower trade |
| Iridaceae | 15 | Cut flower trade / medicinal |
| Asteraceae | 14 | Medicinal |
| Lamiaceae | 10 | Medicinal |
| Poaceae | 11 | Fiber / nursery |
| Restionaceae | 9 | Fiber |
| Fabaceae | 8 | Fiber / medicinal |
| Scrophulariaceae | 7 | Medicinal |
| Amaryllidaceae | 7 | Medicinal |
| Malvaceae | 7 | Medicinal |

Conversely, with respect to 198 harvested fauna species, 120 (60.6%) are harvested for human consumption; these are primarily marine mollusks, but included are four terrestrial mammals and potentially 16 terrestrial/wetland birds. A further 77 species (exclusively marine) are harvested for use as bait for catching food for human consumption, although 73 of these are also traded or eaten as a primary food. Fifty-six species (28.2%)—including reptiles (primarily snakes), all locally occurring butterflies, arachnids, and *Colophon* beetles—are gathered by (potentially affluent) collectors or pet traders. A further 33 species (16.7%)—primarily reptiles, including snakes and chameleons—are harvested for the purpose of medicinal use. The majority of larger mammals are

hunted for sport or gambling purposes (including "blood sports"). Table 2 highlights the relative effects of wild harvesting on animal species, by faunal class.

Table 2. Relative effects of wild harvesting on animal species, by faunal class: summary.

| Class | No. of species harvested | Common usage |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Gastropoda | 53 | Bait / food |
| Insecta | 36 | Collectors |
| Reptilia | 28 | Medicinal / pet trade |
| Aves | 19 | Food |
| Osteichthyes | 15 | Food |
| Polyplacophora | 11 | Bait / food |
| Mammalia | 10 | Sport / food |
| Bivalvia | 7 | Bait / food |
| Pteriomorpha | 5 | Food |
| Arachnida | 3 | Pet trade |
| Maxillopoda | 3 | Bait / food |
| Amphibia | 2 | Pet trade |
| Malacostraca | 2 | Bait / food |
| Ascidiacea | 1 | Bait |
| Cephalopoda | 1 | Food |
| Crustacea | 1 | Bait |
| Polychaeta | 1 | Bait |

People and local, wild-harvested products

The harvesters, retailers, and users of wild-harvested species come from a variety of cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds. There are no known estimates as to their numbers, although three groups of role players are prominent.

Medicinal

This includes harvesters/traders of Colored and Black ethnicity who describe themselves as Rastafarians and longstanding residents with strong traditional links to Cape biodiversity. Harvesters/traders of Black (isiXhosa) ethnicity include spiritual doctors (sangomas), traditional herbalists (nyangas), faith healers, and birth attendants. Medicinal actors harvest and trade 166 species of local flora and fauna (36.7% of all locally harvested species) for personal use or sale. When taking into account product imports from outside the City, this group accounts for 50.6% of all wild-harvested species traded.

Utility

This group includes harvesters who are primarily Colored and Black in origin, and who are seeking resources to bolster food or income security. This group ranges from firewood gatherers and seasonal cash-driven flower and reed harvesters, to shellfish harvesters and small-scale commercial fishermen. This group harvests 239 flora and fauna species (52.6% of all harvested species) and accounts for 41.6% of local species that are traded.

Niche

Niche operators are the smallest group of users. They are not necessarily economically marginalized and include collectors with specialist knowledge who harvest items such as insect or nursery specimens from a personal or financial interest. Another group includes syndicated gamblers illicitly hunting herbivorous mammals with dogs in protected areas. This group is responsible for the harvest of 60 flora and fauna species from within the City (13.2% of total species count).

Spread of harvesting incidences in Cape Town

The overwhelming majority of flora and terrestrial fauna are illicitly harvested from formal protected areas within the City, with the majority of marine species either collected or fished (either permit-based or illicitly) from the intertidal zone. Although not all nature reserves and public open spaces were investigated, where the data were available the research revealed a widespread anthropogenic involvement in harvest and trade activities throughout the City. Fig. 1 is an indicative spread of these activities in key researched areas, as compiled through the field investigation and harvester information.

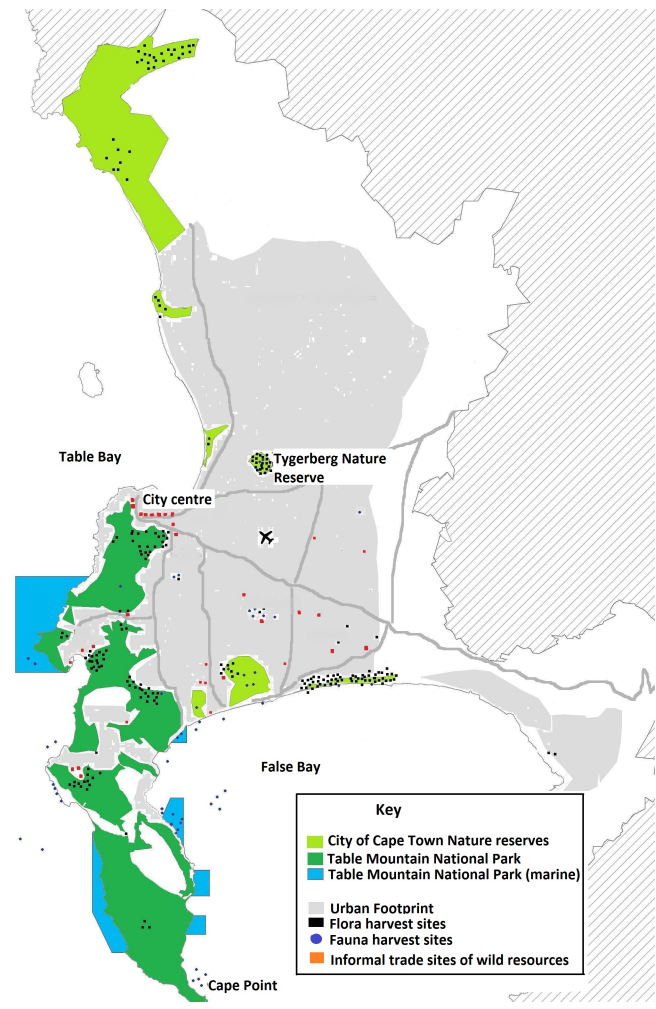
It is evident that harvesting incidences are spread throughout the City, with larger impacts occurring closer to the urban footprint. The clustering of harvesting incidents in formal conservation areas reflects close proximity to lower income residential areas. Whilst not exhaustive, recorded are a number of sites where wild-harvested products are retailed, the most prominent being street traders selling medicinal plants on main commercial streets. A number of informal traders of food (such as fish, sour figs) and firewood vendors were documented; these individuals are commonly positioned along roadways and traffic intersections.

Harvest demand

To better understand the depth of wild harvesting, law-enforcement data for the Tygerberg Nature Reserve were interrogated. These data, presented in Table 3, are based on biodiversity confiscations from illicit harvesters during office hours from April to December 2010 and they give some indication of harvester demand for biodiversity in the reserve.

In this example, the primary purpose of illicit harvesting was for medicinal use, reportedly by Rastafarian persons. Eighty percent of harvested species are killed or reproductively maimed. Research participants noted that the extremely high numbers of *Tulbaghia capensis* rhizomes confiscated are indicative of recent demand trends intersecting with harvester "discovery" of this resource within the reserve. Harvesting activity is responsive to demand trends, with consolidated law-enforcement data revealing a similar contemporary spike in medicinal harvesting of various tortoise species within a number of City reserves.

Fig. 1. An indicative spread of biodiversity harvesting and retailing localities, based on reports by harvester and conservation manager informants, within the City of Cape Town.



Sustainability of harvesting local wild species

Harvest modalities

Nearly all of the 250 flora species (242 or 96.8%) are harvested by hand using simple tools, i.e., spades, hand pruners (clippers), or knives. Medicinal and utility actors primarily collect on foot, storing harvested items in bags and utilizing public transport. The remaining 14 species are harvested with an axe or a saw, which are used primarily for removing bark or cutting fuelwood; these are generally transported to markets in commandeered supermarket trolleys.

Table 3. The ten most-commonly harvested flora species from the Tygerberg Nature Reserve (300 ha), City of Cape Town, from April to December 2010, as reflected in law-enforcement confiscations (*personal communication* Glanville 2011).

| Rank | Species | Common name | Common usage | Harvest target | Quantity confiscated (units / bunches) |
|------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | <i>Tulbaghia capensis</i> L. | Wild garlic / <i>Wilde Knoffel</i> | Medicinal | Rhizome | 9936 |
| 2 | <i>Helichrysum patulum</i> (L.) D. Don | Imphepho | Medicinal | Harvest of reproductive structures / systems | 223 |
| 3 | <i>Elytropappus rhinocerotis</i> L.f. | Rhenoster bush / <i>Renosterbos</i> | Medicinal | Leaf and stem | 192 |
| 4 | <i>Chironia baccifera</i> L. | Christmas berry / <i>Bitterbossie</i> | Medicinal | Harvest of reproductive structures / systems | 183 |
| 5 | <i>Haemanthus coccineus</i> L. | March flower / <i>rooikwas</i> | Flowers / foliage / medicinal | Bulb, flower | 116 |
| 6 | <i>Drimia capensis</i> Burm. f. Wijnands | <i>Brandui</i> | Medicinal | Bulb | 61 |
| 7 | <i>Helichrysum cymosum</i> Sch.Bip. subsp. <i>Cymosum</i> | Everlasting / <i>Kooigoed</i> | Medicinal | Harvest of reproductive structures / systems | 60 |
| 8 | <i>Arctopus echinatus</i> L. | Bear foot / <i>Kaapse platdoring</i> | Medicinal | Bulb | 44 |
| 9 | <i>Drimia elata</i> Jacq. ex Willd. | <i>Brandui</i> | Medicinal | Bulb | 23 |
| 10 | <i>Agathosma crenulata</i> (L.) Pillans | <i>Boegoe</i> | Medicinal | Leaves / stems | 12 |
| | | | | Total items | 10,850 |

A total of 119 of the 198 fauna species (60.1%) are harvested by hand or with simple tools. For intertidal mollusks, the use of paint scrapers and plastic containers was commonly described. Nets are used for the capture of up to 44 species (22.2%), including various insects and fish. Twenty-six species (13.1%) are captured with traps and/or dogs. Six species (predominantly fish) required the use of a boat in procurement.

Life forms targeted

Of the 250 flora species, the reproductive components—generally flowers for the cut flower or medicinal plant trade—are removed for 99 species (39.6%). Bulbs, tubers, and roots are targeted for 58 species (23%) of plants, and these are used primarily for medicinal purposes. For a further 18 species (7.1%) the entire plant was targeted for the medicinal or nursery trade. In all, a total of 70% of the entire harvest of flora required the reproductive maiming, removal, or death of the plant. These findings compare to those of Dold and Cocks (2002) in the Eastern Cape, and Mander et al., (2007) in KwaZulu Natal, who noted respectively that more than 75% and 86% of harvested plant parts in their studies were associated with the death of the plant. Within this study, for a further 53 species (21%) the leaves and stems are targeted, that is, for medicinal use, fiber, and the cut flower trade. Seven tree species (2.8%) are harvested for bark that is exclusively for medicinal use; this is proportionally less than in the Eastern Cape (17%) and the KwaZulu Natal (27%) due to the limited forest habitats in the City. A further five tree species (alien to South Africa) are commonly harvested for fuelwood.

Of the total harvest of fauna, all (100%) required the death or extraction of the animal.

Conservation status

With respect to the harvest of the 250 flora species, 132 (52.8%) are of Least Concern on the IUCN Red Data List. Insufficient data were available for conservation assessments for 69 species (27.6%). Of the 181 species under assessment, 49 (27.1%) are of concern.

- Six species are Declining. Five are medicinal plants; one is harvested for the nursery trade.
- Thirteen species are assessed as Near Threatened. These comprise nine species utilized for the cut flower trade, and two species each for the medicinal and nursery trades.
- Thirteen species are considered to have Vulnerable status. Of these, ten are harvested as cut flowers.
- Fourteen species have Endangered status. Of these, 13 are traded as cut flowers. A further species (*Ocotea bullata*) undergoes regular bark stripping for medicinal purposes.
- Three species are considered to be Critically Endangered. Reportedly these are harvested for the cut flower trade.

Of the 49 species recorded on the Red List, 33 incur reproductive harm from harvesting (67.3%) and 11 die (22.4%) as a result of harvesting. A further three tree taxa incur bark stripping damage for medicinal use; the cumulative impacts pose a threat to tree survival. Forty Red List species are locally indigenous (naturally occurring in Cape Town), and the remainder are indigenous to the Cape Floristic Region (not necessarily the City).

Species conservation assessments for local fauna are less comprehensive. For the 198 species of animals harvested, a total of 46 (23.2%) have been assessed. Thirty five (76%) of these are of Least Concern. Eleven species (23.9%) are recorded as being of concern. *Psammobates geometricus* is harvested for medicinal purposes and the pet/collector trade and is considered Endangered. Similarly Endangered *Colophon* beetles are also used in the collector trade, as are five butterflies of conservation concern. One marine fish, *Lithognathus lithognathus*, is of lower risk status, and one freshwater fish, *Cyprinus carpio* (an alien), is considered Vulnerable within its originating habitat. Four harvested animal species are considered alien to South Africa, and one, *Numida meliagrif* (Guinea fowl), is considered alien to Cape Town. The unassessed species are comprised mostly of harvested marine shellfish (almost all species), reptiles, and birds.

DISCUSSION

Our study highlights that wild harvesting has considerable spread and impact throughout the City of Cape Town. Driving this commonly illicit industry are growing numbers of resource extractors of diverse ethnic origin (anecdotally also including more affluent sectors of the local population), who benefit from low barriers to entry (>96% of flora and 60% of fauna are harvested by hand), and who consume a wide variety of species. These groups vary in their reliance on the trade of wild-harvested products, although it appears that many harvesters could be best described as small-scale, informal, commercial operators who fulfill fluctuating demands for wild-harvested products. In many cases these individuals appear to be justified by culture but motivated by cash income as they fulfill growing and diverse market demands.

The ecological sustainability of the ongoing, mainly illicit, harvest of floral species is questionable. Collectively, medicinal plants and cut flowers comprise 90% of the total flora harvest from within City conservation areas, of which >70% are either killed or reproductively maimed. The precedent for current harvesting damage to become more pronounced can be seen in re-analysis of Dold and Cocks' (2002) Eastern Cape research which noted that 3 of 34 commonly harvested species were of conservation concern. Upon re-evaluation, the same list now includes at least 11 species of concern (although the causes of their subsequent decline may vary). This research, by investigating harvesting in an urban context, has demonstrated similarly pronounced sustainability impacts within formal protected areas for species of conservation concern. Furthermore, these impacts extend to all harvested species within proximity to human settlements, and to specific individuals (such as *Tulbaghia capensis*) where the extent of harvesting demand is pronounced.

With respect to wild-harvested cut flowers, an historic study by Rebelo (1996) recorded 22 local Proteaceae spp. as being

picked at varying levels and as being of IUCN conservation concern. The number of taxa of concern being picked has since grown to 31, as determined from, primarily, deteriorating species assessments. In light of the population growth and informal settlement growth that have occurred since Rebelo's study, and in conjunction with the potentially high reproductive damage caused by flower harvesting and the anecdotally indiscriminate utilization of species for the cut flower trade, the scope for ecological damage inflicted by illicit harvesters is of concern. A tendency for indiscriminate flower gathering was reflected in the feedback from one respondent: "My brother collects his medicines in the park, and then at the end of the day he will cut a bunch of flowers to sell for transport money to get home." Similarly, a trend of medicinal plant substitution was also encountered. In cases of shortages of a particular wild-harvested product, various harvester informants were sourcing wild substitutes. Indiscriminate harvesting and species substitution bodes poorly for conservation efforts, and presents a scenario of resource stripping from protected areas.

With respect to fauna, the subsistence harvest of marine organisms reveals lower impacts (although >75% of species await conservation assessments). A resource-rich local marine environment, an emphasis on harvesting commonplace and highly fecund mollusks, a permit-monitoring system, and relatively lax policing may contribute to the potential for improved sustainability. Of greater concern is the potential ecological damage from invertebrate and reptile harvesters extracting species for the pet, collector, and medicinal markets.

The growth of human settlement in the City is reflected in increased harvesting pressures in local conservation areas, which is most pronounced in areas adjacent to poor socioeconomic settlements. Yet, if confiscations data from the Tygerberg Nature Reserve (which is both fenced and surrounded by middle class suburbia) reflect trends in the demand for local flora and fauna, there is an urgent requirement for all conservation reserves to enhance measures to protect biodiversity.

This research highlights the imperative for creative management, and economic and enforcement solutions that address various harvester groups.

Firstly, there is a need to improve the overall understanding of the informal economy's demand for local wild-harvested species. The effort to understand the demand is ongoing in this research, through analysis of the value chains in the informal wild-harvesting economy. Understanding these trends through value chain analysis will improve scope for developing conservation programs that are culturally acceptable and economically beneficial for Cape Town's poor residents. Growing numbers of economically marginalized residents within the City, and the varied and evolving cultural

dynamics, require increasingly people-centered solutions for community and conservation relevance.

Secondly, in localities where uncontrolled harvesting is known to occur, mapping community structure and form as a baseline for possible future restoration efforts should take place. Simultaneously, comprehensive reserve-level risk assessments that integrate current and new management approaches are required. Understanding and prioritizing actual and potential illicit harvesting risk and impacts at the protected area level will improve conservation management approaches. In high-risk reserves, enhanced surveillance and enforcement are essential, although 24-h enforcement is impractical for areas such as the 470 km², open-access Table Mountain National Park. Despite potential legal and bureaucratic hurdles, further investigation of suitable permit systems for select species (as is presently utilized for various marine organisms) is required; although, according to anecdotes, permits can serve as gateways for indiscriminate resource extraction, and would not only require considerable policing but in some cases would require highly specialist biodiversity knowledge to enforce. With respect to medicinal plant and cut flower activities, the centralized control of community-based plant nurseries shows incompatibilities with the nature of informal entrepreneurship. However, in agreement with Botha, Witkowski et al. (2004) note that wholesale nurseries or cultivation efforts (ideally driven by conservation agencies) may assist in fulfilling local demands.

CONCLUSIONS

This paper extends the state of knowledge of flora and fauna harvesting from the City of Cape Town within the Cape Floristic Region. Our research has generated a comprehensive species inventory that will inform management decision making. It highlights the sum of wild-harvested products, of which plants and terrestrial animals in particular are commonly extracted illicitly and unsustainably. In terms of developing effective solutions (such as potential conservation/economic development projects), there is a requirement for conservation managers to recognize the diverse biodiversity demands of the informal sector and the complex, growing, informal markets they serve. The research highlights an issue of growing prominence within the City which has incremental potential to become a major threat to future biodiversity conservation.

Responses to this article can be read online at:
<http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol17/iss2/art26/responses/>

Acknowledgments:

With thanks to the Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation, City of Cape Town Biodiversity Management; Mr Dalton Gibbs;

Drs Tony Rebelo, Patricia Holmes, and Andrew Charman; anonymous informal sector informants; and anonymous reviewers. This paper is a product of the Urban Ecology CityLab, which is part of the CityLab programme of the African Centre for Cities at the University of Cape Town. The African Centre for Cities' CityLab programme is funded through the Mistra Urban Futures network (which is funded by Mistra the Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency), the Provincial Government of the Western Cape (Department of Human Settlements), and the City of Cape Town.

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Appendix 1. Compendium of locally harvested/traded flora (including fungi) within the City of Cape Town.

| Family | Scientific Name | Common Names N (English / Afrikaans) | Harvest target | Common Capture usage | Red List status | Indigenous-ness | Source locality | Reference | | |
|-----------------|--|--|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| FABACEAE | <i>Acacia cyclops</i> A. Cunn. ex G. Don. | Rooikrans | 1 | Timber | Fuel | Axe / saw | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Cape Town - general | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| FABACEAE | <i>Acacia longifolia</i> (Andr.) Willd. | Long leafed wattle | 1 | Timber / leaves / foliage | Fuel / Fiber | Axe / saw | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Cape Town - general | SANBI (2005) |
| FABACEAE | <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> de Wild. Syn. | Black wattle | 1 | Timber / leaves / foliage | Fuel / Fiber | Axe / saw | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Cape Town - general | SANBI (2005) |
| FABACEAE | <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> R. Br. | Australian blackwood | 1 | Timber / leaves / foliage | Fuel / Fiber | Axe / saw | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Cape Town - general | SANBI (2005) |
| FABACEAE | <i>Acacia saligna</i> (Labill.) H.L.Wendl. | Port Jackson | 1 | Timber / leaves / foliage | Fuel / Fiber | Axe / saw | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Cape Town - general | SANBI (2005), D. Drooste personal communication |
| AMARANTHACEAE | <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L. var. aspera | <i>Klits</i> | 1 | Whole plant | Flowers / foliage / Nursery | Hand | Not listed | South Africa indigenous | Cape Town - general | Lewu and Afolayan (2009) |
| APOCYNACEAE | <i>Acokanthera oppositifolia</i> (Lam.) Codd. | Bushmans poison | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Dold and Cocks (2001) |
| RUTACEAE | <i>Adenandra uniflora</i> (L.) Willd. | Anys-buchu / <i>Anysboegoe</i> | 1 | Leaves / stems | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Nzue (2009) |
| RUTACEAE | <i>Adenandra villosa</i> P.J.Bergius Licht. ex Roem. and Schult | China flower / buchu | 1 | Leaves / stems | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | T. Abrahams and C. McKie, personal communication |
| AGAPANTHACEAE | <i>Agapanthus africanus</i> (L.) Hoffmanns | | 1 | Bulb | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Keirungi and Fabricius (2005) |
| RUTACEAE | <i>Agathosma crenulata</i> (L.) Pillans | <i>Boegoe</i> | 1 | Leaves / stems | Medicine | Hand | Declining | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| HYACINTHACEAE | <i>Albuca</i> sp. | | 3 | Bulb | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| ALLIACEAE | <i>Allium dregeanum</i> Kunth. | Wild onion / <i>Wildeui</i> | 1 | Bulb | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Nzue (2009) |
| ASPHODELACEAE | <i>Aloe commixta</i> A. Berger | | 1 | Whole plant | Nursery | Hand | Vulnerable | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Raimondo <i>et al.</i> , (2009) |
| AMARYLLIDACEAE | <i>Amaryllis belladonna</i> L. | | 1 | Flowers | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| APONOGETONACEAE | <i>Aponogeton distachyos</i> L. f. | Cape hawthorn or Cape asparagus / <i>Waterblommetjie</i> | 1 | Flower buds and stem tips | Food source | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Nzue (2009) |
| APIACEAE | <i>Arctopus echinatus</i> L. | Bear foot / <i>Kaapse platdoring</i> | 1 | Bulb | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| POACEAE | <i>Aristea africana</i> (L.) Hoffmanns | <i>Moerbos</i> | 1 | Whole plant | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Nzue (2009) |
| ASTERACEAE | <i>Artemisia afra</i> var <i>afra</i> Jacq.ex Willd | African wormwood / <i>Wilde-als</i> | 1 | Leaves / stems | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Cape indigenous | Cape Town - general | Nzue (2009) |
| POACEAE | <i>Arundo donax</i> L. | Spanish reed | 1 | Leaves / stems | Fiber | Axe / saw | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| ASPARAGACEAE | <i>Asparagus africanus</i> Lam. | | 1 | Rhizome | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|---|-------------------|---------------------------|------|---------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| ASPARAGACEAE | <i>Asparagus suaveolens</i> (Burch.) Oberm. | Wild asparagus / Katbossie | 1 | Rhizome | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Cape indigenous | Cape Town - general | Nzue (2009) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Aulax cancellata</i> (L.) Druce | | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| BRUNIACEAE | <i>Berzelia abrotanoides</i> (L.) Brongn. | <i>Rooibeentjies</i> | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | T. Abrahams and C. McKie, personal communication |
| BOLETACEAE | <i>Boletus edulis</i> Bull. | Porcini mushroom | 1 | Whole organism | Food source | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| AMARYLLIDACEAE | <i>Boophone disticha</i> (L.f.) Herb. | Cape poison bulb / <i>Kopseerblom</i> | 1 | Bulb | Medicine | Hand | Declining | Locally indigenous | Harmony Flats Nature Reserve | S. Lindane, personal communication |
| LILIACEAE | <i>Bowiea volubilis</i> Harv.ex Hook.f. | Climbing potato / <i>Knoklimop</i> | 1 | Bulb | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| BUDDLEJACEAE | <i>Buddleja saligna</i> Willd. | Mountain sage / <i>Salie</i> | 1 | Leaves / stems | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| ASPHODELACEAE | <i>Bulbine abyssinica</i> A. Rich | | 1 | Whole plant | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| ASPHODELACEAE | <i>Bulbine frutescens</i> (L.) Willd | Cat's tail / <i>Katstert</i> | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| ASPHODELACEAE | <i>Bulbinella triquetra</i> (L.f.) Kunth | | 1 | Flowers / fruits | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | T. Abrahams and C. McKie, personal communication |
| RESTIONACEAE | <i>Calopsis paniculata</i> (Rottb.) Desv. | | 1 | Leaves | Flowers / foliage / Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| CANNABACEAE | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L. | Marijuana / <i>Dagga</i> | 1 | Leaves / stems | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Cape Town - general | Nzue (2009) |
| RESTIONACEAE | <i>Cannomois virgata</i> (Rottb.) Steud | | 1 | Leaves | Flowers / foliage / Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| MESEMBRYANTHEMACEAE | <i>Carpobrotus acinaciformis</i> (L.) L. Bolus | Sour fig / <i>Elandsvy, goenavy, suurvy</i> | 1 | Fruit / leaves | Food source / Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | SANBI (2005), H. Mananga, personal communication |
| MESEMBRYANTHEMACEAE | <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> (L.) L. Bolus subsp. <i>Edulis</i> | Cape fig, Sour fig / <i>Elandsvy, goenavy, suurvy</i> | 1 | Fruit / leaves | Food source / Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area, Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | Loundou (2008), H. Mananga / T. Abrahams personal communication |
| MACKINLAYACEAE | <i>Centella asiatica</i> L. (urban) | | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Loundou (2008) |
| IRIDACEAE | <i>Chasmanthe aethiopica</i> (L.) N.E.Br | <i>Suurkanol</i> | 1 | Flowers/bulb | Flowers / medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| IRIDACEAE | <i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i> (Salisb.) N.E.Br. | <i>Suurkanol</i> | 1 | Flowers/bulb | Flowers / medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| GENTIANACEAE | <i>Chironia baccifera</i> L. | Christmas berry / <i>Bitterbossie</i> | 1 | Flowers / fruits | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication |

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|----------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| RESTIONACEAE | <i>Chondropetalum tectorum</i> (L.f.) Raf. | Thatch | 1 | Stems | Fiber | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| LAURACEAE | <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Nees and Eberm | Camphor laurel / Kamferboom | 1 | Bark | Medicine | Axe / saw | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| MENISPERMACEAE | <i>Cissampelos capensis</i> L.f. | David root / Dawidjiewortel | 1 | Rhizome | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| RUTACEAE | <i>Clausena anisata</i> (Willd.) Hook f. ex Benth var. anisata | | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| ROSACEAE | <i>Cliffortia odorata</i> L.f. | Wild grape / Wilde wingerd | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| COMMELINACEAE | <i>Commelina africana</i> L. var. <i>Africana</i> | | 1 | Rhizome | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Lewu and Afolayan (2009) |
| CRASSULACEAE | <i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> var. <i>orbiculata</i> L. | Pig's ear / Koutrei | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| CRASSULACEAE | <i>Crassula dejecta</i> Jacq. | | 1 | Leaves / stems | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Tygerberg Nature Reserve | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| EUPHORBIACEAE | <i>Croton rivularis</i> Mull. Arg | Leventelbos | 1 | Seeds | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| CORNACEAE | <i>Curtisia dentata</i> (Burm.f.) | Assegaiiwood / Assegaiihout | 1 | Bark | Medicine | Axe / saw | Near Threatened | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Nzue (2009); Loundou (2008) |
| CYATHEACEAE | <i>Cyathea capensis</i> (L.f.) Sm. var. <i>capensis</i> | | 1 | Whole plant | Nursery | Hand | Declining | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Raimondo <i>et al.</i> , (2009) |
| FABACEAE | <i>Cyclopia buxifolia</i> (Burm.f.) Kies | Honeybush tea | 1 | Leaves / stems | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| FABACEAE | <i>Cyclopia genistoides</i> (L.) R.Br. | Honeybush tea | 1 | Leaves / stems | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | T. Abrahams and C. McKie, personal communication |
| CYPERACEAE | <i>Cyperus textilis</i> Thunb. | Tall star sedge | 1 | Flowers / stems | Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| AMARYLLIDACEAE | <i>Cyrtanthus breviflorus</i> Harv. | Wild crocus / Vuurlelie | 1 | Bulb | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| AMARYLLIDACEAE | <i>Cyrtanthus carneus</i> Lindl. | Wild crocus | 1 | Bulb | Medicine | Hand | Vulnerable | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| FUMARIACEAE | <i>Cysticapnos vessicaria</i> (L.) Fedde | African fumitory / Klapperbos | 1 | Stems | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | T. Abrahams and C. McKie, personal communication |
| SOLANACEAE | <i>Datura stramonium</i> L. | | 1 | Leaves / fruits | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Cape Town - general | Lewu and Afolayan (2009) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Diastella thymelaeoides</i> (PJ Bergius) Rourke subsp. <i>meridiana</i> Rourke | Hangklip Silky puff | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Vulnerable | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebelo (1996) |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|---|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Disa longicornu</i> L.f. | | 1 | Whole plant | Nursery / Fiber | Hand | Vulnerable | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Raimondo <i>et al.</i> , (2009) |
| SAPINDACEAE | <i>Dodonaea angustifolia</i> L.f. | Sand olive / <i>Ysterhouttoppe</i> | 1 | Leaves / stems | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Nzue (2009) |
| HYACINTHACEAE | <i>Drimia capensis</i> Burm. f. Wijnands | <i>Brandui</i> | 1 | Bulb | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Tygerberg Nature Reserve | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| HYACINTHACEAE | <i>Drimia elata</i> Jacq. ex Willd. | <i>Brandui</i> | 1 | Bulb | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Tygerberg Nature Reserve | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| PONTEDERIACEAE | <i>Eichornia crassipes</i> Kunth. | Water hyacinth | 1 | Whole plant | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Edith Stephens Nature Reserve | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| RESTIONACEAE | <i>Elegia capensis</i> (Burm. f) Schelpe | | 1 | Leaves | Flowers / foliage / Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| RESTIONACEAE | <i>Elegia tectorum</i> (L.f.) Moline and H.P.Linder | <i>Dekriet</i> | 1 | Leaves | Fiber | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| ASTERACEAE | <i>Elytropappus rhinocerotis</i> L.f. | Rhenoster bush / <i>Renosterbos</i> | 1 | Leaves / stems | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| ERICACEAE | <i>Erica curviflora</i> L. | Water heath | 1 | Flowers | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| ERICACEAE | <i>Erica plukenetii</i> (L.) subsp. plukenetii | <i>Klipheide</i> | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | C. Dorse, personal communication |
| ERICACEAE | <i>Erica plumosa</i> Thunb. | | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | T. Abrahams and C. McKie, personal communication |
| ASTERACEAE | <i>Eriocephalus africanus</i> (L.) var. <i>africanus</i> | Wild rosemary / <i>Wilde roosmaryn</i> | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | H. Mananga, personal communication, Abrahams and McKie (2011) |
| RUSCACEAE | <i>Eriospermum lanceifolium</i> Jacq. | | 1 | Flowers / fruits | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| MYRTACEAE | <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill | Bluegum / <i>Bloekom</i> | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| MYRTACEAE | <i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i> (Schauer) Benth | Bluegum / <i>Bloekom</i> | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Axe / saw | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| EBENACEAE | <i>Euclea racemosa</i> Murray subsp. racemosa Murray | Sea guarri / <i>Seeghwarri</i> | 1 | Bark | Medicine | Axe / saw | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Eulophia speciosa</i> (R.Br. Ex Lindl) Bolus | | 1 | Flowers / fruits | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Cape Town - general | Raimondo <i>et al.</i> , (2009) |
| APIACEAE | <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill. | Fennel | 1 | Whole plant | Food source | Hand | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Edith Stephens Nature Reserve | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| ASTERACEAE | <i>Gazania pectinata</i> Gaertn. | | 1 | Whole plant | Medicine /Nursery | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National | SANBI (2005), Harvester informants, |

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| | | | | | | | | | Park | personal communication |
| GERANIACEAE | <i>Geranium incanum</i> var. <i>incanum</i> Burm. f. | Carpet geranium / <i>Bergtee</i> | 2 | Flowers / leaves / roots | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| IRIDACEAE | <i>Gladiolus alatus</i> L. | Turkey chick | 1 | Flowers/bulb | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Endangered | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | T. Abrahams and C. McKie, personal communication |
| IRIDACEAE | <i>Gladiolus angustus</i> L. | Painted lady / <i>Pypie</i> | 1 | Flowers/bulb | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| IRIDACEAE | <i>Gladiolus carinatus</i> Aiton | <i>Blou afrikaaner</i> | 1 | Flowers/bulb | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| IRIDACEAE | <i>Gladiolus carneus</i> D. Delaroche | | 1 | Flowers/bulb | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| IRIDACEAE | <i>Gladiolus cunonius</i> (L.) Gaertn. | | 1 | Flowers/bulb | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| IRIDACEAE | <i>Gladiolus ornatus</i> Klatt | | 1 | Flowers/bulb | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| GUNNERACEAE | <i>Gunnera perpensa</i> L. | River pumpkin / <i>Wilde-ramenas</i> | 1 | Rhizome | Medicine | Hand | Declining | South Africa indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| GUNNERACEAE | <i>Haemanthus albiflos</i> Jacq. | Paintbrush / <i>Poeierkwas</i> | 1 | Bulb / flower | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| AMARYLLIDACEAE | <i>Haemanthus coccineus</i> L. | March flower, paintbrush lily, / <i>Bergajuin, rooikwas</i> | 1 | Bulb, flower | Flowers / foliage / Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | SANBI (2005), P. Glanville, personal communication |
| AMARYLLIDACEAE | <i>Haemanthus pubescens</i> (L.) f. subsp. <i>pubescens</i> | March flower, paintbrush lily, / <i>Bergajuin, rooikwas</i> | 1 | Bulb, flower | Flowers / foliage / Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| AMARYLLIDACEAE | <i>Haemanthus sanguineus</i> Jacq. | | 1 | Bulb | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| ASTERACEAE | <i>Helichrysum cymosum</i> Sch.Bip. subsp. <i>cymosum</i> | Everlasting / <i>Kooigoed</i> | 1 | Flowers / stems | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| ASTERACEAE | <i>Helichrysum odoratissimum</i> (L.) Less. | Everlasting | 1 | Flowers / stems | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Tygerberg Nature Reserve | P. Glanville, personal communication |
| ASTERACEAE | <i>Helichrysum</i> spp. | Everlasting | 5 | Flowers / stems | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants (2010) |
| MALVACEAE | <i>Hermannia</i> spp. | | 7 | Flowers / leaves | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| POACEAE | <i>Hyparrhenia anamesa</i> Clayton | | 1 | Leaves | Flowers / foliage / Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| POACEAE | <i>Hyparrhenia dregeana</i> (Nees) Stapf ex Stent | <i>Rooigrass</i> | 1 | Leaves | Flowers / foliage / Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| POACEAE | <i>Hyparrhenia filipendula</i> (Hochst) Stapf. var <i>filipendula</i> | | 1 | Leaves | Flowers / foliage / Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |

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| POACEAE | <i>Hyparrhenia filipendula</i> (Hochst) Stapf. var <i>pilosa</i> Hochst (Stapf.) | | 1 | Leaves | Flowers / foliage / Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication | |
| POACEAE | <i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i> (L.) Stapf. | | 1 | Leaves | Flowers / foliage / Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication | |
| POACEAE | <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Raesch. | River grass | 1 | Leaves | Flowers / foliage / Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication | |
| CUCURBITACEAE | <i>Kedrostis nana</i> (Lam) | | 1 | Tuber | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Wolfgat Nature Reserve | H. Mananga, personal communication | |
| RANUNCULACEAE | <i>Knowltonia bracteata</i> Harv ex. J Zahlbr. | <i>Katjiedrie Blaar</i> | 1 | Whole plant | Medicine | Hand | Vulnerable | South Africa indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication | |
| RANUNCULACEAE | <i>Knowltonia vesicatoria</i> (L.f.) Sims. subsp. <i>vesicatoria</i> | Blisterleaf / <i>Brandblaar</i> , <i>katjiedrieblaar</i> | 1 | Rhizome | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication | |
| HYACINTHACEAE | <i>Lachenalia bulbifera</i> (Cirillo) Engl. | <i>Rooinaeltjie</i> | 1 | Reproductive structures / systems | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication | |
| RUSSULACEAE | <i>Lactarius deliciosus</i> (L. ex Fr.) S.F.Gray | Pine rings | 1 | Whole organism | Food source | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication | |
| POLYPORACEAE | <i>Laetiporus</i> sp. | Hen and chicken mushroom | 1 | Whole organism | Food source | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication | |
| LAMIACEAE | <i>Lavandula</i> sp. | Lavender | 1 | Reproductive structures / systems | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication | |
| LAMIACEAE | <i>Leonotis leonurus</i> R. Br. | Wild dagga | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication | |
| FABACEAE | <i>Lessertia frutescens</i> (L.) Goldblatt and J. C. Manning. | Cancer bush / <i>Kankerbossie</i> | 1 | Leaves / stems | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication | |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron album</i> (Thunb) Fourc. | Peach cone-bush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebelo (1996) | |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron argenteum</i> (L.) R. Br. | Silver tree | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Endangered | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebelo (1996) | |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron corymbosum</i> P.J. Bergius | Swartveld cone-bush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Vulnerable | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebelo (1996) | |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron daphnoides</i> (Thunb.) Meisn. | Giant pompom | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Endangered | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebelo (1996) | |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron discolor</i> E. Phillips and Hutch | Flame goldtips | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Endangered | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebelo (1996) | |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron floridum</i> R. Br. | Flats cone-bush / <i>Tolbos</i> | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Critically Endangered | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Raimondo <i>et al.</i> , (2009) | |

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| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron galpinii</i> E. Phillips and Hutch | Silver cone conebush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Vulnerable | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron gydoense</i> I. Williams | Gydo conebush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Endangered | Cape indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron laxum</i> I. Williams | Bredasdorp conebush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Endangered | Cape indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron levisanus</i> (L.) P.J. Bergius | Cape flats conebush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Critically Endangered | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron linifolium</i> (Jacq.) R. Br. | Line leaf conebush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Vulnerable | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Raimondo et al., (2009), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron platyspermum</i> R. Br | Flat seed conebush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Vulnerable | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron rubrum</i> Burm. F | <i>Tolbos</i> | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron spissifolium</i> (Salisb. Ex Knight) I. Williams subsp. <i>spissifolium</i> | | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron spissifolium</i> (Salisb. Ex Knight) I. Williams subsp. <i>phillipsii</i> (Hutch) I. Williams | Spear-leaf Conebush / <i>Kareedouwvlakte</i> | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron strobilinum</i> (L.) Druce | Peninsula conebush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Near Threatened | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucadendron xanthoconus</i> (Kuntze) K. Schum. | Glossy leaf conebush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucospermum conocarpodendron</i> (L.) H. Buek subsp. <i>conocarpodendron</i> | Grey tree pincushion | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Endangered | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucospermum conocarpodendron</i> (L.) H. Buek subsp. <i>viridum</i> Rourke | Pincushion | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Near Threatened | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucospermum grandiflorum</i> (Salisb.) R. Br. | Rainbow pincushion | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Endangered | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucospermum heterophyllum</i> (Thunb.) Rourke | Snakebush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Endangered | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucospermum hypophyllocarpodendron</i> (L.) Druce subsp. <i>hypophyllocarpodendron</i> | | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Vulnerable | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Raimondo et al., (2009) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucospermum oleifolium</i> (P.J. Bergius) R. Br. | Flame pincushion | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |

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| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucospermum reflexum</i> H. Buek ex Meisn var. <i>reflexum</i> | <i>Perdekoppe</i> | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Near Threatened | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Leucospermum vestitum</i> (Lam.) Rourke | <i>Silky hair pincushion</i> | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Near Threatened | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| BORAGINACEAE | <i>Lobostemon fruticosus</i> (L.) H. Buek, English | <i>Eight-day healing bush / Agdaeeneesbos</i> | 4 | Leaves / stems | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Nzue (2009), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| SOLANACEAE | <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> Miers | <i>Slangbossie</i> | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| MELIANTHACEAE | <i>Melianthus major</i> L. | <i>Honey flower / Kruidjie- roer-my-nie</i> | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Nzue (2009), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| LAMIACEAE | <i>Mentha longifolia</i> (L.) Huds. subsp. <i>capensis</i> (Thunb). | <i>Wild mint / Kruisement</i> | 1 | Leaves / stems | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| MYRICACEAE | <i>Metalasia</i> sp | <i>Blombos</i> | 3 | Flowers / stems | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| SCROPHULARIACEAE | <i>Microdon capitatus</i> (Levyns) | <i>Knopbos / Levyns</i> | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | T. Abrahams and C. McKie, personal communication |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Mimetes hirtus</i> (L.) Salisb. Ex Knight | <i>Pineapple bush</i> | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Vulnerable | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| IRIDACEAE | <i>Moraea fugax</i> (Jacq.) subsp. fugax | <i>Bobiaanuintjie</i> | 1 | Flowers/bulb | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| IRIDACEAE | <i>Moraea villosa</i> (Ker Gawl.) Ker Gaw | <i>Peacock moraea</i> | 1 | Bulb | Medicine | Hand | Near Threatened | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | T. Abrahams and C. McKie, personal communication |
| MYRICACEAE | <i>Morella cordifolia</i> (L.) Killick | | 1 | Fruit | Food source | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | Nzue (2009), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| LAMIACEAE | <i>Ocimum</i> spp. | <i>Thyme / Timie</i> | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Nzue (2009), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| LAURACEAE | <i>Ocotea bullata</i> (Burch.) Baill. | <i>Black stinkwood / Stinkhout</i> | 1 | Bark | Medicine | Axe / saw | Endangered | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| OLEACEAE | <i>Olea europaea</i> L. subsp. <i>africana</i> (Mill) P.S. Green | <i>Wild olive / Olienhout</i> | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| ASTERACEAE | <i>Oncosiphon suffruticosum</i> (L.) Kallersjo | | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| LILIACEAE | <i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i> Jacq. | <i>Wonder-flower, star-of- Bethlehem, chinchinchee;</i> | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | T. Abrahams and C. McKie, personal communication |

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| OXALIDACEAE | <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> L. var <i>pes-caprae</i> | Wood sorrel | 1 | Bulbs | Food source | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Paranomus reflexus</i> (E.Phillips and Hutch.) Fourc. | Green scepter | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Endangered | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| GERANIACEAE | <i>Pelargonium ellaphieae</i> E.M. Marais | | 1 | Whole plant | Nursery | Hand | Endangered | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Raimondo <i>et al.</i> , (2009) |
| GERANIACEAE | <i>Pelargonium leptum</i> L. Bolus | | 1 | Whole plant | Medicine | Hand | Vulnerable | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Raimondo <i>et al.</i> , (2009) |
| GERANIACEAE | <i>Pelargonium lobatum</i> (Burm. F.) L'Her' | Malva / elephant foot | 1 | Tuber | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Nzue (2009), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| GERANIACEAE | <i>Pelargonium triste</i> (L.) L'Hér. | Sand geranium / Kaneelbol | 1 | Tuber | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | Raimondo <i>et al.</i> , (2009), D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| POACEAE | <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> (Hocst ex Chiov) | Kikuyu | 1 | Harvest of reproductive structures / systems | Flowers / foliage / Nursery | Hand | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Cape Town - general | Nzue (2009), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| APIACEAE | <i>Peucedanum galbanum</i> (L.) Drude | Blister bush / Bergseldery | 1 | Leaves / stems | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Dold and Cocks (2001), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| POACEAE | <i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Steud. | Common reed | 1 | Leaves | Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| ERICACEAE | <i>Phylica ericoides</i> L. | Heath phylica | 1 | Flowers | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| PINACEAE | <i>Pinus elliotii</i> Engelm. | Slash pine | 1 | Bark | Nursery | Axe / saw | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Cape Town - general | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| ASTERACEAE | <i>Plecostachys serpyllifolia</i> (P.J. Bergius) Hilliard and B.L. Burt | <i>Koeigoed</i> | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| PODOCARPACEAE | <i>Podocarpus latifolius</i> (Thunb.) R Br. Ex Mirb. | | 1 | Leaves | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| POLYGALACEAE | <i>Polygala fruticosa</i> P.J. Berguis | <i>Slangwortel</i> | 1 | Leaves / stems | Medicine / Nursery | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Dold and Cocks (2002), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| POLYGALACEAE | <i>Polygala serpentaria</i> Eckl. and Zeyh. | <i>Slangwortel</i> | 1 | Rhizome | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | South Africa indigenous | | Raimondo <i>et al</i> (2009) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea acaulos</i> (L.) Reichard. | Common ground sugarbush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea aurea</i> (Burm. f) subsp. <i>aurea</i> | Christmas candle protea | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea burchelli</i> Stapf, (L). | Burchells protea | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | T. Abrahams and C. McKie, personal communication |

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| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea compacta</i> R. Br. | Pink protea | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea coronata</i> Lam. | Green sugarbush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea cynaroides</i> (L.) | King protea | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea effusa</i> E. Mey. ex Meisn. | Marloth's sugarbush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Near Threatened | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea grandiceps</i> Tratt. | Coral coloured protea | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Near Threatened | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Raimondo et al., (2009) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea lacticolor</i> Salisb. | Hottentott sugarbush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Endangered | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea laurifolia</i> Thunb. | Pastel protea | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea magnifica</i> Link | Queen protea | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea nerifolia</i> R. Br. | Blackbeard sugarbush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea nitida</i> Mill. | Cape wagon tree / Waboom | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea pudens</i> Rourke | Creeping protea | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Endangered | Cape indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea punctata</i> Meisn. | Water sugarbush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea repens</i> L. | Cape sugarbush | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea scolymocephala</i> (L.) Reichard | Thistle protea, thistle sugarbush / <i>Skollie</i> | 1 | Flowers | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | T. Abrahams and C. McKie, personal communication |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Protea subvestita</i> N. E. Br. | | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Vulnerable | Cape indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebello (1996) |
| CELASTRACEAE | <i>Pterocelastrus rostratus</i> (Thunb.) Walp. | | 1 | Bark | Medicine | Axe / saw | Declining | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Nzue (2009) |
| RANUNCULACEAE | <i>Ranunculus multifidus</i> Forssk. | <i>Brandblare</i> | 1 | Rhizome | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Nzue (2009), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| MYRSINACEAE | <i>Rapanea melanophloeos</i> (L.) Mez. | Cape beech / <i>Kaapse boekenhout</i> | 1 | Bark | Medicine | Axe / saw | Declining | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Dold and Cocks (2002), Harvester informants, personal communication |

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|------------------|---|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| VITACEAE | <i>Rhoicissus tomentosa</i> Lam. Wild and Drummond | Wild forest grape / <i>Bobbejaantou</i> | 1 | Tuber | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| LAMIACEAE | <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L. | <i>Rosmaryn</i> | 1 | Flowers / leaves | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Cape Town - general | Dold and Cocks (2002), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| POLYGONACEAE | <i>Rumex steudelii</i> Hochst. Ex. A. Rich. | <i>Beestongblaar</i> | 1 | Rhizome | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| LAMIACEAE | <i>Salvia africana-caerulea</i> L. | Wild sage / <i>Wildesalie</i> | 2 | Flowers / foliage | Medicinal | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Edith Stephens Nature Reserve | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| LAMIACEAE | <i>Salvia africana-lutea</i> L. | Brown salvia / <i>Bruinsalie</i> | 2 | Flowers / foliage | Medicinal | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Edith Stephens Nature Reserve | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| LAMIACEAE | <i>Salvia lanceolata</i> Lam. | Sage | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Medicinal | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Edith Stephens Nature Reserve | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| DRACAENACEAE | <i>Sansevieria aethiopica</i> Thunb. | <i>Bitter patat</i> | 1 | Tuber | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Cape Town - general | Dold and Cocks (2002), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| BALANOPHORACEAE | <i>Sarcophyte sanguinea</i> Sparrm. subsp. <i>sanguinea</i> | <i>Wolwekos</i> | 1 | Tuber | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserves | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Satyrium carneum</i> (Dryand.) Sims | <i>Rooikappie</i> | 1 | Whole plant | Nursery | Hand | Near Threatened | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Raimondo et al., (2009), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Satyrium foliosum</i> Sw. | | 1 | Whole plant | Nursery | Hand | Near Threatened | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Raimondo et al., (2009), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Satyrium striatum</i> Thunb. | | 1 | Whole plant | Nursery | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Raimondo et al., (2009), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| DIPSACACEAE | <i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> L. | | 1 | Rhizome | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Nzue (2009), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| CYPERACEAE | <i>Schoenoplectus scirpoides</i> (Schrad.) Browning | <i>Steekbesie</i> | 1 | Leaves / stems | Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| ANACARDIACEAE | <i>Searsia lucida</i> (L.) F.A. Barkley forma <i>lucida</i> | Rhus | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | C. Dorse, personal communication |
| SCROPHULARIACEAE | <i>Selago</i> spp. | | 6 | Rhizome | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Serruria acrocarpa</i> R. Br. | <i>Spinnekopbossie</i> | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain | Rebello (1996) |

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|---------------|---|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | National Park | |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Serruria adscendens</i> (Lam.) R.Br. | Kleinmond spiderhead | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Near Threatened | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebelo (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Serruria fasciflora</i> Salisb. ex Knight | Common pin spiderhead | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Near Threatened | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebelo (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Serruria florida</i> (Thunb.) Salisb. ex Knight | Blushing bride | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Critically Endangered | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebelo (1996) |
| PROTEACEAE | <i>Serruria nervosa</i> Meisn. | Blushing bride | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Near Threatened | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Rebelo (1996) |
| SOLANACEAE | <i>Solanum aculeastrum</i> Dun. subsp. <i>aculeastrum</i> | Goat apple / Bitterappel | 1 | Flowers / fruits | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Dold and Cocks (2002), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| SOLANACEAE | <i>Solanum linnaeanum</i> Hepper and Jaeger | Bitter apple / Gifappel | 1 | Fruit / leaves | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| SOLANACEAE | <i>Solanum sodomaeodes</i> Kuntze | | 1 | Flowers / fruits | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| BRUNIACEAE | <i>Staavia radiata</i> (L.) Dahl | Altydbossie | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | C. Dorse, personal communication |
| POACEAE | <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> (Walt.) Kuntze | Buffalo grass / Cape Kweek grass | 1 | Whole plant | Nursery | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | C. Dorse, personal communication |
| THYMELAEACEAE | <i>Struthiola leptantha</i> Bolus | | 1 | Bark | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | T. Abrahams and C. McKie, personal communication |
| ASTERACEAE | <i>Syncarpha vestita</i> (L.) B.Nord. | Cape snow / Sewejaartjie | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Raimondo et al. (2009), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| RESTIONACEAE | <i>Thamnochortus erectus</i> (Thunb.) Mast. | Dekriet / Jakkalstert | 1 | Leaves | Flowers / foliage / Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Campbell (2006), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| RESTIONACEAE | <i>Thamnochortus fruticosus</i> P.J. Berguis | Besemriet | 1 | Leaves | Flowers / foliage / Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | S. Lindane, personal communication |
| RESTIONACEAE | <i>Thamnochortus insignis</i> Mast. | Dekriet | 1 | Leaves | Flowers / foliage / Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Campbell (2006), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| RESTIONACEAE | <i>Thamnochortus spicigerus</i> (Thunb.) Spreng. | Dekriet | 1 | Leaves | Flowers / foliage / Fiber | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | T. Abrahams and C. McKie, personal communication |
| IRIDACEAE | <i>Tritonia</i> sp. | Bergkatjietee | 1 | Bulb | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Tygerberg Nature Reserve | P. Glanville, personal communication |

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|--------------|---|--|---|----------------------|----------------------|------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| ALLIACEAE | <i>Tulbaghia capensis</i> L. | Wild garlic / <i>Wilde Knoffel</i> | 1 | Rhizome | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Tygerberg Nature Reserve | P. Glanville, personal communication |
| UNIDENTIFIED | Unidentified | <i>Bitterpatat</i> | 1 | Tuber | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Nzue (2009), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| VISCACEAE | <i>Viscum capense</i> L. f. | Cape mistletoe / <i>Voëlent</i> | 1 | Stems | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Nzue (2009),Harvester informants, personal communication |
| IRIDACEAE | <i>Watsonia meriana</i> (L.) Mill. Var. <i>meriana</i> | <i>Pypie</i> | 1 | Flowers/bulb | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| IRIDACEAE | <i>Watsonia</i> spp. | | 3 | Rhizome | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town - general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| ARACEAE | <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> L. | White or common arum lily / <i>Wit varkoor</i> | 1 | Flowers / foliage | Flowers / foliage | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Atlantis Conservation Area | T. Abrahams and C. McKie, personal communication |

Appendix 2. The totality of locally collected fauna species from within the City of Cape Town and related information.

| Class | Scientific Name | Common Names (English / Afrikaans) | N Harvest target | Common usage | Capture | Red List status | Indigenous-ness | Source | References |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Aves | <i>Alpochen aegyptiaca</i> | Egyptian goose | 1 Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Amplorhinus multimaculatus</i> | Many spotted snake | 1 Animal | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Aves | <i>Anas capensis</i> | Cape teal | 1 Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | All waterways | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Aves | <i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i> | Red-billed teal | 1 Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | All waterways | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Aves | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | Mallard | 1 Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | All waterways | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Aves | <i>Anas smithii</i> | Cape shoveller | 1 Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | All waterways | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Aves | <i>Anas sparsa</i> | African black duck | 1 Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | All waterways | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Aves | <i>Anas undulata</i> | Yellow-billed duck | 1 Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | All waterways | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Mammalia | <i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i> | Cape fur seal | 1 Animal | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserve | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| Polychaeta | <i>Arenicola loveni</i> | Bloodworm | 1 Animal | Bait | Pump | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Muizenberg shoreline | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Osteichthyes | <i>Argyrosomus</i> spp. | Kob | 1 Animal | Food source | Boat | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Mammalia | <i>Bathyergus suillus</i> | Cape dune mole rat | 1 Animal | Food source | Trap / snare / dog | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Bitis arietans</i> | Puff adder | 1 Animal | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Bitis atropos</i> | Berg adder | 1 Animal | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |

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|---------------|----------------------------------|--|----|--------|---|------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Reptilia | <i>Bradypodion pumilum</i> | Cape dwarf chameleon | 1 | Animal | Medicine / Gambling / Sport / Pet trade | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | C. Dorse, personal communication |
| Gastropoda | <i>Bullia</i> spp. | Plough shells | 5 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Insecta | Butterflies | all species | 5 | Animal | Pet trade / collectors | Net | Listed | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Insecta | Butterflies | all species | 29 | Animal | Pet trade / collectors | Net | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | CoCT / Geertsema (2004) |
| Crustacea | <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> | Estuarine mudprawn / African sandprawn | 1 | Animal | Bait | Pump | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Zandvlei Estuary | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Chersina angulata</i> | Angulate tortoise | 1 | Animal | Medicine / Pet trade / Collectors | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Macassar / Wolfgat Nature Reserve | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| Pteriomorphia | <i>Choromytilus</i> spp. | Black mussel | 5 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Marine and Coastal Management (2008), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Osteichthyes | <i>Chrysoblephus cristiceps</i> | <i>Dageraad</i> | 1 | Animal | Food source | Net | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Osteichthyes | <i>Chrysoblephus gibbiceps</i> | Red stumpnose / Miss Lucy | 1 | Animal | Food source | Net | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Insecta | <i>Colophon</i> beetles | all species | 2 | Animal | Pet trade / collectors | Hand | Endangered | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | C. Dorse, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia</i> | Herald snake | 1 | Animal | Medicine / Pet trade / Collectors | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Osteichthyes | <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> | Common carp | 1 | Animal | Food source | Hand | Vulnerable | Alien to South Africa | All waterways | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Dasypeltis scabra</i> | Rhombic egg eater | 1 | Animal | Medicine / Pet trade / Collectors | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |

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|----------------|---------------------------------|--|----|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Osteichthyes | <i>Dichistius capensis</i> | Galjoen | 1 | Animal | Food source | Net | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Polyplacophora | <i>Dinoplax gigas</i> | Larger chiton, Giant chiton or Armadillo | 11 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Dispholidus typus</i> | Boomslang | 1 | Animal | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Bivalvia | <i>Donax serra</i> | White mussel / Sand mussel | 3 | Animal | Food source | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Muizenberg shoreline | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Duberria lutrix</i> | Common slug eater | 1 | Animal | Medicine / Pet trade / Collectors | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Aves | <i>Estrilda astrild</i> | Common waxbill | 1 | Animal | Pet trade / collectors | Net | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| Mammalia | <i>Felis caracal</i> | Caracal / Rooicat | 1 | Animal | Gambling / sport | Trap / snare / dog | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | C. Dorse, personal communication |
| Aves | <i>Fulica cristata</i> | Red-knobbed coot or Crested coot | 1 | Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | All waterways | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Gastropoda | <i>Haliotis midae</i> | Abalone | 1 | Animal | Food source / Medicine | Boat | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Coastline | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Arachnida | <i>Harpactira lightfooti</i> | Baboon spiders | 1 | Animal | Pet trade / collectors | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | C. Dorse, personal communication |
| Gastropoda | <i>Hipponix conicus</i> | Hoof limpets | 1 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Homopus areolatus</i> | Parrotbeaked tortoise | 1 | Animal | Medicine / Pet trade / Collectors | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Kenilworth Racecourse Conservation Area | M. Beukes, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Homoroselaps lacteus</i> | Spotted harlequin snake | 1 | Animal | Medicine / Pet trade / Collectors | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Mammalia | <i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i> | Cape porcupine | 1 | Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | H. Mananga, personal communication |
| Malacostraca | <i>Jasus lalandii</i> | West Coast rock lobster | 1 | Animal | Food source | Boat | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Coastline | Marine and Coastal Management (2008), Harvester informants, |

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|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Lamprophis aurora</i> | Aurora house snake | 1 | Animal | Medicine / Pet trade / Collectors | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Lamprophis capensis</i> | Brown house snake | 1 | Animal | Medicine / Pet trade / Collectors | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Lamprophis fuscus</i> | Yellow bellied house snake | 1 | Animal | Medicine / Pet trade / Collectors | Hand | Near Threatened | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Lamprophis inornatus</i> | Olive house snake | 1 | Animal | Medicine / Pet trade / Collectors | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Leptotyphlops nigricans</i> | Cape worm Snake | 1 | Animal | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Mammalia | <i>Lepus capensis</i> | Cape hare | 1 | Animal | Food source | Trap / snare / dog | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | C. Dorse, personal communication |
| Mammalia | <i>Lepus saxatilis</i> | Scrub hare | 1 | Animal | Food source | Trap / snare / dog | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| Osteichthyes | <i>Lichia amia</i> | Garrick / <i>Leervis</i> | 1 | Animal | Food source | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Zandvlei Estuary | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Osteichthyes | <i>Lithognathus lithognathus</i> | White steenbras (pignose grunter) | 1 | Animal | Food source | Net | Near Threatened | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Osteichthyes | <i>Liza richardsonii</i> | Mullets / harders | 1 | Animal | Food source | Net | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Marine and Coastal Management (2008) |
| Reptilia | <i>Lycodonomorphus rufulus</i> | Common brown water snake | 1 | Animal | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Bivalvia | <i>Mactra glabrata</i> | smooth trough shell | 1 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Bivalvia | <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> | Mediterranean mussel | 1 | Animal | Food source | Hand | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Atlantic Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Osteichthyes | <i>Myxus capensis</i> | Freshwater mullet | 1 | Animal | Food source | Net | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | All waterways | Harvester informants, personal communication |

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|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Reptilia | <i>Naja nivea</i> | Cape cobra | 1 | Animal | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Aves | <i>Netta erythrophthalma</i> | Southern pochard | 1 | Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | All waterways | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Gastropoda | <i>Nodilittorina africana</i> | Periwinkle | 1 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Marine and Coastal Management (2008) |
| Aves | <i>Numida meleagris</i> | Guinea fowl | 1 | Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | South Africa indigenous | Cape Town general | P. Glanville, personal communication |
| Cephalopoda | <i>Octopus vulgaris</i> | Octopus | 1 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Boat | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Coastline | Marine and Coastal Management (2008) |
| Aves | <i>Oxyura maccoa</i> | Maccoa duck | 1 | Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | All waterways | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Osteichthyes | <i>Pachymetopon blochii</i> | Hottentot | 1 | Animal | Food source | Net | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Marine and Coastal Management (2008) |
| Gastropoda | <i>Patella</i> spp | Limpets | 13 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Marine and Coastal Management (2008), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i> | Marsh terrapin | 1 | Animal | Medicine / Pet trade / Collectors | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| Osteichthyes | <i>Petrus rupestris</i> | Red steenbras (Copper steenbras) | 1 | Animal | Food source | Net | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Aves | <i>Plectropterus gambensis</i> | Spur-winged Goose | 1 | Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | All waterways | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Aves | <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> | Great crested grebe | 1 | Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | All waterways | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Aves | <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> | Black-necked grebe | 1 | Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | All waterways | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Osteichthyes | <i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i> | Elf (Shad) | 1 | Animal | Food source | Net | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Mammalia | <i>Procavia capensis</i> | Rock dassie | 1 | Animal | Medicine | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal |

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| | | | | | | | | | | communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Prosymna sundevallii</i> | Sundevall's shovel-snout | 1 | Animal Medicine / Pet trade / Collectors | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication | |
| Reptilia | <i>Psammobates geometricus</i> | Geometric tortoise | 1 | Animal Medicine | Hand | Endangered | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | H. Mananga, personal communication | |
| Reptilia | <i>Psammophis crucifer</i> | Cross marked whip snake | 1 | Animal Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication | |
| Reptilia | <i>Psammophis leightoni</i> | Cape whip snake | 1 | Animal Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication | |
| Reptilia | <i>Psammophis notostictus</i> | Karoo whip snake | 1 | Animal Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication | |
| Reptilia | <i>Psammophylax rhombeatus</i> | Spotted skaapsteker | 1 | Animal Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication | |
| Reptilia | <i>Pseudaspis cana</i> | Mole snake | 1 | Animal Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication | |
| Aves | <i>Pternistis capensis</i> | Francolin | 1 | Animal Food source | Trap / snare | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | H. Mananga, personal communication | |
| Ascidiacea | <i>Pyura stolonifera</i> | Red bait | 1 | Animal Food source | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication | |
| Reptilia | <i>Ramphotyphlops braminus</i> | Flowerpot snake | 1 | Animal Medicine / Pet trade / Collectors | Hand | Not listed | Alien to South Africa | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal communication | |
| Mammalia | <i>Raphicerus campestris</i> | Steenbok | 1 | Animal Food source / Gambling / Sport | Trap / snare / dog | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | C. Dorse, personal communication | |
| Mammalia | <i>Raphicerus melanotis</i> | Cape grysbok | 1 | Animal Food source / Gambling / Sport | Trap / snare / dog | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | L. Isaacs, personal communication | |
| Osteichthyes | <i>Seriola lalandi</i> | Yellowtail | 1 | Animal Food source | Boat | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication | |
| Gastropoda | <i>Siphonaria</i> spp | False limpets | 4 | Animal Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Marine and Coastal Management (2008), Harvester | |

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|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | informants, personal communication |
| Bivalvia | <i>Striostrea margaritacea</i> | Cape rock oyster | 1 | Animal | Food source | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Marine and Coastal Management (2008), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Amphibia | <i>Strongylopus grayii</i> | Clicking stream frog | 1 | Animal | Pet trade / collectors | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Aves | <i>Struthio camelus</i> | Ostrich | 1 | Animal | Gambling / sport | Dog | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| Mammalia | <i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i> | Common duiker | 1 | Animal | Food source / Gambling / Sport | Trap / snare / dog | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | C. Dorse, personal communication |
| Aves | <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> | Little grebe | 1 | Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | All waterways | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Aves | <i>Tadorna cana</i> | South African shelduck | 1 | Animal | Food source | Trap / snare | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | All waterways | L. Isaacs, personal communication |
| Bivalvia | <i>Tellina alfredensis</i> | Pink Port Alfred tellin | 1 | Animal | Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Marine and Coastal Management (2008), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Osteichthyes | <i>Thyrsites atun</i> | Snoek (Cape snoek) | 1 | Animal | Food source | Boat | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Osteichthyes | <i>Tilapia sparrmanii</i> | Tilapia | 1 | Animal | Food source | Hand | Least Concern | Alien to South Africa | False Bay Ecology Park area | D. Gibbs, personal communication |
| Gastropoda | <i>Turbo sarmaticus</i> | Allikruekel | 1 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Marine and Coastal Management (2008), Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Gastropoda | <i>Turritella</i> spp. | Screw shells | 3 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Reptilia | <i>Typhlops lalandei</i> | Delalande's blind snake | 1 | Animal | Medicine | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | Harvester informants, personal |

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|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------|-----------------------------------|------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | communication | |
| Malacostraca | <i>Upogebia africana</i> | Estuarine mudprawn | 1 | Animal | Bait | Pump | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Coastline | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Arachnida | <i>Uroplectes insignis</i> | Lesser thick tailed scorpion | 1 | Animal | Medicine / Pet trade / Collectors | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Arachnida | <i>Uroplectes lineatus</i> | Lesser thick tailed scorpion | 1 | Animal | Medicine / Pet trade / Collectors | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | Table Mountain National Park | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Amphibia | <i>Xenopus laevis (Daudin, 1802)</i> | Common platanna | 1 | Animal | Pet trade / collectors | Hand | Least Concern | Locally indigenous | Cape Town general | C. Dorse, personal communication |
| Gastropoda | | <i>Alikruekel</i> | 4 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Gastropoda | | Keyhole limpets | 5 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Gastropoda | | Slipper limpets | 4 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Gastropoda | | Top snails | 8 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Gastropoda | | Tritons | 3 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |
| Maxillopoda | | Barnacles | 3 | Animal | Food source / Bait | Hand | Not listed | Locally indigenous | False Bay Coastline (TMNP) | Harvester informants, personal communication |