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GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT**NO. 7210****9 March 2026****NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: BIODIVERSITY ACT, 2004
(ACT NO. 10 OF 2004)****NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: BIODIVERSITY ACT, 2004 (ACT NO. 10 OF 2004):
NON-DETRIMENT FINDINGS FOR CERTAIN SPECIES LISTED IN TERMS OF THE CONVENTION
ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA**

I, Willem Abraham Stephanus Aucamp, Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, hereby in terms of section 62(1) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), publish the non-detriment findings made by the Scientific Authority for the species listed in terms of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), as set out in the Schedule hereto.

The supporting documentation for the aforementioned non-detriment findings may be accessed on the South African National Biodiversity Institute website at the following website address:
<https://www.sanbi.org/biodiversity/science-into-policy-action/science-authority/non-detriment-findings/>.



**MR WILLEM ABRAHAM STEPHANUS AUCAMP
MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

SCHEDULE

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: BIODIVERSITY ACT, 2004 (ACT NO. 10 OF 2004): NON-DETRIMENT FINDINGS FOR CERTAIN SPECIES LISTED IN TERMS OF THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Acinonyx jubatus (cheetah)

The export of cheetah sourced from the metapopulation (CITES source code W) for reintroduction purposes poses a low risk to this species in South Africa and will not have a detrimental impact provided not more than 30 males and 15 females are removed per annum, thereby maintaining the average annual growth rate of the metapopulation at 0.135 (as established by a population viability analysis (PVA)). Surplus males can also be exported as hunting trophies provided the export threshold of 30 is not exceeded. Harvest from the free-ranging cheetah population will likely be detrimental, and therefore a zero export quota for wild specimens sourced from the free-ranging population is recommended. The export of captive-bred specimens will not have a detrimental impact on the wild population, provided that all specimens are verified as captive-bred (as defined in Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev. CoP19)) prior to export through DNA parentage analyses. All cheetah breeding facilities exporting internationally must be registered with the provincial Management Authority in compliance with the TOPS and CITES Regulations and must also meet the criteria developed by SANBI for cheetah breeding facilities. Adherence to these criteria will also ensure that the wellbeing (welfare) of cheetah in captive facilities is not compromised.

Aloe ferox (bitter aloe)

The harvest and international trade in *A. ferox* is non-detrimental and poses a low to moderate risk to the population in the wild. The lack of robust data on the population size and trend of this species is a concern considering that the major threats that have been identified are over-utilization and habitat loss. A scientifically robust resource assessment has therefore been initiated to assess the size of the resource base and to inform a programme for the monitoring of *A. ferox* subpopulations at key sites. This monitoring programme will form part of the BMP that is currently under development. The BMP will also seek to standardize as far as possible management and control measures for the species across both the Eastern and Western Cape Provinces. The management of *A. ferox* in the Eastern Cape in particular, could be improved. Though the lack of key data, such as population size and trend, is acknowledged, the NDF demonstrates that South Africa is determined to incrementally improve the management of this economically important wild resource.

Aloe plicatilis (= *Kumara plicatilis*) (fan aloe)

Excepting for large plants (with stems greater than 1 m tall), the demand for *A. plicatilis* is largely met by plants propagated in nurseries from seed or through tissue culture and there is no evidence to suggest that current international trade is detrimental to the species. As such, the export of artificially propagated specimens may continue. Under the current management regime export of wild-sourced specimens would place the wild population of *A. plicatilis* at a moderate to high risk of overharvesting and render

trade detrimental. Available data suggest that there are however methods that could be employed to ensure sustainable harvest, but the management system for the species must be improved before wild harvest can be considered. Any wild harvest must be conducted in accordance with a harvest plan that specifies restrictions to prevent overuse, and this must be accompanied by monitoring, improved access control to wild populations and a dedicated permitting system.

Ceratotherium simum simum (southern white rhinoceros)

Legal international trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and the export of hunting trophies poses a low risk to the survival of this species in South Africa and is not detrimental. Trophy hunting of white rhinoceros has incentivized the conservation and protection of the species in South Africa as evidenced by growth in the population since trophy hunting was introduced. The ongoing CITES prohibition on the trade in rhino horn has however proven to be detrimental to the survival of the species in South Africa. Despite the national herd of rhinoceros having shown an overall population growth in recent years, with illegal offtakes (poaching) having been reduced over the last five years to around 3% of the population, it is unlikely that current investment in the protection of this species by government, external donors, and especially private rhino owners can be sustained due to the high costs of securing populations and limited economic returns. Trade in live animals or horn from captive breeding operations is unlikely to have a detrimental impact on the wild population provided that the criteria for the captive breeding of white rhinoceros developed by SANBI are adhered to. This will also ensure that the wellbeing (welfare) of rhinos in captive breeding operations is not compromised.

Damaliscus pygargus pygargus (bontebok)

Local and international trade in live animals and the export of hunting trophies poses a low risk to the survival of this subspecies in South Africa. International restrictions on the import of hunting trophies remains a constraint for improved conservation outcomes since the limited economic value of bontebok undermines incentives for landowners to conserve the subspecies and its habitat.

Diceros bicornis (black rhinoceros)

Current exports of live animals and hunting trophies pose a low risk to the survival of *D. bicornis* in South Africa and trade is not detrimental. Periodic international exports of live animals for the purposes of establishing new populations generate a conservation benefit through ensuring rapid growth in numbers and expansion of the species' range, while at the same time generating conservation revenue and preventing overstocking in established populations. Trophy hunting of black rhinoceros incentivizes the conservation and protection of the species in South Africa, and the delay in implementing the new CITES export quota (number of adult male trophies not exceeding 0.5% of the total population of each of the three subspecies in the year of the export) is a concern.

Encephalartos aemulans (Ngotshe cycad)

Trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. aemulans* has been detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)) in all cases of export since (1) there is uncertainty around legal acquisition of parental stock and (2) the illegal harvesting for horticultural purposes has had a detrimental impact on the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. aemulans* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. aemulans* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported for non-commercial purposes.

Encephalartos arenarius (Alexandria cycad)

The species is at a high risk from international trade. With respect to artificial propagation (source code A), CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) requires that parental plants are legally acquired and not to the detriment of the wild population, but it is highly unlikely that exports in the past met these requirements. In order to ensure that international trade does not have any further detrimental impact on wild populations, only nurseries registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15) may export *E. arenarius* seedlings. Only seedlings that are (i) artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or (ii) have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA, may be exported.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. arenarius* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos brevifoliolatus (Escarpment cycad)

This species is now extinct in the wild and it is highly likely that international trade contributed to the extirpation of wild populations. With respect to artificial propagation (source code A), CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) requires that parental plants are legally acquired and not to the detriment of the wild population, but it is highly unlikely that exports in the past met these requirements. Therefore, only nurseries registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15) may continue to export *E. brevifoliolatus* seedlings. Only seedlings that (i) are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or (ii) have been grown from legal (TOPS possession permits issued prior to May 2012) wild origin parental plants, may be exported. For scenario (ii) a portion of the seed / seedlings must be made available for the recovery of the species.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and, with the exception of scenario (ii) above, affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin, with the exception of wild origin parental plants considered in scenario (ii) above.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. brevifoliolatus* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially

propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos cerinus (waxen cycad)

Trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. cerinus* has been detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)) in all cases of export since 1) there is uncertainty around legal acquisition of parental stock and (2) the illegal harvesting for horticultural purposes has had a detrimental impact on the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. cerinus* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 7 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. cerinus* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos cupidus (Blyde River cycad)

Trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. cupidus* has been detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)) in all cases of export since 1) there is uncertainty around legal acquisition of parental stock and (2) the illegal harvesting for horticultural purposes has had a detrimental impact on the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. cupidus* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 7 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. cupidus* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos dolomiticus (Wolkberg cycad)

Trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. dolomiticus* has been detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)) in all cases of export since 1) there is uncertainty around legal acquisition of parental stock and (2) the illegal harvesting for horticultural purposes has had a detrimental impact on the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. dolomiticus* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and

- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. dolomiticus* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos dyerianus (Lowveld cycad / Lillie cycad)

Trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. dyerianus* has been detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)) in all cases of export since 1) there is uncertainty around legal acquisition of parental stock and (2) the illegal harvesting for horticultural purposes has had a detrimental impact on the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. dyerianus* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. dyerianus* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos eugene-maraisii (Wolkberg cycad)

The species is at a high risk from international trade. With respect to artificial propagation (source code A), CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) requires that parental plants are legally acquired and

not to the detriment of the wild population, but it is highly unlikely that exports in the past met these requirements. In order to ensure that international trade does not have any further detrimental impact on wild populations, only nurseries registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15) may export *E. eugene-maraisii* seedlings. Only seedlings that are (i) artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or (ii) have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA, may be exported.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. eugene-maraisii* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos heenanii (woolly cycad)

Trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. heenanii* has been detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)) in all cases of export since 1) there is uncertainty around legal acquisition of parental stock and (2) the illegal harvesting for horticultural purposes has had a detrimental impact on the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. heenanii* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA, or
- iii. The seedlings have been grown from legal (TOPS possession permits issued prior to May 2012) wild origin parental plants and a portion of the seed / seedlings are made available for the recovery of the species within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and, with the exception of scenario (iii) above, affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin, with the exception of wild origin parental plants considered in scenario (iii) above.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. heenanii* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos hirsutus (Venda cycad)

Trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. hirsutus* has been detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)) in all cases of export since 1) there is uncertainty around legal acquisition of parental stock and (2) the illegal harvesting for horticultural purposes has had a detrimental impact on the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. hirsutus* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA, or
- iii. The seedlings have been grown from legal (TOPS possession permits issued prior to May 2012) wild origin parental plants and a portion of the seed / seedlings are made available for the recovery of the species within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and, with the exception of scenario (iii) above, affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and

- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin, with the exception of wild origin parental plants considered in scenario (iii) above.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. hirsutus* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos horridus (Eastern cape blue cycad)

The species is at a high risk from international trade. With respect to artificial propagation (source code A), CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) requires that parental plants are legally acquired and not to the detriment of the wild population, but it is highly unlikely that exports in the past met these requirements. In order to ensure that international trade does not have any further detrimental impact on wild populations, only nurseries registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15) may export *E. horridus* seedlings. Only seedlings that are (i) artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or (ii) have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA, may be exported.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. horridus* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos inopinus (Lydenburg cycad)

Trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. inopinus* has been detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)) in all cases of export since 1) there is uncertainty around legal acquisition of

parental stock and (2) the illegal harvesting for horticultural purposes has had a detrimental impact on the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. inopinus* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA, or
- iii. The seedlings have been grown from legal (TOPS possession permits issued prior to May 2012) wild origin parental plants and a portion of the seed / seedlings are made available for the recovery of the species within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and, with the exception of scenario (iii) above, affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin, with the exception of wild origin parental plants considered in scenario (iii) above.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. inopinus* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos laevifolius (Kaapsehoop cycad)

Trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. laevifolius* has been detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)) in all cases of export since 1) there is uncertainty around legal acquisition of parental stock and (2) the illegal harvesting for horticultural purposes has had a detrimental impact on the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. laevifolius* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or

- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. laevifolius* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos latifrons (Albany cycad)

Trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. latifrons* has been detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)) in all cases of export since 1) there is uncertainty around legal acquisition of parental stock and (2) the illegal harvesting for horticultural purposes has had a detrimental impact on the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. latifrons* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable

method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. latifrons* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos lebomboensis (Lebombo cycad)

The species is at a high risk from international trade. With respect to artificial propagation (source code A), CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) requires that parental plants are legally acquired and not to the detriment of the wild population, but it is highly unlikely that exports in the past met these requirements. In order to ensure that international trade does not have any further detrimental impact on wild populations, only nurseries registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15) may export *E. lebomboensis* seedlings. Only seedlings that are (i) artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or (ii) have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA, may be exported.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. lebomboensis* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos middelburgensis (Middelburg cycad)

Trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. middelburgensis* has been detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)) in all cases of export since 1) there is uncertainty around legal acquisition of parental stock and (2) the illegal harvesting for horticultural purposes has had a detrimental impact on the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. middelburgensis* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. middelburgensis* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos msinganus (Msinga cycad)

Trade in artificially propagated specimens of *E. msinganus* has been detrimental. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that parental stock is cultivated (as defined in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)) in all cases of export since 1) there is uncertainty around legal acquisition of parental stock and (2) the illegal harvesting for horticultural purposes has had a detrimental impact on the wild population. It is therefore recommended that *E. msinganus* seedlings may only be exported if the nursery is registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15), and

- i. The seedlings are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or
- ii. The seedlings have been grown from wild harvested seed in accordance with the conditions specified in the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) and within the framework of a Biodiversity Management Plan published in terms of section 43 of the NEMBA.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and

- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. msinganus* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Encephalartos nubimontanus (Blue cycad)

This species is now extinct in the wild and it is highly likely that international trade contributed to the extirpation of wild populations. With respect to artificial propagation (source code A), CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) requires that parental plants are legally acquired and not to the detriment of the wild population, but it is highly unlikely that exports in the past met these requirements. Therefore, only nurseries registered in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15) may continue to export *E. nubimontanus* seedlings. Only seedlings that (i) are artificially propagated in accordance with the CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), or (ii) have been grown from legal (TOPS possession permits issued prior to May 2012) wild origin parental plants, may be exported. For scenario (ii) a portion of the seed / seedlings must be made available for the recovery of the species.

Each nursery applying for CITES registration must be audited in accordance with the decision tree approved by the Scientific Authority, and regular follow up audits must be conducted in order to monitor seedling propagation. All parental plants must

- i. Be accompanied by the relevant TOPS permit (or equivalent permit where provinces are not implementing TOPS) and, with the exception of scenario (ii) above, affidavits from the owner stating that the plants are not of wild origin, and
- ii. Not exhibit any characteristics typical of wild origin, with the exception of wild origin parental plants considered in scenario (ii) above.

The export of large artificially propagated specimens (with a stem diameter of more than 15 cm) from CITES registered nurseries can be allowed provided that the plants are marked with an acceptable method at the seedling/juvenile stage and are set aside in a separate part of the nursery where they can easily be inspected, and the nursery is contributing to/supporting *in situ* conservation of *E. nubimontanus* in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf 13.9 (CoP18). Large plants proven to be artificially propagated through acceptable forensic methods (e.g. stable isotopes, DNA profiling) can also be exported.

Equus zebra zebra (Cape mountain zebra)

Local and international trade in live animals and the export of hunting trophies poses a low risk to the survival of this subspecies in South Africa. International restrictions on the import of hunting trophies

remains a constraint for improved conservation outcomes since the limited economic value of Cape mountain zebra undermines incentives for landowners to conserve the subspecies and its habitat. It is recommended that the offtake simulator tool developed by SANBI inform all hunting offtakes and translocations.

Euphorbia bupleurifolia

Trade in *E. bupleurifolia* is detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. The species' biology, which is characterized by a poor dispersal ability and slow growing long-lived adults that regenerate predominantly from seed, renders *E. bupleurifolia* particularly vulnerable to overutilization. Demand for the species both locally and internationally appears to have increased over the years and has apparently been/is apparently being met largely by plants collected from the wild. There is also strong evidence to suggest that there has been large scale laundering of wild specimens through exporting nurseries. If any trade is to be considered in the future, it should be restricted to strictly artificially propagated specimens (consistent with the requirements of CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)), and it should be linked to a restoration programme for the species. Significant improvements to management, control, monitoring and protection measures are essential to support a sustainable trade in the species.

Euphorbia colliculina

The trade in *E. colliculina* is currently detrimental. The species' biology, which is characterized by a poor dispersal ability and slow growing long-lived adults that regenerate predominantly from seed, renders *E. colliculina* particularly vulnerable to overutilization. Demand for the species over the past decade has been met by plants grown from wild seed, possibly also supplemented by wild adult specimens. While some seed harvesting is unlikely to impact significantly on the population persistence in this long-lived species, it is uncertain whether previous levels of offtake have been sustainable. If any trade is to be considered in future, it should be restricted to artificially propagated specimens in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18). In addition, any legal trade in artificially propagated plants grown from wild harvested seed will require a monitoring plan. A small number of mother plants could be initially harvested in a sustainable manner from the three most robust populations in line with recommendations put forward by Jabar (2019), and with the necessary permits under the strict supervision of CapeNature officials. A sustainable and legal seed harvest for the purposes of propagation could also be considered provided that the source population(s) is monitored and protected from negative impacts such as livestock herbivory.

Euphorbia globosa

The export of *E. globosa* is currently detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. The species' biology, which is characterized by a poor dispersal ability and slow growing long-lived adults that regenerate predominantly from seed, renders *E. globosa* particularly vulnerable to overutilization. It is suspected that the demand for *E. globosa* is currently met largely by wild collected plants laundered into the trade as artificially propagated specimens. If any trade is to be considered in the future, it should be restricted to strictly artificially propagated specimens (consistent with the requirements of CITES

Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18)), and it should be linked to a restoration programme for the species. Significant improvements to management, control, monitoring and protection measures would also be essential.

Euphorbia schoenlandii

The export of wild-sourced specimens of *E. schoenlandii* would place the wild population at a high risk of overharvesting and render trade detrimental. The species' biology, which is characterized by a poor dispersal ability and slow growing long-lived adults that regenerate predominantly from seed, renders *E. schoenlandii* particularly vulnerable to overutilization. The demand for *E. schoenlandii* is however largely met by plants propagated in nurseries from seed (and through micropropagation), and there is no evidence to suggest that the trade in artificially propagated specimens is detrimental to the species. Export should therefore be restricted to seedlings/small plants (measuring ≤ 5.5 cm in plant height) produced from nursery facilities that have been audited for compliance with CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), specifically in relation to the definition of artificial propagation, and any other relevant legal requirements.

Euphorbia susannae

The export of wild-sourced specimens would place *E. susannae* at a high risk of unsustainable harvesting and render the trade detrimental. The demand for *E. susannae* is however largely met by plants propagated in nurseries from seed or tissue culture, and there is no evidence to suggest that current international trade (in artificially propagated specimens) is detrimental to the species. Export should therefore be restricted to seedlings/small plants (with canopy area of less than 5 cm²) produced from nursery facilities that have been audited for compliance with CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), specifically in relation to the definition of artificial propagation, and any other relevant legal requirements.

Euphorbia umfoloziensis

Trade in *E. umfoloziensis* is detrimental at present. The species' biology, which is characterized by a poor dispersal ability and slow growing long-lived adults that regenerate predominantly from seed, renders *E. umfoloziensis* particularly vulnerable to overutilization. As this species is extremely limited in its distribution, wild harvesting of even a few individuals might have had negative impacts on the survival of this species and thereby increased its risk of extinction. The apparent disappearance of *E. umfoloziensis* from its historical range should raise concerns regarding the source of the plants being exported from the country. The demand for *E. umfoloziensis* appears to be largely met by plants propagated in a single South African nursery. These plants cannot, however, be deemed to be artificially propagated as they are not consistent with the definition in CITES Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) – specifically, the establishment of the mother stock is likely to have been detrimental to the wild population. If any trade is to be considered in the future, it should be linked to a restoration programme for the species.

Giraffa camelopardalis giraffa (South African giraffe)

International trade poses a low risk to this species in South Africa. The national giraffe population is increasing and there is no evidence of overuse anywhere in South Africa. The subspecies is well managed and the Scientific Authority does not have any current concerns relating to the harvest of the species.

Hippopotamus amphibius (Hippopotamus)

International trade in *Hippopotamus amphibius* poses a low risk to this species in South Africa. The national hippopotamus population is stable and, apart from some poaching in Ndumo Game Reserve, there is no evidence of overuse anywhere in South Africa. The species is well managed, and the Scientific Authority does not have any current concerns relating to the harvest of the species.

Leptailurus serval (serval)

Legal local and international trade in live animals and the export of hunting trophies at present poses a moderate to high risk to the survival of this species in South Africa. This is mostly due to poor management of harvest practices and a lack of reliable monitoring of serval populations. There is no evidence to suggest that the export of captive-bred specimens is detrimental to the wild population.

With respect to the export of hunting trophies, trade can proceed under the following conditions:

1. On a provincial level, a scientific method that will ensure a sustainable harvest quota for serval within the respective province has been established and endorsed by the Scientific Authority.
2. Submission of hunt return forms on all trophy hunts to the relevant provincial authority.

With respect to captive-bred specimens:

1. An audit of the captive facilities responsible for the majority of the live serval exports is required to verify compliance with Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.) on specimens of animal species bred in captivity.

Loxodonta africana (African elephant)

International trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and the export of hunting trophies poses a low and non-detrimental risk to the species in South Africa. Trade in elephant products (hides, hair and leather goods) is also not detrimental. Though populations are overabundant and increasing in many reserves, the species is generally well managed. Despite the increased poaching of elephant and the illegal trade in ivory in other parts of Africa, levels of poaching in South Africa are negligible at present.

Panthera leo (African lion)

Legal local and international trade poses a low to moderate, but non-detrimental risk to the species in South Africa. The species is well managed, and the Scientific Authority does not have any current concerns relating to the export of wild sourced lion in accordance with Article IV of CITES. It is

recommended that hunting of lion from reserves smaller than 1000 km² be permitted only when in accordance with a meta-population management approach, as elaborated in the Scientific Authority 'Guidelines for the implementation of a meta-population management plan for managed lions in South Africa, with specific reference to trophy hunting'.

Philantomba monticola (blue duiker)

Legal local and international trade in live animals and the export of hunting trophies at present poses a moderate to high risk to the survival of this species in South Africa and is detrimental to the species in the wild. This outcome is mostly due to a lack of monitoring of blue duiker populations and off-takes. With improved monitoring of blue duiker populations in key protected areas and sound monitoring protocols with agreed thresholds to guide adaptive harvest management in all areas where blue duiker are hunted, trade will be non-detrimental.

The following is thus recommended:

1. Monitoring of blue duiker populations within key protected areas are improved to better understand population trends and the effectiveness of protection for blue duiker within protected areas.
2. Exports of specimens originating from the Kowie-Kariega Conservancy in the Eastern Cape may continue after a monitoring protocol with agreed thresholds to guide adaptive harvest management and ensure sustainable offtakes is approved by the Scientific Authority.
3. All other exports of blue duiker should cease.
 - a. Exports of specimens originating from other potential hunting areas within the blue duiker distribution range will be considered after an adaptive harvest management model is approved by the Scientific Authority for implementation within a conservancy framework.

Poicephalus fuscicollis suahelicus (grey-headed parrot)

Any international and/or local trade in wild specimens poses a high risk to this subspecies in South Africa. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that the trade in *P. fuscicollis suahelicus* from South Africa will not have a detrimental impact on the wild population in South Africa. The Scientific Authority is therefore unable to issue a positive NDF for *P. fuscicollis suahelicus* at this time and trade must therefore be confined to captive-bred specimens. As chicks of many parrot species look alike, identifying grey-headed parrot chicks would be very difficult for law enforcers. As such only captive-bred birds once fledged with juvenile plumage or older can be traded.

Since the extent of illegal trading in this subspecies is high, it is recommended that measures be taken to ensure that no wild specimens are traded as "captive-bred"; specifically all specimens for export must be verified as offspring of captive birds through DNA analyses.

The following is recommended to improve the management of captive-bred grey-headed parrots:

- i) Captive-bred birds must be recorded in the Pan African Association of Zoos and Aquaria Stud Book;
- ii) Captive-bred birds must be marked with closed rings and/or micro-chipped, and DNA fingerprinted;
- iii) all breeders must keep records of breeding and mortality (dates of births and deaths, with blood samples taken from dead birds for DNA fingerprinting);

- iv) all breeders exporting grey-headed parrots internationally must be registered with the Management Authority in compliance with the TOPS and CITES regulations.

A decision tree or inspection checklist to assist Environmental Management Inspectors with verifying specimens as “captive-bred” in accordance with CITES provisions must be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of publication of this NDF.

Poicephalus robustus (Cape parrot)

Any international and local trade in wild specimens poses a high risk to this species. The Scientific Authority is unable to state with any confidence that the trade in *P. robustus* from South Africa will not have a detrimental impact on the wild population. The Scientific Authority is therefore unable to issue a positive NDF for *P. robustus* at this time and trade must therefore be confined to captive-bred specimens. As chicks of many parrot species look alike, identifying Cape parrot chicks would be very difficult for law enforcers. As such only captive-bred birds once fledged with juvenile plumage or older can be traded.

Since the extent of illegal trading in this species is unknown, it is recommended that measures be taken to ensure that no wild specimens are traded as “captive-bred”; specifically all specimens for export must be verified as offspring of captive birds through DNA analyses. All shipments of grey-headed parrots must also be checked carefully by inspectors to ensure that they do not include any Cape parrots. The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) has developed an identification guide for this purpose.

The following is recommended to improve the management of captive-bred Cape parrots:

- i) captive-bred birds must be recorded in the Pan African Association of Zoos and Aquaria Stud Book;
- ii) captive-bred birds must be marked with closed rings and/or micro-chipped, and DNA fingerprinted;
- iii) breeders must keep records of breeding and mortality (dates of births and deaths, with blood samples taken from dead birds for DNA fingerprinting);
- iv) all breeders exporting Cape parrots internationally must be registered with the Management Authority in compliance with the TOPS and CITES regulations.

A decision tree or inspection checklist to assist Environmental Management Inspectors with verifying specimens as “captive-bred” in accordance with CITES provisions must be developed by the Scientific Authority within 3 months of publication of this NDF.

Smaug giganteus (sungazer)

Any international or local trade in wild specimens poses a high risk to this species in South Africa and is detrimental to the wild population. The Scientific Authority is therefore unable to issue a positive NDF for *S. giganteus* at this time and wild specimens of the species may not be exported (except for research or conservation purposes). Due to the uncertainty concerning the captive breeding of this species, exports of captive-bred specimens must not be allowed until scientific evidence for the successful breeding of *S. giganteus* in captivity is provided to the Scientific Authority for evaluation.

Low risk species (animals)

The following animal species are deemed to be at low risk from international trade as current legal exports are at levels that are not detrimental. The Scientific Authority will continue to monitor exports.

<i>Acanthastrea echinata</i> (Starry cup coral)	<i>Aquila rapax</i> (Tawny eagle)
<i>Acanthastrea hillae</i>	<i>Aquila verreauxii</i> (Verreaux's eagle)
<i>Accipiter badius</i> (Shikra)	<i>Arctocephalus tropicalis</i> (Subantarctic fur seal)
<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i> (Black sparrowhawk)	<i>Ardeotis kori</i> (Kori bustard)
<i>Accipiter minullus</i> (Little sparrowhawk)	<i>Asio capensis</i> (Marsh owl)
<i>Accipiter nisus</i> (Eurasian sparrowhawk)	<i>Astreopora myriophthalma</i> (Starflower coral)
<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i> (Ovambo sparrowhawk)	<i>Aviceda cuculoides</i> (African cuckoo-hawk)
<i>Accipiter rufiventris</i> (Rufous-breasted sparrowhawk)	<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i> (Antarctic minke whale)
<i>Accipiter tachiro</i> (African goshawk)	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> (Sei whale)
<i>Acropora aculeus</i>	<i>Balanophyllia bonaespei</i>
<i>Acropora anthocercis</i>	<i>Balanophyllia capensis</i>
<i>Acropora austera</i>	<i>Balanophyllia diademata</i>
<i>Acropora branchi</i>	<i>Balanophyllia diffusa</i>
<i>Acropora cytherea</i>	<i>Balanophyllia ponderosa</i>
<i>Acropora danai</i>	<i>Balanophyllia stimpsonii</i>
<i>Acropora divaricata</i>	<i>Berardius arnuxii</i> (Arnoux's Beaked Whale)
<i>Acropora horrida</i>	<i>Bradypodion atromontanum</i> (Swartberg dwarf chameleon)
<i>Acropora humilis</i>	<i>Bradypodion caeruleogula</i> (Dhlinza Dwarf Chameleon)
<i>Acropora hyacinthus</i> (Hyacinth table coral)	<i>Bradypodion caffer</i> (Transkei dwarf chameleon)
<i>Acropora latistella</i> (Staghorn Coral)	<i>Bradypodion damaranum</i> (Knysna dwarf chameleon)
<i>Acropora millepora</i>	<i>Bradypodion gutturale</i> (Robertson dwarf chameleon)
<i>Acropora nasuta</i>	<i>Bradypodion kentanicum</i> (Kentani Dwarf Chameleon)
<i>Acropora natalensis</i>	<i>Bradypodion nemorale</i> (Zululand dwarf chameleon)
<i>Acropora palifera</i>	<i>Bradypodion ngomeense</i> (Ngome Dwarf Chameleon)
<i>Acropora sordiensis</i>	<i>Bradypodion occidentale</i> (Namaqua dwarf chameleon)
<i>Acropora tenuis</i>	<i>Bradypodion taeniabronchum</i> (Smith's dwarf chameleon)
<i>Afrotis afra</i> (Southern black korhaan)	<i>Bradypodion transvaalense</i> (Transvaal dwarf chameleon)
<i>Afrotis afraoides</i> (Northern black korhaan)	
<i>Alopias pelagicus</i> (Pelagic thresher)	
<i>Alopias superciliosus</i> (Bigeye thresher)	
<i>Alopias vulpinus</i> (Common thresher)	
<i>Alveopora allingi</i>	
<i>Alveopora daedalea</i>	
<i>Alveopora spongiosa</i>	
<i>Anomastrea irregularis</i>	
<i>Anomocora marchadi</i>	
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i> (Steppe eagle)	
<i>Aquila pomarina</i> (Lesser spotted eagle)	

<i>Bradypodion ventrale</i> (Eastern Cape Dwarf Chameleon)	<i>Cordylus mclachlani</i> (McLachlan's Girdled Lizard)
<i>Bubo africanus</i> (Spotted eagle-owl)	<i>Cordylus minor</i> (Western Dwarf Girdled Lizard)
<i>Bubo capensis</i> (Cape eagle-owl)	<i>Cordylus niger</i> (Black Girdled Lizard)
<i>Bubo lacteus</i> (Verreaux's eagle-owl)	<i>Cordylus oelofseni</i> (Oelofsen's Girdled Lizard)
<i>Buteo augur</i> (Augur buzzard)	<i>Cordylus transvaalensis</i>
<i>Buteo buteo</i> (Common buzzard)	<i>Cordylus vittifer</i> (Transvaal girdled lizard)
<i>Buteo oreophilus</i> (Mountain buzzard)	<i>Coscinaraea columna</i>
<i>Buteo rufofuscus</i> (Jackal buzzard)	<i>Coscinaraea monile</i> (Wrinkle coral)
<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> (Silky shark)	<i>Culicia tenella</i>
<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> (Oceanic whitetip shark)	<i>Delphinus capensis</i> (Short-beaked common dolphin)
<i>Caretta caretta</i> (Loggerhead)	<i>Deltocyathus rotulus</i>
<i>Caryophyllia ambrosia</i> (Horn stony coral)	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Fulvous whistling duck)
<i>Caryophyllia grandis</i>	<i>Dendrophyllia cladonia</i>
<i>Caryophyllia grayi</i>	<i>Dendrophyllia dilatata</i>
<i>Caryophyllia rugosa</i>	<i>Dendrophyllia ijimai</i>
<i>Cephalorhynchus heavisidii</i> (Heaviside's dolphin)	<i>Dendrophyllia robusta</i> (Tree coral)
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> (Basking shark)	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> (Leatherback sea turtle)
<i>Chamaeleo namaquensis</i> (Namaqua chameleon)	<i>Desmophyllum dianthus</i> (Cockscomb cup coral)
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> (Green sea turtle)	<i>Dugong dugon</i> (Dugong)
<i>Chersina angulata</i> (Angulate tortoise)	<i>Echinophyllia aspera</i> (Flat lettuce coral)
<i>Chersobius boulengeri</i> (Donner-weer Tortoise)	<i>Echinopora gemmacea</i> (Hedgehog coral)
<i>Chersobius signatus</i> (Speckled cape tortoise)	<i>Echinopora hirsutissima</i>
<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Black stork)	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> (Black-winged kite)
<i>Circaetus cinereus</i> (Brown snake eagle)	<i>Endopachys grayi</i>
<i>Circaetus fasciolatus</i> (Southern banded snake eagle)	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (Hawksbill sea turtle)
<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i> (Black-chested snake eagle)	<i>Errina capensis</i>
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (Western marsh harrier)	<i>Eupodotis caerulescens</i> (Blue korhaan)
<i>Circus macrourus</i> (Pallid harrier)	<i>Eupodotis melanogaster</i> (Black-bellied bustard)
<i>Circus pygargus</i> (Montagu's harrier)	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i> (White-bellied bustard)
<i>Circus ranivorus</i> (African marsh harrier)	<i>Eupodotis vigorsii</i> (Karoo korhaan)
<i>Cirripathes rumphii</i> (Giant whip coral)	<i>Falco amurensis</i> (Amur falcon)
<i>Cladocora arbuscula</i> (Tube coral)	<i>Falco biarmicus</i> (Lanner falcon)
<i>Cladopathes plumosa</i>	<i>Falco chicquera</i> (Red-necked falcon)
<i>Cordylus aridus</i> (Dwarf Karoo Girdled Lizard)	<i>Falco concolor</i> (Sooty falcon)
<i>Cordylus imkeae</i> (Rooiberg Girdled Lizard)	<i>Falco cuvierii</i> (African hobby)
<i>Cordylus jonesii</i> (Limpopo girdled lizard)	<i>Falco dickinsoni</i> (Dickinson's kestrel)
<i>Cordylus macropholis</i> (Large-scaled Girdled Lizard)	<i>Falco eleonora</i> (Eleonora's Falcon)
	<i>Falco naumanni</i> (Lesser kestrel)
	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Peregrine falcon)
	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i> (Greater kestrel)
	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> (Common kestrel)

<i>Falco vespertinus</i> (Red-footed falcon)	<i>Gyrosmilia interrupta</i>
<i>Favia fava</i> (Knob coral)	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i> (African fish eagle)
<i>Favia laxa</i>	<i>Hemicordylus capensis</i> (Cape Cliff Lizard)
<i>Favia matthaii</i>	<i>Hemicordylus nebulosus</i> (Cloudy Crag Lizard)
<i>Favia rotumana</i>	<i>Herpolitha limax</i> (Slipper coral)
<i>Favia speciosa</i>	<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i> (Ayres's hawk-eagle)
<i>Favia stelligera</i>	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> (Booted eagle)
<i>Favites chinensis</i>	<i>Hieraaetus spilogaster</i> (African hawk-eagle)
<i>Favites complanata</i> (Larger star coral)	<i>Hieraaetus wahlbergi</i> (Wahlberg's eagle)
<i>Favites flexuosa</i>	<i>Hippocampus borboniensis</i> (Réunion seahorse)
<i>Favites halicora</i> (Larger star coral)	<i>Hippocampus camelopardalis</i> (Giraffe seahorse)
<i>Favites peresi</i>	<i>Hippocampus capensis</i> (Knysna seahorse)
<i>Felis nigripes</i> (Black-footed cat)	<i>Hippocampus fuscus</i> (Sea pony)
<i>Feresa attenuata</i> (Pygmy killer whale)	<i>Hippocampus kuda</i> (Yellow seahorse)
<i>Flabellum apertum</i>	<i>Hippocampus trimaculatus</i> (Flat-faced seahorse)
<i>Flabellum messum</i>	<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i> (Blue swallow)
<i>Fungia costulata</i> (Mushroom coral)	<i>Homopus areolatus</i> (Beaked Cape Tortoise)
<i>Fungia cyclolites</i>	<i>Homopus boulengeri</i> (Boulenger's Cape Tortoise)
<i>Fungia distorta</i>	<i>Homopus femoralis</i> (Greater Dwarf Tortoise)
<i>Fungia scutaria</i> (Mushroom coral)	<i>Horastrea indica</i> (Blister coral)
<i>Fungiacyathus paliferus</i>	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i> (Striped Hyena)
<i>Fungiacyathus sibogae</i>	<i>Hydnophora exesa</i> (Spine coral)
<i>Fungiacyathus stephanus</i>	<i>Hydnophora microconos</i>
<i>Galago moholi</i> (Mohol bushbaby)	<i>Hydriactis maculicollis</i> (Spotted-necked otter)
<i>Galaxea fascicularis</i> (Crystal coral)	<i>Hyperoodon planifrons</i> (Southern bottlenose whale)
<i>Gardineroseris planulata</i> (Gardiner's coral)	<i>Indopacetus pacificus</i> (Tropical bottlenose whale)
<i>Glaucidium perlatus</i> (Pearl-spotted owl)	<i>Isurus paucus</i> (Longfin mako shark)
<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i> (Short-finned pilot whale)	<i>Javania insignis</i>
<i>Globicephala melas</i> (Long-finned pilot whale)	<i>Karusasaurus polyzonus</i> (Karoo Girdled Lizard)
<i>Goniastrea australensis</i> (Lesser star coral)	<i>Kinixys natalensis</i> (Natal hinge-back tortoise)
<i>Goniastrea columella</i>	<i>Kinixys spekii</i> (Speke's hinge-back tortoise)
<i>Goniastrea edwardsi</i>	<i>Kinixys zombensis</i> (Eastern Hinged Tortoise)
<i>Goniastrea pectinata</i>	<i>Kogia breviceps</i> (Pygmy sperm whale)
<i>Goniastrea retiformis</i>	<i>Kogia sima</i> (Dwarf sperm whale)
<i>Goniocorella dumosa</i>	<i>Labyrinthocyathus delicus</i>
<i>Goniopora djiboutiensis</i> (Anemone coral)	<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i> (Fraser's dolphin)
<i>Goniopora lobata</i>	<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i> (Dusky dolphin)
<i>Goniopora somaliensis</i>	<i>Lamna nasus</i> (Porbeagle)
<i>Goniopora stokesi</i>	
<i>Grampus griseus</i> (Risso's dolphin)	
<i>Guynia annulata</i>	
<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i> (Palm-nut vulture)	
<i>Gyropora africana</i>	

<i>Latimeria chalumnae</i> (West Indian Ocean coelacanth)	<i>Montipora venosa</i>
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> (Olive ridley sea turtle Reptiles)	<i>Namazonurus lawrenci</i> (Lawrence's Girdled Lizard)
<i>Lepidopora diffusa</i>	<i>Namazonurus peersi</i> (Peers' Girdled Lizard)
<i>Leptastrea bottae</i>	<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i> (Indo-Pacific finless porpoise)
<i>Leptastrea purpurea</i> (Crust coral)	<i>Neotis ludwigii</i> (Ludwig's bustard)
<i>Leptoria Phrygia</i> (Brain coral)	<i>Ninurta coeruleopunctatus</i> (Blue-spotted Girdled Lizard)
<i>Leptoseris explanate</i> (Porcelain coral)	<i>Orcinus orca</i> (Epaulard)
<i>Letepsammia formosissima</i>	<i>Otolemur crassicaudatus</i> (Brown greater galago)
<i>Letepsammia franki</i>	<i>Otus senegalensis</i> (African scops owl)
<i>Lissodelphis peronii</i> (Southern right whale dolphin)	<i>Oulophyllia crispa</i> (Intermediate valley coral)
<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i> (Long-crested eagle)	<i>Pachyseris speciosa</i> (Serpent coral)
<i>Lophelia pertusa</i> (Spider hazards)	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (Osprey)
<i>Mobula alfredi</i> (Reef manta ray)	<i>Paraconotrochus capense</i>
<i>Mobula birostris</i> (Giant oceanic manta ray)	<i>Pavona clavus</i> (Leaf coral)
<i>Mobula eregoodootenkee</i> (Pygmy devil ray)	<i>Pavona minuta</i> (Leaf coral)
<i>Mobula japonica</i> (Spinetail mobula)	<i>Peponocephala electra</i> (Melon-headed whale)
<i>Mobula kuhlii</i> (Mobula kuhlii)	<i>Pernis apivorus</i> (European honey buzzard)
<i>Mobula tarapacana</i> (Chilean devil ray)	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> (Sperm whale)
<i>Mobula thurstoni</i> (Bentfin devil ray)	<i>Platygyra daedalea</i> (Lesser valley coral)
<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i> (Bat hawk)	<i>Plesiastrea versipora</i> (Small knob coral)
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> (Humpback whale)	<i>Pocillopora damicornis</i> (Cauliflower coral)
<i>Melierax canorus</i> (Pale chanting goshawk)	<i>Pocillopora eydouxi</i>
<i>Melierax metabates</i> (Dark chanting goshawk)	<i>Pocillopora verrucosa</i> (Cauliflower coral)
<i>Mellivora capensis</i> (Honey badger)	<i>Podabacia crustacea</i> (Bracket coral)
<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i> (Blainville's beaked whale)	<i>Poicephalus cryptoxanthus</i> (Brown-headed parrot)
<i>Mesoplodon grayi</i> (Gray's beaked whale)	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i> (Meyer's parrot)
<i>Mesoplodon hectori</i> (Hector's beaked whale)	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i> (Pygmy falcon)
<i>Mesoplodon layardii</i> (Strap-toothed whale)	<i>Polyboroides typus</i> (African harrier-hawk)
<i>Micronisus gabar</i> (Gabar goshawk)	<i>Polymyces fragilis</i> (Twelve-root cup coral)
<i>Millepora exaesa</i>	<i>Porites cylindrica</i> (Cylindrical finger coral)
<i>Millepora platyphylla</i> (Sheet fire coral)	<i>Porites lichen</i> (Hump coral)
<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Black kite)	<i>Porites lobata</i> (Lobe coral)
<i>Mirounga leonina</i> (Southern elephant seal)	<i>Porites lutea</i>
<i>Montastrea annuligera</i>	<i>Porites nigrescens</i>
<i>Montipora aequituberculata</i> (Pore coral)	<i>Porites solida</i> (Hump coral)
<i>Montipora digitata</i> (Finger coral)	<i>Pristis microdon</i> (Largetooth sawfish)
<i>Montipora monasteriata</i>	<i>Pristis pectinata</i> (Smalltooth sawfish)
<i>Montipora spongodes</i> (Pore coral)	<i>Pristis pristis</i> (Largetooth sawfish)
<i>Montipora tuberculosa</i> (Microporous coral)	<i>Pristis zijsron</i> (Longcomb sawfish)
<i>Montipora turgescens</i> (Pore coral)	

<i>Proteles cristata</i> (Aardwolf)	<i>Steno bredanensis</i> (Rough-toothed dolphin)
<i>Psammobates oculifer</i> (Serrated tortoise)	<i>Stephanocyathus explanans</i>
<i>Psammobates tentorius</i> (Tent tortoise)	<i>Stephanocyathus spiniger</i>
<i>Psammocora haimeana</i>	<i>Stephanophyllia fungulus</i>
<i>Psammocora profundacella</i>	<i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i> (leopard tortoise)
<i>Pseudocordylus langi</i> (Lang's Crag Lizard)	<i>Strix woodfordii</i> (African wood owl)
<i>Pseudocordylus melanotus</i> (Common Crag Lizard)	<i>Stylaster amphiheloides</i>
<i>Pseudocordylus spinosus</i> (Spiny Crag Lizard)	<i>Stylaster bithalamus</i>
<i>Pseudocordylus subviridis</i> (Drakensberg Crag Lizard)	<i>Stylaster nobilis</i>
<i>Pseudocordylus transvaalensis</i> (Northern Crag Lizard)	<i>Stylaster subviolaceus</i>
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i> (False killer whale)	<i>Stylophora pistillata</i> (Hood coral)
<i>Ptilopsis granti</i> (Southern white-faced owl)	<i>Symphyllia valenciennesii</i> (Sinuous cup coral)
<i>Rhina ancylostomus</i> (Bowmouth guitarfish)	<i>Tasmacetus shepherdii</i> (Shepherd's beaked whale)
<i>Rhincodon typus</i> (Whale shark)	<i>Tauraco corythaix</i> (Knysna turaco)
<i>Rhizopsammia annae</i>	<i>Tauraco livingstonii</i> (Livingstone's turaco)
<i>Rhizopsammia compacta</i>	<i>Tauraco porphyreolophus</i> (Purple-crested turaco)
<i>Rhizosmilia robusta</i>	<i>Tridacna maxima</i> (Maxima clam)
<i>Rhoptropella ocellata</i> (Namaqua Day Gecko)	<i>Tridacna squamosa</i> (Fluted giant clam)
<i>Rhynchobatus djiddensis</i> (Giant guitarfish)	<i>Trochopsammia togata</i>
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> (Knob-billed duck)	<i>Tropidocyathus lessonii</i>
<i>Scolymia vitiensis</i>	<i>Truncatoflabellum formosum</i>
<i>Seriatopora caliendrum</i> (Bush coral)	<i>Truncatoflabellum gardineri</i>
<i>Smaug breyeri</i> (Waterberg Dragon Lizard)	<i>Truncatoflabellum inconstans</i>
<i>Smaug vandami</i> (Van Dam's girdled lizard)	<i>Truncatoflabellum multispinosum</i>
<i>Smaug warreni</i> (Warren's girdled lizard)	<i>Truncatoflabellum zuluense</i>
<i>Sousa chinensis</i> (Humpback dolphin)	<i>Tubastraea diaphana</i>
<i>Sousa plumbea</i> (Indian Ocean humpback dolphin)	<i>Tubastraea micranthus</i> (Black sun coral)
<i>Sphenotrochus aurantiacus</i>	<i>Tubipora musica</i> (Organ pipe coral)
<i>Sphenotrochus evexicostatus</i>	<i>Turbinaria mesenterina</i> (Disc coral)
<i>Sphenotrochus gilchristi</i>	<i>Tursiops aduncus</i> (Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin)
<i>Sphenotrochus imbricaticostatus</i>	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Common bottlenose dolphin)
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i> (Scalloped hammerhead)	<i>Tyto alba</i> (Barn owl)
<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> (Giant hammerhead)	<i>Tyto capensis</i> (African grass owl)
<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> (Smooth hammerhead)	<i>Varanus albigularis</i> (Rock monitor)
<i>Stenella attenuata</i> (Bridled Dolphin)	<i>Varanus niloticus</i> (Nile monitor)
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> (Striped dolphin)	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> (Cuvier's beaked whale)
<i>Stenella longirostris</i> (Spinner dolphin)	

Low risk species (plants)

The following plant species are deemed to be at low risk from international trade as current legal exports are at levels that are not detrimental. The Scientific Authority will continue to monitor exports.

<i>Acampe pachyglossa</i>	<i>Aloe cryptopoda</i> (Dr. Kirk's aloe)
<i>Acrolophia bolusii</i>	<i>Aloe dabenorisana</i>
<i>Acrolophia capensis</i>	<i>Aloe deltoidea</i>
<i>Acrolophia cochlearis</i>	<i>Aloe dewetii</i> (De Wet's aloe)
<i>Acrolophia lamellata</i>	<i>Aloe distans</i> (Short-leaved aloe)
<i>Acrolophia lunata</i>	<i>Aloe dominella</i>
<i>Acrolophia micrantha</i>	<i>Aloe dyeri</i>
<i>Acrolophia ustulata</i>	<i>Aloe ecklonis</i> (Ecklon's aloe)
<i>Aerangis kirkii</i>	<i>Aloe excelsa</i>
<i>Aerangis kotschyana</i>	<i>Aloe falcata</i>
<i>Aerangis mystacidii</i>	<i>Aloe fosteri</i>
<i>Aerangis somalensis</i>	<i>Aloe fouriei</i>
<i>Aerangis verdickii</i>	<i>Aloe framesii</i> (Bitter aloe)
<i>Aloe aculeata</i> (Red hot poker aloe)	<i>Aloe gariepensis</i> (Gariep aloe)
<i>Aloe affinis</i> (Spotted aloe)	<i>Aloe gerstneri</i> (Gerstner's aloe)
<i>Aloe Africana</i> (Uitenhage aloe)	<i>Aloe glauca</i>
<i>Aloe albida</i>	<i>Aloe globuligemma</i> (Witchdoctor's aloe)
<i>Aloe alooides</i> (Graskop aloe)	<i>Aloe gracilis</i> (Scrambling aloe)
<i>Aloe angelica</i> (Wylliespoort aloe)	<i>Aloe grandidentata</i>
<i>Aloe arenicola</i>	<i>Aloe greatheadii</i> (Greathead's aloe)
<i>Aloe aristata</i> (Lace aloe)	<i>Aloe haemanthifolia</i>
<i>Aloe barberae</i> (Tree aloe)	<i>Aloe hardyi</i>
<i>Aloe barbertoniae</i> (Barberton aloe)	<i>Aloe hereroensis</i> (Herero aloe)
<i>Aloe boylei</i> (Broad-leaved grass aloe)	<i>Aloe hlangapies</i>
<i>Aloe branddraaiensis</i>	<i>Aloe humilis</i> (Dwarf hedgehog aloe)
<i>Aloe broomii</i> (Berg alwyn)	<i>Aloe immaculata</i>
<i>Aloe buhrii</i>	<i>Aloe inconspicua</i>
<i>Aloe burgersfortensis</i> (Burgersfort aloe)	<i>Aloe integra</i>
<i>Aloe castanea</i> (Cat's-tail aloe)	<i>Aloe khamiesensis</i> (Kamiesberg aloe)
<i>Aloe chabaudii</i> (Chabaud's aloe)	<i>Aloe kniphofioides</i> (Grass aloe)
<i>Aloe chlorantha</i>	<i>Aloe kouebokkeveldensis</i>
<i>Aloe chortolirioides</i>	<i>Aloe krapohlana</i> (Krapohl's aloe)
<i>Aloe ciliaris</i> (Climbing aloe)	<i>Aloe kraussii</i> (Broad-leaved yellow grass aloe)
<i>Aloe claviflora</i> (Cannon aloe)	<i>Aloe lettyae</i>
<i>Aloe commixta</i>	<i>Aloe linearifolia</i> (Dwarf yellow grass aloe)
<i>Aloe comosa</i> (Clanwilliam aloe)	<i>Aloe lineata</i> (Lined red-spined aloe)
<i>Aloe comptonii</i>	<i>Aloe littoralis</i> (Luanda tree aloe)
<i>Aloe cooperi</i> (Cooper's aloe)	<i>Aloe longistyla</i> (Karoo aloe)
<i>Aloe craibii</i>	<i>Aloe lutescens</i> (Malapati aloe)

<i>Aloe maculata</i> (Broad-leaved aloe)	<i>Aloe variegata</i> (Kanniedood aloe)
<i>Aloe marlothii</i> (Transvaal aloe)	<i>Aloe verecunda</i> (Grass aloe)
<i>Aloe melanacantha</i> (Black thorn aloe)	<i>Aloe viridiana</i>
<i>Aloe meyeri</i>	<i>Aloe vogtsii</i>
<i>Aloe micracantha</i> (Fynbos grass aloe)	<i>Aloe vossii</i>
<i>Aloe microstigma</i>	<i>Aloe vryheidensis</i> (Vryheid aloe)
<i>Aloe minima</i>	<i>Aloe zebrina</i> (Kanniedood aloe)
<i>Aloe mitriformis</i>	<i>Alsophila dregei</i>
<i>Aloe modesta</i>	<i>Anacampseros albidiflora</i>
<i>Aloe monotropa</i>	<i>Anacampseros arachnoides</i>
<i>Aloe mudenensis</i>	<i>Anacampseros baeseckeii</i>
<i>Aloe mutabilis</i> (Blue krantz aloe)	<i>Anacampseros bayeriana</i>
<i>Aloe myriacantha</i> (Grass aloe)	<i>Anacampseros comptonii</i>
<i>Aloe nubigena</i> (Cloud-borne aloe)	<i>Anacampseros filamentosa</i>
<i>Aloe parvibracteata</i> (Lowveld spotted aloe)	<i>Anacampseros lanceolata</i>
<i>Aloe pearsonii</i> (Pearson's Aloe)	<i>Anacampseros marlothii</i>
<i>Aloe petricola</i> (Rock aloe)	<i>Anacampseros retusa</i>
<i>Aloe petrophila</i>	<i>Anacampseros rufescens</i>
<i>Aloe pictifolia</i>	<i>Anacampseros scopata</i>
<i>Aloe pluridens</i> (French aloe)	<i>Anacampseros subnuda</i>
<i>Aloe pratensis</i> (Meadow aloe)	<i>Anacampseros telephiastrum</i>
<i>Aloe pretoriensis</i> (Pretoria aloe)	<i>Angraecum chamaeanthus</i>
<i>Aloe pruinosa</i> (Powder aloe)	<i>Angraecum cultriforme</i>
<i>Aloe reitzii</i> (Reitz's aloe)	<i>Angraecum pusillum</i>
<i>Aloe reynoldsii</i> (Yellow spineless aloe)	<i>Angraecum sacciferum</i>
<i>Aloe rupestris</i> (Bottle-brush aloe)	<i>Angraecum stella-africae</i>
<i>Aloe saundersiae</i>	<i>Ansellia africana</i> (Leopard orchid)
<i>Aloe simii</i>	<i>Avonia albissima</i>
<i>Aloe soutpansbergensis</i>	<i>Avonia mallei</i>
<i>Aloe speciosa</i> (Beautiful aloe)	<i>Avonia recurvata</i>
<i>Aloe spicata</i> (Gazaland aloe)	<i>Avonia rhodesica</i>
<i>Aloe striata</i> (Coral aloe)	<i>Avonia ruschii</i>
<i>Aloe striatula</i> (Stripe-sheathed narrow-leaved aloe)	<i>Avonia ustulata</i>
<i>Aloe succotrina</i> (Bombay aloe)	<i>Bartholina burmanniana</i>
<i>Aloe suffulta</i> (Climbing-flower aloe)	<i>Bartholina etheliae</i>
<i>Aloe supraciliata</i> (Book aloe)	<i>Bolusiella maudiae</i>
<i>Aloe tenuior</i> (Fence aloe)	<i>Bonatea boltonii</i>
<i>Aloe thompsoniae</i> (Thompson's aloe)	<i>Bonatea cassidea</i>
<i>Aloe thorncroftii</i>	<i>Bonatea polypodantha</i>
<i>Aloe thraskii</i> (Coast aloe)	<i>Bonatea porrecta</i>
<i>Aloe umfoloziensis</i>	<i>Bonatea pulchella</i>
<i>Aloe vanbalenii</i> (Van Balen's aloe)	<i>Bonatea saundersioides</i>
<i>Aloe vandermerwei</i>	<i>Brachycorythis conica</i>
	<i>Brachycorythis inhambanensis</i>

<i>Brachycorythis mac-owaniana</i>	<i>Disa aconitoides</i>
<i>Brachycorythis pubescens</i>	<i>Disa aemula</i>
<i>Brachycorythis tenuior</i>	<i>Disa alticola</i>
<i>Brownleea galpinii</i>	<i>Disa amoena</i>
<i>Brownleea graminicola</i>	<i>Disa arida</i>
<i>Brownleea macroceras</i>	<i>Disa aristata</i>
<i>Brownleea parviflora</i>	<i>Disa atricapilla</i>
<i>Brownleea recurvata</i>	<i>Disa aurata</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum elliotii</i>	<i>Disa barbata</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum longiflorum</i>	<i>Disa basutorum</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum sandersonii</i>	<i>Disa begleyi</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum scaberulum</i>	<i>Disa bivalvata</i>
<i>Calanthe sylvatica</i>	<i>Disa bodkinii</i>
<i>Centrostigma occultans</i>	<i>Disa brachyceras</i>
<i>Ceratandra atrata</i>	<i>Disa brevipetala</i>
<i>Ceratandra bicolor</i>	<i>Disa caffra</i>
<i>Ceratandra globosa</i>	<i>Disa cardinalis</i>
<i>Ceratandra grandiflora</i>	<i>Disa caulescens</i>
<i>Ceratandra harveyana</i>	<i>Disa cedarbergensis</i>
<i>Ceratandra venosa</i>	<i>Disa cephalotes</i>
<i>Cheirostylis nuda</i>	<i>Disa chrysostachya</i>
<i>Corycium alticola</i>	<i>Disa clavicornis</i>
<i>Corycium bicolorum</i>	<i>Disa cochlearis</i>
<i>Corycium bifidum</i>	<i>Disa cooperi</i>
<i>Corycium crispum</i>	<i>Disa cornuta</i>
<i>Corycium deflexum</i>	<i>Disa crassicornis</i>
<i>Corycium dracomontanum</i>	<i>Disa cylindrica</i>
<i>Corycium excisum</i>	<i>Disa dracomontana</i>
<i>Corycium flanaganii</i>	<i>Disa draconis</i>
<i>Corycium ingeanum</i>	<i>Disa elegans</i>
<i>Corycium microglossum</i>	<i>Disa esterhuyseniae</i>
<i>Corycium nigrescens</i>	<i>Disa extintoria</i>
<i>Corycium orobanchoides</i>	<i>Disa fasciata</i>
<i>Corycium tricuspidatum</i>	<i>Disa ferruginea</i>
<i>Corymborkis corymbis</i>	<i>Disa filicornis</i>
<i>Cynorkis compacta</i>	<i>Disa fragrans</i>
<i>Cyrtorchis arcuata</i>	<i>Disa galpinii</i>
<i>Dalbergia armata</i> (Thorny rope)	<i>Disa gladioliflora</i>
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i> (African blackwood)	<i>Disa glandulosa</i>
<i>Dalbergia multijuga</i>	<i>Disa hallackii</i>
<i>Dalbergia nitidula</i>	<i>Disa harveyana</i>
<i>Dalbergia obovata</i>	<i>Disa hircicornis</i>
<i>Diaphananthe fragrantissima</i>	<i>Disa introrsa</i>
<i>Didymoplexis verrucosa</i>	<i>Disa karooica</i>

<i>Disa lineata</i>	<i>Disa thodei</i>
<i>Disa longifolia</i>	<i>Disa triloba</i>
<i>Disa maculata</i>	<i>Disa tripetaloides</i>
<i>Disa maculomarronina</i>	<i>Disa tysonii</i>
<i>Disa marlothii</i>	<i>Disa uncinata</i>
<i>Disa micropetala</i>	<i>Disa uniflora</i>
<i>Disa minor</i>	<i>Disa vaginata</i>
<i>Disa montana</i>	<i>Disa vasselotii</i>
<i>Disa neglecta</i>	<i>Disa venosa</i>
<i>Disa nervosa</i>	<i>Disa versicolor</i>
<i>Disa nivea</i>	<i>Disa welwitschii</i>
<i>Disa obtusa</i>	<i>Disa woodii</i>
<i>Disa ocellata</i>	<i>Disa zimbabweensis</i>
<i>Disa oligantha</i>	<i>Disa zuluensis</i>
<i>Disa oreophila</i>	<i>Disperis anthoceros</i>
<i>Disa ovalifolia</i>	<i>Disperis bodkinii</i>
<i>Disa patula</i>	<i>Disperis bolusiana</i>
<i>Disa perplexa</i>	<i>Disperis cardiophora</i>
<i>Disa pillansii</i>	<i>Disperis circumflexa</i>
<i>Disa polygonoides</i>	<i>Disperis concinna</i>
<i>Disa porrecta</i>	<i>Disperis cooperi</i>
<i>Disa pulchra</i>	<i>Disperis cucullata</i>
<i>Disa racemosa</i>	<i>Disperis disiformis</i>
<i>Disa rhodantha</i>	<i>Disperis johnstonii</i>
<i>Disa richardiana</i>	<i>Disperis lindleyana</i>
<i>Disa rosea</i>	<i>Disperis macowanii</i>
<i>Disa rungweensis</i>	<i>Disperis micrantha</i>
<i>Disa sagittalis</i>	<i>Disperis oxyglossa</i>
<i>Disa salteri</i>	<i>Disperis paludosa</i>
<i>Disa sanguinea</i>	<i>Disperis purpurata</i>
<i>Disa sankeyi</i>	<i>Disperis renibractea</i>
<i>Disa saxicola</i>	<i>Disperis stenoplectron</i>
<i>Disa schizodioides</i>	<i>Disperis thornicroftii</i>
<i>Disa schlechteriana</i>	<i>Disperis tysonii</i>
<i>Disa scullyi</i>	<i>Disperis virginalis</i>
<i>Disa similis</i>	<i>Disperis wealei</i>
<i>Disa stachyoides</i>	<i>Disperis woodii</i>
<i>Disa stricta</i>	<i>Eulophia aculeata</i>
<i>Disa subtenuicornis</i>	<i>Eulophia adenoglossa</i>
<i>Disa telipogonis</i>	<i>Eulophia callichroma</i>
<i>Disa tenella</i>	<i>Eulophia chlorantha</i>
<i>Disa tenuicornis</i>	<i>Eulophia coddii</i>
<i>Disa tenuifolia</i>	<i>Eulophia coeloglossa</i>
<i>Disa tenuis</i>	<i>Eulophia cooperi</i>

<i>Eulophia fridericii</i>	<i>Euphorbia bubalina</i>
<i>Eulophia hereroensis</i>	<i>Euphorbia burmannii</i>
<i>Eulophia hians</i>	<i>Euphorbia caerulescens</i>
<i>Eulophia huttonii</i>	<i>Euphorbia caput-medusae</i> (Medusa's-head)
<i>Eulophia leachii</i>	<i>Euphorbia caterviflora</i>
<i>Eulophia litoralis</i>	<i>Euphorbia celata</i>
<i>Eulophia macowanii</i>	<i>Euphorbia cereiformis</i>
<i>Eulophia mechowii</i>	<i>Euphorbia chersina</i>
<i>Eulophia meleagris</i>	<i>Euphorbia cibdela</i>
<i>Eulophia milnei</i>	<i>Euphorbia clandestina</i>
<i>Eulophia odontoglossa</i>	<i>Euphorbia clava</i>
<i>Eulophia parvilabris</i>	<i>Euphorbia clavarioides</i>
<i>Eulophia petersii</i>	<i>Euphorbia clavigera</i>
<i>Eulophia platypetala</i>	<i>Euphorbia complexa</i>
<i>Eulophia schweinfurthii</i>	<i>Euphorbia confinalis</i>
<i>Eulophia tabularis</i>	<i>Euphorbia confluens</i>
<i>Eulophia tenella</i>	<i>Euphorbia cooperi</i>
<i>Eulophia tuberculata</i>	<i>Euphorbia corymbosa</i>
<i>Eulophia vinosa</i>	<i>Euphorbia crassipes</i>
<i>Eulophia welwitschii</i>	<i>Euphorbia crispa</i>
<i>Eulophia zeyheriana</i>	<i>Euphorbia cucumerina</i>
<i>Euphorbia aequoris</i>	<i>Euphorbia cumulata</i>
<i>Euphorbia aeruginosa</i>	<i>Euphorbia curvirama</i>
<i>Euphorbia aggregata</i>	<i>Euphorbia cylindrica</i>
<i>Euphorbia albertensis</i>	<i>Euphorbia davyi</i>
<i>Euphorbia albipollinifera</i>	<i>Euphorbia decepta</i>
<i>Euphorbia amarifontana</i>	<i>Euphorbia dregeana</i>
<i>Euphorbia anoplia</i>	<i>Euphorbia duseimata</i>
<i>Euphorbia arceuthobioides</i>	<i>Euphorbia ecklonii</i>
<i>Euphorbia arida</i>	<i>Euphorbia enopla</i>
<i>Euphorbia aspericaulis</i>	<i>Euphorbia enormis</i>
<i>Euphorbia astrophora</i>	<i>Euphorbia ephedroides</i>
<i>Euphorbia atrispina</i>	<i>Euphorbia ernestii</i>
<i>Euphorbia avasmontana</i>	<i>Euphorbia esculenta</i>
<i>Euphorbia barnardii</i>	<i>Euphorbia espinosa</i>
<i>Euphorbia bayeri</i>	<i>Euphorbia eustacei</i>
<i>Euphorbia bergii</i>	<i>Euphorbia evansii</i>
<i>Euphorbia bolusii</i>	<i>Euphorbia excelsa</i>
<i>Euphorbia bothae</i>	<i>Euphorbia exilis</i>
<i>Euphorbia brachiata</i>	<i>Euphorbia ferox</i>
<i>Euphorbia brakdamensis</i>	<i>Euphorbia filiflora</i>
<i>Euphorbia braunsii</i>	<i>Euphorbia fimbriata</i>
<i>Euphorbia brevirama</i>	<i>Euphorbia franckiana</i>
<i>Euphorbia bruynsii</i>	<i>Euphorbia franksiae</i>

<i>Euphorbia friedrichiae</i>	<i>Euphorbia melanohydrata</i>
<i>Euphorbia fusca</i>	<i>Euphorbia micracantha</i>
<i>Euphorbia gariepina</i>	<i>Euphorbia mira</i>
<i>Euphorbia gatbergensis</i>	<i>Euphorbia mixta</i>
<i>Euphorbia gentilis</i>	<i>Euphorbia monteiroi</i>
<i>Euphorbia glandularis</i>	<i>Euphorbia muirii</i>
<i>Euphorbia gorgonis</i>	<i>Euphorbia multiceps</i>
<i>Euphorbia grandialata</i>	<i>Euphorbia multifida</i>
<i>Euphorbia grandicornis</i>	<i>Euphorbia multifolia</i>
<i>Euphorbia grandidens</i>	<i>Euphorbia mundtii</i>
<i>Euphorbia gregaria</i>	<i>Euphorbia muricata</i>
<i>Euphorbia griseola</i>	<i>Euphorbia nesemannii</i>
<i>Euphorbia gueinzii</i>	<i>Euphorbia ornithopus</i>
<i>Euphorbia guerichiana</i> (Paper-barked milkbush)	<i>Euphorbia oxystegia</i>
<i>Euphorbia gummifera</i>	<i>Euphorbia pedemontana</i>
<i>Euphorbia hallii</i>	<i>Euphorbia pentagona</i>
<i>Euphorbia hamata</i>	<i>Euphorbia pentops</i>
<i>Euphorbia heptagona</i>	<i>Euphorbia perangusta</i>
<i>Euphorbia herrei</i>	<i>Euphorbia perpera</i>
<i>Euphorbia hopetownensis</i>	<i>Euphorbia pillansii</i>
<i>Euphorbia horrida</i>	<i>Euphorbia planiceps</i>
<i>Euphorbia hottentota</i>	<i>Euphorbia polycephala</i>
<i>Euphorbia hypogaea</i>	<i>Euphorbia polygona</i>
<i>Euphorbia inconstantia</i>	<i>Euphorbia pseudocactus</i>
<i>Euphorbia indecora</i>	<i>Euphorbia pseudoduseimata</i>
<i>Euphorbia inermis</i>	<i>Euphorbia pseudotuberosa</i>
<i>Euphorbia ingens</i>	<i>Euphorbia pubiglans</i>
<i>Euphorbia inornata</i>	<i>Euphorbia pugniformis</i>
<i>Euphorbia juglans</i>	<i>Euphorbia pulvinata</i>
<i>Euphorbia karroensis</i>	<i>Euphorbia quadrata</i>
<i>Euphorbia knuthii</i>	<i>Euphorbia ramiglans</i>
<i>Euphorbia ledienii</i>	<i>Euphorbia rectirama</i>
<i>Euphorbia lignosa</i>	<i>Euphorbia restituta</i>
<i>Euphorbia limpopoana</i>	<i>Euphorbia restricta</i>
<i>Euphorbia loricata</i>	<i>Euphorbia rhombifolia</i>
<i>Euphorbia louwii</i>	<i>Euphorbia rowlandii</i>
<i>Euphorbia lumbricalis</i>	<i>Euphorbia rudis</i>
<i>Euphorbia lydenburgensis</i>	<i>Euphorbia rudolfii</i>
<i>Euphorbia macella</i>	<i>Euphorbia schinzii</i>
<i>Euphorbia maleolens</i>	<i>Euphorbia sekukuniensis</i> (Sekhukhune candelabra Tree)
<i>Euphorbia mammillaris</i> (Corncob cactus)	<i>Euphorbia silenifolia</i>
<i>Euphorbia marlothiana</i>	<i>Euphorbia spartaria</i>
<i>Euphorbia mauritanica</i>	<i>Euphorbia spicata</i>

<i>Euphorbia spinea</i>	<i>Habenaria lithophila</i>
<i>Euphorbia squarrosa</i>	<i>Habenaria luegiana</i>
<i>Euphorbia stapelioides</i>	<i>Habenaria malacophylla</i>
<i>Euphorbia stellispina</i>	<i>Habenaria mossii</i>
<i>Euphorbia stolonifera</i>	<i>Habenaria nyikana</i>
<i>Euphorbia submammillaris</i>	<i>Habenaria petitiana</i>
<i>Euphorbia suffulta</i>	<i>Habenaria pseudociliosa</i>
<i>Euphorbia superans</i>	<i>Habenaria rautaneniana</i>
<i>Euphorbia suppressa</i>	<i>Habenaria schimperiana</i>
<i>Euphorbia tenax</i>	<i>Habenaria stenorhynchos</i>
<i>Euphorbia tetragona</i>	<i>Habenaria transvaalensis</i>
<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> (African milkbush)	<i>Habenaria tridens</i>
<i>Euphorbia tortirama</i>	<i>Habenaria trilobulata</i>
<i>Euphorbia transvaalensis</i>	<i>Habenaria tysonii</i>
<i>Euphorbia triangularis</i>	<i>Habenaria woodii</i>
<i>Euphorbia trichadenia</i>	<i>Herschelianthe barbata</i>
<i>Euphorbia tridentata</i>	<i>Herschelianthe excelsa</i>
<i>Euphorbia tuberculata</i>	<i>Herschelianthe forcipata</i>
<i>Euphorbia tuberculatoides</i>	<i>Herschelianthe forficaria</i>
<i>Euphorbia tuberosa</i>	<i>Herschelianthe newdigatae</i>
<i>Euphorbia tubiglans</i>	<i>Herschelianthe venusta</i>
<i>Euphorbia tugelensis</i>	<i>Holothrix aspera</i>
<i>Euphorbia vaalputsiana</i>	<i>Holothrix brevipetala</i>
<i>Euphorbia vandermerwei</i>	<i>Holothrix burchellii</i>
<i>Euphorbia versicolores</i>	<i>Holothrix cernua</i>
<i>Euphorbia virosa</i>	<i>Holothrix condensata</i>
<i>Euphorbia waterbergensis</i>	<i>Holothrix culveri</i>
<i>Euphorbia wilmaniae</i>	<i>Holothrix exilis</i>
<i>Euphorbia woodii</i>	<i>Holothrix filicornis</i>
<i>Euphorbia zoutpansbergensis</i>	<i>Holothrix grandiflora</i>
<i>Evotella carnosia</i>	<i>Holothrix incurva</i>
<i>Evotella rubiginosa</i>	<i>Holothrix longicornu</i>
<i>Habenaria anguiceps</i>	<i>Holothrix mac-owaniana</i>
<i>Habenaria barbertoni</i>	<i>Holothrix majubensis</i>
<i>Habenaria bicolor</i>	<i>Holothrix micrantha</i>
<i>Habenaria caffra</i>	<i>Holothrix mundii</i>
<i>Habenaria ciliata</i>	<i>Holothrix orthoceras</i>
<i>Habenaria culveri</i>	<i>Holothrix parviflora</i>
<i>Habenaria dregeana</i>	<i>Holothrix pilosa</i>
<i>Habenaria epipactidea</i>	<i>Holothrix randii</i>
<i>Habenaria falcicornis</i>	<i>Holothrix schlechteriana</i>
<i>Habenaria galpinii</i>	<i>Holothrix scopularia</i>
<i>Habenaria humilior</i>	<i>Holothrix secunda</i>
<i>Habenaria kraenzliniana</i>	<i>Holothrix thodei</i>

<i>Hoodia alstonii</i>	<i>Pterygodium acutifolium</i>
<i>Hoodia currorii</i>	<i>Pterygodium alatum</i>
<i>Hoodia dregei</i>	<i>Pterygodium cleistogamum</i>
<i>Hoodia flava</i>	<i>Pterygodium connivens</i>
<i>Hoodia gordonii</i> (Bushman's hat)	<i>Pterygodium cooperi</i>
<i>Hoodia officinalis</i>	<i>Pterygodium cruciferum</i>
<i>Hoodia parviflora</i>	<i>Pterygodium hallii</i>
<i>Hoodia pilifera</i>	<i>Pterygodium hastatum</i>
<i>Huttonaea fimbriata</i>	<i>Pterygodium inversum</i>
<i>Huttonaea grandiflora</i>	<i>Pterygodium leucanthum</i>
<i>Huttonaea oreophila</i>	<i>Pterygodium magnum</i>
<i>Huttonaea pulchra</i>	<i>Pterygodium newdigateae</i>
<i>Huttonaea woodii</i>	<i>Pterygodium pentherianum</i>
<i>Jumellea walleri</i>	<i>Pterygodium platypetalum</i>
<i>Liparis capensis</i>	<i>Pterygodium schelpei</i>
<i>Margelliantha caffra</i>	<i>Pterygodium vermiferum</i>
<i>Microcoelia aphylla</i>	<i>Pterygodium volucris</i>
<i>Microcoelia exilis</i>	<i>Rangaeris muscicola</i>
<i>Monadenia ecalcarata</i>	<i>Rhipidoglossum xanthopollinium</i>
<i>Monadenia macrostachya</i>	<i>Satyrium candidum</i>
<i>Monadenia physodes</i>	<i>Satyrium carneum</i>
<i>Monadenia pygmaea</i>	<i>Satyrium emarcidum</i>
<i>Monadenia sabulosa</i>	<i>Satyrium eurycalcaratum</i>
<i>Mystacidium braybonae</i>	<i>Satyrium foliosum</i>
<i>Mystacidium capense</i>	<i>Satyrium jacottetiae</i>
<i>Mystacidium flanaganii</i>	<i>Satyrium longicolle</i>
<i>Neobolusia tysonii</i>	<i>Satyrium lupulinum</i>
<i>Nervilia bicarinata</i>	<i>Satyrium macrophyllum</i>
<i>Nervilia crocifformis</i>	<i>Satyrium microrrhynchum</i>
<i>Nervilia lilacea</i>	<i>Satyrium muticum</i>
<i>Nervilia renschiana</i>	<i>Satyrium outeniquense</i>
<i>Oberonia disticha</i>	<i>Satyrium pallens</i>
<i>Oeceoclades lonchophylla</i>	<i>Satyrium princeps</i>
<i>Oeceoclades maculata</i> (Monk orchid)	<i>Satyrium pulchrum</i>
<i>Pachites appressus</i>	<i>Satyrium pygmaeum</i>
<i>Pachites bodkinii</i>	<i>Satyrium retusum</i>
<i>Platycoryne mediocris</i>	<i>Satyrium rhodanthum</i>
<i>Platylepis glandulosa</i>	<i>Satyrium rhynchanthum</i>
<i>Polystachya concreta</i> (Greater yellowspike orchid)	<i>Satyrium situsanguinum</i>
<i>Polystachya fusiformis</i>	<i>Satyrium striatum</i>
<i>Polystachya modesta</i>	<i>Schizochilus angustifolius</i>
<i>Polystachya ngomensis</i>	<i>Schizochilus bulbinella</i>
<i>Polystachya zuluensis</i>	<i>Schizochilus cecilii</i>
	<i>Schizochilus crenulatus</i>

Schizochilus flexuosus
Schizochilus gerrardii
Schizochilus lilacinus
Schizochilus zeyheri
Schizodium longipetalum
Stenoglottis inandensis
Stenoglottis longifolia
Stenoglottis maccloughlinii
Stenoglottis modestus

Stenoglottis molweniensis
Stenoglottis zambesiaca
Tridactyle bicaudata
Tridactyle gentilii
Tridactyle tricuspidis
Tridactyle tridentata
Vanilla roscheri
Ypsilopus erectus
Zeuxine africana

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