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

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

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

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

### Research site

The coastal City of Cape Town (municipal area 2487 km<sup>2</sup>) is effectively bounded by the South Atlantic Ocean and the Hottentots Holland mountains. The City center is dominated by the Table Mountain range (1092 m elev.) extending southwards in a largely undeveloped peninsula forming the bulk of the Table Mountain National Park. Historically, the City has occupied the land between the foot slopes of the park and the sea, which now comprises well-established middle and upper class residential areas. Moving eastwards, the urban

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

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

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

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

### **Cape Town's informal wild-harvesting industry**

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

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

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

### **METHODS**

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

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

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

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

### **Stage 2: compiling a provisional harvested species compendium**

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

### **Stage 3: ground assessment of the provisional harvested species compendium**

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

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

Atlantis Conservation Area, and the Blaauberg Conservation Area.

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

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

### **Stage 4: finalization of the compendium**

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

## **RESULTS**

### **Summary**

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

### Anthropogenic uses of local, wild-harvested products

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### People and local, wild-harvested products

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

#### Medicinal

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

#### Utility

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

### Niche

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

### Spread of harvesting incidences in Cape Town

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

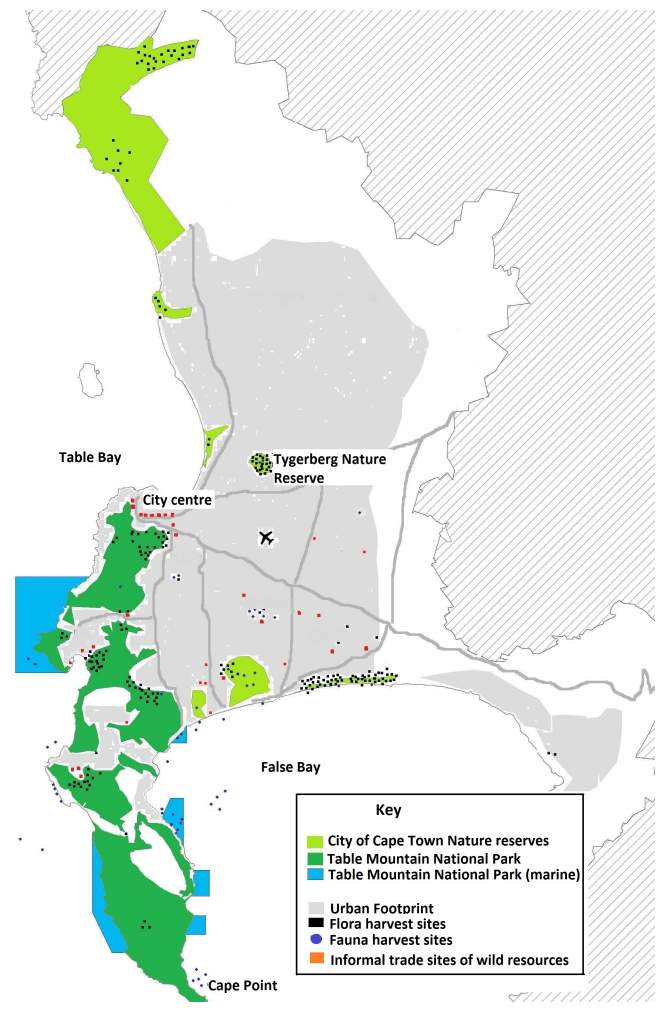
It is evident that harvesting incidences are spread throughout the City, with larger impacts occurring closer to the urban footprint. The clustering of harvesting incidents in formal conservation areas reflects close proximity to lower income residential areas. Whilst not exhaustive, recorded are a number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

### Harvest demand

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

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

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



### Sustainability of harvesting local wild species

#### Harvest modalities

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

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

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

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

#### Life forms targeted

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

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

#### Conservation status

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

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

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

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

## DISCUSSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Secondly, in localities where uncontrolled harvesting is known to occur, mapping community structure and form as a baseline for possible future restoration efforts should take place. Simultaneously, comprehensive reserve-level risk assessments that integrate current and new management approaches are required. Understanding and prioritizing actual and potential illicit harvesting risk and impacts at the protected area level will improve conservation management approaches. In high-risk reserves, enhanced surveillance and enforcement are essential, although 24-h enforcement is impractical for areas such as the 470 km<sup>2</sup>, open-access Table Mountain National Park. Despite potential legal and bureaucratic hurdles, further investigation of suitable permit systems for select species (as is presently utilized for various marine organisms) is required; although, according to anecdotes, permits can serve as gateways for indiscriminate resource extraction, and would not only require considerable policing but in some cases would require highly specialist biodiversity knowledge to enforce. With respect to medicinal plant and cut flower activities, the centralized control of community-based plant nurseries shows incompatibilities with the nature of informal entrepreneurship. However, in agreement with Botha, Witkowski et al. (2004) note that wholesale nurseries or cultivation efforts (ideally driven by conservation agencies) may assist in fulfilling local demands.

## CONCLUSIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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