

# **Swaziland Tree Atlas**





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**including selected shrubs and climbers**

Linda and Paul Loffler



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*Oxyanthus pyriformis.*

# Introduction

Swaziland is a landlocked country covering a total area of approximately 17,360 km<sup>2</sup>. It is surrounded by South Africa to the north, west and south, and Mozambique to the east. It lies between latitudes 25° 43' and 27°19' South, and longitudes 30° 47.5' and 32° 06' East. Altitude ranges from over 1,860 m in the northwest down to 120 m in the east.

Although small, Swaziland supports a large variety of landscapes, geology, climate, and corresponding habitat and biodiversity. With its divergent geology, climate, and subsequent landforms, the physiographic regions within the country's boundaries are very distinct.

## Soils

The deeply weathered soils of the Highveld and Upper Middleveld are characterised by relatively acidic soils and high clay content, whereas the Lower Middleveld and Lowveld are generally only moderately weathered, shallow, and show a wide range of soil characteristics with neutral or basic soils. Soils on the Lebombo Plateau show more intensive weathering characterised by high clay contents (Rommelzwaal, 1993).

## Climate

Swaziland has a typically subtropical climate with summer rains (October–March) and distinct seasons. The physiographic zones described above show clear climatic links with sub-humid and temperate conditions with a typical annual rainfall ranging from 1,450 mm in the Highveld to semi-arid and warm conditions with an average annual rainfall of 550 mm in the Lowveld.

Highest January mean maximum temperatures are recorded in the Eastern Lowveld (34°C at 200

m asl), and lowest in the Highveld (22°C at 1,450 m asl). The lowest July minimum temperatures range from 5°C–10°C. Frost is recorded most frequently in the Highveld.

## Hydrology

The four main perennial river systems, which drain the country from the west to the east, are the Komati, Mbuluzi, Lusutfu, and Ngwavuma. Gorges and incised river valleys are predominant features of these watercourses, each of which supports a variety of habitats and flora. Much of the riparian vegetation in the country has been altered by various flooding events—large trees have been swept off riverbanks and channels remoulded. Exotic invaders have since established themselves along the banks and are working their way into the surrounding vegetation having a significant impact on the country's biodiversity.

## Physiographic zones

Influenced by soil and erosion processes, Swaziland has been classified into six physiographic zones (Murdoch, 1970; Remmelzwaal, 1993).

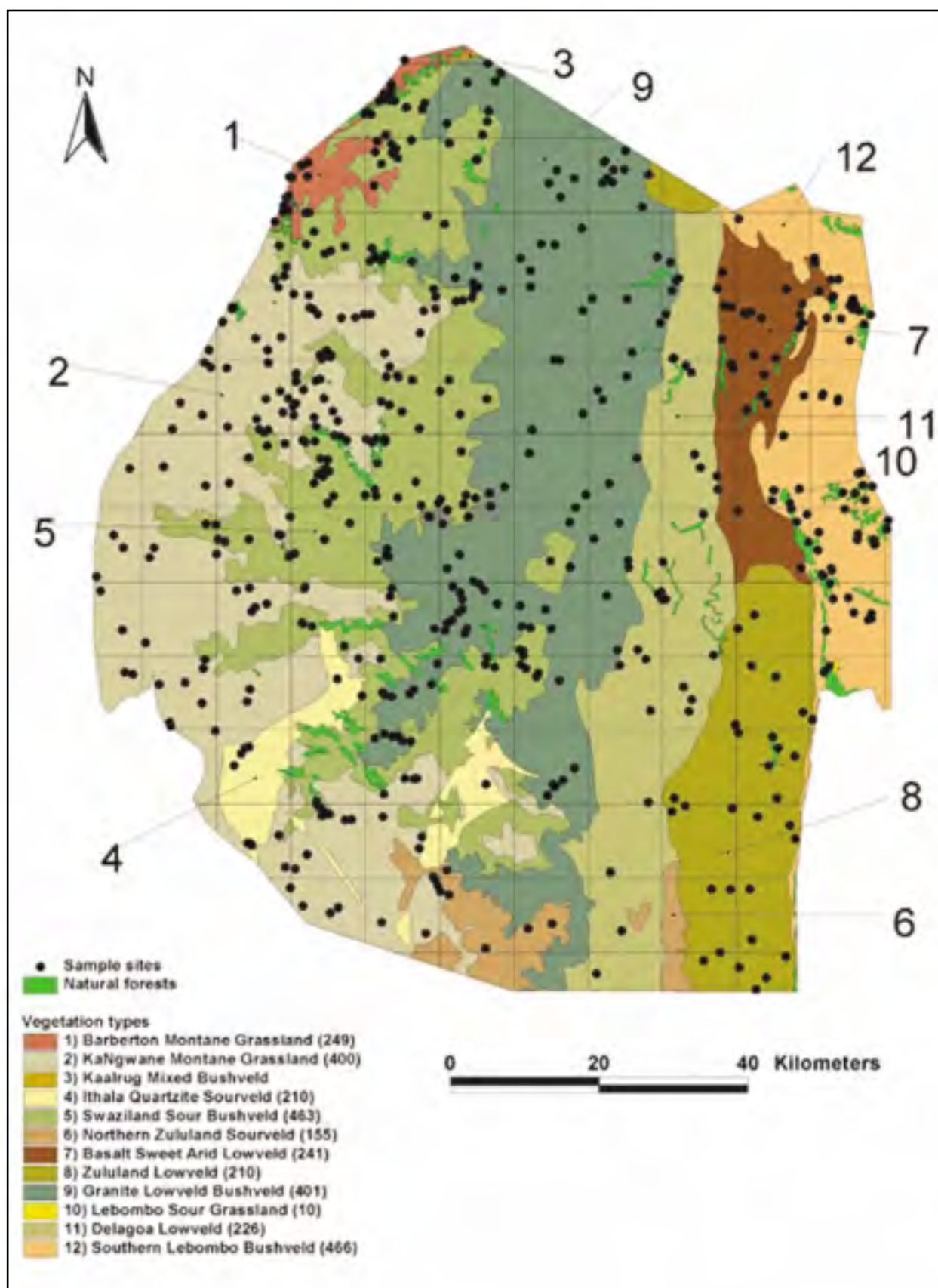
Maps 1 and 2 illustrate vegetation and elevation boundaries, which coincide significantly with the physiographic boundaries.

## The Highveld

The Highveld physiographic zone lying in the west of the country is dominated by short grassland on rocky outcrops dissected by narrow gorges and river valleys. Small pockets of species-rich afro-montane forest can be found along the mountain ranges, many of which lie above the mist belt line (examples include Mqwayisa forest in northern Malolotja Nature Reserve, and Devil's Bridge near

**Table 1. Overview of the country's climatic conditions based on long-term averages (from Van Waveren & Nhlengetfwa, 1992a & b).**

Physiographic Zone	Mean Temperature (°C)			Rainfall (mm)	
	Annual	Jan	July	Mean Annual	Dependable –80%
Highveld	17	20	12	850–1,400	700–1,200
Upper Middleveld	20	24	15	800–1,000	650–850
Lower Middleveld	21	25	16	650–800	500–700
Western Lowveld	22	26	18	625–725	425–550
Eastern Lowveld	22	27	17	550–625	400–500
Lebombo Ridge	21	26	17	700–825	500–750



Map 1. Map showing Swaziland vegetation (Dobson & Lotter, 2004) with natural forests (Mucina *et al.*, 2005), eighth degree grid squares, sample sites, and total number of tree species per vegetation type.



**Table 2. Physiographic zones of Swaziland with altitude, major landforms, and vegetation (Remmelzwaal, 1993; Sweet & Khumalo, 1994).**

Physiographic Zone	Altitude(m)	Landform/Topography	Geology	Vegetation Type
Highveld	900–1,800	Hills on steeply dissected escarpment with transitions to plateau	Granite	Short grassland with forest patches
Upper Middleveld	600–900	Hills with plateau remnants and basins	Granodiorite Granite	Tall grassland with scattered trees and shrubs
Lower Middleveld	400–600	Rolling plain with basins and isolated hills	Gneiss	Broad-leaved savanna
Western Lowveld	250–400	Undulating plain	Sandstone/ Claystone	Mixed savanna
Eastern Lowveld	200–300	Gently undulating plain	Basalt	Acacia savanna
Lebombo Range	250–600	Undulating plateau with steeply dissected escarpment	Ignimbrite (Rhyolite)	Hillside bush and plateau savanna

Bulembu). These forests vary in condition with a visible increase in disturbance noted over the last six years. Increased exploitation, greater grazing pressure, pathways, livestock trampling, veld fires, honey gathering, and slash-and-burn bushclearing threaten the natural vegetation. Expansive stands of exotic *Acacia* sp. (Wattle) smother many of the river and stream banks, and infestations of the weeds *Solanum mauritianum* and *Lantana camara* are common in disturbed areas, including industrial timber plantations.

#### **The Middleveld**

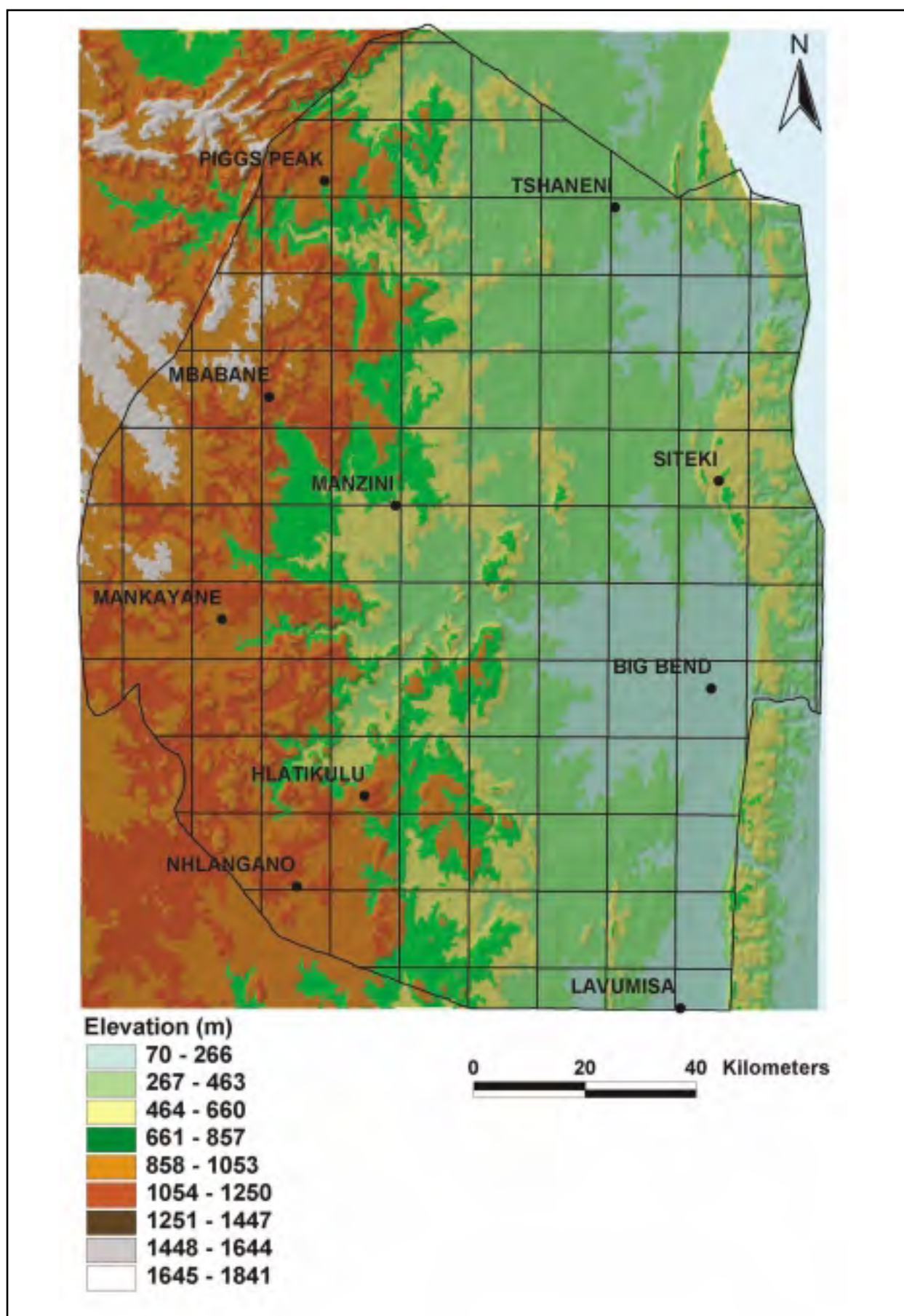
The upper and lower Middleveld regions generally support tall grassland with forest and thicket structures often associated with rocky outcrops. The areas around Ezulwini Valley going down to Mafutseni are good examples. This region of Swaziland is the most heavily settled and the increase in population is having a negative impact on the natural vegetation. Land is continually being cleared for agricultural, rural, and urban developments. The indigenous climber *Acacia ataxacantha* and exotic *Caesalpinia decapetala* have become problem plants and tend to form impenetrable thickets along riverine fringes and in wooded areas. The invasive *Psidium guajava* continues to increase, especially around the hills of Manzini and Malkerns, and the indigenous *Dichrostachys cinerea* has transformed the inherent savanna around Mafutseni into thickets and dense bush, owing, in part, to historic mismanagement of the land.

#### **The Lowveld**

As one travels down the gradient towards the western Lowveld, *Combretum—Terminalia* broad leaf savanna typifies the landscape before it merges towards the eastern lowveld with the flatter plains of *Acacia nigrescens* woodlands. Encroaching thicket structures dominated by the native species *Acacia nilotica* and *Dichrostachys cinerea* are common in the Lowveld. The majority of commercial ranches, cotton farms, and sugarcane plantations occur in this region. There are several natural areas earmarked for bushclearing to make way for future agricultural projects. A substantial proportion of fuelwood continues to be indiscriminately harvested, judging by the piles of firewood that are sold along the roadsides.

Riverine forests associated with the major rivers, generally occurring below 800 m, support a closed woodland structure often infringed by thicket. Flooding has transformed many of these structures, leaving them as patchy open shrublands, often associated with reedbeds. Alien invasive plants can be prolific along the low-lying riverbanks, especially the more aggressive weeds, such as *Chromolaena odorata*, *Lantana camara*, and *Melia azedarach*.

Drier *Acacia* woodlands dominate the southeastern portion of the country where rainfall is infrequent. These woodlands include *Acacia tortilis*, *A. borleae*, *A. senegal*, and *A. burkei*. Open rocky outcrops covered with extensive stands of naturally occurring *Aloe marlothii* become increasingly common in this area.



Map 2. Elevation map of Swaziland showing the main cities and towns. Physiographic regions correlate as follows: Highveld between 900–1800 m, Upper Middleveld 600–900 m, Lower Middleveld 400–600 m, Western Lowveld 250–400 m, Eastern Lowveld 200–300 m, and the Lebombo range 250–600 m.

### **The Lebombo Range**

The steep escarpment of the Lebombo Range rises from the flat lowveld, dissected with steep gorges supporting patches of drier scarp forest and *Androstachys* forest. These are largely transitional between the typical 'afromontane' and 'coastal' forest types (Mucina *et al.*, 2005). The escarpment supports a *Combretum*-rich bushveld that thins out to a tall grassy plateau, which is surrounded by rocky outcrops and cliff faces. Bushclumps around rocky outcrops are frequent on the plateau, with the occasional seasonal pan forming in the natural depressions.

A small number of plant species has been noted as only being found in association with *Androstachys* thickets, thus comprising a possible unique plant community. Lebombo forest patches have proved to be very high in relative species richness (Monadjem *et al.*, 2003a), and are becoming increasingly vulnerable from over-exploitation, livestock trampling, path widening, alien weed infestation, and reduced canopy cover. Species are dying back and fires are able to penetrate deeper into the forests. Infestation by alien invasive species is becoming one of the more serious threats in the region, especially that of *Chromolaena odorata*, *Lantana camara* and *Melia azedarach*.

The Lebombo Range, north-western, and south-western Swaziland are vitally important to the conservation of threatened tree species in Swaziland (Monadjem *et al.*, 2003a). Some plant species have been found to be restricted to specific geology formations, including the serpentines of the Barberton Mountains, rhyolites of the Lebombo Range, and quartzites in the south-west.

### **Centres of Plant Endemism**

Floristically, Swaziland is important because it falls within the boundaries of two regional phytochoria, recognized by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and World Conservation Union (IUCN) as Centres of Plant Diversity and Endemism of global significance (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001). These include the Drakensberg Afromontane Regional System and the Maputaland-Pondoland Region, both of which support high concentrations of endemic taxa.

On a local scale, Swaziland contains a very important subcentre of the Maputaland Centre of Endemism, consisting mainly of the Lebombo Range. The Maputaland Centre of Endemism forms part of the Maputaland-Pondoland Region and, by implication, it is also recognised as a site of global conservation significance as far as floristic diversity is concerned.

The other important area in Swaziland is the north-western region bordering the Barberton Mountains. This region is part of the Barberton Centre of Endemism, a subcentre of the Drakensberg Afromontane Regional System. Hence, a por-

tion of Swaziland is included in floristic regions already recognised as being of global botanical significance.

### **Relevant legislation**

The Swaziland Flora Protection Act of 2000 provides legal protection for over 200 plant species in the country and allows for the creation of flora reserves and protection of special habitats. In the past, the schedules have not been based on plant red data lists for Swaziland, something that is currently in the process of being amended.

This Act protects all flora within proclaimed reserves, but affords little protection outside these. Even though Swazi Nation Land (SNL) harbours many threatened plants, *bona fide* Swazi rural dwellers are permitted to collect and use (but not sell) these species. This is concerning, as the Act does not regulate sustainable harvesting on SNL. The Plant Control Act of 1981 sets out to control and regulate the movement and cultivation of plants, as well as the establishment and operation of plant nurseries. It also deals with the control of plant diseases, plant insect pests, as well as noxious weeds that are moved in and out of the country. The definition of a noxious weed is not clearly stated and the schedule of noxious weeds needs urgent revision.

Another concern is that customs and border officials and inspectors may not be able to identify the species listed in the schedules.

The Forest Preservation Act of 1910 aims at protecting trees and forests on government land and SNL. This is a very outdated Act, allowing destruction of forests and trees under certain conditions without considering the ecological impacts of such destruction. However, a new Forest Bill is in preparation, which will repeal this Act.

### **Population, land use, and land tenure**

The total population of Swaziland in 1996 was estimated at 937,747 with an annual population growth rate of 3.2%. The density distribution across the country (SNPDP 1996–2006) indicates that:

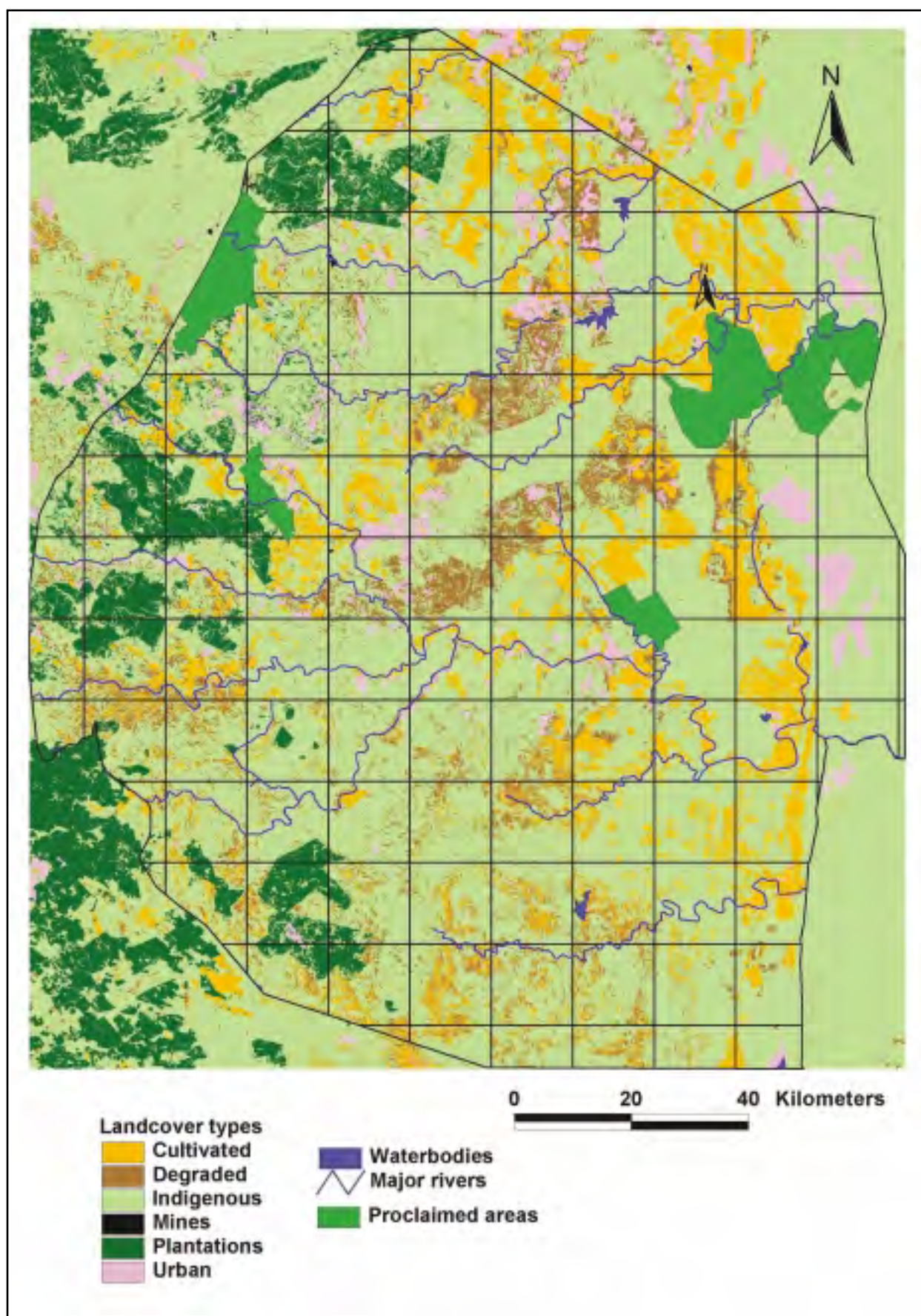
- 70% of people live on SNL
- 23% live in urban areas
- 7% live on individual tenure farms

The majority of people live on SNL, an area typified by subsistence farming and scattered homesteads, making it vulnerable to plant resource utilisation.

Grazing occupies nearly 70% of Swaziland, made up of 50% extensive communal grazing on Swazi Nation Land (SNL) and 20% ranching both on Title Deed Land (TDL) and SNL. Small-scale subsistence agriculture dominated by maize cultivation is a high priority on SNL.

Forestry is another major land use in Swaziland,





Map 3. Land cover map of Swaziland (CSIR, 2000) with waterbodies, major rivers, and proclaimed reserves.

**Table 3. Main land uses in Swaziland (modified from Rimmelzwaal & Dlamini, 1994).**

Groupings of main land uses	Hectares (thousands)	%
Small-scale subsistence crop agriculture	214	12.3
Large-scale commercial crop agriculture	104	6
Extensive communal grazing	867	50
Ranching	332	19.1
Plantation Forestry	140	8
Parks, Wildlife Management	67	3.9
Residential, Industry, Recreation	8	0.5
Water Reservoirs	4	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4. Land Tenure in Swaziland 2000 (from Murdoch, in prep.).**

Land Tenure Type	Hectares (thousands)	%
Rural Swazi Nation Land (incl. Crown Land)	900	52
Rural Buyback Land Ownership	395	23
Rural Title Deed Farms Ownership	399	23
Built-up Areas and Major Water Surfaces	41	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>100</b>

with the total land cover of indigenous and man-made forest estimated at 624,000 ha, 36% of the total Swaziland land area (Hesse *et al.*, 1990). Of this area, 74% is estimated to be indigenous forests, woodlands, and savannas, and 26% industrial timber plantations.

Swaziland has a small proportion of land dedicated to parks and wildlife management, with the present system of protected areas covering less than 4% of the country (Map 3).

There are essentially four main categories of land tenure in Swaziland, arrangements of which play a vital role in land management and environment:

- 52% is Rural Swazi Nation Land (SNL), which is vested in the *Ngwenyama* (King) in trust for the Swazi Nation.
- 23% is Rural Buyback Land or land that has been returned to SNL status since the country's independence in 1968.
- 23% is Rural Title Deed Land (TDL) under individual tenure.
- 2% includes built-up areas and major water surfaces.

### Major threats to the indigenous flora of Swaziland

The most apparent threats to biodiversity that Swaziland is experiencing include land transformation, alien weed infestation, over-exploitation of natural resources, bush encroachment, unmanaged fire, and outdated and fragmented legislation. In addition, Swaziland does not have a national botanical garden. Plans are in progress to develop one, but to date there has been no formal institution that acts as a *refugium* for the important plant species. Species that are threatened because of expansion programmes and developments have not been efficiently rescued and propagated and very few species have been monitored effectively.

### Land transformation

One of the major causes of habitat destruction is the large-scale conversion of natural landscapes into agricultural monocultures, for example, sugar cane. This has led to widespread fragmentation of habitat available to indigenous flora and is exacerbated by increasing population pressure and demand for infrastructural and agricultural de-

velopment in the country. The internal road network is fast developing, as are dams under construction. Sizeable developments, such as the Maguga Dam along the Komati River and Driekoppies Dam along the Lomati River, have transformed natural areas irreversibly and caused significant resettlement of people to previously undeveloped areas. Consequently, livestock grazing ranges are decreasing, pushing animals into marginal landscapes in search of adequate food.

More large-scale agricultural schemes are in the pipeline, including the Lower Usuthu Irrigation Project and the Komati Downstream Development Project.

### **Alien weed invasion**

The biodiversity of Swaziland—and the whole southern Africa sub-region—is under serious threat by the emergence of alien invasive species. Problem plants identified as causing the most damage in Swaziland are *Chromolaena odorata*, *Lantana camara*, *Solanum mauritianum*, *Acacia mearnsii* and *Parthenium hysterophorus*.

This invasion is threatening the biodiversity of the country, impacting upon conservation efforts, decreasing livestock grazing capacity, affecting agricultural production, reducing water availability, worsening problems associated with fire and flooding, decreasing land values and ultimately negatively impacting upon the welfare of people, particularly rural communities.

Alien weed distribution data for Swaziland has been very limited in the past, making it difficult to adequately assess their status. Information on the distribution of Swaziland's Alien Plants has only recently been collated and is currently accessible online (Braun *et al.*, 2004). The Government of Swaziland is now faced with a considerable task of formulating and implementing an appropriate action and management plan to effectively control the problem species in collaboration with neighbouring countries.

### **Exploitation of plant resources**

Rural communities depend heavily on plant resources for firewood, medicine, timber, and traditional ceremonies. Coupled with a lack of appropriate and enforceable legislation, this often results in over-harvesting, which leads to local extinctions and eventually environmental degradation.

A lot of indiscriminate harvesting is taking place in the country with very limited control of the medicinal plant trade. The quantity and type of indigenous plant products that are sold to markets locally and outside Swaziland for medicine

are largely undocumented. Extinctions of species could occur in the immediate future if this trade is not formalised and regulated.

### **Fire and alteration of forest dynamics**

Veld fires are a tradition and are carried out annually in the highveld and parts of the middleveld, normally between the months of July and September. These fires sometimes penetrate forests, decreasing canopy cover and denuding the undergrowth.

Forest fires are also initiated by people foraging for honey or by farmers clearing patches using slash-and-burn techniques. This is especially evident in the northern part of the country where patches of natural forest are being frequently cleared for illegal *Cannabis* cultivation. Changes in sunlight and reduction of shade play a large role in the plant dynamics of a forest and species that thrive in the shade often perish.

### **Bush encroachment**

The composition of the vegetation of rangelands in Swaziland is changing in response to grazing by domestic livestock (Sweet & Khumalo, 1994). Factors that exacerbate the problem of bush encroachment are exclusion of fire, lack of timeous and sufficiently hot fires, coupled with a shortage of browsing animals. The predominant encroaching indigenous woody plants in these areas are *Dichrostachys cinerea*, *Acacia nilotica*, *A. tortilis*, *Gymnosporia* spp., and *Euclea* spp.

Most of the bush encroachment has occurred in the Lowveld and Lower Middleveld where the majority of commercial and government-owned ranches are. It is predominant in these ranches as there is not much clearing of land for cultivation, and relatively little extraction of firewood and building materials as compared to SNL, where a large proportion of trees and shrubs have been removed (Sweet & Khumalo, 1994).

### **Outdated and fragmented legislation**

Swaziland faces several challenges to effectively manage its flora. Some of the problems lie with outdated and fragmented legislation, uncoordinated efforts and lack of expertise, funds, and manpower in the responsible institutions (Mondjem *et al.*, 2003b). Several major gaps and overlaps exist, including the lack of protection of biodiversity on SNL, which comprises over 70% of the country and must therefore harbour a significant proportion of the flora. The result of this is that current legislation does not support sustainable utilisation of biological resources on SNL.

# The Swaziland Tree Atlas Project

The Swaziland Tree Atlas project was initiated in early 1999 and has continued for almost six years, with the last official field trip made in August 2004. Field visits, data collection, and data processing were conducted voluntarily and financed independently by Linda and Paul Loffler.

The main objective of the Swaziland Tree Atlas Project was to produce a compilation of distribution maps for individual tree species, detailing their distribution, abundance, habitat, relationship with land tenure, conservation status, and use relative to the country.

It is envisaged that the Atlas will be useful in terms of conservation planning and management, development of expertise in the field of taxonomy and database management, public awareness, scientific value, baseline data to stimulate future work, human resource development, and Environmental Impact Assessments in Swaziland.

Most distribution data for the country's flora were unpublished and stored personally, in oral tradition or could only be found in a few local and regional databases, and scattered publications.

The first publication to include the flowering plants of Swaziland was completed by Dr J. Burt Davy in 1912 (Burt Davy & Pott-Leendertz, 1912). An intensive botanical survey of Swaziland followed, over an eleven-year period from 1955–1966, carried out by Prof. R.H. Compton assisted by Miss M.C. Karsten and Mr Ben Dlamini. In 1976, Compton published *The Flora of Swaziland* (Compton, 1976), which has remained the standard work for the flora of the country.

In 1983, Mrs E.S. Kemp published a flora checklist (Kemp, 1983) that has recently been revised by Braun *et al.*, (2004). This list documents 3,678 taxa for Swaziland, 3,478 of which are indigenous.

## Methodology

The main objective of the Atlas was to produce distribution maps for individual tree species including a selection of shrubs, climbers and suffrutes recorded within Swaziland. Shrubs that were above 1.5m in height, robust woody climbers, lianes, scrambling shrubs and some of the more vigorous climbers were included in the Atlas. It should be noted that the list of these species is limited and by no means exhaustive and should not be interpreted as such.

## Data Collection

Considering the small size of the country, sampling was done at a fine scale of eighth degree

squares (approximately 11 km x 11 km grid squares). A total of 109 (out of 115) grid squares were sampled during the project (Maps 1 and 4). This scale of mapping has been beneficial, both in that it produces fine scale data and it concurs well with the already published Swaziland Bird Atlas (Parker, 1994) and Mammals of Swaziland (Mondjem, 1998). The database is currently housed privately by the author and electronic copies of it have since been distributed to the National Biodiversity Database Unit (NBDU) based at the University of Swaziland and the Southern African Botanical Network (SABONET) office at the South African National Biodiversity Institute in Pretoria.

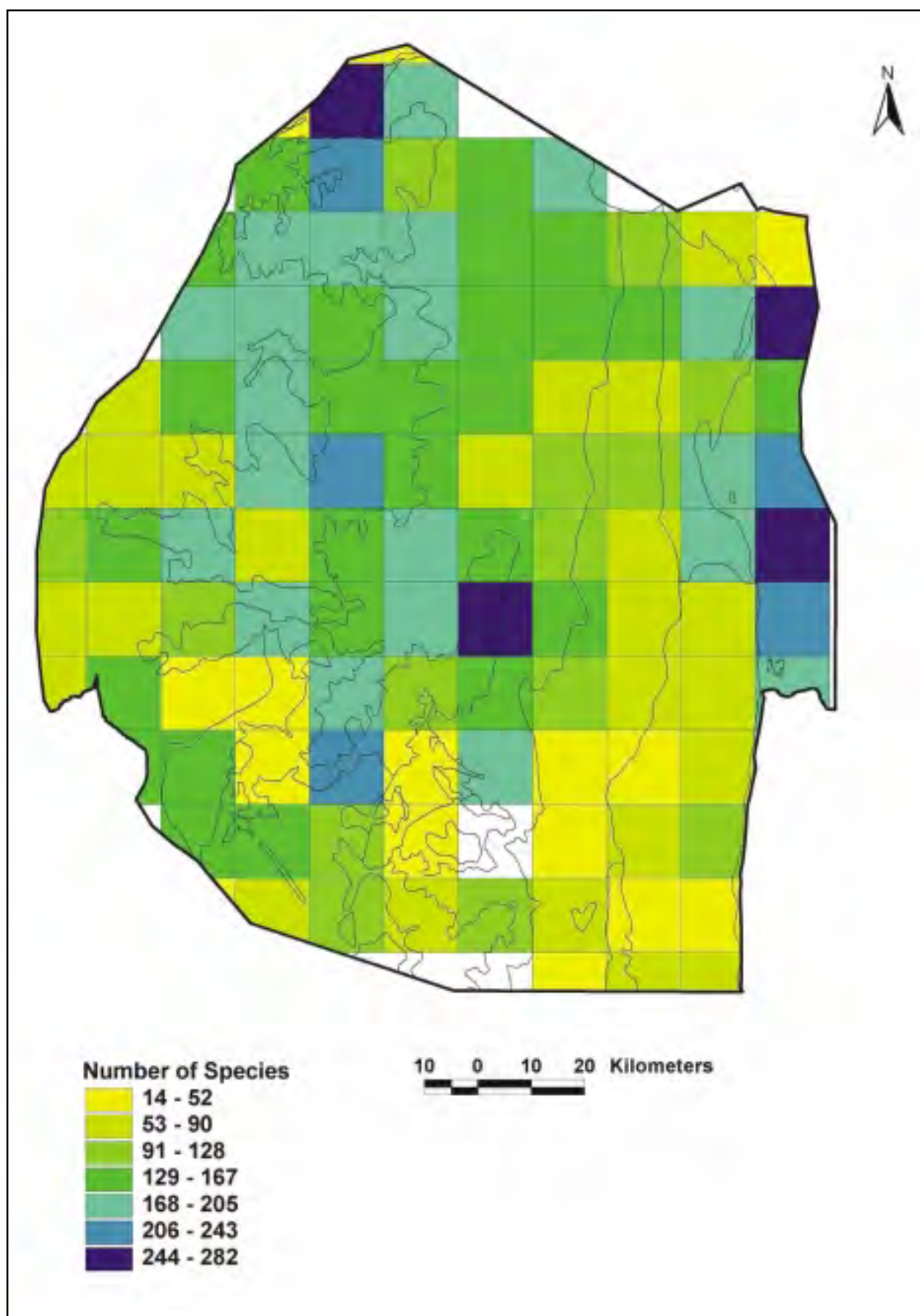
Field work was conducted sporadically throughout the six years so as to cover as many flowering, fruiting and growing seasons as possible. Sample sites were revisited if it was thought that the initial visit was inadequate and that more species could be found in the area. Places that were damaged during flood or bushclearing events or prone to alien weed infestation were revisited to check if important or interesting species were still present. Some localities were repeatedly visited at different times of the year to obtain fruiting and flowering specimens.

Sample plots for the Atlas were conducted using broad 2 km transects. A hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) was used to obtain coordinates for each plot and all relevant plant species roughly within a 2 km radius of each point were noted. A new sample plot was initiated if a different vegetation type was encountered within the transect. A total of 585 sites were sampled throughout Swaziland, each represented by a dot, as illustrated on Map 1.

Voucher specimens were routinely collected on field trips and are currently stored privately in the Dobson-Loffler herbarium. Each corresponding voucher number(s) has been recorded in the database for ease of reference. Duplicate and original specimens were sent to various plant specialists for identification during the course of the project. This was largely assisted by the authors and scientific editor of the recent publication "Trees and Shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park" (Schmidt *et al.*, 2002) as well as other members of the Mpumalanga Plant Specialist Group based in Nelspruit. Other plant experts were also contacted from various botanical and private institutions based in Pretoria, Johannesburg, and Kwazulu-Natal.

The following herbaria were used for the Swaziland Tree Atlas Project:





Map 4. Distribution of species richness of trees in Swaziland. Blank grids represent areas that were not sampled during the survey.



- **Buffelskloof Herbarium:** Buffelskloof Private Nature Reserve, P.O. Box 710, Lydenburg 1120, South Africa.
- **Malolotja Herbarium:** Malolotja Nature Reserve, Swaziland National Trust Commission.
- **Natal Herbarium:** South African National Biodiversity Institute, Botanic Gardens Road, Durban, 4001, South Africa.
- **National Herbarium:** South African National Biodiversity Institute, Private Bag X101, Pretoria 0001, South Africa.
- **Schmidt, E. (Private herbarium):** P.O. Box 28, Kiepersol, 1241, South Africa.
- **Swaziland National Herbarium:** Malkerns Research Station, P.O. Box 4, Malkerns, Swaziland.

A rough estimate of the relative abundance of each species within each plot was made. Three categories were assigned, denoted by different sized circles; the smallest being rare (1–5 individuals), medium being common (6–100 individuals) and the largest being abundant (more than 100 individuals).

Notes on the predominant vegetation type and habitat were made for each plot and any general comments about the condition of the area or threats noted. Vegetation descriptions were based on a combination of broad vegetation and forest types for Swaziland according to Sweet & Khumalo (1994), Dobson & Lotter (2004), and Mucina *et al.* (2005).

## Results

Results of the Swaziland Tree Atlas Project indicate that the country sustains a wealth of tree species largely attributable to its variety of landscapes, geology, climate, and corresponding habi-

tat and biodiversity. The results are discussed below in terms of species richness, endemism and threatened species. In addition new tree records for the country and species that might have been overlooked during the survey are highlighted.

### Species richness

On a regional scale, Swaziland supports a relatively diverse flora. In comparison with Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park, which together have over 950 species of trees and shrubs documented (Schmidt *et al.*, 2002), Swaziland, which is barely the size of the Kruger Park, boasts more than 630 species. A total of 633 tree species were recorded during the Swaziland Tree Atlas project—with 35 exotic and 598 indigenous species—representing just over 17% of Swaziland's indigenous flora.

An illustration of species richness of trees per eighth degree grid is presented in Map 4. The highest numbers of species are found in the Lebombo Mountains in the east, near Lufafa Peak in the northwest and Sinceni Mountain in central Swaziland.

Some coastal species generally restricted to the Lebombo Mountains in the east appear on Sinceni Mountain in central Swaziland, for example, *Strychnos gerrardii* and *Deinbollia oblongifolia*. This indicates a similarity between coastal, dune, Lebombo forest, and inland forest around Sinceni Mountain. Other interesting trees in Swaziland that are also generally restricted to coastal habitat in southern Africa (Coates Palgrave, 2002), include *Pavetta gerstneri*, *Ficus burtt-davyi* and *Dovyalis longispina*.

Species richness per vegetation type is presented (in brackets) in the legend in Map 1. Bushveld types support the highest number of species with

**Table 5. Summary details of the Swaziland Tree Atlas Project. “B2” indicates that the species is range-restricted and found only in Swaziland and one other country; “B3” indicates that it is found only in Swaziland and two other countries or provinces.**

Number of indigenous species .....	598
Number of exotic species .....	35
Total number of species in project area .....	633
Percentage of Swaziland's indigenous flora (%) .....	17
Number of new records for Swaziland .....	33
Number of endemic species .....	2
Number of species with restricted distributions (near endemic B2) .....	17
Number of species with restricted distributions (near endemic B3) .....	24
Number of Swaziland Plant Red Data species .....	47
Number of candidate Swaziland Plant Red Data species .....	9
Number of threatened species not recorded in Protected Areas .....	19

Table 6. Growth forms of taxa in the Atlas.

Growth Forms	Number of species
Trees	438
Shrubs	139
Suffrutex	12
Climber/scrambler	44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>633</b>

a total of 864 trees, lowveld 677, grassland 659, Lebombo bushveld 466, and sourveld 365 species. Again, a general pattern of higher cumulative numbers per area of vegetation type is evident in the medium to high altitudes with lower numbers occurring in the lowveld.

The total numbers of the different growth forms of species that were surveyed are presented in Table 6. The majority of the species (69%) were trees, with 22% being shrubs, 7% climbers and 2% suffrutices.

#### Endemic species

Two endemic (*Aloe keithii* and *Euphorbia keithii*) species were recorded for Swaziland, both of which are restricted to the Lubombo mountain range.

#### Red Data species

We identified 56 threatened trees of which 47 are listed in the Swaziland Plant Red Data List and 9 are proposed “candidate” species. Of these species, 8 are listed as *Critically Endangered*, 6 as *Endangered*, 3 *Vulnerable*, 1 *Near-Threatened*, 19 *Data Deficient*, and 10 *Least Concern* (Table 7). Of the 56 threatened trees, 19 are not recorded in protected areas (Table 8) and will need monitoring in the future to ensure that they do not decline drastically in numbers and that they are recuperating sufficiently.

#### New records

During this project, 33 new records were discovered for Swaziland (Table 9), the majority of which are confined to the Maputaland and Barberton Centres of Endemism, and the quartzite outcrops in the south-west. Of these new findings, two possible relic species were identified, *Trilepisium madagascariense* (Burrows & Burrows, 2002) and *Excoecaria madagascariensis* (Burrows *et al.*, 2003). They are both located within Centres of Plant Endemism.

*T. madagascariense* was found in north-western Swaziland in an area which lies within the Barberton Centre of Endemism. This finding represents a more southerly distribution for this spe-

Table 7. Trees listed in the Swaziland Plant Red Data List, including proposed “candidate” species.

Taxon	Red Data Status
<i>Allocassine laurifolia</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Least Concern status.
<i>Aloe rupestris</i>	Least Concern
<i>Canthium suberosum</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Least Concern status.
<i>Cassipourea mossambicensis</i>	Should be considered for Near-Threatened status.
<i>Cassipourea swaziensis</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Least Concern status.
<i>Celtis gomphophylla</i>	Endangered
<i>Celtis mildbraedii</i>	Critically Endangered
<i>Croton steenkampianus</i>	Presently categorised as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Near-Threatened status.
<i>Cussonia arenicola</i>	Should be considered for Data Deficient status.
<i>Cussonia nicholsonii</i>	Presently categorized as Least Concern. Should be considered for Data Deficient status.
<i>Cussonia zuluensis</i>	Data Deficient
<i>Diospyros galpinii</i>	Least Concern
<i>Drypetes mossambicensis</i>	Presently categorized as Least Concern. Should be considered for Near-Threatened status.
<i>Elaeodendron zeyheri</i>	Should be considered for Near-Threatened status.
<i>Encephalartos aplanatus</i>	Endangered
<i>Encephalartos heenanii</i>	Critically Endangered
<i>Encephalartos laevifolius</i>	Critically Endangered
<i>Encephalartos paucidentatus</i>	Vulnerable

(Table continued next page)

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<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Red Data Status</b>
<i>Encephalartos senticosus</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Encephalartos umbeluziensis</i>	Critically Endangered
<i>Euclea undulata</i> var. <i>myrtina</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Least Concern status.
<i>Euphorbia keithii</i>	Critically Endangered
<i>Excoecaria madagascariensis</i>	Should be considered for Critically Endangered status.
<i>Faurea macnaughtonii</i>	Presently categorized as Least Concern. Should be considered for Near-Threatened status.
<i>Ficus burtt-davyi</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Near-Threatened status.
<i>Ficus polita</i> subsp. <i>polita</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Ficus sansibarica</i> subsp. <i>sansibarica</i>	Critically Endangered
<i>Gardenia thunbergia</i>	Critically Endangered
<i>Gonioma kamassi</i>	Near-Threatened
<i>Heteropyxis canescens</i>	Least Concern
<i>Homalium dentatum</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Least Concern status.
<i>Lagynias monteiroi</i>	Should be considered for Near-Threatened status.
<i>Lannea antiscorbutica</i>	Endangered
<i>Manilkara concolor</i>	Least Concern
<i>Manilkara discolor</i>	Least Concern
<i>Ochna arborea</i> var. <i>oconnorii</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Least Concern status.
<i>Ochna gamostigmata</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Least Concern status.
<i>Ocotea kenyensis</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Critically Endangered status.
<i>Olea woodiana</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Near-Threatened status.
<i>Olinia emarginata</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Near-Threatened status.
<i>Olinia radiata</i>	Should be considered for Near-Threatened status.
<i>Oxyanthus pyriformis</i> subsp. <i>pyriformis</i>	Endangered
<i>Pavetta barbertonensis</i>	Least Concern
<i>Protea comptonii</i>	Endangered
<i>Prunus africana</i>	Endangered
<i>Sterculia murex</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Near-Threatened status.
<i>Strychnos pungens</i>	Should be considered for Near-Threatened status.
<i>Suregada procera</i>	Should be considered for Near-Threatened status.
<i>Teclea gerrardii</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Least Concern status.
<i>Teclea natalensis</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Near-Threatened status.
<i>Teclea pilosa</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Least Concern status.
<i>Tinnea barbata</i>	Least Concern
<i>Trichocladus ellipticus</i> subsp. <i>ellipticus</i>	Should be considered for Near-Threatened status.
<i>Turraea floribunda</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Least Concern status.
<i>Vitex rehmannii</i>	Presently categorized as Data Deficient. Should be considered for Least Concern status.
<i>Warburgia salutaris</i>	Critically Endangered

cies, some 340 km south of the Soutpansberg, which was thought to be its southernmost record. *E. madagascariensis* was found on the Lebombo Mountains, which lie within the Maputaland Centre of Endemism. The nearest locality to this finding is Chirinda Forest in Zimbabwe, some 700 km away. This represents a considerable disjunction for the species. Both of these interesting records are presumed to represent relic populations that probably existed when their preferred forest type occurred over a broader region.

### Omitted records

As this Atlas does not provide an exhaustive list of trees and shrubs for Swaziland, it is likely that for various reasons certain species might have been overlooked. A provisional list of such species is presented in Table 10, all of which require further investigation and confirmation.

An Aloe resembling *Aloe vryheidensis* was noted during the survey along the upper reaches of the Komati River near the old Komati Bridge in north-western Swaziland. The presence of this species was not confirmed before the Atlas went for publication and would represent an additional new record for Swaziland. *Berchemia discolor* was re-

cently collected east of Siteki on the Lubombo mountain range. This species was previously recorded for Swaziland (Braun, 2004) but the identity of the herbarium sample is questionable.

ere introduced are provided in the "General" section.

**Table 8. Red Data trees that are not found within Protected Areas.**

*Canthium suberosum*  
*Cassipourea mossambicensis*  
*Cassipourea swaziensis*  
*Cussonia arenicola*  
*Cussonia zuluensis*  
*Encephalartos senticosus*  
*Excoecaria madagascariensis*  
*Ficus burtt-davyi*  
*Gardenia thunbergia*  
*Lagynias monteiroi*  
*Ochna arborea* var. *oconnorii*  
*Olea woodiana*  
*Olinia emarginata*  
*Olinia radiata*  
*Oxyanthus pyriformis* subsp. *pyriformis*  
*Strychnos pungens*  
*Suregada procera*  
*Teclea natalensis*  
*Trilepisium madagascariense*

**Table 9. New tree and shrub records for Swaziland.**

*Anastrabe integerrima*  
*Capparis brassii*  
*Cassipourea mossambicensis*  
*Combretum edwardsii*  
*Combretum moggii*  
*Dovyalis longispina*  
*Drypetes reticulata*  
*Drypetes mossambicensis*  
*Elaeodendron zeyheri*  
*Ficus burtt-davyi*  
*Gymnosporia graniticola*  
*Gymnosporia grandifolia*  
*Gymnosporia rubra*  
*Lagynias monteiroi*  
*Manilkara discolor*  
*Maytenus* sp. A  
*Memecylon natalense*  
*Ocotea kenyanensis*  
*Olinia emarginata*  
*Olinia radiata*  
*Pavetta gerstneri*  
*Pleurostylia* sp. nov.  
*Protea caffra* subsp. *falcata*  
*Rhus lucida* forma *lucida*  
*Rhus* Taxon C  
*Strychnos pungens*  
*Suregada procera*  
*Syzygium legatii*  
*Tabernaemontana ventricosa*  
*Tarenna supra-axillaris* subsp. *supra-axillaris*  
*Trichocladus ellipticus* subsp. *ellipticus*  
*Trilepisium madagascariense*  
*Trimeria trinervis*

**Table 10. Tree and shrub species that may have been overlooked during the survey.**

ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Lannea schweinfurthii</i> var. <i>stuhlmannii</i>	Tree
ASTERACEAE	<i>Vernonia crataegifolia</i>	Shrub
ERICACEAE	<i>Erica leucopelta</i> var. <i>luxurians</i>	Shrub
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Croton madandensis</i>	Tree
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia robusta</i> subsp. <i>robusta</i>	Tree
	<i>Acacia senegal</i> var. <i>leiorhachis</i>	Tree
	<i>Crotalaria monteiri</i> var. <i>monteiri</i>	Shrub
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus apetalus</i> var. <i>apetalus</i>	Shrub
	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Shrub
	<i>Rubus immixtus</i>	Shrub
	<i>Rubus x proteus</i>	Shrub
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Shrub
	<i>Solanum terminale</i> subsp. <i>terminale</i>	Shrub
	<i>Solanum tomentosum</i> var. <i>coccineum</i>	Shrub



**Left: *Aloe rupestris*; top right: *Rhoicissus napeus*; below right: *Pavetta galpinii***

# Species accounts

This section, which forms the bulk of the Atlas, contains detailed accounts and distribution maps for 633 taxa.

## Arrangement and sources

Species accounts are presented alphabetically according to family, genus, and species. Scientific names, synonyms, and English standard common names are in accordance with recent publications including Germishuizen & Meyer (2003), Schmidt *et al.* (2002) and Coates Palgrave (2002). Siswati names are derived from various publications, including Deall (1998), Dlamini (1981), Dobson (2000; 2002), Schmidt *et al.* (2002), and personal communication with staff at the Swaziland National Herbarium.

## Exotic species

An asterisk (\*) next to the genus and species name is used to denote an exotic species. These species were mapped in areas where they had naturalised and not where they had been planted. For example, a *Pinus* sp. inside the boundary of a timber plantation was not mapped, but one found along a watercourse or within a natural forest was recorded. Likewise, a species within a garden was not mapped, but one that had escaped in the wild was.

## Voucher specimens

Voucher specimen numbers refer to collector's numbers of the authors, and should be cited as such, for example *Dobson & Loffler 1018*. All specimens are housed in the Dobson-Loffler Herbarium. Accounts without voucher specimens are sight records.

## Distribution and endemism

A summary of distributions is provided under the description of "Distribution". Species distribution maps indicate all known sites where a species has been recorded during surveys by the authors. For conservation reasons, we have not included distribution maps for members of the Zamiaceae.

A species that is found only in Swaziland is referred to as "Endemic" (i.e. 100% of its distribution lies within Swaziland).

## Abundance

The notes for "Abundance" give an indication of the overall frequency of the species within Swaziland. For example, if the species is generally abundant in most grid squares then the rating is "abundant"; if only one or two specimens were recorded throughout the country the rating is "rare".

## Habitat

Brief habitat descriptions are summarised in order of decreasing frequency in the "Habitat" section. A base map of vegetation types according to Dobson & Lotter (2004) is provided with each distribution map for additional information.

## Land tenure

Information about land ownership is largely based on the Land Tenure Map of Swaziland (Remmelzwaal & Vilakati, 1994). If a species was restricted to one or two tenure types then the different types are noted individually under the "Land tenure" section. However if a species was recorded on more than two tenure types it is described as "Wide ranging". The categories that have been used include Swazi Nation Land (SNL), Title Deed Land (TDL), Urban (U), and Protected Area (PA). The term "Protected Area" is used loosely to include privately owned land that is not necessarily legally proclaimed as a reserve but which is managed for conservation and is offered a certain amount of protection.

## Conservation status

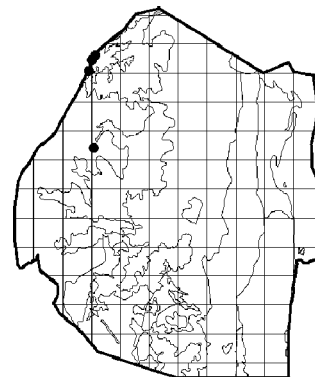
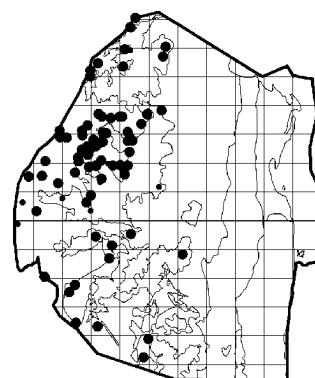
The conservation status of each species in Swaziland, with the exception of the exotic plants, is assigned under "Conservation Status". Species that are currently listed in the Swaziland Plant Red Data List (Dlamini & Dlamini, 2002) are highlighted and their status described. The remaining species that are not threatened are given "Least Concern" status.

Some of the new records for Swaziland, which are not on the Red Data List but which are thought to be threatened, are highlighted as candidate species and assigned a tentative status by the authors. This has also been done for some plants previously categorised as "Data Deficient" or "Least Concern". For example, *Ocotea kenyensis* is presently categorized as Data Deficient in the Swaziland Red Data List. It has since been found that the tree is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in Swaziland because of indiscriminate harvesting and slow recuperation and it is therefore recommended that it should be considered for Critically Endangered status. A list of current red data and proposed candidate species is given in Table 8.

Exotic species are assigned a "Legal status" as per the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of Republic of South Africa 1983) and amended in 2001, as detailed in Henderson (2001). Brief notes about how they spread or were introduced are provided in the "General" section.

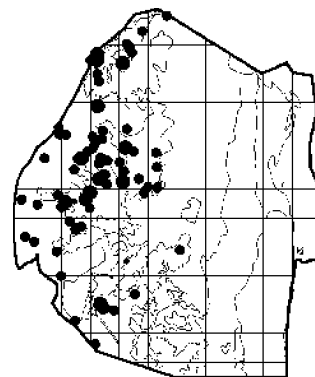
## PTERIDOPHYTES

## CYATHEACEAE

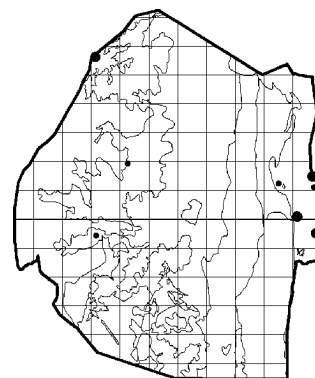
**Cyathea capensis** (L.f.) Sm.*Alsophila capensis***Common name:** Forest Tree Fern**Siswati name:** inKhomankhoma, imPimpiliza**Distribution:** Isolated patches in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Usually in deep shade along streams and seepage areas in afro-montane forest and forested ravines.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***Cyathea dregei** Kunze*Alsophila dregei***Common name:** Grassland Tree Fern**Siswati name:** inKhomankhoma, imPimpiliza**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Along mountain streams and seepage areas in grassland, on the margins of evergreen forest, and in forested ravines.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** Collected frequently from the wild as garden subjects.

## GYMNOSPERMS

## PINACEAE

**\*Pinus sp.****Common name:** Pine Tree**Distribution:** Widespread in the west and scattered in central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Grassland, verges of industrial timber plantations, forest clearings, along watercourses, in urban areas, and wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**General:** Mainly propagated for timber and firewood. Seeds germinate easily in cool, moist soil, subsequently invading natural areas.

## PODOCARPACEAE

**Podocarpus falcatus** (Thunb.) R.Br. ex Mirb.**Common name:** Small-leaved Yellowwood, Outeniqua Yellowwood**Siswati name:** umSontsi**Voucher specimen(s):** 1018**Distribution:** Scattered in the Lebombo Range, with patches in central-western Swaziland and at Devils Bridge in the northwest.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest and forested ravines.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

**Podocarpus latifolius** (Thunb.) R.Br. ex Mirb.

**Common name:** Broad-leaved Yellowwood, Real Yellowwood

**Siswati name:** umSontsi

**Voucher specimen(s):** 285

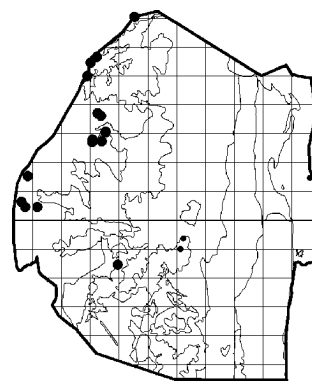
**Distribution:** Scattered in the west, with patches in central Swaziland and in Manzimnyame Gorge on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Evergreen forest and among rocky outcrops in grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**ZAMIACEAE**

**Encephalartos aplanatus** Vorster

**Voucher specimen(s):** 1001, 1014, 1019

**Distribution:** Widespread in the Lebombo Mountains.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Lebombo forest.

**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Endangered*.

**General:** A near endemic (B2) and a representative endemic/near-endemic to the Barberton Centre of Plant Diversity (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001). *Threatened* by illegal collectors. This taxon could intergrade and be conspecific with *E. villosus*. More research is required to substantiate this.

**Encephalartos heenanii** R.A.Dyer

**Common name:** Woolly Cycad

**Siswati name:** siJekwane, liGibeleweni, Mayiphuku, Lisitsa

**Distribution:** Isolated patches in northwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Rare.

**Habitat:** Rocky ridges on steep mountain slopes and in montane grassland.

**Land tenure:** TDL and PA.

**Conservation Status:** *Critically Endangered*.

**General:** A near endemic (B2). *Threatened* by illegal collectors. A representative endemic/near-endemic to the Barberton Centre of Plant Diversity (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001). Species numbers in the wild have dropped dramatically from 100 plants in 1985 to 20 in 1999. No recruitment appears to be taking place in these areas. A few years ago, this species was also found in a protected area in Swaziland but in very small numbers (Dlamini & Dlamini, 2002). Present records are now known mainly from species in cultivation.

**Encephalartos laevifolius** Stapf & Burt Davy

**Common name:** Kaapsehoop Cycad

**Siswati name:** siJekwane, liGibeleweni, Mayiphuku, Lisitsa

**Distribution:** Isolated patches in Malolotja Nature Reserve in northwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Montane grassland.

**Land tenure:** PA.

**Conservation Status:** *Critically Endangered*.

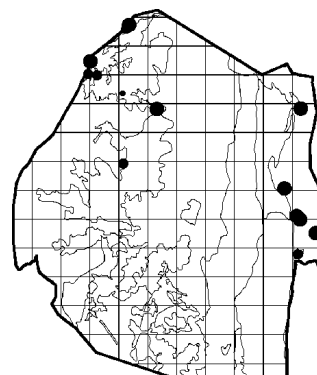
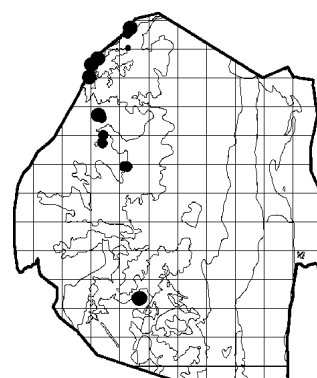
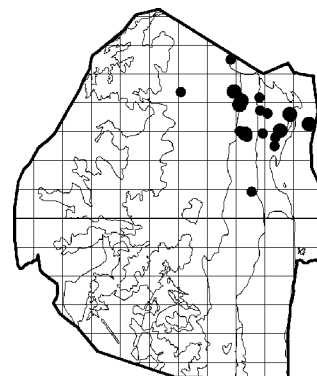
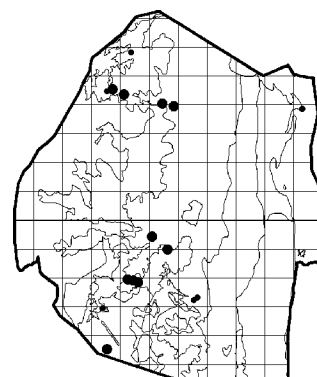
**General:** A near endemic (B2). *Threatened* by illegal collectors. A representative endemic/near-endemic to the Barberton Centre of Plant Diversity (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001). In Swaziland, the effects of a pathogen are evident (Dlamini & Dlamini, 2002).

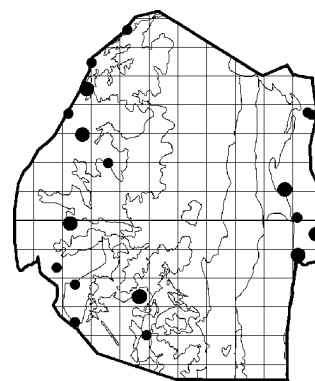
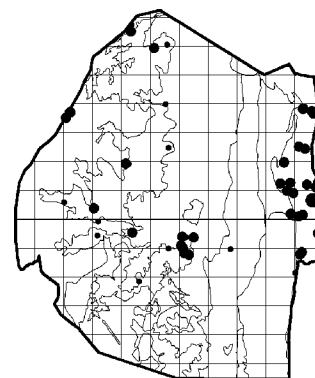
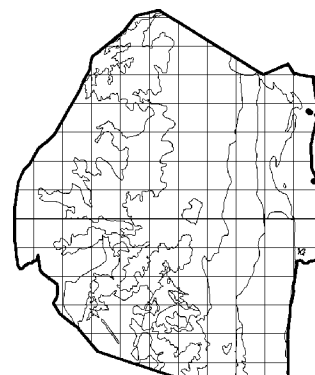
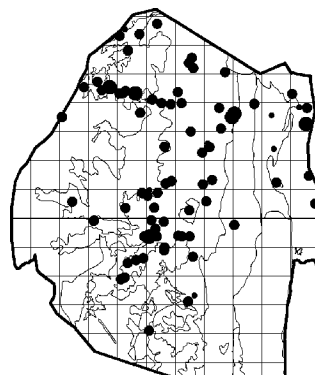


**Encephalartos lebomboensis** I. Verd.**Common name:** Lebombo Cycad**Siswati name:** siJekwane, liGibeleweni**Distribution:** Isolated patches near Mananga in northeastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Cliff faces and rocky outcrops in Lebombo bushveld.**Land tenure:** TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Endangered*.**General:** *Threatened* by illegal collectors, suffering a 25% decline in population numbers over the last twenty years (Dlamini & Dlamini, 2002). This species is variable with two distinct forms. The Mananga form, which occurs in the northeast, has wider leaflets than that of its Piet-Retief relative, and is very similar to *E. senticosus* if seen without the cones.**Encephalartos paucidentatus** Stapf & Burtt Davy**Common name:** Barberton Cycad**Siswati name:** siJekwane, liGebeleweni, Mayiphuku, Lisitsa**Distribution:** Isolated patches in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** In evergreen forest and on steep grassy mountainsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Vulnerable*.**General:** A near endemic (B2) and a representative endemic/near-endemic to the Barberton Centre of Plant Diversity (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001). *Threatened* by illegal collectors.**Encephalartos senticosus** Vorster**Common name:** Lebombo Cycad**Siswati name:** Gibelesweni, siJekwane**Distribution:** Isolated patches south of Siteki on the Lebombo Mountains.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Cliff faces and rocky outcrops in Lebombo bushveld.**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Vulnerable*.**General:** *Threatened* by illegal collectors. It is a representative endemic/near-endemic to the Maputaland Centre of Plant Diversity (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001).**Encephalartos umbeluziensis** R.A. Dyer*E. straitus***Siswati name:** Siphezane, Gebelweni**Distribution:** Restricted to the Umbeluzi Gorge in northeastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Shady places in or on the edges of Androstachys forest.**Land tenure:** PA.**Conservation Status:** *Critically Endangered*.**General:** A near endemic (B2) and a representative endemic/near-endemic to the Barberton Centre of Plant Diversity (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001). *Threatened* by illegal collectors. A massive decline of more than 80% has been noted in wild populations over the last 10 years (Dlamini & Dlamini, 2002). The trunk is used for various medicinal drugs.**Encephalartos villosus** Lem.**Common name:** Poor Man's Cycad, Ground Cycad.**Siswati name:** siJekwane, Mayiphuku, Lisitsa, Gibelesweni**Distribution:** Isolated patches in the Lebombo Mountains.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest.**Land tenure:** SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** *Threatened* by illegal collectors.This taxon could intergrade and be conspecific with *E. aplanatus*. More research is required to substantiate this.

## DICOTYLEDONS

## ACANTHACEAE

**Justicia campylostemon** (Nees) T.Anderson**Common name:** Honey Justicia**Voucher specimen(s):** 153**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Abundant to common.**Habitat:** Understorey of evergreen forest, usually near water.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***Mackaya bella** Harv.**Common name:** Forest Bell bush, River Bells**Siswati name:** umZwatsi**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland, with an isolated patch in Hlatikulu Forest in the south.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Understorey of evergreen forest and along mountain stream banks.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***Metarungia longistrobus** (C.B.Clarke) Baden*Macrorungia longistrobus***Common name:** Metarungia, Orange-lips**Distribution:** Scattered in northeastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Low-lying riverine thicket, bushveld, and woodland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***Ruttya ovata** Harv.**Common name:** Ruttya**Voucher specimen(s):** 703**Distribution:** Scattered in northern and central-western Swaziland, with a patch at Shewula on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, riverine thicket, and along forest margins at medium altitude.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

**Sclerochiton harveyanus** Nees**Common name:** Blue-lips**Siswati name:** Mazabuka**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Understorey and along the margins of evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**ANACARDIACEAE****Harpephyllum caffrum** Bernh.**Common name:** Wild Plum**Siswati name:** umGwenya, umGweny'obovu, Umgonyogonyo**Distribution:** Widespread on the Lebombo Range and scattered in central and northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, riverine vegetation, wooded ravines, and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots and bark are used for treating menstrual problems. The wood is used for fuel and the fruit is eaten locally.**Lannea antiscorbutica** (Hiern) Engl.**Common name:** Pink-haired Lannea, Sand False-marula**Siswati name:** Bulibati umGabunkomo**Voucher specimen(s):** 658, 794**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Rare.**Habitat:** Dry Lebombo forest and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Endangered*.**General:** The roots are used to protect homesteads from witchcraft.**Lannea discolor** (Sond.) Engl.**Common name:** Live-long**Siswati name:** siGanganyane, umnTfokolovo**Distribution:** Widespread in central and northern Swaziland and scattered in the east.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld and woodland. Often on rocky ridges.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark and roots are used to treat bladder and bowel ailments, for vomiting, and treating female sterility. The fruit is eaten locally.

### **Lannea edulis** (Sond.) Engl. var. **edulis**

*Odina edulis*

**Common name:** Wild Grape

**Siswati name:** umGabunkhomo, Tintfokolovu

**Distribution:** Fairly widespread in western and central Swaziland, with patches on the Lebombo Range.

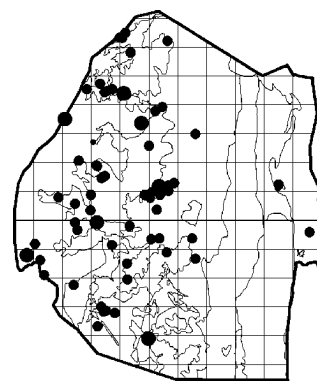
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, grassland, rocky mountainsides, and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots are used for treating female sterility and as a diuretic in livestock.



### **Ozoroa engleri** R. & A.Fern.

**Common name:** White Resin Tree, Drooping Resin-tree

**Siswati name:** imFuce lemhlophe

**Distribution:** Widespread throughout eastern Swaziland.

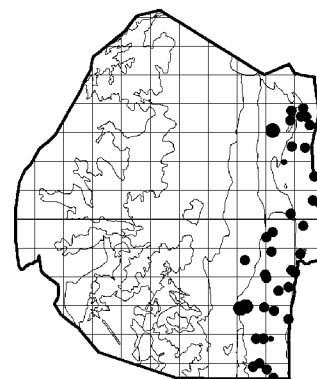
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Dry thicket, woodland, and bushveld, often on rocky soils.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The bark is used for steaming and inhaling.



### **Ozoroa sphaerocarpa** R. & A.Fern.

**Common name:** Currant Resin Tree

**Siswati name:** imFuce lemnyama

**Voucher specimen(s):** 861

**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.

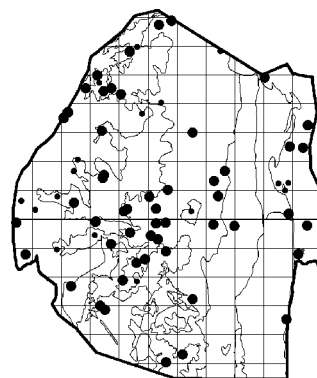
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, and rocky slopes in wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The bark is used to treat high blood pressure.



### **Protorhus longifolia** (Bernh.) Engl.

*Rhus longifolia*

**Common name:** Red Beech

**Siswati name:** imFuce, Ndiyaza

**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

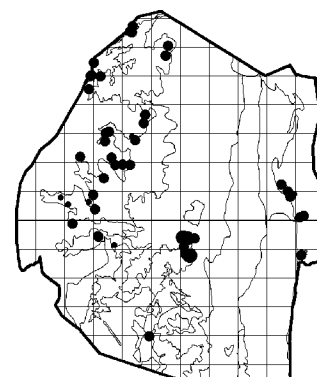
**Abundance:** Common.

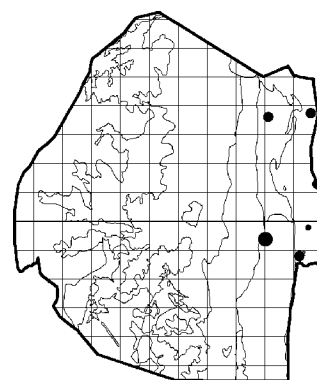
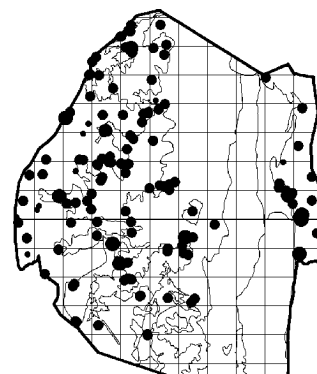
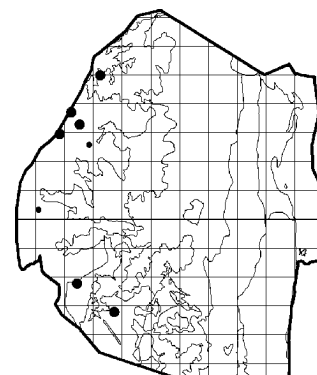
**Habitat:** In and along the margins of forest and riverine vegetation.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** It is used as a lightning conductor.



**Rhus** Taxon C**Voucher specimen(s):** 207, 670, 988, 1013**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld and along the fringes of dry forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** It is still being debated whether or not this is a distinct species.Moffet (1993) reasons that it could be a natural hybrid between *R. pentheri* and *R. leptodictya*.**Rhus chirindensis** Baker f.*R. legatii***Common name:** Red Currant**Siswati name:** inHlangushane lenkhulu**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of forest, open bushveld, riverine vegetation, and on rocky hillsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used as a base ingredient for medicine.**Rhus dentata** Thunb.**Common name:** Nana-berry**Siswati name:** inHlangushane**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Among rocky outcrops in grassland, along stream banks, and on forest margins.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Rhus discolor** E.Mey. ex Sond.**Common name:** Grassveld Currant**Siswati name:** inHlangushane**Voucher specimen(s):** 881**Distribution:** Isolated patches at Ngwenya North and Usuthu Forest in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** On rocky outcrops in grassland.**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

### **Rhus gerrardii** (Harv. ex Engl.) Diels

*R. montana*

**Common name:** River Currant

**Voucher specimen(s):** 304

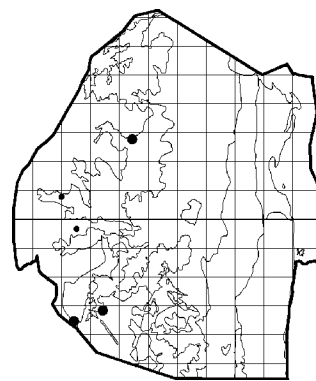
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in central-western and southwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Along perennial stream and river banks at medium altitude.

**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



### **Rhus grandidens** Harv. ex Engl.

*R. galpinii*

**Common name:** Sharp-toothed Currant

**Voucher specimen(s):** 250, 328, 765, 1022

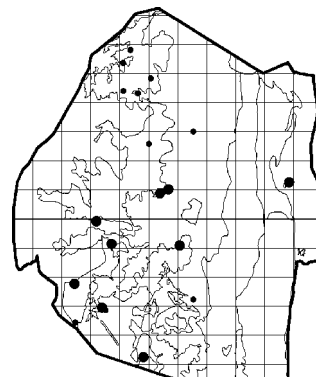
**Distribution:** Scattered in central, northwestern, and southwestern Swaziland, with an isolated patch near Siteki in the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, forest margins, and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



### **Rhus gueinzii** Sond.

*R. simii*, *R. spinescens*

**Common name:** Thorny Karee

**Siswati name:** inHlangushane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 480, 490, 738

**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern and central Swaziland, with patches in the northwest.

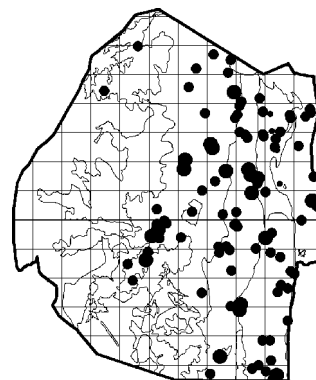
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, and riverine vegetation. Often on termitaria.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

**General:** The fruit is eaten locally.



### **Rhus harveyi** Moffett

**Common name:** Harvey's Currant

**Siswati name:** inHlangushane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 630, 754

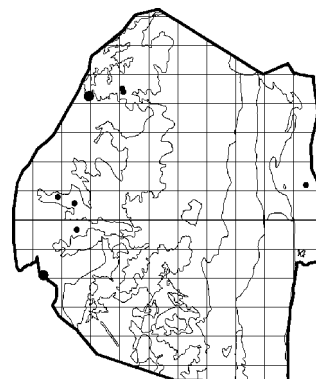
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in western Swaziland, with an isolated patch near Mnyame Gorge in the Lebombo Range.

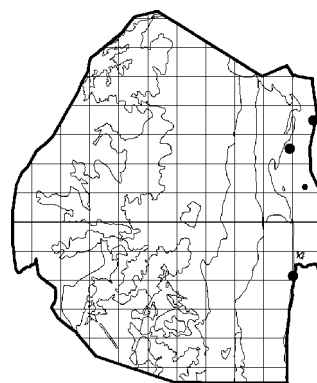
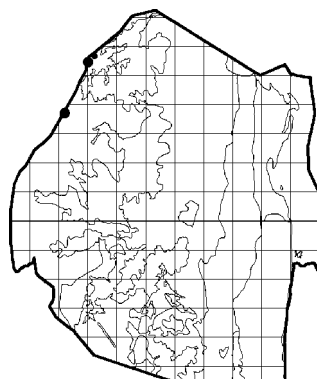
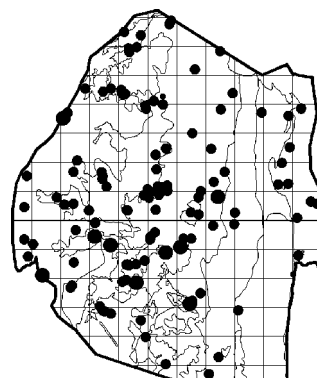
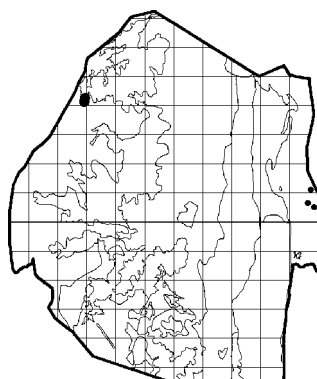
**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops on grassy hillsides.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



**Rhus leptodictya** Diels*R. amerina*, *R. rhombocarpa*, *R. gueinzii***Common name:** Mountain Karee**Siswati name:** inHlangushane**Voucher specimen(s):** 512**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky slopes and hillsides in Lebombo bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Rhus lucida** L. forma **lucida****Common name:** Glossy Currant, Waxy Currant**Voucher specimen(s):** 463**Distribution:** Restricted to northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** In and along the margins of evergreen forest and on wooded hillsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Rhus pentheri** Zahlbr.*R. cuneata***Common name:** Common Crow-berry**Siswati name:** inHlangushane, Sitsatsatsa**Voucher specimen(s):** 258, 519**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, wooded grassland, riverine vegetation, on rocky hillsides, and along forest margins.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The branches are used for firewood.**Rhus pondoensis** Schönland**Common name:** Many-veined Currant**Siswati name:** inHlangushane**Voucher specimen(s):** 198, 491**Distribution:** Isolated patches in Malolotja Nature Reserve in northwest Swaziland and near Mhlababomvu Ridge in the Lebombo Mountains.**Abundance:** Rare.**Habitat:** On rocky slopes in grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Rhus pyroides** Burch. var. **gracilis** (Engl.) Burtt Davy

*R. pyroides* var. *integrifolia*, *R. fraseri*, *R. intermedia*, *R. microcarpa*

**Common name:** Mountain Currant

**Siswati name:** inHlangushane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 797, 1023

**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland.

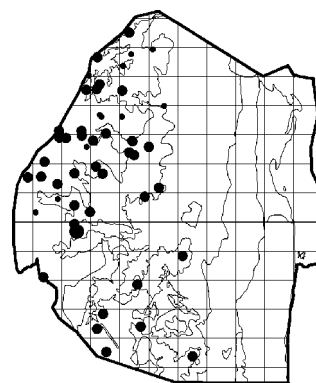
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Grassland, wooded grassland, forest margins, riverine vegetation, and rocky hillsides.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The fruit is eaten locally.



**Rhus pyroides** Burch. var. **pyroides**

*R. baurii*

**Common name:** Common Wild Currant

**Siswati name:** inHlangushane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 806

**Distribution:** Scattered in northern, central, and eastern Swaziland.

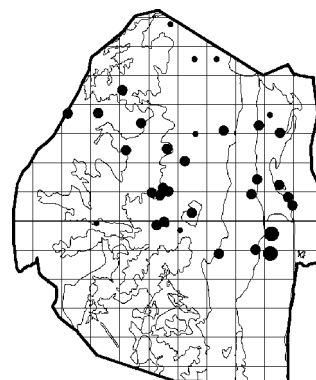
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, forest margins, riverine vegetation, wooded grassland, and woodland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The fruit is eaten locally.



**Rhus rehmanniana** Engl. var. **rehmanniana**

**Common name:** Blunt-leaved Currant

**Siswati name:** inHlangushane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 809

**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout most of Swaziland.

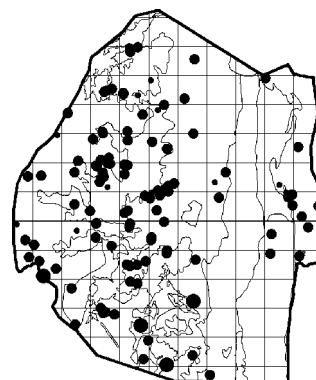
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, grassland, wooded grassland, forest margins, and riverine vegetation.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** This species is variable, with differing leaf shape and growth habit. Two varieties are known to occur in Swaziland, *R. rehmanniana* var. *glabrata* and *R. rehmanniana* var. *rehmanniana*.



**Rhus rigida** Mill. var. **margaretae** Burtt Davy ex Moffett

**Common name:** Margaret's Rock Currant

**Siswati name:** inHlangushane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 882, 927

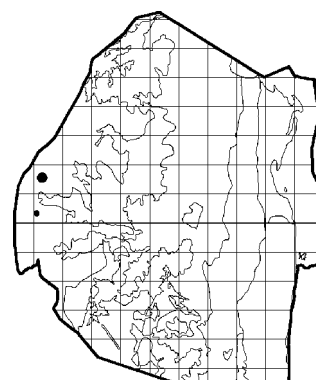
**Distribution:** Isolated patches in western Swaziland near the Sandlane Border Post and near Usuthu Forest.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

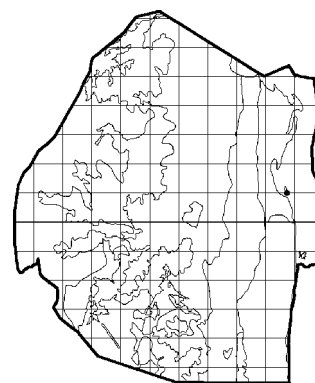
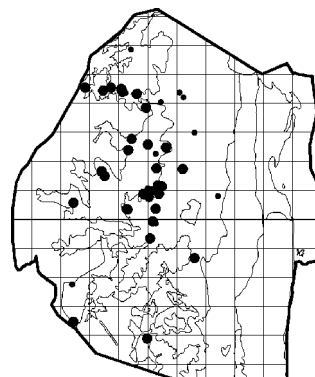
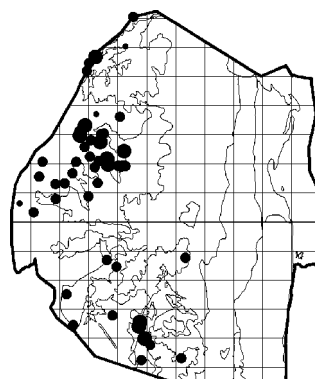
**Habitat:** On rocky outcrops in grassland.

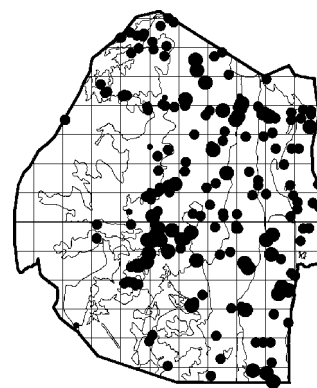
**Land tenure:** TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

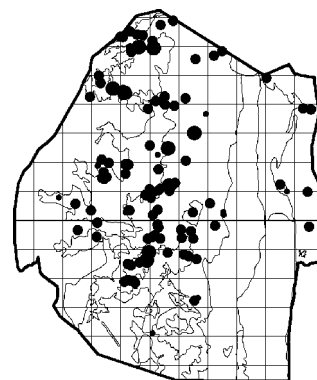
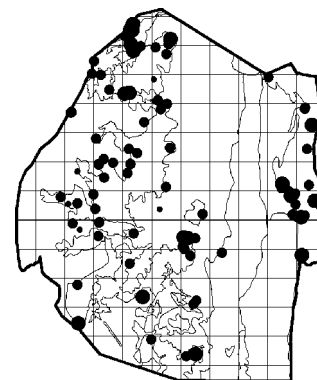
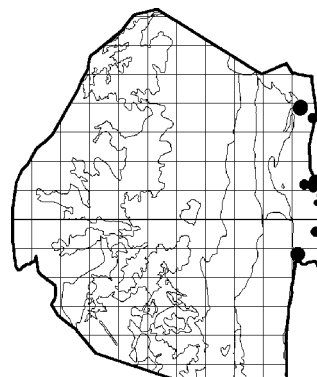


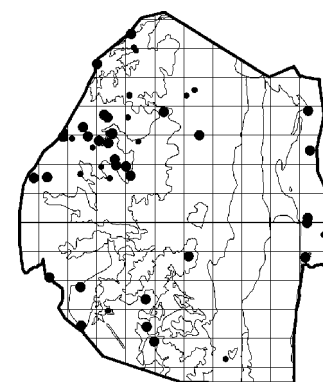
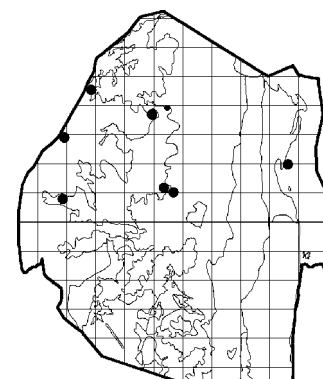
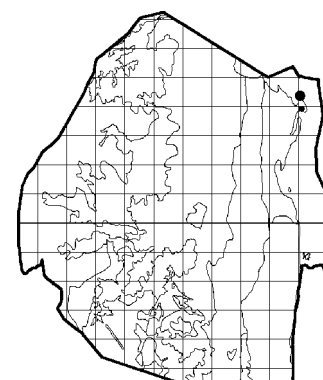


**Rhus rogersii** Schönland*R. dentata* var. *truncata***Common name:** Rogers Currant**Siswati name:** inHlangushane**Distribution:** Isolated patch at Muti-muti Nature Reserve on the Lebombo Mountains.**Abundance:** Rare.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in grassland on the Lebombo Plateau.**Land tenure:** PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** It is probably more widespread on the Lebombo Mountains and needs further investigation.**Rhus transvaalensis** Engl.**Common name:** Transvaal Currant**Siswati name:** inHlangushane**Voucher specimen(s):** 299, 365, 384**Distribution:** Scattered in central and northwestern Swaziland, with patches in the southwest.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Open bushveld, wooded grassland, grassland, forest margins, and along streams and rivers at medium altitude.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** A near endemic (B3). The fruit is eaten locally.**Rhus tumulicola** S.Moore var. **meeuseana** (R. & A. Fern.) Moffett forma **meeuseana****Common name:** Velvet Dwarf Currant**Siswati name:** inHlangushane**Voucher specimen(s):** 742**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** On rocky outcrops in grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** A near endemic (B2).**Rhus tumulicola** S.Moore var. **tumulicola***R. dura***Common name:** Hard-leaved Currant**Siswati name:** inHlangushane**Voucher specimen(s):** 551**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in southern-central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Among rocky outcrops in grassland and on forest margins.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** A near endemic (B2).

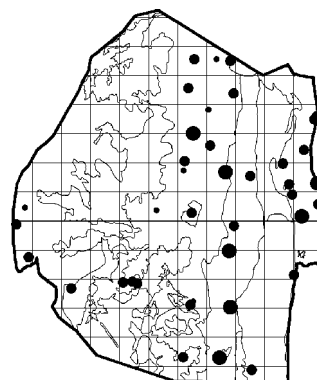
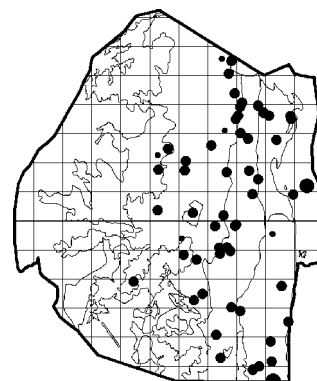
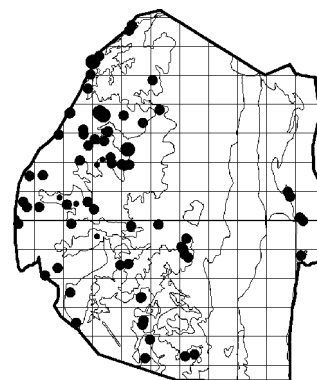
**Sclerocarya birrea** (A.Rich.) Hochst. subsp. **caffra** (Sond.) Kokwaro*S. caffra***Common name:** Marula**Siswati name:** umGanu**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern, central, and northern Swaziland, with patches in the west.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** A very productive tree. The fruit is used locally and commercially for making jelly and beer. The bark is used for medicinal purposes. Mature trees are frequently left in fields for shade and food.**ANNONACEAE****Annona senegalensis** Pers. subsp. **senegalensis***A. chrysophylla***Common name:** Wild Custard-apple**Siswati name:** umTelemba, Pofugwane**Distribution:** Widespread in northern and central Swaziland, with patches on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, wooded grassland, riverine vegetation, and woodland.

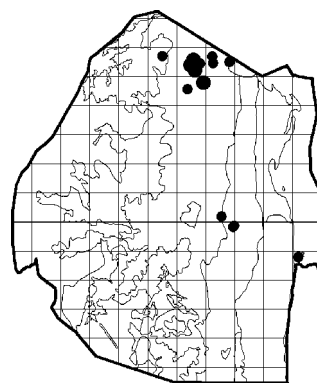
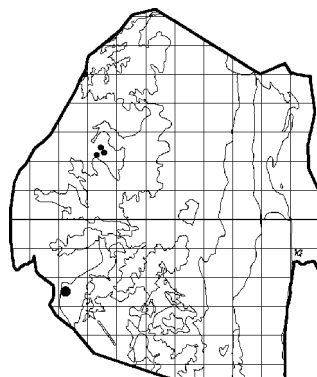
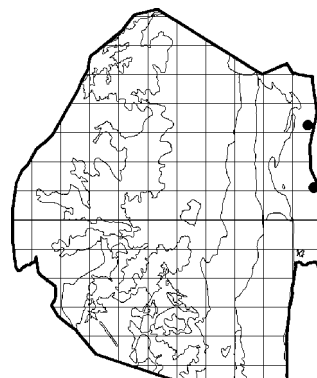
Often on rocky outcrops.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The fruit is eaten locally; the bark is used for sealing wounds.**Monanthotaxis caffra** (Sond.) Verdc.*Popowia caffra***Common name:** Dwaba-berry**Siswati name:** siTitane, maSweleti, maSweti**Voucher specimen(s):** 987**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland and along the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Forest understorey, bushveld, riverine thicket, and wooded ravines.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to treat psychosis and for deworming.**Uvaria caffra** E.Mey. ex Sond.**Common name:** Small-fruit Cluster-pear**Siswati name:** maSweti, Umtitane**Voucher specimen(s):** 59**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of Lebombo forest and Androstachys thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to treat chest pains.

**Uvaria lucida** Benth. subsp. **virens** (N.E.Br.) Verdc.*U. virens***Common name:** Large-fruit Cluster-pear**Siswati name:** maSweti**Voucher specimen(s):** 46, 660**Distribution:** Widespread on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** In Lebombo forest and Androstachys thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**APIACEAE****Heteromorpha arborescens** (Spreng.) Cham. & Schltdl. var. **abyssinica** (A.Rich.) H.Wolff*H. trifoliata*, *H. abyssinica***Common name:** Peeling-bark Parsley Tree**Siswati name:** umBangandlala, imVusankunzi, Umjumbula**Distribution:** Scattered in north-western, central, and south-western Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Wooded grassland, rocky outcrops, along forest fringes, and in bushveld. Often near streams.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to help with weight gain in children.**Heteromorpha involucrata** Conrath**Voucher specimen(s):** 822, 865, 880**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in northwestern and central Swaziland and at Mahuku on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Grassland, wooded grassland, and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** This species is very variable with several different forms. Specimens from the upper Komati River Catchment are entirely smooth and hairless.**Steganotaenia araliacea** Hochst. var. **araliacea****Common name:** Carrot-tree**Distribution:** Restricted to northeastern Swaziland on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Rocky ridges in Lebombo bushveld.**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark and roots are used to help win law cases.

## APOCYNACEAE

**Acokanthera oppositifolia** (Lam.) Codd*A. venenata***Common name:** Bushman's Poison**Siswati name:** Mutsimulisa, luZekwa, Inhlanguyane, Umhlakahliso, inHlungunyembe**Voucher specimen(s):** 55, 945**Distribution:** Scattered in central, eastern and western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, riverine bush, and among rocky outcrops in wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used during dog hunts and all parts of the plant are used for treating earache.**Acokanthera rotundata** (Codd) Kupicha*A. schimperi* var. *rotundata***Common name:** Round-leaved Poison-bush**Siswati name:** inHlungunyembe**Voucher specimen(s):** 706, 928, 1059**Distribution:** Isolated patches at Hluti and Ngudzeni in southern Swaziland and near Sandlane Border Post in the west.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** On rocky outcrops in wooded grassland and in moist bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Carissa bispinosa** (L.) Desf. ex Brenan subsp. **bispinosa***C. bispinosa*, *C. cordata***Common name:** Common Num-num**Siswati name:** umVusankunzi, umBethankunzi**Voucher specimen(s):** 936**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, and riverine bush. Often in hot and dry areas.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for medicinal purposes.**Carissa bispinosa** (L.) Desf. ex Brenan subsp. **zambesiensis** Kupicha*C. bispinosa* var. *acuminata***Common name:** Forest Num-num**Siswati name:** umVusankunzi, umBethankunzi**Voucher specimen(s):** 1024**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central and southern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In and on the margins of evergreen forest and riverine vegetation. Usually in moist, shady areas.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Carissa tetramera** (Sacleux) Stapf**Common name:** Sand Num-num**Siswati name:** Lucondvo, umVusankunzi**Voucher specimen(s):** 358**Distribution:** Scattered in the north, with isolated patches at Mkhaya Game Reserve in central-eastern Swaziland and near Mambane on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Woodland, bushveld, and riverine thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Gonioma kamassi** E.Mey.**Common name:** Kamassi**Voucher specimen(s):** 641**Distribution:** Isolated patches in central-western Swaziland, in Malolotja Nature Reserve in the northwest, and near Gege in the southwest.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Among rocky outcrops and koppies in grassland, wooded areas along mountain streams, and in afromontane forest.**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Near Threatened*.**General:** A near endemic (B3).**Landolphia kirkii** Dyer**Common name:** Sand Apricot, Rubber Vine**Distribution:** Isolated patches in Mlawula Nature Reserve and Mnyame Gorge on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in Lebombo forest.**Land tenure:** TDL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Oncinotis tenuiloba** Stapf*O. chirindica, O. inandensis, O. natalensis***Common name:** Magic Rope**Distribution:** Isolated patches in the northwest, on the Mdzimba Mountains in central-western Swaziland, and Jilobi forest on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, often near water.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

### **Pachypodium saundersii** N.E.Br.

**Common name:** Kudu Lily

**Siswati name:** Sisila-semphala, Nunankulu wemanyeva, liGubaguba

**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombo Range, with a patch near Bovane in central-eastern Swaziland.

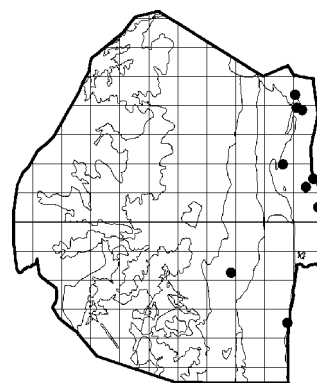
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** On rocky ridges in dry bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The bulb is used to treat toothache.



### **Rauvolfia caffra** Sond.

**Common name:** Quinine Tree

**Siswati name:** Umkhamamasi, umFomamasi

**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern, central-western, and southwestern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

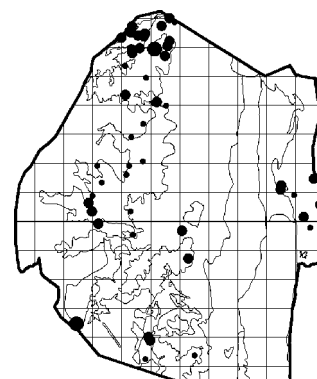
**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Forest, riparian forest, wooded areas along rivers, and in bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The bark is used to treat cholera and for deworming.



### **Secamone alpini** Schult.

**Common name:** Russet Secamone

**Distribution:** Isolated patch in Malolotja Nature Reserve in northwestern Swaziland.

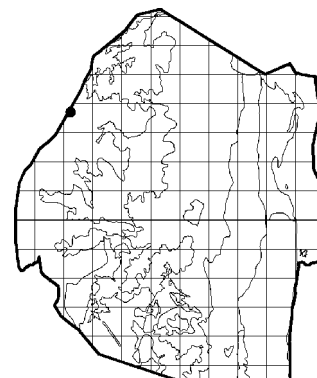
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Wooded ravine.

**Land tenure:** PA.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** This species is probably more widespread and needs further surveying.



### **Secamone filiformis** (L.f.) J.H.Ross

**Common name:** Narrow-leaved Secamone

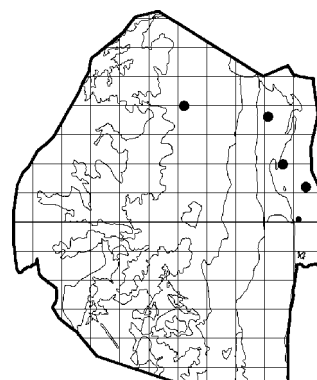
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in the east, with a patch on Nyogane Koppie in northern-central Swaziland.

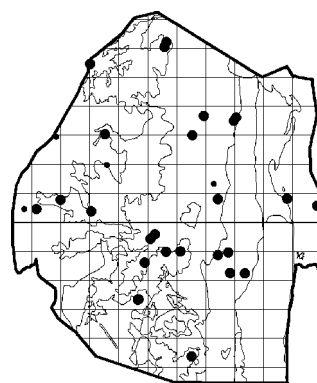
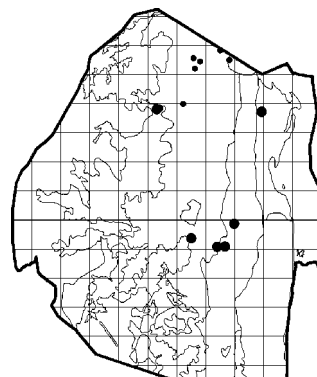
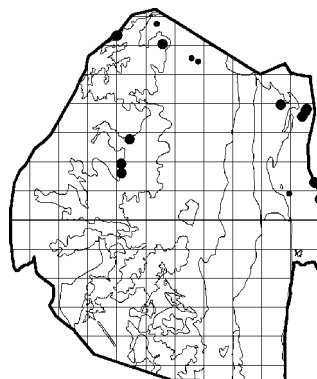
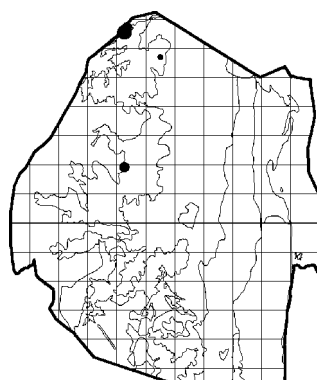
**Abundance:** Common.

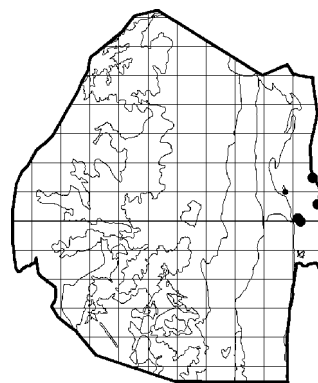
**Habitat:** Along dry forest margins and in bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

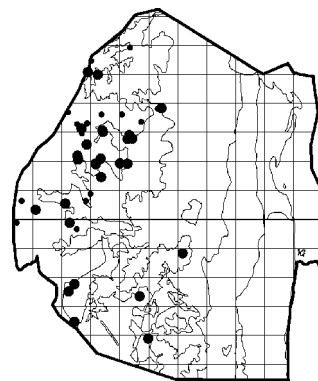
**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



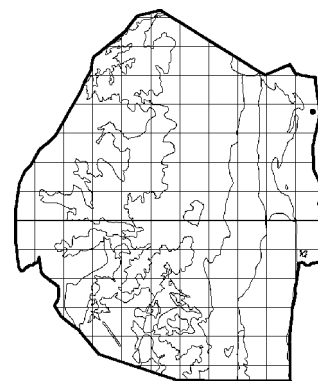
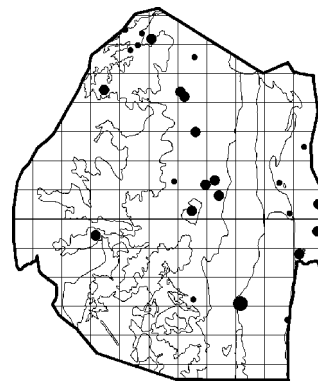
**Secamone gerrardii** Harv. ex Benth.**Common name:** Gerrard's Secamone**Siswati name:** inSakansaka**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, evergreen forest, and wooded ravines.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to treat stomach cramps.**Secamone parvifolia** (Oliv.) Bullock**Siswati name:** Milimili, Makhukhumetane**Distribution:** Scattered in northern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for umklwebo.**Tabernaemontana elegans** Stapf**Common name:** Toad tree**Siswati name:** Mkhahlu, Umkhamamasi, Umfoma-masi**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in eastern, northern, and central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, riparian vegetation, and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The fruit is used to treat STDs, and the bark and fruit for vomiting and incisions.**Tabernaemontana ventricosa** Hochst. ex A.DC.**Common name:** Forest toad tree**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in the north, with an isolated patch on Mdzimba Mountains in central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Understorey in riparian and evergreen forest. Usually in dense shade.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Wrightia natalensis** Stapf**Common name:** Saddle Pod**Siswati name:** umBengende**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest and on rocky outcrops in dry bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** Least Concern.

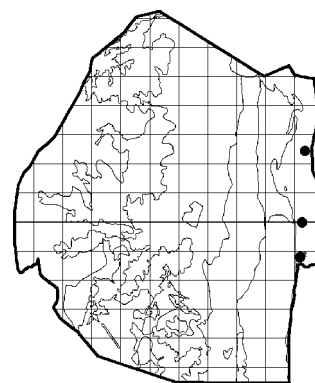
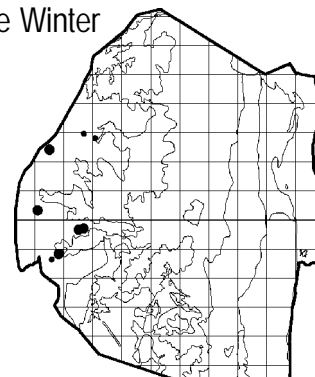
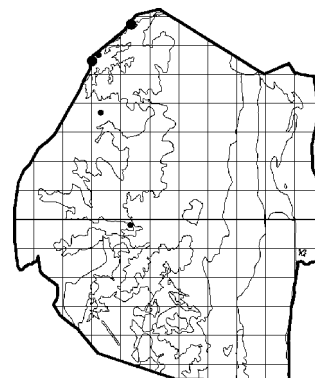
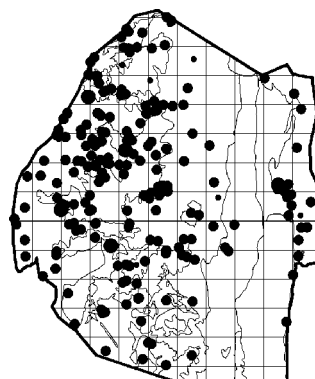
## AQUIFOLIACEAE

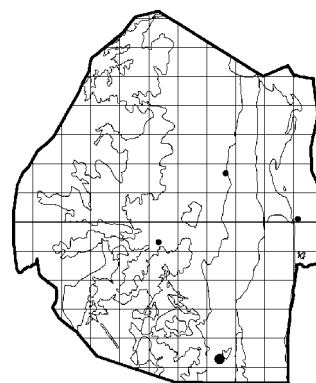
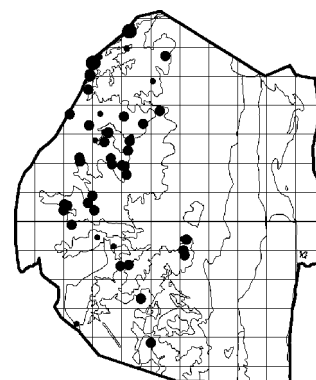
**Ilex mitis** (L.) Radlk.**Common name:** Cape Holly**Siswati name:** liBota, inChitsamuti**Voucher specimen(s):** 159**Distribution:** Fairly widespread in the west, with patches in south-central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, usually along river banks and streams.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The bark is used for medicinal purposes.

## ARALIACEAE

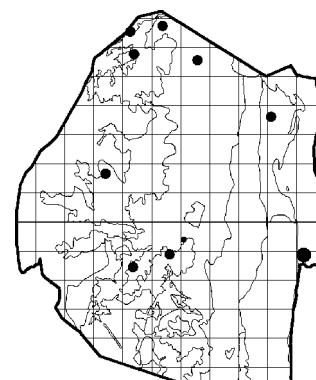
**Cussonia arenicola** Strey*C. zuluensis* var. *arenicola***Common name:** Sand Cabbage-tree**Voucher specimen(s):** 659**Distribution:** Isolated patches in Mtibhlati Gorge and near Shewula on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Rare.**Habitat:** Shady undergrowth in Lebombo ravine forest.**Land tenure:** TDL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient.***General:** It is a representative endemic/near-endemic to the Maputaland Centre of Plant Diversity (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001). Further verification of this finding is needed because it is possible that more taxa than presently described are lumped within the *Cussonia zuluensis-nicholsonii-arenicola* complex.**Cussonia natalensis** Sond.**Common name:** Rock Cabbage-tree**Siswati name:** umSenge umbudzi, Imphikayiboni, Umsenge**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in central, northern, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld and wooded grassland. Often on rocky slopes.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The bark, roots, and fruits are used during *inyanga* initiation and *sangoma* washing ceremonies. The bark is also used for bringing luck in law cases and during times of war.



**Cussonia nicholsonii** Strey**Common name:** South Coast Cabbage Tree, Wedge-fruited Cabbage Tree**Voucher specimen(s):** 990, 993, 999**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*.**General:** A near endemic (B3). Further verification of this finding is needed, as it is possible that more taxa than presently described are lumped within the *Cussonia zuluensis-nicholsonii-arenicola* complex.**Cussonia paniculata** Eckl. & Zeyh. subsp. **sinuata** (Reyneke & Kok) De Winter**Common name:** Mountain Cabbage Tree, Highveld Cabbage Tree**Siswati name:** umSenge**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in high-altitude grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Cussonia sphaerocephala** Strey*C. chartaceae*, *C. spicata* var. *sphaerocephala***Common name:** Forest Cabbage Tree**Siswati name:** umSenge**Distribution:** Scattered in the northwest, with a patch near Gebeni in central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The species is probably more widespread and needs further surveying.**Cussonia spicata** Thunb.*C. kraussii***Common name:** Cabbage Tree**Siswati name:** umSenge**Voucher specimen(s):** 1017**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in grassland, forest margins, mountain slopes, bushveld, and wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The root and bark are used as an emetic. The roots and fruit are used for vomiting and inhaling.

**Cussonia zuluensis** Strey**Common name:** Zulu Cabbage Tree**Siswati name:** umSenge**Voucher specimen(s):** 957**Distribution:** Isolated patches in central and southern Swaziland and at Jilobi Forest in the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Bushveld and forest.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Least Concern* status.**General:** A near endemic (B3). Further verification of this finding is needed because it is possible that more taxa than presently described is lumped within the *Cussonia zuluensis-nicholsonii-arenicola* complex.**Schefflera umbellifera** (Sond.) Baill.*Cussonia umbellifera*, *C. chartacea***Common name:** False Cabbage Tree**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Along the margins of and in evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

## ASTERACEAE

**Baccharoides adoensis** (Sch.Bip. ex Walp.) H.Rob. var. **kotschyana** (Sch.Bip. ex Walp.) Isawumi, El-Ghazaly & B.Nord.*Vernonia adoensis* var. *kotschyana*, *V. woodii***Siswati name:** liNyatsela lincani, liNyatselo, Mphepho**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in central, northern, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld and wooded grassland. Often near rivers and streams.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used as a purgative.**Brachylaena discolor** DC.**Common name:** Coastal Silver Oak**Siswati name:** umPhahla, Umphahlo**Voucher specimen(s):** 488**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of Lebombo forest, often on rocky ridges.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Brachylaena huillensis** O.Hoffm.

*B. hutchinsii*

**Common name:** Lowveld Silver Oak

**Siswati name:** umPhahla

**Voucher specimen(s):** 58, 489, 974, 1015

**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombo Range, with an isolated patch near Kaphunga in central Swaziland.

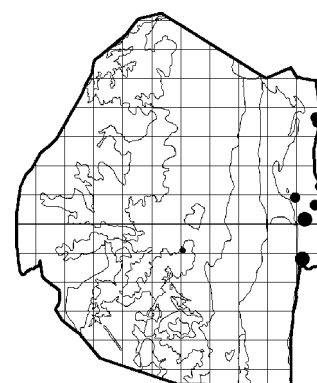
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** In and along the margins of Lebombo forest, ravine forest, and bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The trunk is used for construction.



**Brachylaena transvaalensis** E.Phillips & Schweick.

*B. discolor* subsp. *transvaalensis*, *B. discolor* var. *transvaalensis*

**Common name:** Forest Silver Oak

**Siswati name:** umPhahla

**Voucher specimen(s):** 458

**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland.

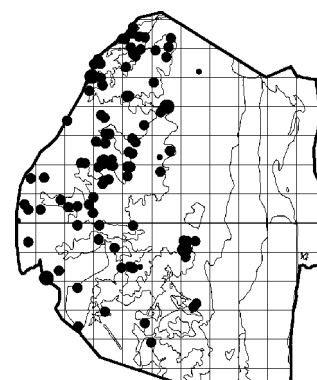
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** In and along the margins of evergreen forest, wooded grassland, bushveld, and along watercourses.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The branches are used for kraal construction.



**\*Chromolaena odorata** (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob.

*Eupatorium odoratum*

**Common name:** Triffid Weed, Paraffin Weed

**Siswati name:** Wandile, Sandanezwe

**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland, with the exception of frosty areas.

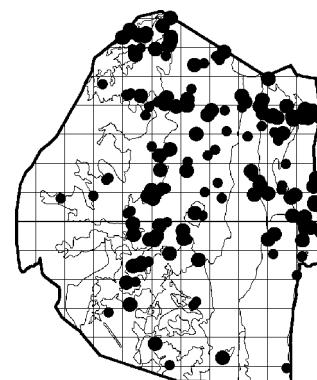
**Abundance:** Abundant.

**Habitat:** Along watercourses, bushveld, woodland, on roadsides, in and on the margins of forests, clear-felled areas, and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Legal status:** Declared Weed.

**General:** In the past few years this aggressive weed has spread at an alarming rate into new areas, especially along river courses and roads. It has become a significant threat to both the natural biodiversity and agriculture within Swaziland. It is a difficult and costly weed to control as it produces millions of viable wind-dispersed seeds and is capable of vigorous regrowth from stem coppice and root suckers.



**Lopholaena coriifolia** (Sond.) E.Phillips & C.A.Sm.

**Common name:** Small-leaved Fluff-bush

**Voucher specimen(s):** 311, 540

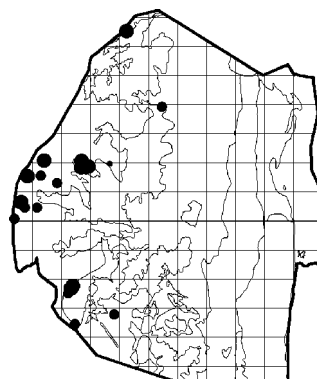
**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in grassland and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Lopholaena platyphylla** Benth.

**Common name:** Large-leaved Fluff-bush

**Siswati name:** Livenge

**Voucher specimen(s):** 1054

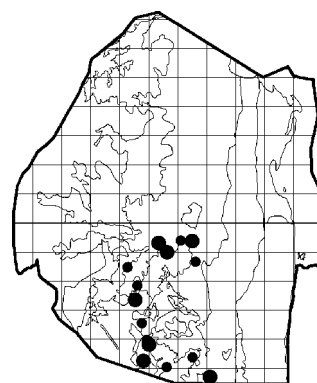
**Distribution:** Restricted to southern-central Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Grassy hillsides at medium altitude, wooded grassland, and along roadsides.

**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



**Pluchea dioscoridis** (L.) DC.

**Common name:** Vimba

**Siswati name:** Nukani

**Voucher specimen(s):** 57

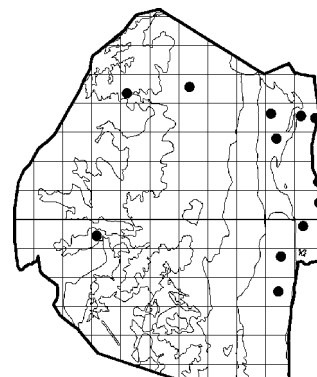
**Distribution:** Scattered in the east, with patches in northern and central-western Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Along rivers and streams at medium and low altitudes. Usually in sand.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



**Senecio barbertonicus** Klatt

**Common name:** Succulent Bush Senecio

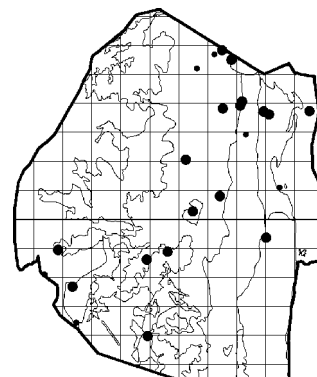
**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, central, and southwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** In bushveld, woodland, and on rocky hillsides.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



**Stoebe** sp. A

**Common name:** Zigzag Bush

**Voucher specimen(s):** 408

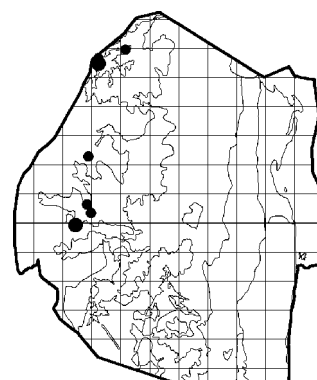
**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Often on the margins or understorey of industrial timber plantations, along the margins of high-altitude forest, and on old mine dumps in montane grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



### **Stoebe vulgaris** Levyns

**Common name:** Bankrupt Bush

**Voucher specimen(s):** 1063

**Distribution:** Isolated patches in northwestern Swaziland.

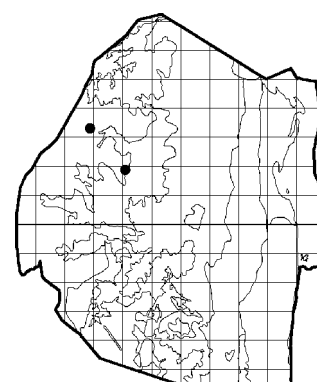
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in mountain grassland.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The species is probably more common in western Swaziland and needs further surveying.



### **Tarchonanthus camphoratus** L.

**Common name:** Camphor-bush, Sagewood

**Siswati name:** liGcebe lelimhlophe

**Voucher specimen(s):** 44

**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered throughout Swaziland.

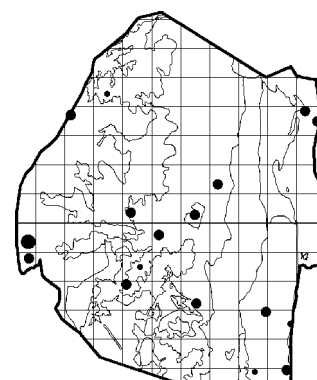
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, grassy hillsides, and along forest fringes.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** Used to treat headaches, respiratory complaints, and to relieve toothache. The wood is termite resistant and used for construction.



### **Tarchonanthus trilobus** DC. var. **galpinii** (Hutch. & E. Phillips) Paiva

**Common name:** Broad-leaved Camphor-bush

**Siswati name:** umCweba, Sinukane, Phahla, liGcebe lematje, umBebase

**Voucher specimen(s):** 793

**Distribution:** Scattered in northern, central and central-western Swaziland, and on the Lebombo Range.

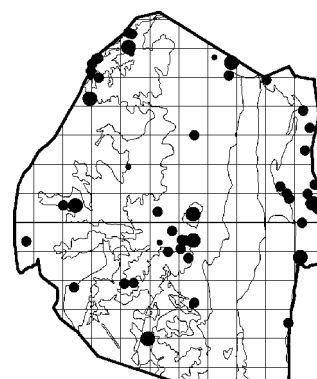
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, wooded grassland, grassy hillsides, and along forest margins.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots and bark are used to improve libido and for vomiting. The trunk is used for construction, including the building of the King's kraal.



### **Vernonia amygdalina** Delile

**Common name:** Bitter-tea Vernonia

**Siswati name:** liNyatselo

**Voucher specimen(s):** 932, 1025

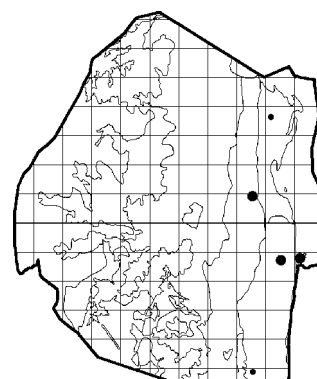
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in eastern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** In dry bushveld and thicket, often along drainage lines.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



### **Vernonia colorata** (Willd.) Drake subsp. **colorata**

*V. senegalensis*

**Common name:** Lowveld Vernonia, Starry Bitter-tea

**Siswati name:** liNyatselo, Luhlunghlungu

**Voucher specimen(s):** 661

**Distribution:** Widespread in northern, central, and eastern Swaziland.

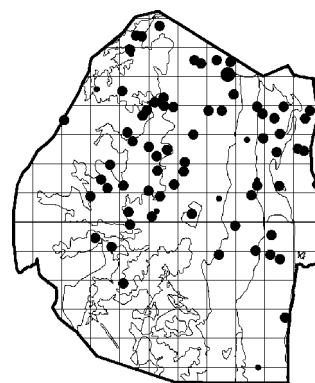
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** In bushveld, thicket, woodland, grassland, and along riverine fringes.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots and bark are used as a stomach purger and the roots and leaves to treat flu.



### **Vernonia mespilifolia** Less.

*Cacalia mespilifolia*

**Distribution:** Disjunct patches in Jilobi Forest in the Lebombo Range and Hlatikulu Forest in southwestern Swaziland.

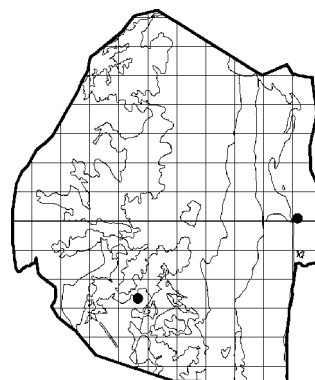
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Along the margins of evergreen forest.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The species is probably more widespread and needs to be surveyed further.



### **Vernonia myriantha** Hook.f.

*V. stipulacea*, *V. ampla*

**Common name:** Eared Vernonia, Eared Bitter-tea, Blue Bitter-tea

**Siswati name:** liNyatselo

**Voucher specimen(s):** 721

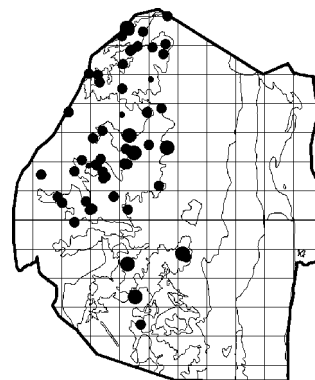
**Distribution:** Fairly widespread in western Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Along the margins of evergreen forest, in riverine vegetation, grassland and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



### **Vernonia tigna** Klatt

*V. corymbosa*, *V. neocorymbosa*

**Common name:** Mountain Vernonia

**Siswati name:** Lihlunguhlungu

**Voucher specimen(s):** 647, 673

**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central-southern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

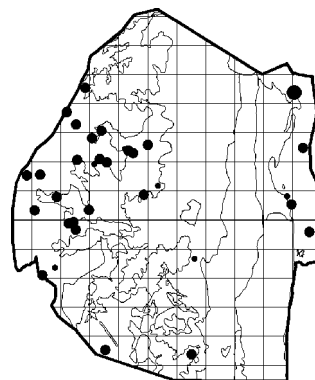
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Grassland, rocky hillsides, and along forest margins.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots and leaves are used to help with male erections.



**Vernonia wollastonii** S.Moore

*V. transvaalensis*, *V. umbratica*

**Common name:** Forest Vernonia

**Voucher specimen(s):** 568, 1026

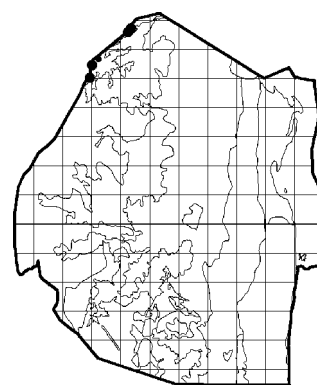
**Distribution:** Restricted to northwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Understorey in and along the margins of evergreen forest.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**BALANITACEAE**

**Balanites maughamii** Sprague

**Common name:** Greenthorn, Torchwood

**Siswati name:** umNunu, umNono, Liphambo, Umnulu

**Distribution:** Scattered in the east, with patches in central and northern Swaziland.

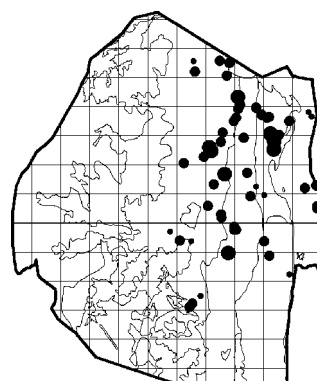
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, dry forest, and along river banks.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The fruit, bark and roots are used medicinally and the tree is thought to have magical properties. It is used for divining and bilharzia eradication. The bark and roots are also used during *inyanga* and *sangoma* initiation ceremonies and the wood for crafts and firewood.



**Balanites pedicellaris** Mildbr. & Schltr. subsp. **pedicellaris**

**Common name:** Small Green Thorn

**Siswati name:** umNunu, umNono, maNono

**Voucher specimen(s):** 933

**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in the eastern lowveld.

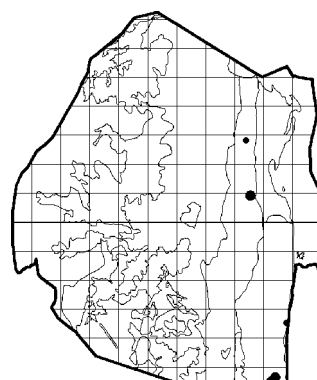
**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Dry bushveld and thicket. Often on floodplains.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots are chewed and spat out onto bones when divining.



**BIGNONIACEAE**

**\*Jacaranda mimosifolia** D.Don

**Common name:** Jacaranda

**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.

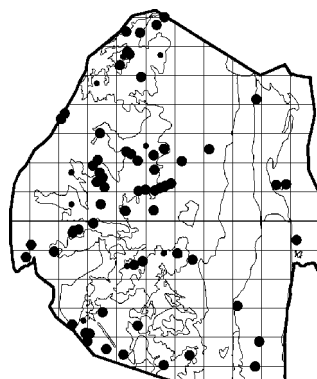
**Abundance:** Common.

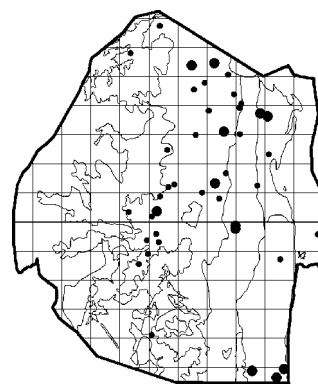
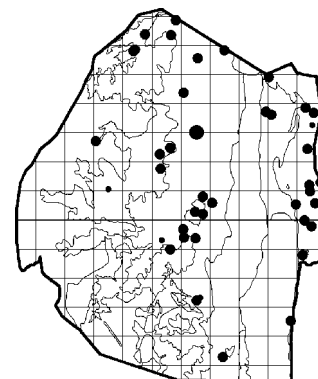
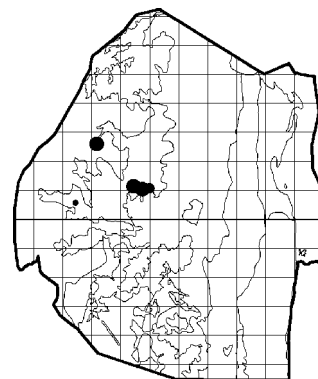
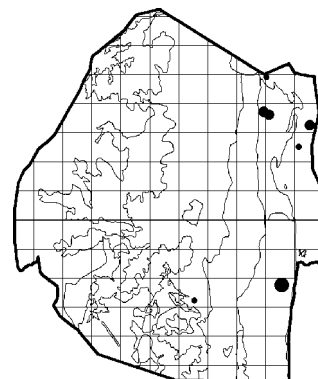
**Habitat:** Wooded grassland, bushveld, urban areas, and along roads and watercourses.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

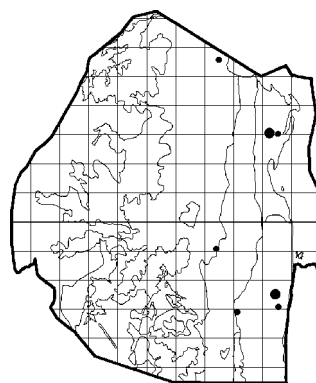
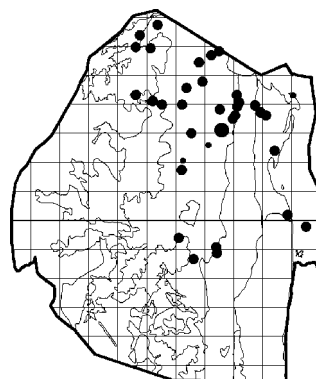
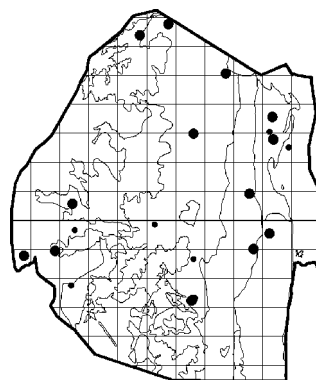
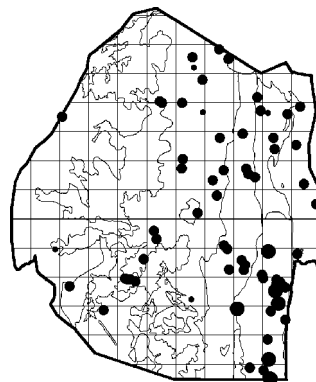
**Legal status:** Declared Invader.

**General:** Exotic garden escapee introduced originally as an ornamental.

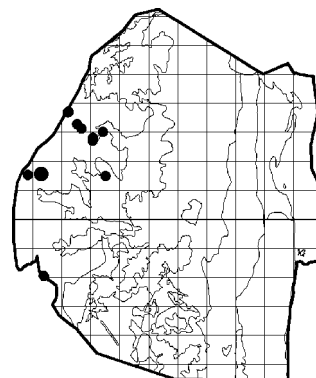
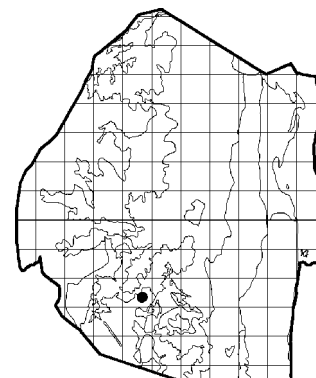
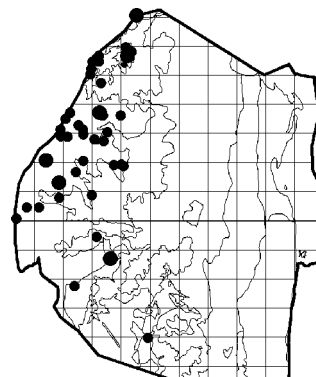


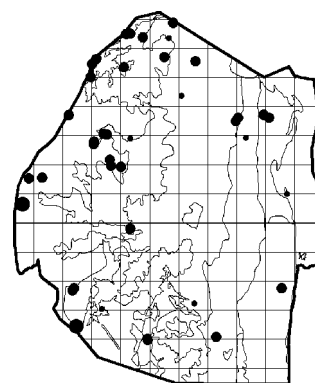
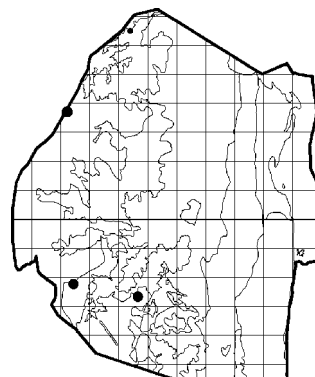
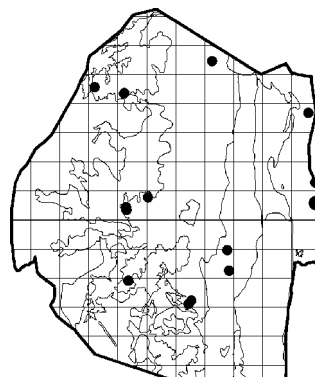
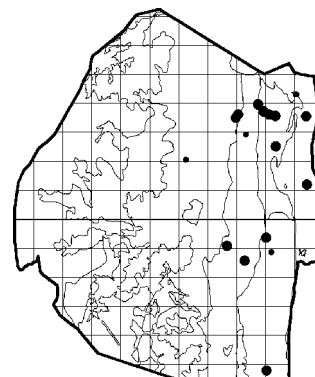
**Kigelia africana** (Lam.) Benth.*K. pinnata***Common name:** Sausage Tree**Siswati name:** umVongotsi**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, northern, and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, low-lying riverine vegetation, and open woodland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The wood is used for timber and firewood, and the fruit (occasionally the whole plant) for lightning prevention.**Tecoma capensis** (Thunb.) Lindl.*Tecomaria capensis***Common name:** Cape honeysuckle**Siswati name:** Malangula, Bopu**Voucher specimen(s):** 1050**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, northern, and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, along forest margins, thicket, riverine vegetation, and on wooded hillsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**\*Tecoma stans** (L.) Kunth**Common name:** Yellow bells**Distribution:** Scattered in central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Grassland, urban areas, wooded grassland, and along roadsides.**Land tenure:** Urban and SNL.**Legal status:** Declared Weed.**General:** Exotic garden escapee originally introduced as an ornamental. It spreads by releasing hundreds of papery-winged seeds when the fruit ripens and splits open.**BORAGINACEAE****Cordia caffra** Sond.**Common name:** Septee Saucer-berry**Siswati name:** umLovu**Voucher specimen(s):** 705**Distribution:** Scattered in the east, with a patch at Ngudzeni in southern-central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, forest margins, and riverine fringes at low altitude.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



***Cordia monoica* Roxb.***C. ovalis***Common name:** Sandpaper Saucer-berry, Snot Berry**Siswati name:** liLovu lelimyana**Voucher specimen(s):** 941**Distribution:** Patchy in northeastern and southeastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Dry thicket and bushveld. Often on alluvial soils.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.***Ehretia amoena* Klotzsch***E. coerulea***Common name:** Sandpaper-bush**Siswati name:** liBhungela, umKlele**Voucher specimen(s):** 135**Distribution:** Scattered in northern, central, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Woodland, bushveld, thicket, and low-lying riverine vegetation. Often on termite mounds.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for vomiting and the wood for fencing.***Ehretia obtusifolia* Hochst. ex DC.***E. fischeri***Common name:** Hairy Puzzle-bush**Siswati name:** Umklele, Bungela, Umbungeli**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered throughout Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Woodland, bushveld, dry thicket, and low-lying riverine vegetation. Often in bush clumps and on termitaria.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.***Ehretia rigida* (Thunb.) Druce subsp. *nervifolia* Retief & A.E. van Wyk****Common name:** Puzzle-bush**Siswati name:** Bhungele, Umklele**Voucher specimen(s):** 737, 786, 966**Distribution:** Widespread over eastern and central Swaziland, with patches in the southwest, and near the barytes mine in the west.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Woodland, bushveld, thicket, and wooded grassland. Often on termite mounds.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to treat toothache.

## BUDDLEJACEAE

**Buddleja auriculata** Benth.**Common name:** Weeping Sagewood**Voucher specimen(s):** 1052**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky slopes in grassland, near mountain streams, and along margins of evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***Buddleja dysophylla** (Benth.) Radlk.**Common name:** White Climbing Sagewood**Voucher specimen(s):** 967**Distribution:** Isolated patch in Hlatikulu Forest in southwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Moist evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***Buddleja pulchella** N.E.Br.**Common name:** Red Climbing Sagewood**Voucher specimen(s):** 642, 968**Distribution:** Isolated patches in Hlatikulu Forest and near Gege in southwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** On the margins of moist evergreen forest and along mountain streams.**Land tenure:** SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***Buddleja salviifolia** (L.) Lam.**Common name:** Sagewood**Siswati name:** umBatancwepe**Distribution:** Fairly widespread in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Rocky slopes and bush clumps in grassland, margins of moist evergreen forest and along mountain streams. Often a pioneer species in disturbed areas.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

**Nuxia congesta** R.Br. ex Fresen.*N. emarginata, N. pubescens, N. tomentosa***Common name:** Brittlewood, Common Wild Elder**Siswati name:** Umcumatsi, siPhofane**Voucher specimen(s):** 378, 397, 872**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered throughout Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Among rocky outcrops in grassland, evergreen forest, forest margins, and in bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***Nuxia floribunda** Benth.**Common name:** Forest Nuxia, Forest Elder**Siswati name:** siTsambo, inKunzi**Voucher specimen(s):** 984**Distribution:** Isolated patches in northwestern and southwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of evergreen forest and in wooded ravines.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The bark and leaves are used medicinally.**Nuxia oppositifolia** (Hochst.) Benth.*N. dentata, N. schlechteri***Common name:** Water Nuxia, Water Elder**Siswati name:** siKhweza**Distribution:** Scattered in northern and central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Medium to low altitude riverine thicket and among rocks and reeds in riverbeds.**Land tenure:** SNL and Urban.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***BURSERACEAE****Commiphora africana** (A.Rich.) Engl. var. **africana***C. pilosa, C. sambesiaca***Common name:** Hairy Corkwood, Poison-grub Corkwood**Siswati name:** liMinyela**Voucher specimen(s):** 760**Distribution:** Scattered in the east, with a patch at Dinedor Farm in central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The roots are used for obtaining moisture during drought periods and the poles for fencing.

### **Commiphora glandulosa** Schinz

*C. pyracanthoides* subsp. *glandulosa*

**Common name:** Tall Firethorn Corkwood

**Siswati name:** liMinyela

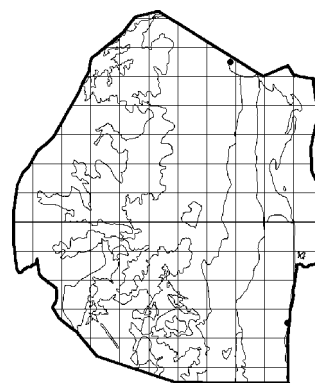
**Distribution:** Disjunct localities near Tubha in the north and Cecil Mac's Pass on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Rare.

**Habitat:** Dry bushveld and woodland.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*. Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.



### **Commiphora harveyi** (Engl.) Engl.

**Common name:** Copper-stem Corkwood

**Siswati name:** umNumbi, umBangandlala

**Voucher specimen(s):** 562

**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.

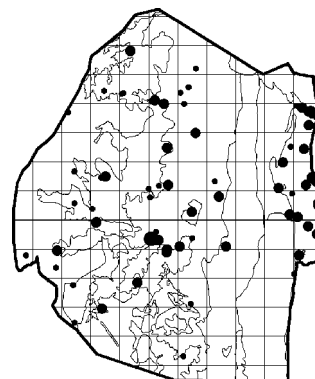
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, forest, and woodland. Often on rocky hillsides.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The bark is used as a diuretic.



### **Commiphora neglecta** I. Verd.

**Common name:** Green-stem Corkwood, Sweet-root Corkwood

**Siswati name:** liMinyela

**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in northern and central Swaziland, with a patch near Mtiblati River on the Lebombo Range.

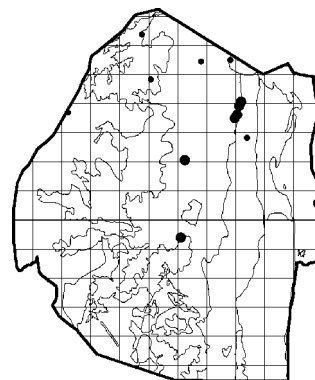
**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, forest, and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots are used for obtaining moisture during drought periods and the poles for fencing.



### **Commiphora pyracanthoides** Engl.

*C. pyracanthoides* subsp. *pyracanthoides*

**Common name:** Firethorn Corkwood

**Siswati name:** liMinyela

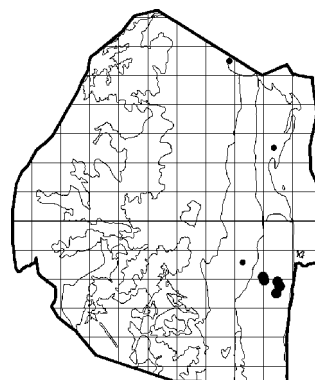
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in eastern Swaziland.

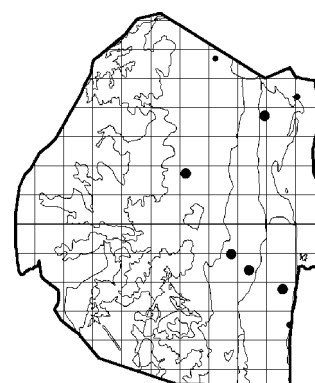
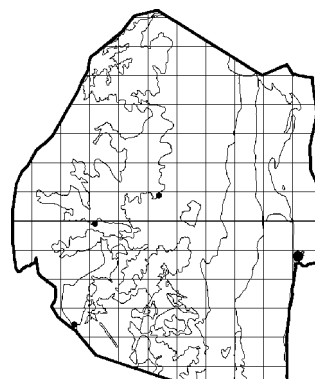
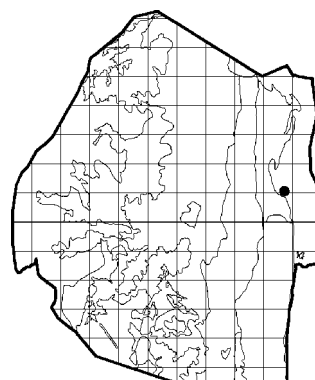
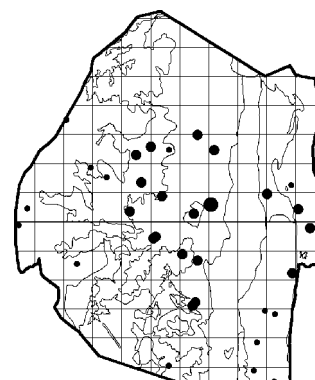
**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Dry woodland and bushveld. Often on termitaria.

**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Commiphora schimperi** (O.Berg) Engl.*C. bertschuanica***Common name:** Glossy-leaved Corkwood**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in the east, with a patch near Mafutseni in central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, and thicket. Often on sandy soil.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Commiphora woodii** Engl.*C. caryaefolia***Common name:** Forest Corkwood**Siswati name:** umuBu, umNumbi**Voucher specimen(s):** 632, 992**Distribution:** Isolated patches in central Swaziland, Mahamba Gorge in the southwest, and Mambane on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Medium-altitude forest and bushveld.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**BUXACEAE****Buxus natalensis** (Oliv.) Hutch.*Notobuxus natalensis***Common name:** Natal Box, Large-leaved Box**Voucher specimen(s):** 955**Distribution:** Isolated patch in Muti-muti Nature Reserve in the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest.**Land tenure:** PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**CACTACEAE****\*Cereus jamacaru** DC.*C. peruvianus***Common name:** Queen of the night, Peruvian apple cactus**Distribution:** Scattered in central, western, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, grassland, thicket, and wooded grassland. Often found near homesteads and old farm houses.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Legal status:** Declared Weed.**General:** Originally cultivated as an ornament and for hedging. Seeds are spread by birds and animals that eat the fruit. Pieces of branches that break off can propagate easily.

## CACTACEAE

### \**Opuntia ficus-indica* (L.) Mill.

*O. megacantha*

**Common name:** Sweet Prickly Pear

**Siswati name:** Lidolofiya, Damtiligi

**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

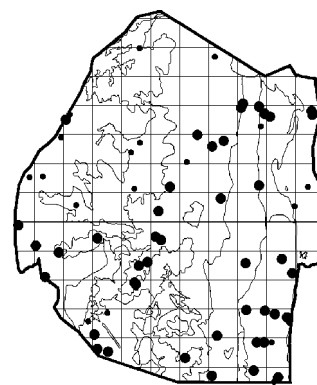
**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, grassland, erosion channels, and around homesteads.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Legal status:** Declared Weed.

**General:** Propagated for hedges, fodder, fruit, and donga stabilisation.

Reproduces easily from the leaf-pads or cladodes. A broken-off piece lying on the ground can produce roots and grow.



### \**Opuntia monacantha* Haw.

*O. vulgaris* misapplied

**Common name:** Cochineal or Drooping Prickly Pear

**Distribution:** Isolated patches on the Lebombo Range and near Millers' Falls in northwestern Swaziland.

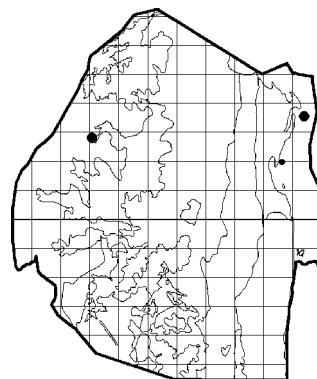
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** On river banks and along roadsides in bushveld and grassland.

**Land tenure:** TDL and PA.

**Legal status:** Declared Weed.

**General:** Originally propagated for hedges, fodder, and fruit. Reproduces easily from the leaf-pads or cladodes. A broken-off piece lying on the ground can produce roots and grow. Probably more widespread in Swaziland and needs further surveying.



## CANELLACEAE

### *Warburgia salutaris* (Bertol.f.) Chiov.

*W. breyeri*, *W. ugandensis*

**Common name:** Pepper-bark Tree

**Siswati name:** siBhaha

**Voucher specimen(s):** 664

**Distribution:** Isolated patches on the Lebombo Range and at Ngudzeni in southern-central Swaziland.

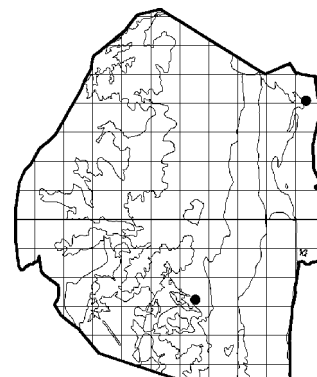
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Riverine vegetation at medium altitude, lubombo forest, and bushveld.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Critically Endangered*.

**General:** The species is widely utilised for medicinal purposes both locally and in neighbouring countries. The bark, stem, and roots are highly sought-after for treating coughs and colds. The tree is now nearly extinct in the wild owing to the demand for medicine. The locality near Shewula is known only in cultivation. Another possible locality for the species in the wild is in Malalotja Nature Reserve, which needs confirmation.



## CAPPARACEAE

### *Boscia albitrunca* (Burch.) Gilg & Gilg-Ben.

*B. transvaalensis*

**Common name:** Shepherd's Tree

**Siswati name:** siPhiso, Umphisi, Ingwavuma-lensikati

**Voucher specimen(s):** 938

**Distribution:** Widespread in the east, with patches in central and northern Swaziland.

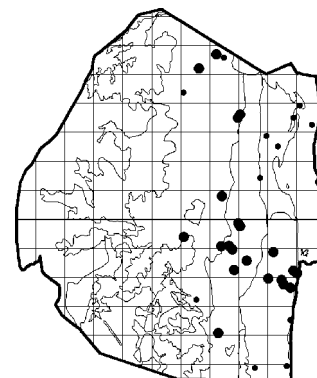
**Abundance:** Common to rare.

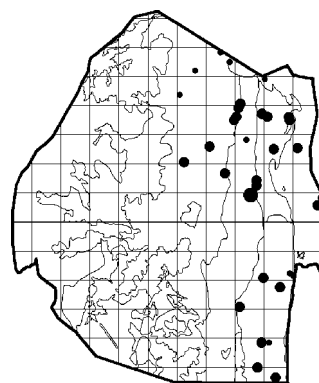
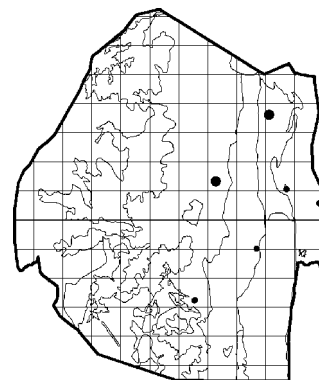
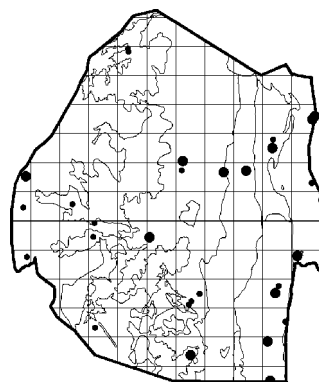
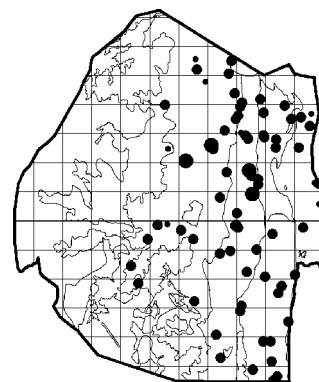
**Habitat:** Medium to low-altitude dry, open woodland, bushveld, and thicket. Often associated with termitaria.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The bark is used for treating vomiting.



**Cadaba natalensis** Sond.**Common name:** Greenleaved Wormbush, Natal Worm Bush**Siswati name:** Indondamnyama**Voucher specimen(s):** 361, 736**Distribution:** Widespread in the east, with patches in central-eastern and northern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Medium to low-altitude dry woodland, bushveld, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***Capparis brassii** DC.*C. gueinzii, C. thonningii***Voucher specimen(s):** 492, 801, 808, 956**Distribution:** Fragmented in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Medium to low-altitude dry, open woodland and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***Capparis fascicularis** DC. var. **fascicularis****Common name:** Zigzag Caper-bush**Siswati name:** liPhambo, Mabusane**Voucher specimen(s):** 54, 548, 712, 1049**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, forest, and wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** This species is variable and it is possible that two subspecies occur in Swaziland. Further investigation is required to determine this.**Capparis tomentosa** Lam.**Common name:** Woolly Caper Bush**Siswati name:** inKunzibovu, imPhololwane, inKhokhoia, Ingongola, Indoda ebovu, Liphambo**Voucher specimen(s):** 935**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Medium to low-altitude dry, open woodland, thicket, and bushveld. Often associated with termitaria.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The roots are used for treating pains and warding off evil spirits. It is also used for magical purposes.

**Cladostemon kirkii** (Oliv.) Pax & Gilg

**Common name:** Tonga-kierie, Butterfly Tree

**Siswati name:** umJono, umBita, Mandzekwane

**Distribution:** Widespread on the Lebombo Range.

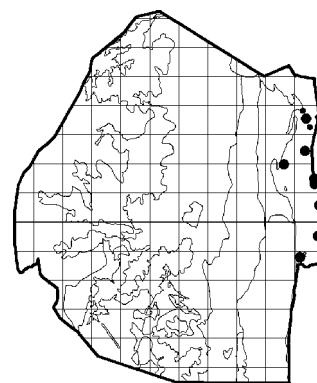
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Lebombo forest, forested ravines, and bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots are used to treat cancer.



**Maerua angolensis** DC.

**Common name:** Bushveld Bead-bean

**Siswati name:** umMenwayo, Umvitsi

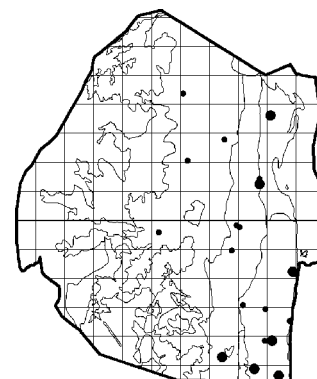
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in eastern and central Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Medium to low-altitude dry woodland, bushveld, and thicket.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Maerua cafra** (DC.) Pax

**Common name:** Bush-cherry, White Wood

**Voucher specimen(s):** 37, 324, 427, 432, 783

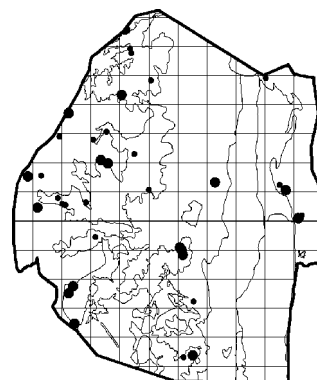
**Distribution:** Fairly widespread in the west, with patches in central and southern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Forest, bushveld, open woodland, and riverine vegetation.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Maerua juncea** Pax subsp. **crustata** (Wild) Wild

**Common name:** Rough-skinned Bush-cherry

**Voucher specimen(s):** 49

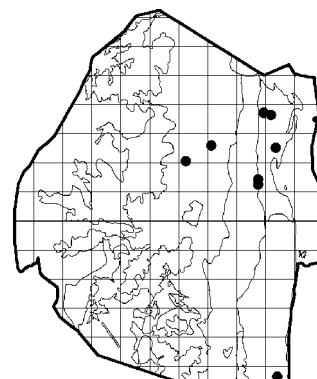
**Distribution:** Scattered in the northeast, with patches in central Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

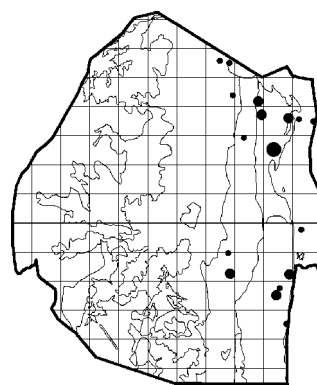
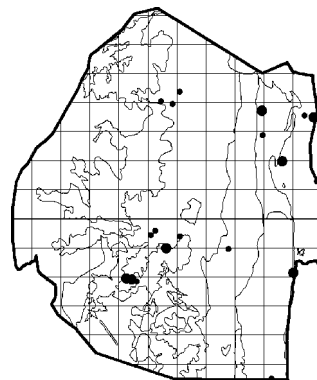
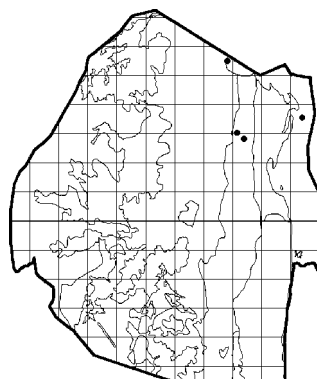
**Habitat:** Medium to low-altitude dry woodland, bushveld and thicket.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

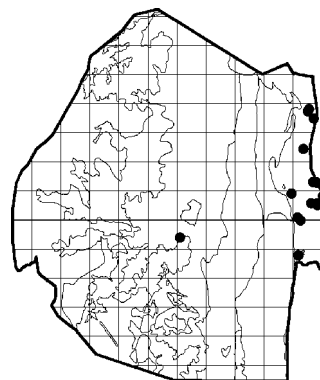
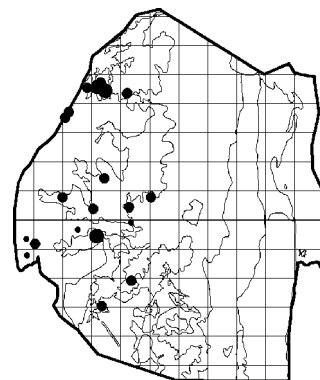
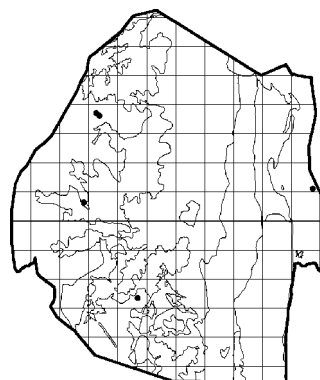
**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

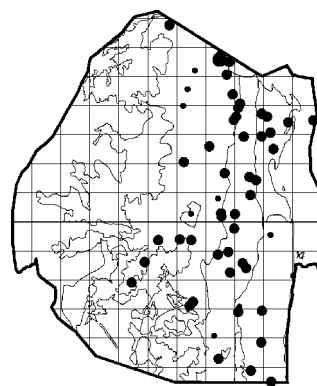
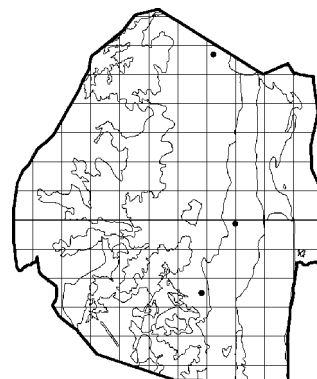
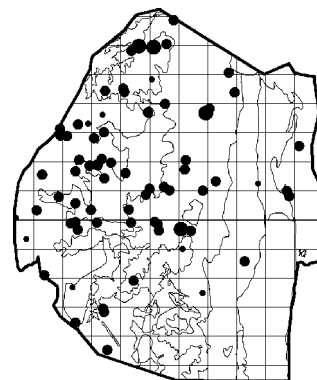
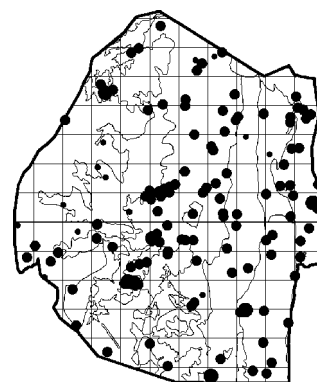




**Maerua parvifolia** Pax**Common name:** Dwarf Bush-cherry**Siswati name:** Mnogonogo**Voucher specimen(s):** 48, 357**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Low-altitude dry woodland, bushveld, and thicket. Often on termitaria.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Maerua racemulosa** (A.DC.) Gilg & Gilg-Ben.**Common name:** Forest Bush-cherry**Voucher specimen(s):** 950, 1005**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for medicinal purposes.**Maerua rosmarinoides** (Sond.) Gilg & Gilg-Ben.**Common name:** Needle-leaved Bush-cherry**Siswati name:** Mankhweni, umZawe**Voucher specimen(s):** 41**Distribution:** Scattered in the east, with patches in southern-central and northern-central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Medium to low-altitude dry woodland, bushveld, and thicket. Often near stream banks.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for medicinal purposes and as a good luck charm.**Thilachium africanum** Lour.**Common name:** Cucumber Bush**Siswati name:** Vuma**Distribution:** Restricted to north-eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare.**Habitat:** Low-altitude dry bushveld and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used medicinally.

## CELASTRACEAE

**Allocassine laurifolia** (Harv.) N. Robson*Cassine laurifolia***Common name:** Laurel Saffron**Voucher specimen(s):** 53, 150, 502, 663**Distribution:** Widespread on the Lebombo Range, with an isolated patch on Sinceni Mountain in central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide ranging.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Least Concern* status.**Cassine peragua** L. subsp. **peragua***C. capensis*, *C. kraussiana***Common name:** Forest Spoonwood, Cape Saffron**Siswati name:** umKhukhuze, umBoyi**Voucher specimen(s):** 1020**Distribution:** Isolated patch in the former Mbabane Nature Reserve in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare.**Habitat:** On koppies in high-altitude grassland and along afromontane forest fringes.**Land tenure:** SNL.**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.**Catha edulis** (Vahl) Forssk. ex Endl.**Common name:** Bushman's Tea, Khat**Siswati name:** umLomo-mnadzi**Voucher specimen(s):** 549**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Medium-altitude riparian vegetation, bushveld, and woodland. Often on rocky outcrops.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for fertility enhancement and the plant is known to be used as a "truth drug".**Elaeodendron croceum** (Thunb.) DC.*Cassine papillosa*, *E. capense***Common name:** Forest Saffron**Siswati name:** inGulutane**Voucher specimen(s):** 454, 483, 983**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in western Swaziland with an isolated patch on the Lebombo Mountains.**Abundance:** Rare.**Habitat:** In and on the margins of evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.**General:** The bark is used as an emetic.

**Elaeodendron transvaalense** (Burtt Davy) R.H.Archer*Cassine transvaalensis*, *Crocoxylon transvaalense*, *Pseudocassine transvaalensis***Common name:** Bushveld Saffron**Siswati name:** nGcotfo, inGwavuma, Umcabango**Voucher specimen(s):** 50, 869**Distribution:** Widespread over eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld and thicket, often near streams and termitaria.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark and roots are used as an emetic.**Elaeodendron zeyheri** Spreng. ex Turcz.*Cassine crocea***Common name:** Small-leaved Saffron**Voucher specimen(s):** 370, 859**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in central-eastern Swaziland, with an isolated patch at Mangweni in the north.**Abundance:** Rare.**Habitat:** Bushveld, often on rocks.**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.**Gymnosporia buxifolia** (L.) Szyszyl.**Common name:** Common Spike-thorn**Siswati name:** siHlangu lesimnyama, Sibhubhu, Sihlangu**Voucher specimen(s):** 725**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** On rocky outcrops in grassland, wooded grassland, bushveld, and along rivers. Often in disturbed areas.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The wood is used for making tool handles and the roots to treat stomach cramps.**Gymnosporia glaucophylla** M.Jordaan*Maytenus heterophylla* subsp. *glauc***Common name:** Blue Spikethorn**Siswati name:** Umboyi, Sihlangwe simnyama**Voucher specimen(s):** 500**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, thicket, and wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are given to pregnant women.

### **Gymnosporia grandifolia** (Davison) M.Jordaan

*G. angularis* var. *grandifolia*

**Common name:** Large-leaved Forest Spikethorn

**Voucher specimen(s):** 698, 724, 812, 863, 979, 1009

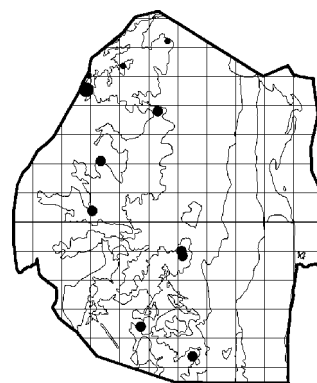
**Distribution:** Scattered in northern, central, and southwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Understorey and along margins of evergreen forest.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



### **Gymnosporia graniticola** M.Jordaan ined.

*Gymnosporia* sp. D

**Common name:** Lebombo Spikethorn

**Distribution:** Restricted to the Mambane area in the Lebombo Range.

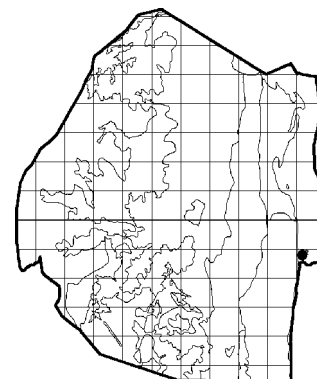
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** On rocky ridges in dry bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** Probably more common in the Lebombo area and needs further investigation.



### **Gymnosporia harveyana** Loes.

*Maytenus mossambicensis*

**Common name:** Black forest spike-thorn

**Siswati name:** siHlangu, umTabhane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 403, 720, 948, 985, 1016

**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

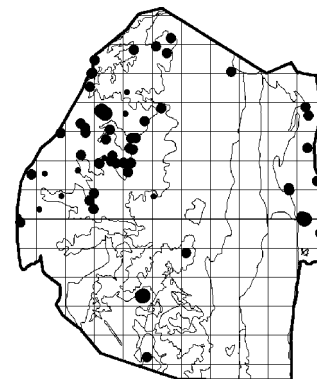
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Understorey of evergreen forest, along forest margins, bushveld, and in riverine vegetation.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots are used to treat stomach cramps.



### **Gymnosporia heterophylla** (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Loes.

*G. angularis*

**Common name:** Angular-stemmed Spikethorn

**Siswati name:** siHlangu lesimnyama

**Voucher specimen(s):** 711

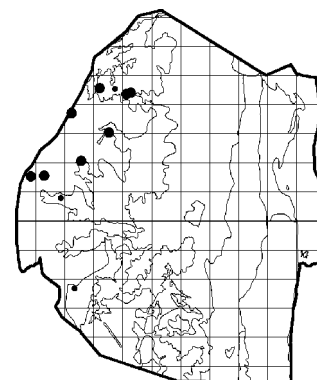
**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.

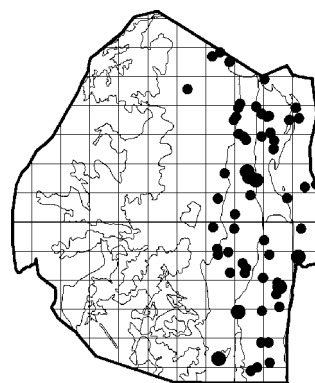
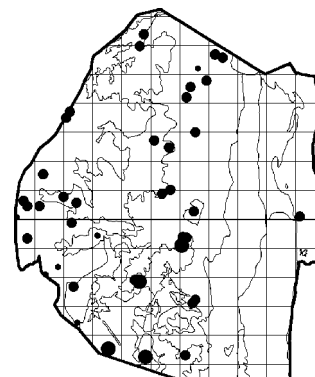
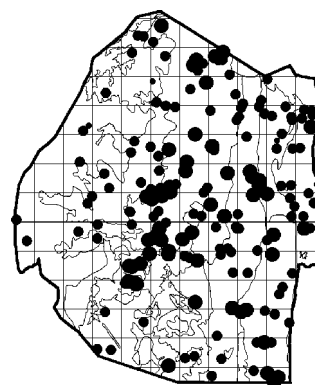
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Wooded grassland, on forest margins, and in bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Gymnosporia maranguensis** (Loes.) Loes.*G. senegalensis* var. *maranguensis***Common name:** Tropical Spikethorn**Voucher specimen(s):** 196, 931, 942, 1061**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Dry thicket and bushveld. Often on alluvial soils and termitaria.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The wood is used for making tool handles.**Gymnosporia nemorosa** (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Szyszyl.*Maytenus nemorosa***Common name:** White-spotted Forest Spike-thorn**Siswati name:** siHlangu, Mzubanacansi**Voucher specimen(s):** 126, 472, 944, 998**Distribution:** Scattered in western, central, and northern Swaziland, with a patch in Jilobi Forest on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, forest, forest margins, and on wooded hill-sides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The spines are used medicinally.**Gymnosporia rubra** (Harv.) Loes.**Common name:** Red-flowered Spikethorn**Voucher specimen(s):** 420, 682**Distribution:** Disjunct patches in northwestern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of forests and on riverine fringes.**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Gymnosporia senegalensis** (Lam.) Loes.*Maytenus senegalensis***Common name:** Red Spike-thorn**Siswati name:** siHlangu lesimhlophe, Sibhubhu**Voucher specimen(s):** 740**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, wooded grassland, and along rivers and drainage lines. Often a pioneer in disturbed areas.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The leaves are used as a medicine for goats and the roots for vomiting.

**Lauridia tetragona** (L.f.) R.H.Archer

*Cassine tetragona*, *Alloccassine tetragona*, *Cassine scandens*

**Common name:** Climbing Saffron

**Voucher specimen(s):** 124, 459

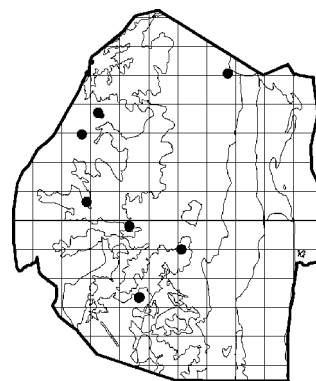
**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern and central-western Swaziland, with a patch near Sand River Dam in the northeast.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Afromontane forest, often along the forest margins and bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Maytenus acuminata** (L.f.) Loes.

**Common name:** Silky Bark

**Siswati name:** umNama

**Voucher specimen(s):** 387, 1027

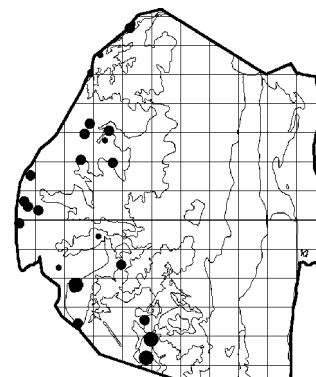
**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** On rocky outcrops in montane grassland and in evergreen forest. Often near streams.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Maytenus peduncularis** (Sond.) Loes.

*Gymnosporia peduncularis*

**Common name:** Cape Blackwood

**Siswati name:** umBoyi

**Voucher specimen(s):** 136, 487, 546, 860, 868

**Distribution:** Scattered in the west, with patches in central and southern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

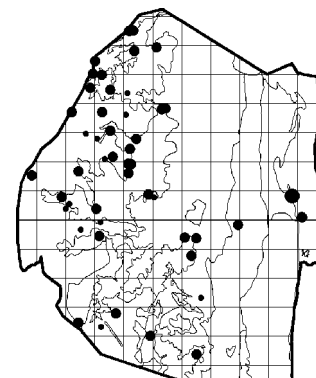
**Abundance:** Common

**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, wooded grassland, thicket, and bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The branches are used for Princes' sticks during traditional ceremonies.



**Maytenus** sp. A

**Common name:** Small Forest Koko Tree

**Voucher specimen(s):** 1006

**Distribution:** Isolated patch near Dingindlovu ?River on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Rare.

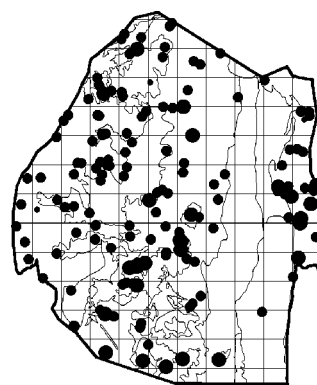
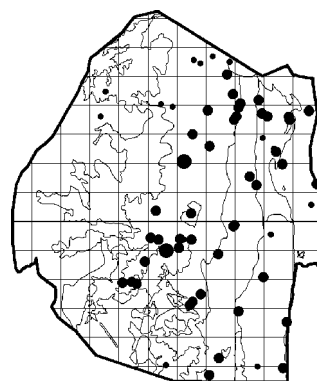
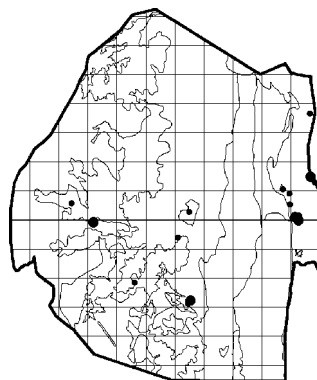
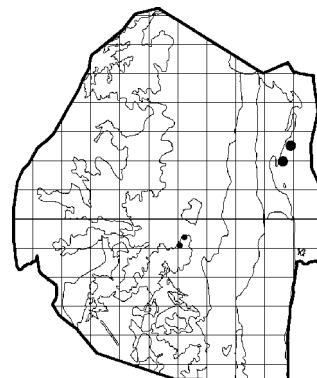
**Habitat:** Understorey of Lebombo ravine forest.

**Land tenure:** TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** Likely to be more abundant in the Lebombo forests and possibly also in high altitude forests. This species needs further investigation.



**Maytenus undata** (Thunb.) Blakelock*Gymnosporia fasciculata***Common name:** Koko Tree, South African Holly**Siswati name:** umBatancwephe, Sibiyabandla**Voucher specimen(s):** 383, 1011**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, forest, forest margins, and grassland. Often on rocky outcrops.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** This species is very variable with several different forms, some of which could perhaps be considered for separate classification. Plants from the Lebombo Range are generally more leathery in appearance and have more prominent venation. The wood is used for carvings and the branches during traditional ceremonies.**Mystroxydon aethiopicum** (Thunb.) Loes. subsp. **schlechteri** (Loes.) R.H.Archer*Cassine aethiopica*, *C. schlechteri***Common name:** Bushveld Kubu-berry**Siswati name:** umGhungulutana, Umboyi, Sehlulamanya**Voucher specimen(s):** 171, 451, 1060**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and central Swaziland, with patches in the north.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, dry woodland, riverine fringes, thicket, forest, and along forest margins. Often on rocky outcrops and termitaria.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The branches are used for fighting sticks and during the Incwala ceremony.**Pleurostyliia capensis** (Turcz.) Loes.*Cathastrum capense***Common name:** Coffee Pear**Siswati name:** umTfunyelelwa**Voucher specimen(s):** 145, 191, 481**Distribution:** Scattered in central-western Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Pleurostyliia** sp. nov.**Voucher specimen(s):** 565, 977**Distribution:** Isolated patches in central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Bushveld. Often in bush clumps.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** This species could be a form of *Pleurostyliia capensis* and needs further investigation.

**Pterocelastrus echinatus** N.E.Br.

*P. rehmannii*

**Common name:** White Candlewood

**Siswati name:** seHlulamanya, inCocodzi, liShasha

**Voucher specimen(s):** 325, 467

**Distribution:** Scattered in the west, with patches in central Swaziland.

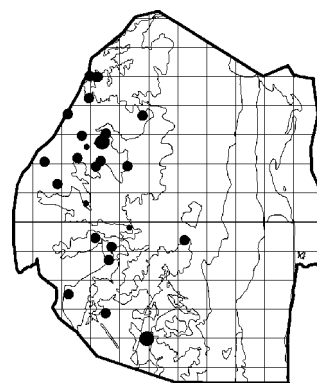
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, forest margins, moist rocky mountain slopes, and grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

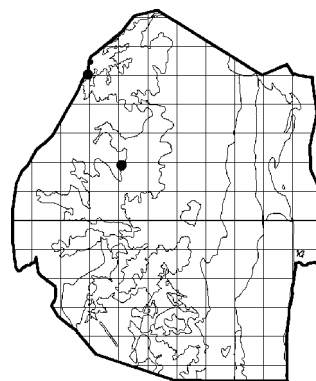
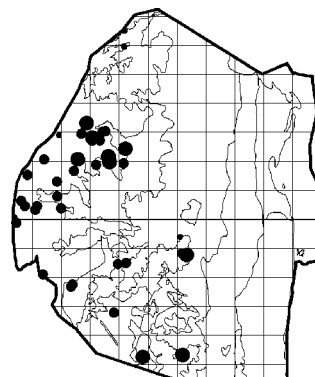
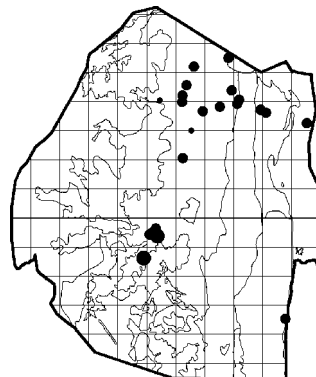
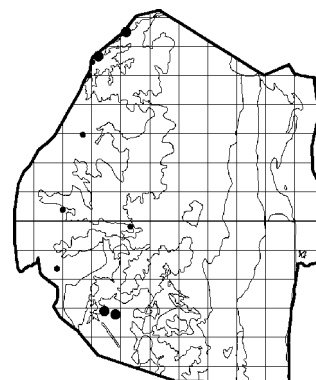
**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots and bark are used as an analgesic.



CHOOSE PHOTO OTHERWISE LEAVE SPACE  
EMPTY



**Pterocelastrus rostratus** (Thunb.) Walp.*P. galpinii***Common name:** Red Candlewood**Siswati name:** seHlulamanya**Distribution:** Patches in the northwest and on Mdzimba Mountains in central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of afro-montane forest, often near water.**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus** (Lam.) Walp.**Common name:** Candlewood**Siswati name:** seHlulamanya**Distribution:** Scattered in the west, with patches in central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in grassland and along evergreen forest margins.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Putterlickia verrucosa** (E.Mey. ex Sond.) Szyszyl.*Gymnosporia integrifolia***Common name:** Forest False Spike-thorn**Siswati name:** Mhlatjwa**Distribution:** Scattered in northeastern and central Swaziland, with a patch in Cecil Mac's Pass on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, and low-lying riverine bush. Often on sandy soils.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The whole plant is used for medicinal purposes.**Robsonodendron eucleiforme** (Eckl. & Zeyh.) R.H.Archer*Cassine eucleiformis***Common name:** White Silky Bark**Siswati name:** uSasatja**Voucher specimen(s):** 446**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Along evergreen forest margins and among rocky outcrops in grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Salacia leptoclada** Tul.

*S. baumannii*, *S. wardii*

**Common name:** Sand Lemon Rope

**Voucher specimen(s):** 199, 770, 1007

**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Understorey of Lebombo forest.

**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**CELTIDACEAE**

**Celtis africana** Burm.f.

*C. kraussiana*

**Common name:** White Stinkwood

**Siswati name:** umVumvu, luHlole lolukhulu, Mbelangoma

**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

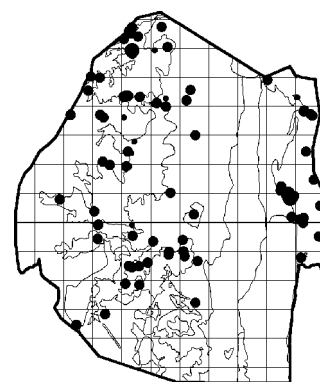
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, forest, riverine vegetation, and wooded grassland. Occasionally on rocky outcrops.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots and bark are used medicinally as an aphrodisiac.



**Celtis gomphophylla** Baker

*C. dioica*, *C. durandii*

**Common name:** Mock White Stinkwood, Rough-leaved White Stinkwood

**Siswati name:** umVumvu

**Voucher specimen(s):** 144, 772, 953

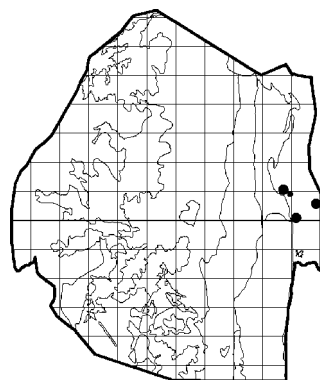
**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Lebombo forest.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Endangered*.



**Celtis mildbraedii** Engl.

*C. franksiae*

**Common name:** Red-fruit White Stinkwood

**Siswati name:** uZinhlu, siCalaba

**Voucher specimen(s):** 139

**Distribution:** Restricted to Jilobi Forest on the Lebombo Range.

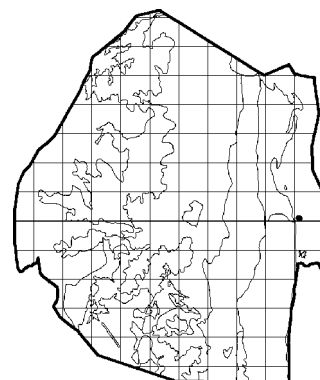
**Abundance:** Rare.

**Habitat:** Lebombo forest.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Critically Endangered*.

**General:** In the past this species has been identified in small forest patches in Mlawula and at Forbes Reef. However, its existence in these areas at present needs verification and further surveying is required. Its location in Jilobi Forest is threatened by indiscriminate harvesting activities and alien weed invasion, especially *Chromolaena odorata*.



**Chaetacme aristata** E.Mey. ex Planch.

*C. nitida*, *C. serrata*

**Common name:** Thorny Elm

**Siswati name:** umBambangwe

**Voucher specimen(s):** 780

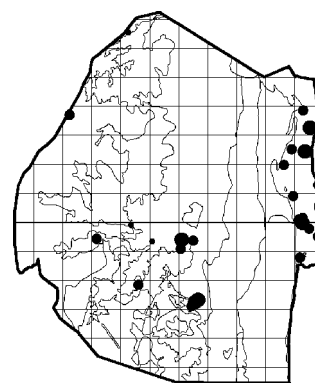
**Distribution:** Widespread on the Lebombo Range, scattered in central-southern Swaziland, with an isolated patch near Ngwenya North in the west.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Forest, riparian thicket, bushveld and in forested ravines.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Trema orientalis** (L.) Blume

**Common name:** Pigeonwood

**Siswati name:** umBalakancane, Umphahlo, Nsakasaka

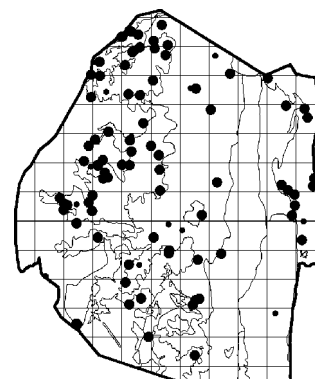
**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Near watercourses, along the margins of and in forests, wooded grassland, disturbed areas, and bushveld. Often a pioneer species.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**CHRYSOBALANACEAE**

**Parinari capensis** Harv. subsp. **capensis**

**Common name:** Sand Apple

**Siswati name:** umKhuna

**Distribution:** Fairly widespread in the west, with patches in northern, central, and southern Swaziland.

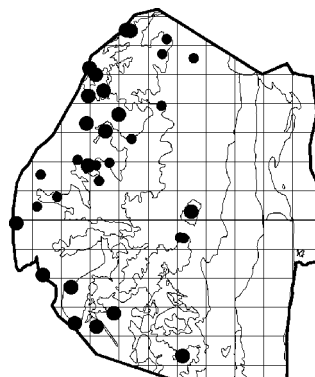
**Abundance:** Abundant.

**Habitat:** Grows in colonies in high and medium-altitude grassland, wooded grassland, and bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The fruit is eaten locally.



**Parinari curatellifolia** Planch. ex Benth.

*P. mobola*

**Common name:** Mobola Plum

**Siswati name:** maBulwa, umKhuna

**Voucher specimen(s):** 309

**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland, with a disjunct patch at Mahamba in the southwest.

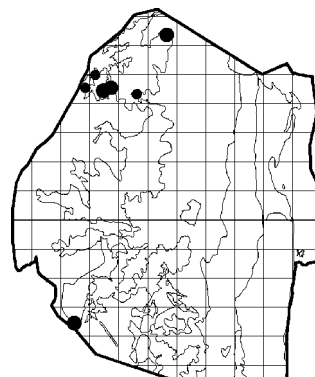
**Abundance:** Abundant to common.

**Habitat:** Moist bushveld and grassland at medium and high altitudes.

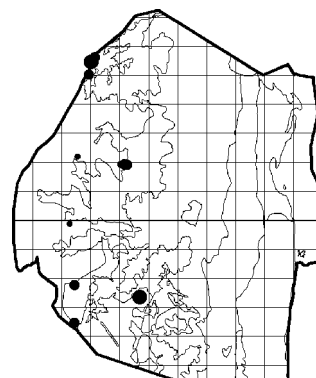
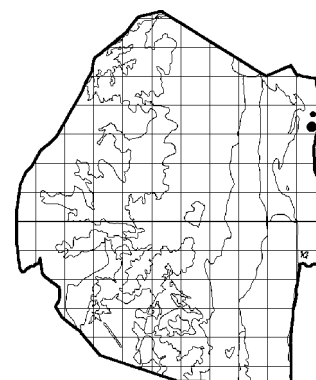
**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

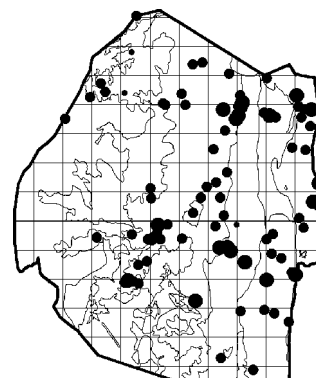
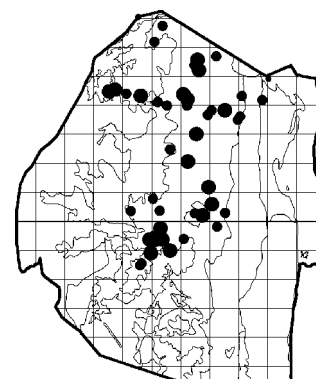
**General:** The fruit is eaten locally.

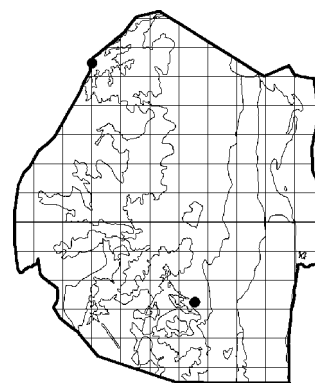
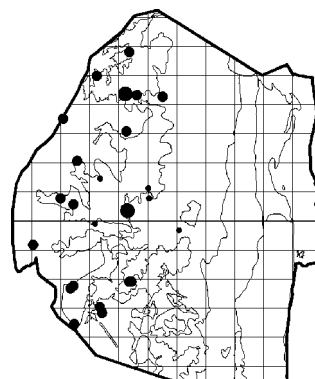
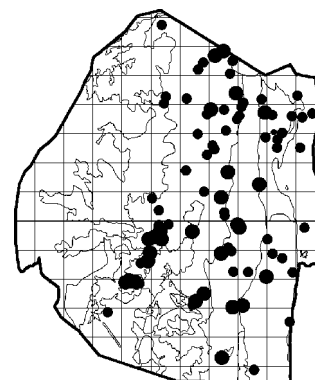
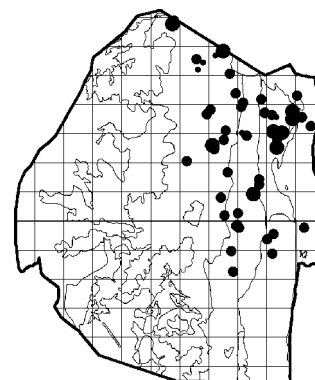


## CLUSIACEAE

**Garcinia gerrardii** Harv. ex Sim*G. natalensis*, *G. transvaalensis***Common name:** Forest Mangosteen**Siswati name:** siKhelamfene**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Deep shade in evergreen forest. Often near water.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Garcinia livingstonei** T.Anderson**Common name:** African Mangosteen, Lowveld Mangosteen**Siswati name:** siNyula**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in Lebombo bushveld and on forest fringes.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

## COMBRETACEAE

**Combretum apiculatum** Sond. subsp. *apiculatum***Common name:** Red Bushwillow**Siswati name:** imBondvo lemnyama, Imbondvo-lemhlophe**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, central, and northern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, dry thicket, grassland, and on rocky hillsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** Termite resistant wood utilised for fuel and fence posts. The roots and bark are used for treating open wounds.**Combretum collinum** Fresen. subsp. *suluense* (Engl. & Diels) Okafor**Common name:** Weeping Bushwillow**Siswati name:** imBondvo lemhlophe**Voucher specimen(s):** 169**Distribution:** Widespread in northern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Open woodland and bushveld at medium altitudes. Often associated with granite.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The branches are used for constructing the King's kraal.

**Combretum edwardsii** Exell**Common name:** Forest Climbing Bushwillow, Natal Bushwillow**Voucher specimen(s):** 570**Distribution:** Disjunct patches at Bulembu in the northwest and Ngudzeni in southern-central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Canopy of afro-montane forest or on rocky hillsides in bushveld.**Land tenure:** SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Combretum erythrophyllum** (Burch.) Sond.**Common name:** River Bushwillow**Siswati name:** umDvubu, imBondvo-lemhlophe**Voucher specimen(s):** 161, 313**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Near watercourses and on river banks at medium altitude.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for assisting with foetal abortion.**Combretum hereroense** Schinz*C. transvaalense*, *C. rhodesicum***Common name:** Russet Bushwillow**Siswati name:** siHlalavane, Umphulumbu, Livimbela, umDvubu**Distribution:** Widespread in central and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket near drainage lines, and woodland. Often on termitaria.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The wood is used for furniture and branches as a thatch support.**Combretum imberbe** Wawra**Common name:** Leadwood**Siswati name:** umMono, iMpondozendhlovu, Umphulumbu, liPhodva lendllovu**Distribution:** Fairly widespread in northeastern and central-eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** *Acacia nigrescens* woodland and bushveld at low altitudes. Often near watercourses on alluvial soils.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** Very hard wood used in the past for railway sleepers. It is currently used for fence poles and fuel. The roots are used for fever reduction. This species has been known to live for hundreds of years and a dated specimen, although now dead, at Hlane National Park was estimated at being some 1,050 years old (Roques pers. comm.).

### **Combretum kraussii** Hochst.

**Common name:** Forest Bushwillow

**Siswati name:** imBondvo lemhlophe

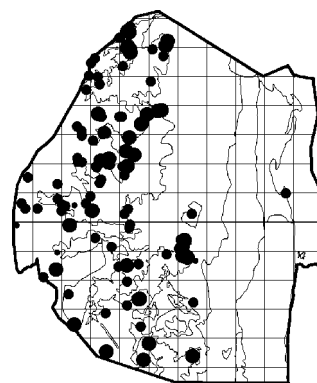
**Distribution:** Widespread in western and south-central Swaziland, with an isolated patch at Muti-muti Nature Reserve on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Abundant.

**Habitat:** Canopy species in or near evergreen forest, among rocky outcrops in grassland, and moist bushveld. Often near water.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



### **Combretum microphyllum** Klotzsch

*C. paniculatum* subsp. *microphyllum*

**Common name:** Flame Climbing Bushwillow

**Siswati name:** umHlalanyosi

**Voucher specimen(s):** 133

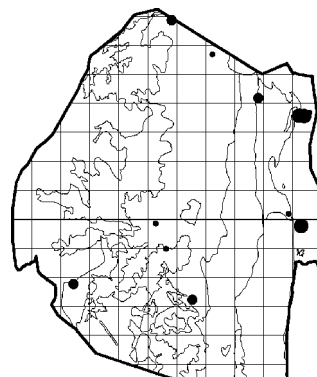
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in south-central, eastern, and northern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, dry woodland, and along river and stream banks at lower altitude.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



### **Combretum moggii** Exell

**Common name:** Rock Bush Willow

**Voucher specimen(s):** 639

**Distribution:** Isolated patch near Gege in southwestern Swaziland.

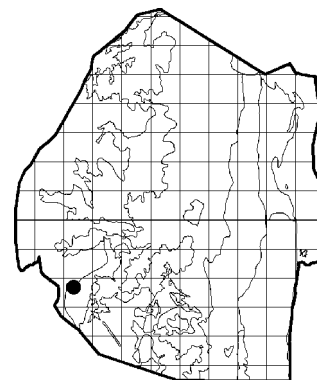
**Abundance:** Abundant.

**Habitat:** Among rocks on quartzite ridges in high-altitude grassland.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** Currently listed as an endemic to South Africa.



### **Combretum molle** R.Br. ex G.Don

*C. velutinum*, *C. gueinzii*

**Common name:** Velvet Bushwillow

**Siswati name:** imBondvo lemhlophe, Umhlalavane, imBondvo lemnyama, inKukutwane

**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.

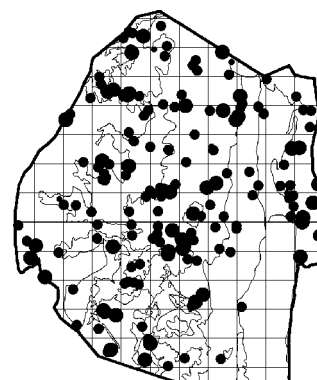
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

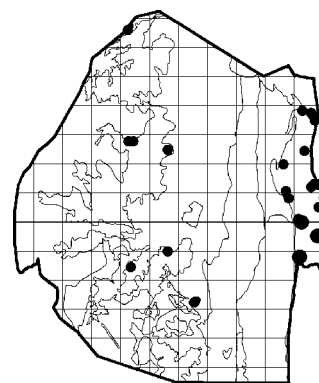
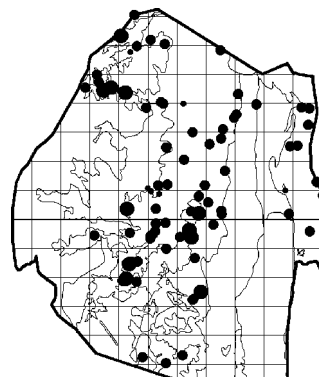
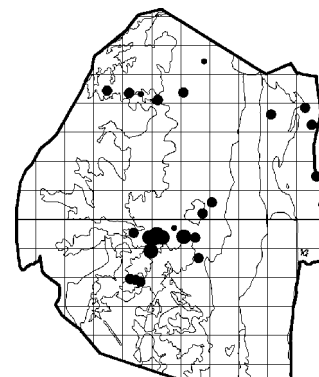
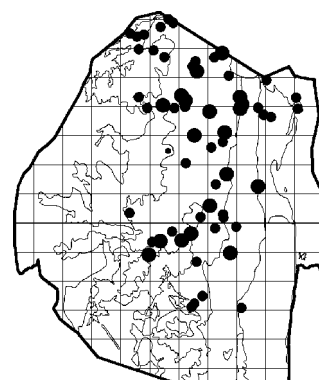
**Habitat:** Occurs over a wide range of altitudes in bushveld, woodland, grassland, and on rocky hillsides.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

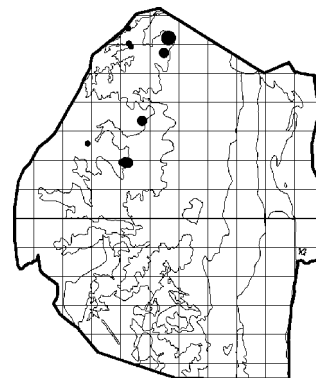
**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** Termite resistant wood utilised for various implements and fence posts. The branches are used for firewood and constructing the King's kraal.

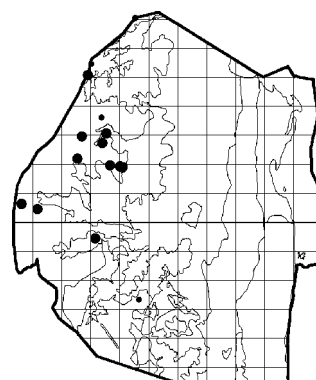


**Combretum woodii** Dummer**Common name:** Large-leaved Forest Bushwillow**Siswati name:** umBhondvo sehlatsi, imBondvo lemhlophe**Voucher specimen(s):** 42, 300, 662, 675, 677, 678, 789, 980**Distribution:** Widespread on the Lebombo Range, with patches in central Swaziland and along the Ugutugulo River in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Forest, forested ravines, riverine vegetation and bushveld. Often on rocky slopes.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The trunk is used for building cattle yokes.**Combretum zeyheri** Sond.**Common name:** Large-fruit Bushwillow**Siswati name:** imMbondvo-lemhlophe**Voucher specimen(s):** 176**Distribution:** Scattered in northern, central, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, dry thicket, grassland, and on rocky hillsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The termite resistant wood is utilised for timber and the branches for constructing the King's kraal.**Terminalia phanerophlebia** Engl. & Diels**Common name:** Lebombo Cluster-leaf**Siswati name:** maMbonjwane, umaNgwe, umHonono, siHhomuhhomu**Voucher specimen(s):** 1028**Distribution:** Scattered in central, northern, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, and on rocky hillsides. Often near rivers and streams.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The wood is used for firewood and timber and the roots for medicinal purposes.**Terminalia sericea** Burch. ex DC.**Common name:** Silver Cluster-leaf**Siswati name:** umHonono, eMangwe, Mangwe lamhlophe, si Hhomuhhomu**Distribution:** Widespread in northern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Woodland and bushveld, normally associated with sandy soils. Often a pioneer forming dense stands.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark is used as a poison antidote and the trunk for construction.

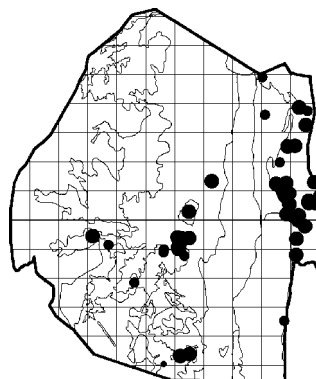
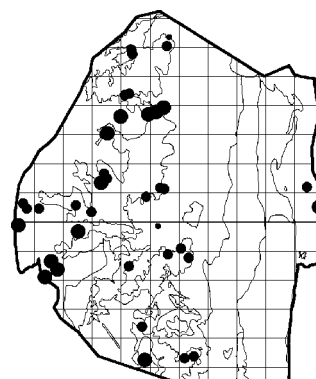
## CONNARACEAE

**Cnestis polyphylla** Lam.*C. natalensis***Common name:** Itch-Pod**Siswati name:** liHlozi**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Understorey of evergreen forest and on wooded hillsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

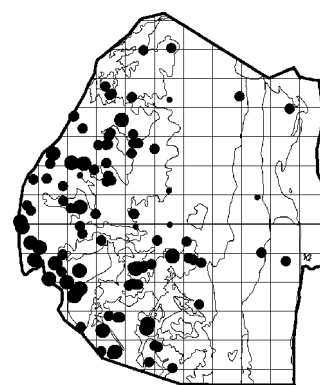
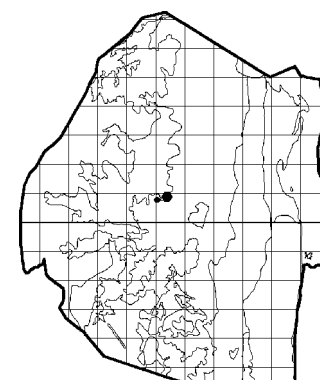
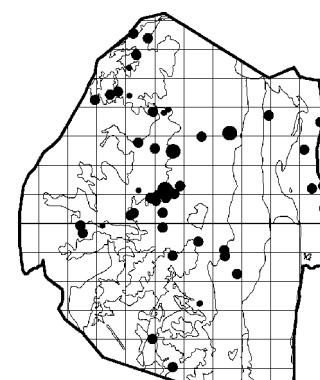
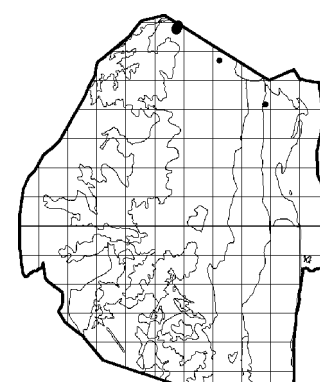
## CORNACEAE

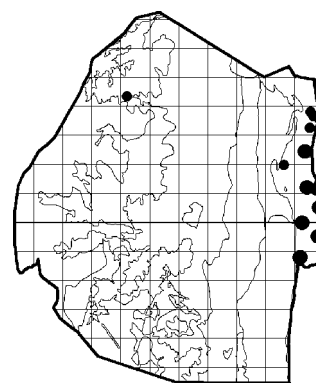
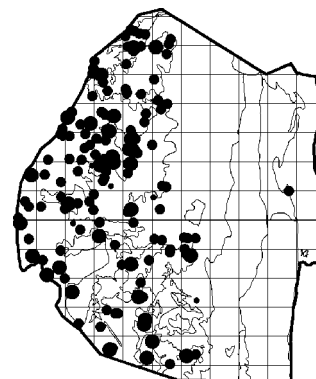
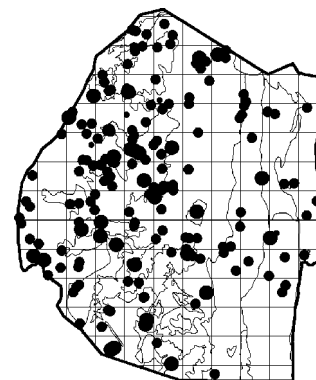
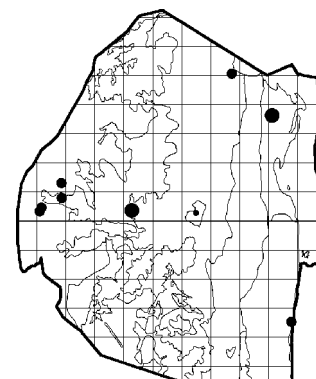
**Curtisia dentata** (Burm. f.) C.A.Sm.*C. faginea***Common name:** Assegaa**Siswati name:** liNcayi, umSenge, umBoyi**Voucher specimen(s):** 531**Distribution:** Scattered in western and northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Afromontane forest, often along the margins, and on grassy mountain slopes.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.**General:** The wood is used for carpentry and the bark to treat stomach complaints and for blood purification. This species is in high demand by the traditional medicine markets and it is becoming more difficult to find large mature specimens in the wild.

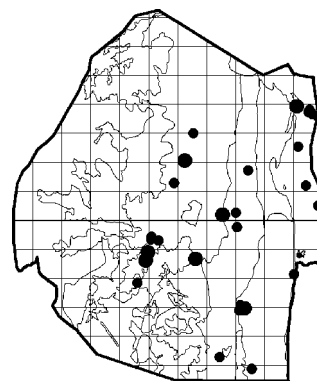
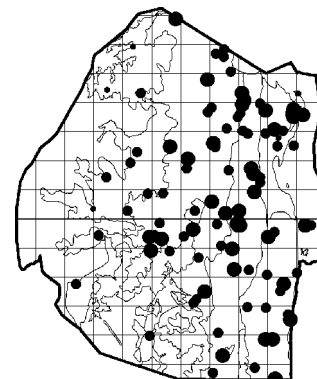
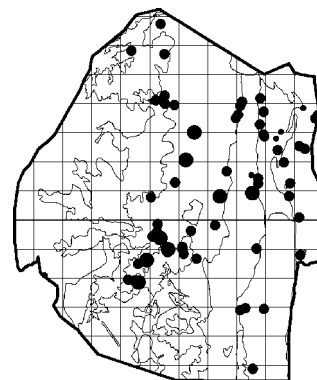
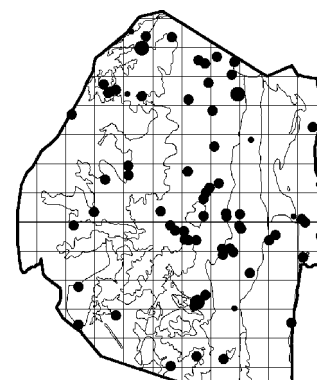
## EBENACEAE

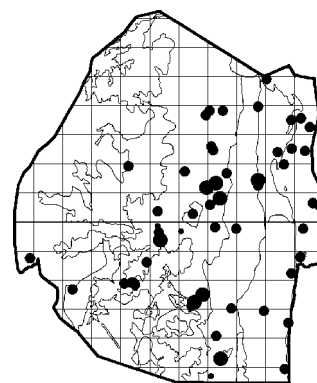
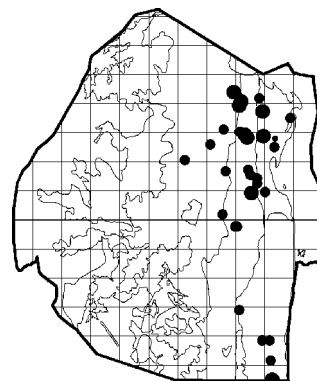
**Diospyros dichrophylla** (Gand.) De Winter*Royena dichrophylla***Common name:** Poison Star-apple**Siswati name:** umChafutane lomnyama**Voucher specimen(s):** 474, 508, 785**Distribution:** Widespread on the Lebombo Range, with patches in central and southern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, along forest margins, and in wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Diospyros galpinii** (Hiern) De Winter**Common name:** Dwarf Star-apple, Dwarf Hairy Jackalberry**Siswati name:** Siphiphabantwana, iNdodemnyama**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland, with patches on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** On grassy mountain slopes and in wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The root is used medicinally.



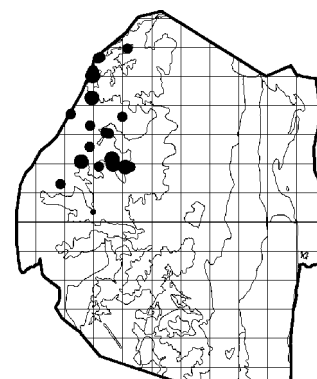
**Diospyros lycioides** Desf. subsp. **guerkei** (Kuntze) De Winter*Royena guerkei***Common name:** Quilted Bluebush**Siswati name:** umChafutane lomhlophe, Lomnyama**Voucher specimen(s):** 718**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Grassland, riverine vegetation, rocky outcrops, bushveld, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The fruit is eaten locally.**Diospyros lycioides** Desf. subsp. **nitens** (Harv. ex Hiern) De Winter*Royena nitens***Common name:** Silvery Bluebush**Siswati name:** umChafutane, Lomnyama**Voucher specimen(s):** 579**Distribution:** Isolated patches in the Manzini area in central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Grassy hillsides and wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Urban and TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Diospyros lycioides** Desf. subsp. **sericea** (Bernh.) De Winter*Royena sericea***Common name:** Eastern Bluebush**Siswati name:** umChafutane, Lomnyama**Voucher specimen(s):** 379, 511, 576**Distribution:** Scattered in northern, central, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, grassland, along forest margins, and in wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The fruit is eaten locally.**Diospyros mespiliformis** Hochst. ex A.DC.**Common name:** Jackal-berry, African Ebony**Siswati name:** umToma**Distribution:** Restricted to northern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Low-lying riverine vegetation, bushveld, and woodland. Occasionally on termitaria.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.**General:** Several large specimens identified near the recently-flooded Driekoppies Dam have since been destroyed.

**Diospyros nummularia** Brenan*Diospyros natalensis* subsp. *nummularia***Common name:** Granite Jackal-berry**Siswati name:** umNama mhlope, uMasinda, Santinyana**Distribution:** Widespread on the Lebombo Range, with an isolated patch near Maguga Dam.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest margins, bushveld, and riverine thicket. Occasionally on rocky outcrops.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to make a potion for ensuring marital fidelity.**Diospyros whyteana** (Hiern) F.White*Royena whyteana*, *R. lucida***Common name:** Bladdernut**Siswati name:** Santinyana, si Levu sembuti**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central Swaziland and in Muti-muti Nature Reserve on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in grassland, forest, wooded grassland, bushveld, and riverine bush.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for treating open wounds.**Euclea crispa** (Thunb.) Gürke Form B**Common name:** Escarpment Guarri**Voucher specimen(s):** 764, 799, 871**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, rocky outcrops in grassland, bush clumps, evergreen forest, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to prevent miscarriages and the branches for craftwork.**Euclea crispa** (Thunb.) Gürke Form C**Common name:** Comondale Guarri**Voucher specimen(s):** 477**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in eastern, central and western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, rocky outcrops in grassland and wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

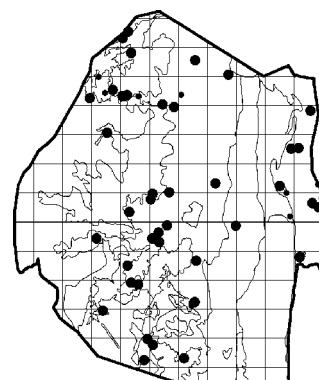
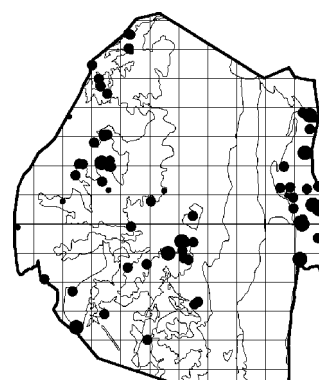
**Euclea daphnoides** Hiern**Common name:** White-stem Guarri**Siswati name:** inChitsamuti, umDlelanyamatane, inDvodzemnyama**Voucher specimen(s):** 858, 963**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, riverine vegetation, and along forest margins.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Euclea divinorum** Hiern**Common name:** Magic Guarri**Siswati name:** iNdelelanyamatane-lebovu, Sijelele, umDlelanyamatane**Voucher specimen(s):** 386, 476**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout eastern, central, and northern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, woodland, and low-lying riverine vegetation.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to prevent miscarriages and for baby cleansing, and the branches for craftwork.**Euclea natalensis** A.DC. subsp. **angustifolia** F.White**Common name:** Natal Guarri, Natal Ebony, Bushveld Hairy Guarri**Siswati name:** umDlelanyamatane lomkhulu**Voucher specimen(s):** 513, 723**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, central, and northern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, riverine vegetation, bush clumps, forest, and along forest margins.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Euclea natalensis** A.DC. subsp. **natalensis** F.White*E. multiflora***Common name:** Hairy Guarri**Siswati name:** iNdelelanyamatane-lemnyama, umChitamuzi, umDlelanyamatane**Voucher specimen(s):** 798, 870, 951**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, riverine thicket, forest, and wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Euclea schimperi** (A.DC.) Dandy var. **schimperi***E. racemosa* subsp. *schimperi***Common name:** Glossy Guarri**Siswati name:** inChitsamuti, umDlelanyamatane, inDvodzemnyama**Voucher specimen(s):** 479**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and central Swaziland, with patches in the southwest.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, riverine vegetation, thicket, wooded grassland, and along forest margins.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Euclea undulata** Thunb. var. **myrtina** (Burch.) Hiern**Common name:** Common Guarri, Small-leaved Guarri**Siswati name:** saNtinyana**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, often in *Acacia nigrescens* woodland, thicket, and low-lying riverine bush.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Least Concern* status.

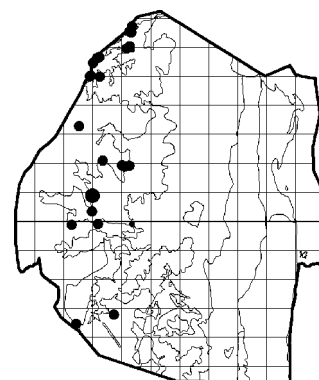
## ERICACEAE

**Erica drakensbergensis** Guthrie & Bolus**Common name:** Drakensberg Tree Erica**Distribution:** Widespread in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** High-altitude grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Vaccinium exul** Bolus**Common name:** African Blueberry**Voucher specimen(s):** 443, 468**Distribution:** Restricted to northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Steep rocky hillsides in high-altitude grassland and fringes of afro-montane forest.**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

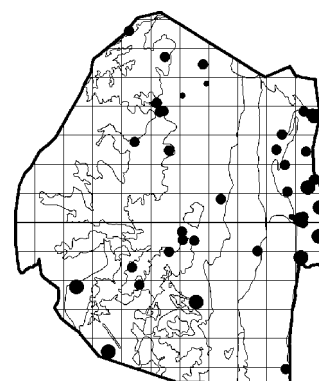
## ERYTHROXYLACEAE

**Erythroxylum delagoense** Schinz*E. brownianum*, *E. pulchellum***Common name:** Small-leaved Coca Tree**Siswati name:** umNeyana, luPhehlwane, Likhukhu**Voucher specimen(s):** 36**Distribution:** Scattered in northern, southwestern and central Swaziland, and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, and along forest margins. Often on rocky hillsides in wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used during *sangoma* washing ceremonies, as an emetic and herb booster.**Erythroxylum emarginatum** Thonn.**Common name:** African Coca Tree**Siswati name:** umNeyana**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Understorey in evergreen forest, along forest margins, and in bushveld. Often on rocky outcrops in grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

## ESCALLONIACEAE

**Choristylis rhamnoides** Harv.**Common name:** False Shiny-leaf, False Dogwood**Siswati name:** inDlenyatsi, liKlolo**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of evergreen forest and in bush clumps in montane grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The leaves and fruit are eaten locally.

## EUPHORBIACEAE

**Acalypha glabrata** Thunb. var. *glabrata***Common name:** Forest False-nettle**Siswati name:** umSongo**Voucher specimen(s):** 129, 803**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, central, northern, and southwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Often forms dense stands in forest, riverine thicket, and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Acalypha sonderiana** Müll.Arg.

**Common name:** Thorny False-nettle

**Voucher specimen(s):** 679

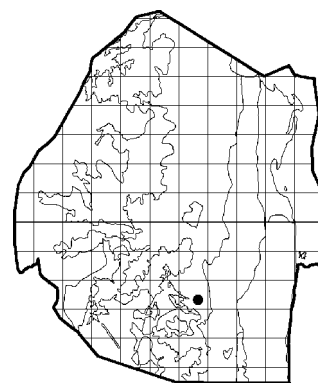
**Distribution:** Isolated patch on Makhwekhweti Hills in central-southern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.



**Andrachne ovalis** (Sond.) Müll.Arg.

**Common name:** False Lightning Bush

**Siswati name:** umBesa

**Voucher specimen(s):** 160

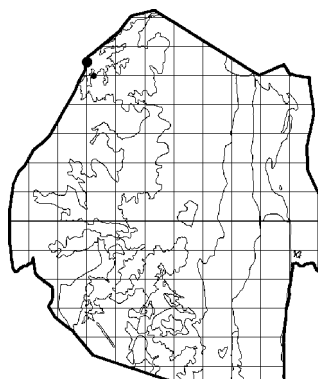
**Distribution:** Restricted to northwestern Swaziland near Bulembu and along the Mkhomazane river.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Along the margins of and in evergreen forest.

**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Androstachys johnsonii** Prain

**Common name:** Lebombo Ironwood

**Siswati name:** umSibitsi, buKhunkhu

**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Mountains.

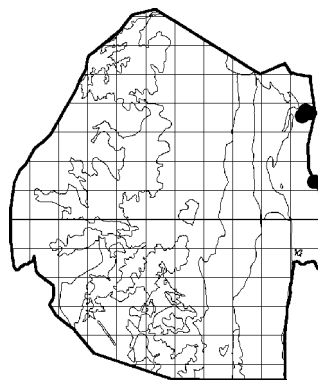
**Abundance:** Abundant.

**Habitat:** Forms almost pure stands on rocky hillsides in the Lebombos.

**Land tenure:** PA and SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The wood is hard and termite-resistant and utilised for timber and charcoal. There is a problem with illegal harvesting in the Lebombo Mountains, especially by neighbouring Mozambicans. A small number of plant species have been noted as only being found in association with *Androstachys* thickets, thus comprising a possible unique plant community.



**Antidesma venosum** E.Mey. ex Tul.

**Common name:** Tassel Berry

**Siswati name:** umHlala-mahuhulu, Bhekindonda, Umshongi, umHlalanyoni

**Distribution:** Widespread in central and northern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

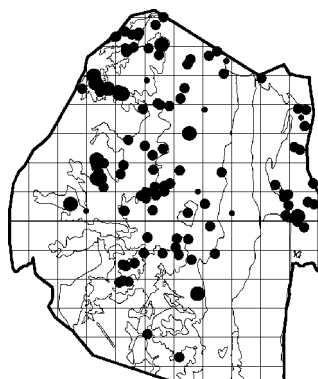
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, riverine vegetation, wooded grassland, and along forest margins.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The fruit is eaten locally and the branches are used for firewood and to treat barrenness.



**Bridelia cathartica** Bertol. f. subsp. **melanthesoides** (Baill.) J.Léonard var. **melanthesoides** forma **melanthesoides**

**Common name:** Blue Sweet-berry

**Siswati name:** umNwangasi

**Voucher specimen(s):** 143

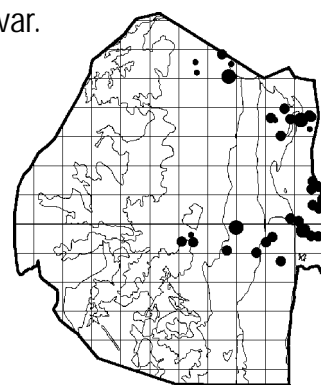
**Distribution:** Scattered in the east, with patches in northern and central Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Woodland, along forest margins, in bushveld and riverine thicket. Often on rocky terrain.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Bridelia micrantha** (Hochst.) Baill.

**Common name:** Mitzeeri, Coastal Goldenleaf

**Siswati name:** umHlala-magcwababa, imPhisi makhata, umHlala-mahubhulu

**Voucher specimen(s):** 347

**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern, central-western, and southwestern Swaziland, with an isolated patch in Manzimnyame Gorge on the Lebombo Range.

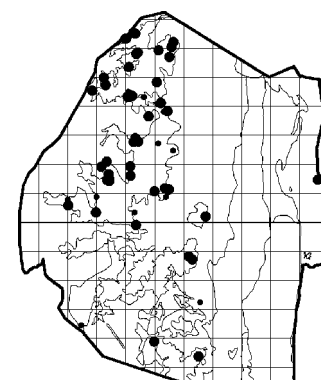
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Riverine vegetation, forest, and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The branches are used for kraal construction.



**Clutia affinis** Sond.

**Common name:** Water Lightning-bush

**Voucher specimen(s):** 646, 727

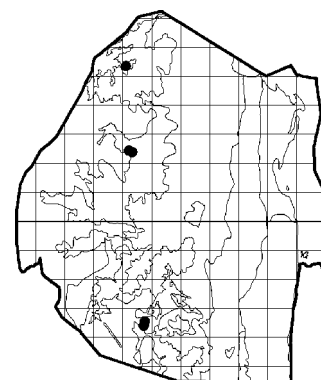
**Distribution:** Isolated patches in northwestern and southwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Along mountain streams and rivers and damp areas near forest margins.

**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Clutia pulchella** L. var. **pulchella**

*C. galpinii*

**Common name:** Lightning-bush

**Voucher specimen(s):** 423, 683

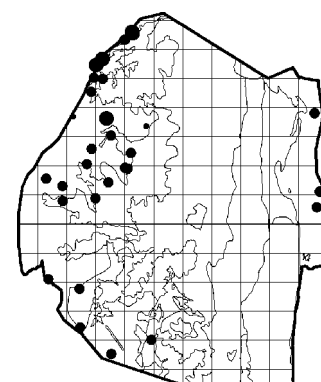
**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Around the margins of evergreen forest, in grassland, and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



### **Croton gratissimus** Burch. var. **gratissimus**

**Common name:** Lavender Croton

**Siswati name:** uMwulukwa

**Voucher specimen(s):** 359, 729

**Distribution:** Scattered in central, eastern and northern Swaziland.

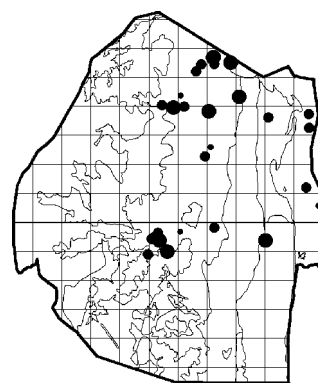
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, riverine vegetation, and along forest margins. Often in rocky places.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots are used for vomiting.



### **Croton menyharthii** Pax

**Common name:** Rough-leaved Croton

**Siswati name:** Umhuluka, Mwuluka

**Voucher specimen(s):** 35

**Distribution:** Scattered in central-eastern and northeastern Swaziland.

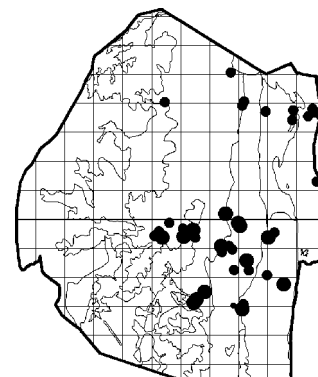
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, riverine vegetation and dry thicket. Often in rocky places.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The leaves are used for medicinal purposes and the roots as a good luck charm.



### **Croton steenkampianus** Gerstner

**Common name:** Tonga Croton, Marsh Fever-berry

**Siswati name:** uMwuluka

**Distribution:** Restricted to Manzimnyame Gorge in the Lebombo Range.

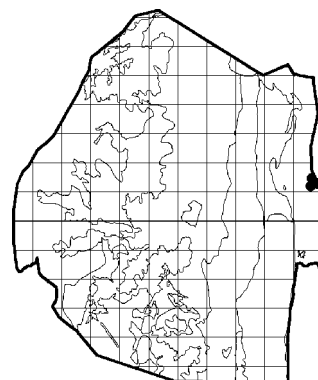
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Riverine vegetation, often in sand.

**Land tenure:** TDL.

**Conservation Status:** Presently categorized as *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Near-Threatened* status.

**General:** A representative endemic/near-endemic to the Maputaland Centre of Plant Diversity (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001). The species is threatened by the alien invasive plants, *Chromolaena odorata* and *Lantana camara*, which pose a threat to the natural vegetation in the gorge. The bark is used as a charm to bring luck in business.



### **Croton sylvaticus** Hochst.

**Common name:** Forest Croton

**Siswati name:** Nyakeni

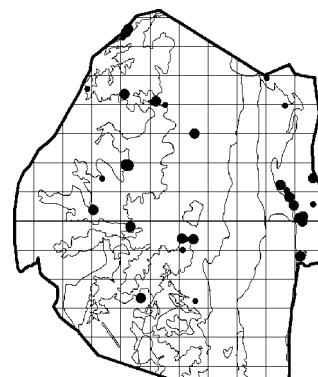
**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, northern, and central Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

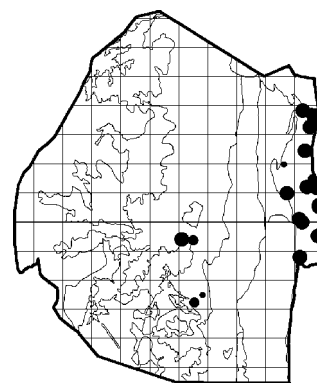
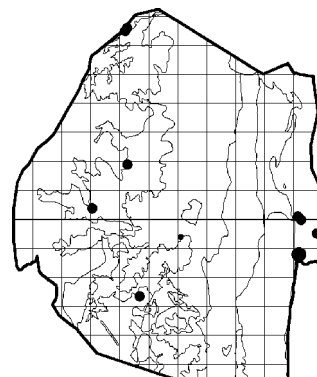
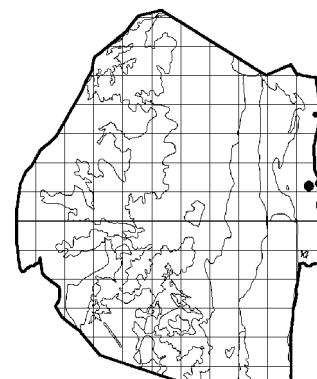
**Habitat:** Forest and riparian vegetation.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.





**Drypetes arguta** (Müll.Arg.) Hutch.**Common name:** Water Ironplum**Siswati name:** umKashwane**Voucher specimen(s):** 504, 668**Distribution:** Widespread in the Lebombo Mountains, with patches on Sinceni Mountain and Makhwekhwetini Hills in south-central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest, forested ravines, and bushveld. Often near drainage lines.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Drypetes gerrardii** Hutch. var. **gerrardii***D. battiscombei***Common name:** Forest Ironplum**Siswati name:** umHlwakele**Voucher specimen(s):** 431, 813**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombo Mountains and in northwestern and central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Understorey in evergreen forest and wooded ravines. Often along streams.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Drypetes mossambicensis** Hutch.**Common name:** Lowveld Ironplum**Voucher specimen(s):** 45, 528**Distribution:** Isolated patches in the Mbuluzi Gorge on the Lebombo Mountains.**Abundance:** Rare.**Habitat:** *Androstachys* thicket and bushveld.**Land tenure:** PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*. Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.**Drypetes reticulata** Pax**Common name:** False Forest Ironplum**Voucher specimen(s):** 194, 503, 666, 758, 777**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest. Often on rocky terrain, near drainage lines.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

### **Erythrococca menyharthii** (Pax) Prain

**Common name:** Northern Red-berry

**Voucher specimen(s):** 248, 307, 550, 633, 1029

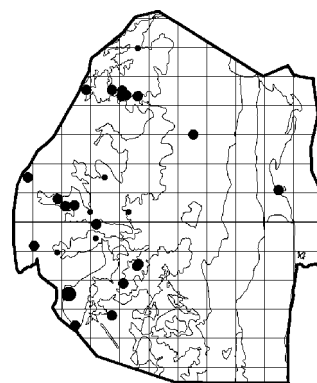
**Distribution:** Scattered in the west, with patches in central Swaziland and near Siteki on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Open bushveld and wooded grassland. Often on rocky outcrops or termitaria.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



### **Euphorbia cooperi** N.E.Br. ex A.Berger var. **cooperi**

**Common name:** Bushveld Candelabra Euphorbia

**Siswati name:** umHlonhlo

**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, south-central, and northwestern Swaziland.

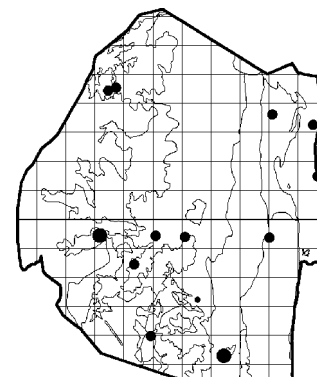
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** On rocky hillsides and koppies in bushveld and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The sap is used as a bladder purger.



### **Euphorbia evansii** Pax

**Common name:** Lowveld Euphorbia, Small-toothed Euphorbia

**Siswati name:** umHlonhlo, siHlonhlwana

**Distribution:** Scattered in central, central-western, and northwestern Swaziland, with patches on the Lebombo Range.

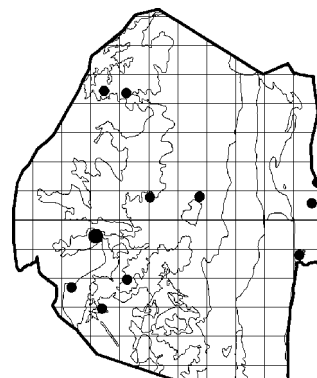
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, and dry forest. Usually on rocky outcrops.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The sap is used as a bladder purger.



### **Euphorbia grandicornis** Goebel ex N.E.Br. subsp. **grandicornis**

**Common name:** Bigthorn Euphorbia

**Siswati name:** umHlonhlo

**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered the northeast, with an isolated patch near Bovane in central-southern Swaziland.

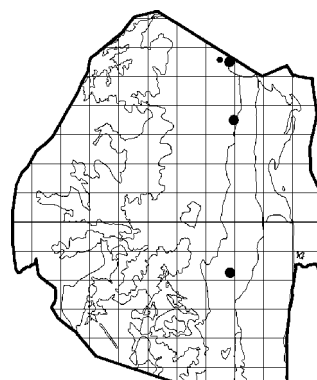
**Abundance:** Common.

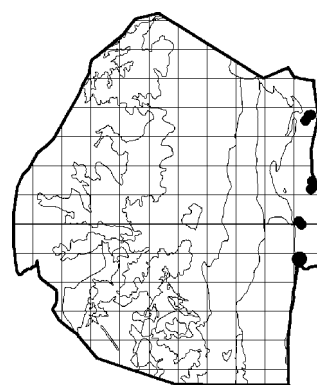
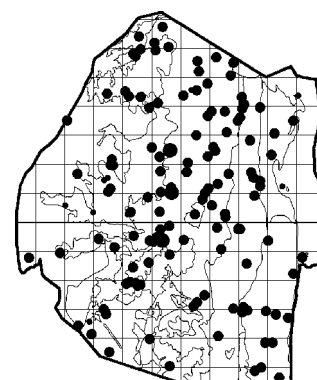
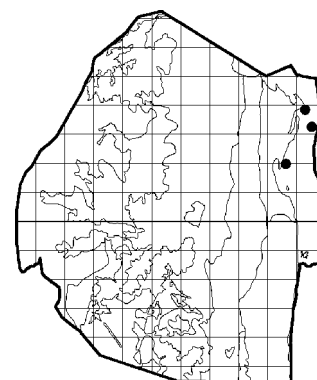
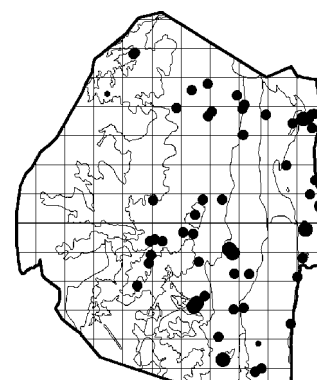
**Habitat:** Forms robust colonies in low-altitude dry bushveld. Usually on poorly drained soils.

**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** A representative endemic/near-endemic to the Maputaland Centre of Plant Diversity (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001). The whole plant is used as a lightning protector.



**Euphorbia grandidens** Haw.**Common name:** Valley-bush Euphorbia**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest and forested ravines. Usually in rocky places.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Euphorbia ingens** E.Mey. ex Boiss.**Common name:** Common Tree Euphorbia, Naboom**Siswati name:** umHlonhlo, iShupa**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, thicket, and wooded grassland. Usually on rocky outcrops.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The sap is used to poison fish and the whole plant to protect against lightning.**Euphorbia keithii** R.A.Dyer**Common name:** Swazi Euphorbia**Siswati name:** umHlonhlo**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** On rocky ridges in the Lebombo Mountains.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Critically Endangered*.**General:** The species is an endemic to Swaziland and a representative endemic/near-endemic to the Maputaland Centre of Plant Diversity (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001).**Euphorbia tirucalli** L.**Common name:** Rubber-hedge Euphorbia**Siswati name:** umDvute, Umnduze**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, central, and northern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, rocky slopes, thicket, along dry forest margins, and in low-lying riverine vegetation.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** Used as security hedging around homesteads and kraals. The fruit is used for medicinal purposes and the roots as a cleanser.

### **Euphorbia triangularis** Desf.

**Common name:** River Euphorbia

**Siswati name:** umHlonhlo

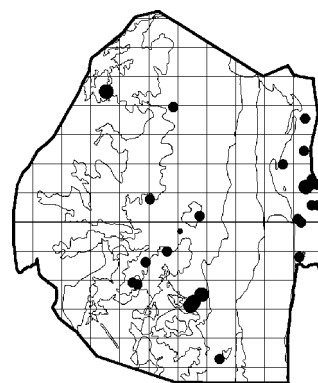
**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombo Range and in central Swaziland, with patches in the north.

**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** On rocky outcrops and koppies in bushveld, in river valleys, and dry forest.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



### **Excoecaria madagascariensis** (Baill.) Müll.Arg.

*E. sylvestris*

**Common name:** Red-ears

**Voucher specimen(s):** 505

**Distribution:** Restricted to Mtibhlati Gorge on the Lebombo Mountains.

**Abundance:** Very rare, only a single specimen found.

**Habitat:** Along the valley floor in dry evergreen Lebombo forest.

**Land tenure:** TDL.

**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Critically Endangered* status.

**General:** The natural vegetation in the area is threatened by invasive alien plants, namely *Chromolaena odorata* and *Melia azedarach*. Adjacent areas are being cleared for cultivation. The nearest locality to this finding is Chirinda Forest in Zimbabwe, some 700 km away, representing a considerable disjunction for the species. It is presumed to represent a relic population that existed when its preferred forest type occurred over a broader region. It is imperative that some effective management and protection of the area is implemented urgently.



### **Flueggea virosa** (Roxb. ex Willd.) Voigt subsp. **virosa**

*Securinea virosa*, *Phyllanthus virosus*, *F. microcarpa*

**Common name:** White-berry Bush, Wart-stem

**Siswati name:** umHlanganisa, Bhuhubhu

**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, northern, and central Swaziland.

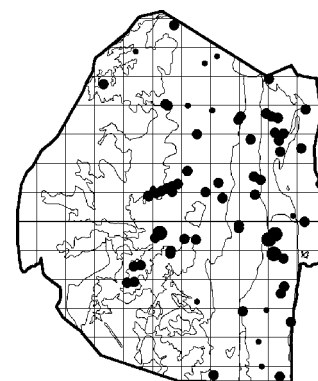
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland thicket, and along forest margins.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The fruit is fed to chickens to encourage breeding.



### **Heywoodia lucens** Sim

**Common name:** Stink Ebony

**Siswati name:** umNdebelele

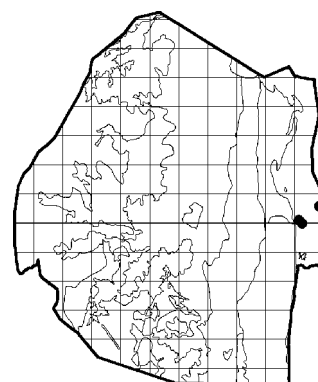
**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.

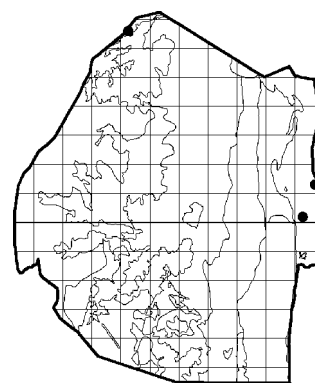
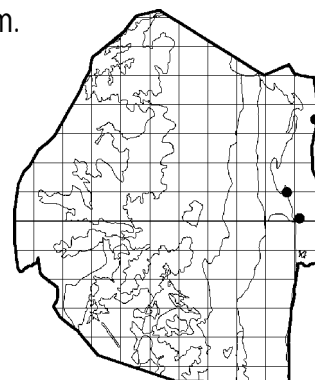
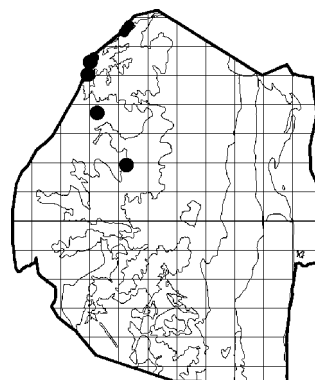
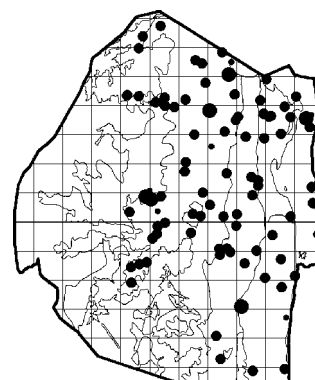
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Lebombo forest.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Endangered*.



**Margaritaria discoidea** (Baill.) Webster var. **fagifolia** (Pax) Radcl.-Sm.**Common name:** Forest Peacock-berry**Voucher specimen(s):** 769**Distribution:** Disjunct patches on the Lebombo Mountains and along the Ugutugulo River in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest and medium-altitude riverine forest.**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Margaritaria discoidea** (Baill.) G.L.Webster var. **nitida** (Pax) Radcl.-Sm.**Common name:** Common Pheasant-berry, Bushveld Peacock-berry**Voucher specimen(s):** 52**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Mountains.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest.**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Micrococca capensis** (Baill.) Prain**Common name:** False Bead-string**Voucher specimen(s):** 428**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant to common.**Habitat:** Understorey of moist evergreen forest, usually at high altitude.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Phyllanthus reticulatus** Poir. var. **reticulatus***P. priuriuanus*, *P. alaternoides***Common name:** Potato Bush**Siswati name:** inTaba-yengwe, Nhlanhla, Calekile**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern, central, and northern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, riverine vegetation, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots and leaves are crushed and inhaled.

**\*Ricinus communis L.**

**Common name:** Castor Oil Bush

**Siswati name:** umHlafutfo

**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.

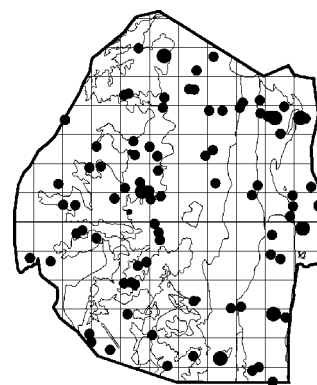
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** River banks, wastelands, disturbed areas, and along roadsides in a wide variety of habitats.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Legal status:** Declared Invader.

**General:** The leaves are used to treat open wounds and the fruit is used for the oil.



**Sclerocroton integerrimum Hochst.**

*Sapium integerrimum, S. reticulatum*

**Common name:** Duikerberry

**Siswati name:** umHlalampunzi

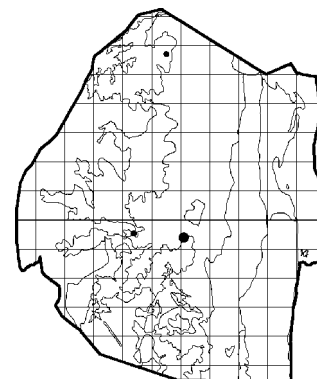
**Distribution:** Isolated patches in central Swaziland and near Herefords in the north.

**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Riverine thicket and bushveld at medium altitude.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



**Shirakiopsis elliptica (Hochst.) Esser**

*Sapium ellipticum*

**Common name:** Jumping-seed Tree

**Siswati name:** umHlepha

**Voucher specimen(s):** 644, 716

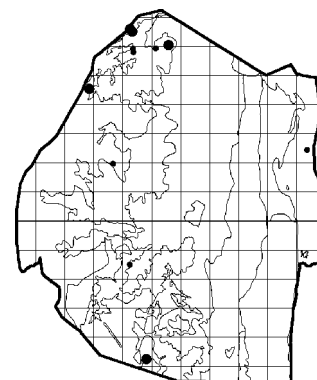
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in northern, central-western, and south-western Swaziland, with an isolated patch near Dingindlovu River in the Lebombo Mountains.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Riverine vegetation, forest margins, wooded ravines, and rocky outcrops in grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



**Spirostachys africana Sond.**

**Common name:** Tamboti, Jumping-bean Tree

**Siswati name:** umTfombotsi

**Distribution:** Widespread in central and eastern Swaziland.

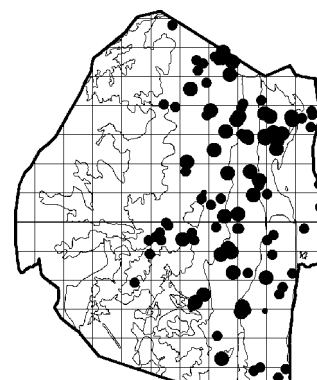
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

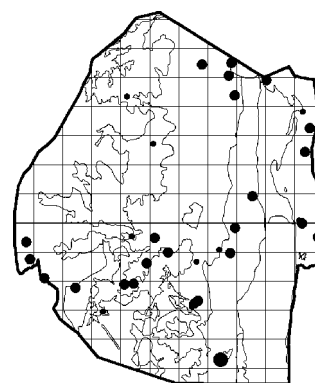
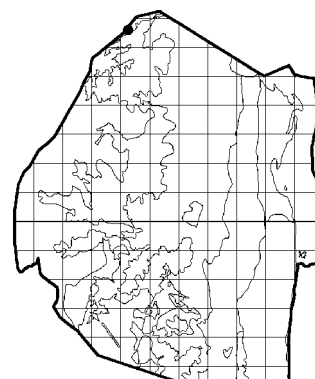
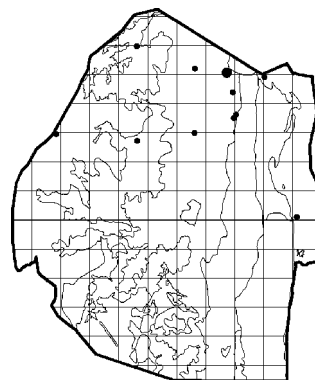
**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, and woodland. Often forming dense stands along drainage lines on heavy soils.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

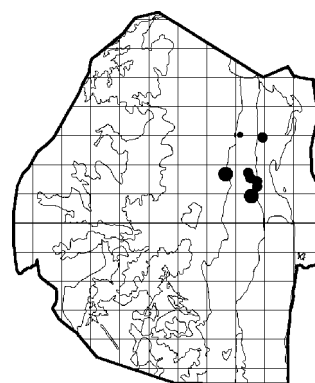
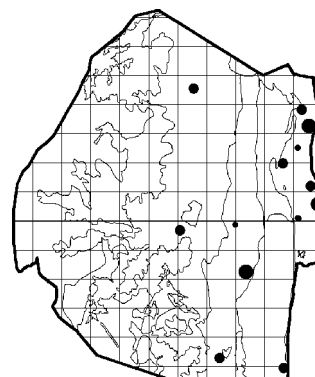
**General:** The wood is used for timber, cattle kraals and furniture, and the bark for deworming.



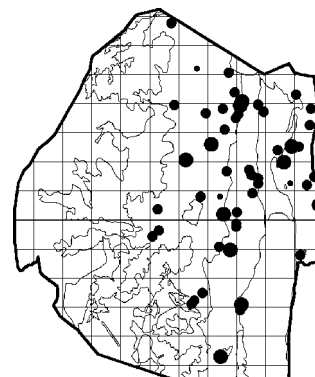
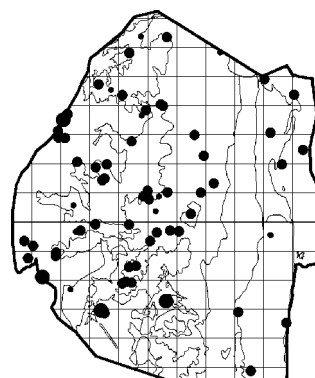
**Suregada africana** (Sond.) Kuntze**Common name:** Common Canary-berry**Siswati name:** siTfubi, Manyokane, Vulabahleke**Voucher specimen(s):** 756**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in eastern, northern, central, and western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, forest, riverine thickets, and wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used as a charm to make people laugh.**Suregada procera** (Prain) Croizat*Gelonium procerum***Common name:** Forest Canary-berry**Voucher specimen(s):** 692**Distribution:** Isolated patch on the Ugutugulo River in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Medium-altitude riverine forest.**Land tenure:** TDL.**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.**General:** The area is threatened by alien weed infestation, especially *Chromolaena odorata* and *Lantana camara*.**Synadenium cupulare** (Boiss.) L.C.Wheeler**Common name:** Dead-man's Tree**Siswati name:** siDletjana**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in northern Swaziland, with an isolated patch near Jilobi on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Bushveld and low-lying riparian vegetation.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Least Concern* status.**General:** A near endemic (B3). Often found around abandoned homesteads and kraals. Used medicinally as an eye treatment.

## FABACEAE

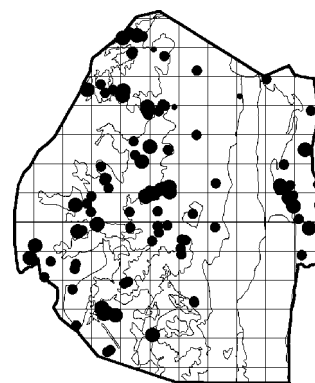
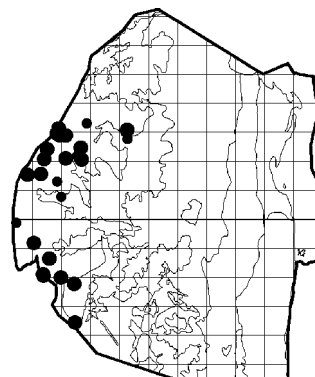
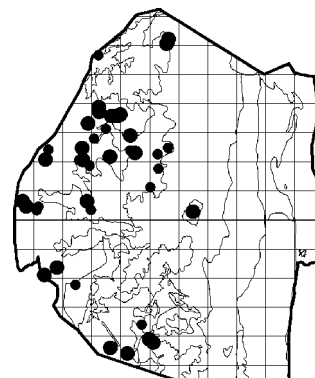
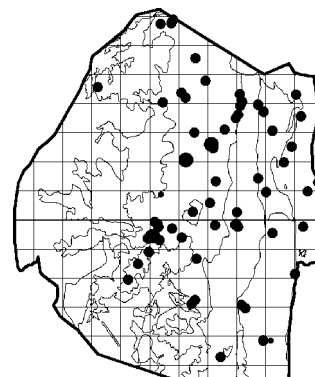
**Acacia ataxacantha** D.C.**Common name:** Flame Thorn**Siswati name:** luGagane**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Often forms impenetrable thickets in riverine vegetation, bushveld, wooded grassland, along forest margins, and on rocky hillsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The branches are used for making crafts.

**Acacia borleae** Burtt Davy**Common name:** Sticky Thorn**Siswati name:** luBibi, Sitfwetfwwe**Voucher specimen(s):** 1008**Distribution:** Restricted to central-eastern Swaziland near Mpaka and Hlane.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Dry bushveld and low-lying riverine fringe thicket. Often on alluvial soils.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***Acacia brevispica** Harms subsp. **dregeana** (Benth.) Brenan**Common name:** Prickly Thorn**Siswati name:** luGagane**Voucher specimen(s):** 730**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Dry bushveld, forest, and along drainage lines.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***Acacia burkei** Benth.**Common name:** Black Monkey Thorn**Siswati name:** umKhaya, Umbambampala, Sikhayane, umGamba**Distribution:** Scattered in central and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Dry bushveld, woodland, and thicket. Often on sandy soils.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

**General:** This species is variable with at least two forms occurring in Swaziland: a small-leaved variety and a large-leaved one. Further investigation is required to determine whether they co-exist. The branches are used for firewood.

**Acacia caffra** (Thunb.) Willd.**Common name:** Common Hook Thorn**Siswati name:** umTfololwane, umGamba, luGagane, iSinga**Voucher specimen(s):** 802, 930, 1002**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Open bushveld, wooded grassland, rocky hillsides, and thicket. Often near water.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The branches are used for firewood.



**Acacia davyi** N.E.Br.**Common name:** Corky-bark Thorn**Siswati name:** umCamba, Mshipha, umGamba**Distribution:** Widespread throughout central, northern, and southwestern Swaziland and the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Abundant to common.**Habitat:** Open bushveld, wooded grassland, riverine thicket, and on rocky hillsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The species has a tendency to form colonies and encroach into surrounding vegetation. The branches are used for firewood.**\*Acacia dealbata** Link**Common name:** Silver Wattle**Siswati name:** Umtfolo wesilungu, umGamba**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Forms dense stands along mountain rivers and streams, in grassland, on road verges, and along forest margins.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Legal status:** Declared Invader.**General:** Used for firewood and building purposes. It coppices easily and produces large numbers of seeds that can remain dormant for over 50 years. Seeds can be dispersed by water and germination is stimulated by fire.**\*Acacia decurrens** Willd.**Common name:** Green Wattle**Siswati name:** Umtfolo wesilungu**Distribution:** Scattered in the west, with patches in central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Forms dense stands along mountain rivers and streams, in grassland, along forest margins, urban areas, and along roadsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Legal status:** Declared Invader.**General:** Used for fuelwood and building purposes. It coppices easily and produces large numbers of seeds that can remain dormant for well over 50 years. Seeds can be dispersed by water and germination is stimulated by fire.**Acacia gerrardii** Benth. subsp. **gerrardii** var. **gerrardii****Common name:** Red Thorn**Siswati name:** liPhuze, Mbote**Distribution:** Fairly widespread in central, eastern, and northern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, wooded grassland, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Acacia grandicornuta** Gerstner

**Common name:** Horned Thorn, Hooked Thorn

**Siswati name:** siTfwetfwe, umGamba

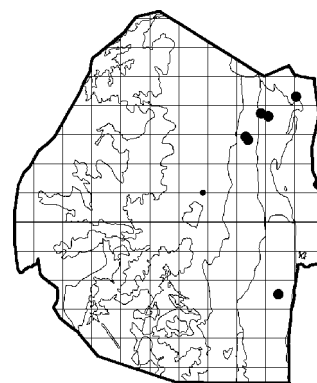
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in the east, with a patch near Thulwane in central Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Dry bushveld and thicket and along dry river beds.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**\*Acacia longifolia** (Andrews) Willd.

**Common name:** Sallow Wattle, Golden Wattle

**Voucher specimen(s):** 726

**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland.

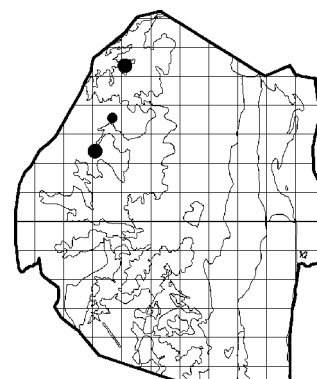
**Abundance:** Abundant to common.

**Habitat:** Moist areas in high altitude grassland, along river banks, and on the margins of industrial timber plantations.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Legal status:** Declared Weed.

**General:** It is a competitive species forming dense colonies and can rapidly transform landscapes.



**Acacia luederitzii** Engl. var. **retinens** (Sim) J.H.Ross & Brenan

**Common name:** Balloon Thorn

**Siswati name:** luKakho, Sibambimphala

**Voucher specimen(s):** 805

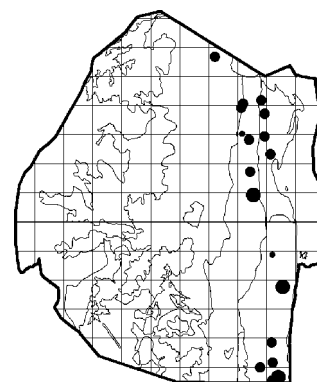
**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Woodland, dry bushveld, and thicket. Often on deep clay soils.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**\*Acacia mearnsii** De Wild.

**Common name:** Black Wattle

**Siswati name:** Umtfolo wesilungu, Umgamba

**Distribution:** Widespread over western Swaziland, with patches on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Abundant.

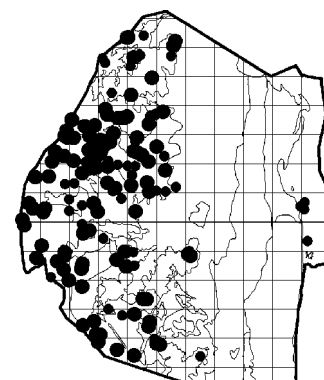
**Habitat:** Forms dense stands along mountain rivers and streams, in grassland, along forest margins, urban areas, wooded grassland, forest clearings, and along roadsides.

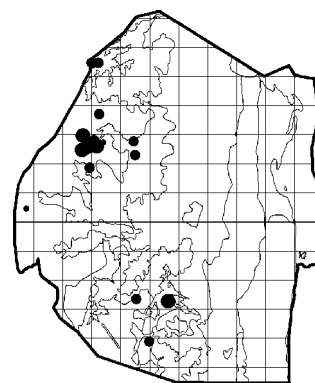
**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Legal status:** Declared Invader.

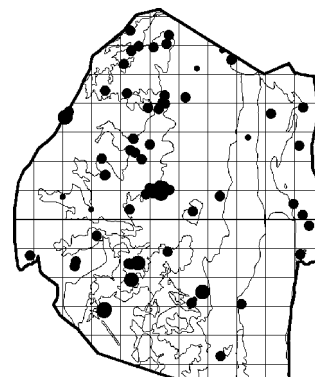
**General:** Initially cultivated in woodlots for bark, fuel, and building purposes.

It has now naturalised itself and has become a problem weed. It coppices easily and produces large numbers of seeds that can remain dormant for over 50 years. Seeds can be dispersed by water and germination is stimulated by fire.

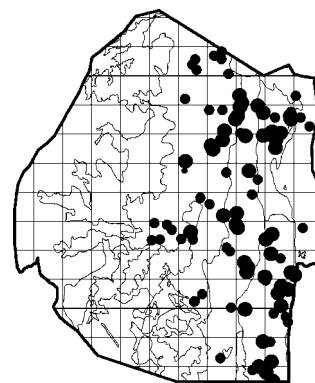


**\*Acacia melanoxylon** R.Br.**Common name:** Blackwood**Siswati name:** umTfolo, inGulukane**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern and southwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Naturalised in mountain grassland, along forest margins, and in urban areas.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Legal status:** Declared Invader.**General:** Used for timber, firewood, and furniture. Regenerates from vigorous root suckers and stores large quantities of seed in the soil.**Acacia natalitia** E.Mey.*A. karroo in part***Common name:** Pale-bark Sweet Thorn**Siswati name:** Singa, uMunga, umGamba**Voucher specimen(s):** 961**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, wooded grassland, along forest margins, and in thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

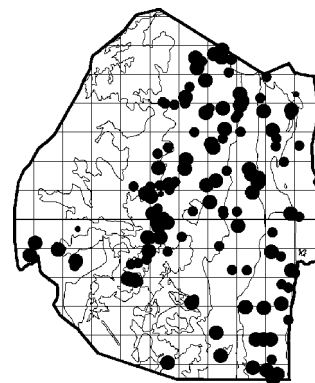
**General:** This species is variable and has several forms which were previously lumped under the *A. karroo* complex. Further investigation is needed, but it is likely that *A. karroo* does not occur in Swaziland. It has more robust pods than *A. natalitia* and is restricted to the Karroo and areas directly surrounding the Karroo (Johan Hurter pers. comm.). In Swaziland, *A. natalitia* occasionally forms dense thickets in disturbed and overgrazed areas, encroaching on other vegetation. It is considered an indicator of water in arid areas and of "sweet veld" where there are good soils and grazing. The bark is used as a diuretic and the seeds for necklaces.

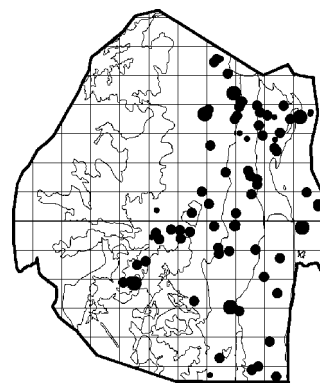
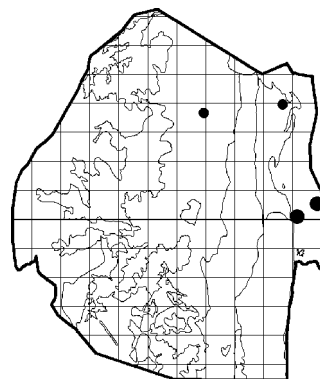
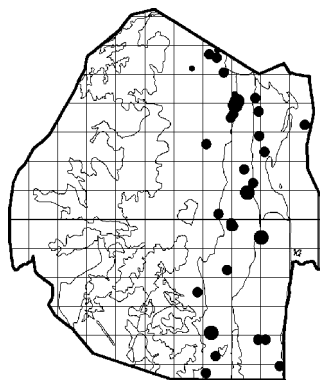
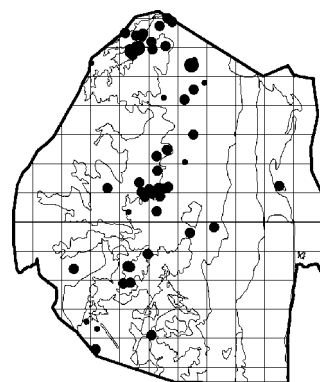
**Acacia nigrescens** Oliv.**Common name:** Knobthorn**Siswati name:** umKhaya, umHlofunga**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant to common.**Habitat:** A dominant species in *Acacia* woodland. Also in dry bushveld, thicket and low-lying riverine fringe thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

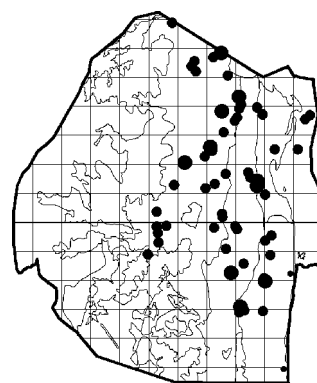
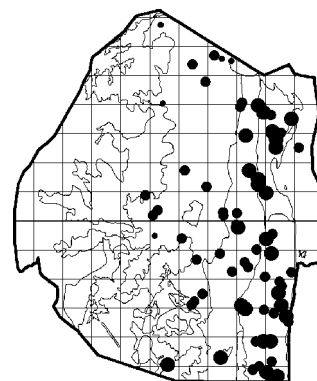
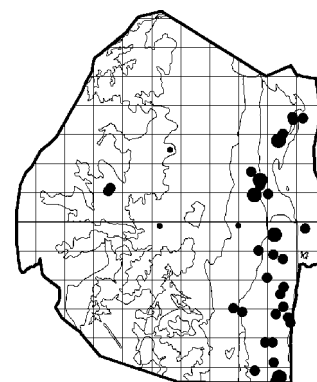
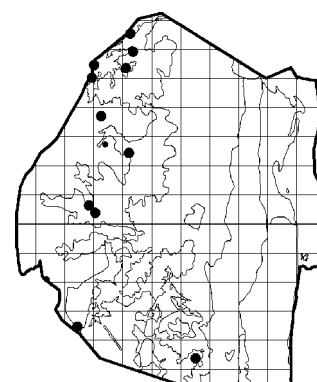
**General:** Considered an indicator of "sweet veld" where there are usually good soils and grazing. The trunk is used to make furniture and the bark to treat fatigue.

**Acacia nilotica** (L.) Willd. ex Delile subsp. **kraussiana** (Benth.) Brenan**Common name:** Scented-pod Thorn**Siswati name:** inShakwe, Sitfetfe, Sitwetwe, Inshagu, umNcawe, Lugagane**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern and central Swaziland, with patches in the west.**Abundance:** Abundant to common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, wooded grassland, and low-lying riverine fringe thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

**General:** The species has an encroaching habit and often forms impenetrable thickets in disturbed and overgrazed areas. The bark and roots are used as an emetic and the trunk for firewood and construction.



**Acacia robusta** Burch. subsp. **clavigera** (E.Mey.) Brenan*A. clavigera***Common name:** River Thorn, Brack Thorn**Siswati name:** umGamazi, imGamba, Umngamti, Singa**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Low-altitude riparian forest, along drainage lines, and in dry bushveld and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for medicinal purposes. The bark is used to treat hernias and to increase stamina.**Acacia schweinfurthii** Brenan & Exell var. **schweinfurthii****Common name:** River Climbing Thorn**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Often forming impenetrable thickets in low-lying riverine fringe vegetation and along dry forest margins.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Acacia senegal** (L.) Willd. var. **rostrata** Brenan**Common name:** Bushy Three-hook Thorn**Siswati name:** amBambimphala, umGamba**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Dry bushveld and thicket. Often on alluvial soils.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** A taller variety of *A. senegal* has been noted to co-exist in Swaziland—it is more tree-like and lacks the dense rounded canopy. It is possible that it is *A. senegal* var. *leiorhachis* and needs confirmation.**Acacia sieberiana** DC. var. **woodii** (Burt Davy) Keay & Brenan**Common name:** Paperbark Thorn**Siswati name:** umKhambane, umNganduzi, siTfwetfwe**Distribution:** Scattered in northern, central, and southwestern Swaziland, with a patch near Siteki on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Open bushveld, wooded grassland and grassland, often near water.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark is used as an analgesic and for vomiting.

**Acacia swazica** Burtt Davy**Common name:** Swazi Thorn**Siswati name:** luBibi, Khalimela, Sitfwetfwe, Sasane, umGamba**Voucher specimen(s):** 733**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Dry bushveld, thicket, and on wooded hillsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark is used for making rope and the roots for medicinal purposes.**Acacia tortilis** (Forssk.) Hayne subsp. **heteracantha** (Burch.) Brenan**Common name:** Umbrella Thorn**Siswati name:** umSasane, liSasa, Sitfetfe, Sasane-lomcane, umGamba**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant to common.**Habitat:** Dry bushveld, woodland, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The species is considered by farmers to be an indicator of good soils and grasses. The branches are used for fencing and firewood.**Acacia xanthophloea** Benth.**Common name:** Fever Tree**Siswati name:** umHlafutfwa, umKhanyakudze, Umhlosinga**Distribution:** Widespread in the east, with patches in central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Dry thicket, bushveld, and in riverine vegetation. Nearly always associated with water in low-lying areas.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The wood is used for timber and firewood and the bark for medicinal purposes.**Adenopodia spicata** (E.Mey.) Presl*Entada spicata*, *E. natalensis***Common name:** Spiny Splinter-bean**Voucher specimen(s):** 418, 486**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland, with a patch near Hluti in the south.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Along moist forest margins and mountain stream banks.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Afzelia quanzensis** Welw.

**Common name:** Pod Mahogany

**Siswati name:** umKholikholi

**Distribution:** Widespread in the Lebombo Range, with patches in northeastern Swaziland.

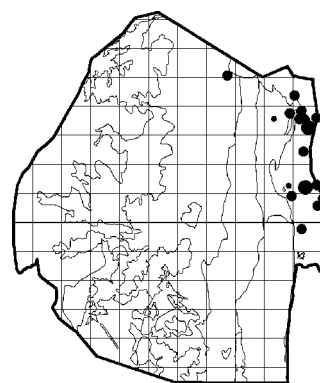
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Dry Lebombo forest, bushveld, and low-altitude woodland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots and bark are used to treat eczema and bilharzia.



**Albizia adianthifolia** (Schumach.) W.F.Wight var. **adianthifolia**

**Common name:** Flat-crown Albizia

**Siswati name:** liGowane, siVangatane

**Distribution:** Patches on the Lebombo Range.

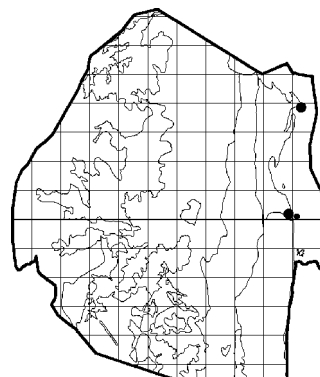
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** On rocky slopes in Lebombo bushveld and forest fringes.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The bark is used for treating ulcers in people and scabies in dogs.



**Albizia anthelmintica** (A.Rich.) Brongn.

**Common name:** Worm-bark False-thorn, Worm-cure Albizia

**Siswati name:** umNala, Ligola, iPhulane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 34

**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern Swaziland.

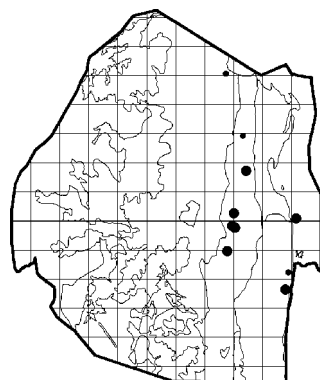
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Dry bushveld and thicket, often on sandy soils and along dry river beds.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The wood is used for timber and firewood and the bark and roots for medicinal purposes.



**Albizia forbesii** Benth.

**Common name:** Broad-pod False-thorn

**Siswati name:** umNala

**Voucher specimen(s):** 356

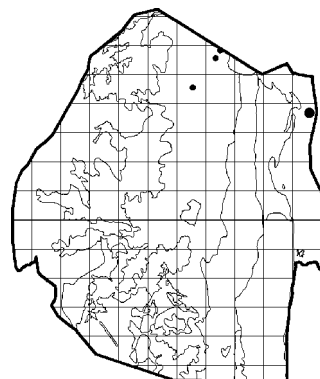
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in northeastern Swaziland.

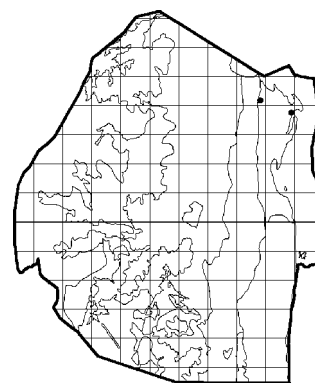
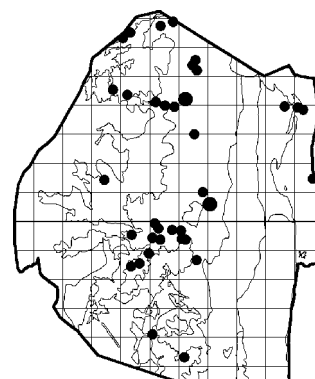
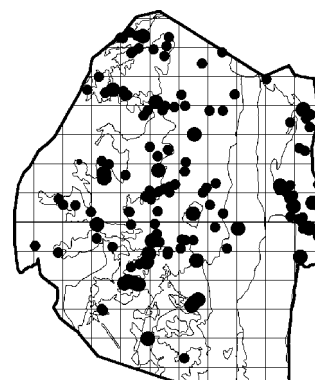
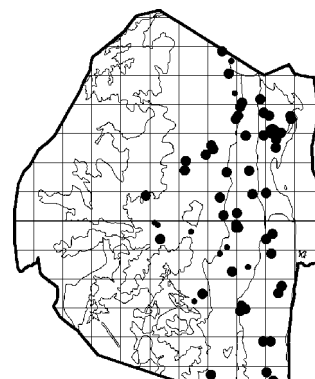
**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** In bushveld, often on sandy soils.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Albizia harveyi** E.Fourn.**Common name:** Bushveld Albizia, Common False-thorn**Siswati name:** UmTfolowane, inKhambane**Voucher specimen(s):** 947**Distribution:** Restricted to northeastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare.**Habitat:** Dry bushveld and woodland.**Land tenure:** TDL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Albizia versicolor** Welw. ex Oliv.**Common name:** Large-leaved False-thorn**Siswati name:** siVangatane**Distribution:** Scattered in northern, central, southern, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Woodland and bushveld, often along watercourses.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark is used during sangoma washing ceremonies.**Bauhinia galpinii** N.E.Br.**Common name:** Pride-of-De Kaap**Siswati name:** luSololo**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, rocky hillsides, thicket, and along forest margins.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for deworming.**Bolusanthus speciosus** (L.Bolus) Harms**Common name:** Tree Wistaria**Siswati name:** umHhohlo**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, and thicket, often on clay soils.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The wood is termite resistant and much sought-after for timber and firewood. The bark is used medicinally and roots for treating stomach complaints.

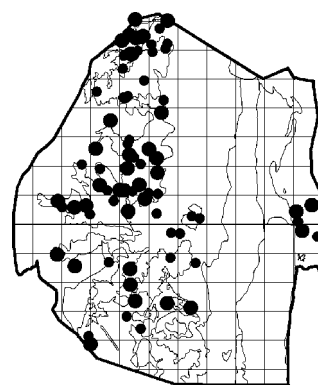
**\*Caesalpinia decapetala** (Roth) Alston

**Common name:** Mauritius Thorn

**Siswati name:** luGagane

**Distribution:** Widespread in central and western Swaziland and scattered on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Abundant.



**Calpurnia aurea** (Ait.) Benth. subsp. **aurea**

*C. aurea subsp. sylvatica*

**Common name:** Common Calpurnia

**Siswati name:** umPhendvulo

**Voucher specimen(s):** 197, 452, 792

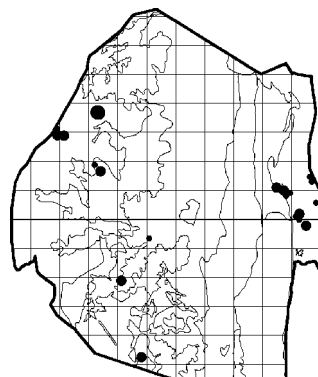
**Distribution:** Scattered along the Lebombo Range, western, and southwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, forest clearings, forest margins, grassland, and bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



**Calpurnia glabrata** Brummitt

**Common name:** Swazi Calpurnia

**Voucher specimen(s):** 331

**Distribution:** Isolated patches in southwestern Swaziland near Sicunusa and Gege Border Posts.

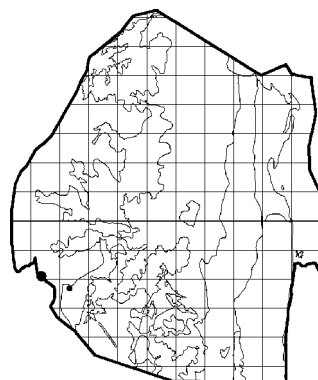
**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** High-altitude grassland.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

**General:** A near endemic (B2).



**Cordyla africana** Lour.

**Common name:** Wild Mango, Sunbird Tree

**Siswati name:** Umbubuli, Vovovo, Thunzikhulu

**Voucher specimen(s):** 665

**Distribution:** Isolated patch in the Mbuluzi Gorge in the Lebombo Range.

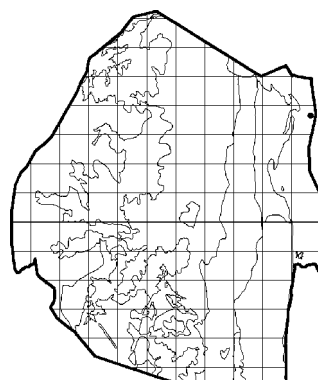
**Abundance:** Rare.

**Habitat:** In Androstachys forest on the Lebombo mountains.

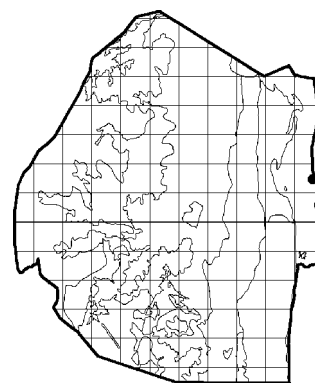
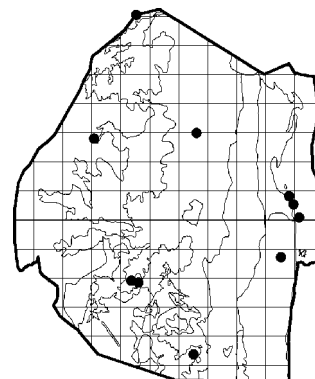
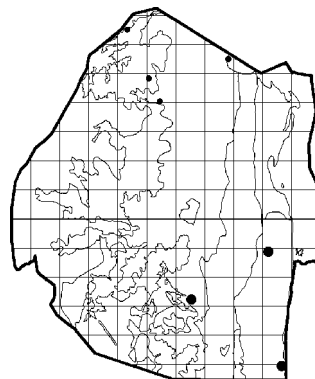
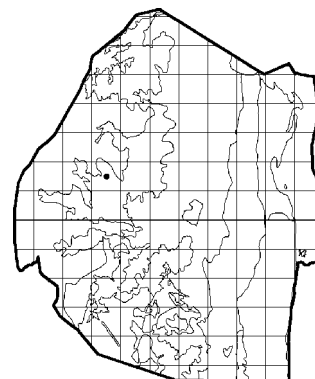
**Land tenure:** PA.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

**General:** The bark is used as an emetic.





***Craibia zimmermannii* (Harms) Dunn****Common name:** Peawood, Sandforest *Craibia***Voucher specimen(s):** 779**Distribution:** Restricted to the Manzimynane and Mtibhlati Gorges in the Lebombo Mountains.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Sub-canopy species in Lebombo forest.**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.***Crotalaria capensis* Jacq.****Common name:** Eared Rattle-pod**Siswati name:** Bhuhubhu**Voucher specimen(s):** 438**Distribution:** Patches in northern, central, southern, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of evergreen forest, forest clearings, and wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.***Crotalaria laburnifolia* L. subsp. *australis* (Baker f.) Polhill****Common name:** Brown-and-yellow Rattle-pod**Voucher specimen(s):** 362, 807, 817, 929**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in northern and southeastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, along roadsides and in disturbed areas.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.***Crotalaria lanceolata* E.Mey. subsp. *lanceolata*****Common name:** Twin-leaved Rattle bush**Distribution:** Isolated patch in Ezulwini Valley in central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare.**Habitat:** Disturbed area in wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Urban.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The species is probably a lot more widespread in western and central Swaziland and needs further surveying.

**Crotalaria monteiroi** Taub. ex Baker f. var. **galpinii** Burtt Davy ex Verdoorn

**Common name:** Small-leaved Rattle-pod

**Voucher specimen(s):** 377, 523, 734

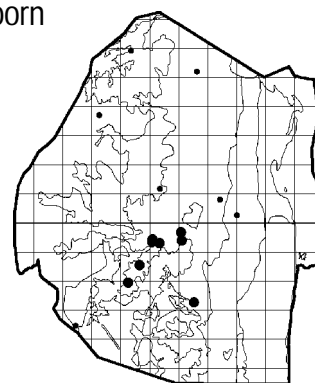
**Distribution:** Scattered in central, northern, and southwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, along watercourses, rocky hillsides, and on forest fringes.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Crotalaria natalitia** Meisn. var. **natalitia**

**Common name:** Pioneer Rattle-pod

**Distribution:** Isolated patch in the Mkhondvo Valley in central Swaziland.

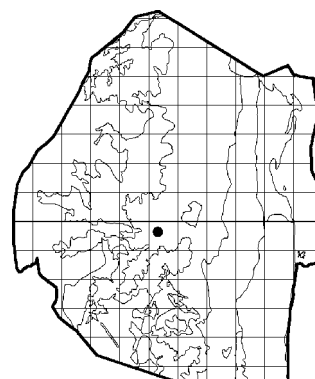
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, along a road verge.

**Land tenure:** TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The species is probably a lot more widespread and needs further investigation.



**Dalbergia armata** E.Mey.

**Common name:** Thorny Rope, Monkey Rope

**Siswati name:** Umcobhe

**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout most of Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Forest, bush clumps on rocky outcrops, riverine thicket, and in wooded ravines.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** Used for basketry and for making calf muzzles.



**Dalbergia obovata** E.Mey.

**Common name:** Climbing Flat-bean

**Voucher specimen(s):** 782, 1057

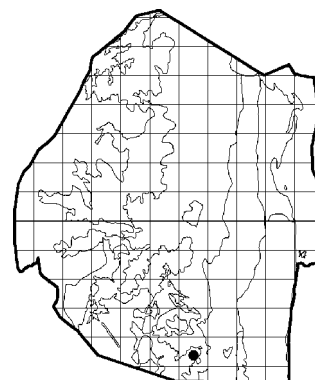
**Distribution:** Disjunct patches at Hluti in southern Swaziland and on Mhlababomvu Ridge in the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Wooded ravines and along evergreen forest fringes.

**Land tenure:** TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Dichrostachys cinerea** (L.) Wight & Arn. subsp. **africana** Brenan & Brummitt  
var. **africana**

**Common name:** Small-leaved Sickle Bush

**Siswati name:** luSekwane, umTsetane, umSilazembe

**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.

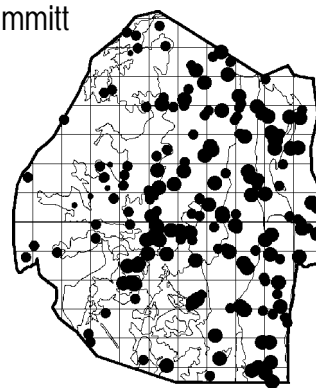
**Abundance:** Abundant.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, woodland, wooded grassland and grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** Forms impenetrable thickets in overgrazed and mismanaged areas, encroaching upon surrounding vegetation. The wood is durable and used for fence poles, firewood, and charcoal. The stems and branches are used during the traditional Incwala ceremony. The roots are used as a kidney purger.



**Dichrostachys cinerea** (L.) Wight & Arn. subsp. **nyassana** (Taub.) Brenan

**Common name:** Large-leaved Sickle Bush

**Siswati name:** umSilazembe, Umsetane, luSekwane

**Distribution:** Scattered in central and northwestern Swaziland and the Lebombo Range, with patches in the south.

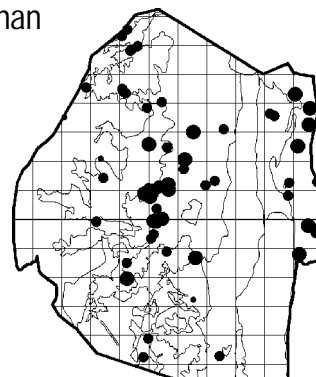
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, wooded grassland, and grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** Forms secondary bush in mismanaged and degraded areas, encroaching upon other vegetation. The wood is hard and used for fence poles, firewood, and charcoal. The seeds are used medicinally.



**Elephantorrhiza elephantina** (Burch.) Skeels

**Common name:** Elephant's Root, Dwarf Elephant-root

**Siswati name:** Intfolwane

**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in western Swaziland.

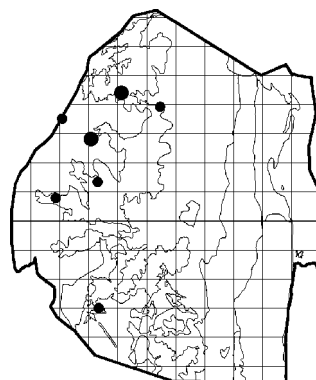
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Forms dense colonies in grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots are used to treat diarrhoea.



**Eriosema psoraleoides** (Lam.) G. Don

**Common name:** Shrubby Yellow Eriosema, Yellow Seed

**Siswati name:** inHlula madoda

**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern and central-western Swaziland.

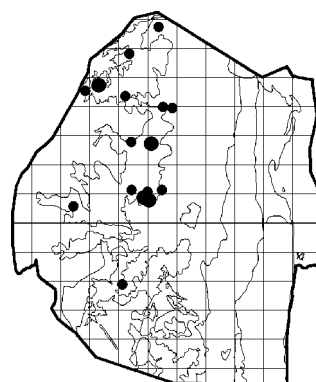
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Moist bushveld and grassland. Usually in disturbed areas.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots are used as a poison antidote and emetic.



### **Erythrina humeana** Spreng.

*E. princeps*, *E. humei*

**Common name:** Dwarf Coral Tree

**Siswati name:** umSinsana, umDvumbula

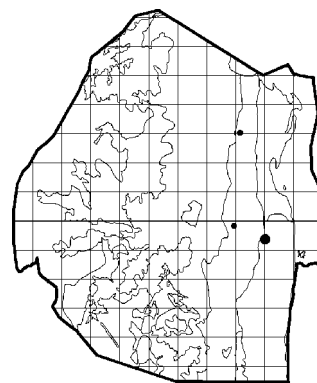
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in central-eastern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** At low altitudes in thicket and bushveld.

**Land tenure:** PA and TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



### **Erythrina latissima** E.Mey.

*E. gibbsiae*

**Common name:** Broad-leaved Coral Tree

**Siswati name:** umGwabagcwaba, siPhama, umDvumbula

**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

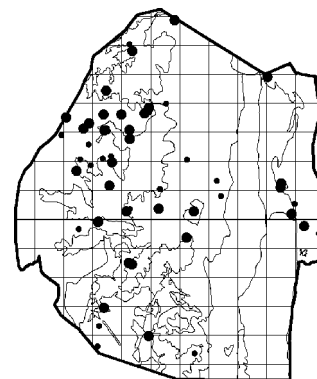
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Among rocky outcrops in grassland, woodland, wooded grassland, and open bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The seeds are used to make necklaces.



### **Erythrina lysistemon** Hutch.

*E. caffra* var. *mossambicensis*

**Common name:** Sacred Coral Tree

**Siswati name:** umSinsi, siPhama, umDvumbula

**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland, and on the Lebombo Range.

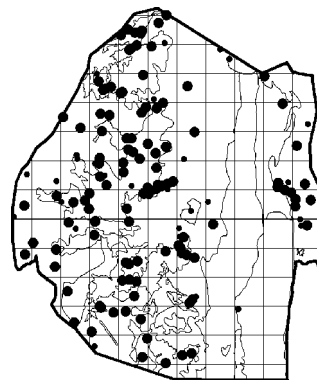
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Woodland, bushveld, wooded mountainsides, and along forest fringes.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The bark is used as a stomach purger and the seeds to make necklaces.



### **Erythrina zeyheri** Harv.

**Common name:** Ploughbreaker

**Distribution:** Isolated patches in northwestern Swaziland.

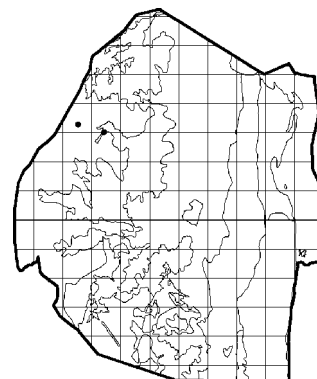
**Abundance:** Rare.

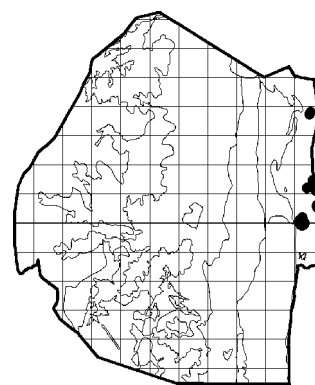
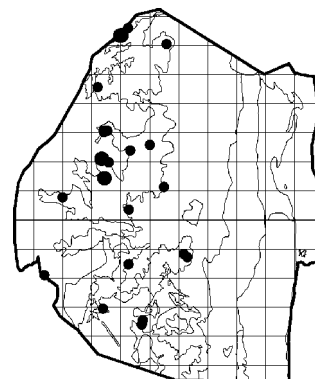
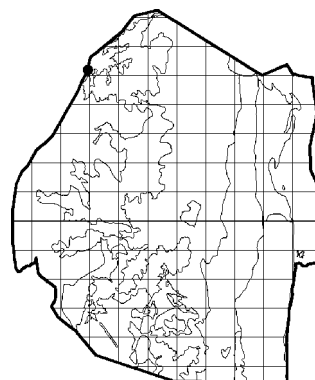
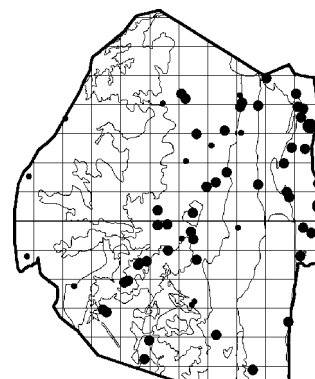
**Habitat:** Grassland and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** Probably more widespread in western Swaziland and needs further surveying.



**Erythrophleum lasianthum** Corbishley*E. guineense* var. *swazica***Common name:** Swazi Ordeal Tree**Siswati name:** umKhanku, umHlahle**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Mountains.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Canopy species in Lebombo forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** Least Concern.**General:** The bark is used medicinally to treat dogs.**Flemingia grahamiana** Wight & Arn.**Common name:** Stain-pod**Siswati name:** inDzabula luvalo**Voucher specimen(s):** 327**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Along river and stream banks, in grassland, and open bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The roots are used for fever reduction.**Kotschya parvifolia** (Burt Davy) Verdc.**Distribution:** Isolated patch in Malolotja Nature Reserve in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops and crevices in montane grassland.**Land tenure:** PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The species is probably more widespread in northwestern Swaziland and needs to be surveyed further.**Mundulea sericea** (Willd.) A.Chev.**Common name:** Cork Bush**Siswati name:** umSindzandlovana**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and central Swaziland, with patches in the south and west.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Stony hillsides in open bushveld, wooded grassland, grassland, and dry thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** Least Concern.

**Newtonia hildebrandtii** (Vatke) Torre var. **hildebrandtii**

*Piptadenia hildebrandtii*

**Common name:** Lebombo Wattle, Sandveld Newtonia

**Siswati name:** umFomoti

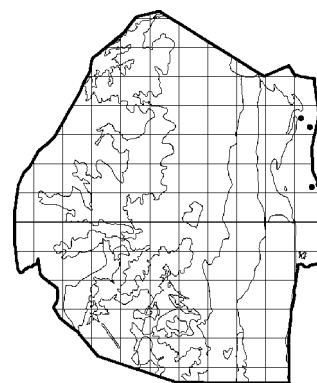
**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Rare.

**Habitat:** Dry ravine forest and forest fringes in the Lebombos.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Ormocarpum trichocarpum** (Taub.) Engl.

**Common name:** Caterpillar Bush, Hairy-caterpillar Pod

**Siswati name:** siTsibane, Ingcongwane, umHlofunga, Umtfombeni

**Distribution:** Widespread in central and eastern Swaziland.

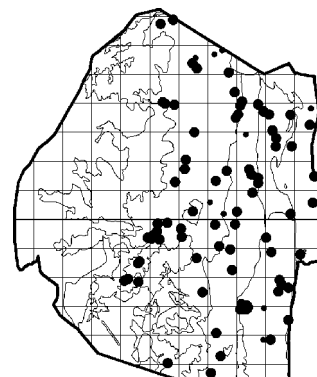
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, and on rocky hillsides.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots are used for treating stomach complaints and the bark to increase strength and stamina.



**Otholobium wilmsii** (Harms) C.H.Stirt

*O. nigricans*

**Common name:** Grassland Hookleaf-pea

**Voucher specimen(s):** 719, 997

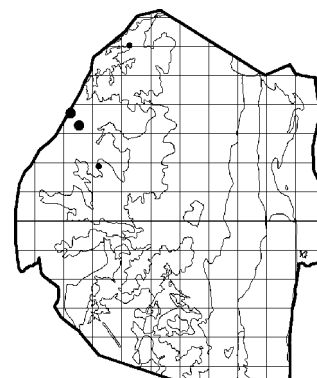
**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Grassland and along evergreen forest margins.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Peltophorum africanum** Sond.

**Common name:** African Wattle

**Siswati name:** umKhabamkhombe, Mphungankomo, Mashubane, Mahabiya

**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout most of Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

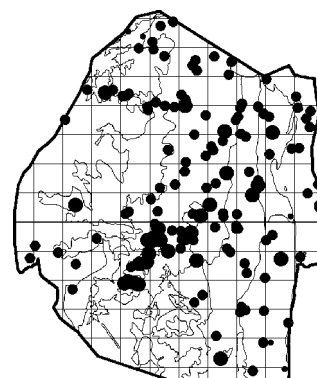
**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, woodland, wooded grassland, and grassland.

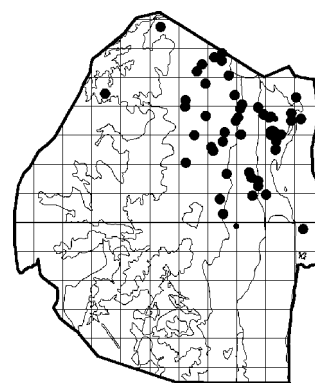
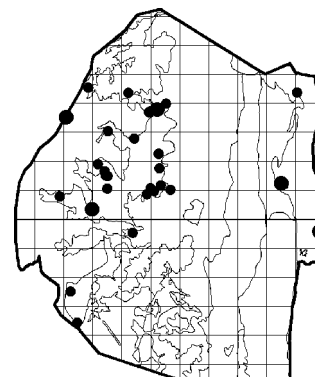
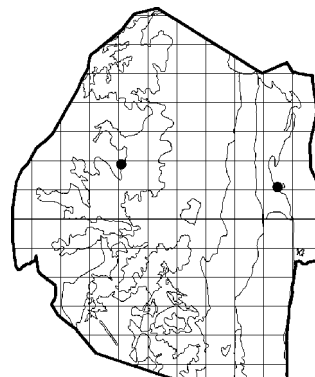
Often on sandy soils.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots and bark are used for treating diarrhoea and the bark by men for attracting women.



**Philenoptera violacea** (Klotzsch) Schrire(*=Lonchocarpus capassa*)**Common name:** Apple-leaf, Rain-tree**Siswati name:** umHomuhomu, Umphandvo, Sihomuhomu**Distribution:** Widespread in the northeast, with patches in central and northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, and along riverine fringes. Often on alluvial soils.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark is used as a diuretic and the roots and leaves for medicinal purposes and witchcraft. The bark is also used to clean *sangoma* bones during rituals.**Pseudarthria hookeri** Wight & Arn. var. **hookeri****Common name:** Velvet Bean, Bug-catcher**Voucher specimen(s):** 336, 821**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland, and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Grassland, bushveld, and along forest margins. Often in damp places.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to treat epilepsy.**Psoralea glabra** E.Mey*P. pinnata* var. *glabra***Common name:** Narrow-leaved Fountain Bush**Siswati name:** umHlonishwa**Voucher specimen(s):** 302**Distribution:** Scattered in the northwest, with a patch at Mahamba Gorge in southwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** On grassy hillsides and along forest margins, usually near water.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Psoralea latifolia** (Harv.) C.H.Stirt.*P. pinnata* var. *latifolia***Common name:** Broad-leaved Fountain Bush**Siswati name:** umHlonishwa**Distribution:** Isolated patches on Mdzimba Mountains in central-western Swaziland and Siteki on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Along forest margins and in mountain grassland.**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** This species is probably more widespread and needs to be surveyed further.

### **Pterocarpus angolensis** DC.

**Common name:** Wild Teak, Bloodwood, Kiaat

**Siswati name:** umVangati

**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.

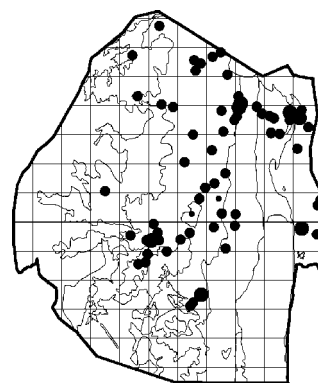
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** Used extensively for carvings and curios, especially in the Upper Komati Valley near Maguga Dam. The wood is also used for timber and firewood. The roots and bark are used to treat menstruation problems.



### **Pterocarpus rotundifolius** (Sond.) Druce subsp. **rotundifolius**

**Common name:** Round-leaved Kiaat

**Siswati name:** liDlebe-lendlovu

**Distribution:** Widespread in northern, central, and eastern Swaziland.

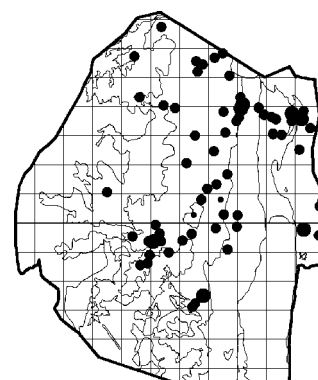
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** Often forms dense colonies which can encroach on surrounding vegetation. The bark is used as an inhaler to treat upper respiratory problems and for vomiting.



### **Rhynchosia clivorum** S.Moore var. **clivorum**

**Common name:** Shaggy Bush

**Distribution:** Patches in central-western Swaziland.

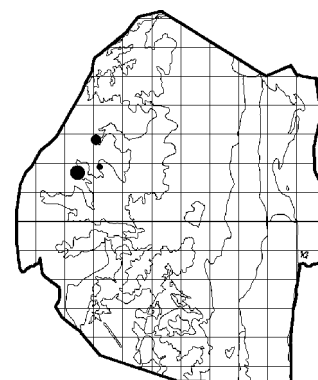
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Grassland and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** TDL and PA.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The species is probably more widespread in western Swaziland and needs further surveying.



### **Rhynchosia komatiensis** Harms

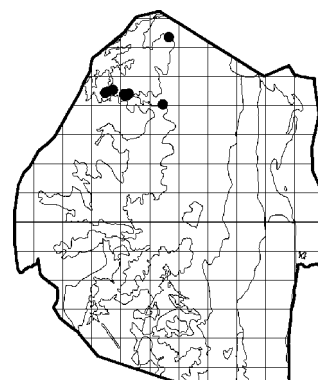
**Distribution:** Restricted to the Komati River System in northern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

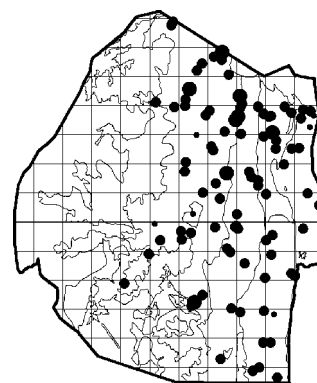
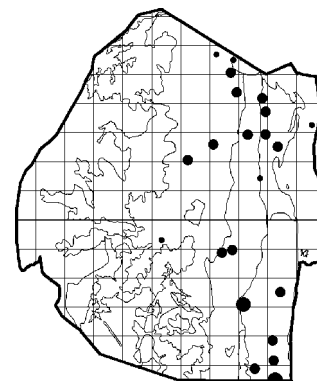
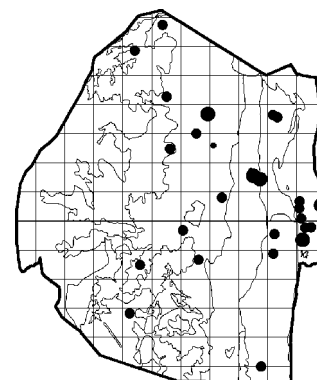
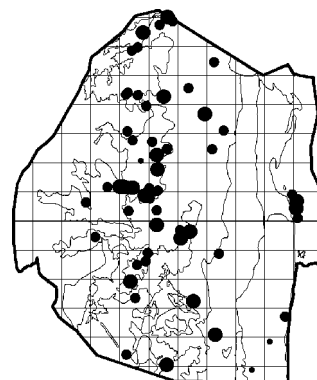
**Habitat:** Wooded grassland and open bushveld.

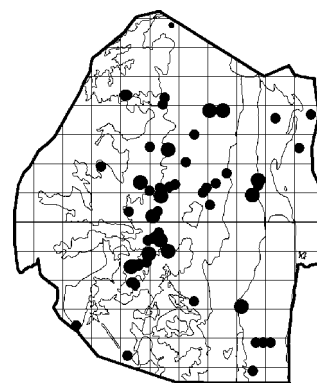
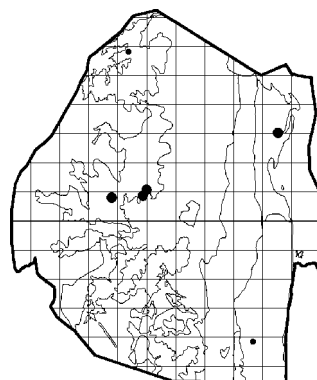
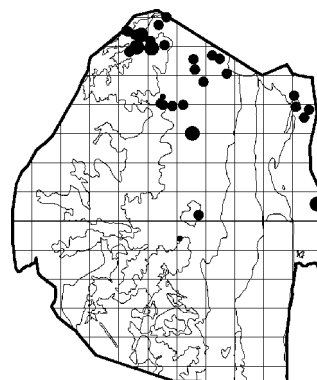
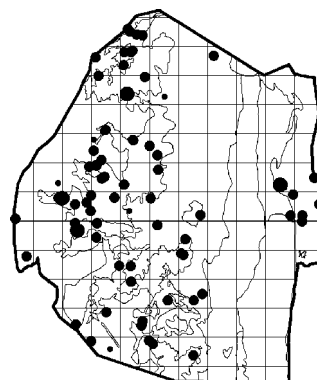
**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.

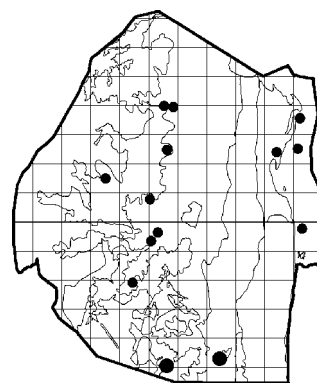
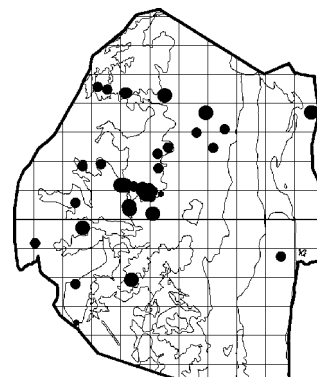
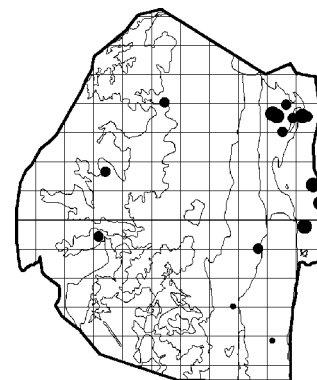
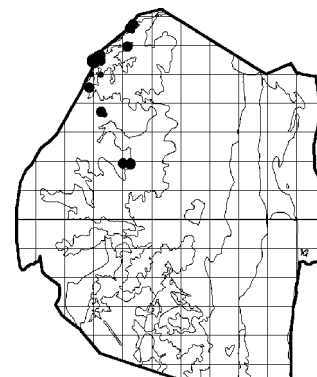
**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.





**Schotia brachypetala** Sond.**Common name:** Weeping Boerbean**Siswati name:** Vovovo, Sihlazi, umGcanu, Thunzikhulu**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, low-lying riparian forest and woodland. Often on termitaria.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark is used for vomiting and treating chest complaints.**Schotia capitata** Bolle**Common name:** Dwarf Boer-bean**Siswati name:** Vovovo lomncane, Umvovovane, Thunzikhulu**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Dry bushveld, woodland, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark is used for treating heart complaints.**\*Senna bicapsularis** (L.) Roxb.*Cassia bicapsularis***Common name:** Rambling Cassia**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, northern, and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** In bushveld and along watercourses and roadsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Legal status:** Declared Invader.**General:** Originally introduced as an ornamental, the species has now become naturalised locally.**\*Senna didymobotrya** (Fresen.) Irwin & Barneby*Cassia didymobotrya***Common name:** Peanut Senna**Siswati name:** Lintongomane (?)**Distribution:** Widespread across central Swaziland, with patches in the east.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, riverine vegetation, forest margins, and grassland. Usually in disturbed areas, along roadsides and in wasteland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Legal status:** Declared Invader.**General:** The species has become naturalised locally.

**\*Senna occidentalis** (L.) Link*Cassia occidentalis***Common name:** Stinking weed, wild coffee**Voucher specimen(s):** 1036**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** In bushveld, along watercourses and road verges, in disturbed areas, waste dumps, and old cultivated fields.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**General:** The species has become naturalised locally.**\*Senna pendula** (Willd.) Irwin & Barneby var. **glabrata** (Vogel)  
Irwin & Barneby*Cassia coluteoides***Distribution:** Occurs in isolated patches in eastern, central, and northern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Mainly in disturbed areas in grassland and bushveld, and along road verges.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Legal status:** Declared Invader.**General:** Originally introduced as an ornamental, the species has become naturalised locally.**Senna petersiana** (Bolle) Lock*Cassia petersiana***Common name:** Eared Senna, Monkey Pod**Siswati name:** luJoyi, liFahlawane**Voucher specimen(s):** 820**Distribution:** Scattered in northern and central Swaziland, with patches on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld and riverine thicket. Often on sandy soils.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for deworming, as an inhaler, and as a good luck charm.**\*Senna septemtrionalis** (Viv.) Irwin & Barneby*Cassia floribunda*, *C. laevigata***Common name:** Senna**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland, with patches on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Forest margins, grassland, and bushveld. Often along river banks, in old lands and on roadsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Legal status:** Proposed Declared Invader.**General:** The species has become naturalised locally.

**\**Sesbania bispinosa* (Jacq.) W.Wight var. *bispinosa*****Voucher specimen(s):** 818**Distribution:** Scattered in central, southern, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Medium-altitude grassland, bushveld, croplands, disturbed areas, roadsides, and along stream and river banks.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**\**Sesbania punicea* (Cav.) Benth.****Common name:** Brazilian Glory Pea**Voucher specimen(s):** 824**Distribution:** Scattered in central and western Swaziland, with patches in the east.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Forms dense colonies along river and stream banks, in grassland, bushveld, thicket, wasteland, and on roadsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Legal status:** Declared Weed.**General:** It is poisonous, especially to poultry and sheep. Slashing induces vigorous regrowth.***Sesbania sesban* (L.) Merr. subsp. *sesban* var. *nubica* Chiov.****Common name:** River Bean**Siswati name:** umSokosoko**Voucher specimen(s):** 735**Distribution:** Scattered in the east, with patches in central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant to common.**Habitat:** Low-lying floodplains, along stream and river banks, in bushveld, and thicket. Occasionally in disturbed areas.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** A near endemic (B2).**FLACOURTIACEAE*****Aphloia theiformis* (Vahl) Benn.****Common name:** Albino-berry, Mountain Peach**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of evergreen forest, often near water.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Dovyalis caffra** (Hook.f. & Harv.) Hook.f.

**Common name:** Kei Apple

**Siswati name:** Ntapane, Sangongongo

**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, central, and southern Swaziland.

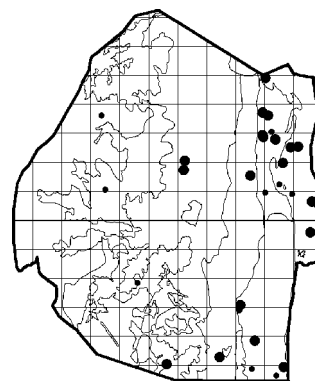
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, woodland, and wooded grassland. Often associated with termitaria.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** Used by traditional doctors for hut protection.



**Dovyalis longispina** (Harv.) Warb.

**Common name:** Coastal Kei-apple, Natal Apricot

**Voucher specimen(s):** 195, 494

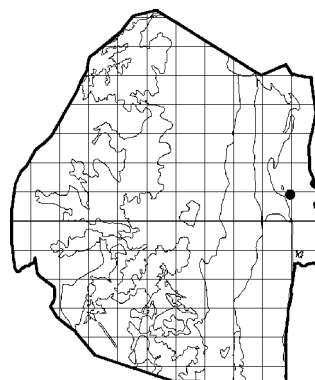
**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Lebombo forest and bush clumps on rocky ridges.

**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Dovyalis lucida** Sim

**Common name:** Glossy Sour Berry

**Siswati name:** umNyazuma, iNgcengane, Sangongongo

**Voucher specimen(s):** 453, 461, 485

**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern and central-western Swaziland.

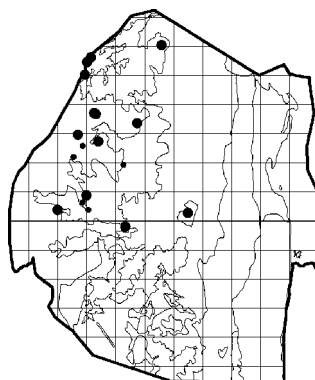
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Understorey of evergreen forest and in moist bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The leaves are used to treat high blood pressure and diabetes.



**Dovyalis rhamnoides** (Burch. ex DC.) Harv.

*D. ziziphoides*

**Common name:** Common Sour Berry

**Siswati name:** umaBambambane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 566

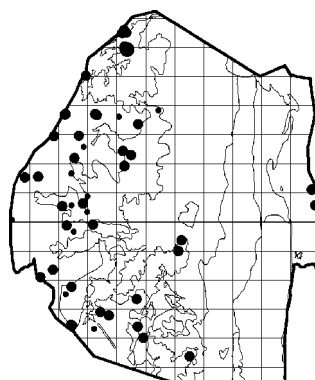
**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

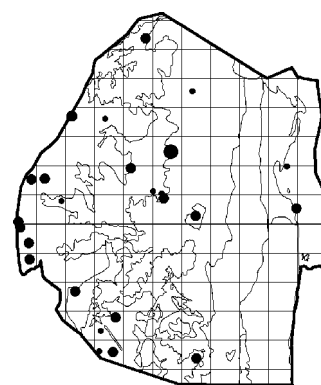
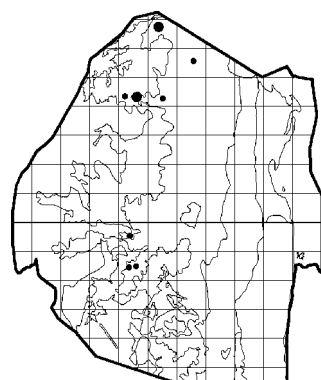
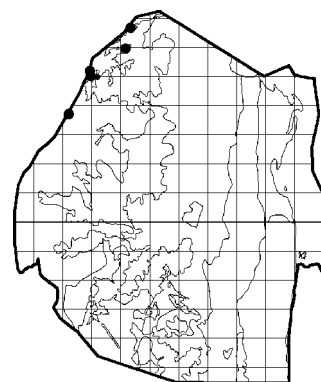
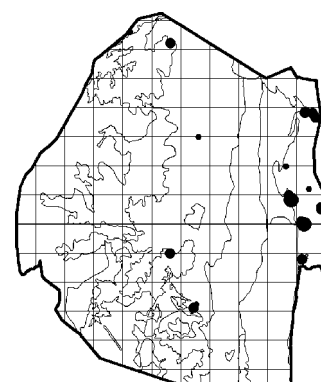
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Understorey of evergreen forest, riverine fringe thicket, and bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Dovyalis zeyheri** (Sond.) Warb.*D. tristis*, *D. revoluta***Common name:** Wild Apricot, Apricot Sourberry**Siswati name:** umNyazuma, umaBambane**Voucher specimen(s):** 471**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in western and central Swaziland, with patches on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky ridges in grassland, evergreen forest margins, bushveld, and open woodland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Flacourtia indica** (Burm.f.) Merr.*F. hirtiuscula***Common name:** Governor's Plum**Siswati name:** umBadlanga, umTabhala**Voucher specimen(s):** 77, 363, 577, 873, 960**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in northern and central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, and riverine fringe thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to treat chest complaints and the fruit is eaten locally.**Gerrardina foliosa** Oliv.**Common name:** Krantz Berry**Siswati name:** Maluleka**Voucher specimen(s):** 699**Distribution:** Restricted to northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops and bush clumps in montane grassland and along afromontane forest margins.**Land tenure:** PA and TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Homalium dentatum** (Harv.) Warb.*H. subsuperum***Common name:** Brown Ironwood**Siswati name:** umHolompunzi, Lakalaka**Voucher specimen(s):** 501, 877**Distribution:** Widespread on the Lebombo Range, with isolated patches in central and northern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, along forest margins, riverine thicket, and scrub on rocky hillsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Least Concern* status.**General:** The trunk is used for construction.

### **Kiggelaria africana** L.

**Common name:** Wild Peach

**Siswati name:** siKlalu

**Voucher specimen(s):** 382, 943

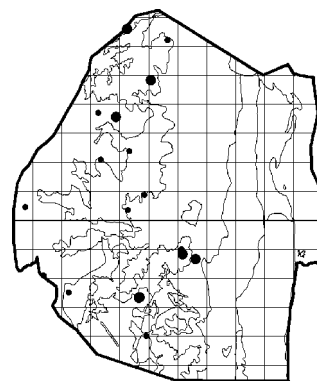
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in western and central Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, wooded ravines and among rocky outcrops in grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



### **Oncoba spinosa** Forssk.

**Common name:** Snuff-box Tree, African Dog-rose

**Siswati name:** umTfongwane

**Distribution:** Scattered in northeastern and south-central Swaziland.

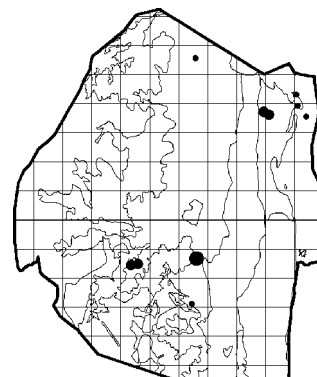
**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Bushveld and low-lying riverine fringe thicket.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The dried fruit shells are used as snuff boxes and penis covers under traditional attire during ceremonies.



### **Rawsonia lucida** Harv. & Sond.

**Common name:** Forest Peach

**Siswati name:** iNanga, Sehlulamanye

**Voucher specimen(s):** 774

**Distribution:** Scattered along the Lebombo Range, with patches in north-western and central-southern Swaziland.

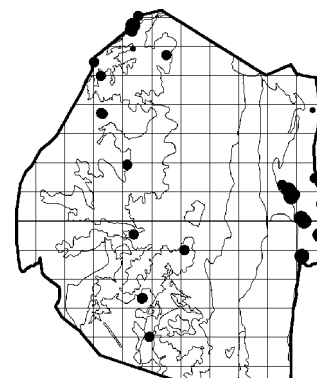
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Understorey of evergreen forest.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The bark is used as a good luck charm.



### **Scolopia mundii** (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Warb.

**Common name:** Red Pear

**Siswati name:** liTabhane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 946

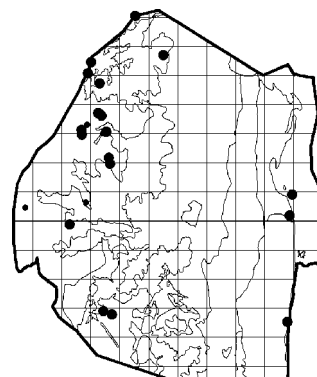
**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland and along the Lebombo Range.

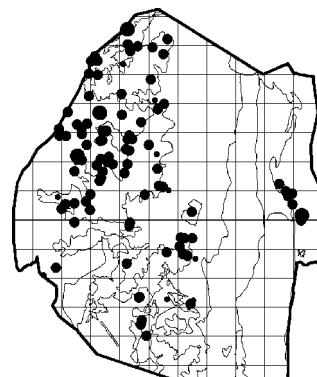
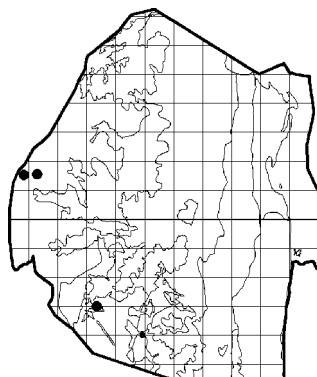
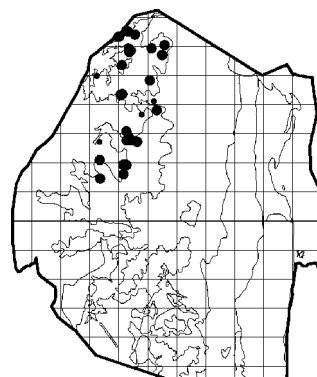
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** In and along the margins of evergreen forest and on grassy mountainsides, often on rocks.

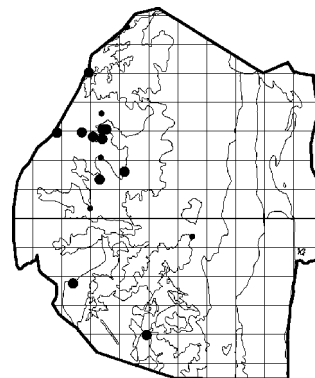
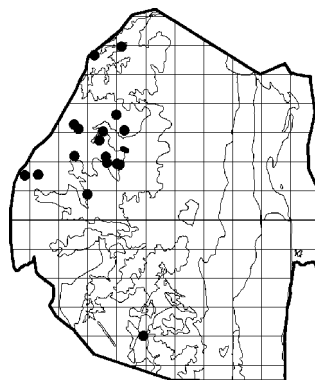
**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

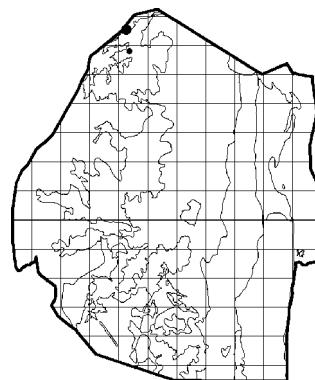
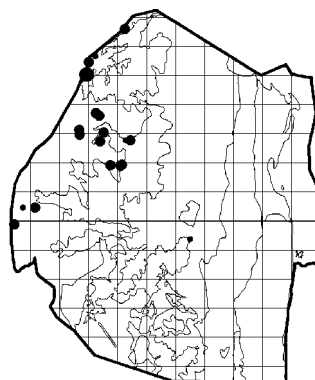


**Scolopia zeyheri** (Nees) Harv.*S. gerrardii*, *S. ecklonii*, *S. thorncroftii***Common name:** Thorn Pear**Siswati name:** liTabhane, Umbablanga**Voucher specimen(s):** 142, 526, 1003**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, forest margins, open woodland, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to treat chest pains and as a natural painkiller. They are also considered to be a male aphrodisiac.**Trimeria grandifolia** (Hochst.) Warb. subsp. **grandifolia***T. alnifolia*, *T. rotundifolia***Common name:** Wild Mulberry**Siswati name:** siCandzamatje, luDlebe lendlovu**Voucher specimen(s):** 412**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland and scattered on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Understorey of evergreen forest, forest margins, bush clumps, and in forested ravines.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Trimeria trinervis** Harv.**Common name:** Small-leaved Wild Mulberry**Distribution:** Isolated patches in western and southwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Afromontane forest and among rocky outcrops in grassland and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**GENTIANACEAE****Anthocleista grandiflora** Gilg*A. zambesiaca***Common name:** Forest Big-leaf, Forest Fever Tree**Siswati name:** umHhobohobo, luVungu**Distribution:** Widespread in northwestern and central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Riparian vegetation and evergreen forest at medium altitude.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** This is possibly the southernmost distribution for this species. The bark and roots are used to treat stomach cramps.

## GREYIACEAE

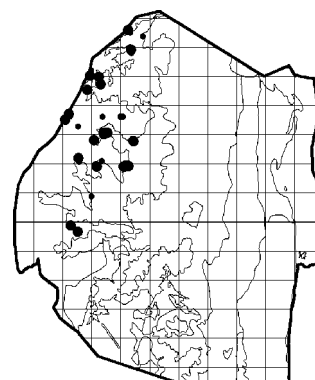
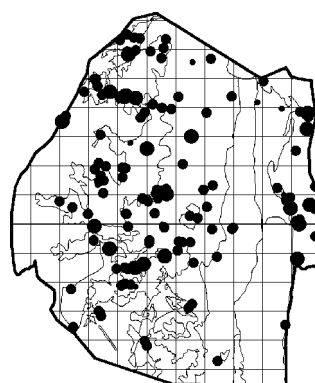
**Greyia radlkoferi** Szyszyl.**Common name:** Transvaal Bottlebrush, Woolly Bottlebrush**Siswati name:** inHlazane, liDlebe-lembila**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in western and south-central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Among rocky outcrops in grassland, fringes of afro-montane forest, forested mountain ravines, stream banks, and on cliff edges.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** A near endemic (B3). The wood is used for carving.**Greyia sutherlandii** Hook. & Harv.**Common name:** Natal Bottlebrush, Glossy Bottlebrush**Siswati name:** inHlazane, Umwatsawatsa**Distribution:** Scattered in the northwest and west, with an isolated patch at Nsongweni Gorge in southern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Among rocky outcrops in grassland and fringes of afro-montane forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The wood is used for carving.

## HAMAMELIDACEAE

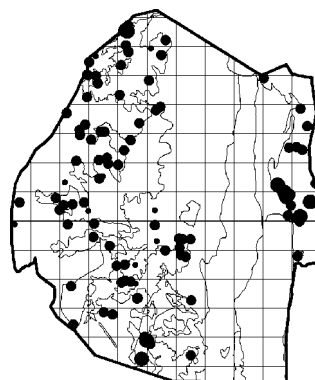
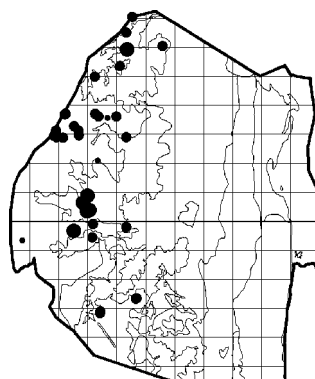
**Trichocladus ellipticus** Eckl. & Zeyh. subsp. **ellipticus****Common name:** White Witch-hazel, Natal Hazel**Voucher specimen(s):** 421, 574**Distribution:** Restricted to northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Understorey of evergreen forest and medium-altitude riparian forest.**Land tenure:** TDL and PA.**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.**General:** In Swaziland this species is restricted to the Barberton Centre of Plant Diversity.**Trichocladus grandiflorus** Oliv.**Common name:** Splendid Witch-hazel, Green Hazel**Siswati name:** uGabavu**Distribution:** Scattered in the northwest and west, with a patch on Sinceni Mountain in central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Fringes of evergreen forest, usually in mist-belt areas.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



## HETEROPYXIDACEAE

**Heteropyxis canescens** Oliv.*H. transvaalensis***Common name:** Forest Lavender Tree**Siswati name:** iNkunzana**Distribution:** Scattered in north-western and central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, medium-altitude riverine bush, along mountain streams, and in forested ravines.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** Least Concern.**General:** A near endemic (B2).**Heteropyxis natalensis** Harv.**Common name:** Weeping Lavender Tree**Siswati name:** uHuzu, iNkunzi, iNcuze, Umvanga, Inkunzana**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, forest, grassland, and in riverine fringe vegetation. Often in rocky places.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The wood is used for timber and firewood and the bark as a mixer for medicines and for treating wounds.

## ICACINACEAE

**Apodytes dimidiata** E.Mey. ex Arn. subsp. **dimidiata****Common name:** White Pear**Siswati name:** umDzakane**Voucher specimen(s):** 380**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland, and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Forest, forest margins, rocky outcrops in grassland, bushveld, and riverine bush.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The branches are used to construct cattle yokes.**Cassinopsis ilicifolia** (Hochst.) Kuntze**Common name:** Lemon Thorn**Siswati name:** siHloko**Voucher specimen(s):** 460**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Forest, forest margins, and along mountain streams.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The branches are used to construct the King's hut.

**Cassinopsis tinifolia** Harv.

**Common name:** False Lemon Thorn

**Siswati name:** iNyandezulu

**Voucher specimen(s):** 441, 465

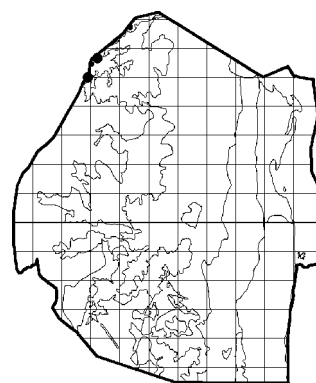
**Distribution:** Restricted to northwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** In and along the margins of afro-montane forest.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**LAMIACEAE**

**Clerodendrum glabrum** E.Mey. var. **glabrum**

*C. rehmannii*

**Common name:** Tinderwood, White Cat's whiskers

**Siswati name:** umPhehlacwatsi

**Voucher specimen(s):** 295, 301, 731

**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.

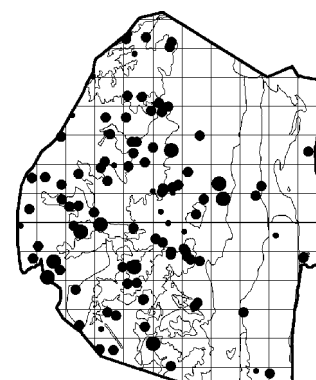
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, among rocks in grassland, riverine vegetation, rocky hillsides, along forest margins, and in thicket.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** A variable species with different leaf shapes and sizes. The bark is used for deworming and the stems for firewood.



**Karomia speciosa** (Hutch. & Corbishley) R.Fern. forma **speciosa**

*Holmskioldia speciosa*, *H. tettensis* forma *flava*

**Common name:** Southern Chinese hats, Wild Parasol Flower

**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Lebombo bushveld, on rocky slopes, and in riverine thicket.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Premna mooiensis** (H.Pearson) W.Piep.

**Common name:** Skunk-bush

**Siswati name:** siDadada, Chachambane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 130, 791

**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, central, and southwestern Swaziland.

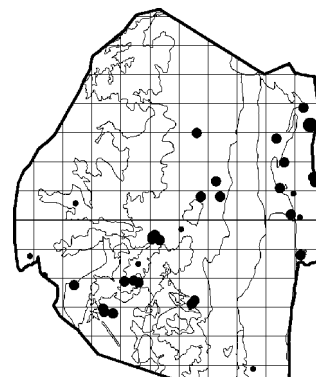
**Abundance:** Common.

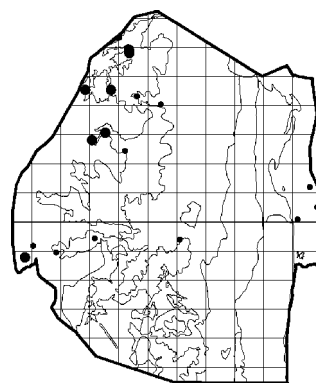
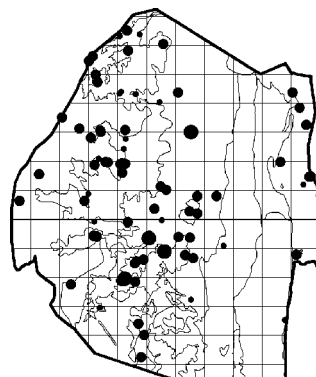
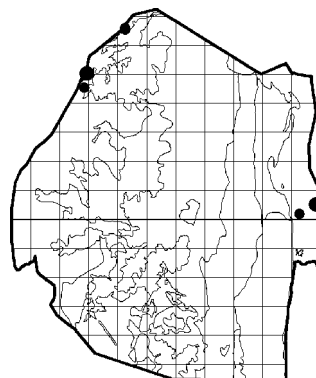
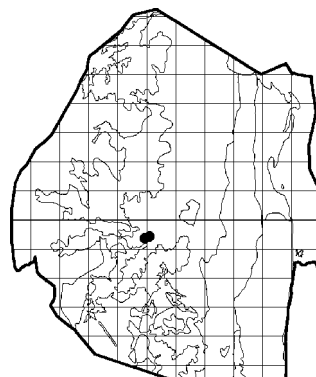
**Habitat:** Bushveld, wooded slopes, rocky hillsides, and riverine bush.

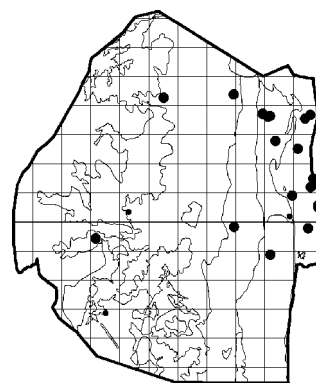
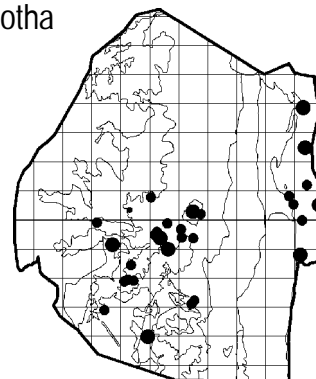
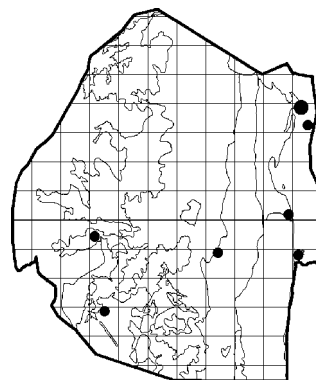
**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

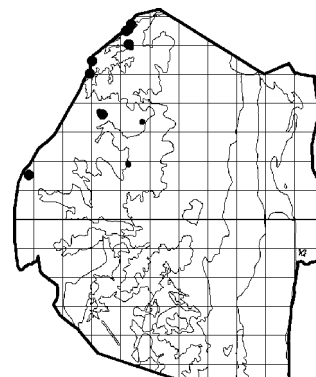
**General:** The branches are used for construction and firewood.

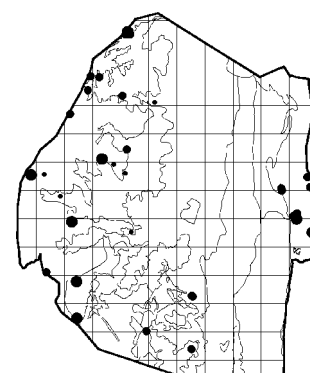
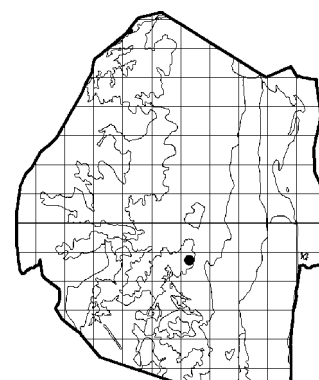
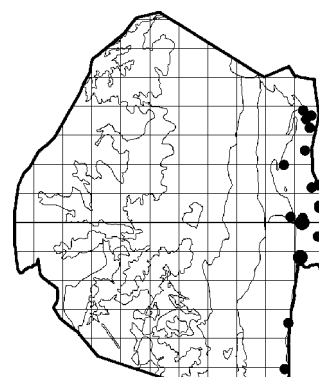
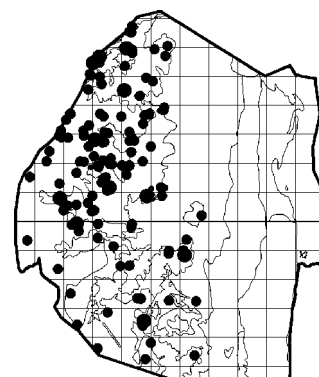


**Rotheca myricoides** (Hochst.) Steane & Mabb.*Clerodendrum myricoides*, *Cyclonema myricoides*, *Clerodendrum suffruticosum* sensu Retief & Herman**Common name:** Cat's Whiskers, Blue-flowered Tinderwood**Siswati name:** umBozwa**Voucher specimen(s):** 572, 714**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in the west, with patches in central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Bushveld, grassland, riverine thicket, and along forest margins. Often on rocky outcrops.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Tetradenia riparia** (Hochst.) Codd*Iboza riparia***Common name:** Ginger-bush, Misty Plume Bush**Siswati name:** Gilinyathi, liBotha, liPhungula**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Woodland, grassland, rocky hillsides, and along stream banks.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used as a blood purifier.**Tinnea barbata** Vollesen**Common name:** Blue Tinnea**Distribution:** Disjunct patches in northwestern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Understorey and along margins of evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** A near endemic (B2). Listed as a representative endemic/near-endemic to the Barberton Centre of Plant Diversity (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001). The recording of this species in the Lebombo Mountains extends its distribution to the Maputaland Centre of Endemism.**Vitex ferruginea** Schumach. & Thonn.*V. ferruginea* subsp. *amboniensis* var. *amboniensis*, *V. swynnertonii*, *V. amboniensis***Common name:** Plum Fingerleaf**Distribution:** Isolated patches near Sidvokodvo in central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld.**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** Probably more widespread in Swaziland and needs further investigation.

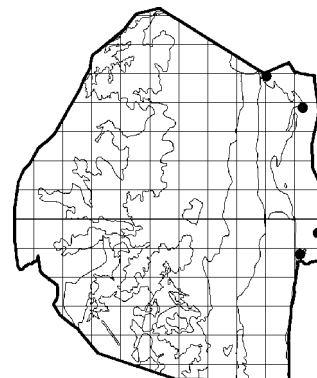
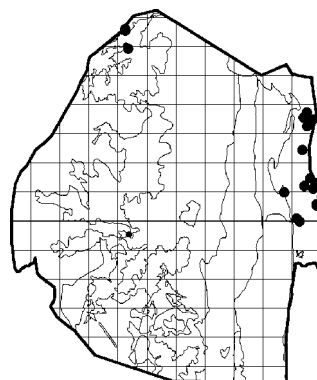
**Vitex harveyana** H.Pearson*V. geminata*, *V. schlechteri***Common name:** Scrambling Fingerleaf, Three Finger-leaf**Siswati name:** Mbindvongo, umKhosikati**Voucher specimen(s):** 131, 773**Distribution:** Scattered in the east, with patches in southwestern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, among rocks in streams and rivers.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Vitex obovata** E.Mey. subsp. **wilmsii** (Gürke) C.L.Bredenkamp & D.J.Botha*V. reflexa*, *V. wilmsii* var. *reflexa***Common name:** Hairy Fingerleaf**Siswati name:** Amakhosikate, Umkosikathi, Bufufu**Voucher specimen(s):** 381, 1046**Distribution:** Scattered in central-western Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, wooded slopes, rocky hillsides, riparian bush, and forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The trunk is used for firewood and construction.**Vitex rehmannii** Gürke**Common name:** Pipe-stem Fingerleaf**Siswati name:** umKhosikati, Mbhindvongo, Bufufu,**Voucher specimen(s):** 517**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in central-western Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** On rocky slopes and koppies in bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Least Concern* status.**General:** The trunk is used for firewood and construction.

## LAURACEAE

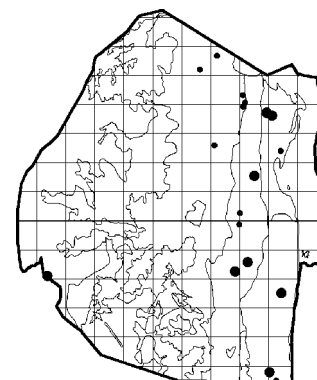
**Cryptocarya transvaalensis** Burt Davy*C. liebertiana***Common name:** Mountain Wild-Quince**Siswati name:** umNcabe, Mkhonwana**Voucher specimen(s):** 208, 426**Distribution:** Scattered in the northwest, with a patch near Tierkop in the west.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Afromontane forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Cryptocarya woodii** Engl.*C. acuminata***Common name:** River Wild-Quince, Cape Quince**Siswati name:** umNcabe, Mthongwane, umCatsane**Voucher specimen(s):** 561**Distribution:** Scattered in the west, with patches in southern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Abundant to common.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, riverine vegetation, wooded ravines, and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark is used as a base ingredient for traditional medicine.**Ocotea kenyensis** (Chiov.) Robyns & R.Wilczek*O. viridis***Common name:** Northern Stinkwood**Voucher specimen(s):** 693**Distribution:** Disjunct patches along the Ugutugulo River in the northwest and Kaphunga in central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest. Often near water.**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Critically Endangered* status.**General:** Highly sought-after wood. Trees are being harvested indiscriminately and do not appear to be recuperating sufficiently.**LYTHRACEAE****Galpinia transvaalica** N.E.Br.*G. parviflora***Common name:** Transvaal Privet, Wild Pride-of-India**Siswati name:** umDvubu**Distribution:** Widespread along the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**MAESACEAE****Maesa lanceolata** Forssk.**Common name:** False Assegai**Siswati name:** umBhongozi, umBhungubhungu, maGucu, Phophopho**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central and southern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in grassland, in and along the margins of evergreen forest, on stream and river banks, in the understory of industrial timber plantations, and in moist bushveld. Often a pioneer species.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used during post-mourning washing ceremonies.

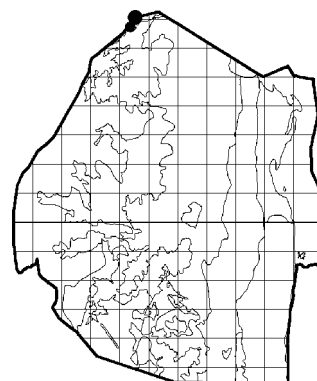
## MALPIGHIACEAE

**Acridocarpus natalitius** A.Juss. var. **linearifolius** Launert**Common name:** Moth-fruit**Distribution:** Isolated patches on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest and bushveld.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Acridocarpus natalitius** A.Juss. var. **natalitius****Common name:** Moth-fruit**Siswati name:** Mabophe**Voucher specimen(s):** 510, 876**Distribution:** Widespread on the Lebombo Range, with patches in northwest Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Forest, forest margins, riverine vegetation, and among rocks on wooded hillsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for preventing law cases.

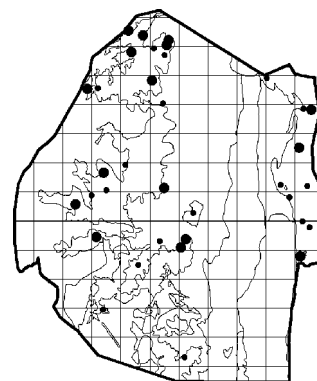
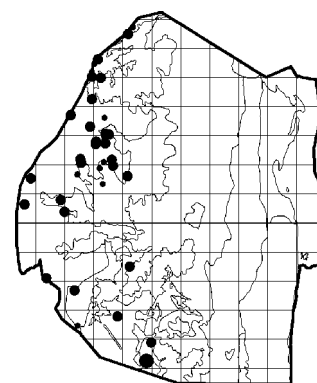
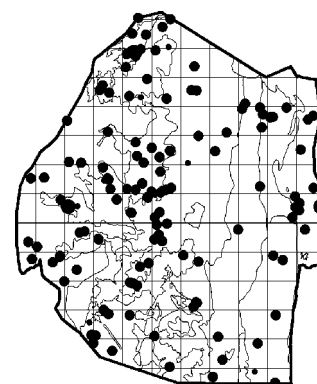
## MALVACEAE

**Gossypium herbaceum** L. subsp. **africanum** (Watt) Vollesen**Common name:** Wild Cotton**Siswati name:** Kotini wesiganga**Distribution:** Scattered in the east, with a patch near Sicunusa in southwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Dry bushveld, woodland, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for treatment of toothache.

## MELASTOMATACEAE

**Memecylon natalense** Markgr.**Common name:** Small-leaved Rose-apple**Voucher specimen(s):** 436**Distribution:** Restricted to the Makhonjwa Mountains in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Understorey of afro-montane forest within the mist-belt.**Land tenure:** TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

## MELIACEAE

**Ekebergia capensis** Sparrm.*E. roupelliae, E. meyeri, E. buchananii***Common name:** Cape Ash, Dog Plum**Siswati name:** umNyamatsi, siNdiya ndiya**Voucher specimen(s):** 728**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern, central, and southwestern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Bushveld, evergreen forest, and along riverine fringes.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark and roots are used for medicinal purposes. The bark and trunk are used as a charm to protect homesteads.**Ekebergia pterophylla** (C.DC.) Hofmeyr**Common name:** Rock Ash**Siswati name:** maGwedla**Distribution:** Fairly widespread in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops and koppies in grassland, forest margins, and on mountain slopes in high rainfall areas.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** A near endemic (B3),**Entandrophragma caudatum** (Sprague) Sprague**Common name:** Mountain Mahogany, Wooden Banana, Elephant Tree**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest and wooded gorges. Often on rocky outcrops.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**\*Melia azedarach** L.**Common name:** Syringa, Persian Lilac**Siswati name:** umSilinga, Liputjutju**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, along watercourses, roadsides, in and on the margins of forests, disturbed sites, and urban areas.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Legal status:** Declared Invader.**General:** Introduced originally as an ornamental, it has become naturalised and established itself throughout the country becoming a threat to the natural biodiversity within Swaziland. It is a difficult and costly weed to control as it produces large numbers of berries which are spread by birds and animals and is capable of vigorous regrowth from stem coppice and root suckers.

### **Trichilia dregeana** Sond.

**Common name:** Forest Natal Mahogany

**Siswati name:** umKhuhlu

**Voucher specimen(s):** 553

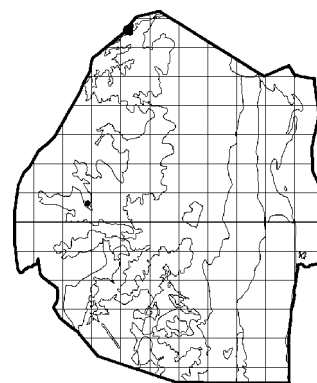
**Distribution:** Isolated patches on the Makhonjwa Range in the northwest and near Bhunya in central-western Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Near water in evergreen forest.

**Land tenure:** TDL.

**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.



### **Trichilia emetica** Vahl subsp. **emetica**

*T. roka*, *T. natalensis*

**Common name:** Natal Mahogany

**Siswati name:** umKhuhlu

**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern, central, and northern Swaziland.

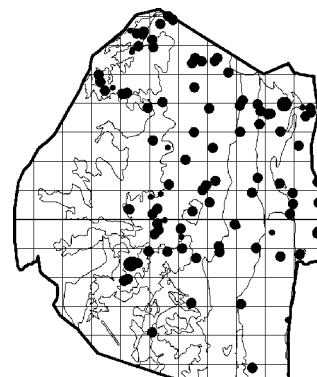
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Riparian forest, bushveld, evergreen forest, and woodland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots and bark are used for spinal "cleansing" and the wood for firewood and timber. The trunk is used for vomiting and the fruit is eaten



### **Turraea floribunda** Hochst.

*T. heterophylla* in sense of Sond.

**Common name:** Wild Honeysuckle Tree, Splendid Honeysuckle-tree

**Siswati name:** umDlozana, Inkunzane

**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombo Range, with isolated patches at Hluti in the south and the Ugutugulo Valley in northwest Swaziland.

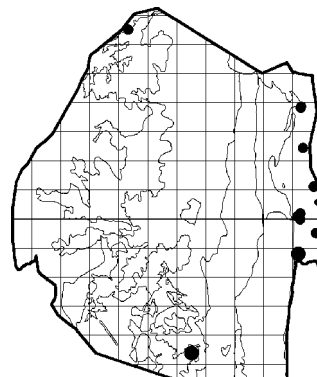
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** In and along the margins of forest, wooded ravines, riverine fringes, and bushveld.

**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Least Concern* status.

**General:** The roots and bark are used to treat heart conditions and rheumatism.



### **Turraea obtusifolia** Hochst.

*T. oblancifolia*

**Common name:** Small Honeysuckle Tree

**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in central, northern-central, and north-eastern Swaziland.

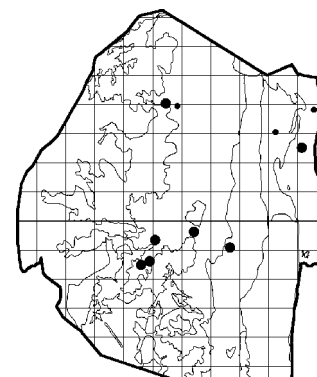
**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, often on rocky outcrops.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

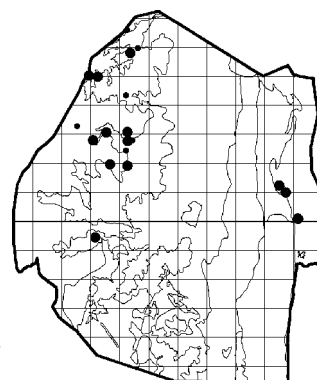
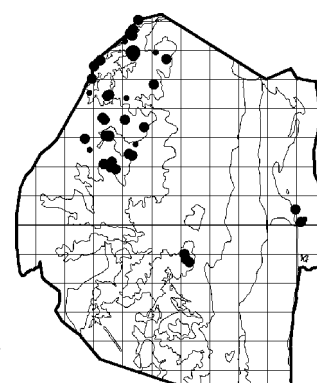
**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots and leaves are used to treat back pain.

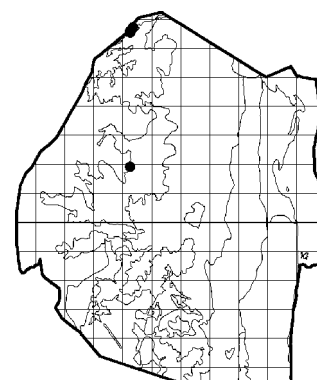




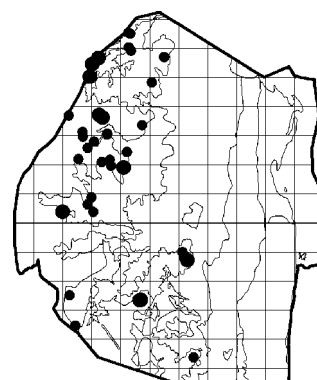
## MELIANTHACEAE

**Bersama lucens** (Hochst.) Szyszyl.*B. abyssinica*, *Rhaganus lucidus***Common name:** Glossy White Ash, Glossy Bersama**Siswati name:** Ndiyasa, siNdiyandiya**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern and central-western Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of evergreen forest and on rocky places in bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark is used to treat impotency, barrenness, and menstrual pains.**Bersama tysoniana** Oliv.*B. transvaalensis***Common name:** Common White Ash, Forest Bersama**Siswati name:** Ndiyasa**Voucher specimen(s):** 298, 437, 745**Distribution:** Widespread in the northwest, with patches in central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of evergreen forest and in riverine vegetation.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark is used to treat impotency, barrenness, and menstrual pains.

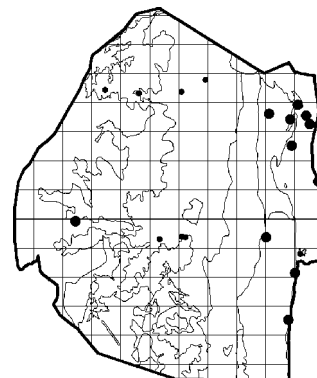
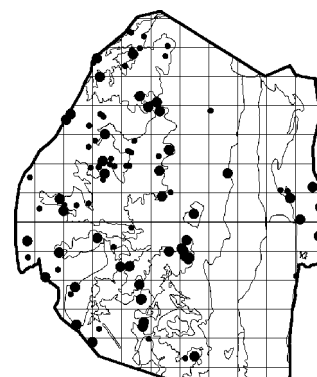
## MENISPERMACEAE

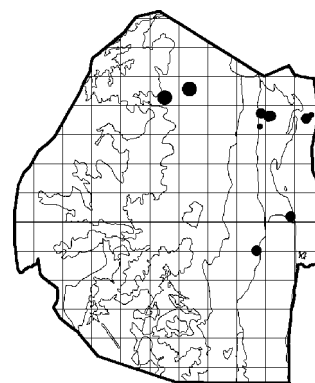
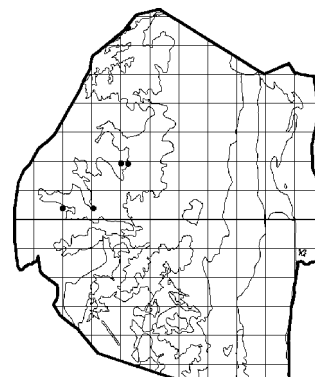
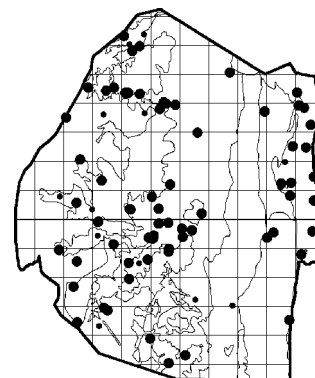
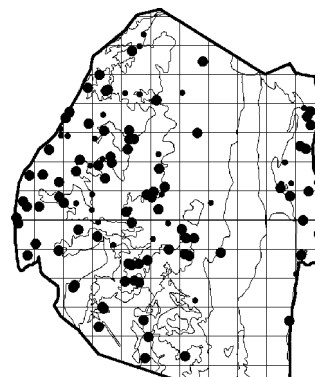
**Tiliacora funifera** (Miers) Oliv.**Common name:** Elbow Leaf**Voucher specimen(s):** 210, 425**Distribution:** Isolated patches on the Makhonjwa Range in the northwest and on the Mdzimba Mountains in central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Canopy climber in evergreen forest, usually near water.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

## MONIMIACEAE

**Xymalos monospora** (Harv.) Baill.**Common name:** Lemonwood**Siswati name:** umPhisi-makhata**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Moist evergreen forest, usually at high altitude.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

## MORACEAE

**Ficus abutilifolia** (Miq.) Miq.*F. soldanella***Common name:** Large-leaved Rock Fig**Siswati name:** inKhokhokho**Distribution:** Scattered over eastern, northern, and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Rocky hillsides and outcrops in bushveld at low and medium altitudes.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Ficus bubu** Warb.**Common name:** Swazi Fig, Bubu Fig**Siswati name:** ubTfombi**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest and *Androstachys* thicket.**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Ficus burkei** (Miq.) Miq.*F. thonningii* in part**Common name:** Common Wild Fig**Siswati name:** inKhokhokho, inTfombi**Voucher specimen(s):** 303, 393, 755**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Forest, grassland, wooded grassland, rocky hillsides, and woodland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used as a post-natal supplement.**Ficus burtt-davyi** Hutch.**Common name:** Scrambling Fig, Veld Fig**Voucher specimen(s):** 244, 1058**Distribution:** Isolated patches at Hlezane and Hluti in southwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** On koppies and in rock crevices in wooded grassland and moist bushveld.**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.

**Ficus capreifolia** Delile**Common name:** River Sand-paper fig, Rough-leaved Fig, Wild Willow Fig**Siswati name:** umKhiwane**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and northern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Low-altitude riparian vegetation and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Ficus craterostoma** Warb. ex Mildbr. & Burret**Common name:** Forest Fig, Blunt-leaved Fig**Voucher specimen(s):** 209, 681, 814**Distribution:** Scattered in central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Ficus glumosa** Delile*F. sonderi***Common name:** Hairy Rock Fig, Mountain Fig**Siswati name:** inKhokhokho**Voucher specimen(s):** 456**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in bushveld, woodland, forest, and grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark is used for treating diarrhoea.**Ficus ingens** (Miq.) Miq.*F. ingens* var. *tomentosa***Common name:** Red-leaved Rock Fig**Siswati name:** umKhiwane, inKhokhokho**Voucher specimen(s):** 366**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in grassland, wooded grassland, woodland, forest, and bushveld. Often along riverine fringes.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark is used for treating diarrhoea and the fruit is eaten locally.

### **Ficus lutea** Vahl

*F. vogelii*, *F. quibeba*, *F. nekbudu*

**Common name:** Giant-leaved Fig

**Siswati name:** inKhokhokho

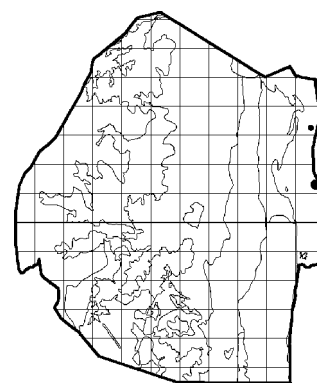
**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** *Androstachys* forest and forested ravines. Often near water.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



### **Ficus petersii** Warb.

*F. thonningii* in part

**Common name:** Peters' Fig

**Siswati name:** inKhokhokho, inTfombi, umBombe

**Distribution:** Scattered in northern, south-western, and eastern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

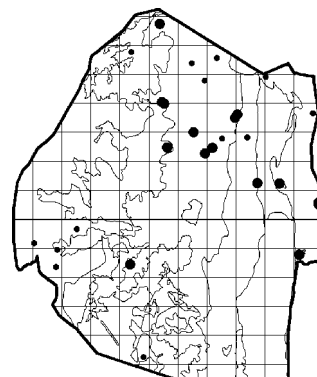
**Habitat:** Woodland, bushveld, riverine vegetation, and wooded grassland.

Often on rocky outcrops.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots are used as a post-Natal supplement.



### **Ficus polita** Vahl subsp. **polita**

**Common name:** Heart-leaved Fig, Wild Rubber Fig

**Siswati name:** umKhiwane, inTfombi

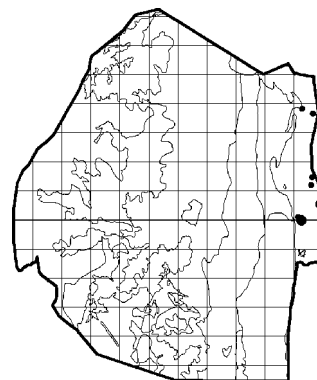
**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Lebombo forest.

**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Vulnerable*.



### **Ficus salicifolia** Vahl

*F. pretoriae*, *F. cordata* subsp. *salicifolia*

**Common name:** Wonderboom Fig

**Siswati name:** inDhaleni, umKhiwane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 245, 958

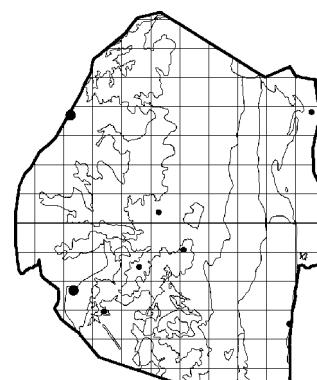
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in central and southwestern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range, with an isolated patch at Ngwenya North in the northwest.

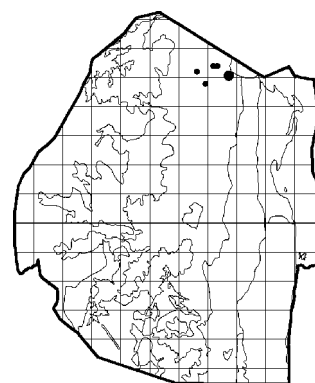
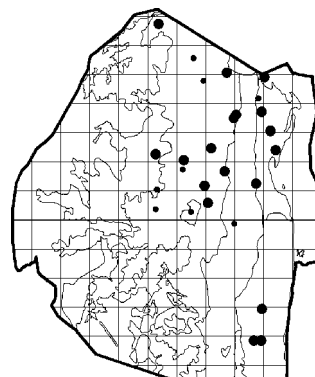
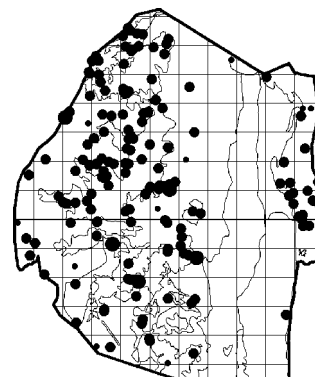
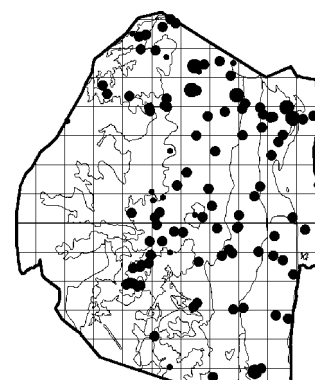
**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, and wooded grassland. Often on rocky outcrops.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

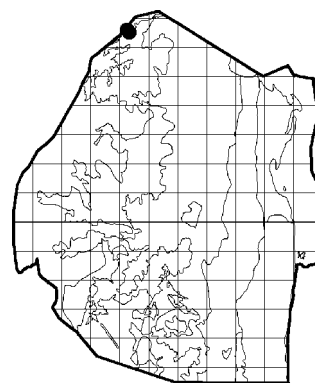
**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



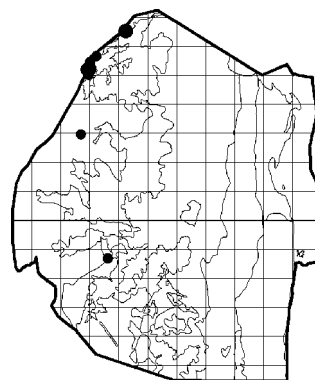
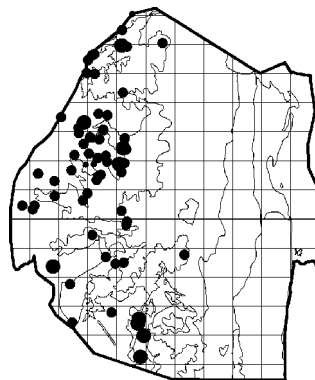
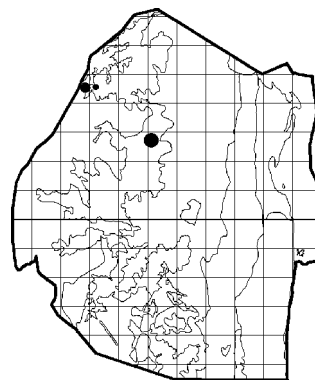
**Ficus sansibarica** Warb. subsp. **sansibarica****Common name:** Knobbly Fig**Siswati name:** inKhokhokho, inTfombe**Distribution:** Restricted to central-northern Swaziland near Sihoye.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Low-lying woodland on sandy soils.**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Critically Endangered*.**General:** Most specimens were located within proposed sugar cane expansion areas and are therefore at high risk of removal.**Ficus stuhlmannii** Warb.**Common name:** Lowveld Fig**Siswati name:** inKhokhokho**Distribution:** Scattered throughout eastern, central, and northern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Low-altitude woodland and bushveld, often near water courses.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Ficus sur** Forssk.*F. capensis*, *F. mallotcarpa***Common name:** Broom Cluster Fig, Cape Fig**Siswati name:** Umkhiwa**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Woodland, forest, wooded grassland, and along riverine fringes.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark is used for treating conditions of blood in stool.**Ficus sycomorus** L. subsp. **sycomorus****Common name:** Common Cluster Fig, Sycamore Fig**Siswati name:** umKhiwubovana, umKhiwane, Umkhiwe**Distribution:** Widespread in northern, central, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Riparian vegetation, woodland, and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** Many large individuals were swept away from the river banks during Cyclone Demoina and more recent flood events. The bark is used for treating diarrhoea and the fruit is eaten locally.

**Trilepisium madagascariense** DC.*Bosqueia phoberos***Common name:** False Fig, Urn-fig**Voucher specimen(s):** 419**Distribution:** Restricted to a disjunct patch along the Ugutugulo River in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, often near water.**Land tenure:** TDL.**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.

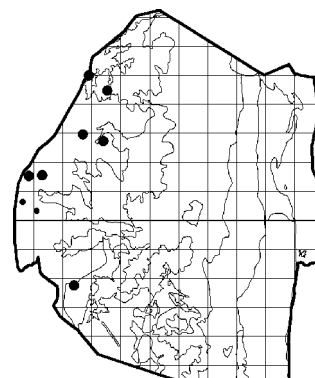
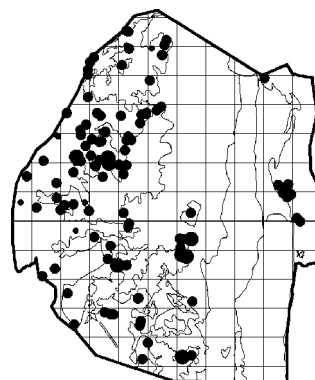
**General:** This finding represents a more southerly distribution for this species, some 340 km below the Soutpansberg, which was thought to be its southernmost record. It is presumed to represent a relic population that existed when its preferred forest type occurred over a broader region. The Ugutugulo Valley is invaded by several aggressive alien weeds, especially *Chromolaena odorata* and *Solanum mauritianum*, which are threatening the natural vegetation of the area. It is imperative that some effective management and protection of the area is implemented urgently.



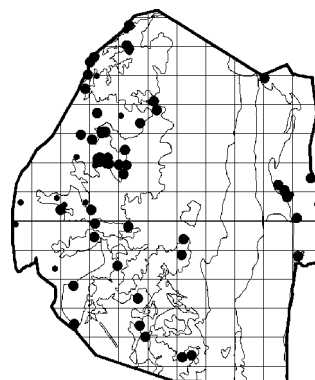
## MYRICACEAE

**Morella brevifolia** (E.Mey. ex C.DC.) Killick*Myrica brevifolia***Common name:** Dwarf Waxberry**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland, with an isolated patch on Mahlangatsha Hills in the southwest.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** High-altitude grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Morella pilulifera** (Rendle) Killick*Myrica pilulifera***Common name:** Broad-leaved Waxberry**Siswati name:** Meluleka**Voucher specimen(s):** 287, 308, 537**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** On grassy hillsides, along forest fringes, and stream and river banks. Often on rocky outcrops.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Morella serrata** (Lam.) Killick*Myrica serrata***Common name:** Lance-leaved Waxberry**Siswati name:** uLeti, Meluleka**Voucher specimen(s):** 864, 875**Distribution:** Isolated patches in northwestern and north-central Swaziland along the Komati and Mbuluzi Rivers.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Along river banks and in river valleys in medium-altitude grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots and bark are used for treating headaches.

## MYRSINACEAE

**Myrsine africana** L.**Common name:** Cape Myrtle**Siswati name:** Santinyana**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Along the margins of evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Rapanea melanophloeos** (L.) Mez**Common name:** Cape-beech**Siswati name:** maPhipha, iKhubakhula, liGcolo, Gcolokhulu, Udzilidzile**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central and southern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in grassland, in wooded grassland, and evergreen forest. Often near streams.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark is used as an emetic and the branches for building huts.

## MYRTACEAE

**\*Eucalyptus** spp.**Common name:** Gum Tree, Bluegum**Siswati name:** Indlulamitsi**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant to common.**Habitat:** On the verges of industrial timber plantations, forest clearings, along watercourses, urban areas, wooded grassland, and on roadsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**General:** Mainly propagated for timber and firewood. Grown in woodlots and used for donga rehabilitation around Swaziland. It coppices easily and invades into natural areas, utilising large amounts of ground water.**Eugenia natalitia** Sond.*E. capensis* subsp. *natalitia***Common name:** Forest Myrtle**Siswati name:** inChitsamuti, iJobe**Voucher specimen(s):** 713**Voucher specimen(s):** 776, 1030**Distribution:** Scattered in western and south-central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, rocky outcrops in grassland, riverine vegetation, wooded grassland, and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

### **Eugenia woodii** Dummer

**Common name:** Hairy Forest Myrtle

**Siswati name:** umaBelenjongosi

**Voucher specimen(s):** 123, 146, 433, 469, 529

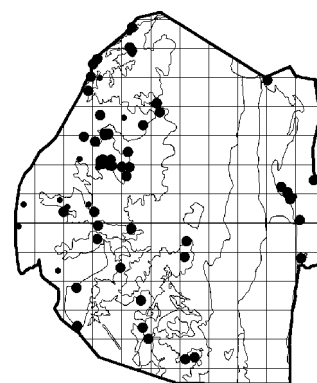
**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland, with isolated patches at Sand River in the east and Jilobi Forest on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, rocky outcrops in montane grassland, and bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



### **\*Psidium guajava** L.

**Common name:** Guava

**Siswati name:** Emagwava

**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.

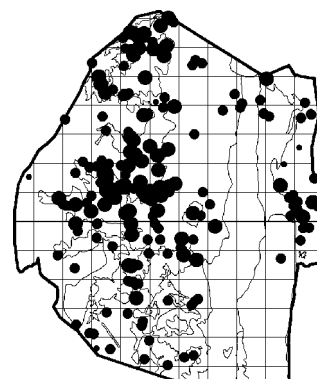
**Abundance:** Abundant.

**Habitat:** Grassland, bushveld, along watercourses, forest margins, urban areas, wooded grassland, and roadsides.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Legal status:** Declared Invader.

**General:** Originally introduced as an agricultural crop, it has now established itself within natural areas and has become a problematic weed. It coppices easily and produces vigorous root suckers. Fruit is enjoyed by humans, monkeys, and birds, which helps to disseminate the seed and assists in the spread of the weed.



### **Syzygium cordatum** Hochst. ex C.Krauss

**Common name:** Water berry

**Siswati name:** umNcozi

**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout most of Swaziland.

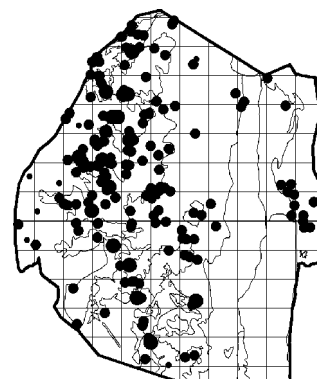
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Along mountain streams and rivers, riparian vegetation, wooded grassland, forest, and bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The fruits are eaten locally and the bark used for treating bleeding.



### **\*Syzygium cumini** (L.) Skeels

**Common name:** Jambolan-plum

**Distribution:** Scattered in central-western Swaziland.

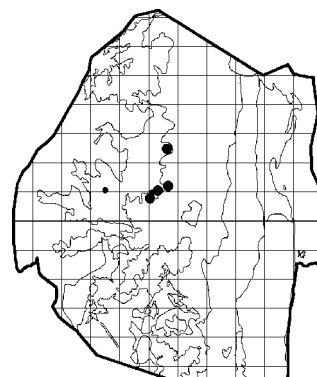
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Tall and wooded grassland.

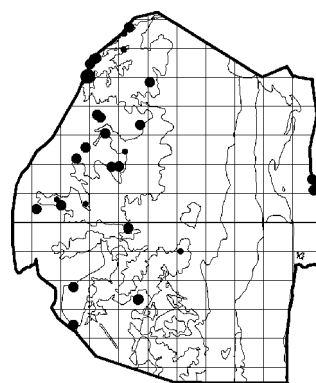
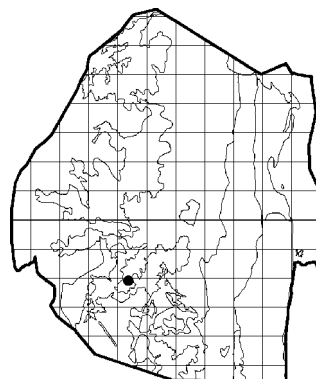
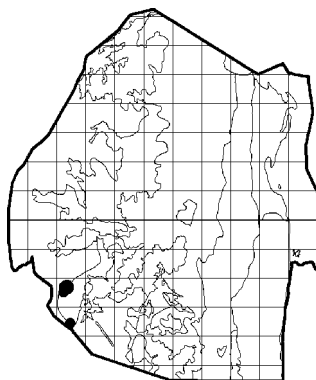
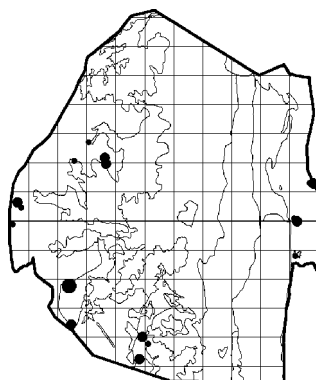
**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Legal status:** Declared Invader.

**General:** Exotic garden escapee that has become naturalised.





**Syzygium gerrardii** (Harv. ex Hook.f.) Burt Davy*S. guineense* subsp. *gerrardii***Common name:** Forest Waterberry**Siswati name:** umNcozi**Voucher specimen(s):** 204, 448, 563**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Syzygium guineense** (Willd.) DC. subsp. **guineense****Common name:** Bushveld Waterberry**Siswati name:** umNcozi**Distribution:** Isolated patch in Mkhondvo Valley in southwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Medium-altitude riverine vegetation.**Land tenure:** SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The species is probably more widespread and needs further surveying.**Syzygium legatii** Burt Davy & Greenway**Common name:** Mountain Waterberry**Voucher specimen(s):** 306, 635**Distribution:** Isolated patches in Ndlotane and Mahamba Gorges in southwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** On rocky quartzite ridges in grassland.**Land tenure:** SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** This species is possibly a different form to that found on the Soutpansberg in Limpopo Province. It is distinguished by smaller, narrower leaves and paler branches.**OCHNACEAE****Ochna arborea** Burch. ex DC. var. **arborea****Common name:** Cape Plane, Transvaal Plane, Forest Plane**Siswati name:** siFubasenkhalala, maHllanganisa**Voucher specimen(s):** 390, 400, 541**Distribution:** Scattered in western and southwestern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in grassland, forest, forest margins, and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The wood is used to make splints for bone fractures.

**Ochna arborea** Burch. ex DC. var. **oconnorii** (E.Phillips) Du Toit

**Common name:** Forest Plane

**Siswati name:** siFubasenkhalala

**Voucher specimen(s):** 994

**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

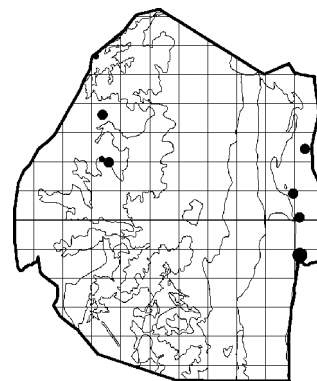
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Evergreen forest.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Least Concern* status.

**General:** The wood is used to make splints for bone fractures.



**Ochna gamostigmata** Du Toit

*O. atropurpurea* var. *angustifolia*

**Common name:** Small Forest Plane

**Siswati name:** maHlanganisa

**Voucher specimen(s):** 445, 866

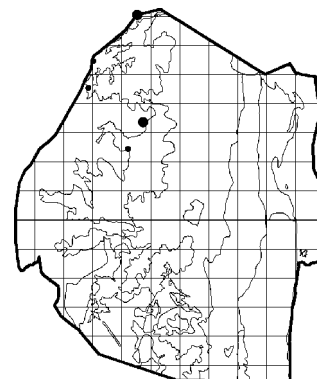
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in northwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Understorey of afro-montane forest.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Least Concern* status.



**Ochna holstii** Engl.

*O. acutifolia*, *O. chirindica*, *O. prunifolia*

**Common name:** Red Ironwood

**Voucher specimen(s):** 1031

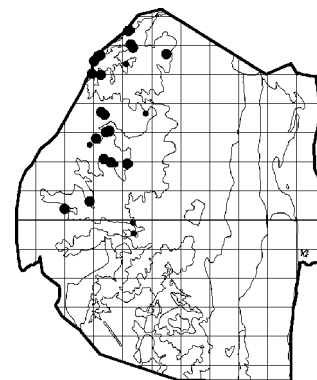
**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern and central-western Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Understorey of evergreen forest and in forested ravines. Occasionally among rocks in grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Ochna natalitia** (Meisn.) Walp.

*O. atropurpurea* var. *natalitia*

**Common name:** Natal Plane, Mickey Mouse Bush

**Siswati name:** siFunbasenkhalala, umHlabelo, Umvuma, Lincenza, maHlanganisa

**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.

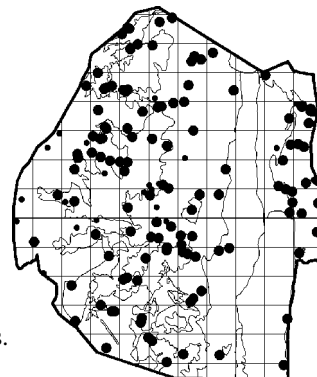
**Abundance:** Common.

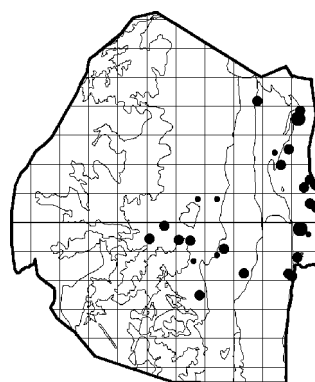
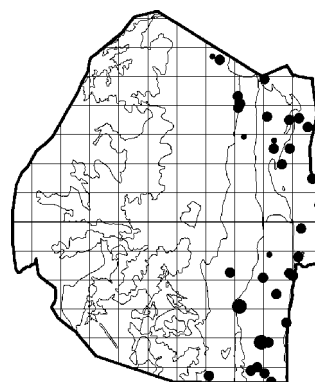
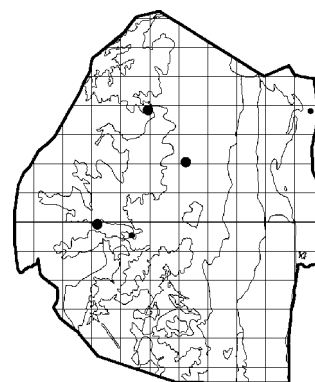
**Habitat:** Bushveld, grassland, forest, and thicket. Often among rocks and along forest margins.

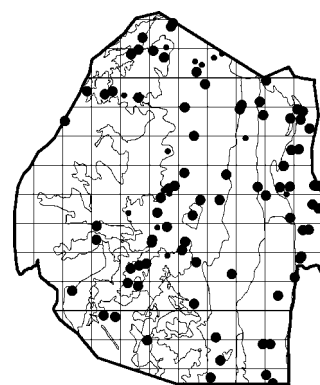
**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

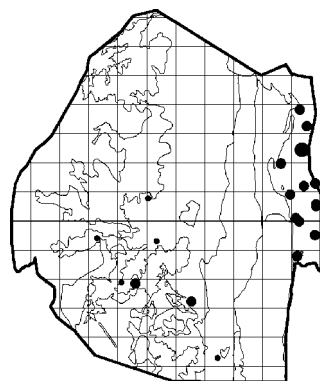
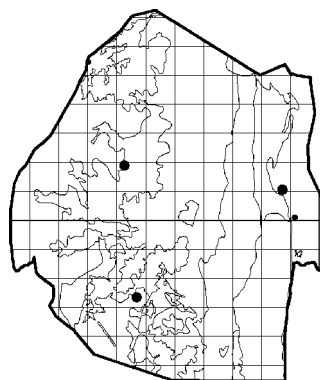
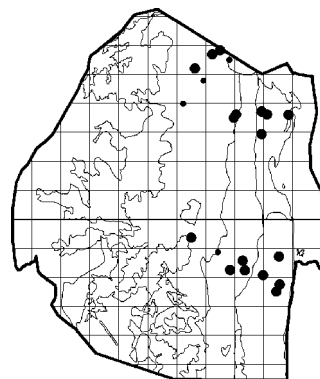
**General:** The roots are used to treat bone fractures and as a mixer for medicines.

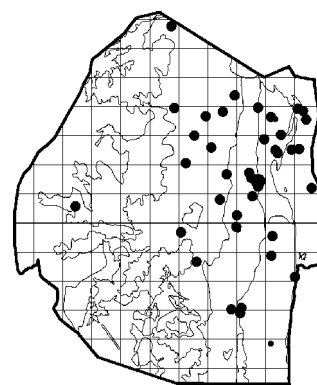
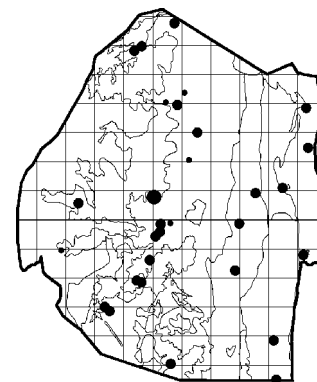
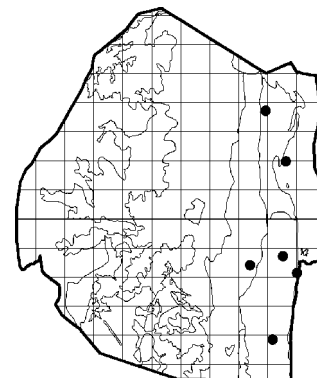
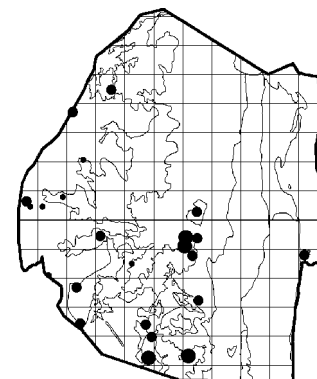


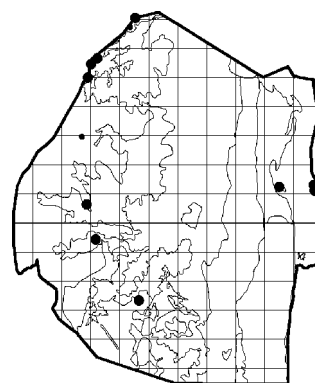
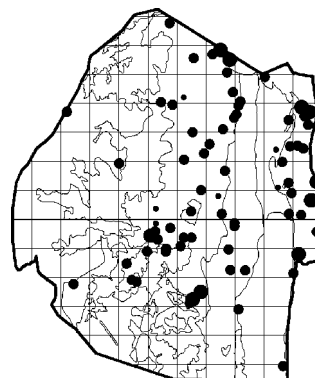
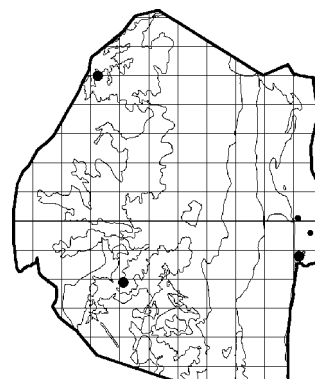
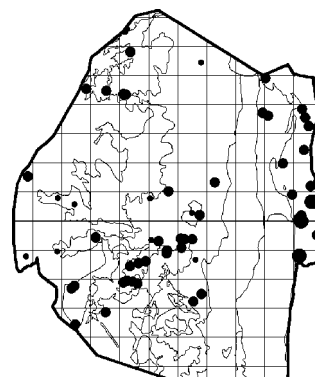
**Ochna serrulata** (Hochst.) Walp.**Common name:** Small-leaved Plane**Siswati name:** siFubasenkhalala, maHlanganisa, umVuma**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in central-western and western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Wooded grassland, forest margins, and moist bushveld. Occasionally on rocky outcrops and near watercourses.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The wood is used to make splints for bone fractures.**OLACACEAE****Olax dissitiflora** Oliv.**Common name:** Small-fruit Olax, Small Sourplum**Siswati name:** umShamphunzana, Mampuzane**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld and on rocky hillsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Ximenia americana** L. var. **microphylla** Welw. ex Oliv.**Common name:** Blue Sourplum**Siswati name:** umTfundvuluka, umKhorotjana**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, and dry thicket. Often in rocky places.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to treat snake bites.**Ximenia caffra** Sond. var. **caffra****Common name:** Sourplum**Siswati name:** umTfundvuluka, Emathunduluka**Voucher specimen(s):** 575**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in central Swaziland, with an isolated patch near Shewula on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Wooded grassland and bushveld.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Ximenia caffra** Sond. var. **natalensis** Sond.**Common name:** Natal Sourplum, Sourplum**Siswati name:** umTfundvuluka**Voucher specimen(s):** 862**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, thicket, wooded grassland, and grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to treat asthma and flu and the fruit is eaten locally.

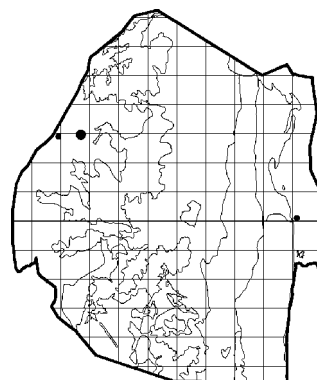
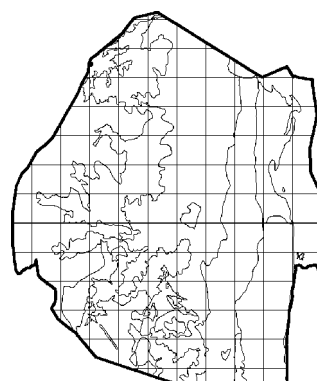
## OLEACEAE

**Chionanthus foveolatus** (E.Mey.) Stearn subsp. **foveolatus***Linociera foveolata* subsp. *foveolata***Common name:** Common Pock Ironwood**Siswati name:** isAndletshe**Distribution:** Scattered in south-central Swaziland and widespread on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of evergreen forest, bushveld, thicket, and woodland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Chionanthus peglerae** (C.H.Wright) Stearn*Linociera peglerae***Common name:** Giant Pock Ironwood**Voucher specimen(s):** 954, 982, 1032**Distribution:** Isolated patches in central-western and northwestern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Jasminum breviflorum** Harv. ex C.H.Wright**Common name:** Wild Jasmine**Distribution:** Scattered in northeastern and central-eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Woodland, dry thicket, and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

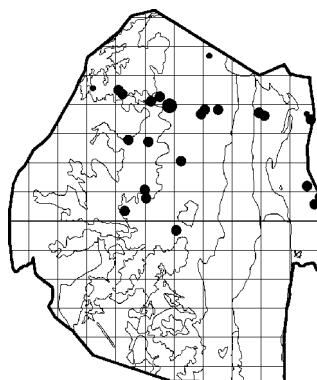
**Jasminum fluminense** Vell.*J. mauritianum***Voucher specimen(s):** 823**Distribution:** Scattered in central and eastern Swaziland, with isolated patches in the north and west.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Dry thicket, bushveld, and low-altitude riparian vegetation.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Jasminum multipartitum** Hochst.**Common name:** Common Wild Jasmine**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Woodland, bushveld, thicket, and on wooded slopes.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Jasminum stenolobum** Rolfe**Common name:** Hairy Jasmine**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld and dry thicket, often on rocky ridges.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Olea capensis** L. subsp. **enervis** (Harv. ex C.H.Wright) I.Verd.*O. enervis***Common name:** Rock Ironwood**Siswati name:** siNhletje, umNcuma**Voucher specimen(s):** 392, 398, 470, 975**Distribution:** Scattered in western, central, and southwestern Swaziland, and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Wooded grassland and bushveld. Often on rocky outcrops.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least concern*.**General:** The bark is used to treat indigestion.

**Olea capensis** L. subsp. **macrocarpa** (C.H.Wright) I.Verd.*O. macrocarpa***Common name:** Ironwood**Siswati name:** siTimane**Voucher specimen(s):** 439, 787, 969**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern and central-western Swaziland, and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** It has a very hard wood which was used for railway sleepers. The branches are used for making tools.**Olea europaea** L. subsp. **africana** (Mill.) P.S.Green*O. africana*, *O. chrysophylla***Common name:** African Olive**Siswati name:** umNcuma**Distribution:** Widespread in central and eastern Swaziland, with patches in the west.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Woodland, bushveld, forest margins, and riverine thicket. Often on rocky outcrops.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The wood is hard and used for timber, firewood, cattle kraals, and crafts. The bark and leaves are used for medicinal purposes.**Olea woodiana** Knobl.**Common name:** Forest Olive**Siswati name:** maNyatsi**Voucher specimen(s):** 148, 158**Distribution:** Isolated patches near the hydro dam on the Mkhomazane River in the northwest, and at Mehlwabovu in the Mkhondvo Valley in southwestern Swaziland. Sparsely scattered on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest and shady bush clumps in bushveld.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.**General:** It has a hard and durable wood, which is used for staffs.**Schrebera alata** (Hochst.) Welw.*S. argyrotricha***Common name:** Wing-leaved Wooden-pear**Siswati name:** sEhlulamanya**Voucher specimen(s):** 722**Distribution:** Scattered in northern, central, western, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, evergreen forest, forest margins, woodland, and on rocky hillsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** Two possible forms of this species have been identified in Swaziland. The more common being *S. alata*, usually found in higher altitude forest, and *S. argyrotricha* that occurs at lower altitudes, more frequently in bushveld.

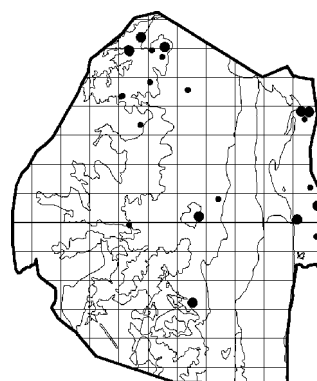
## OLINIACEAE

**Olinia emarginata** Burt Davy**Common name:** Mountain Hard Pear**Voucher specimen(s):** 520**Distribution:** Disjunct patches in northwestern Swaziland and in Jilobi Forest on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** On rock outcrops in mountain grassland and in Lebombo forest.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.**General:** It is presently threatened by indiscriminate harvesting and burning. In the highveld it is seriously threatened by the invasive *Acacia mearnsii* and increasing urban sprawl.**Olinia radiata** Hofmeyr & E. Phillips**Common name:** Forest Hard-pear**Voucher specimen(s):** 442**Distribution:** Isolated patch at Bulembu in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare.**Habitat:** Afromontane forest, within the mist-belt.**Land tenure:** SNL.**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.

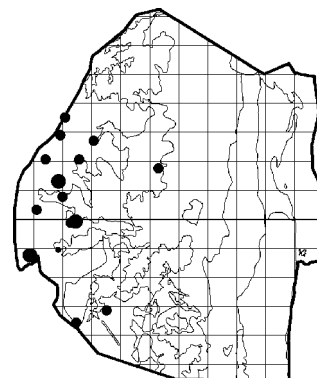
## ONAGRACEAE

**Ludwigia octovalvis** (Jacq.) P.H. Raven*Jussiaea angustifolia***Common name:** Shrubby Ludwigia**Voucher specimen(s):** 509**Distribution:** Scattered in central, north-central, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Along rivers and streams, in marshy areas, and on pans.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

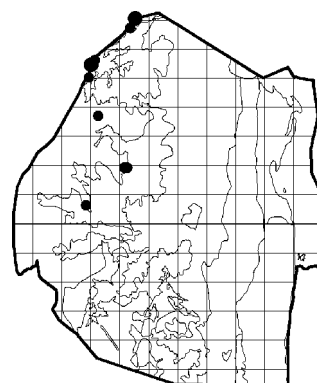
## PASSIFLORACEAE

**Adenia gummifera** (Harv.) Harms var. **gummifera***Modecca gummifera***Common name:** Snake Climber**Siswati name:** iMphinda, Phindumshaye, Imfulo**Distribution:** Scattered in northern and central Swaziland, and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, occasionally near water, forested ravines, and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots and stems are used to treat cattle and the trunk, roots, and bark for vomiting.

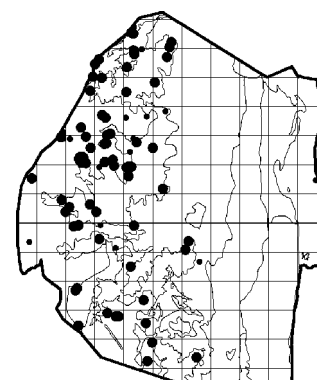
## PHYTOLACCACEAE

**\*Phytolacca octandra** L.**Common name:** Forest Inkberry**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Invasive in grassland, clear-felled areas, along roadsides, and waste places.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Legal status:** Proposed Invader.**General:** A problem weed in most industrial timber plantations. The seeds are efficiently dispersed by birds.

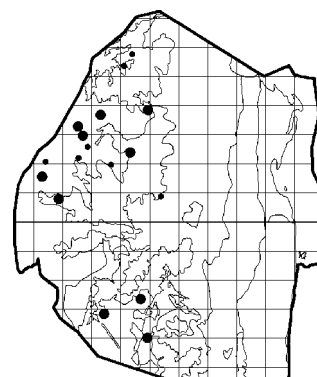
## PIPERACEAE

**Piper capense** L.f.**Common name:** Wild Pepper**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern and central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Deep shade in evergreen forest, often near water.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least concern.*

## PITTOSPORACEAE

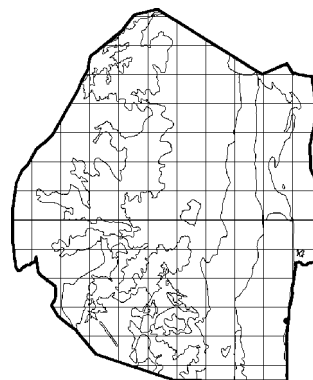
**Pittosporum viridiflorum** Sims**Common name:** Cheesewood**Siswati name:** umVusamvu, Mkhwakhwa, Sibhaha-senkhanga**Voucher specimen(s):** 455**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland, with an isolated patch in Manzimnyame Gorge on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of evergreen forest, on rocky outcrops in grassland and bushveld, riverine thicket, and bush clumps.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least concern.***General:** The roots and bark are used to treat psychosis.

## POLYGALACEAE

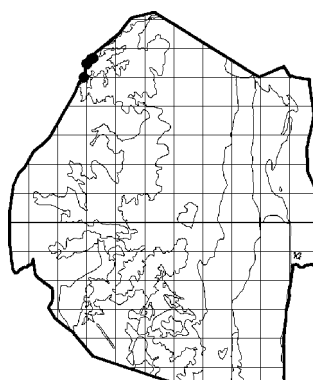
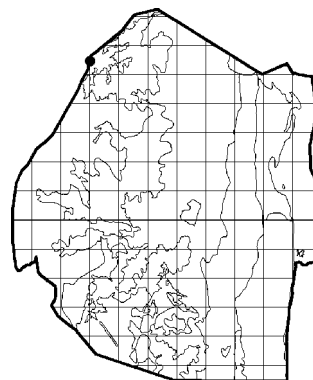
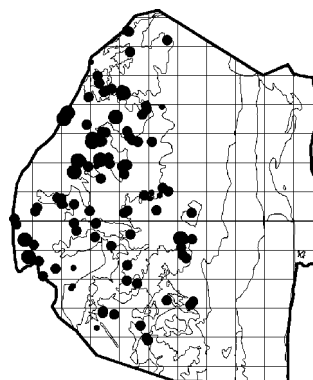
**Polygala virgata** Thunb. var. **decora** (Sond.) Harv.**Common name:** Purple Broom**Voucher specimen(s):** 394**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Along forest fringes, in grassland and wooded grassland. Often in disturbed areas.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



## PORTULACACEAE

**Portulacaria afra** Jacq.**Common name:** Porkbush, Elephant's Foot**Siswati name:** siDondwane**Distribution:** Isolated patches in Mtibhlati Gorge, and at Cecil Mac's Pass on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Rare.**Habitat:** Dry rocky ridges in the Lebombo bushveld.**Land tenure:** SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** Occasionally planted as a hedge around homesteads and used to reduce soil erosion.

## PROTEACEAE

**Faurea galpinii** E.Phillips**Common name:** Escarpment Beechwood, Forest Beech**Siswati name:** siSefo, siCalaba**Voucher specimen(s):** 466**Distribution:** Restricted to northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** On the margins of afromontane forest within the mist-belt.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Faurea macnaughtonii** E.Phillips*F. natalensis***Common name:** Terblanz Beech, Macnaughton's Beech**Siswati name:** siSefo**Voucher specimen(s):** 440, 447, 1033**Distribution:** Isolated patch near Bulembu in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In deep shade in afromontane forest within the mist-belt.**Land tenure:** SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.**Faurea rochetiana** (A.Rich.) Chiov. ex Pic.Serm.*F. speciosa***Common name:** Broad-leaved Beechwood**Siswati name:** siSefo, siCalaba**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Grassy hillsides, wooded grassland, along forest margins, and open bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for deworming.

**Faurea saligna** Harv.

**Common name:** Willow Beechwood, Transvaal Beech

**Siswati name:** siSefo, siCalaba

**Voucher specimen(s):** 172

**Distribution:** Scattered in central and northern Swaziland, with patches on the Lebombo Mountains.

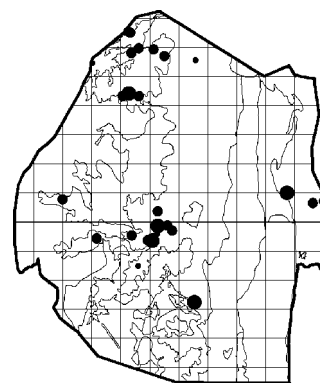
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Rocky slopes, along river banks, and in open bushveld. Often on well-drained soils.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots are used as a dewormer.



**\*Grevillea robusta** A.Cunn. ex R.Br.

**Common name:** Australian Silky Oak

**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland.

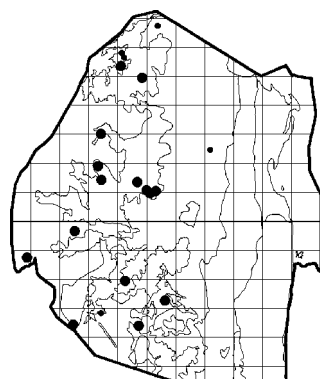
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Grassland, moist bushveld, forest margins, urban areas, and along stream and river banks.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Legal status:** Declared Invader.

**General:** Exotic garden escapee that has become naturalised in areas.



**Protea caffra** Meisn. subsp. **caffra**

*P. bolusii*, *P. multibracteata*, *P. rhodantha* subsp. *rhodantha*

**Common name:** Common Protea, Natal Sugarbush, Common Sugarbush

**Siswati name:** siDlungu, siCalabane

**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central Swaziland and on Mhlababomvu Ridge in the Lebombo Mountains.

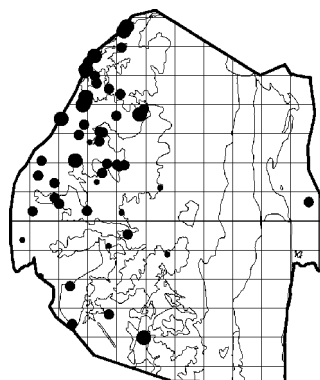
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** On rocky ridges and mountain slopes in grassland and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots and flowers are used for deworming and to treat psychosis.



**Protea caffra** Meisn. subsp. **falcata** (Beard) M.C.Lotter

*P. rhodantha* var. *falcata*, *P. caffra* subsp. *caffra* in part

**Common name:** Sickle-leaved Protea

**Siswati name:** siDlungu, siCalabane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 996

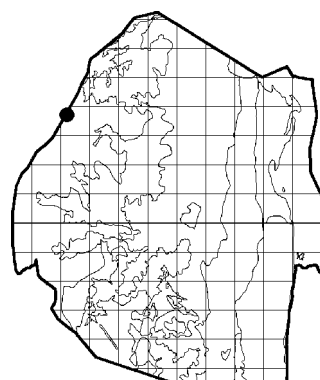
**Distribution:** Isolated patch at Ngwenya North in Malolotja Nature Reserve.

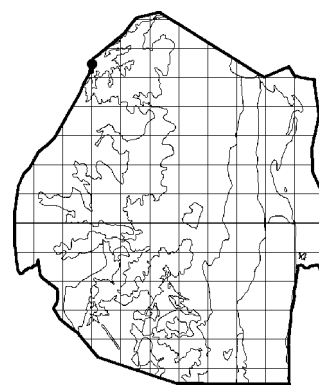
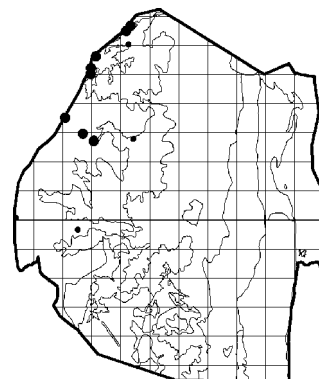
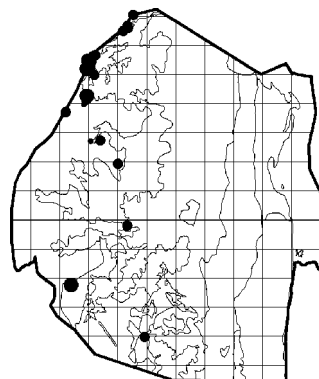
**Abundance:** Abundant.

**Habitat:** Steep rocky mountainsides in montane grassland.

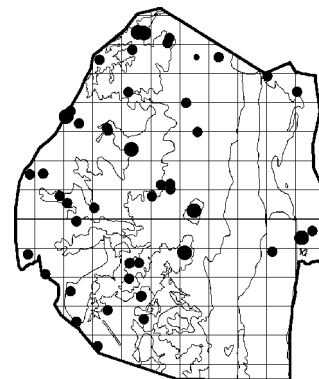
**Land tenure:** PA.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

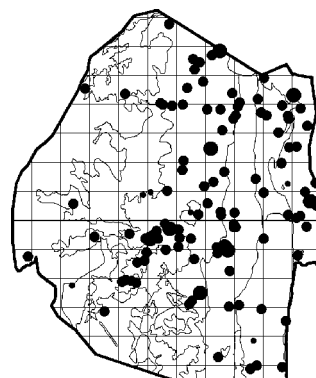
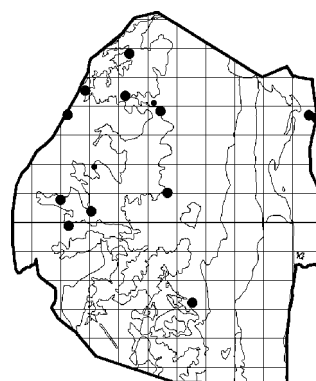
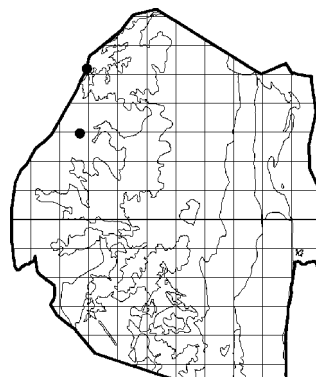
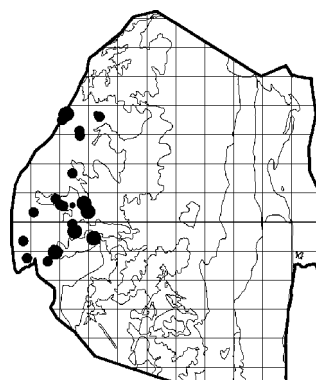


**Protea comptonii** Beard**Common name:** Barberton Protea**Siswati name:** siDlungu, siCalabane**Distribution:** Isolated patches at Mqgwayisa in Malolotja Nature Reserve, and near Bulembu in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Steep rocky northeast-facing mountainsides in montane grassland.**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Endangered*.**General:** A representative endemic/near-endemic to the Barberton Centre of Plant Diversity (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001). The locality at Mqgwayisa in northern Malolotja Nature Reserve is threatened by the opening of a proposed green-chert mine. The operation of the mine poses a threat to the habitat of *P. comptonii*.**Protea gaguedi** J.F.Gmel.*P. abyssinica***Common name:** African Protea, African White Sugarbush**Siswati name:** siDlungu, siCalabane**Voucher specimen(s):** 535, 717**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern and western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** On rocky ridges and mountain slopes in grassland and wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Protea roupelliae** Meisn. subsp. *roupelliae**P. incana***Common name:** Silver Protea**Siswati name:** siDlungu, siCalabane**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** On rocky mountainsides in high-altitude grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

## RANUNCULACEAE

**Clematis brachiata** Thunb.**Common name:** Traveller's Joy**Siswati name:** Litinyo-lemamba**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Woodland, rocky hillsides, forest margins, thicket, and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for treating flu.

## RHAMNACEAE

**Berchemia zeyheri** (Sond.) Grubov*B. transvaalensis*, *Phyllogeiton zeyheri***Common name:** Red Ivory**Siswati name:** umNeyi, siNeyi**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern and central Swaziland, with patches in the west.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, dry thicket, and riverine vegetation. Often on rocky outcrops or termitaria.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The wood is used for furniture, firewood, and curios. The bark for treating diarrhoea and as a diuretic. The fruit is eaten locally.**Helinus integrifolius** (Lam.) Kuntze*H. ovatus*, *H. scandens***Common name:** Soap Creeper**Voucher specimen(s):** 1037**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in western and central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, wooded grassland, and riverine vegetation. Often in river valleys.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to wash away bad luck.**Phylica paniculata** Willd.**Common name:** Common Hard-leaf, Northern Hard-leaf**Siswati name:** umDidi**Voucher specimen(s):** 533**Distribution:** Isolated patches in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in mountain grassland and along afro-montane forest margins.**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The species is probably more widespread in western Swaziland and needs further investigation.**Rhamnus prinoides** L'Hér.*R. celtifolius*, *R. pauciflorus***Common name:** Dogwood, Shiny-leaf**Siswati name:** iNyenye**Voucher specimen(s):** 462**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Along mountain streams, evergreen forest margins, and bush clumps in grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Scutia myrtina** (Burm.f.) Kurz

*S. indica, S. commersonii, S. capensis, S. natalensis, S. buxifolia, S. hutchinsonii*

**Common name:** Cat-thorn

**Siswati name:** siPhingo

**Voucher specimen(s):** 1034

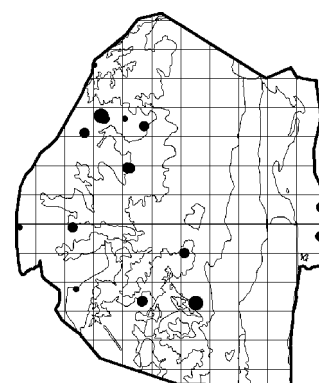
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in western and south-central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** In and along the margins of evergreen forest and on the fringes of mountain streams.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



**Ziziphus mucronata** Willd. subsp. **mucronata**

**Common name:** Buffalo-thorn

**Siswati name:** umLahlabantfu, Umphafa

**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, woodland, wooded grassland, riverine thicket, and along forest margins. Often on alluvial soils.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

**General:** It is said to indicate the presence of underground water. The bark is used for medicinal purposes and the roots to treat syphilis. The branches are used during traditional burial ceremonies.



**Ziziphus rivularis** Codd

**Common name:** River Jujube, False Buffalo-thorn

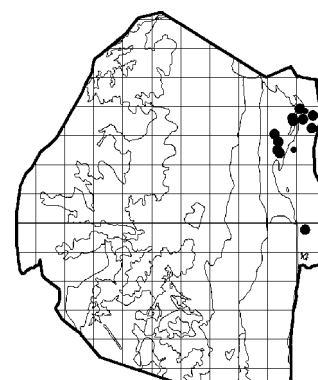
**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Along drainage lines and on rocky outcrops in bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



**RHIZOPHORACEAE**

**Cassipourea malosana** (Baker) Alston

*C. gerrardii, C. congoensis, C. elliotii, Weihea gerrardii*

**Common name:** Common Onionwood

**Siswati name:** umChafutane, uMmemezi-lobovu

**Voucher specimen(s):** 402

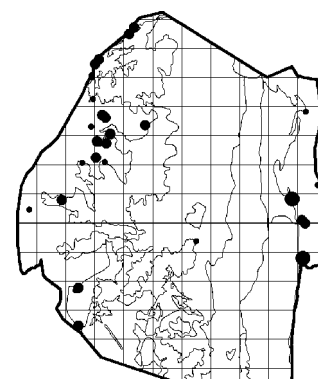
**Distribution:** Scattered in the west and on the Lebombo Range, with a patch on Sinceni Mountain in central Swaziland.

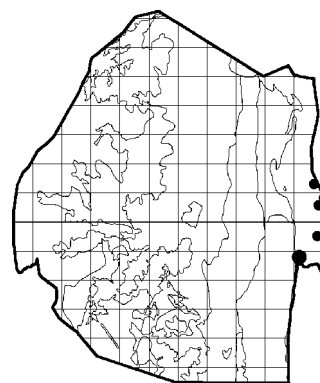
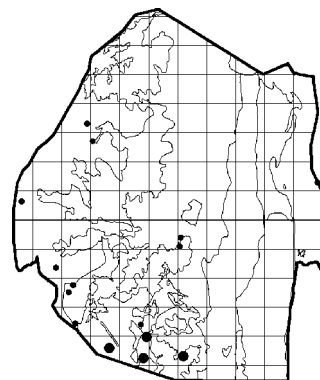
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Understorey of evergreen forest and along forest margins.

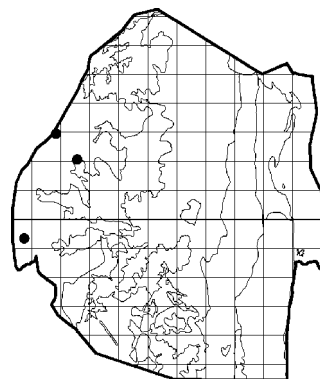
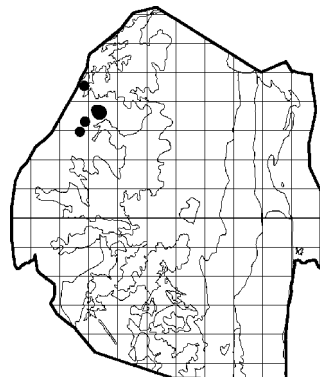
**Land tenure:** Wide range.

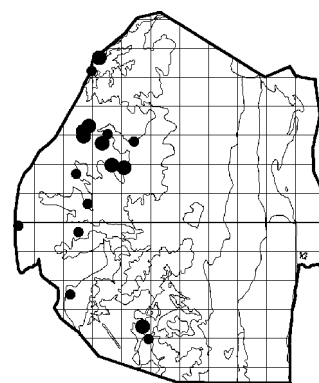
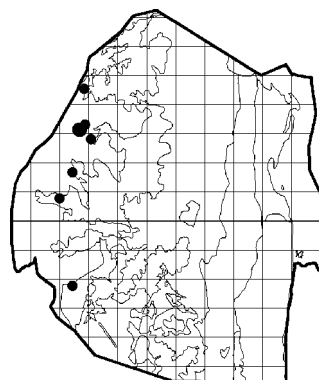
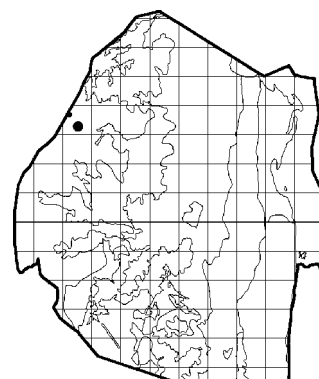
**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



**Cassipourea mossambicensis** (Brehmer) Alston**Common name:** Sand Onionwood**Siswati name:** umMemeza**Voucher specimen(s):** 493, 986**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.**General:** A species that is restricted to Maputaland. The bark is used to make a balm to lighten skin colour.**Cassipourea swaziensis** Compton**Common name:** Swazi Onionwood**Voucher specimen(s):** 389, 536, 637, 1035**Distribution:** Scattered in southwestern, central, and western Swaziland, with an isolated patch in Manzimnyame Gorge on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Bush clumps and rocky outcrops in grassland. Often on exposed quartzite outcrops.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Least Concern* status.

## ROSACEAE

**Cliffortia linearifolia** Eckl. & Zeyh.**Common name:** River Rice-bush**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Along mountain streams and rivers.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** Probably more widespread in western Swaziland and needs further surveying.**Cliffortia nitidula** (Engl.) R.E.Fr. & T.C.E.Fr. subsp. **pilosa** Weim.**Common name:** Starry Rice-bush**Voucher specimen(s):** 532, 538**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In high-altitude mountainous grassland, along stream banks, and forest margins.**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Cliffortia repens** Schltr.**Common name:** Escarpment Rice-bush**Voucher specimen(s):** 399**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** High-altitude grassland, on rocky hillsides, and along mountain streams.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Cliffortia serpyllifolia** Cham. & Schldl.**Common name:** Pompon Rice bush**Distribution:** Isolated patch along the upper reaches of the Mbuluzi River in central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Along river banks.**Land tenure:** SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** Probably more widespread in western and central Swaziland and needs further investigation.**Cliffortia strobilifera** L.**Common name:** Cone Rice-bush**Voucher specimen(s):** 539**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Along mountain streams and rivers.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Leucosidea sericea** Eckl. & Zeyh.**Common name:** Oldwood**Siswati name:** umChitsi**Distribution:** Isolated patches near Hawane and Ngwenya North in north-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Along streams in mountain grassland and along valley bottoms. Often a pioneer species forming dense stands.**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** Probably more widespread in western Swaziland and needs further surveying.

**Prunus africana** (Hook.f.) Kalkman

**Common name:** African Almond, Red Stinkwood

**Siswati name:** umDumezulu

**Voucher specimen(s):** 552

**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in western and central Swaziland, with patches on the Lebombo Range.

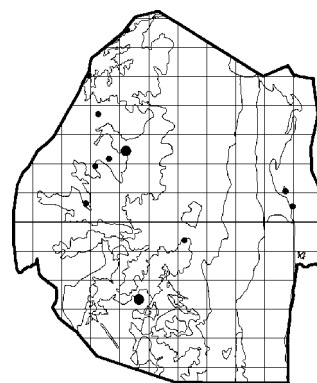
**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Evergreen forest.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Endangered*.

**General:** Bark is used extensively for medicinal purposes and is in demand both by local and international medicine markets.



**\*Pyracantha angustifolia** (Franch.) C.K.Schneid.

**Common name:** Yellow Fire Thorn

**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** High-altitude grassland and urban areas.

**Land tenure:** TDL and Urban.

**Legal status:** Declared Invader.

**General:** Exotic garden escapee that has become naturalised in certain areas. The berries are enjoyed by birds, encouraging efficient seed dispersal.



**\*Rubus cuneifolius** Pursh

**Common name:** American bramble, Sand bramble

**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland.

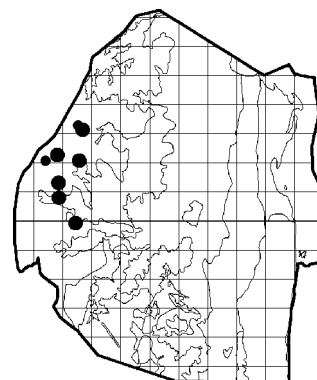
**Abundance:** Abundant.

**Habitat:** Forms impenetrable clumps in grassland, on roadsides, forest edges, and along watercourses.

**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.

**Legal status:** Declared Weed.

**General:** The berries are eaten by birds, animals, and people, assisting with effective seed dispersal. It also spreads by establishing resistant root suckers.



**\*Rubus niveus** Thunb.

*R. lasiocarpus*

**Common name:** Java bramble, Hill Raspberry, Mysore Raspberry

**Siswati name:** liGungumence

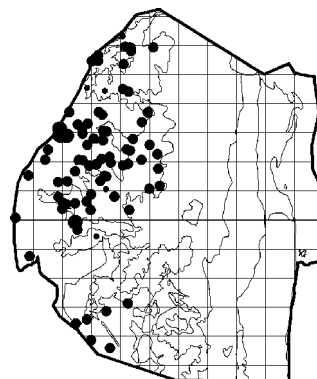
**Distribution:** Widespread in western Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

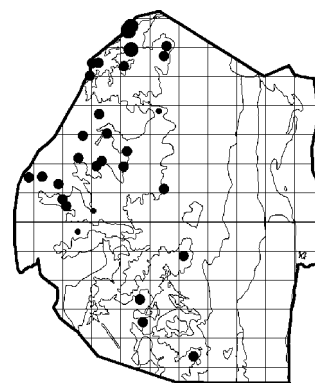
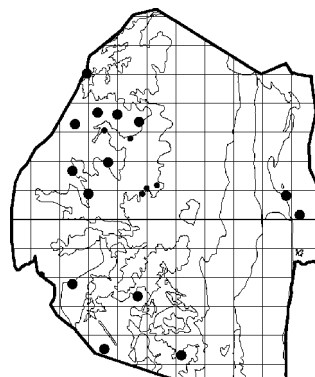
**Habitat:** Grassland, industrial timber plantations, on forest edges, and along watercourses.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

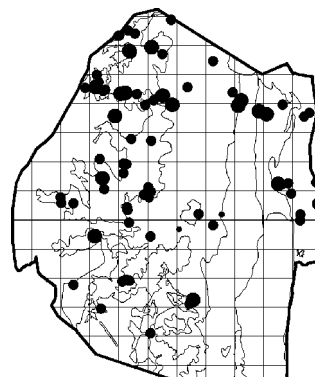
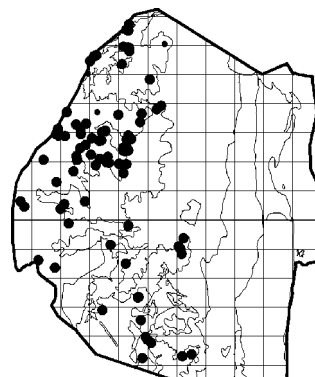
**General:** The berries are eaten by birds, animals, and people, assisting with effective seed dispersal.





**Rubus pinnatus** Willd.**Common name:** Cape Bramble, South African Raspberry**Siswati name:** liGungumence**Voucher specimen(s):** 715**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** On rocky outcrops in grassland, forest margins, along streams, and in wooded ravines.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The fruit is eaten locally.**Rubus rigidus** Sm.**Common name:** African bramble**Voucher specimen(s):** 542**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Forest, forest fringes, rocky outcrops in grassland, and in riverine vegetation.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation status:** *Least Concern*.

## RUBIACEAE

**Breonadia salicina** (Vahl) Hepper & J.R.I.Wood*B. microcephala*, *Adina microcephala* var. *galpinii***Common name:** Matumi, Transvaal Teak, African Teak**Siswati name:** umHlume, Thlume**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Medium and low-altitude riparian vegetation.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** Much sought-after wood for timber, often used during traditional ceremonies. The roots are used to treat vertigo.**Burchellia bubalina** (L.f.) Sims*B. capensis***Common name:** Burchellia, Wild Pomegranate**Siswati name:** maHlosana, inTfumba dloti**Voucher specimen(s):** 385**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central and southern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Forest, forest margins, and among rocky outcrops in grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used cosmetically for bathing.

### **Canthium ciliatum** (Klotzsch) Kuntze

*Plectronia ciliata*

**Common name:** Hairy Turkey Berry, Fringed Turkey Berry

**Siswati name:** uMevane, umVutfwamini

**Voucher specimen(s):** 345

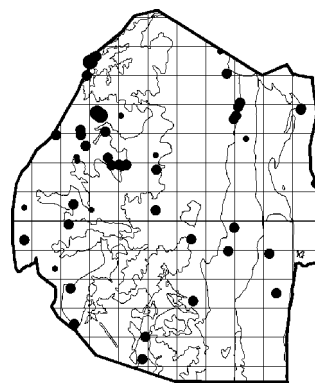
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered throughout most of Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Understorey of forest, rocky outcrops in grassland, wooded grassland, and bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



### **Canthium inerme** (L.f.) Kuntze

*C. ventosum*, *Plectronia ventosa*, *C. swynnertonii*

**Common name:** Turkey Berry, Criss-cross Turkey Berry, Cape Date

**Siswati name:** umVutfwamini, Mvutwamira

**Distribution:** Widespread in western, central, and southwestern Swaziland, and on the Lebombo Range.

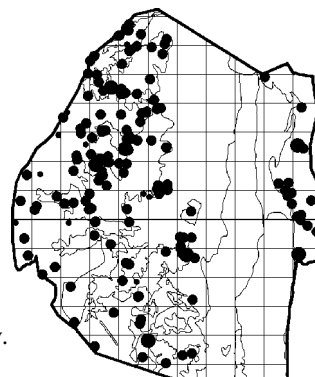
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Forest, rocky outcrops in grassland, wooded grassland, and bushveld. Often near rivers.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

**General:** Both forest and sun forms occur in Swaziland. The fruit is eaten locally.



### **Canthium mundianum** Cham. & Schltdl.

*C. gilfillanii*

**Common name:** Rock Alder

**Siswati name:** umPhatsankhosi, Sivilwane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 290, 326, 478, 580

**Distribution:** Scattered over southwestern and central Swaziland, and on the Lebombo Range.

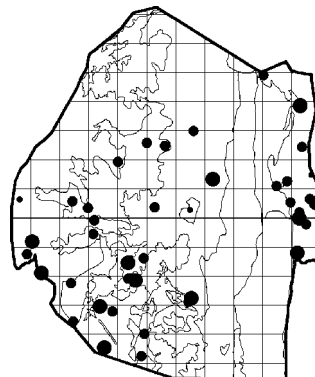
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Rocky hillsides in woodland, grassland, and bushveld, and along forest margins. Often near rivers.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

**General:** Termite resistant and good for fence posts. The fruit is eaten locally.



### **Canthium setiflorum** Hiern subsp. **setiflorum**

**Common name:** Rough-leaved Turkey-berry, Rough-leaved Rock Alder

**Voucher specimen(s):** 47, 495, 790

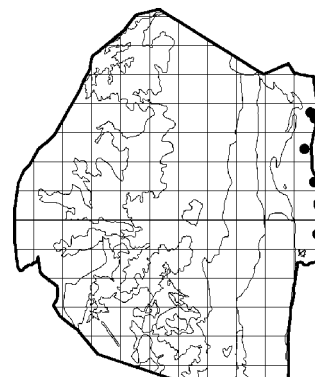
**Distribution:** Widespread on the Lebombo Range.

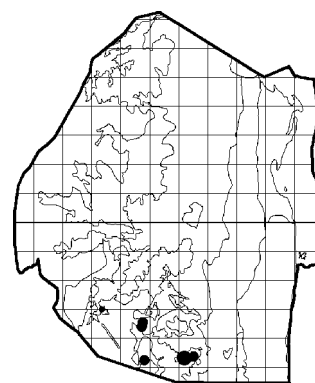
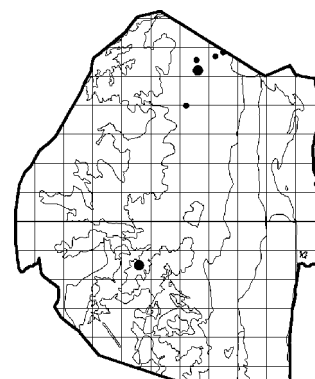
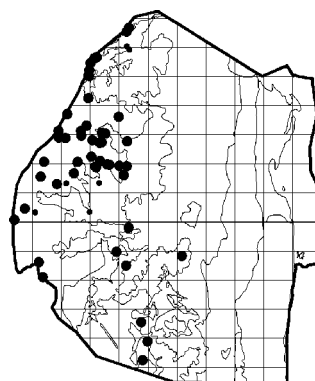
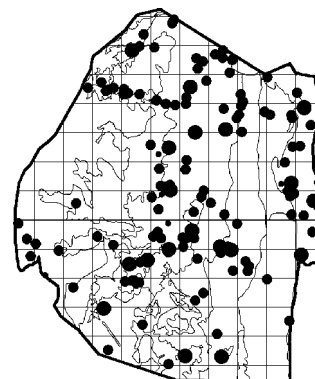
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Lebombo forest and bushveld, often on rocky outcrops.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



**Canthium suberosum** Codd**Common name:** Corky Turkey Berry, Cork-bark Turkey Berry**Voucher specimen(s):** 246, 1053**Distribution:** Restricted to southwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Medium to high-altitude grassland on rocky, wooded hillsides.  
Often on quartzite ridges.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Least Concern* status.**Catunaregam obovata** (Hochst.) Gonç.*Randia kraussii*, *Xeromphis obovata*, *C. spinosa* subsp. *spinosa***Common name:** Thorny Bone-apple**Siswati name:** siKhwakhwane, siThole**Voucher specimen(s):** 170, 959**Distribution:** Scattered in the north, with isolated patches in Mkhondvo Valley in central Swaziland and in Manzimynane Gorge in the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Mixed woodland, bushveld, and dry thicket.**Land tenure:** SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** It is possible that there are two species of *Catunaregam* in Swaziland, including *C. taylorii* (confined to the north) and *C. obovata* (more widely distributed in the south of the country) as stated by Bridson (2003). This needs further investigation.**Cephalanthus natalensis** Oliv.**Common name:** Strawberry Bush, Tree Strawberry**Siswati name:** umFomfo**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central and southern-central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** On rocky outcrops in grassland and along forest margins.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The fruit is eaten locally.**Coddia rudis** (E.Mey. ex Harv.) Verdc.*Randia rudis*, *Xeromphis rudis***Common name:** Small Bone-apple**Siswati name:** siKhwakhwane, Mahlanganisa, Silulwane, Umhlabele**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, dry woodland, thicket, grassland, and along forest margins.  
Often on rocky outcrops.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The leaves and roots are used for treating bone fractures and as a poultice.

### **Coptosperma supra-axillare** (Hemsl.) Degreef

*T. barbertonensis*, *Tarenna supra-axillaris* subsp. *barbertonensis*, *Tarenna supra-axillaris* subsp. *supra-axillaris*

**Common name:** Narrow-leaved Butterspoon, Narrow-leaved False Bride's Bush

**Siswati name:** Litsambo-Lenja

**Voucher specimen(s):** 499, 674, 768

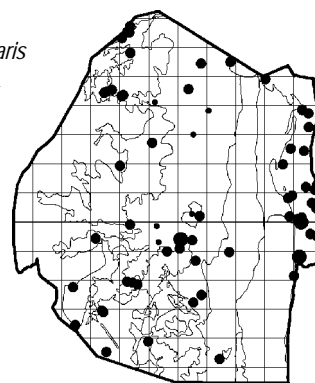
**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Woodland, bushveld, forest, and riverine bush. Often on rocky outcrops.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



### **Gardenia cornuta** Hemsl.

**Common name:** Tonga Gardenia, Natal Gardenia

**Siswati name:** umValasangweni

**Voucher specimen(s):** 989

**Distribution:** Scattered in northeastern and central-eastern Swaziland.

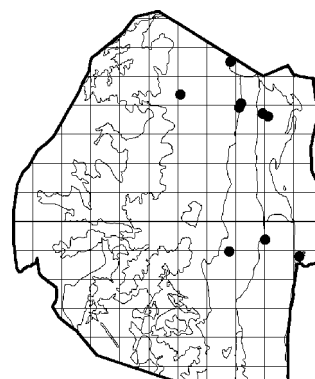
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Mixed woodland and bushveld. Often along alluvial plains.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The plant is used by traditional doctors for hut protection.



### **Gardenia thunbergia** L.f.

*G. speciosa*, *G. verticillata*

**Common name:** White Gardenia, Forest Gardenia

**Siswati name:** umValasangweni

**Voucher specimen(s):** 151, 949

**Distribution:** Restricted to Jilobi forest in the Lebombo Range.

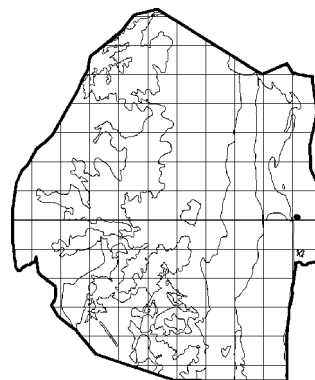
**Abundance:** Rare.

**Habitat:** Lebombo forest.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Critically Endangered*.

**General:** The species is found along a footpath which is being widened and used more frequently by people and cattle. Invading alien weeds pose a large threat to the area.



### **Gardenia volkensii** K.Schum. subsp. **volkensii** var. **saundersiae** (N.E.Br.) Verdc.

*G. saundersiae*

**Common name:** Bushveld Gardenia

**Siswati name:** umValasangweni, siValasangweni, eMangwe lamhlophe

**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern and central Swaziland.

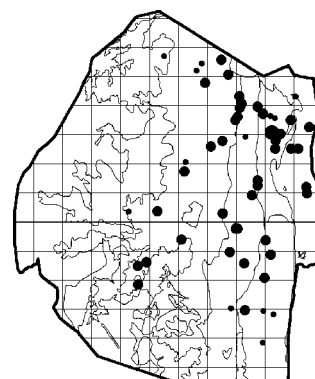
**Abundance:** Common.

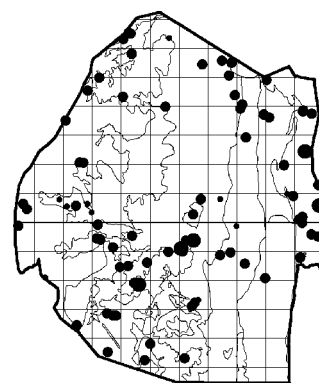
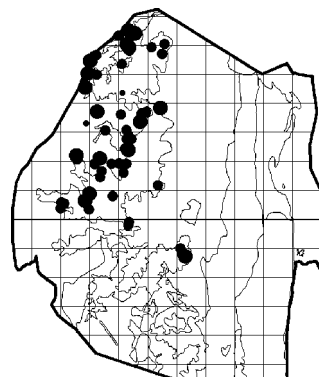
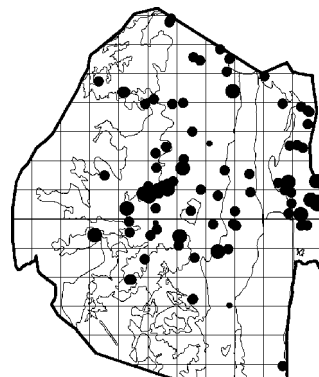
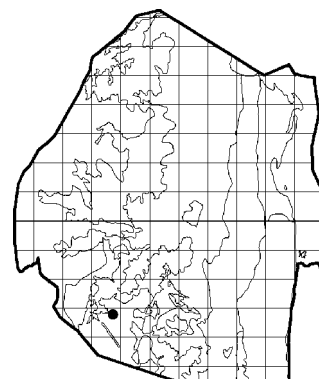
**Habitat:** Open woodland, bushveld, thicket, forest, and riverine bush.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** It is planted near homesteads as a protection against lightning and to ward off evil spirits. The roots are used as an analgesic and during sangoma initiation rituals.



**Hyperacanthus amoenus** (Sims) Bridson*Gardenia amoena*, *G. neuberia*, *G. gerrardiana***Common name:** Spiny Gardenia, Thorny Gardenia**Siswati name:** luPhembetu, Bembethu, Ingwavuma, Indzabulaluvalo**Distribution:** Scattered throughout Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Woodland, forest, forest margins, riverine fringes, bushveld, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The branches are used for construction and the roots for cleansing and to give courage.**Keetia gueinzii** (Sond.) Bridson*Canthium gueinzii*, *K. transvaalensis***Common name:** Climbing Turkey Berry**Siswati name:** uGcupe, Sinwati**Distribution:** Widespread in northwestern and central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Evergreen and riverine forest, forest margins, and bush clumps in grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Kraussia floribunda** Harv.*Tricalysia floribunda*, *Coffea kraussiana***Common name:** Rhino-coffee**Siswati name:** liTsambo-lenja, Lisolenkosi**Voucher specimen(s):** 771**Distribution:** Widespread in central, northern, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Medium to low-altitude woodland, bushveld, along forest margins, and riverine vegetation.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for treating pregnant women.**Lagynias monteiroi** (Oliv.) Bridson*Ancylanthos monteiroi***Common name:** Dune Pendent-medlar**Voucher specimen(s):** 247**Distribution:** Isolated patch at Hlezane in southwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky wooded slopes at medium altitude.**Land tenure:** TDL.**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.**General:** Listed as endemic to the Maputaland Centre in Van Wyk & Van Wyk (1997). This represents a disjunct locality for the species, outside of the Maputaland Centre of Endemism.

**Oxyanthus pyriformis** (Hochst.) Skeels subsp. **pyriformis**

*O. natalensis*

**Common name:** Hat-pins Loquat, Natal Loquat

**Siswati name:** umGungununu

**Voucher specimen(s):** 152

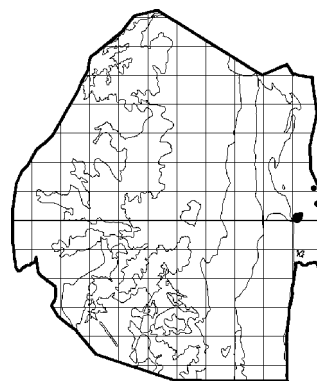
**Distribution:** Isolated patches on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Understorey of Lebombo forest, often near water.

**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Endangered*.



**Oxyanthus speciosus** DC. subsp. **gerrardii** (Sond.) Bridson

*O. gerrardii*, *O. stenocarpus*

**Common name:** Whipstick Loquat, Wild Loquat

**Siswati name:** umGungununu, umPhala

**Voucher specimen(s):** 444

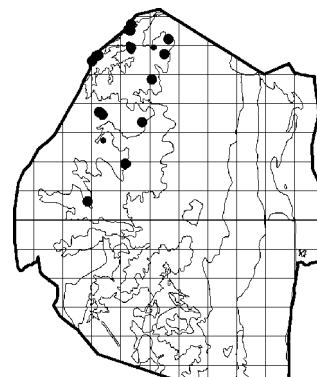
**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Understorey of evergreen forest and in riverine vegetation.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Pachystigma bowkeri** Robyns

**Common name:** Forest Crowned Medlar

**Voucher specimen(s):** 638, 645

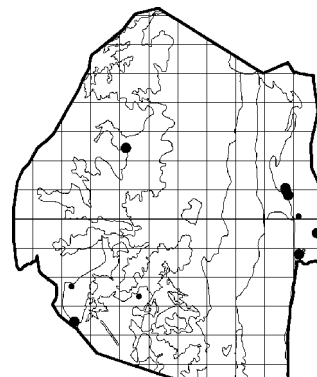
**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in the southwest and on the Lebombo Range, with an isolated patch on Mdzimba Mountains.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Evergreen forest at medium altitude.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Pachystigma macrocalyx** (Sond.) Robyns

*Vangueria macrocalyx*

**Common name:** Crowned Medlar

**Siswati name:** siPhutse, Umphatsankhosi

**Voucher specimen(s):** 134, 297, 396, 634

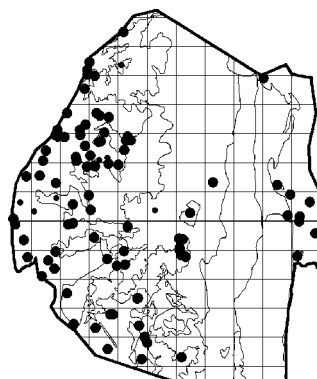
**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central and southwestern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

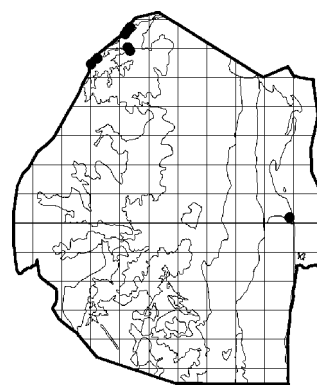
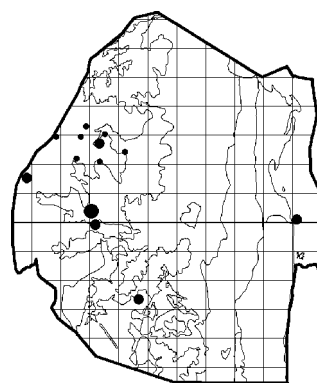
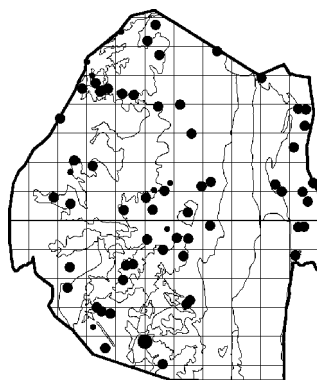
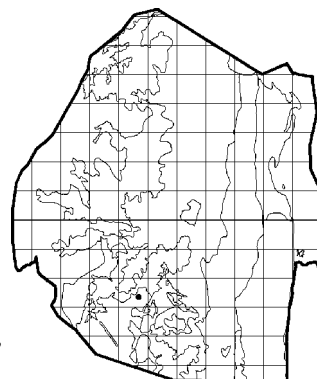
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in grassland, forest margins, wooded slopes, and bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Pavetta barbertonensis** Bremek.**Common name:** Barberton Pavetta, Barberton Bride's Bush**Siswati name:** Luphehlwane**Voucher specimen(s):** 128, 434, 567**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland, with an isolated patch near the foot of the Lebombo Mountains.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In dense shade in evergreen forest, and along the margins of dry Lebombo forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** Generally confined to serpentine in the Barberton area but has a disjunct distribution at the foot of the Lebombo Range where it is found on rhyolite. Used in rituals where it is scattered around homesteads to call upon ancestral spirits.**Pavetta cooperi** Harv. & Sond.**Common name:** Christmas Bush, Pompon Bride's Bush**Siswati name:** Luphehlwane**Voucher specimen(s):** 1038, 1039**Distribution:** Scattered in the west, with isolated patches at Hlatikulu Forest in the southwest and Jilobi Forest on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Rare to Common.**Habitat:** Bush clumps and rocky outcrops in medium to high-altitude grassland and evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** Used ritually where it is scattered around homesteads for calling upon ancestral spirits.**Pavetta edentula** Sond.**Common name:** Gland-leaf Bride's Bush**Siswati name:** Sawoti, siMunyane, Umkwevane, umGcobagcobane**Distribution:** Widespread throughout central and central-western Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Open bushveld, woodland, rocky hillsides, and wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The leaves are stewed and used as a drink for flu prevention.**Pavetta eylesii** S.Moore**Common name:** Flaky-bark Bride's Bush, Large-leaved Bride's Bush**Siswati name:** siMunyane**Voucher specimen(s):** 981**Distribution:** Isolated patch at Hlatikulu Forest in southwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Rare.**Habitat:** Afromontane forest.**Land tenure:** SNL.**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.**General:** The species is probably more widespread in Swaziland and needs to be surveyed further. Hlatikulu forest is not under any form of legal protection and is threatened largely by expanding cultivation by surrounding homesteads, harvesting, increasing cattle tracks and paths, and livestock grazing.

**Pavetta galpinii** Bremek.

**Common name:** Large-leaved Forest Bride's Bush

**Voucher specimen(s):** 424

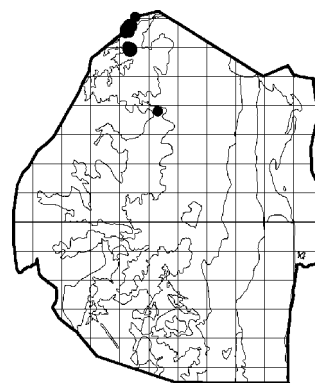
**Distribution:** Restricted to northwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Abundant.

**Habitat:** Understorey of evergreen forest, usually in deep shade.

**Land tenure:** TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



**Pavetta gardeniifolia** A.Rich. var. **gardeniifolia**

*P. assimilis* var. *assimilis*

**Common name:** Stink-leaf Bride's Bush, Common Pavetta, Common Bride's Bush

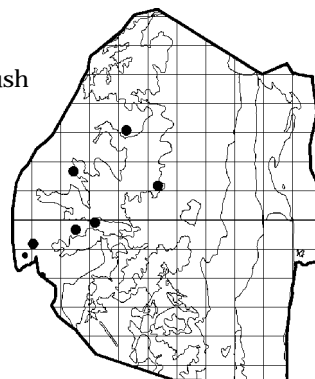
**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central-western Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Medium and high-altitude grassland and moist bushveld, often on rocky hillsides.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



**Pavetta gardeniifolia** A.Rich. var. **subtomentosa** K.Schum.

*P. assimilis* var. *pubescens*

**Common name:** Hairy Stink-leaf Bride's Bush, Hairy Bride's Bush

**Voucher specimen(s):** 1021

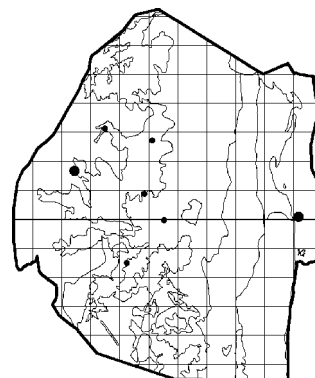
**Distribution:** Scattered in central-western Swaziland, with an isolated patch at Jilobi on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld and medium-altitude grassland. Often on rocky outcrops.

**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



**Pavetta gerstneri** Bremek.

**Common name:** Zulu Bride's Bush

**Voucher specimen(s):** 1055

**Distribution:** Isolated patch on Mhlosheni Hills in southern Swaziland.

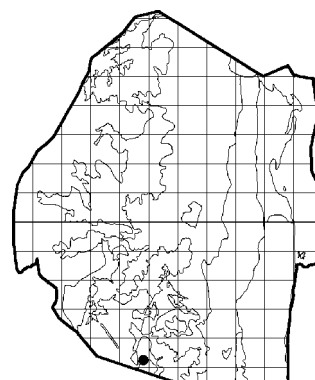
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Rocky wooded hillsides in grassland.

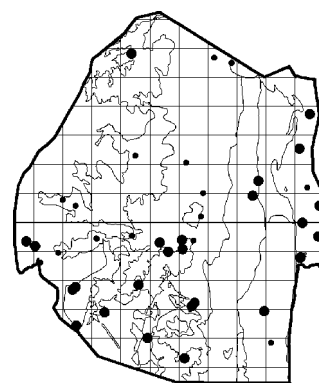
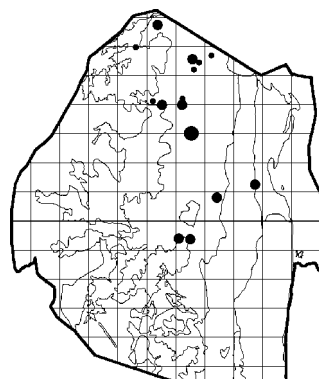
**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

**General:** It is possibly more common in Swaziland and needs to be surveyed further.





**Pavetta gracilifolia** Bremek.*P. delagoensis*, *P. breyeri*, *P. woodii***Common name:** Narrow-leaved Bride's Bush, Small Bride's Bush**Siswati name:** Luphehlwane**Voucher specimen(s):** 173, 391, 507, 995**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Woodland, forest margins, bushveld, and thicket. Often on rocky outcrops.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Pavetta inandensis** Bremek.*P. ratrayi***Common name:** Forest Bride's Bush**Siswati name:** umDlezi**Voucher specimen(s):** 211, 435, 450, 484, 973, 1040**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland, with a patch at Hlatikulu Forest in the southwest.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Sub-canopy of afro-montane forest, usually in deep shade.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Pavetta lanceolata** Eckl.*P. tristis*, *P. alexandrae***Common name:** Weeping Bride's Bush**Voucher specimen(s):** 732, 804**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, central and northern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Low-lying riparian bush, forest margins, bushveld, and thicket. Often in bush clumps and on rocky hillsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Pavetta schumanniana** F.Hoffm. ex K.Schum.**Common name:** Poison Bride's Bush**Siswati name:** Sawoti**Distribution:** Scattered in northern and central-eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Mixed woodland, bushveld, and thicket. Often on sandy soils.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

### **Plectroniella armata** (K.Schum.) Robyns

*Plectronia ovata*, *Vangueria armata*

**Common name:** False Turkey Berry

**Siswati name:** saNgongongo, Umvutfwamini wemahlatsi

**Voucher specimen(s):** 962

**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern and central Swaziland.

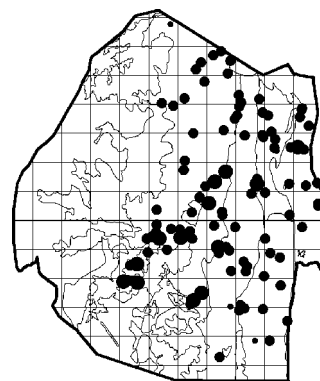
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, and dry woodland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The fruit is eaten locally and the branches are used for construction.



### **Psychotria capensis** (Eckl.) Vatke subsp. **capensis** var. **capensis**

*P. zambesiana*, *Grumilea capensis*, *P. riparia*

**Common name:** Black Bird-berry, Yellow-flower Bird-berry, Yellow-flower Psychotria, Lemon Bush

**Siswati name:** Dzilidzili, umHlophe

**Distribution:** Widespread in western, central, and southern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

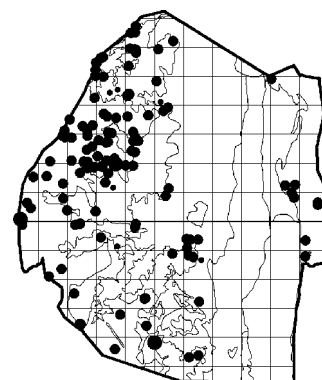
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in grassland, understorey in forest, along forest margins, and riverine fringes.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least concern*.

**General:** Both the forest and sun forms occur in Swaziland.



### **Psydrax locuples** (K.Schum.) Bridson

*Canthium locuples*

**Common name:** Krantz Quar, Sand Quar, Whipstick Canthium

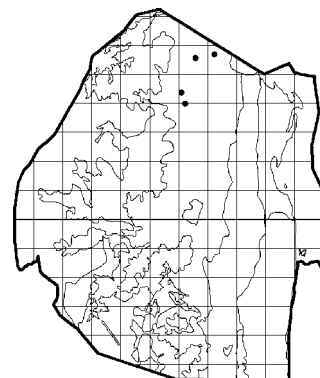
**Distribution:** Restricted to northern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Rare.

**Habitat:** Medium to low-altitude woodland and bushveld, often on sandy soils and dry, rocky outcrops.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



### **Psydrax obovata** (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Bridson subsp. **elliptica** Bridson

*Canthium obovatum* in part

**Common name:** Mountain Quar, Inland Quar, Transvaal Quar

**Siswati name:** umVutfwamini

**Voucher specimen(s):** 38, 132, 388, 524, 643, 970, 976

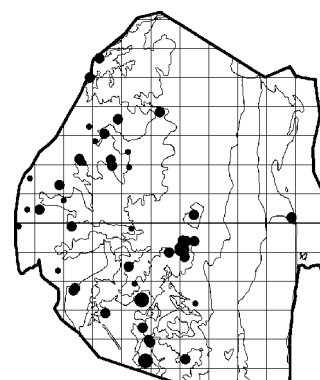
**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central and south-western Swaziland and at the base of the Lebombo Range.

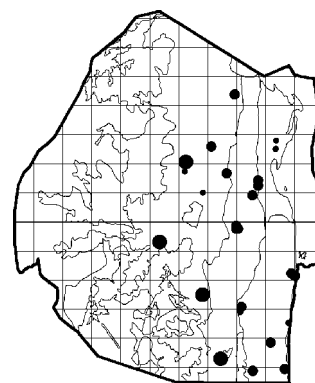
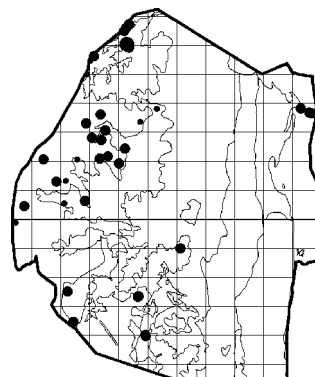
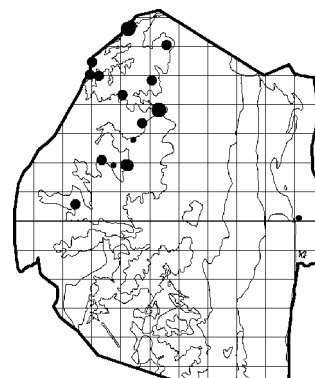
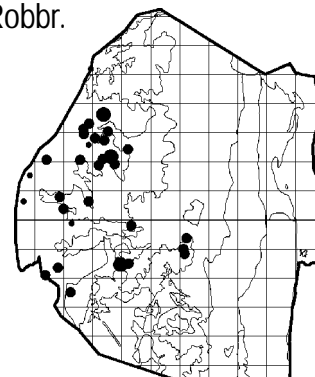
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Medium to high-altitude grassland, in and along the margins of forest, and in bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Pyrostria hystrix** (Bremek.) Bridson.*Dinocanthium hystrix***Common name:** Porcupine-bush**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Medium and low-altitude woodland, bushveld, and dry thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Rothmannia capensis** Thunb.*Gardenia rothmannia***Common name:** Common Rothmannia**Siswati name:** siKhokho**Voucher specimen(s):** 395**Distribution:** Scattered in the west, with patches in south-central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Rocky hillsides in grassland, wooded grassland, and evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** Used medicinally to treat open wounds and burns.**Rothmannia globosa** (Hochst.) Keay**Common name:** September Bells, September Bells Rothmannia, Bell Gardenia**Siswati name:** siKoba**Voucher specimen(s):** 127**Voucher specimen(s):** 1042**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern and central-western Swaziland, with an isolated patch in Jilobi Forest on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest and along mountain streams.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Tricalysia capensis** (Meisn. ex Hochst.) Schinz var. **galpinii** (Schinz) Robbr.*T. galpinii***Common name:** Rock Jackal-coffee**Siswati name:** inDulwane**Voucher specimen(s):** 404**Distribution:** Scattered in the west, with patches in central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Along forest margins and on rocky outcrops in grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Tricalysia capensis** (Meisn. ex Hochst.) Sim var. **transvaalensis** Robbr.

*Bunburya capensis*

**Common name:** Northern Forest Jackal-coffee

**Siswati name:** inDulwane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 700, 972

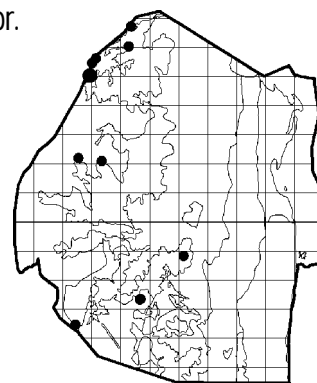
**Distribution:** Scattered in the northwest, with patches in central-western and southwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Understorey in evergreen forest.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Tricalysia lanceolata** (Sond.) Burt Davy

**Common name:** Jackal-coffee

**Siswati name:** inDulwane, umPhehla cwatsi

**Voucher specimen(s):** 289, 330

**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland, with patches on the Lebombo Range.

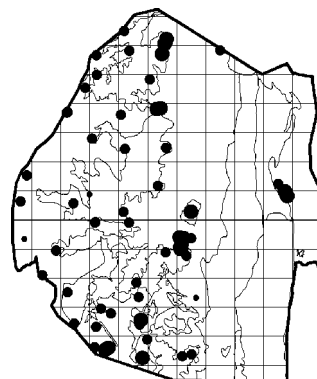
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Forest margins, bushveld, and woodland. Often along stream banks.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots are used as an emetic.



**Vangueria infausta** Burch. subsp. **infausta**

*V. tomentosa*, *V. rupicola*

**Common name:** Velvet Wild-medlar

**Siswati name:** Umntulu, Imandulu

**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.

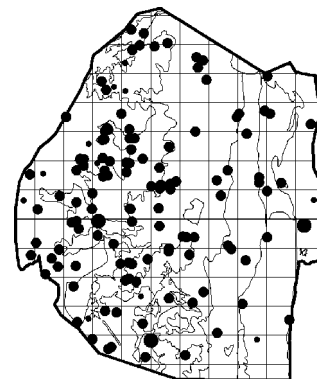
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, wooded grassland, woodland, rocky outcrops in grassland, riverine vegetation, and forest.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The fruit is eaten locally and the juice is extracted to make a refreshing drink.



**Vangueria madagascariensis** J.F.Gmel.

*V. floribunda*, *V. cyanescens* in sense of Pooley 1993

**Common name:** Smooth Wild-medlar

**Siswati name:** Umntulu

**Distribution:** Widespread over northern, central, and eastern Swaziland.

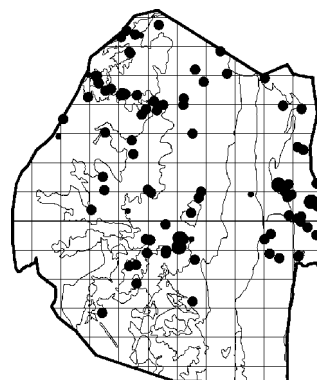
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Woodland, bushveld, wooded grassland, forest, and thicket.

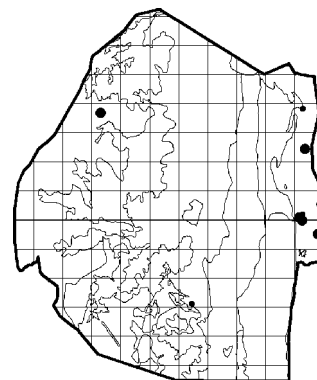
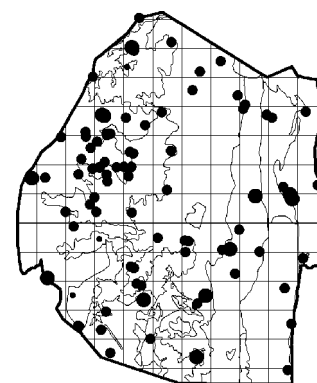
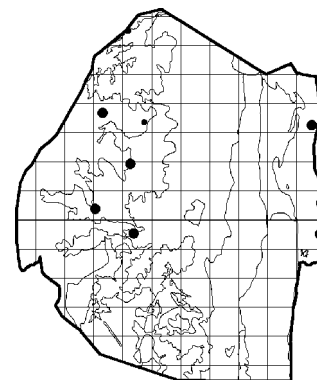
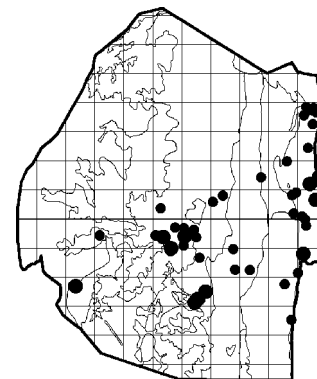
**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The fruit is eaten locally.



## RUTACEAE

**Calodendrum capense** (L.f.) Thunb.**Common name:** Cape Chestnut**Siswati name:** umBhaba**Voucher specimen(s):** 578**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombo Range, with isolated patches at Nkaba Forest in northwestern Swaziland and near Ngudzeni in the south.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, riverine thicket, and forested ravines.**Land tenure:** SNL and TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Clausena anisata** (Willd.) Hook.f. ex Benth.*C. inaequalis***Common name:** Horsewood**Siswati name:** umNukelambiba, Umnukalampimba, umBangadloti**Voucher specimen(s):** 788**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Under-canopy of forest, forest fringes, riverine vegetation, bushveld, woodland, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The leaves are used for foetal nutrition and to treat pubic itch, the roots for treating stomach ache and coughing. It is also used by the King to give him strength.**Oricia bachmannii** (Engl.) I. Verd.*O. swynnertonii*, *O. transvaalensis***Common name:** Twin-berry Tree**Siswati name:** umBotane**Voucher specimen(s):** 429, 1010**Distribution:** Scattered in central-western Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Ptaeroxylon obliquum** (Thunb.) Radlk.*P. utile***Common name:** Sneezewood**Siswati name:** umTsatse**Voucher specimen(s):** 518**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, forest, woodland, and thicket. Often on rocky outcrops.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The trunk is used for timber and crafts.

**Teclea gerrardii** I.Verd.

**Common name:** Zulu Cherry-orange, Flaky Cherry-orange

**Siswati name:** umBotane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 138, 193, 667, 1012

**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.

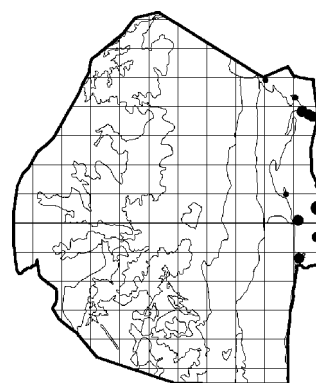
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Lebombo forest and forested ravines, often near water.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Least Concern* status.

**General:** The roots are used to treat stomach aches.



**Teclea natalensis** (Sond.) Engl.

*Toddalia natalensis*

**Common name:** Slender Cherry-orange, Bastard White Ironwood

**Siswati name:** umBotane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 547

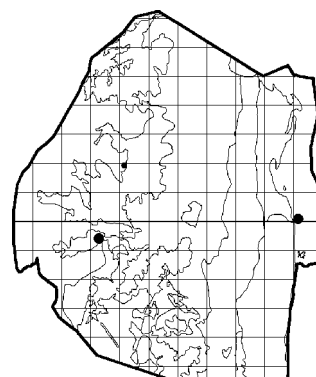
**Distribution:** Isolated patches in central-western Swaziland and in Jilobi Forest on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Evergreen and ravine forest.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.



**Teclea pilosa** (Engl.) I.Verd.

*Vepris carringtoniana*

**Common name:** Winged Cherry Orange

**Siswati name:** Ugina

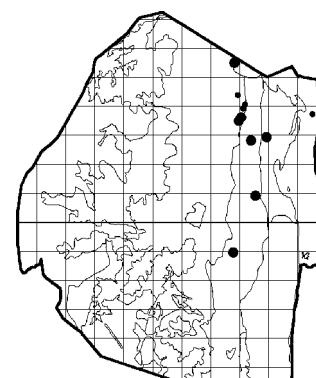
**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Low-altitude bushveld, along river banks, and in thicket. Often on sandy soils.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Least Concern* status.



**Toddalia asiatica** (L.) Lam.

*T. aculeata*

**Common name:** Climbing Orange

**Voucher specimen(s):** 516

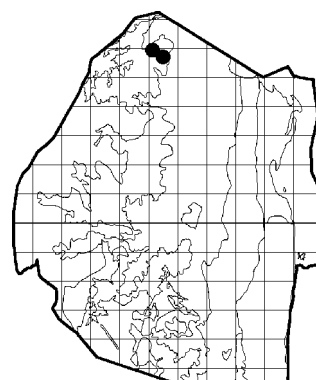
**Distribution:** Isolated patches in northern Swaziland.

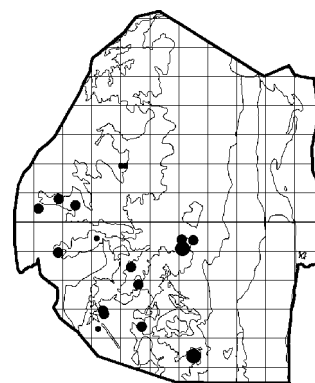
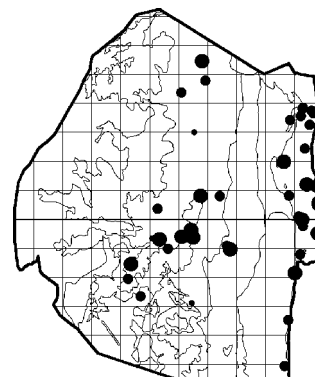
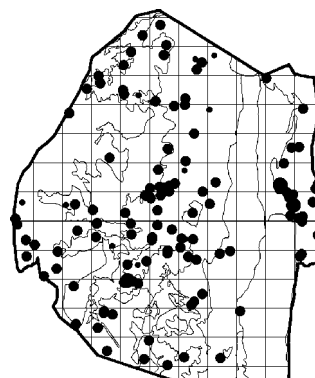
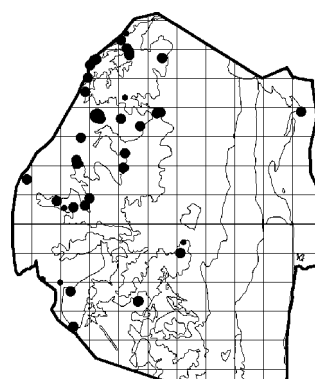
**Abundance:** Abundant.

**Habitat:** Along the margins of and in evergreen forest and in riverine bush.

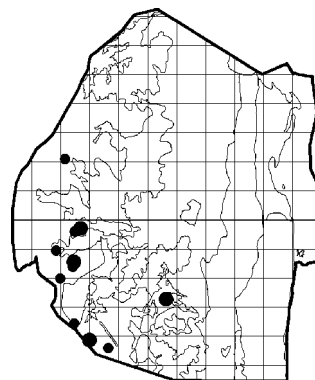
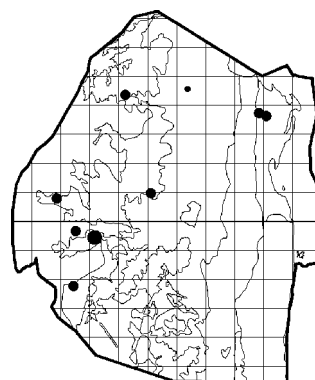
**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

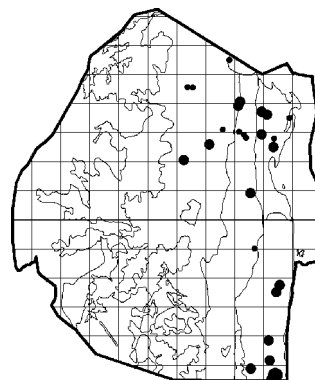
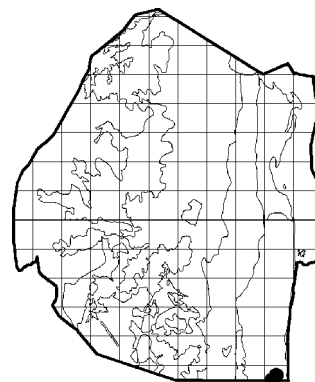


**Vepris lanceolata** (Lam.) G.Don*Toddalia lanceolata*, *V. undulata***Common name:** White Ironwood**Voucher specimen(s):** 874, 964**Distribution:** Scattered in central-western and southwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, wooded grassland, riverine bush, and forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Vepris reflexa** I.Verd.**Common name:** Rock White Ironwood**Siswati name:** umBotane, Motane**Distribution:** Scattered in central and northern Swaziland and widespread along the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Dry forest and bushveld, often on rocky slopes and in riverine thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The wood is used for timber and crafts.**Zanthoxylum capense** (Thunb.) Harv.*Z. thorncroftii*, *Fagara capensis*, *F. magalismontana***Common name:** Small Knobwood**Siswati name:** umNungwane, umHlabanyoni, Umtsentzse**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, forest, wooded grassland, bush clumps, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to treat bilharzia and toothache, and the branches for firewood and construction.**Zanthoxylum davyi** (I.Verd.) P.G.Waterman*Fagara davyi***Common name:** Knobwood, Forest Knobwood**Siswati name:** umNungwane**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland, with a patch at Shewula on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Canopy species found in and along the margins of evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The branches are used for firewood and construction.

## SALICACEAE

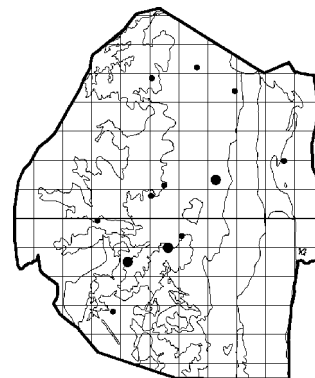
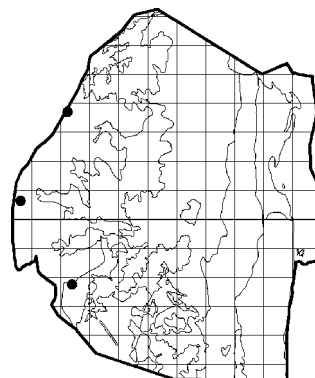
**\*Populus spp.****Common name:** Poplar**Distribution:** Scattered in western and south-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant to common.**Habitat:** Forms dense stands in river valleys and is usually near water.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Legal status:** Declared Invader.**General:** Initially propagated in woodlots for matchwood purposes. It coppices easily and regenerates from root suckers, spreading into natural areas.**Salix mucronata** Thunb. subsp. **woodii** (Seeman) Immelman*S. subserata*, *S. woodii*, *S. mucronata* subsp. *wilmsii***Common name:** Flute Willow**Siswati name:** umNyetane**Distribution:** Scattered in northern, northeastern, and central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Along rivers and streams.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used as a bladder purger.

## SALVADORACEAE

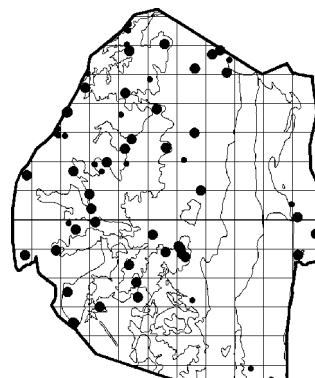
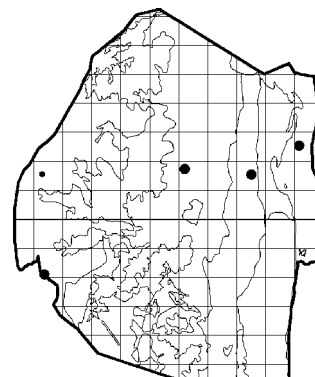
**Azima tetracantha** Lam.**Common name:** Needle-bush**Siswati name:** Ligumkela, siKhumekele, umVusankunzi**Voucher specimen(s):** 739**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and north-central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, dry thicket, and dense riverine vegetation. Occasionally on termitaria.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots and leaves are used to treat snakebite and toothache.**Salvadora australis** Schweick.*S. angustifolia* var. *australis***Common name:** Narrow-leaved Mustard-tree**Voucher specimen(s):** 937**Distribution:** Restricted to southeastern Swaziland near Jozini Dam.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** On floodplains and in hot and dry thicket.**Land tenure:** TDL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



## SANTALACEAE

***Osyridicarpus schimperianus* (Hochst. ex A.Rich.) A.DC.***O. natalensis***Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in central and northern Swaziland, with a patch at Mahuku in the Lebombo Mountains.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, forest, and riverine thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.***Osyris lanceolata* Hochst. & Steud.****Common name:** Rock Tannin-bush, Transvaal Sumach**Siswati name:** umBulunyati**Voucher specimen(s):** 640**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Among rocky outcrops in grassland and along forest margins.**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

## SAPINDACEAE

***Allophylus africanus* P.Beauv.***Schmidelia leucocarpa*, *S. melanocarpa*, *A. melanocarpus*, *A. transvaalensis***Common name:** Black False Currant, African False Currant**Siswati name:** inHlangushane**Voucher specimen(s):** 294, 971**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Forest, bushveld, riverine thicket, and wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.***Allophylus decipiens* (Sond.) Radlk.***A. spicatus*, *Schmidelia decipiens***Common name:** False Currant, Small-leaved False Currant**Siswati name:** inHlangushane**Voucher specimen(s):** 753**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in western, central, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Wooded grassland, bushveld, and along low-lying drainage lines.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**Atalaya alata** (Sim) H.M.L.Forbes

**Common name:** Lebombo Krantz Ash

**Siswati name:** umNondo

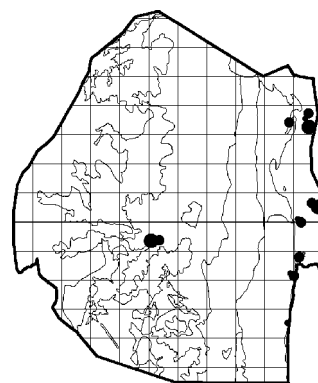
**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombo Range, with isolated patches on Dwaleni Hills and near Kabuta in central Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Rocky places in Lebombo forest and *Androstachys* thicket and in bushveld. Often along rocky watercourses.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Deinbollia oblongifolia** (E.Mey. ex Arn.) Radlk.

*Hippobromus oblongifolius*

**Common name:** Dune Soap-berry

**Voucher specimen(s):** 249, 521

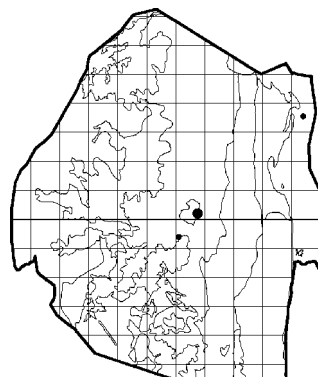
**Distribution:** Isolated patches in central Swaziland and in the Mbuluzi Gorge on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld and low-lying riverine thicket.

**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Dodonaea viscosa** Jacq. var. **angustifolia** (L.f.) Benth.

*D. angustifolia*

**Common name:** Sand Olive

**Siswati name:** liHeji

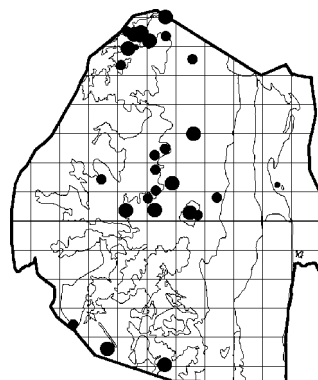
**Distribution:** Scattered in central, northern, and southwestern Swaziland, with a patch near Siteki on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Abundant to common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, wooded grassland, riverine thicket and on forest margins. Often along road verges.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Hippobromus pauciflorus** (L.f.) Radlk.

*H. alatus*

**Common name:** False Horsewood

**Siswati name:** luTwile, Siphahluka, luPhephetse

**Voucher specimen(s):** 965

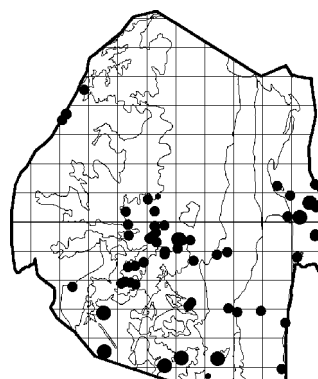
**Distribution:** Scattered in central, southern, and eastern Swaziland, with patches in the northwest.

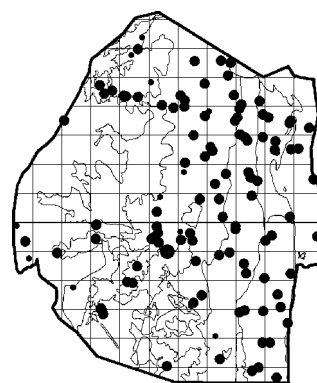
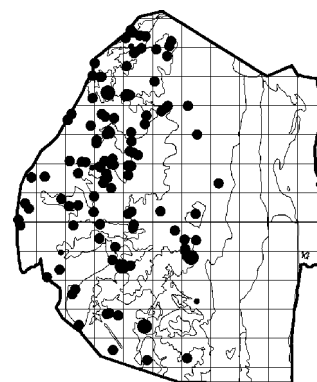
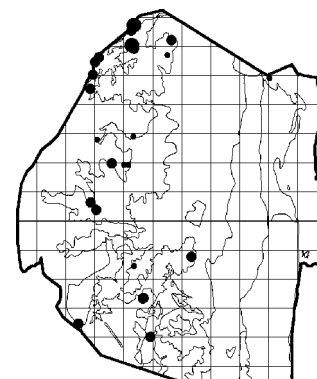
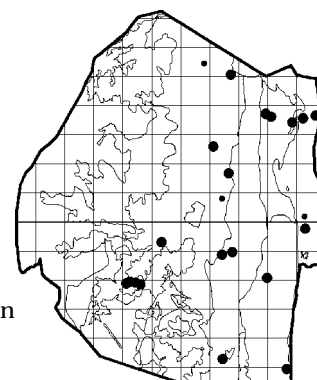
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, forest fringes, riverine vegetation and thicket.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Pappea capensis** Eckl. & Zeyh.*P. radlkoferi*, *P. schumanniana***Common name:** Jacket-plum, Bushveld Cherry**Siswati name:** liLetsa**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, open woodland, dry thicket, wooded grassland, and riverine vegetation. Often on rocky outcrops and termitaria.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** Least Concern.**General:** The leaves and bark are used to treat baldness, ringworm, eye infections, and venereal diseases. The roots are used to increase the number of customers for sangomas and as a good luck charm.**SAPOTACEAE****Englerophytum magalismontanum** (Sond.) T.D.Penn.*Bequaertiodendron magalismontanum*, *Pouteria magalismontana***Common name:** Transvaal Milk Plum**Siswati name:** umNumbela**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland, with a patch in Manzimnyame Gorge in the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Among rocky outcrops in grassland, forest, forest margins, and wooded grassland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least concern.***General:** The fruits are eaten locally.**Englerophytum natalense** (Sond.) T.D.Penn.*Bequaertiodendron natalense*, *Pouteria natalensis***Common name:** Natal milkplum, Silver-leaved Milkplum**Siswati name:** umNumbela, umTjongane**Voucher specimen(s):** 202, 741**Distribution:** Scattered in western Swaziland, with patches on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In the understorey of evergreen forest and forested ravines. Occasionally along watercourses.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***Manilkara concolor** (Harv. ex C.H.Wright) Gerstner*Mimusops concolor***Common name:** Zulu milkberry**Siswati name:** Mncwambi, Siformamasi, umNcwambo, Manematfole**Voucher specimen(s):** 784**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, and low-lying riverine bush.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The roots are used for medicinal purposes and the wood for construction and crafts. The fruit is eaten locally.

**Manilkara discolor** (Sond.) J.H.Hemsl.

*Muriea discolor*

**Common name:** Forest Milkberry

**Siswati name:** Masematfole

**Voucher specimen(s):** 200

**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Lebombo forest and forested ravines.

**Land tenure:** TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Manilkara mochisia** (Baker) Dubard

*Mimusops mochisia*, *Manilkara macaulayae*

**Common name:** Lowveld Milkberry

**Siswati name:** Nwambu, umCambelo, umNcwambo

**Distribution:** Scattered in northeastern and central Swaziland.

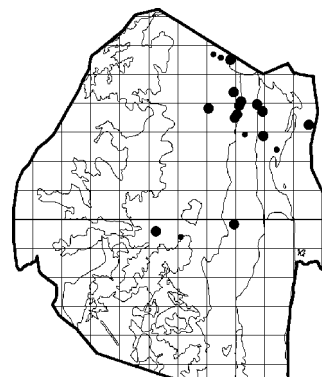
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, and dry woodland. Often on termitaria.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The leaves are used to treat depression.



**Mimusops obovata** Sond.

*M. obtusifolia* in sense of von Breitenbach 1995

**Common name:** Bush Red Milkwood

**Siswati name:** umPhushane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 140, 544, 778, 978

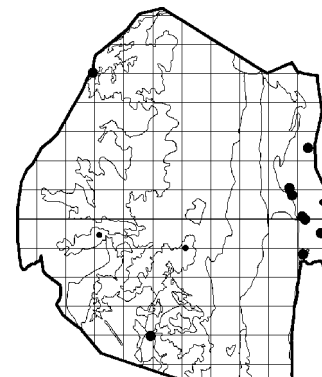
**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombos, with patches in central-western Swaziland and at Mqgwayisa forest in Malolotja Nature Reserve in the northwest.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** In evergreen forest and on forested koppies. Occasionally near water.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Mimusops zeyheri** Sond.

*M. monroi*

**Common name:** Red Milkwood

**Siswati name:** umPhushane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 192

**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, northern, and central Swaziland.

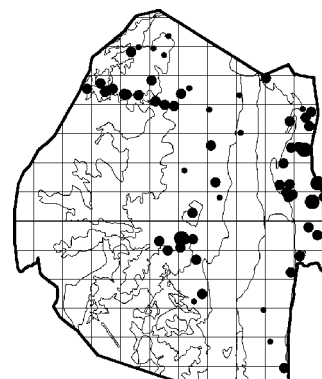
**Abundance:** Common.

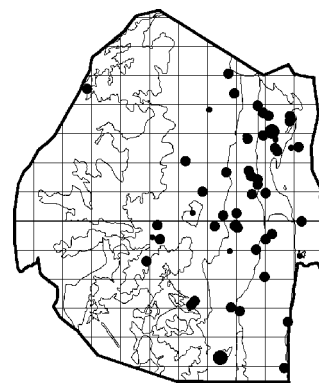
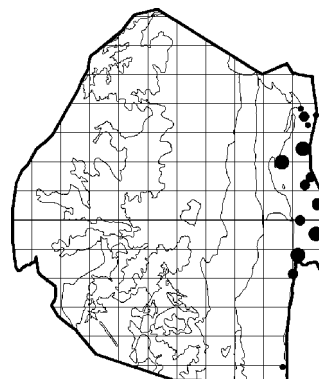
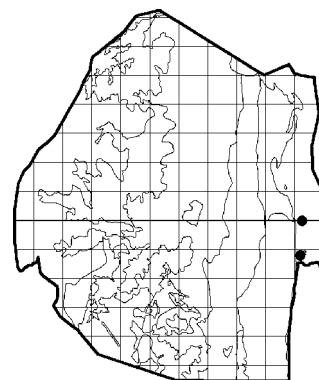
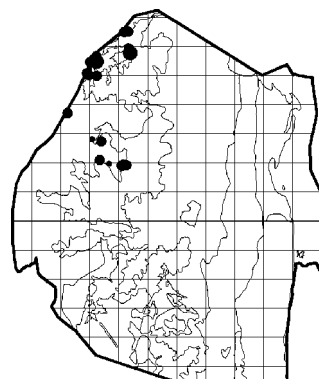
**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, forest, riverine bush, and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The fruit is eaten locally.



**Sideroxylon inerme** L. subsp. *inerme**S. diospyroides***Common name:** White Milkwood**Siswati name:** emaSelitfole, umNweba**Voucher specimen(s):** 701, 704**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and central Swaziland, with a patch in the Malolotja Valley in the northwest.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Dry woodland, bushveld, thicket, riverine bush, and forest. Frequently on termitaria.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark and roots are used to treat broken bones and fevers.**Vitellariopsis marginata** (N.E.Br.) Aubrev.*Mimusops marginata*, *Austromimusops marginata***Common name:** Forest Bush Milkwood**Siswati name:** Umcandza**Voucher specimen(s):** 201, 757, 781, 940**Distribution:** Widespread on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest, forested ravines, and in riverine bush.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The trunk is used for construction.**SCROPHULARIACEAE****Anastrabe integerrima** E.Mey. ex Benth.**Common name:** Pambati Tree**Voucher specimen(s):** 991**Distribution:** Isolated patches at Tikhuba and Mambane on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Along the upper margins of dry Lebombo forest.**Land tenure:** SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The wood is hard and termite resistant.**Bowkeria cymosa** MacOwan**Common name:** Escarpment Shell-flower**Siswati name:** luChwimi**Voucher specimen(s):** 406, 1062**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant to common.**Habitat:** Along the margins of afro-montane forest, on moist hill slopes in high-altitude grassland, and along stream banks.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

### Halleria lucida L.

**Common name:** Tree Fuchsia

**Siswati name:** umBinta, Londomela

**Voucher specimen(s):** 1051

**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central and southern Swaziland.

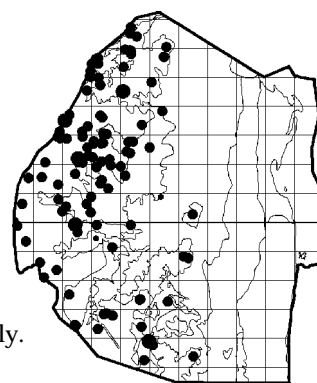
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, grassland, rocky slopes, stream banks, and forested ravines.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The stems are used for making hoe handles and the fruit is eaten locally.



## SOLANACEAE

### Lycium acutifolium E.Mey. ex Dunal

**Common name:** Thicket Honey-thorn

**Distribution:** Isolated patch in northeastern Swaziland on the border of Hlane National Park.

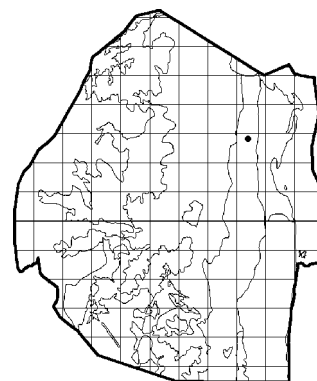
**Abundance:** Rare.

**Habitat:** Lowveld thicket.

**Land tenure:** TDL.

**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.

**General:** The specimen identified was located in a proposed sugarcane expansion area and it is possible that it has since been disturbed or removed.



### Lycium shawii Roem. & Schult.

*L. albiflorum*

**Common name:** White Honey-thorn

**Voucher specimen(s):** 364, 934

**Distribution:** Disjunct patches at Nhlanguyavuka in the northeast and near Jozini Dam in southern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Rare.

**Habitat:** Dry bushveld and thicket.

**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The species is possibly more widespread, especially in the Mananga area, and needs further surveying.



### Solanum aculeastrum Dunal

**Common name:** Goat Bitter-apple

**Siswati name:** inTfuma, Mtuma

**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.

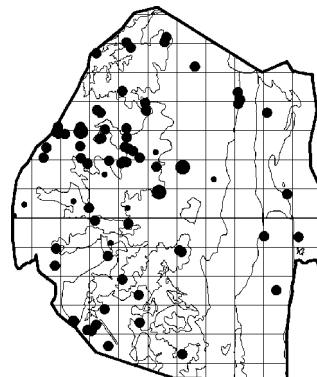
**Abundance:** Common.

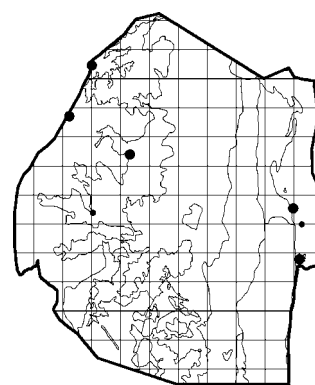
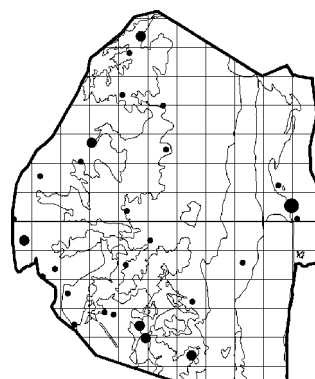
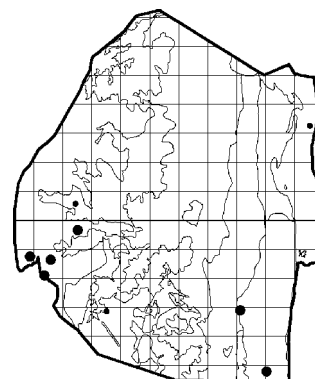
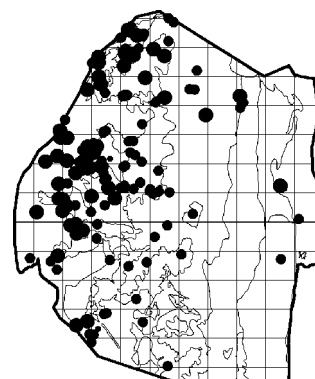
**Habitat:** A wide range of altitudes in grassland, bushveld, woodland, and thicket. Often forms dense colonies in disturbed areas.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

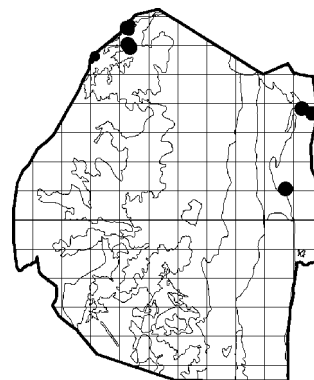
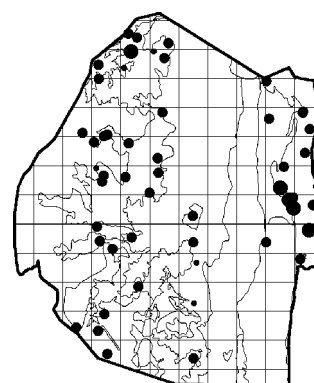
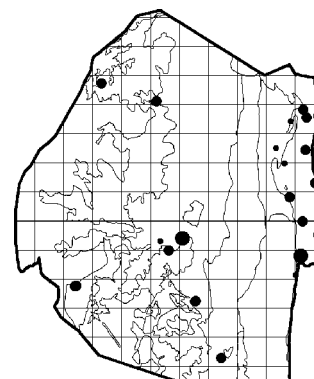
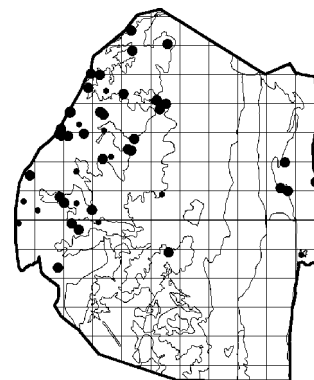
**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The fruits are used to treat bladder complaints.

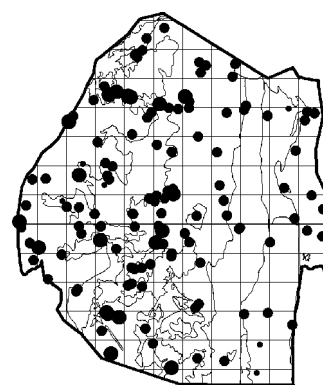
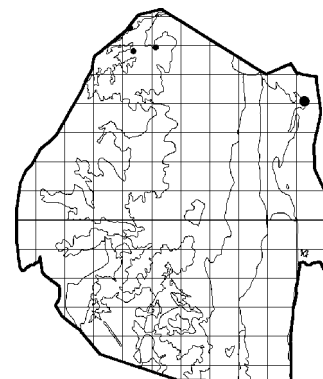
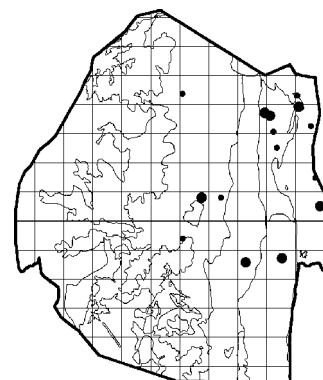


***Solanum anguivi* Lam.****Common name:** Forest Bitterberry**Siswati name:** inTfuma**Voucher specimen(s):** 811**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in northwestern and central-western Swaziland, with patches on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Disturbed areas of evergreen and ravine forest.**Land tenure:** SNL and PA.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.***Solanum giganteum* Jacq.****Common name:** Healing-leaf Tree, Red Bitter-apple**Siswati name:** Intfuma**Distribution:** Scattered in western and southern Swaziland, with patches in the east.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops in mountain grassland, in forest clearings, woodland, and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The leaves and fruit are used as a healing ointment.***Solanum lichtensteinii* Willd.***S. incanum* in sense of many authors**Common name:** Grey Bitter Apple**Siswati name:** inTfuma**Voucher specimen(s):** 751**Distribution:** Sparsely scattered in southwestern and southeastern Swaziland, with an isolated patch in Mlawula Nature Reserve on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Disturbed areas in grassland and bushveld. Often associated with heavy grazing.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used to treat toothache.**\**Solanum mauritianum* Scop.****Common name:** Bug Weed**Siswati name:** isiBongabonga, inTfuma, Gwayane, umSobo**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland, with patches in the east.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** A problematic invader along watercourses, in clearings and undergrowth in industrial plantations, wasteland, cultivated fields, urban areas, and disturbed forest patches.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Legal status:** Declared Weed.**General:** Berries eaten by birds, including the Rameron Pigeon, transporting and dispersing the seeds effectively. Often large numbers of seedlings emerge under trees that have been killed by chemical means, making it difficult to control without effective follow-up treatment.

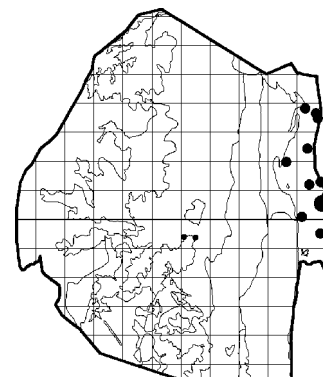
## STERCULIACEAE

**Cola greenwayi** Brenan var. **greenwayi***C. microcarpa***Common name:** Hairy Cola, Zulu Coshwood**Siswati name:** Umbidzane**Distribution:** Scattered in north-western Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Understorey of evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The branches are used as herding sticks.**Dombeya burgessiae** Gerrard ex Harv.*D. rosea, D. elegans, D. parvifolia, D. mastersii***Common name:** Pink Dombeya**Siswati name:** liBundza**Distribution:** Fairly widespread over western and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Forest margins, rocky koppies, along streams, and in woodland.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The branches are used for basket weaving and crafts and the bark as thatching twine.**Dombeya cymosa** Harv.**Common name:** Smooth Dombeya, Hairless Dombeya**Siswati name:** umWuwane, Licibo**Voucher specimen(s):** 525**Distribution:** Patchy in northern, central, and southern Swaziland, and widespread on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Dry forest margins, rocky hillsides, and bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The branches and trunk are used for construction.**Dombeya pulchra** N.E.Br.**Common name:** Silver Dombeya**Siswati name:** liBundza**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bush clumps in grassland, woodland, stream banks, and along forest margins.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



**Dombeya rotundifolia** (Hochst.) Planch. var. **rotundifolia***D. densiflora*, *D. multiflora***Common name:** Common Wild Pear**Siswati name:** Nhliziyo, uMuwane, Nhliziyonkulu**Distribution:** Widespread throughout Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, wooded grassland, and woodland over a wide range of altitudes.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The wood is used for timber and making small implements, the roots as a general purgative, often to cleanse the body of evil spirits. The bark is used for treating vomiting and fainting.**Sterculia murex** Hemsl.**Common name:** Lowveld Chestnut**Siswati name:** Gebeleweni, umBhaba**Voucher specimen(s):** 573**Distribution:** Disjunct patches in northwestern Swaziland and at Shewula on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Rare to common.**Habitat:** On rocky ridges in bushveld.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Data Deficient*. Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.**General:** The bark is used to protect homesteads from witchcraft.**Sterculia rogersii** N.E.Br.**Common name:** Common Star-chestnut**Siswati name:** Lumbu, siBhosa, Sibhansi**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to rare.**Habitat:** Medium to low-altitude woodland and bushveld, usually on rocky outcrops.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** It is planted to guard against lightning.

## STRYCHNACEAE

**Strychnos gerrardii** N.E.Br.*S. innocua* subsp. *gerrardii***Common name:** Coastal Monkey Orange**Voucher specimen(s):** 43, 1047**Distribution:** Widespread on the Lebombo Range, with isolated patches on Sinceni Mountain in central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Forest, wooded ravines, and bushveld. Often on rocky outcrops.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

### ***Strychnos henningsii* Gilg**

**Common name:** Red Bitterberry

**Siswati name:** siLume mhlophe, Manono, umNonono

**Voucher specimen(s):** 56, 368, 369, 430, 702, 810

**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern, western, northern, and southwestern Swaziland.

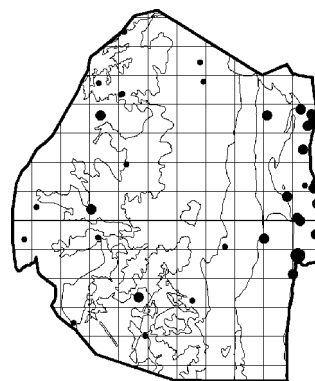
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Forest, bushveld, and thicket. Usually in drier areas near rivers.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The bark and leaves are used as a charm to prevent snake bite and the roots for *sangoma* initiation rituals. The stem and branches are used during the Incwala ceremony.



### ***Strychnos madagascariensis* Poir.**

*S. innocua* subsp. *dysophylla*

**Common name:** Black Monkey Orange

**Siswati name:** umKhwakhwa, Lihlala, umHlala

**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.

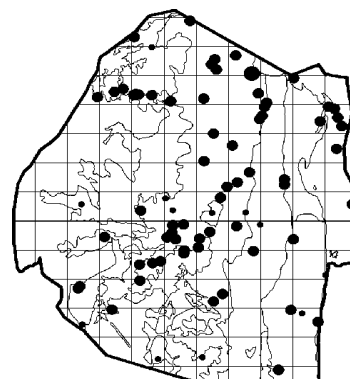
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, woodland, dry rocky areas, and low-lying riverine vegetation.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The bark is used for medicinal purposes and the fruit eaten by animals and people. The roots are used for sangoma initiation ceremonies.



### ***Strychnos mitis* S.Moore**

**Common name:** Yellow Bitterberry

**Siswati name:** muNono, umPhatsankhosi

**Voucher specimen(s):** 775, 815

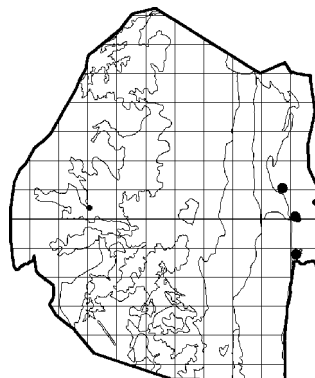
**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombo Range, with an isolated patch on Mabuza Hills in central-western Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Evergreen forest.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



### ***Strychnos pungens* Soler.**

*S. occidentalis*

**Common name:** Spine-leaved Monkey Orange

**Voucher specimen(s):** 312, 636

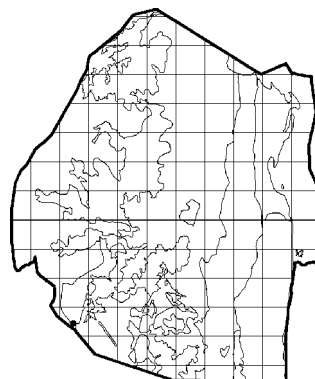
**Distribution:** Isolated patch at Mahamba Gorge in southwestern Swaziland.

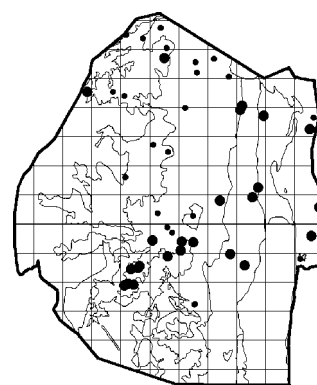
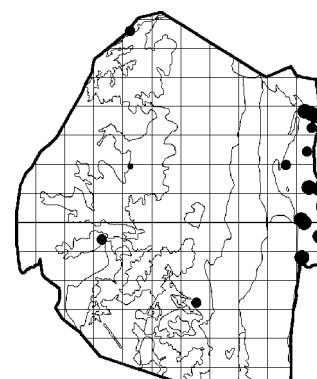
**Abundance:** Rare.

**Habitat:** Quartzite ridges in wooded grassland.

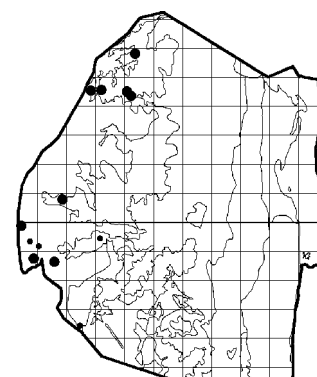
**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** Should be considered for *Near Threatened* status.



**Strychnos spinosa** Lam.**Common name:** Spiny Monkey Orange, Green Monkey Orange**Siswati name:** Mhlola, umHlala, umKwakwa**Voucher specimen(s):** 496**Distribution:** Scattered in northern, central, and eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, forest, and along riverine fringes.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** Least Concern.**General:** The fruit is used as a snake bite antidote.**Strychnos usambarensis** Gilg**Common name:** Blue Bitterberry**Siswati name:** umPhatsankhosi lomnyama**Voucher specimen(s):** 545**Distribution:** Widespread on the Lebombo Range, with isolated patches in north-western, central-western, and southern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Evergreen forest, wooded ravines, and moist bushveld. Often along streams and in rocky places.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** Least Concern.**General:** The roots are used for treating snake bite.

## THYMELAEACEAE

**Dais cotinifolia** L.**Common name:** Pompon Tree**Siswati name:** inTfocwane**Voucher specimen(s):** 543, 1048**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern and central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** On rocky hillsides, in riverine vegetation, and along forest margins.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.***General:** The bark is used for making string.**Englerodaphne pilosa** Burtt Davy**Common name:** Silky Fibre-bush**Siswati name:** inTfocwane**Distribution:** Isolated patch in northwestern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Understorey of afro-montane forest.**Land tenure:** SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least concern.*

**Passerina filiformis** L. subsp. **filiformis**

**Common name:** Brown Gonna

**Voucher specimen(s):** 293

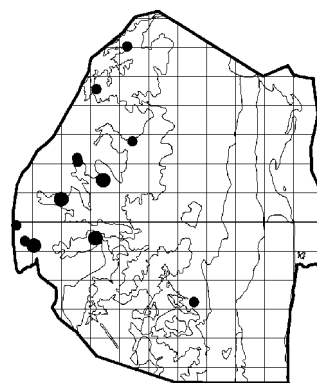
**Distribution:** Scattered in the west, with a patch on the Makhwekhweti Hills in southern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Along mountain streams and in grassland. Often among rocky outcrops.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Passerina montana** Thoday

**Common name:** Mountain Gonna

**Voucher specimen(s):** 534

**Distribution:** Patchy in northwestern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Along mountain streams and on rocky outcrops in mountain grassland.

**Land tenure:** SNL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The species is probably more widespread in northwestern and western Swaziland and needs further surveying.



**Peddiea africana** Harv.

*P. fischeri*

**Common name:** Poison Olive, Fibre-bark, Green Flower

**Siswati name:** inTfocwane

**Voucher specimen(s):** 319, 530

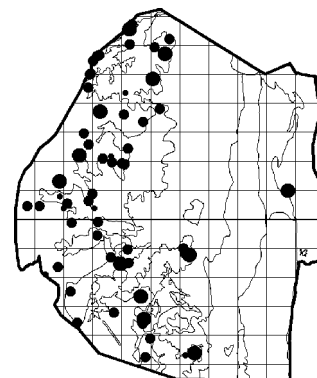
**Distribution:** Widespread in western and southwestern Swaziland, with a patch at Muti-muti Nature Reserve on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Understorey of evergreen forest, along forest margins, rocky outcrops in grassland, and in wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**TILIACEAE**

**Grewia bicolor** Juss.

*G. grisea, G. kwebensis, G. mossambicensis*

**Common name:** White-leaved Raisin

**Siswati name:** umSiphane

**Distribution:** Scattered in northeastern and central-eastern Swaziland.

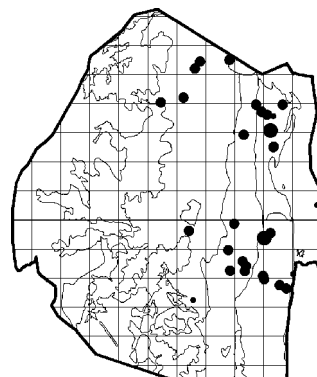
**Abundance:** Common.

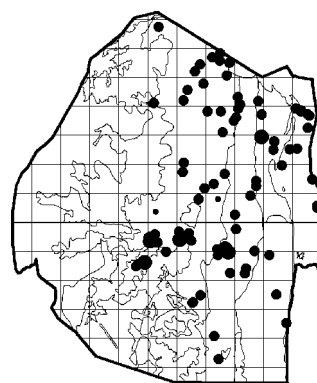
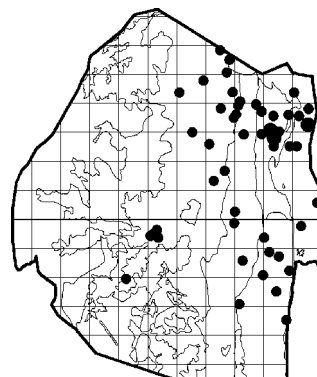
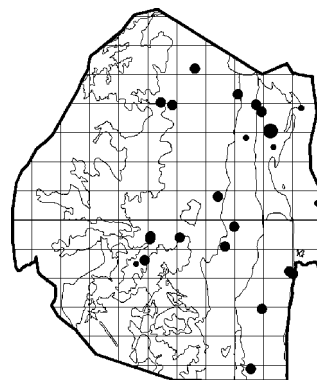
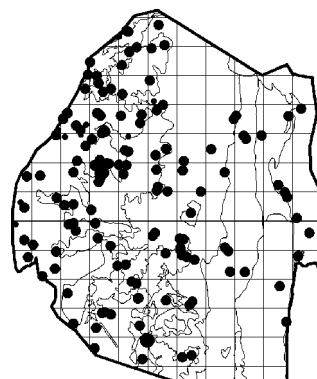
**Habitat:** Open woodland, bushveld, thicket, and riverine vegetation.

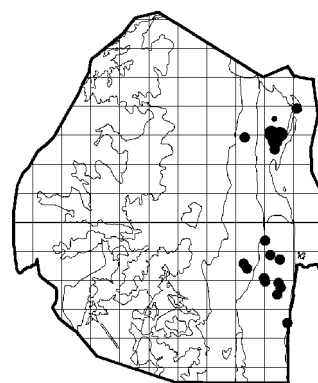
**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

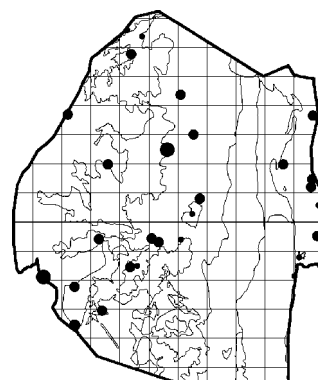
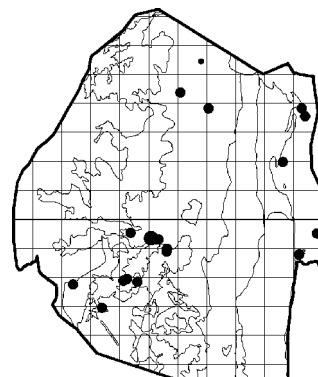
**General:** A very variable species, which hybridises freely with *G. monticola*. The roots are used as an emetic.



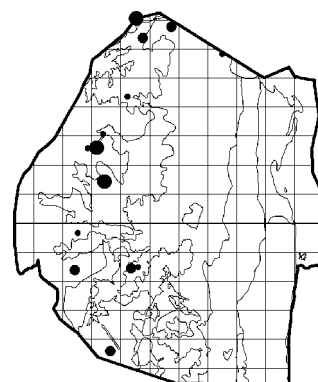
**Grewia flavescens** Juss.*G. flavescens* var. *flavescens***Common name:** Sandpaper Raisin**Siswati name:** liKloko, Labhojane, Ligusha-lemahlatsi**Voucher specimen(s):** 360, 498**Distribution:** Widespread in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, woodland, and riverine vegetation. Often in shady places on rocky outcrops and termitaria.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The leaves are eaten locally.**Grewia hexamita** Burret*G. messinica***Common name:** Giant Raisin**Siswati name:** umSiphane, Lomkhulu**Distribution:** Scattered in eastern and central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, thicket, woodland, and riverine vegetation.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used as an emetic, for vomiting, and as a male aphrodisiac.**Grewia monticola** Sond.**Common name:** Silver Raisin, Grey Raisin**Siswati name:** umSiphane**Voucher specimen(s):** 816**Distribution:** Scattered in the east, with patches in central and northern-central Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, open woodland, thicket, and riverine vegetation.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** A very variable species, which hybridises freely with *G. bicolor*. The roots are used as an emetic.**Grewia occidentalis** L. var. *occidentalis***Common name:** Cross-berry**Siswati name:** liKloko**Distribution:** Fairly widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Forest, forest margins, wooded grassland, bushveld, thicket, and along riverine fringes.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The leaves are eaten locally.

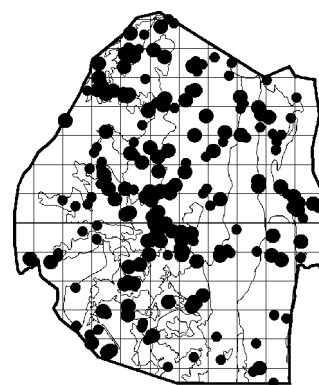
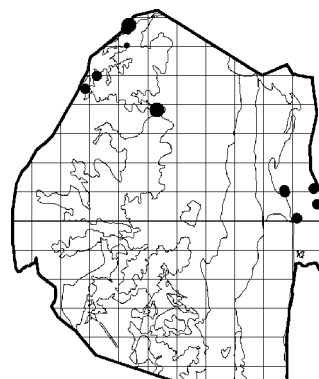
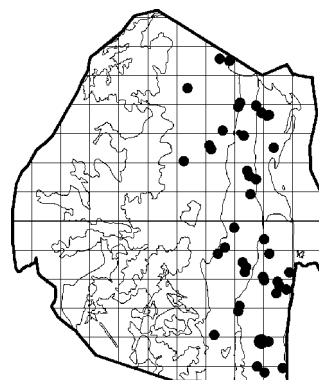
**Grewia villosa** Willd.**Common name:** Mallow Raisin**Siswati name:** umSiphane, Labhojane**Distribution:** Scattered in northeastern and central-eastern Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Dry thicket and bushveld at low altitude.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used as an emetic.

## URTICACEAE

**Obetia tenax** (N.E.Br.) Friis*Ureria tenax***Common name:** Rock Tree Nettle, Mountain Nettle**Siswati name:** luTiya, luSotfo**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern, central and southwestern Swaziland, and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, on dry rocky hillsides, scree slopes, and in dry forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The bark is used for thatching.**Pouzolzia mixta** Solms*P. hypoleuca***Common name:** Soap Nettle**Distribution:** Scattered in southwestern and northern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, rocky hillsides, wooded ravines, and riverine thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

## VERBENACEAE

**\*Duranta erecta** L.*D. repens***Common name:** Forget-me-not Tree**Voucher specimen(s):** 355**Distribution:** Scattered in northern and western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Grassland, bushveld, in urban areas, and along streams at medium altitude.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Legal status:** Proposed Declared Invader.**General:** Exotic garden escapee that has become naturalised. The berries are eaten by birds, which help disseminate the seed and assist in the spread of the weed.

**\*Lantana camara L.****Common name:** Christmas Berry, Lantana**Siswati name:** Bukhwebeletane, Mehlwakati**Distribution:** Widespread throughout Swaziland.**Abundance:** Abundant.**Habitat:** Forms dense impenetrable thickets in bushveld, along river banks, forest margins, in the understorey of industrial timber plantations, urban areas, degraded land, and roadsides.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Lippia javanica (Burm.f.) Spreng.****Common name:** Fever Tea, Lemon bush**Siswati name:** uMsutane, Mutswane, umSwazi**Distribution:** Widespread throughout most of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Bushveld, grassland, riverine vegetation, wooded grassland, along forest margins, and in thicket. Often in disturbed areas.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The crushed leaves, roots, and branches are inhaled to relieve headaches. Also used to drug bees.**VIOLACEAE****Rinorea angustifolia (Thouars) Baill.***R. natalensis***Common name:** White Violet Bush, Narrow-leaved Violet-bush**Siswati name:** liTfwakela**Voucher specimen(s):** 743, 767**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Understorey in evergreen forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**VITACEAE****Cissus quadrangularis L. var. quadrangularis***Vitis quadrangularis***Common name:** Cactus Vine, Succulent-stemmed Wild Grape**Siswati name:** Umhlalafutfu, Lidzambiso**Distribution:** Widespread in the eastern Lowveld of Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, dry woodland, and thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots are used for treating sprains.

**Cissus rotundifolia** (Forssk.) Vahl

**Common name:** Bushveld Grape

**Siswati name:** Lidlebendlovu, Umtsebulo, Nyokane

**Distribution:** Widespread in the east, with an isolated patch near Hlezane in southwestern Swaziland.

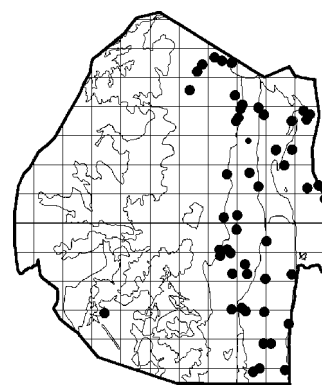
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, dry woodland, riverine vegetation, and thicket.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The roots are used as a cleanser and leaves for medicinal purposes.



**Rhoicissus digitata** (L.f.) Gilg & M.Brandt

**Common name:** Baboon Grape

**Siswati name:** siNwati

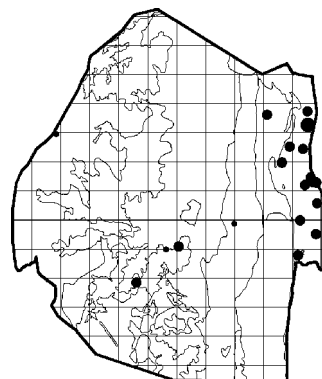
**Distribution:** Widespread in the Lebombo Range, with patches in central Swaziland and near Motshane in the west.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Forest margins, bushveld, and bush clumps in grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.



**Rhoicissus napaeus** C.A.Sm. (in sense of Compton 1976)

**Siswati name:** siNwati

**Voucher specimen(s):** 286, 514

**Distribution:** Scattered in central and southwestern Swaziland.

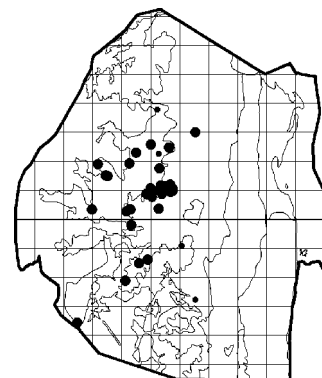
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Moist bushveld, grassland, and wooded grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** A shrubby plant described by Compton (1976), differing from *R. tridentata* subsp. *cuneifolia* in that it has simple, alternate leaves and a roughly circular blade.



**Rhoicissus revoilii** Planch.

*R. schlechteri*

**Common name:** Bitter Forest Grape, Bushveld Grape

**Siswati name:** umBovu, siNwati

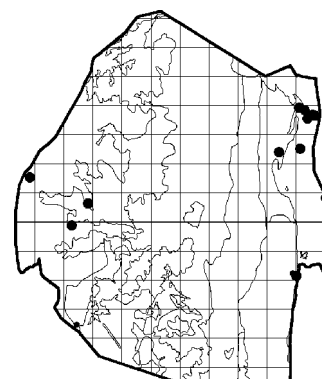
**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombo Range, with patches in western Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Common.

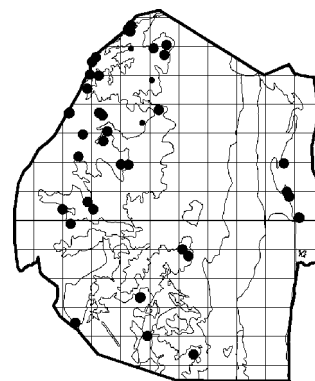
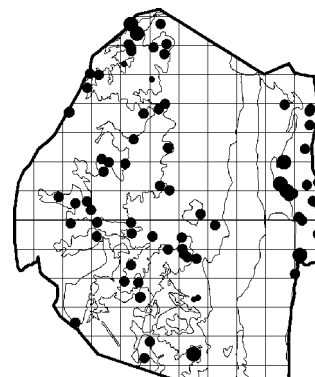
**Habitat:** In bushveld and along forest margins. Often on rocky ridges.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.





**Rhoicissus rhomboidea** (E.Mey. ex Harv.) Planch.**Common name:** Glossy Forest Grape**Siswati name:** umBovu**Distribution:** Scattered in western and southwestern Swaziland, with patches on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of evergreen forest and in forest clearings.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**Rhoicissus tomentosa** (Lam.) Wild & R.B.Drumm.*R. capensis***Common name:** Common Forest Grape**Siswati name:** umBovu**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In and along the margins of evergreen forest, in forest clearings, bushveld, wooded ravines, and riverine vegetation.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The vine is used for making baskets.**Rhoicissus tridentata** (L.f.) Wild & R.B.Drumm. subsp. **cuneifolia** (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Urton**Common name:** Northern Bushman's Grape**Siswati name:** siNwati, Mboziso, umGuco**Voucher specimen(s):** 284, 796**Distribution:** Widespread throughout Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Bushveld, rocky outcrops in grassland, riverine bush, woodland, along forest margins, and in thicket.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** A very variable species with several possible forms. A small narrow-leaved shrub is found on the grassy slopes of the Lebombo Mountains resembling *R. tridentata* subsp. *tridentata*. Further investigation is required to determine whether it is a separate species or subspecies. The roots are used to treat syphilis and for foetal nutrition and the whole plant for chest complaints.



## MONOCOTYLEDONS

### AGAVACEAE

#### \**Agave sisalana* Perrine

*A. rigida* var. *sisalana*

**Common name:** Sisal

**Siswati name:** Halibhoma

**Distribution:** Scattered throughout most of Swaziland.

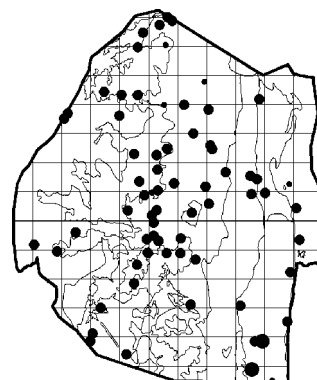
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld, grassland, in erosion channels, watercourses, and dry thicket.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Legal status:** Declared Invader.

**General:** The species forms impenetrable barriers, which are inaccessible to humans and stock. It is used for security hedging, fodder, a source of fibre, and donga stabilisation.



### ARECACEAE

#### *Hyphaene coriacea* Gaertn.

*H. natalensis*

**Common name:** Lala Palm

**Siswati name:** liLala

**Distribution:** Isolated patches in Mbuluzi Game Reserve and at IYSIS Ranch in northeastern Swaziland.

**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Bushveld.

**Land tenure:** PA.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** It is uncertain whether the population recorded at IYSIS Ranch has survived after bush clearing for a minor road. Further investigation is required.



#### *Phoenix reclinata* Jacq.

**Common name:** Wild Date Palm

**Siswati name:** liSundvu

**Distribution:** Scattered in central and eastern Swaziland, with patches in the south.

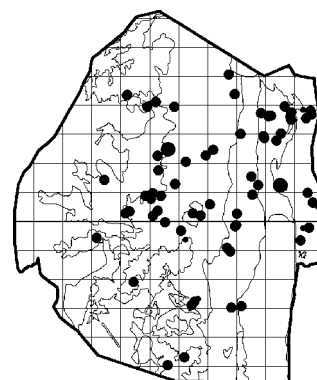
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Riparian vegetation, bushveld, and thicket.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** The leaves are used for basket weaving, the bulb for making food and beer, and for treating barrenness.



### ASPHODELACEAE

#### *Aloe arborescens* Mill.

**Common name:** Krantz Aloe

**Siswati name:** imBovane, inCena

**Distribution:** Widely scattered throughout most of Swaziland.

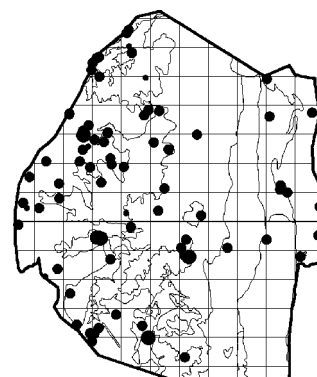
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Rocky outcrops, cliff faces, mountainous grassland, forest, and bushveld.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

**General:** Leaves are used to treat high blood pressure and diabetes.



### **Aloe barberae** T.-Dyer

*A. bainesii*

**Common name:** Eastern Tree Aloe

**Siswati name:** Inhlaba

**Distribution:** An isolated patch at Mnyame Gorge in the Lebombo Mountains.

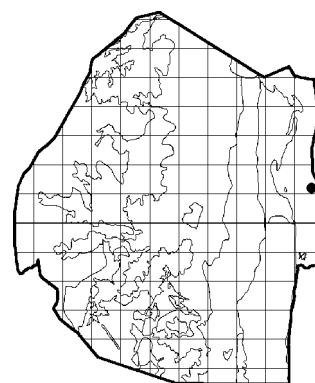
**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** On rocky ridges in Lebombo forest.

**Land tenure:** TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

**General:** It is a representative endemic/near-endemic of the Maputaland Centre of Plant Diversity (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001). Planted around homesteads for hut protection. This species is possibly more widespread in the Lebombos and needs further surveying.



### **Aloe keithii** Reynolds

**Siswati name:** inHlaba

**Distribution:** Restricted to the Lebombo Range.

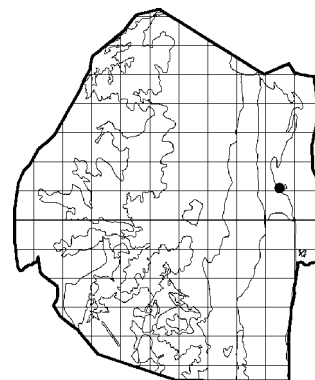
**Abundance:** Rare to common.

**Habitat:** Rocky ridges and rock outcrops in Lebombo bushveld.

**Land tenure:** TDL.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

**General:** Endemic to Swaziland. Representative endemic/near-endemic to the Maputaland Centre of Plant Diversity (Van Wyk & Smith, 2001).



### **Aloe marlothii** A.Berger subsp. **marlothii**

**Common name:** Mountain Aloe

**Siswati name:** inHlaba, Mallotti

**Distribution:** Widespread throughout Swaziland.

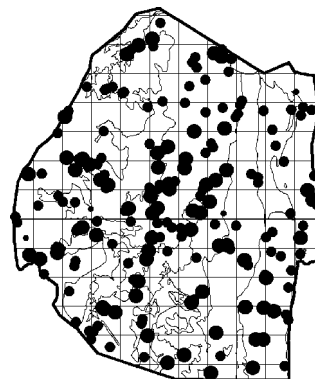
**Abundance:** Abundant.

**Habitat:** A variety of habitats, including rocky slopes, wooded grassland, bushveld, woodland, and thicket.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

**General:** The leaves are used to treat stomach cramps and as an antibiotic.



### **Aloe rupestris** Baker

**Common name:** Bottlebrush Aloe

**Siswati name:** inHlaba

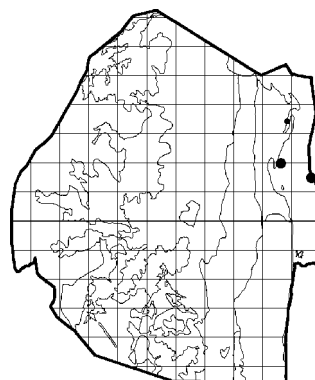
**Distribution:** Scattered on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common to rare.

**Habitat:** Rocky ridges in Lebombo bushveld and forest.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



### **Aloe spicata** L.f.

*A. sessiliflora*

**Common name:** Lebombo Aloe

**Siswati name:** inHlaba

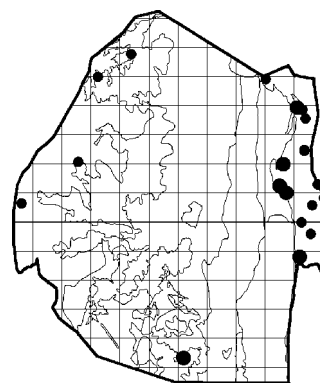
**Distribution:** Widespread on the Lebombo Range and sparsely scattered in western Swaziland, with a patch at Hluti in the south.

**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Rocky ridges and cliff faces in bushveld and grassland.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



## BEHNIACEAE

### **Behnia reticulata** (Thunb.) Didr.

**Common name:** Forest Smilax

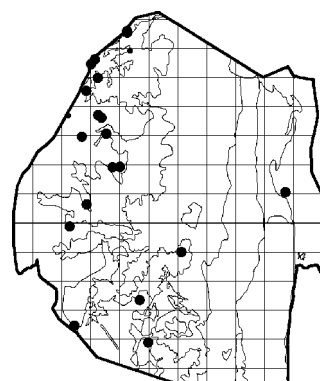
**Distribution:** Scattered in the west, with patches in central Swaziland and at Muti-muti Nature Reserve on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Evergreen forest.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



## DRACAENACEAE

### **Dracaena aletriformis** (Haw.) Bos

*D. hookeriana*

**Common name:** Large-leaved Dragon Tree

**Siswati name:** siKhonkhwane

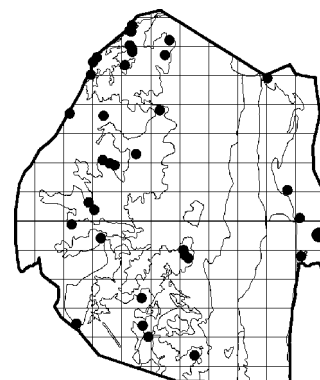
**Distribution:** Scattered in western and central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.

**Abundance:** Common.

**Habitat:** Shady undergrowth of evergreen forest.

**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*



## SMILACACEAE

### **Smilax anceps** Willd.

*S. kraussiana*

**Common name:** Thorny Rope, Leg-ripper

**Siswati name:** Inchachabulane

**Distribution:** Widespread in western and central Swaziland, with patches in the Lebombo Range.

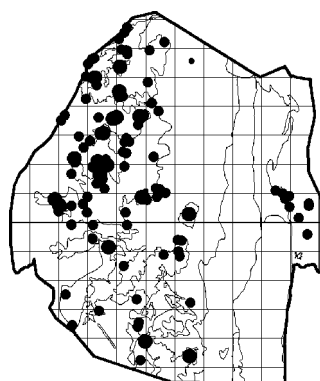
**Abundance:** Common to abundant.

**Habitat:** Forest, rocky outcrops in grassland, wooded grassland, bushveld, and riverine thicket.

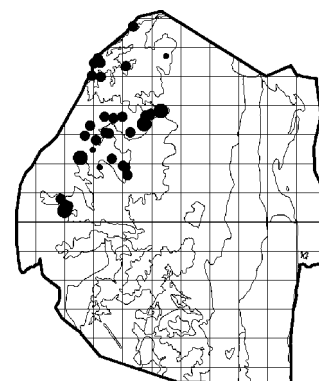
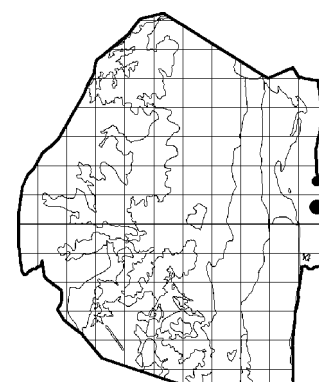
**Land tenure:** Wide range.

**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern.*

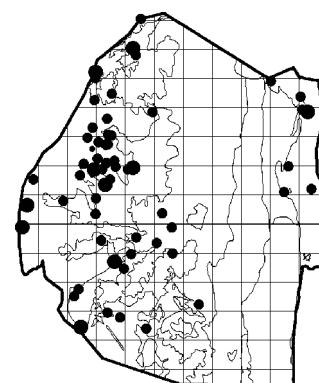
**General:** The climber has a tendency to encroach upon surrounding vegetation and is problematic in areas. The roots are used as an infant purgative and to treat indigestion.



## STRELITZIACEAE

**Strelitzia caudata** R.A.Dyer**Common name:** Mountain Strelitzia**Siswati name:** inKhamango**Distribution:** Scattered in northwestern and central-western Swaziland.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** In bush clumps and rocky outcrops in grassland and in afro-montane forest.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The roots and bark are used for treating syphilis and heart flutter.**Strelitzia nicolai** Regel & Körn.**Common name:** Coastal Strelitzia**Siswati name:** inKhamango**Distribution:** Isolated patches in Mtibhlati and Manzimyame Gorges on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common to abundant.**Habitat:** Lebombo forest and wooded ravines.**Land tenure:** TDL and SNL.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.

## VELLOZIACEAE

**Xerophyta retinervis** Baker**Common name:** Monkey's Tail**Siswati name:** Intatzwa, Sifunti**Distribution:** Widespread in the west, with patches in central Swaziland and on the Lebombo Range.**Abundance:** Common.**Habitat:** Grassland, wooded grassland, and bushveld on exposed rocky slopes.**Land tenure:** Wide range.**Conservation Status:** *Least Concern*.**General:** The branches are used for making brushes, spoons, and *sangoma* instruments.

# Glossary

**afromontane forest:** high altitude forests above 900 m, usually in rainfall areas of over 750 mm per annum, with a multi-layer understorey and almost no ground layer. The term 'Afromontane' seems to be now considered inappropriate and the terms 'Afrotemperate forest' and 'Mistbelt forest' seem to be replacing it (Mucina *et al.*, 2005).

**bushveld:** known also as 'savanna'. It is dominated by woody vegetation with a conspicuous grassy understorey. Densities vary from open woodland to dense thicket-like bushveld.

**evergreen forest:** usually occurring in the higher rainfall areas where the majority of species retain green leaves throughout the year, even during winter.

**grassland:** usually above 1,000 m in altitude where the predominant vegetation cover is made up of grass species.

**lebombo forest:** resembles Afromontane forest yet is drier. Includes scarp forest (Mucina *et al.*, 2005), and *Androstachys* forest and thicket.

**riverine forest:** usually occurring below 800 m, restricted to the major rivers and the lowveld

with a multi-layer understorey and almost no ground layer.

**shrub:** a perennial woody plant with, usually, two or more stems arising from or near the ground: Differs from a tree in that it is smaller and does not possess a trunk or bole (Van Wyk & Van Wyk, 1997).

**suffrutex (pl. suffrutices):** A plant woody at the base but herbaceous above; a subshrub, some of which have evolved with this growth habit to escape veld fires (Schmidt *et al.*, 2002). Examples include *Parinari capensis* subsp. *capensis* and *Elephantorrhiza elephantina*, which form dense colonies in grassland and produce fruit and/or flowers at ground level.

**thicket:** where the dominant vegetation layer is made up of shrubs (often impenetrable), lacking a conspicuous grassy understorey.

**tree:** a perennial woody plant with a single (usually) main stem and a distinct upper crown (Van Wyk & Van Wyk, 1997).

**woodland:** usually where scattered trees are tall (at least 8 m in height) with a canopy cover of over 40% and an open grassy understorey.

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# INDEX

This index lists all family and species names, as well as synonyms and English and Siswati common names. Family names are listed in roman CAPITALS, accepted taxon names in **bold** type, synonyms in *italics*, and common names in roman type. Exotic species are marked with a bullet (●). Alphabetical order is letter-by-letter, i.e. "blue tinnea" is listed before "blue-flowered tinderwood". Family names have been placed before the generic names on which they are based, i.e. "ANNONACEAE" appears before "*Annona chrysophylla*". The page number that follows a family name is the first page on which the family occurs.

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