



The Journal of Threatened Taxa (JoTT) is dedicated to building evidence for conservation globally by publishing peer-reviewed articles online every month at a reasonably rapid rate at www.threatenedtaxa.org. All articles published in JoTT are registered under [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) unless otherwise mentioned. JoTT allows unrestricted use, reproduction, and distribution of articles in any medium by providing adequate credit to the author(s) and the source of publication.

Journal of Threatened Taxa

Building evidence for conservation globally

www.threatenedtaxa.org

ISSN 0974-7907 (Online) | ISSN 0974-7893 (Print)

SHORT COMMUNICATION

EVALUATING THREATS AND CONSERVATION STATUS OF SOUTH AFRICAN *ALOE*

Samuel O. Bamigboye

26 August 2020 | Vol. 12 | No. 11 | Pages: 16614–16619

DOI: 10.11609/jott.5728.12.11.16614-16619



For Focus, Scope, Aims, Policies, and Guidelines visit <https://threatenedtaxa.org/index.php/JoTT/about/editorialPolicies#custom-0>

For Article Submission Guidelines, visit <https://threatenedtaxa.org/index.php/JoTT/about/submissions#onlineSubmissions>

For Policies against Scientific Misconduct, visit <https://threatenedtaxa.org/index.php/JoTT/about/editorialPolicies#custom-2>

For reprints, contact <ravi@threatenedtaxa.org>

The opinions expressed by the authors do not reflect the views of the Journal of Threatened Taxa, Wildlife Information Liaison Development Society, Zoo Outreach Organization, or any of the partners. The journal, the publisher, the host, and the partners are not responsible for the accuracy of the political boundaries shown in the maps by the authors.

Member



Publisher & Host





Evaluating threats and conservation status of South African *Aloe*

Samuel O. Bamigboye 

Botany Department, School of Mathematical and Natural Sciences, University of Venda, 0950, South Africa.
reachtoba@gmail.com

Abstract: South Africa is one of the biodiversity hotspots for *Aloe* in Africa. This makes it important to evaluate the conservation status and threats to this genus. The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) Red List was employed to evaluate these two factors. Results revealed that 44% of all species in this genus are of conservation concern with the majority of them facing threats. This study recommends that more attention such as strengthening the protection of these species and controlling the threats identified in this study should be given to species in this genus in terms of conservation management to reduce their risk of extinction.

Keywords: Asphodelaceae, biodiversity loss, extinction risk, hotspot, threatened species.

The genus *Aloe* belongs to the Asphodelaceae family (Cousins & Witkowski 2012). Biodiversity hotspots for this genus in Africa are located in Ethiopia, Madagascar and southern Africa (Grace 2009), which coincide with Africa's main biodiversity hotspots (Daru et al. 2013).

Aloes are important to any ecosystems where they are found (Cousins & Witkowski 2012). Their nectar is a source of food for many insects (Nicolson & Nepi 2005; Botes et al. 2009a,b) and avians (Symes et al. 2008; Forbes et al. 2009). They also modulate harsh environmental conditions, which facilitate colonization of the environment by other plant taxa (Wabuyele & Kyalo 2008). Their mat-like root that is dense assist in

preventing soil erosion (Smith & Van Wyk 2009).

Some species of this genus are traded commercially as cosmetics (Grace et al. 2015) and medicine (Bjorå et al. 2015). This has led *Aloe* to become threatened, with the majority of species in this genus being included in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (Grace 2011). This implies that conservation of the species in this genus should be given a high priority, especially in areas that are hotspots of this genus (Klopper & Smith 2013).

This study evaluated the conservation status and threats of *Aloe* in South Africa to determine which species in this genus are threatened, and to determine factors responsible for their risk of extinction. Unlike some previous studies that mentioned the overall conservation status of the genus *Aloe* (e.g., Grace et al. 2009; Cousins & Witkowski 2012), this study showed the conservation status and threats each species of *Aloe* is facing using the South African National Red List, and also quantified in percentages species in this genus under different Red List categories and threat categories.

METHODS

This study used the SANBI Red List 2017 version to evaluate threats and conservation status of South

Editor: Martin Potgieter, University of Limpopo, Sovenga, South Africa.

Date of publication: 26 August 2020 (online & print)

Citation: Bamigboye, S.O. (2020). Evaluating threats and conservation status of South African *Aloe*. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 12(11): 16614–16619. <https://doi.org/10.11609/jott.5728.12.11.16614-16619>

Copyright: © Bamigboye 2020. Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. JoTT allows unrestricted use, reproduction, and distribution of this article in any medium by providing adequate credit to the author(s) and the source of publication.

Funding: None.

Competing interests: The author declares no competing interests.



African *Aloe*. The following percentages were calculated: the species that are highly threatened, threatened and of conservation concern (Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened, Rare, and Data Deficient); *Aloe* species that fall under different categories of threats (Habitat destruction, individual's collection, invasive species occurrence, fire occurrence, overgrazing, and insect attack); species endemic and non-endemic to South Africa; threatened endemic species; and endemic species that are of conservation concern and different categories of threats (habitat destruction, individual's collection, invasive species occurrence, fire occurrence, overgrazing, and insect attack) to endemic species.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Endemic and non-endemic species of the genus *Aloe* in South Africa

A total of 125 taxa belonging to the genus *Aloe* were listed in the South African National Red List; 61.6% of species in the genus *Aloe* found in the South African National Red List are endemic, while 38.4% are non-endemic. Species endemism is an important factor to be considered in conservation because the loss of endemic species is of high significant impact in biodiversity loss in any geographic areas that they occur (Moraswi et al. 2019). A population survey of endemic taxa should be encouraged to determine their population size, density, and distribution in order to reveal their current population trend. This information will inform appropriate conservation measures, which are adaptive to local conditions.

Highly threatened, threatened, and species of conservation concern in South African *Aloe*

The various threat status categories of South African *Aloe* are: 52.8% (Least Concern), 10.4% (Rare), 2.4% (Data Deficient), 3.2% (Data Deficient, taxonomically problematic), 10.4% (Near Threatened), 11.2% (Vulnerable), 4% (Endangered), 5.6% (Critically Endangered), 44% are of conservation concern (Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened, Rare, and Data Deficient). Species that are highly threatened are referred to as Critically Endangered (Williams et al. 2013) because they are at the brink of extinction. *Aloe* species in this study that falls into this category (Table 1) should be given quick conservation intervention such as preventing further collection by people, minimizing habitat loss, and improving on their regeneration potentials to prevent complete extirpation of their populations. Some plant species are

not threatened, but can be flagged and given priority in terms of conservation, and thus be referred to as species of conservation concern (Victor & Keith 2004). Species of conservation concern in this study that are not threatened should be monitored to determine if they have become threatened (Table 1). For instance Data deficient taxa could possibly be threatened (Moraswi et al. 2019). This is why further efforts is required to obtain sufficient information about them in order to determine if they are threatened or not.

Threats to South African endemic and non-endemic *Aloe* species

Percentages of taxa in the genus *Aloe* in South Africa facing different types of threats are as follows: 41.6% are threatened by habitat destruction, 16.8% are threatened due to individual's collection, 14.4% threatened by occurrence of invasive species, 5.6% are threatened because of fire occurrences, 11.2% are threatened by overgrazing, 0.8% threatened due to insect attack, while there are no threats found for 42.4% of the taxa. *Aloe* species are generally threatened by habitat destruction and collection by people (Klooper et al. 2009), a situation also reflected in this study. The collection by people are majorly due to medicinal uses and horticultural uses which might be affecting the wild population of these taxa (Grace 2011). Enforcement of regulation restricting the collections of these taxa should be more encouraged. It must be noted that a thorough assessment of those species for which their threats are unknown can significantly change the results pattern in the threat categories as presented above.

Threats to endemic species of South African *Aloe*

The results of the percentages of endemic species of South African *Aloe* facing different kind of threats are as follows: 57% are affected by habitat destruction, 23.4% affected by Individual's collection, 17% are affected by invasive species, 9% by fire occurrence, 13% by overgrazing, while there are no threats found for 26% of the endemic species. Habitat destruction and collection by people still stood out among the threats to endemic South African *Aloe* species. It is recommended that species for whom their threats are not known (Table 1) be further assessed. Thus, it is possible that a reassessment of these species can alter the results presented above.

Conservation status of endemic species in South African *Aloe*

The results of the percentages of endemic *Aloe*

Table 1. List of *Aloe* species in South Africa, their SANBI Red List Status, their endemism status and their threats on SANBI Red List.

Species	SANBI Red List status	Endemism status	Threats
<i>Aloe aculeata</i> Pole-Evans	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe affinis</i> A.Berger	Least Concern	Not endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe africana</i> Mill.	Least Concern	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe albida</i> (Stapf) Reynolds	Near Threatened	Not endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe alooides</i> (Bolos) Druten	Least Concern	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe ammophila</i> Reynolds	Least Concern	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe angelica</i> Pole-Evans	Least Concern	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe arborescens</i> Mill.	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe arenicola</i> Reynolds	Near Threatened	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe barbara-jeppeae</i> T.A.McCoy & Lavranos	Near Threatened	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe bergeriana</i> (Dinter) Boatwr. & J.C.Manning	Data Deficient	Not endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe bowiea</i> Schult. & J.H.Schult.	Critically Endangered	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe braamvanwykii</i> Gideon F.Sm. & Figueiredo	Endangered	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe branddraaiensis</i> Groenew.	Least Concern	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe brevifolia</i> Mill. var. <i>brevifolia</i>	Vulnerable	Endemic	Habitat destruction, invasive presence, individual's collection
<i>Aloe brevifolia</i> Mill. var. <i>depressa</i> (Haw.) Baker	Data Deficient taxonomically problematic	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe broomii</i> Schönland var. <i>broomii</i>	Least Concern	Not Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe broomii</i> Schönland var. <i>tarkaensis</i> Reynolds	Rare	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe buhrii</i> Lavranos	Vulnerable	Endemic	Individual's collection, habitat destruction
<i>Aloe castanea</i> Schönland	Least Concern	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe chabaudii</i> Schönland var. <i>chabaudii</i>	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe challisii</i> Van Jaarsv. & A.E.van Wyk	Vulnerable	Endemic	Individual's collection, invasive presence
<i>Aloe chlorantha</i> Lavranos	Vulnerable	Endemic	Insect attack
<i>Aloe chortolirioides</i> A.Berger var. <i>chortolirioides</i>	Vulnerable	Not endemic	Habitat destruction, invasive presence, fire occurrences,
<i>Aloe chortolirioides</i> A.Berger var. <i>woolliana</i> (Pole-Evans) Glen & D.S.Hardy	Least Concern	Endemic	Habitat destruction, fire occurrences
<i>Aloe claviflora</i> Burch.	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe comosa</i> Marloth & A.Berger	Least Concern	Endemic	Individuals collection, habitat destruction
<i>Aloe condyae</i> Van Jaarsv. & P.Nel	Vulnerable	Endemic	Invasive presence
<i>Aloe cooperi</i> Baker	Least Concern	Not endemic	Habitat destruction, overgrazing, invasive presence
<i>Aloe craibii</i> Gideon F.Sm.	Critically Endangered	Endemic	Individual's collection, fire occurrences, invasive presence, habitat destruction
<i>Aloe cryptopoda</i> Baker	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe dabenorisana</i> Van Jaarsv.	Rare	Endemic	Individual's collection
<i>Aloe dewettii</i> Reynolds	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe dominella</i> Reynolds	Near Threatened	Endemic	Habitat destruction, overgrazing, fire occurrences, invasive presence
<i>Aloe dyeri</i> Schönland	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe ecklonis</i> Salm-Dyck	Least Concern	Not endemic	Habitat destruction, invasive presence
<i>Aloe excelsa</i> A.Berger var. <i>excelsa</i>	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe falcata</i> Baker	Least Concern	Not endemic	Individual's collection, overgrazing
<i>Aloe ferox</i> Mill.	Least Concern	Not endemic	Individual's collection, habitat destruction, overgrazing
<i>Aloe fosteri</i> Pillans	Least Concern	Endemic	No threat

Species	SANBI Red List status	Endemism status	Threats
<i>Aloe fouriei</i> D.S.Hardy & Glen	Data Deficient taxonomically problematic	Endemic	Habitat destruction, overgrazing
<i>Aloe framesii</i> L.Bolus	Near Threatened	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe gariensis</i> Pillans	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe gerstneri</i> Reynolds	Vulnerable	Endemic	Habitat destruction, Overgrazing
<i>Aloe glauca</i> Mill.	Least Concern	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe globuligemma</i> Pole-Evans	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe graciliflora</i> Groenew.	Least Concern	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe grandidentata</i> Salm-Dyck	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe greatheadii</i> Schönland var. <i>davyana</i> (Schönland) Glen & D.S.Hardy	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe greatheadii</i> Schönland var. <i>greatheadii</i>	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe greenii</i> Baker	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe hahnii</i> Gideon F.Sm. & R.R.Klopper	Near Threatened	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe hardyi</i> H.F.Glen	Rare	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe hereroensis</i> Engl. var. <i>hereroensis</i>	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe humilis</i> (L.) Mill.	Least Concern	Endemic	Habitat destruction, individual's collection
<i>Aloe inconspicua</i> Plowes	Endangered	Endemic	Habitat destruction, overgrazing
<i>Aloe integra</i> Reynolds	Vulnerable	Not endemic	Habitat destruction, invasive presence, fire occurrences
<i>Aloe jeppeae</i> Klopper & Gideon F.Sm.	Least Concern	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe kannelii</i> Van Jaarsv.	Rare	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe karasbergensis</i> Pillans	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe knersvlakensis</i> S.J.Marais	Rare	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe kniphofioides</i> Baker	Vulnerable	Endemic	Habitat destruction, fire occurrences
<i>Aloe komaggasensis</i> Kritzingen & Van Jaarsv.	Vulnerable	Endemic	Individual's collection, habitat destruction, overgrazing
<i>Aloe komatiensis</i> Reynolds	Endangered	Not endemic	Habitat destruction, invasive presence
<i>Aloe kouebokveldensis</i> Van Jaarsv. & A.B.Low	Rare	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe krapohlana</i> Marloth	Data Deficient	Endemic	Individual's collection, habitat destruction, overgrazing
<i>Aloe lettyae</i> Reynolds	Endangered	Endemic	Habitat destruction, invasive occurrence, overgrazing, fire occurrences
<i>Aloe linearifolia</i> A.Berger	Near Threatened	Endemic	Habitat destruction, overgrazing
<i>Aloe lineata</i> (Aiton) Haw. var. <i>lineata</i>	Least Concern	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe lineata</i> (Aiton) Haw. var. <i>muirii</i> (Marloth) Reynolds	Least Concern	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe littoralis</i> Baker	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe longistyla</i> Baker	Data Deficient	Endemic	Individual's collection, habitat destruction, overgrazing
<i>Aloe lutescens</i> Groenew.	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe maculata</i> All.	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe marlothii</i> A.Berger subsp. <i>marlothii</i>	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe marlothii</i> A.Berger subsp. <i>orientalis</i> Glen & D.S.Hardy	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe melanacantha</i> A.Berger	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe meyeri</i> Van Jaarsv.	Rare	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe micracantha</i> Haw.	Near Threatened	Endemic	Habitat destruction, invasive presence
<i>Aloe microstigma</i> Salm-Dyck	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe minima</i> Baker	Least Concern	Not endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe modesta</i> Reynolds	Vulnerable	Endemic	Habitat destruction, Invasive presence

Species	SANBI Red List status	Endemism status	Threats
<i>Aloe monotropia</i> I.Verd.	Vulnerable	Endemic	Individual's collection
<i>Aloe mudenensis</i> Reynolds	Least Concern	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe myriacantha</i> (Haw.) Schult. & J.H.Schult.	Least Concern	Not endemic	Invasive occurrences
<i>Aloe neilcrouchii</i> R.R.Klopper & Gideon F.Sm.	Endangered	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe neilcrouchii</i> R.R.Klopper & Gideon F.Sm.	Critically Endangered	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe nubigena</i> Groenew.	Rare	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe parvibracteata</i> Schönland	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe pearsonii</i> Schönland	Vulnerable	Not endemic	Overgrazing
<i>Aloe peglerae</i> Schönland	Critically Endangered	Endemic	Habitat destruction, individual's collection
<i>Aloe perfoliata</i> L.	Least Concern	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe petricola</i> Pole-Evans	Least Concern	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe petrophila</i> Pillans	Rare	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe pictifolia</i> D.S.Hardy	Rare	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe pluridens</i> Haw.	Least Concern	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe pratensis</i> Baker	Least Concern	Not endemic	Habitat destruction, individual's collection
<i>Aloe pretoriensis</i> Pole-Evans	Least Concern	Not endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe prinslooii</i> I.Verd. & D.S.Hardy	Near Threatened	Endemic	Individual's collection and invasive presence
<i>Aloe pruinosa</i> Reynolds	Vulnerable	Endemic	Habitat destruction, individual's collection, invasive occurrence
<i>Aloe reitzii</i> Reynolds var. <i>reitzii</i>	Near Threatened	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe reitzii</i> Reynolds var. <i>vernalis</i> D.S.Hardy	Critically Endangered	Endemic	Individual's collection
<i>Aloe reynoldsii</i> Letty	Rare	Endemic	Individual's collection
<i>Aloe rupestris</i> Baker	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe saundersiae</i> (Reynolds) Reynolds	Critically Endangered	Endemic	Habitat destruction, overgrazing, fire occurrences
<i>Aloe sharoniae</i> N.R.Crouch & Gideon F.Sm.	Least Concern	Not endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe simii</i> Pole-Evans	Critically Endangered	Endemic	Habitat destruction, Invasive presence
<i>Aloe soutpansbergensis</i> I.Verd.	Rare	Endemic	Individual's collection
<i>Aloe speciosa</i> Baker	Least Concern	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe spectabilis</i> Reynolds	Least Concern	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe spicata</i> L.f.	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe striata</i> Haw.	Least Concern	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe succotrina</i> Lam.	Least Concern	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe suffulta</i> Reynolds	Least Concern	Not Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe supraciliata</i> Pole-Evans	Least Concern	Not Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe thompsoniae</i> Groenew.	Rare	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe thorncroftii</i> Pole-Evans	Near Threatened	Endemic	Habitat destruction, invasive presence
<i>Aloe thraskii</i> Baker	Near Threatened	Endemic	Habitat destruction, individual's collection
<i>Aloe vanbalenii</i> Pillans	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe vanrooyenii</i> Gideon F.Sm. & N.R.Crouch	Least Concern	Endemic	No threat
<i>Aloe verecunda</i> Pole-Evans	Least Concern	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe vogtsii</i> Reynolds	Near Threatened	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe vossii</i> Reynolds	Data Deficient taxonomically problematic	Endemic	Habitat destruction, fire occurrences, Invasive presence
<i>Aloe vryheidensis</i> Groenew.	Data Deficient taxonomically problematic	Endemic	Habitat destruction
<i>Aloe zebrina</i> Baker	Least Concern	Not endemic	No threat

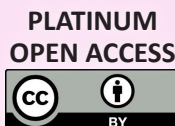
taxa in South Africa on SANBI Red List threat status categories are as follows: 32.4% (Least Concern), 5.2% (Data Deficient taxonomically problematic), 2.6% (Data Deficient), 15.6% (Rare), 15.5% (Near Threatened), 14.3% (Vulnerable), 5.2% (Endangered) and 9.1% (Critically Endangered); 28.6% of the endemic species in this genus are threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable); 62.3% of the endemic species are of conservation concern (Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened, Rare, and Data Deficient). Endemic plant species are more vulnerable to extinction (Williams et al. 2013) because they are restricted to certain geographic regions and the total extirpation of their populations in that region automatically result in total extinction of the species (Bamigboye 2019). This is also being clearly revealed in this study as all the Critically Endangered *Aloe* species in this study are endemic species, which further supports the notion that a more proactive conservation intervention should be given to these species.

CONCLUSION

This study presents the current conservation status, endemic status and threats that each species of *Aloe* in South African Red List are facing. It also quantifies the percentages of species in this genus that fall into different SANBI Red List categories, threat categories, and endemism categories. This study provides information on the species of *Aloe* in South Africa that need more conservation attention. For instance the Critically Endangered species in this study that are all endemic species (Table 1) can be given higher priorities for conservation. Conservation status of species changes over time (Bamigboye et al. 2016). It is recommended that South African *Aloe* should be further evaluated to see if they have become more threatened in recent times or not. A recent evaluation will also reveal if the ones that are not threatened on SANBI Red List are now threatened.

REFERENCES

- Bamigboye, S.O. (2019). Conservation status and threats to endemic plant species of Griqualand West of South Africa. *Journal of Plant Development* 26: 117–121. <https://doi.org/10.33628/jpd.2019.26.1.11>
- Bamigboye, S.O., P.M. Tshisikhawe & P.J. Taylor (2016). Review of extinction risk in African cycads. *Phyton International Journal of Experimental Botany* 85(1): 333–336.
- Björå, C.S., E. Wabuyele, O.M. Grace, I. Nordal & L.E. Newton (2015). The uses of Kenyan aloes: an analysis of implications for names, distribution and conservation. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 11: 82. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13002-015-0060-0>
- Botes, C., S.D. Johnson & R.M. Cowling (2009a). The birds and the bees: Using selective exclusion to identify effective pollinators of African tree aloes. *International Journal of Plant Science* 170 (2): 151–156. <https://doi.org/10.1086/595291>
- Botes, C., P.D. Wragg & S.D. Johnson (2009b). New evidence for bee-pollination systems in *Aloe* (Asphodelaceae: Aloideae), a predominantly bird-pollinated genus. *South African Journal of Botany* 75: 675–681. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sajb.2009.07.010>
- Cousins, S.R. & E.T.F. Witkowski (2012). African *Aloe* Ecology: A Review. *Journal of Arid Environments* 85: 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaridenv.2012.03.022>
- Forbes, R.W., A.J.F.K. Craig, P.E. Hulley & D.M. Parker (2009). Seasonal variation in the avian community associated with an *Aloe ferox* (Asphodelaceae, Mill.) flowering event in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. In: Harebottle D.M., A.J.F.K. Craig, M.D. Anderson, H. Rakotomanana & M. Muchai (eds.). Proceedings of the 12th Pan-African Ornithological Congress, 2008, Cape Town.
- Grace, O.M. (2009). Systematics and biocultural value of *Aloe* L. (Asphodelaceae). PhD Thesis. University of Pretoria, 158pp.
- Grace, O.M. (2011). Current perspectives on the economic botany of the genus *Aloe* Xanthorrhoeaceae. *South African Journal of Botany* 98: 980–987. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sajb.2011.07.002>
- Grace, O.M., M.S.J. Simmond, G.F. Smith & A.E. van Wyk (2009). Documented utility and biocultural value of *Aloe* L. (Asphodelaceae): a review. *Economic Botany* 63(2): 167–178. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12231-009-9082-7>
- Grace, O.M., S. Buerki, M.R. Symonds, F. Forest, A.E. van Wyk, G.F. Smith, R.R. Klopper, C.S. Björå, S. Neale, S. Demissew, M.S.J. Simmonds & N. Rønsted (2015). Evolutionary history and leaf succulence as explanations for medicinal use in aloes and the global popularity of *Aloe vera*. *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 15: 29. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12862-015-0291-7>
- Klopper R.R. & G.F. Smith (2013). Aloes of the world: When, where and who? *Aloe* 50 (1&2): 44–52.
- Moraswi I., S.O. Bamigboye & P.M. Tshisikhawe (2019). Conservation status and threats to vascular plant species endemic to Soutpansberg Mountain in Limpopo Province, South Africa. *International Journal of Plant Biology*. 10: 7978: 14–16. <https://doi.org/10.4081/pb.2019.7978>
- Nicolson, S.W. & M. Nepi (2005). Dilute nectar in dry atmospheres: nectar secretion patterns in *Aloe castanea* (Asphodelaceae). *International Journal of Plant Sciences* 166(2): 227–233. <https://doi.org/10.1086/427616>
- Smith, G.F. & B. van Wyk (2009). *Aloes in Southern Africa*. Struik Nature, Cape Town.
- South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) National Red List version for genus *Aloe* (2017). <http://redlist.sanbi.org/genus.php?genus=2206>.
- Symes, C.T., S.W. Nicholson & A.E. McKechnie (2008). Response of avian nectarivores to the flowering of *Aloe marlothii*: a nectar oasis during dry South African winters. *Journal of Ornithology* 149: 13–22. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10336-007-0206-5>
- Wabuyele, E. & S. Kyalo (2008). Sustainable Use of East African Aloes: the Case of Commercial Aloes in Kenya. NDF Workshop Case Studies, WG3 e Succulents and Cycads, Case Study 1: *Aloe* spp. East and southern Africa, Mexico, 17pp.
- Williams, V.L., J.E. Victor & N.R. Crouch (2013). Red listed medicinal plants of South Africa: status, trend and assessment challenges. *South African Journal of Botany* 86: 23–35. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sajb.2013.01.006>
- Victor, J.E. & M. Keith (2004). The orange list: a safety net for biodiversity in South Africa *South African Journal of Science* 100: 139–141.



The Journal of Threatened Taxa (JoTT) is dedicated to building evidence for conservation globally by publishing peer-reviewed articles online every month at a reasonably rapid rate at www.threatenedtaxa.org. All articles published in JoTT are registered under [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) unless otherwise mentioned. JoTT allows unrestricted use, reproduction, and distribution of articles in any medium by providing adequate credit to the author(s) and the source of publication.

ISSN 0974-7907 (Online) | ISSN 0974-7893 (Print)

August 2020 | Vol. 12 | No. 11 | Pages: 16407–16646

Date of Publication: 26 August 2020 (Online & Print)

DOI: 10.11609/jott.2020.12.11.16407-16646

www.threatenedtaxa.org

Article

Use of an embedded fruit by Nicobar Long-tailed Macaque *Macaca fascicularis umbrosus*: II. Demographic influences on choices of coconuts *Cocos nucifera* and pattern of forays to palm plantations

– Sayantan Das, Rebekah C. David, Ashvita Anand, Saurav Harikumar, Rubina Rajan & Mewa Singh, Pp. 16407–16423

Communications

Habitat preference and current distribution of Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla* L. 1758) in Dorokha Dungkhag, Samtse, southern Bhutan

– Dago Dorji, Jambay, Ju Lian Chong & Tshering Dorji, Pp. 16424–16433

A checklist of mammals with historical records from Darjeeling-Sikkim Himalaya landscape, India

– Thangsuanlian Naulak & Sunita Pradhan, Pp. 16434–16459

Golden Jackal *Canis aureus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Mammalia: Carnivora: Canidae) distribution pattern and feeding at Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary, India

– Nagarajan Baskaran, Ganesan Karthikeyan & Kamaraj Ramkumaran, Pp. 16460–16468

Suppression of ovarian activity in a captive African Lion *Panthera leo* after deslorelin treatment

– Daniela Paes de Almeida Ferreira Braga, Cristiane Schilbach Pizzutto, Derek Andrew Rosenfield, Priscila Viau Furtado, Cláudio A. Oliveira, Sandra Helena Ramiro Corrêa, Pedro Nacib Jorge-Neto & Marcelo Alcindo de Barros Vaz Guimarães, Pp. 16469–16477

Spatial aggregation and specificity of incidents with wildlife make tea plantations in southern India potential buffers with protected areas

– Tamanna Kalam, Tejesvini A. Puttaveeraswamy, Rajeev K. Srivastava, Jean-Philippe Puyravaud & Priya Davidar, Pp. 16478–16493

Innovative way of human-elephant competition mitigation

– Sanjit Kumar Saha, Pp. 16494–16501

New locality records and call description of the Resplendent Shrub Frog *Raorchestes resplendens* (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae) from the Western Ghats, India

– Sandeep Das, K.P. Rajkumar, K.A. Sreejith, M. Royaltata & P.S. Easa, Pp. 16502–16509

First record of a morphologically abnormal and highly metal-contaminated Spotback Skate *Atlantoraja castelnaui* (Rajiformes: Arhynchobatidae) from southeastern Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

– Rachel Ann Hauser-Davis, Márcio L.V. Barbosa-Filho, Lucia Helena S. de S. Pereira, Catarina A. Lopes, Sérgio C. Moreira, Rafael C.C. Rocha, Tatiana D. Saint’Pierre, Paula Baldassin & Salvatore Siciliano, Pp. 16510–16520

Butterfly diversity in an organic tea estate of Darjeeling Hills, eastern Himalaya, India

– Aditya Pradhan & Sarala Khaling, Pp. 16521–16530

Freshwater decapods (Crustacea: Decapoda) of Palair Reservoir, Telangana, India

– Sudipta Mandal, Deepa Jaiswal, A. Narahari & C. Shiva Shankar, Pp. 16531–16547

Diversity and distribution of figs in Tripura with four new additional records

– Smita Debbarma, Biplob Banik, Biswajit Baishnab, B.K. Datta & Koushik Majumdar, Pp. 16548–16570

Short Communications

Open garbage dumps near protected areas in Uttarakhand: an emerging threat to Asian Elephants in the Shivalik Elephant Reserve

– Kanchan Puri, Ritesh Joshi & Vaibhav Singh, Pp. 16571–16575

A preliminary checklist of spiders (Araneae: Arachnida) in Jambughoda Wildlife Sanctuary, Panchmahal District, Gujarat, India

– Reshma Solanki, Manju Siliwal & Dolly Kumar, Pp. 16576–16596

Preliminary checklist of spider fauna (Araneae: Arachnida) of Chandranath Hill, Goa, India

– Rupali Pandit & Mangirish Dharwadkar, Pp. 16597–16606

Butterfly (Lepidoptera: Rhopalocera) fauna of Jabalpur City, Madhya Pradesh, India

– Jagat S. Flora, Ashish D. Tiple, Ashok Sengupta & Sonali V. Padwad, Pp. 16607–16613

Evaluating threats and conservation status of South African *Aloe*

– Samuel O. Bamigboye, Pp. 16614–16619

Notes

The first record of Montagu’s Harrier *Circus pygargus* (Aves: Accipitridae) in West Bengal, India

– Suman Pratihari & Niloy Mandal, Pp. 16620–16621

An account of snake specimens in St. Joseph’s College Museum Kozhikode, India, with data on species diversity

– V.J. Zacharias & Bobby Jose, Pp. 16622–16627

Notes on the occurrence of a rare pufferfish, *Chelonodontops leopardus* (Day, 1878) (Tetraodontiformes: Tetraodontidae), in the freshwaters of Payaswini River, Karnataka, India

– Priyanka Chakraborty, Subhrendu Sekhar Mishra & Kranti Yardi, Pp. 16628–16631

New records of hoverflies of the genus *Volucella* Geoffroy (Diptera: Syrphidae) from Pakistan along with a checklist of known species

– Muhammad Asghar Hassan, Imran Bodlah, Anjum Shehzad & Noor Fatima, Pp. 16632–16635

A new species of *Dillenia* (Angiosperms: Dilleniaceae) from the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, India

– J. Swamy, L. Rasingam, S. Nagaraju & Pooja R. Mane, Pp. 16636–16640

Reinstatement of *Pimpinella katrajensis* R.S.Rao & Hemadri (Apiaceae), an endemic species to Maharashtra with notes on its taxonomy and distribution

– S.M. Deshpande, S.D. Kulkarni, R.B. More & K.V.C. Gosavi, Pp. 16641–16643

***Puccinia duthiei* Ellis & Tracy: a new host record on *Chrysopogon velutinus* from India**

– Suhas Kundlik Kamble, Pp. 16644–16646

Member



Publisher & Host

