

Plant species of the Naute Game Park – an annotated inventory

Antje Burke

EnviroScience
P. O. Box 90230
Windhoek
Namibia

E-mail: antje@enviro-science.info

Abstract

*This paper presents an inventory of plants of the Naute Game Park, based on field surveys and information from databases. The park extends over two quarter degree squares and 159 terrestrial plant species have to date been recorded. Deciduous dwarf shrubs comprise the majority of the flora. The rare, small tree *Elephantorrhiza rangei* and populations of quiver tree (*Aloe dichotoma*), *Nama corkwood* (*Commiphora namaensis*), *Nama resin-tree* (*Ozoroa namaensis*) and *black-winged twin-leaf* (*Zygophyllum cretaceum*) are of conservation importance on the inselbergs. Also of conservation importance are the Namibian endemics *Euphorbia lignosa*, *Geigeria brachycephala*, *Indigofera pechuelii*, *Phyllanthus dinteri*, *Salsola arborea* and *kinkelbos* (*Tetragonia schenkii*) as well as unidentified dwarf stem-succulent *Apocynaceae* (Stapeliod) and *Hoodia* species. Invasive alien mesquite (*Prosopis*) trees may locally pose a threat to indigenous plants. More stringent track control in the recreational part of the park would limit the disturbance of natural habitat.*

Keywords: Conservation, Karas, Löwen River, natural resources, Naute dam, new discoveries

Introduction

The Naute Game Park adjoins the Naute Dam, some 50 km south-west of Keetmanshoop. The dam was built on the Löwen River and has been in operation since 1972 while the park was proclaimed in 1988. The area around the dam is open to the public for recreational purposes (angling, boating, camping), but the majority of the game park adjoining the recreation areas to the east and south is not accessible to the public. Here populations of gemsbok, springbok and smaller antelope such as steenbok and duiker roam the grassy plains. To date no inventory of plants has been compiled and this paper addresses this gap. This information can be used by conservation staff in this area to manage the plant resources.

Methods

Study area

The park initially covered 235 km² and is located in the Karas Region in southern Namibia. Recently the farm Ghoggab to the northeast has been added, increasing the total park area to 345 km². Four main landscape units can be distinguished: the Naute and Gawachab plains, the Löwen River and inselbergs (Figure 1).

The climate is arid with the mean annual rainfall ranging between 100 and 150 mm, increasing along a south-west to north-east gradient. Rains fall mainly in the summer months (January-April). Mean annual temperatures range between 18 and 22°C increasing along a west-east gradient (Mendelsohn *et al.* 2002).

The majority of the park is level to gently southwest sloping plain, with a few isolated mountains (inselbergs) in the northwest section adding some relief (Figure 2). These inselbergs rise not much more than 100 m above the surrounding plains. The Löwen River

crosses the central area of the park, generally in a northeast to south-westerly direction. The river is ephemeral and usually flows during the rainy season for short periods, depending on rainfall in the upper catchment.

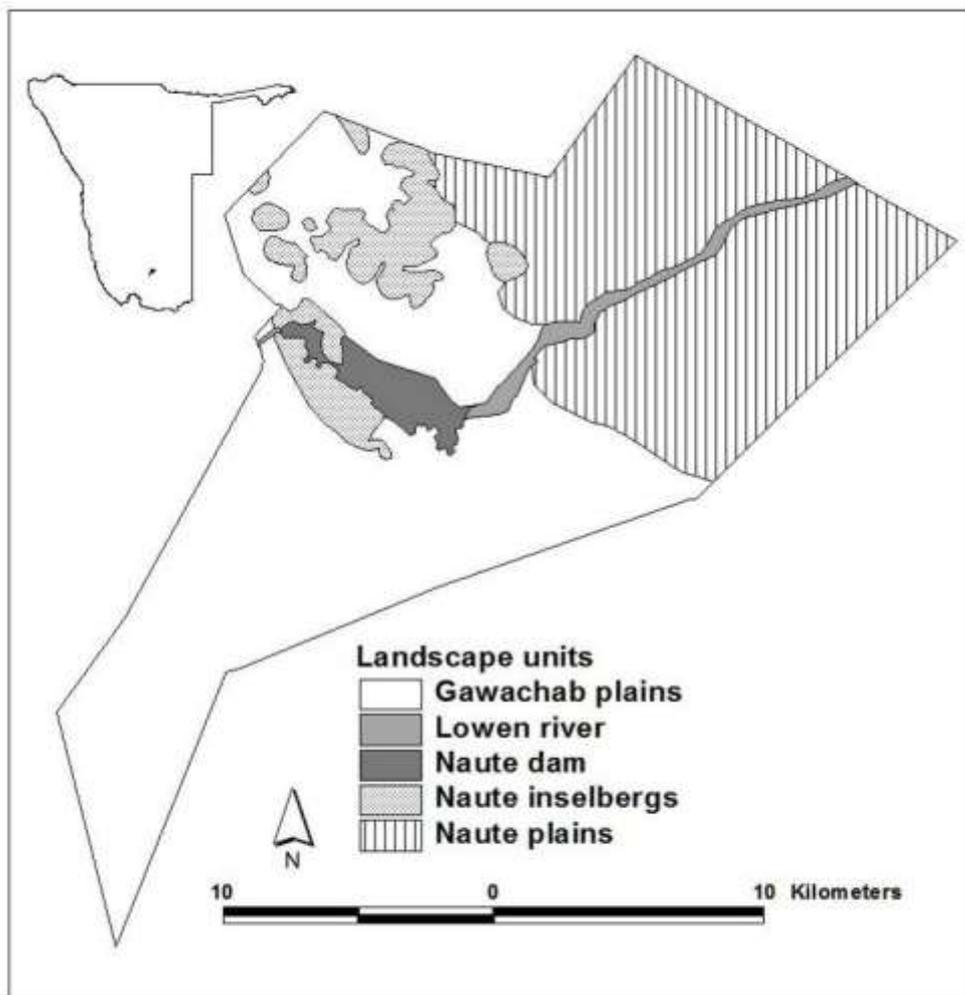


Figure 1. Landscape units and position of the Naute Game Park in Namibia (adapted from Burke 2013).

Karoo Group sedimentary rocks, largely shale and sandstone, underlie most of the park area, with the exception of a west-east running dolerite ridge (also of Karoo Group origin) providing the southern boundary of the dam. All these rocks are 300 to 180 million years of age (Swart 2008). Much younger Quaternary sand deposits cover some areas and form small patches of dunes between the inselbergs.

The vegetation is Karas dwarf shrubland (Burke *et al.* 2002), dissected by denser shrubland, and localised woodland along the Löwen River (Figure 3). The area falls within the Nama Karoo Biome (Rutherford 1997).



Figure 2. The Naute plains (view towards the Klein Karas Mountains to the southeast) are dissected by a dense network of shallow washes draining towards the Löwen River (recognised by a broad band of denser vegetation). The area to the left of the fence is the recent addition to the park.



Figure 3. Not only dwarf shrubs, but occasional trees, such as this fig (*Ficus cordata*) grow on the Naute inselbergs.

Compilation of the plant species list and plant attributes

The current list of terrestrial plant species was compiled following a field survey during April 2013; distribution records from the Specimens Database of Namibia's National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) and the tree atlas (Curtis & Mannheimer 2005) (quarter degree squares 2618CC and 2617DD). This excludes species still awaiting identification by specialists. Voucher specimens from field surveys were lodged at the NBRI. The nomenclature follows Klaassen & Kwembeya (2013). Grazing and browse value of individual species was reviewed in published literature (van Breda & Barnard 1991; Esler *et al.* 2006).

The conservation status of plants was reviewed using Namibia's red-list (Loots 2005 and recent updates), Cites (Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species) status, as well as protection by national legislation (Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975 and No. 272 of 1977, Forest Ordinance No. 37 of 1952 and Forest Act No. 72 of 1968).

Results and Discussion

The current species list comprises 159 terrestrial plant species, including introduced, non-indigenous species (Appendix 1). Although the list is a good approximation, it is not complete. Aquatic plants are not represented and few semi-aquatic plants were collected so far. Also, no surveys were undertaken during an exceptionally good rainy season which is likely to add more plant species.

The majority of plants in the park are deciduous shrubs, followed by herbs, grasses and then evergreen shrubs (Table 1). Only ten geophytes have so far been recorded and this group is likely underrepresented. The low portion of leaf- and stem-succulent is expected, as the park is well beyond the boundaries of the Succulent Karoo Biome, where these growth forms are more prevalent.

Table 1. Growth forms and palatability of plant species in the Naute Game Park.

Palatability	Number of species	Examples
High	15	<i>Berkheya spinosissima</i> , <i>Limeum aethiopicum</i> , <i>Polygala leptophylla</i> , <i>Montinia caryophyllacea</i> , <i>Salsola aphylla</i>
Low	21	<i>Aristida adscensionis</i> , <i>Cyperus marginatus</i> , <i>Enneapogon scaber</i> , <i>Kleinia longiflora</i> , <i>Rhigozum trichotomum</i> , <i>Tamarix usneoides</i> , <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Toxic	3	<i>Datura innoxia</i> , <i>Geigeria alata</i> , <i>Geigeria pectidea</i>
Growth forms		
Dwarf stem-succulents	3	<i>Euphorbia lignosa</i>
Evergreen shrubs	17	<i>Calicorema capitata</i> ,
Grasses	21	<i>Aristida adscensionis</i> , <i>Stipagrostis uniplumis</i>
Geophytes	10	<i>Eriospermum rautanenii</i> ,
Herbs	32	<i>Cleome suffruticosa</i> , <i>Tribulus cristatus</i>
Leaf-succulents	6	<i>Zygophyllum rigidum</i>
Shrubs	51	<i>Grewia tenax</i> , <i>Rhus burchellii</i>
Stem-succulents	4	<i>Aloe dichotoma</i>
Trees	15	<i>Acacia erioloba</i> , <i>A. karroo</i> , <i>A. mellifera</i> , <i>Boscia albitrunca</i>

Published information on grazing and browse value was retrievable for 39 species. Fifteen species are highly palatable which includes the trees *Acacia karroo* and *Pappea capensis*, the evergreen shrub *Cadaba aphylla*, and many shrubs (*Monechma incanum*, *M. spartioides*, *Nymanina capensis*), and grasses (e.g. *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Centropodia glauca*, *Phragmites australis* and *Stipagrostis ciliata*) – the remaining highly palatable species are listed in Table 1.

Two invasive alien plants were recorded, one of which (*Datura innoxia*) is toxic. Pods of the invasive mesquite tree (*Prosopis glandulosa*), although the tree is overall classified of low browse value, are believed to provide nutritious fodder for livestock. More intensive surveys may add more arid land invasive plants such as *Argemone ochroleuca*, other *Datura* species, *Nicotiana glauca* and *Ricinus communis*.

One *Oxalis* species is still awaiting identification by specialists and it may be a new species (Dreyer pers.comm.) (Figure 4). Another plant of interest is the tree *Elephantorrhiza rangei* which is only known from the Naute dam and immediate surroundings, thus one of the rarest plants in Namibia.



Figure 4. Possibly a new species, this white-flowered sorel plant (*Oxalis* sp.), grows amongst rocks on the Naute inselbergs.

Of conservation importance are populations of *Aloe dichotoma*, *Commiphora namaensis*, *Ozoroa namaensis* and *Zygophyllum cretaceum* on the inselbergs – the latter three are Gariiep endemics – and the Namibian endemics *Euphorbia lignosa*, *Geigeria brachycephala*, *Indigofera pechuelii*, *Phyllanthus dinteri*, *Salsola arborea* and *Tetragonia schenkii*. Unidentified Stapelioid (dwarf stem-succulent Apocynaceae) and *Hoodia* species occurring in the park are protected species. These were unfortunately only present in vegetative state and could thus not be identified. *Geigeria brachycephala* is only known from five quarter degree squares and thus considered a restricted-range species which deserves attention. On the red data list are *Elephantorrhiza rangei*, classified as “endangered”, *Ozoroa namaensis* as “rare” and *Zygophyllum cretaceum* as “near-threatened” (Loots 2005).

Implications for research and management

1. The plant species list needs more additions, and plant collecting during a good season should be undertaken;
2. Mesquite (*Prosopis* sp.) invasions around the dam and habitations require some control. Although valuable shade trees in some places, these should be replaced with indigenous trees, and then eradicated. These measures are particularly important near the inselbergs and rocky outcrop areas where plants of conservation importance may be affected by the *Prosopis* trees’ invasions;
3. The extremely rare *Elephantorrhiza rangei* deserves particular protection to avoid inadvertent damage;
4. A lot more habitat than necessary is disturbed in the recreational part of the park around the dam. Clear demarcation of tracks and picnic areas and enforcing track discipline would help to minimise these disturbances.

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Appendix 1. Plant species of the Naute Game Park and their growth forms.

Plant species	Growth form
<i>Acacia erioloba</i> E.Meyer	tree
<i>Acacia karroo</i> Hayne	tree
<i>Acacia mellifera</i> (Vahl) Benth. subsp. <i>detinens</i> (Burch.) Brenan	tree
<i>Adenolobus garipensis</i> (E.Mey.) Torre & Hillc.	shrub
<i>Albuca</i> sp.	geophyte
<i>Aloe dichotoma</i> Masson	stem-succulent
<i>Aptosimum spinescens</i> (Thunb.) Weber	shrub
<i>Aristida adscensionis</i> L.	grass
<i>Asparagus denudatus</i> (Kunth.) Baker	geophyte
<i>Asparagus suaveolens</i> Burch.	geophyte
<i>Augea capensis</i> Thunb.	leaf-succulent
<i>Barleria papillosa</i> T.Anderson	shrub
<i>Barleria rigida</i> Nees	shrub
<i>Bergia anagalloides</i> E.Mey. ex Fenzl	herb
<i>Berkheya spinosissima</i> (Thunb.) Willd. subsp. <i>spinosissima</i>	shrub
<i>Blepharis grossa</i> (Nees) T.Anderson	herb
<i>Blepharis obmitrata</i> C.B. Clarke	shrub
<i>Boscia albitrunca</i> (Burch.) Gilg & Gilg-Ben.	tree
<i>Boscia foetida</i> Schinz subsp. <i>Foetida</i>	evergreen
<i>Cadaba aphylla</i> (Thunb.) Wild	evergreen
<i>Calicorema capitata</i> (Moq.) Hook.f.	evergreen
<i>Catophractes alexandri</i> D.Don	shrub
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> L.	grass
<i>Centropodia glauca</i> (Nees) Cope	grass
<i>Chascanum garipense</i> E.Mey.	shrub
<i>Cleome angustifolia</i> Forssk. subsp. <i>diandra</i> (Burch.) Kers	herb
<i>Cleome suffruticosa</i> Schinz	herb
<i>Coccinea rehmannii</i> Cogn.	geophyte
<i>Commiphora namaensis</i> Schinz	stem-succulent
<i>Commiphora pyracanthoides</i> Engl.	stem-succulent
<i>Corbichonia rubriviolacea</i> (Friedrich) Jeffrey	herb
<i>Cryptolepis decidua</i> (Planch. ex Hook.f. & Benth.) N.E. Br.	shrub
<i>Cucumella cinerea</i> (Cogn.) C.Jeffrey	geophyte
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	grass
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> L. var. <i>esculentus</i>	grass
<i>Cyperus longus</i> L. var. <i>longus</i>	grass
<i>Cyperus marginatus</i> Thunb.	grass
<i>Datura inoxia</i> Mill.	herb
<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i> (Forsk.) Stapf var. <i>papillosum</i> (A. Rich) De Wet & Harlan	grass
<i>Diclis petiolaris</i> Benth.	herb
<i>Dicoma capensis</i> Less.	herb
<i>Dipcadi</i> cf. <i>crispum</i> Baker	geophyte
<i>Dipcadi</i> sp.	geophyte
<i>Dyerophytum africanum</i> (Lam.) Kuntze	shrub
<i>Elephantorrhiza rangei</i> Harms	tree
<i>Enneapogon scaber</i> Lehm.	grass
<i>Eriospermum rautanenii</i> Schinz	geophyte
<i>Eriocephalus</i> sp.	evergreen
<i>Euclea pseudebenus</i> E.Mey. ex A.DC.	tree
<i>Euphorbia glanduligera</i> Pax	herb
<i>Euphorbia gregaria</i> Marloth	stem-succulent
<i>Euphorbia lignosa</i> Marloth	dwarf stem-succulent
<i>Ficus cordata</i> Thunb. subsp. <i>Cordata</i>	tree

<i>Forsskaolea candida</i> L.f.	herb
<i>Frankenia pulverulenta</i> L.	shrub
<i>Gaillonia crocyllis</i> (Sond.) Thulin	shrub
<i>Geigeria alata</i> (DC) Benth.& Hook.f.ex Olivier & Hiern	herb
<i>Geigeria brachycephala</i> Muschl.	herb
<i>Geigeria pectidea</i> (D.C.) Harv.	herb
<i>Gnaphalium confine</i> Harv.	herb
<i>Grewia tenax</i> (Forssk.)Fiori	shrub
<i>Gymnosporia senegalensis</i> (Lam.) Loes.	evergreen
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> L.	herb
<i>Helichrysum zeyheri</i> Less.	shrub
<i>Hermannia affinis</i> K. Schum.	shrub
<i>Hermannia bicolor</i> Engl. & Dinter	shrub
<i>Hermannia fruticulosa</i> K.Schum.	shrub
<i>Hermannia gariepina</i> Eckl.& Zeyh.	shrub
<i>Hibiscus elliotiae</i> Harv.	shrub
<i>Hoodia</i> sp.	dwarf stem-succulent
<i>Indigastrum argyroides</i> E. Mey	herb
<i>Indigofera auricoma</i> E.Mey.	herb
<i>Indigofera pechuelii</i> Kuntze	shrub
<i>Jamesbrittenia canescens</i> (Benth.) Hill. var. <i>canescens</i>	herb
<i>Juncus rigidus</i> Desf.	grass
<i>Kissenia capensis</i> Endl.	evergreen
<i>Kleinia longiflora</i> DC.	evergreen
<i>Kohautia ramosissima</i> Bremek.	shrub
<i>Lebeckia dinteri</i> Harms	shrub
<i>Leucophrys mesocoma</i> (Nees) Rendle	grass
<i>Limeum aethiopicum</i> Burm. subsp. <i>namaense</i> Friedrich var. <i>namaense</i>	evergreen
<i>Limeum dinteri</i> Schellenb.	shrub
<i>Limosella africana</i> Gluck var. <i>africana</i>	herb
<i>Lycium amoenum</i> Dammer	shrub
<i>Lycium bosciifolium</i> Schinz	shrub
<i>Lycium villosum</i> Schinz	shrub
<i>Maerua schinzii</i> Pax	tree
<i>Microloma incanum</i> Decne	evergreen
<i>Monechma cleomoides</i> (S. Moore) C.B.Clarke	shrub
<i>Monechma genistifolium</i> (Engl.) C.B.Clarke subsp. <i>genistifolium</i>	shrub
<i>Monechma incanum</i> (Nees) C.B.Clarke	shrub
<i>Monechma mollissimum</i> (Nees) P.G.Mey.	shrub
<i>Monechma spartioides</i> (T. Anders.) C.B.Clarke	shrub
<i>Monsonia luederitziana</i> Focke & Schinz	shrub
<i>Monsonia senegalensis</i> Guill. & Perr.	shrub
<i>Montinia caryophyllacea</i> Thunb.	shrub
<i>Myxopappus acutilobus</i> (DC.) Kaellersjoe	herb
<i>Nolletia gariepina</i> (DC.) Mattf.	shrub
<i>Nymanina capensis</i> (Thunb.) Lindb.	shrub
<i>Otoptera burchellii</i> DC.	shrub
<i>Oxalis</i> sp. nov.	geophyte
<i>Ozoroa namaensis</i> (Schinz & Dinter) R.Fern.	tree
<i>Panicum arbusculum</i> Mez	grass
<i>Pappea capensis</i> Eckl. & Zeyh.	tree
<i>Parkinsonia africana</i> Sond.	tree
<i>Pechuel-Loeschea leubnitziae</i> (Kuntze) O.Hoffm.	evergreen
<i>Pegolettia senegalensis</i> Cass.	herb
<i>Peliostomum leucorrhizum</i> E. Mey. ex Benth. var. <i>leucorrhizum</i>	herb
<i>Pentatrichia petrosa</i> Klatt	shrub

<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forssk.) Chiov. var. <i>leiocarpa</i> (K.Schum.) H.Huber	evergreen
<i>Petalidium setosum</i> C.B.Clarke ex Schinz	shrub
<i>Phaeoptilum spinosum</i> Radlk.	evergreen
<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Steud.	grass
<i>Phyllanthus dinteri</i> Pax	shrub
<i>Phyllanthus pentandrus</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	herb
<i>Polygala leptophylla</i> Burch.	shrub
<i>Polygonum plebeium</i> R.Br.	herb
<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i> L.	herb
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> Torr. var. <i>glandulosa</i>	tree
<i>Pteronia acuminata</i> DC.	shrub
<i>Pteronia</i> sp.	shrub
<i>Ptycholobium biflorum</i> (E. Mey.) Brummit subsp. <i>biflorum</i>	shrub
<i>Pulicaria scabra</i> (Thunb.) Druce	herb
<i>Rhigozum trichotomum</i> Burch.	shrub
<i>Rhus burchellii</i> Sond.ex Engl.	evergreen
<i>Rhus lancea</i> L.f.	tree
<i>Rogeria longiflora</i> (Royen) Gay ex DC.	shrub
<i>Salsola aphylla</i> L.f.	evergreen
<i>Salsola arborea</i> C.A.Sm. ex Aellen	evergreen
<i>Salsola</i> sp.	evergreen
<i>Salvia garipensis</i> E.Mey.ex Benth.	shrub
<i>Scirpoides dioecus</i> (Kunth) J.Browning	grass
<i>Senecio flavus</i> (Decne) Sch.Bip.	herb
<i>Sesamum</i> sp.	herb
<i>Setaria verticillata</i> (L.) Beauv.	grass
<i>Sisyndite sparteae</i> E.Meyer ex Sonder	evergreen
<i>Solanum multiglandulosum</i> Bitter	shrub
<i>Stapelioid</i>	dwarf stem-succulent
<i>Stipagrostis ciliata</i> (Desf.) De Winter var. <i>capensis</i> (Trin. & Rupr.) De Winter	grass
<i>Stipagrostis hochstetteriana</i> var. <i>secalina</i> (Hern.) De Winter	grass
<i>Stipagrostis namaquensis</i> (Nees) De Winter	grass
<i>Stipagrostis uniplumis</i> (Licht.) De Winter var. <i>uniplumis</i>	grass
<i>Talinum cafferum</i> (Thunb.) Eckl. & Zeyh.	geophyte
<i>Tamarix usneoides</i> E. Mey. ex Bunge	tree
<i>Tapinanthus oleifolius</i> (Wendl.) Danser	shrub
<i>Tetragonia schenkii</i> (Schinz) Engl.	leaf-succulent
<i>Thamnosma africana</i> Engl.	shrub
<i>Tribulus cristatus</i> Presl	herb
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	herb
<i>Tricholaena capensis</i> (Licht. ex Roem. & Schult.) Nees subsp. <i>capensis</i>	grass
<i>Tripteris microcarpa</i> Harv. subsp. <i>microcarpa</i>	herb
<i>Triraphis ramosissima</i> Hack.	grass
<i>Verbesina encelioides</i> (Cav.) Benth. & Hook. var. <i>encelioides</i>	herb
<i>Wellstedia dinteri</i> Pilg.	shrub
<i>Ziziphus mucronata</i> Willd. subsp. <i>mucronata</i>	tree
<i>Zygophyllum cretaceum</i> van Zyl	leaf-succulent
<i>Zygophyllum decumbens</i> Delile var. <i>decumbens</i>	leaf-succulent
<i>Zygophyllum microcarpum</i> Licht. ex Cham. & Schltr.	leaf-succulent
<i>Zygophyllum rigidum</i> Schinz	leaf-succulent