

Aloe polyphylla (Kharatsa)



Conservation status: endangered

Description: Leaves spine-tipped with the distinctive spiral arrangement, flowers pale red to salmon.

Distribution: Maloti mountains. Endemic to Lesotho

Population biology: not known

Rarity: narrow distribution

Legal status: **protected, CITES 1**

Threats: colonies harvested for sale

Urgency for conservation: high priority

Future needs: Large scale nursery propagation to counter-balance the depletion of wild populations

Guthriea capense



Conservation status: vulnerable

Description: Shiny green leaves. Starts flowering in October. Prefers partial sun

Distribution: Maloti mountains

Population biology: not known

Rarity: narrow distribution

Legal status:

Threats: habitat loss due to grazing

Urgency for conservation: medium priority

Future needs: Large scale nursery propagation to counter-balance the depletion of wild populations

Thamnocalamus tessellatus (Leqala)



Conservation status: Vulnerable

Description: tallest grass in Lesotho, known to flower after several years. in which plants die.

Distribution: River valleys with altitude ranging from 1860 to 2400 meters above sea level in almost all Districts

Population biology: known sites have declining populations

Rarity:

Legal status: **protected,**

Threats: habitat loss, invasive plants and fires

Urgency for conservation: medium priority

Future needs: Large scale nursery propagation to counter-balance the depletion of wild populations

Protea caffra (Sekila or Seqalaba)



Conservation status: endangered

Description: Leaves pale to blue green, flowering in November

Distribution: Known from sandstone escarpment in the North and south of the country

Population biology: Known to be extinct in the South to South East of Lesotho.

Rarity: narrow and disjunct distribution, and low abundance

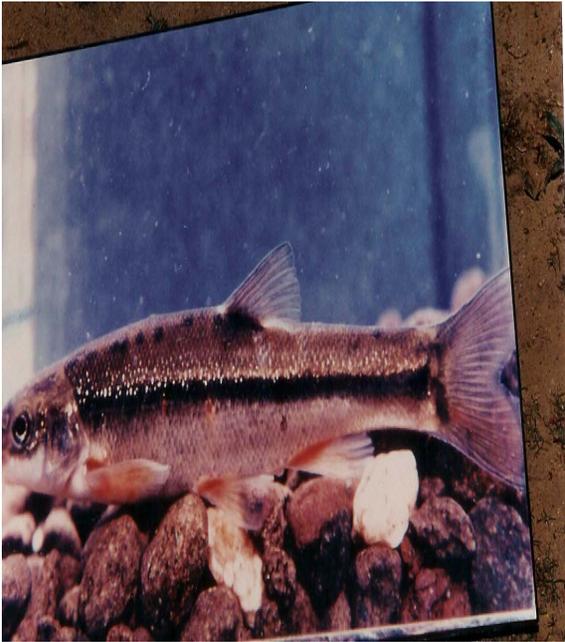
Legal status: **protected,**

Threats: Harvested for fuel wood, habitat loss which human induced

Urgency for conservation: high priority

Future needs: Large scale nursery propagation to counter-balance the depletion of wild populations

Pseudobarbus quathlambae
- Maloti minnow
(Thoboshana)



Conservation status: Critically endangered

Description: **Distribution:** Maloti mountains

Population biology: Two distinct population groups known as Evolutionary Significant Units (ESU) comprising of Mohale and Eastern Lesotho. Mohale comprises 77 % of total extent of occurrence of minnow.

Rarity: narrow distribution, currently found in seven rivers in Lesotho

Legal status: **protected,**

Threats: habitat loss induced by humans, predation by trout

Urgency for conservation: high priority

Future needs: Monitoring of populations

Armetia vertebralis-
Umbraculate frog
(Letlametlu)



Conservation status: vulnerable

Description: good indicator of clean quality water

Distribution: Maloti mountains

Population biology: not known

Rarity:

Legal status:

Threats: Habitat loss due to siltation and overgrazing of the catchments

Urgency for conservation: medium priority

Future needs: monitoring the populations

Gypaetus barbatus- Bearded Vulture (Seoli)



Conservation status: endangered

Description: large birds mainly cliff - nesting

Distribution: Maloti mountains

Population biology: not known

Rarity: narrow and disjunct distribution

Legal status: **protected,**

Threats: colonies harvested for sale

Urgency for conservation: high priority

Future needs: Monitoring of wild populations

Pelea capreolus -Grey Rhebuck (Letsa)



Conservation status: endangered

Description: Possibly the only large herbivore still in existence

Distribution: Maloti mountains

Population biology: not known

Rarity:

Legal status: **protected,**

Threats: Hunting and habitat loss

Urgency for conservation: medium priority

Future needs: monitoring