

# Baphia speciosa

NT

Taxonomic Authority: J.B.Gillett & Brummitt

Global Assessment  Regional Assessment

Region: Global

Endemic to region

## Upper Level Taxonomy

Kingdom: PLANTAE

Phylum: TRACHEOPHYTA

Class: MAGNOLIOPSIDA

Order: FABALES

Family: LEGUMINOSAE

## Lower Level Taxonomy

Rank:

Infra- rank name:

Plant Hybrid

Subpopulation:

Authority:

## General Information

### Distribution

Baphia speciosa is endemic to Zambia, where it occurs only in the Northern province.

### Range Size

Area of Occupancy:

Extent of Occurrence: 6000

Map Status:

### Elevation

Upper limit: 1000

Lower limit: 900

### Depth

Upper limit:

Lower limit:

### Depth Zones

Shallow photic  Bathyl  Hadal

Photic  Abyssal

### Biogeographic Realm

Afrotropical

Antarctic

Australasian

Neotropical

Oceanian

Palearctic

Indomalayan

Nearctic

## Population

The species has been described as common in the Mateshi thicket in the Mweru-Wa-Ntipa (Phipps 3202; Michelmore 423). But further field work and population surveys would be recommended to better define the actual status and dynamics of this species.

### Total Population Size

Minimum Population Size:

Maximum Population Size:

## Habitat and Ecology

B. speciosa is a shrub or small tree which grows in grasslands, scrubs and thickets (Mateshi and Chipya formations) on sandy soil and in flood plains. It grows in association with Baphia bequaertii, Boscia cauliflora, Brachystegia glaberrima, Combretum celastroides, Cryptosepalume xfoliatum, Diospyros mweruensis, Lannea asymmetrica and Uapaca benguelensis.

### System

Terrestrial  Freshwater

Marine

### Movement pattern

Nomadic  Congregatory/Dispersive

Migratory  Altitudinally migrant

### Crop Wild Relative

Is the species a wild relative of a crop?

<u>Growth From</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Shrub - size unkno	Perennial shrub (any size), also termed a Phanerophyte if >1m or a Chamaephyte if <1m
Tree - size unknown	Tree (any size), also termed a Phanerophyte (>1m)

### Threats

There are no major threats at present for this species, but it is believed that due to its restricted distribution range, further field work and research would be useful to make sure that there are no ongoing processes which might lead the species to a severe population decline in the near future, as the protected areas in which the species occurs appear to be under some threats such as agriculture expansion and increasing human population (Bingham and Estes 2001).

	<u>Past</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Future</u>
13 None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Conservation Measures

There are no known conservation measures specifically for *B. speciosa*, but the majority of the known populations are known to occur within the protected areas network, as records are known from the Mweru-Wantipa National Park and Nsumbu National Park. Samples of seed of *B. speciosa* should be collected and stored as an ex situ conservation measure. The species has already been listed as Vulnerable D2 (version 2.3) in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and in The World List of Threatened Plants (Oldfield et al. 1998).

	<u>In Place</u>	<u>Needed</u>
3 Research actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.2 Population numbers and range	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.4 Habitat status	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.9 Trends/Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4 Habitat and site-based actions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.4 Protected areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.4.3 Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5 Species-based actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.7 Ex situ conservation actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Countries of Occurrence

	<u>PRESENCE</u>							<u>ORIGIN</u>				
	Year Round	Breeding Season only	Non-breeding season only	Passage migrant	Possibly extinct	Extinct	Presence uncertain	Native	Introduced	Re-Introduced	Vagrant	Origin uncertain
Zambia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### General Habitats

	<u>Score</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Major Importance</u>
1 Forest	1	Suitable	Not applicable
1.5 Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	1	Suitable	Not applicable
3 Shrubland	1	Suitable	Unset
3.5 Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	1	Suitable	Unset

### Ecosystem Services

- Insufficient Information available       Species provides no ecosystem services

## Species Utilisation

Species is not utilised at all

Trend in the level of wild offtake/harvest in relation to total wild population numbers over the last five years:

Trend in the amount of offtake/harvest produced through domestication/cultivation over the last five years:

CITES status: Not listed

## IUCN Red Listing

Red List Assessment: (using 2001 IUCN system) Near Threatened (NT)

Red List Criteria:

Date Last Seen (only for EX, EW or Possibly EX species):

Is the species Possibly Extinct?  Possibly Extinct Candidate?

### Rationale for the Red List Assessment

*B. speciosa* is endemic to Zambia and it is restricted to the Northern province, consequently the extent of occurrence (EOO = 1600 km<sup>2</sup>) meets the threshold for a threatened category, but considering that many of the populations are known to occur within the protected areas network, the rating for this species is downgraded to the Near Threatened category at present. However it is still believed that the species needs some attention and that further research and field work should be carried out to make sure that it doesn't fall into a threatened category in the near future, as the protected areas in which the species occurs appear to be under some threats due to the increasing human population.

Reason(s) for Change in Red List Category from the Previous Assessment:

- Genuine Change
  - Genuine (recent)
  - Genuine (since first assessment)
- Nongenuine Change
  - New information
    - Taxonomy
    - Criteria Revisio
    - Other
  - Knowledge of Criteria
  - Incorrect data used previously
- No Change
  - Same category and criteria
  - Same category but change in criteria

Current Population Trend: Stable

Date of Assessment: 10/05/2010

Name(s) of the Assessor(s): Contu, S.

Evaluator(s):

Notes:

% population decline in the past:

Time period over which the past decline has been measured for applying Criterion A or C1 (in years or generations):

% population decline in the future:

Time period over which the future decline has been measured for applying Criterion A or C1 (in years or generations):

Number of Locations:

Severely Fragmented:

Number of Mature Individuals:

## Bibliography

Bingham, M. and Estes, L., 2001, Itigi-Sumbu thicket (AT0708) May 2010, WWF Ecoregion, World Wildlife Fund,

Oldfield, S., Lusty, C. and MacKinven, A., 1998, World list of threatened trees, 650, World Conservation Press, Cambridge

Soladoye, M.O., 1985, A Revision of *Baphia* (Leguminosae-Papilionoideae), Kew Bulletin 2, 291-386, ,

Timberlake, J.R., Polhill, R.M., Pope, G.V. and Martins, E.S., 2007, Flora Zambesiaca: Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe & Botswana. Volume 3, part 3, 258, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for the Flora Zambesiaca Managing Committee, Kew

