

# The Pocket Field Guide for Wild Flower Harvesting

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# FIELD GUIDE FOR WILD FLOWER HARVESTING



## Introducing The Pocket Field Guide for Wild Flower Harvesting

Many people in the Overberg earn a living from the region's wild flowers, known as fynbos. Some pick flowers for markets to sell, some remove invasive alien plants, and others are involved in conservation and nature tourism. It is important that people who work in the veld know about fynbos plants. This Pocket Field Guide for Wild Flower Harvesting describes 41 of the most popular types of fynbos plants that are picked from our region for the wild flower market. It also provides useful information to support sustainable harvesting in particular and fynbos conservation in general.

Picking flowers has an effect or impact on the veld. If we are not careful, we can damage, or even kill, plants. So, before picking flowers, it is important to ask:

- What can be picked?
- How much can be picked?
- How should flowers be picked?

This guide aims to help people understand:

- the differences between the many types of fynbos plants that grow in the veld; and
- which fynbos plants can be picked, and which are scarce and should rather be left in the veld.

This field guide is available in all three main languages of the Western Cape, namely Afrikaans, English and isiXhosa.

## South Africa's plants

South Africa has a significant number of indigenous (or native) plant species: about 20,000 in total. The Red List of South African Plants (<http://redlist.sanbi.org/redcat.php>) tells us which of these species are under threat. About three quarters (or 75%) of South Africa's threatened plants live in the Fynbos Biome.

Fynbos is a type of vegetation or veld. The name comes from a Dutch word 'fijnbosch', meaning 'fine bush', and refers to how the plants look. Most fynbos plants have small (or fine) leaves and are shrubs (or bushes) rather than trees.

The Fynbos Biome is a natural region that stretches from Vanrhynsdorp in the west to Grahamstown in the east, in a 100 to 200 kilometre-wide strip along the coast. This region has a Mediterranean climate, with cold, wet winters and hot, dry summers. In most of the rest of South Africa, the rain falls in summer and the winters are dry. Fynbos plants have to be tough to survive the long summer droughts.

Fynbos is predominantly found in nutrient poor, highly leached soils. This is another characteristic of fynbos, as very few plants choose to live on such harsh soils. Fynbos has adapted to these soil conditions, allowing it to grow in areas where many other plants cannot.

Fires are common in fynbos during the hot, dry, windy summers. In fact, fynbos needs to burn every 15 years or so. Fire helps to renew the veld because it removes the old plants, and the smoke from the fire causes seeds in the ground to germinate and grow into new plants.

Fynbos plants are threatened by:

- destruction of their habitat – due to urban, agricultural and industrial development;
- the spread of invasive alien plants;
- inappropriate agricultural practices;
- unsustainable picking;
- too frequent fires.

## Picking fynbos with care

Here are some things to think about:

- When fynbos flowers are removed from the veld, we prevent these flowers from making seeds that will grow into new plants. This is why we should always leave some flowers in the veld.
- If we do not know which plants can be picked, we could pick rare species that are in danger of becoming extinct.
- If we allow invasive alien plants to grow in the veld, they could shade the fynbos plants beneath them, and stop them from growing. We should remove these alien plants from the veld.
- Because fynbos is so valuable, it is protected by law (including the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 2004). For example, it is illegal to plough or clear fynbos veld that has never been cleared before (e.g. to plant another crop in its place). We need to know and respect the rules that protect fynbos.
- It is illegal to pick fynbos without the correct licences from the conservation authorities, such as CapeNature. These licences provide guidelines to help us look after the fynbos.

Understanding how harvesting affects the veld helps us to look after the veld more effectively. After all, if we pick all the fynbos this year, there will be no fynbos to pick in the future. This can have a negative impact on livelihoods.

## What are the Principles of Sustainable Harvesting?

The Flower Valley Conservation Trust has worked with CapeNature, botanists, market experts and the fynbos industry over a period of ten years to develop the Sustainable Harvesting Programme (SHP). The SHP provides fynbos harvesters and suppliers with an SHP Toolkit to help them pick fynbos in a responsible manner. A key component of the Toolkit is The Sustainable Harvesting Programme Code of Best Practice for Wild Harvesters.

The SHP Code of Best Practice for Wild Harvesters has four principles that protect the environment:

1. **Conserve biodiversity**
2. **Use wild fynbos sustainably**
3. **Comply with national and provincial regulations**
4. **Have a property management plan**

These principles are outlined in more detail in the accompanying Field Guide for Wild Flower Harvesting.

Picking teams should follow the principles of good harvesting, as captured in the SHP, when picking flowers in the veld. The diagrams on the following page illustrate some of the key principles.

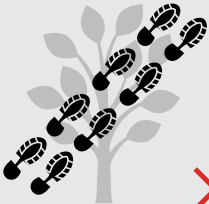
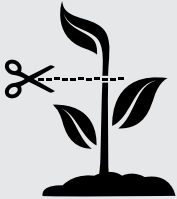
## Fynbos plants of the Agulhas Plain and beyond

The rest of this Pocket Field Guide for Wild Flower Harvesting describes 41 species (or types) of fynbos plants that grow on the Agulhas Plain. These species were selected as they are the most commonly harvested species. Many of these plants also grow in other parts of the Cape Floral Kingdom. They are all harvested for flowers or greens.

The Agulhas Plain is a biodiversity hotspot. Many of the plants that grow here are vulnerable (at risk) because of invasive alien plants, urban and agricultural development, and harvesting. Many plants are endemic (unique) to the area. If they die out here, they cannot be replaced.

The 41 indigenous plant species belong to eight plant families. The plants are grouped first by their family in alphabetical order, starting with the Asteraceae and ending with the Rutaceae. They are then listed by their genus and species names, in alphabetical order.

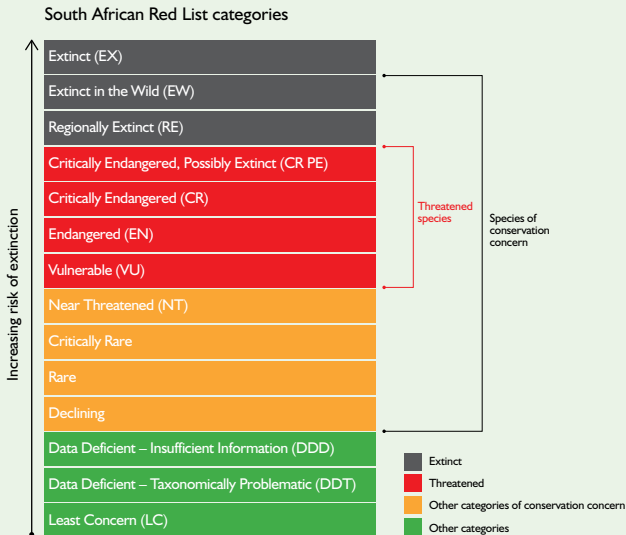
Each plant species has a description and a photograph to help you recognise it in the veld. You will find out where each species is most likely to grow. You will also learn which species are common and can be harvested, and which are threatened and should be left in the veld.



## Plant descriptions and Key

Each of the plant descriptions includes:

- A colour photograph of the flower;
- The name of the family to which the plant belongs;
- The scientific name of the plant (the genus and species);
- Common names of the plant;
- The height of the plant;
- Where the plant grows;
- How the plant is used,
- Conservation information, as listed in the Red List of South African Plants, which assesses the conservation status of South Africa's entire flora.



## Plant descriptions and Key

Red Data List:

- **Green label** – this plant is common (least concern), so it may be picked for the market, with the relevant CapeNature licences.
- **Orange label** – this species is declining. It can be picked with the relevant CapeNature licences.
- **Orange label** – this species is near threatened. It can be picked, with authorisation from CapeNature.
- **Red label** – this species is vulnerable. It can be picked, with authorisation from CapeNature.

The Agulhas Plain, was the pilot site for the SHP. A Vulnerability Index (VI) has been developed which tells us the extent to which harvesting increases the vulnerability of species found on the Agulhas Plain. Not all the species in this guide have this information. This is because some of these species are not found naturally on the Agulhas Plain. However, they may be present and be harvested if they have been artificially sown.

The Vulnerability Index scoring:

- **1 – 4: Common species;**
- **5 – 6: Species that should be monitored;**
- **7 – 8: Species that are a priority to monitor;**
- **9 – 11: No-go species that should not be picked.**

The following refers to the Geographical Range where the species occurs:


- **Widespread** means the plant occurs on more than 500km<sup>2</sup> of land.
- **Localised** means the plant occurs on less than 500km<sup>2</sup> of land.


The following refers to how abundant the species is:


- **Common** means that the species occurs in dense populations within a range greater than 500km<sup>2</sup>.
- **Localised** means the species occurs in small, scattered groups over a range less than 500km<sup>2</sup>.


Plant descriptions			Plant descriptions		
Family		Genus & Species	Family		Genus & Species
1	Asteraceae	<i>Phaenocoma prolifera</i>	22	Proteaceae	<i>Leucadendron xanthoconus</i>
2		<i>Stoebe plumosa</i>	23		<i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i>
3		<i>Syncarpha vestita</i>	24		<i>Leucospermum truncatulum</i>
4	Bruniaceae	<i>Berzelia abrotanoides</i>	25		<i>Mimetes cucullatus</i>
5		<i>Berzelia lanuginosa</i>	26		<i>Protea compacta</i>
6		<i>Brunia albiflora</i>	27		<i>Protea cynaroides</i>
7		<i>Brunia laevis</i>	28		<i>Protea eximia</i>
8		<i>Brunia noduliflora</i>	29		<i>Protea longifolia</i>
9		<i>Staavia radiata</i>	30		<i>Protea neriifolia</i>
10	Ericaceae	<i>Erica coccinea</i>	31		<i>Protea obtusifolia</i>
11		<i>Erica imbricata</i>	32		<i>Protea repens</i>
12		<i>Erica plukenetii</i>	33		<i>Protea scolymocephala</i>
13	Proteaceae	<i>Aulax umbellata</i>	34		<i>Protea speciosa</i>
14		<i>Leucadendron coniferum</i>	35		<i>Protea sulphurea</i>
15		<i>Leucadendron laureolum</i>	36		<i>Protea susannae</i>
16		<i>Leucadendron linifolium</i>	37	Restionaceae	<i>Thamnochortus insignis</i>
17		<i>Leucadendron meridianum</i>	38	Rhamnaceae	<i>Phylica ericoides</i>
18		<i>Leucadendron muirii</i>	39	Rubiaceae	<i>Anthospermum aethiopicum</i>
19		<i>Leucadendron platyspermum</i>	40	Rutaceae	<i>Acmadenia heterophylla</i>
20		<i>Leucadendron rubrum</i>	41		<i>Agathosma betulina</i>
21		<i>Leucadendron salicifolium</i>			


Plant attributes key


 Plant height


 Reproduction


 Usage

 Geographical range

 Flowering season

 Where

 Conservation status

 Abundance

Family: Asteraceae  
Genus: *Phaenocoma*

Species: *prolifera*  
Common name: Cape everlasting,  
Rooisewjaartjie, Strooibloemetjie



Cape Peninsula to Bredasdorp	
1.2m	Least concern
September to March	VI= 4
Seeder, insects	Widespread
Dried industry	Common

Family: Bruniaceae  
Genus: *Berzelia*

Species: *abrotanoides*  
Common name: Bloed kol-kol



Clanwilliam to Port Elizabeth	
1.5m	Least concern
April to October	VI= 4
Seeder, insects and re-sprouter	Widespread
Fresh industry	Localised

Family: Asteraceae  
Genus: *Stoebe*

Species: *plumosa*  
Common name: Slangbos



Cape Floristic Region	
1m	Least concern
April to June	VI= 3
Seeder, insects, wind	Widespread
Fresh and dried industries, medicine	Common

Family: Bruniaceae – the Brunia family  
Genus: *Berzelia*

Species: *lanuginosa* – meaning ‘woolly’  
Common name: Kol-kol



Clanwilliam to Bredasdorp	
2m	Least concern
June to November	VI= 6
Seeder, insects	Widespread
Fresh industry	Localised

Family: Asteraceae  
Genus: *Synкарpha*

Species: *vestita*  
Common name: Sewejaartjie, Strooibloemetjie,  
Matras Sewejaartjie



Cape Peninsula to George	
90cm	Dried industry
November to January	Least concern
Seeder, insects	VI=5

Family: Bruniaceae  
Genus: *Berzelia*

Species: *albiflora*  
Common name: Knopbossie, Koffiebossie,  
Stompies, Coffee-scented Brunia



Hottentots Holland to the Klein River Mountains	
3m	Fresh industry
March, April	Least concern
Seeder, insects	



Family: Bruniaceae – the Brunia family  
Genus: *Brunia*

Species: *laevis* – meaning ‘smooth’  
Common name: Silver Brunia



	Caledon to Bredasdorp
	90cm
	Least concern
	August to January
	VI= 6
	Seeder, insects (resprouts after fire)
	Restricted
	Localised
	Fresh and dried industries

Family: Bruniaceae  
Genus: *Brunia*

Species: *noduliflora*  
Common name: Knopbossie



	South-western and Southern Cape
	50cm-1.5m
	Least concern
	March to June
	VI= 2
	Seeder, insects (resprouts after fire)
	Widespread
	Common
	Fresh and dried industries

Family: Bruniaceae  
Genus: *Staavia*

Species: *radiata*  
Common name: Glasogies, Altydbossie



	Malmesbury to Riversdale
	90cm
	Least concern
	September to December
	VI= 3
	Seeder, insects (resprouts after fire)
	Widespread
	Common
	Fresh industry

Family: Ericaceae  
Genus: *Erica*



Family: Ericaceae  
Genus: *Erica*

Species: *coccinea*  
Common name: Hangertjies, Vlaktheide

	Cederberg in the west, to the Cape Peninsula, Agulhas Plain and the Kamanassie Mountains
	1.2m
	Least concern
	Throughout year
	VI= 2
	Seeder, birds (resprouts after fire)
	Widespread
	Localised
	Fresh industry

Species: *imbricata*  
Common name: Kêr-kêr



	Gifberg to Port Elizabeth
	80cm
	Least concern
	June to December
	VI= 4
	Seeder, insects
	Widespread
	Common
	Fresh industry

Family: Ericaceae  
Genus: *Erica*

Species: *plukenetii*  
Common name: Hangertjie



	Cape Floristic Region
	1m
	Least concern
	Throughout year
	VI= 3
	Seeder, birds
	Widespread
	Common
	Fresh industry

*n.b. E. plukenetii subsp. lineata is threatened and has a VI of 8*

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Aulax*

Species: *umbellata*  
Common name: Krismisblom,  
Broad-leaf Featherbush



📍 Kogelberg to Stül Bay	
🌿 2.5m	⚠️ Near Threatened
☀️ September to February	⚠️ VI= 2
🍌 Seeder, insects	🎯 Widespread
🏠 Fresh and dried industries	🌱 Common

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Leucadendron*

Species: *linifolium*  
Common name: Line-leaf Conebush



📍 Cape Peninsula and Overberg	
🌿 2m	⚠️ Vulnerable
☀️ September, October	⚠️ VI= 4
🍌 Seeder, insects	🎯 Widespread
🏠 Fresh and dried industries	🌱 Localised

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Leucadendron*

Species: *coniferum*  
Common name: Duinegeelbos, Geelbos,  
Dune Conebush



📍 Agulhas Plain, coastal areas of the Cape Peninsula, and Betty's Bay	
🌿 4m	⚠️ Vulnerable
☀️ August, September	⚠️ VI= 5
🍌 Seeder, wind	🎯 Widespread
🏠 Fresh industry	🌱 Localised

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Leucadendron*

Species: *meridianum*  
Common name: Geelbos, Limestone Conebush



📍 Gouritz River mouth to the Agulhas Plain	
🌿 2m	⚠️ Least concern
☀️ July and August	⚠️ VI= 7
🍌 Seeder, insects	🎯 Restricted
🏠 Fresh and dried industries	🌱 Localised

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Leucadendron*

Species: *laureolum*  
Common name: Louriertolbos,  
Golden Sunshinebush



📍 Cape Peninsula to Potberg and inland to the Paarl	
🌿 2m	⚠️ Least concern
☀️ June to August	⚠️ VI= 3
🍌 Seeder, insects and resprouter	🎯 Widespread
🏠 Fresh industry	🌱 Localised

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Leucadendron*

Species: *mutrii*  
Common name: Kruiphout, Silver-ball Conebush



📍 Bredasdorp and the Agulhas Plain to Stül Bay	
🌿 2m	⚠️ Least Concern
☀️ November, December	⚠️ VI= 7
🍌 Seeder, wind	🎯 Restricted
🏠 Dried industry	🌱 Localised

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Leucadendron*

Species: *platyspermum*  
Common name: Platy, Platy Star, Tol,  
Tolle, Plate-seed Conebush



📍 Kleinmond to Villiersdorp and the Agulhas Plain	
🌿 1.7m	⚠️ Vulnerable
☀️ September	⚠️ VI= 7
🌱 Seeder, insects	🎯 Restricted
🏠 Fresh and dried industries	🌸 Localised

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Leucadendron*

Species: *xanthoconus*  
Common name: Blinkblaartolbos  
Sickle-leaf Conebush



📍 Cape Peninsula to Potberg	
🌿 2m	⚠️ Least concern
☀️ August	⚠️ VI= 2
🌱 Seeder, insects	🎯 Widespread
🏠 Fresh and dried industries	🌸 Common

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Leucadendron*

Species: *rubrum*  
Common name: Spinning Top



📍 Cape Floristic Region	
🌿 2.5m	🏠 Dried industry
☀️ August, September	⚠️ Least concern
🌱 Seeder, wind	

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Leucospermum*

Species: *cordifolium*  
Common name: Luise, Luisies, Speldekussing,  
Pincushion



📍 Kogelberg, Groenlandberge, Houwhoek, Caledon Swartberg, Kleinrivierberge, Akkedisberg and Bredasdorp mountains, and Soetany'sberg	
🌿 1.5m	⚠️ Near threatened
☀️ August to January	⚠️ VI= 4
🌱 Seeder, birds	🎯 Widespread
🏠 Fresh industry	🌸 Localised

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Leucadendron*

Species: *salicifolium*  
Common name: Geelbos, Strictum,  
Common Stream Conebush



📍 Olifants River to the Langeberg Mountains at Riversdale	
🌿 3m	🏠 Fresh and dried industries
☀️ July to September	⚠️ Least concern
🌱 Seeder, wind	⚠️ VI=5

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Leucospermum*

Species: *truncatum*  
Common name: Buxi, Buxifolium,  
Oval-leaf Pincushion












📍 Kogelberg to Agulhas	
🌿 2m	⚠️ Near threatened
☀️ August to December	⚠️ VI= 6
🌱 Seeder, insects	🎯 Widespread
🏠 Fresh and dried industries	



Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Mimetes*

Species: *cucullatus*  
Common name: Common Pagoda









	Cederberg to the Kogelberg and Agulhas Plain to the Kouga Mountains	
	2m	 Least concern
	August to March	 VI= 2
	Seeder, birds	 Widespread
	Fresh industry	 Common

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Protea*

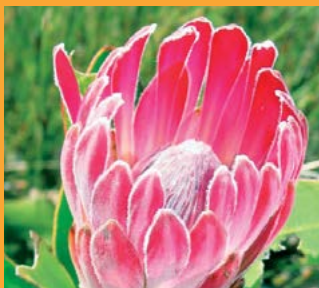











Species: *eximia*  
Common name: Broad-leaf Sugarbush

	Worcester, via Van Stadensberg, to Port Elizabeth	
	5m	 Fresh industry
	July to December	 Least concern
	Seeder, birds	

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Protea*

Species: *compacta*  
Common name: Bot River Sugarbush












	South-western Cape Coast: Kleinmond, Houwhoek, Hermanus, Elim, Napier, Bredasdorp and Struisbaai	
	3.5m	 Near threatened
	April to September	 VI= 7
	Seeder, birds	 Widespread
	Fresh and dried industries	 Localised

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Protea*












Species: *longifolia*  
Common name: Swartbaard, Long-leaf Sugarbush

	Hottentots Holland, Du Toitskloof Mountains, to the Agulhas Plain	
	1.5m	 Vulnerable
	May to September	 VI= 3
	Seeder, birds	 Widespread
	Fresh industry	 Common

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Protea*

Species: *cynaroides*  
Common name: Koningsprotea, King Protea












	Cape Floristic Region: Cederberg to Grahamstown	
	2m	 Least concern
	Throughout year	 VI= 4
	Seeder, birds	 Widespread
	Fresh industry	 Localised

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Protea*



Species: *neriifolia*  
Common name: Narrow-leaf Sugarbush

	Cape Town to Port Elizabeth	
	3-5m	 Least concern
	February to November	 VI= 3
	Seeder, birds	 Widespread
	Fresh industry	 Common

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Protea*

Species: *obtusifolia*  
Common name: Limestone Sugarbush



- 📍 Stanford to Cape Agulhas, Still Bay and to the Gouritz River mouth
- 🌿 2-3m ⚠️ Near threatened
- ☀️ April to September ⚠️ VI= 7
- 🌱 Seeder, birds 🎯 Restricted
- 🏠 Fresh industry ⚙️ Localised

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Protea*

Species: *speciosa*  
Common name: Bruinbaard Suikerkan,  
Brown-bearded Sugarbush



- 📍 Cape Peninsula to the Agulhas Plain
- 🌿 1.2m ⚠️ Least concern
- ☀️ June to January ⚠️ VI= 7
- 🌱 Seeder, birds (resprout) 🎯 Restricted
- 🏠 Fresh and dried industries ⚙️ Localised

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Protea*

Species: *repens*  
Common name: Suikerkan, Common Sugarbush



- 📍 South-western Cape to east of Grahamstown
- 🌿 2.5m ⚠️ Least concern
- ☀️ All year ⚠️ VI= 3
- 🌱 Seeder, birds 🎯 Widespread
- 🏠 Dried industry ⚙️ Common

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Protea*

Species: *sulphurea*  
Common name: Skaamroos, Sulphur Sugarbush



- 📍 Hex River Mountains to the Swartberg and Waboomsberg
- 🌿 50cm 🏠 Fresh and dried industries
- ☀️ April to August ⚠️ Least concern
- 🌱 Seeder, small mammals (rodents)

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Protea*

Species: *scolymocephala*  
Common name: Skollie, Scoly, Thistle Sugarbush








- 📍 Olifants River to the Cape Peninsula and through the Overberg to Hermanus
- 🌿 1.5m 🏠 Fresh and dried industries
- ☀️ July to November ⚠️ Vulnerable
- 🌱 Seeder, insects

Family: Proteaceae  
Genus: *Protea*

Species: *susannae*  
Common name: Stinkblaarprotea,  
Stink-leaf Sugarbush



- 📍 Stanford to Albertinia
- 🌿 2-3m ⚠️ Near threatened
- ☀️ April to September ⚠️ VI= 7
- 🌱 Seeder, birds 🎯 Restricted
- 🏠 Fresh industry ⚙️ Localised

Thamnochortus insignis	Family: Restionaceae Genus: <i>Thamnochortus</i>	Species: <i>insignis</i> Common name: Mannetjies Riet, Albertinia, Dekriet, Albertinia Thatching Reed, Thatchreed	Family: Rutaceae Genus: <i>Agathosma</i>	Species: <i>betulina</i> Common name: Boegoe, Buchu, Rondeblaarboegoe	Agathosma betulina
	 <div><div><div>📍</div><div>Southern Cape (also roadsides from Port Elizabeth to the Cederberg)</div></div><div><div>🌿 2.5m</div><div>⚠️ Least concern</div></div><div><div>⚙️</div><div>March to April</div><div>⚠️ VI= 3</div></div><div><div>🌱 Seeder, wind</div><div>🎯 Restricted</div></div><div><div>🏠 Thatch</div><div>🌱 Localised</div></div></div>	 <div><div><div>📍</div><div>Calvinia, through the Cederberg, Tulbagh and Ceres, to the Piketberg</div></div><div><div>🌿 2m</div><div>🏠 Medicine</div></div><div><div>⚙️</div><div>June to November</div><div>⚠️ Declining</div></div><div><div>🌱 Seeder, insects (resprouts post fire)</div></div></div>			
Phyllica ericoides	Family: Rhamnaceae Genus: <i>Phyllica</i>	Species: <i>ericoides</i> Common name: Hardebos	Family: Rutaceae Genus: <i>Acmadenia</i>	Species: <i>heterophylla</i> Common name: Buchu, Boegoe	Acmadenia heterophylla
	 <div><div><div>📍</div><div>Saldanha Bay to Port Elizabeth</div></div><div><div>🌿 90cm</div><div>⚠️ Least concern</div></div><div><div>⚙️</div><div>All year</div><div>⚠️ VI= 3</div></div><div><div>🌱 Seeder, flies</div><div>🎯 Widespread</div></div><div><div>🏠 Fresh industry</div><div>🌱 Common</div></div></div>	 <div><div><div>📍</div><div>Bredasdorp, Caledon and Mossel Bay</div></div><div><div>🌿 2m</div><div>🏠 Fresh industry</div></div><div><div>⚙️</div><div>September to March</div><div>⚠️ Least concern</div></div><div><div>🌱 Seeder, insects</div></div></div>			
Anthospermum aethiopicum	Family: Rubiaceae Genus: <i>Anthospermum</i>	Species: <i>aethiopicum</i> Common name: Seeroogbossie, Katstert			
	 <div><div><div>📍</div><div>Cape Floristic Region</div></div><div><div>🌿 2m</div><div>⚠️ Least concern</div></div><div><div>⚙️</div><div>August to January</div><div>⚠️ VI= 3</div></div><div><div>🌱 Seeder, wind</div><div>🎯 Widespread</div></div><div><div>🏠 Fresh industry</div><div>🌱 Common</div></div></div>				



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This abbreviated version of the Field Guide for Wild Harvesters is available online at:

<http://www.flowervalley.org.za/fieldguidecardsA6.pdf>

A more detailed version of the Field Guide for Wild Harvesters is available online at:

<http://www.flowervalley.org.za/fieldguidebooklet.pdf>

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