

## Increasing forest income and resources

In Kenya the Arabuko-Sokoke forest is visited by tourists from local beach hotels, which helps generate income. In Tanzania the number of tourists visiting Jozani forest on Zanzibar is increasing rapidly; small numbers visit a nature trail in the Coastal Forests of the Pugu Hills near Dar es Salaam. This site also attracts local schools and provides a modest source of revenue. Details of a revenue-sharing scheme are now being worked out between the Forestry Department, the local communities and WCST.

It should be possible to increase the numbers of tourists visiting some of the more favourably located Coastal Forests in both Kenya and Tanzania, thereby increasing their value both to the government and to the local populations. However, the political situation in Somalia means that no tourists visit the forests there, and the number visiting Coastal Forests in Mozambique is also probably very low.

### Fiscal measures

In 1996 the government implemented a Retention Scheme, which permitted the Tanzanian Forestry Service to increase its income, and to retain part of that income. The income can then be reinvested in forestry as the department sees fit. This has promoted some rethinking of possible ways to make money from Forest Reserves. There are several ideas under discussion (e.g. Katigula, 1996), which include the following:

**Camping fees.** Some forests, mainly in the East Usambara Mountains, attract small numbers of ecotourists. Budget ecotourists may be encouraged to visit more areas if simple camping facilities were provided. Modest entry fees could generate some income. The Amani Nature Reserve in the East Usambaras provides one example of an attempt to raise money in this way.

**Water fees.** As most drinking and industrial water comes from forests there is the possibility that the Forestry Department could charge user organisations for providing it. Such a scheme could provide a major source of income to the Forestry Department, and would allow forested areas to "pay their way" within the Tanzanian government system. However, such water provision values are generally not associated with the lowland Coastal Forests and thus such a system would not contribute directly to their conservation.

**Biodiversity fees.** A further possibility not considered by Katigula is that of obtaining regular funding from the world's governments for conserving a known proportion of the world's biodiversity.

If the Coastal Forests have 0.202 per cent of the world's species confined within their 3000-square-km area, then arguably they should receive this proportion of the funding available for biodiversity conservation. Such funding would make a very significant difference to the conservation of these small and isolated forested areas. If a suitable trust fund mechanism and set of trust-worthy partners were found, activities could continue into the distant future.

## Alternatives to destructive forest use

Alternative sources of timber, poles and fuelwood could take the pressure off the Coastal Forests to provide these resources. For local populations in the coastal area, on-farm planting and woodlots of fast-growing exotics, such as teak, *Eucalyptus*, *Grevillea*, *Casuarina* and *Senna* (*Cassia*) can theoretically provide sufficient fuelwood and timber, which can be used or sold for cash. Fuelwood can also be obtained by pollarding scattered trees in farm fields or coppicing live fences. Farmers are often reluctant to plant trees solely as a source of fuelwood (because of its low value) although they do use lops and tops of trees planted for polewood.

Where projects have started nurseries and provided seedlings, local farmers have responded. The Kambai Forest Conservation project, for example, provided 90,000 seedlings over two years to farmers who have planted on farm for timber and building poles. In this area, farmers see tree growing as a way to increase income and believe that it goes hand-in-hand with attempts to intensify

agriculture. The same pattern has been found in Arabuko-Sokoke (see below) and by the WWF project in coastal Tanzania (see below), where established nurseries were welcomed by many local people.

Land availability remains a major concern, however, since trees take up space that could be used for crops. There is no space for buffer-zone planting within the small reserves themselves. It can be difficult to encourage people to invest in trees when fuel and poles are still freely available from the reserves. A further difficulty is encouraging local people to continue planting once external funding is removed.

### **Reducing the need to use forest land for agriculture**

The main threat to the Coastal Forests is population expansion. With the number of people in eastern Africa projected to double by 2020, the potential of this threat alone to eliminate the last Coastal Forests cannot be underestimated. Of course demographic patterns and population movements cannot always be predicted; the rural population of the Tanzanian coast may move to the cities in search of wealth; or a portion of the town people may move back to their ancestral villages. If current trends are accepted, however, then local communities need help to grow more food on their available land, and to reduce the pressure to encroach on and clear forest areas. Many standard development interventions are appropriate, so long as they do not encourage clearing the forest and replacing it with more areas of subsistence agriculture. There may be an opportunity to develop more cash-based agricultural systems that require smaller areas of land.

### **Slash and burn agriculture**

It is now recognised that many agricultural systems are rich in biodiversity (including crop diversity) and can be stable and sustainable. Agro-ecological research should investigate the typical coastal system of cashew cultivation with slash and burn agriculture.

An evaluation of the impact of slash and burn agriculture on the Coastal Forest and woodland habitats should be carried out, with realistic recommendations for agricultural staff and village management. Slash and burn agriculture is widely seen as destructive due to the uncontrolled burning of forest resources. Burning is deeply ingrained into the local consciousness for practical and cultural reasons (individuals gain status if the fire they start burns a large area, so there is competition to burn the greatest area). Fires are also started for a number of other reasons. A detailed evaluation of this issue is warranted given the following points:

- positive re-evaluation of the maintenance of biodiversity and agricultural sustainability under certain slash and burn regimes, particularly those with long rotations and which have a forest cover for most of the time;
- an emerging understanding of the beneficial role of fire in some ecosystems;
- the destructive nature of fire in closed canopy forests;
- the deeply ingrained history of slash and burn agriculture in local communities;
- the practical reasons for burning, such as control of rodents and insects; and
- the current lack of convincing advice to farmers not to burn.

### **Developing partnerships**

Governments do not have the resources to manage Coastal Forest resources alone; the past policy of command and control by a central agency is no longer adequate. Governments have to seek partnerships in forest management with local people, CBOs/NGOs (as intermediaries to reach the people more effectively), the private sector, and donor organisations.

## Command and control

Much recent literature discusses the failure of command and control (C&C) policies, and the need to move to a new system of community resource management. Unfortunately, the literature suggests that these two possibilities are the only tenable positions that can be adopted. This is a gross oversimplification of the facts. Further, the contention that C&C is failing is an overstatement.

Most reserves are still there; most resources are intact; most people respect the boundaries. Command and control is needed but it cannot be imposed from the outside without local support.

Any regulatory system, be it external or internal, operates by rules. Who has access to what? What are the exploitation limits? These rules are the “commands”. If the commands are to be followed then there has to be a “control” system. In traditional society, community management — as in most forms of traditional management — had command and control systems (albeit more benign than government’s rule of law), but also made use of social ostracism as a powerful force. In cases where communities are heterogeneous, with outsiders forming powerful elites, such self-regulation fails (e.g. Coast Region Tanzania, see below). What has failed is the central authority’s command and control system that excluded local people from its governance. Change is needed, not necessarily in the system itself, but in its application. People must be involved in planning, implementing and monitoring the system.

### Box 5.5.3 Community Participation in Tanzania

This information is a statement by the Principal Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Dar es Salaam, at the NGO Environment Workshop, July 1996 (updated by the National Forest Policy, 1998).

“It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism to conserve natural resources and to promote sustainable use of these resources; and to take actions required to curb uncontrolled forest and wildlife resource degradation. In the forestry sector these actions include:

- developing and putting in place appropriate policies and legislation that guide and rationalise the conservation of these resources and their wise and sustainable use. The Ministry has reviewed the Forest Policy. Revised legislation to suit current needs, especially the involvement of communities in management of their resources, will follow.
- developing institutional capacities to manage these resources through effective institutional coordination and collaboration.
- most importantly, creation of awareness among the people on the importance of owning and managing their own trees, if not forests.

All these initiatives have reached and involved the communities.

In the 1998 National Forestry Policy there are two policy statements which are important here:

*Policy statement (3): To enable participation of all stakeholders in forest management and conservation, joint management agreements, with appropriate user rights and benefits, will be established. The agreement will be between the central government, specialised executive agencies, private sector or local governments, as appropriate in each case, and organised local communities or other organisations of people living adjacent to the forest.*

*Policy statement (5): To enable sustainable management of forests on public lands, clear ownership for all forests and trees on those lands will be defined. The allocation of forests and their management responsibility to villages, private individuals or to the government will be promoted. Central, local and village governments may demarcate and establish new forest reserves.*

Conclusion: The Natural Resources Sector has a new outlook to policy formulation. The outlook is people-centred, environmentally conscious and involves sustainable use of resources.

We are looking forward to serving a motivated and empowered population.”

#### **Box 5.5.4 Jozani Forest, Zanzibar**

Jozani Forest is the largest remaining stand of near-natural forest on Zanzibar (Unguja). Its conservation values include a wide range of coastal vegetation as well as several rare and endemic species. At the heart of the protected area is a groundwater forest, which is flanked on either side by dry coastal forest, thicket and grassland. Extensive mangrove forests lie at either end and to the north is an area of salt marsh with populations of wading birds and a large variety of seaweed. The forest has many plant and animal species of restricted distribution, such as the Zanzibar Red Colobus (endemic to Zanzibar) and Ader's Duiker.

The coral rag area was settled early. Farming there has involved low-potential, rotational shifting agriculture, where trees are cut, wood products are sold, the remains are burnt and crops planted in crevices between the rocks. Most trees re-sprout and the plot is left to regenerate for 100 years or more. Over time human populations have increased in the area, and much of the forest has been cut and degraded for fuelwood, building poles, and lime burning. Most people are dependent on wood-cutting and fishing.

The Jozani groundwater forest has been logged for timber since the 1940s, and was made a Forest Reserve in the early 1960s. The Forest Department planted areas with indigenous and exotic species until the late 1980s, when there was increased pressure to change its status to that of a conservation forest. In the face of considerable local antagonism, the reserve area was extended by presidential decree in 1983 to include farms and villages as well as areas of coral rag forest. Timber harvesting in the forest stopped in 1990; since then, the area has been managed as a conservation forest. The Government of Zanzibar asked the Government of Austria to help develop the forest as a protected area. In 1995 the Jozani Chwaka Bay Conservation Project was started, as a partnership between the Commission for Natural Resources (Forestry Sector) and CARE Tanzania.

Several approaches have been used to engage the communities in conservation activities. These included collaborative management, tourist revenue sharing, community institution building, conservation education, community tourism and alternative income generation, funding community infrastructure development, and participatory problem analysis and planning. Implementing these activities required considerable training and strengthening of the Commission's forestry staff.

The relationship with the community has become a positive one, particularly with community leaders and elders. The following has been achieved:

- Conservation Committees have been established in each village;
- an umbrella Advisory Committee is working effectively at the community level;
- a tourist site in community mangroves earns \$1,000 per month for community development;
- the Ministry of Finance approved 30 per cent (about \$1,600/month) retention of tourist revenues by the Commission for Natural Resources (under this plan, which has already begun, the Commission retained 18 per cent of this for management costs and gave 12 per cent to the Advisory Committee for community development—a Cabinet Paper increased the retention rate to 80 per cent, with half used for management costs and half for the communities);
- simple tourist facilities have been constructed and local guides have been recruited and trained;
- Conservation Committees have received training in financial monitoring;
- there have been 20 small community infrastructure projects implemented, including school and health centre improvements, well repairs and road grading (these are planned, implemented and monitored by the Advisory Committee with support from forestry);
- the PA boundary has been negotiated with communities and the gazette documents have been submitted to the Ministry as part of the proposal for the area to be a national park (past errors will be rectified by the degazetting of villages and farmland);
- forest guards have been locally recruited and patrolling has become more effective;
- there are fewer cases of reserve rules being broken, and better enforcement of community arrests;
- one community has developed a plan for its own "Sehia" (community) forest;
- the Advisory Committee is becoming a legally recognised body;

Cont.

### Box 5.5.4 Jozani Forest, Zanzibar (cont.)

- the Advisory Committee has temporarily expelled one community that complied with illegal harvesting; and
- three closed hunting seasons have been implemented, with the police temporarily impounding shotguns.

While much has been achieved in a relatively short period, there are many outstanding problems. Foremost is the fact that communities remain as dependent as ever on forest products. Also, collaborative management is seen by the most dependent communities as another type of law enforcement, and is resisted. The pressure to harvest resources from within the reserve is still high. The Red Colobus monkeys have become habituated to humans. The new protected area has yet to be gazetted, and community and protected area processes are at a delicate stage.

While progress has been made, it is fragile. Many of the initiatives need consolidation, and must become an everyday part of institutional operations. Mechanisms need to be found to provide longer-term funding. It is crucially important to develop alternative income-generating activities, or a stable situation will never be accomplished and the pressure to harvest will remain. The project has carried out studies to address this issue and community alternative income-generation will be an important activity in the future.

## The role of NGOs

Experience from elsewhere suggests that community-based organisations (CBOs) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can play a major role in developing community participation in resource management. In India, NGOs have actively fostered Joint Forest Management initiatives at the national level (Ford Foundation, Society for the Promotion of Wasteland Development), and at state and grassroots levels (over 900 active NGOs).

In eastern Africa is it perhaps too early to tell if the same models will apply. The NGO movement in Tanzania is still relatively young; very few NGOs are older than ten years. The situation is different in Kenya and Zimbabwe. Although the involvement of NGOs has not yet reduced or prevented deforestation, they are having an impact; they are testing methodologies, raising awareness and showing what can be done. More NGOs and more time are needed to fully test the potential, however. In eastern Africa more CBOs are needed, as well as capacity-building programmes to assist their development (these are missing from Tanzania as compared to Kenya and Uganda). In addition, there is a long-standing need to reduce NGOs' transaction costs related to donors' administrative requirements. And there is still a tendency to opportunism – the “briefcase NGO” tapping donor funds – which needs to be eliminated.

## The role of Donors

Donors active in eastern Africa include the bilateral governmental aid agencies of western European countries (especially Scandinavia and Germany) and multilateral agencies such as the World Bank, various United Nations bodies, the Global Environment Facility and the European Union. The larger international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) provide funds in a similar way, although they typically focus on NGO partners in the recipient countries. Over the past 20 years, there have been many donor support programmes to Forestry Departments in eastern Africa.

These programmes have provided considerable levels of funding for forestry activities of one kind or another. The Coastal Forests have benefitted from these activities, especially over the past ten years. Some of the relevant projects are outlined below. In Kenya, four major projects seek to conserve Coastal Forests:

- the WWF/NMK Coast Forest Conservation Unit focusing on sacred forests;
- the BirdLife International Arabuko-Sokoke forest conservation project;
- the GEF Tana River Forest conservation project; and

- German (GTZ) support for the Shimba Hills forests and Kwale District Forests. This project was terminated in 1998 when the expatriate adviser was murdered. It is still uncertain if the project will re-open.

In Tanzania there have been five initiatives (mostly small) to conserve Coastal Forests:

- the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, working with the Kambai Forest Conservation Programme in the lowland East Usambaras;
- the FINNIDA East Usambara Catchment Forestry project in Tanga Region;
- the WCST project (with past BirdLife and GEF funding, and current Swedish Society for Nature Conservation funding) in Pugu/Kazimzumbwi FRs (see above) and Lindi Region, with later funding from EU, BirdLife and the Netherlands Committee for IUCN;
- the WWF/DfID Coastal Forest conservation project in forests in the Coast Region (see above);
- CARE Tanzania's project, with funding from Austria and the Commission for Natural Resources for Jozani FR, Zanzibar (see below). Three further inputs are planned. These are DANIDA support for woodlands (and potentially forests) in Lindi Region, NORAD support (via CARE and NGOs) for forests near Dar es Salaam, and GEF for the Coastal Forests of Kenya, Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania.

### Conservation of the Arabuko-Sokoke forest in Kenya

This project was a partnership with the British Overseas Development Administration (now DfID), BirdLife International, the Kenyan Forest Department, the Kenyan Wildlife Service and the European Union. Work focused on biodiversity and resource conservation in the forest. There were two phases, separated by a near cessation of activities.

The first project phase was funded by the British Overseas Development Administration (ODA), through the Kenyan Indigenous Forest Conservation Programme (KIFCON). This phase began in June 1991 and included one Coastal Forest: Arabuko-Sokoke near Malindi. Arabuko-Sokoke was chosen because it is a very important forest for rare/endemic birds (e.g. Sokoke Scops Owl, Sokoke Pipit, Amani Sunbird, Clarke's Weaver) and mammals (e.g. Ader's Duiker and Golden-rumped Elephant-shrew).

A programme of multi-disciplinary surveys was set up to gather information on: a) the threats to biodiversity in different sections of the forest; b) wood volumes (timber, poles, fuelwood etc.); and c) the use of the forest by rural communities and commercial enterprises. This information filled gaps in knowledge, and was supplemented with data on birds and plants.

A zoning plan was proposed to ensure that representative areas of the four main tree groups (mixed/*Afzelia* forest, *Brachystegia* woodland, *Cynometra* forest and *Cynometra* thicket) were included in protection zones where no forest products could be extracted. This was intended to reduce the chances of plant and animal extinctions and to allow time for biological systems to renew themselves naturally. The plan also encouraged non-extractive use of the protection zones through tourism, education and research activities. The remainder of the Forest Reserve was proposed as a utilisation zone available for extractive use on a sustainable basis.

Fuelwood, pole-wood and *Brachylaena* fuelwood/carving wood are all needed by rural communities, and seasonal pools are important sources of water for forest-adjacent villagers. Development of on-farm tree planting initiatives was a major component of an active conservation phase in the Sokoke forest; this was thought to represent the best way to reduce pressure on the remaining forest resources. A five-year funding package was proposed to support strengthening of the Forestry Department, and to develop joint management of the Forest Reserve by the Forestry Department and Kenya Wildlife Service with the support of BirdLife International and local populations, and with funding from British ODA. This proposal was supported locally and at ODA headquarters, but in the final stages the British government withdrew funding from the project, apparently because of concern about the Kenya government's political commitment to forest conservation.

The detailed surveys, proposal writing and plan development raised considerable expectations in the local communities and the Forestry Department, although they were not realised at that time. Subsequently a new application was prepared and accepted by the European Union DGVIII budget line for the conservation of Tropical Forests.

A large number of activities were outlined within the framework of the new five-year project proposal. These included the development and implementation of a forest management plan, including zoning and an evaluation of fencing the reserve to reduce elephant damage. Various rural development options were also suggested, such as improving water supplies, enhancing tree planting initiatives, and licensing and regulation of the sustainable use of forest products (e.g. beekeeping and butterfly farming). Income generation from the forest will also be enhanced through promoting tourist visits to the reserve. Awareness will be raised through a conservation education programme in schools involving the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya. The impact of the project, including its effect on forest biodiversity, will also be evaluated.

Detailed planning and limited project activities began in 1996. Further project activities began to be implemented in 1997. The Kipepeo butterfly farm, a related GEF project in the area, has assisted local communities through contracting them to raise butterfly pupae for export to Europe and the United States, and by providing them with improved concrete water tanks. Such local successes indicate that other approaches, such as an increase in tourism, would also benefit the forest and the well-being of the local populations. However, the two major threats to all forests in eastern Africa – land clearance for local agriculture, and lower land values for retention as forest – both continued to pose a threat to Arabuko-Sokoke.

In the first phase, a local MP proposed that ten per cent of the Forest Reserve, the main areas of *Brachystegia* forest and the best habitat for the endemic Clarke's Weaver and the very rare Sokoke Pipit be degazetted for settlement by local people. This was averted after a visit by Kenya's President, Daniel Arap Moi, who told the local people in a public meeting that the forest should be preserved for future generations of Kenyans and to help protect the local water supply.

In the second phase, explorations of the Kenyan coastal area have revealed the presence of titanium-rich soils at several locations, including the south of the Arabuko-Sokoke reserve. The ore deposits may extend under the forested land of the reserve. Although no actions have yet been taken the presence of this very valuable deposit may influence future land use in the area.

The proponents of forest conservation must continue to provide the arguments to ensure that the Sokoke forest remains, and that its undeniable biological richness survives into the future, while also providing clear and tangible benefits to the local communities and the country.

### **Conservation of the Pugu Hills in Tanzania**

The Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST), an NGO, attempted sustainable conservation initiatives with government and villagers on the edge of a fragmented Coastal Forest found within Pugu (2200ha) and Kazimzumbwi Forest Reserves (3500ha) near Dar es Salaam. WCST began the project in 1991 in cooperation with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). The two NGOs held monthly management planning meetings with Government Forestry.

Concern grew over continued illegal encroachment for cultivation in Kazimzumbwi FR by people from a local village. Charcoal production escalated, from the illegal clearing and elsewhere in the forest. WCST raised the issue with government at many levels from 1993 to 1996, but without success.

Local villages are heterogeneous, and include wealthy people from the adjacent city of Dar es Salaam. Years of neglecting reserve boundaries (typical of all Tanzanian Forest Reserves) meant that people were able to ignore them. Villagers complain of land shortages; the forest provides better farmland than drier empty land to the south. There is money to be made from supplying charcoal to the city. Vacillation on the part of the authorities and inadequate levying of fines suggested that

encroachment would not be stopped. In addition, the villagers had a persuasive leader, M. Mtitimkavu, who openly advocated encroachment.

Conservation activity hinged on empowering the weak forest department of Coast Region to deal with the powerful villagers of Dar es Salaam Region. The role of the Central Government Forest Division was unclear: did it have an operational mandate or was it just an advisory body?

Although the forests in question were Central Government Reserves they were managed by the Districts on behalf of the Central Government, with no guidelines governing such management.

Policies on land allocation, Central versus District responsibility, court jurisdiction, fines, concepts of sustainable fuel supply, etc. were all vague and inadequate.

WCST took on several roles:

- channelling donor funds for conservation and education to District levels; implementing conservation by convening planning meetings with villagers, training field staff, demarcating boundaries, planting village nurseries, etc.;
- acting as an information organisation, by issuing press releases and news-sheets;
- becoming an advocacy organisation, openly pushing government to seek a solution as normal policing and extension methodologies failed; and
- bringing together Central and District administrations with villagers and the press.

During this period, WCST changed its emphasis from benign policing efforts like providing sympathetic guards, to helping with simple alternatives such as planting tree seedlings. Because conservation of natural resources is part of politics and overall land-use practices, it is also a factor in whether people make money or don't make money. Conservation thus had to deal with corruption and deceit at several levels.

Conservation also has to function within a large and complex bureaucracy. There are many institutional players and there is a three-way split in forestry decision-making processes. Although the Forestry Directorate is the policy and advisory body, actual implementation is the responsibility of District Foresters, who report to the district, not the directorate. District forestry is supervised by Regional Officers, who approve budgets etc. (Note: as of July 1996, Tanzania reduced the power of regions, which take on a reduced advisory role with little natural resources expertise.)

An added difficulty is that Coast Region staff operate in Dar es Salaam Region. When Coast Region forest guards impound the bicycles of illegal charcoal transporters, the Dar es Salaam District authorities facilitate their release. The Coastal Forests are too small to permit a realistic buffer zone that can provide sufficient resources to enough people. On the Dar es Salaam side land is in short supply and there is a demand for degazettement for cultivation (and eventually for high-value plots). The presence of the capital city provides an ever-increasing demand for charcoal and charcoal manufacture provides an income for the landless poor, especially youth.

In the past few years, WCST has done the following to raise the conservation issues at the political level:

- a 1994 seminar for MPs chaired by the Minister for Natural Resources on the importance of Coastal Forests. The MPs were interested, but the NGO had no follow-up programme and interest died;
- involving the Minister and local MPs in January 1995. The Deputy Minister visited the site with the District Commissioners and MPs. Although statements were made in villages about stopping deforestation within the reserve, an election was approaching, and no action was taken; and
- writing an editorial in the society's magazine, criticising the lack of control over forests in the country.

This led to a national workshop entitled "Putting Environment on the National Agenda", organised by the NGOs. The President participated and made a strong statement on the environment, which was designed to be the foundation of future conservation effort.

The Vice-President visited the area and dictated that villagers stop encroachment. The area was re-notified as a Forest Reserve in the gazette, however, the energy died down after this visit. No responsibility for follow-up was set out and cultivation started up again.

In 1998 the people appealed to State House and the President's Office asked the Permanent Commission of Enquiry to report. This they did, ruling in favour of conservation. Encroachers were again evicted. A year later, however, agitation began afresh.

The way forward involves political will. Conservation will not be achieved through local policing efforts alone. Senior District and Central Government leaders (politicians and officials) must be convinced that the forest has significant value and that its destruction will not be tolerated. This in itself involves political decisions:

- does Tanzania want these forests, or should they be converted to city plots?
- which institution should translate that decision into practice?

Conservation would require better policing, coupled with agricultural extension support for local people and an alternative fuelwood supply for Dar es Salaam. Dar es Salaam city growth should be controlled, and urban policy must be linked to forest policy. Guidelines on the responsibility of District and Central forest functions are needed. Does the Director have an overall monitoring function? How will that work? How do neighbouring districts and regions cooperate? The society has considered a management planning process for these reserves, but fundamental questions have not been answered:

- how does forestry develop a management plan that involves people in the districts?
- who approves the plan, and what will be the legislative status will the plan's provisions?
- how does a management plan link with sustainable development plans for neighbouring villages?

There seems to be a need for much larger rural development inputs, perhaps involving experienced international agencies such as CARE, World Vision etc. NGOs have provided help. In spite of continuing pressures there are signs of success, in that the new District leadership accepted the need to restore law and order as a precursor to further inputs to extension support. The new Director of Forestry agreed that the area was a serious test case of national conservation interest, and is taking measures to reverse past damage. It is unlikely that any of this would have happened without WCST's involvement.

### **Conservation efforts in five Tanzanian forests**

This WWF project concentrates on five forests in the Coast Region. Funded by the British Government (DFID) and WWF-UK, it started in 1992 and will continue until at least 2001. The project assists conservation through a combination of protection and development of sustainable alternatives to the currently overused forest resources. Major goals are:

- to ensure government institutional capacity to manage key forests in Coast Region; and
- to ensure that local communities are involved in forest management, and to help them develop alternatives outside the forest that will provide for their fuelwood needs and to improve their agricultural production.

The principal target is to increase the local capacity of the Forestry Department to undertake forest management and protection work in the target Coastal Forests. The project encourages forest staff to develop approaches to ensure that the communities are fully involved in developing and implementing actions that will minimise pressure on existing Coastal Forests.

Project activities for local people include developing agroforestry and extension schemes around Coastal Forests reserves, socio-economic surveys to better understand what the local people need from the area, and establishing local groups who have an interest in managing the natural resources around their village. Protection activities have also begun. These include building houses for forest guards, marking boundaries, gazetting Kiono/Zaraninge Forest Reserve (a process not completed during the colonial era), and resurveying and mapping Kiwengoma and Namakutwa-Nyamuete forests.

Progress has been made in involving the local people in the management of the forest. Nevertheless, the legal restriction on the use of the forest by local people is a major challenge for any participatory project within Tanzanian forests. This restriction means that conservation projects cannot easily establish systems where local people have legal access to the benefits from forests.

Providing alternatives outside the forest is therefore seen as particularly important. This has concentrated on planting trees (for fruit, building materials, fuel and timber) and trying to improve agriculture in areas where the soils are poor and shifting cultivation is the normal practice.

It is too early to tell whether involving local communities in the management of these Coastal Forests will work in the longer term and provide a more satisfactory solution than the protection approach used by the Forest Department in the past. The signs are encouraging, however.

## **Lessons learned**

### **Supporting government activities**

A number of projects in the Coastal Forests help the Forest and Beekeeping Division in Tanzania and the Forest Department in Kenya manage the existing Forest Reserves and the gazettlement of new reserves. These projects seek ways by which the traditional and valued protection function of the Forestry Sector can be integrated with concepts of Joint Forest Management. In some cases this could result in handing back smaller Forest Reserves to the local communities as Village Forests.

The concept of forest protection is still central to such initiatives, however, and the ways in which this protection will function in the future (either through government, government/people partnerships or within the village structure) are still inadequately tested. This issue has been discussed by Wild *et al.* (1999) where the need for protection as well as community involvement and benefits was advocated.

The recent programmes of Civil Service Reform and Structural Adjustment have greatly reduced forestry's field capacity. In Tanzania staff numbers have been reduced by more than half; in some places only individual foresters remain. Supporting forestry in places where there are few or no staff requires rethinking. In some places projects have used their funds to re-employ the staff taken off the government payroll. This is necessarily a short-term solution but it keeps staff skills available and prevents wholesale forest degradation until programmes can be put in place that focus more on local communities. The loss of forestry capacity in Tanzania is less severe in the Catchment Forest Reserves, which have nationally important water catchment functions, and most severe at district levels, where most staff have been retrenched.

All levels of government (national, regional, district, ward) also need to be aware that they have a global responsibility under the Convention on Biological Diversity. They also need income to support their activities. The ways in which forests contribute directly or indirectly to the economy of the country as a whole, and the area surrounding the forest, needs careful consideration.

### **People and conservation**

In Tanzania the crucial importance of involving local people was first stressed in 1996. Perhaps surprisingly for a country with a long history of decentralisation and active socialism, there was no strong foundation of community participation in resource management. Most resources were firmly entrenched in government control. Decentralisation created further layers of government

bureaucracy at regional, district, and village levels, rather than bringing decision-making closer to the people. In Kenya, the principle of participation was avoided in 1994 when the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources closed the UK-funded KIFCON project, which espoused participatory conservation methods.

In some places the local communities still exercise a high level of control over remaining forest resources. Examples are the burial grove forests which are scattered throughout coastal eastern Africa (as elsewhere on the continent) and the Kaya forests of coastal Kenya and northern Tanzania.

These latter resources have cultural significance based on past refuge functions (Spear, 1978). The value of traditional forms of protection in these cases is inadequately known as they are not publicised by the local communities and are generally very small.

Traditional approaches can have problems, as illustrated by some of the Kaya Coastal Forests in Kenya. These sacred sites have a close link to local populations, but are being cleared by younger local people and immigrants to provide agricultural and development land. The hunger for land has overcome the value of the forest resources to the local population.

## Conclusions

The Coastal Forests (together with the Eastern Arc forests) are ranked among the top 25 forest sites in the world for conservation. The two critical themes for successful conservation are focusing on the highest priority sites for conservation action; and taking actions to reduce the threats to their long-term survival. The highest priority Coastal Forest sites are those with high biodiversity levels. The need to integrate development and conservation has been recognized. The most successful of these initiatives are long-term and have a comparatively low but consistent financing. It is essential to involve local people in the management of the Coastal Forests. This involves rights to use resources, to regulate their use, to develop land-use plans and to realize income from forest resources. Such efforts must go hand in hand with initiatives to find alternatives to destructive forest use.

Governments must develop partnerships with donors, NGOs and individuals in order to manage the Coastal Forests. They need to move away from strict regulatory regimes and initiate more community-based systems of management that take into account the true values and costs associated with the Coastal Forests. They must demonstrate political will to tackle the difficult and contentious issues that arise from resource use.

The start to successful conservation is the increased awareness within governments of the importance of these forests and of their responsibility set out in the Convention on Biological Diversity. It is also necessary to recognise the responsibility of the world community (via their ratification of CBD) to supporting such protection.

Such awareness must underpin bureaucratic initiatives and ideally should link with conservation awareness and planning in other sectors of district and central government. In Tanzania, for example, the National Forest Policy allows forests of strategic importance (in terms of catchment, biodiversity and essential national level resources) to be brought under national – as opposed to district – control. Relevant status should be sought for Coastal Forest Reserves.

Such policies should provide the lead for the development of comprehensive conservation and management strategies, which can form the basis for implementation. Forest Divisions should take the responsibility for this, but should work in collaboration with other sectoral and local community partners.

The strategy should address three key issues (with acknowledgement to the Eastern Arc Mountains Conference of December, 1997): empowering community conservation and joint resource management initiatives through community institution building. Such activities should contain forest protection functions and mechanisms whereby all partners in the agreement (government and village) can be punished if they break the agreement; providing support for alternative incomes and livelihoods for people adjacent to these forests; and resource conservation itself, including (where possible) rehabilitation of degraded land and restoration of forested corridors. Conservation could include boundary marking, zoning (where feasible), starting ecotourism ventures, etc.

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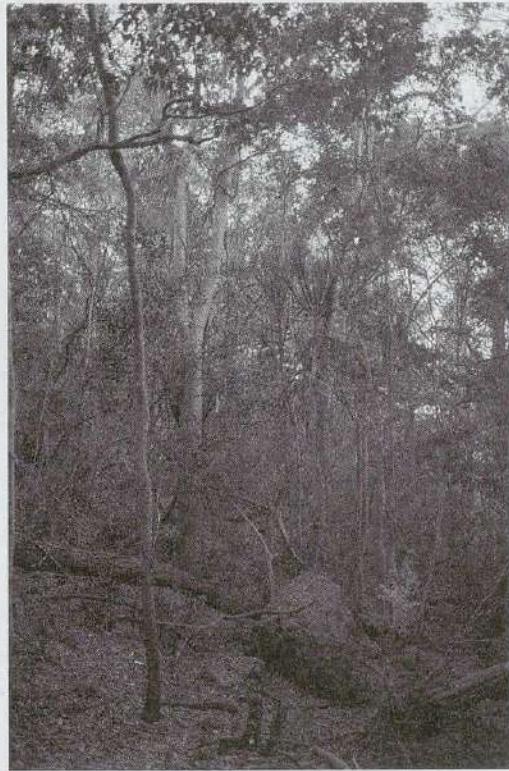
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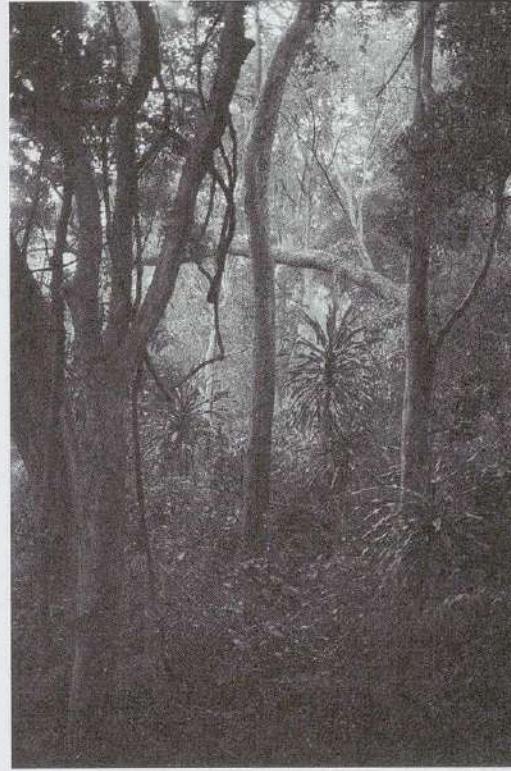
# Appendices



A1. Eastern African Coastal *Brachystegia* Forest, Arabuko-Sokoke Forest Reserve, Kenya. Photo taken in March 1997, at the end of a prolonged period of drought. Main tree species are *Brachystegia spiciformis* over a smaller stratum of *Jubbernardia magnistipulata*. (Photo: G. P. Clarke)



A2. Legume-dominated eastern African Coastal Dry Forest, Mlunghi Hill, Tanga Region, Tanzania. Main tree species *Scorodophloeus fischeri* and *Cynometra webberi* with smaller *Dracaena usambarensis*. (Photo: G. P. Clarke)



A3. Legume-dominated eastern African Coastal Dry Forest, Ruwa Forest Reserve, Lindi Region, Tanzania. Main tree species *Scorodophloeus fischeri* and *Craibia zimmermannii* with smaller *Euphorbia nyikae*. (Photo: G. P. Clarke)

## Appendix 1 Location and status of Coastal Forests in eastern Africa

	Province/ region	District	Grid location	Altitude (m)	Quoted area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Min. Forest area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Status
<b>SOMALIA</b>							
Shoonto	Southern	Bu'aale–Fanoole	0104N 4236E	0–20	3	?	FR
Barako Madow	Southern	Bu'aale–Fanoole	0108N 4236E	0–20	1	?	FR
Boni	Southern	?	?	?	? large	?	?
<b>TOTAL: 3 sites</b>						c. 2	
<b>KENYA</b>							
Boni NR	North-eastern	Garissa	0120S 4120E	50	1358	?100	NR
Boni prop FR	Coast	Lamu	0140S 4051E	0–100	184.66	?100	Proposed FR
Dodori NR	Coast	Lamu	0143S 4056E	0–20	877	?20	NR, 1976
Lunghi prop FR	Coast	Lamu	0144S 4045E	0–20	95.17	?80	Proposed FR
Mvundeni Village	Coast	Lamu	0150S 4120E	5	[0.1]	[0.1]	In Marine NR
Ashuweni Village and Tombs	Coast	Lamu	0151S 4120E	15	[0.1]	[0.1]	NM in Marine NR
Witu FR	Coast	Lamu	0222S 4030E	10–20	39.37	14	FR, order 454:1962
Witu FR extension	Coast	Lamu	0223S 4031E	20	[c. 1]	[0.9]	FR
Kiponozi Ruins NM and Wells	Coast	Lamu	0224S 4045E	5	[0.1]	[0.1]	NM
Famau Ruins and Famau Hill	Coast	Lamu	0226S 4043E	57	[0.1]	[0.1]	NM
Kiunga Marine NR	Coast	Lamu	0230S 4045E	< 100	c. 300	?	Marine NR
Ras Tenewi area	Coast	Lamu, Tana River	0229S 4040E	0–60	105	?20	None
Bura gallery forests (incl. Nanigi and Chewele)	Coast	Tana River	0105S 3955E	60	1	1	None
Wayu I, Wayu II, Wayu III and Kokani forests	Coast	Tana River	?	?	1120 ?	?100	Proposed FR
Mbia	Coast	Tana River	0137S 4006E	45	1	1	None
Tana River Primate NR	Coast	Tana River	0143S 4003E	30–50	171	11	NR, 1975
Lower Tana forests (30 + patches)	Coast	Tana River	0210S 4010E	10–30	?	10	None
Mlango ya Simba Bridge	Coast	Tana River	0215S 4021E	11	[0.1]	[0.1]	None
Kanwe Mayi forest fragments (5–7 patches)	Coast	Tana River	0227S 4028E	10	1	1	None
Rain Tree forest	Coast	Tana River	0230S 4020E	5	[1]	[1]	None
Tana Delta	Coast	Tana River	0230S 4020E	?	3400	20	None

	Province/ region	District	Grid location	Altitude (m)	Quoted area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Min. forest area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Status
<b>KENYA (cont.)</b>							
Shaka Ruins NM	Coast	Tana River	0232S 4034E	5	[0.1]	[0.1]	NM
Ras ya Wanawali Sabaa Tombs NM	Coast	Tana River	0233S 4037E	15	[0.1]	[0.1]	NM
Dakawachu Hill	Coast	Malindi	0241S 3937E	227	0.1	0.1	None
North Kilifi Brachystegia woodlands (4 sites)	Coast	Malindi	0250S 3950E	50–100	500	?	None
Dakabuko Hill	Coast	Malindi	0253S 3938E	356	5	5	None
Werune Cliffs	Coast	Malindi	0256S 3952E	80–100	1	?	None
Ras Ngomeni dune forest and woodland	Coast	Malindi	0258S 4008E	50	< 1	1	None
Devil's / Hell's Kitchen	Coast	Malindi	0301S 3957E	45–80	1	1	None
Kaya Bore	Coast	Malindi	0303S 3953E	115	c. 0.5	0.4	None
Ulaya Nyari at Bore	Coast	Malindi	0303S 3953E	45–100	[?]	[?]	None
Kaya Singwaya	Coast	Malindi	0306E 3951E	60	0.1	0.1	None
Kaya Kirimani	Coast	Malindi	0307S 3951E	50	1	0.25	None
Kayas Dagamura and Kilulu	Coast	Malindi	0307S 3955E	45	1	1	None
Kaya Bura	Coast	Malindi	0308S 3956E	45	1	0.5	None
Lower Sabaki Wetlands (various sites)	Coast	Malindi	0311S 3953E	30	0.1	0.1	None
Kaya Bate	Coast	Malindi	0311S 3955E	30	0.25	0.25	None
Nyari at Jilore	Coast	Malindi	0311S 3956E	30–105	1	1	None
Mangea Hill	Coast	Malindi	0315S 3943E	10–520	35	35	Proposed FR and NR
Malindi Point Sacred Grove	Coast	Malindi	0317S 4007E	10	0.2	0.2	None
Gede Ruins	Coast	Malindi	0318S 4000E	15	0.35	0.35	NM
Pangayambo Caves Sacred Grove	Coast	Malindi	0319S 4002E	15	< 0.1	0.05	None
Arabuko-Sokoke FR, NR and NP	Coast	Kilifi and Malindi	0320S 3955E	0–210	417.64	370	FR, 1943; NP, 1990
Kibongo Hill	Coast	Kilifi	0315S 4006E	20	0.1	0.1	None
Nyari within Arabuko-Sokoke	Coast	Kilifi	0320S 3951E	90–140	[?]	[?]	FR
Kaya Kidzini	Coast	Kilifi	?	?			None
Rare River Gorge	Coast	Kilifi	0327S 3945E	120	0.1	0.1	None
Nyari S.W. of Arabuko-Sokoke	Coast	Kilifi	0330S 3948E	100–170	0.1	0.1	None
Kambe Rocks Sacred Grove	Coast	Kilifi	0332S 3939E	90	0.25	0.25	None
Mulungu Mawe and Bikisaga Sacred Grove	Coast	Kilifi	0333S 3937E	165	< 0.1	0.05	None
Njora River Gorge	Coast	Kilifi	0334S 3943E	75	0.1	0.1	None

	Province/ region	District	Grid location	Altitude (m)	Quoted area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Min. forest area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Status
<b>KENYA (cont.)</b>							
North of Jaribuni forest patch	Coast	Kilifi	0335S 3944E	120	0.1	0.1	None
Nyari at Mjibu	Coast	Kilifi	0335S 3948E	120	0.01	0.01	None
Mnarani	Coast	Kilifi	0338S 3950E	20	0.01	0.01	NM
Kaya Starehe	Coast	Kilifi	0339S 3941E	210	0.01	0.01	None
Ndzovuni River Gorge	Coast	Kilifi	0339S 3943E	100	0.01	0.01	None
Vyambani cliffs	Coast	Kilifi	0339S 3944E	100–170	0.01	0.01	None
Kaya Kivara	Coast	Kilifi	0341S 3941E	324	1.5	1.5	None
Dzitsoni Caves	Coast	Kilifi	0342S 3944E	120	0.1	0.1	None
Cha Simba Sacred Grove	Coast	Kilifi	0344S 3941E	200	0.2	0.2	None
Kaya Fungo / Giriama	Coast	Kilifi	0347S 3930E	180	c. 1	0.9	None
Kaya Chonyi/Achonyi FR	Coast	Kilifi	0347S 3940E	210	2	2	FR
Mwarakaya Sacred Grove	Coast	Kilifi	0347S 3941E	120	0.25	0.25	None
Kaya Vuga	Coast	Kilifi	0348S 3940E	210	[?]	[?]	In FR
Vipingo Caves Sacred Grove	Coast	Kilifi	0348S 3949E	15	0.1	0.1	None
Kaya Koyeni	Coast	Kilifi	0349S 3940E	210	[0.5]	[0.5]	None
Kaya Mudzimuvia	Coast	Kilifi	0357S 3937E	?	[0.1]	[0.1]	None
Kaya Jibana FR	Coast	Kilifi	0350S 3940E	308	1.5	1.5	FR
Kaya Tsolokero	Coast	Kilifi	0350S 3944E	135	0.25	0.25	None
Kaya Kambe / Mbwaka Kaya and FR	Coast	Kilifi	0351S 3938E	180	0.75	0.6	57ha (75%) is FR
Pangani Rocks Sacred Grove	Coast	Kilifi	0351S 3940E	75	0.5	0.5	None
Kaya Ribe (incl. K. Ribe FR)	Coast	Kilifi	0353S 3937E	105	1	1	36ha (33%) is FR
Kombeni River Gorge	Coast	Kilifi	0354S 3935E	150	0.1	0.1	None
Kaya Fimboni	Coast	Kilifi	0355S 3935E	150	[1.5]	[1.5]	None
Kaya Bomu	Coast	Kilifi	0356S 3935E	210	[3]	[3]	None
Mtwapa Creek north bank	Coast	Kilifi	0356S 3942E	30	1	?	None
Mtwapa NM	Coast	Kilifi	0356S 3945E	10	0.05	0.05	NM
Jumba la Mtwana NM	Coast	Kilifi	0356S 3946E	0–10	0.1	0.1	NM
Kaya Mwidzimwiru	Coast	Kilifi	0357S 3934E	255	[1]	[1]	None
Kaya Kauma	Coast	Kilifi	0357S 3944E	120	1	1	None
Kaya Chilulu	Coast	Kilifi	?	?	?	?	None
Kaya Kinangoni	Coast	Kilifi	?	?	?	?	None
Kaya Madunguni	Coast	Kilifi	?	?	0.1	0.1	None

	Province/ region	District	Grid location	Altitude (m)	Quoted area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Min. forest area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Status
<b>KENYA (cont.)</b>							
Kaya Maiowe	Coast	Kilifi	?	?	0.1	0.1	None
Kaya Rabai	Coast	Kilifi	035°S 393°E	?	> 5.6	5.6	None
Kirima Cha Mpepe Sacred Grove	Coast	Kilifi	?	?	0.1	0.1	None
Nguu Tatu hill	Coast	Mombasa	0358S 3940E	15–75	0.01	0.01	None
Kaya Shonda	Coast	Mombasa	0406S 3938E	30	0.1	0.1	NM
Kaya Pungu / Mvuakani	Coast	Mombasa	0407S 3938E	?	?	?	None
Kaya Mlele	Coast	Mombasa	0407S 3937E	?	?	?	None
Similani Caves Sacred Grove	Coast	Mombasa	0408S 3938E	5	0.1	0.1	NM
Taru and Kilisa Hills	Coast	Kwale	0345S 3906E	500	c. 17	16	None
Mariakani west forests (Kumbulu and Gobwe)	Coast	Kwale	0352S 3921E	320	1		None
Mwache FR	Coast	Kwale	0400S 3932E	20–120	4.17	2.85	FR
Kaya Gandini / Takawa / Duruma	Coast	Kwale	0401S 3930E	140–200	1.5	1.5	NM
Kaya Mtswakara	Coast	Kwale	0401S 3931E	20–140	1.2	1.2	None
Kaya Chonyi (Jivani)	Coast	Kwale	0403S 3931E	50	1.5	1.5	None
Maluganji FR	Coast	Kwale	0404S 3926E	30–300	17.15	14	FR
Kaya Mtai / Mtae NM	Coast	Kwale	0406S 3927E	300	[?]	[?]	NM in FR
Kaya Ngyorani	Coast	Kwale	0406S 3930E	?	0	0	None
Kaya Chitanze / Kitsantse forest	Coast	Kwale	0407S 3928E	280	c. 0.3	0.25	None
Kaya Lunguma	Coast	Kwale	0407S 3931E	100	1.5	1.5	None
Kaya Bombo NM	Coast	Kwale	0407S 3934E	90	< 0.1	0.05	NM
Kaya Kiteje NM	Coast	Kwale	0407S 3934E	20	c. 0.2	0.15	NM
Kaya Teleza / Dugumura Hill SG	Coast	Kwale	0408S 3930E	255	1	1	None
Kaya Miyani	Coast	Kwale	0409S 3926E	400	c. 0.25	0.2	None
Kaya Kwale / Digo NM	Coast	Kwale	0410S 3926E	390	[?]	[?]	NM in NR
Kaya Waa NM	Coast	Kwale	0411S 3936E	15	c. 0.2	0.15	NM
Shimba Hills NR	Coast	Kwale	0415S 3920E	100–448	192.6	63	NR, 1968
Simkumbe forest patch	Coast	Kwale	0415S 3930E	?	?	?	None
Kaya Tiwi NM	Coast	Kwale	0415S 3935E	5	< 0.1	0.05	NM
Mwamungu forest patch	Coast	Kwale	0416S 3932E	?	?	?	None
Mkongani North FR	Coast	Kwale	0416S 3918E	100–200	11.13	[11]	FR: order 406, 1956

	Province/ region	District	Grid location	Altitude (m)	Quoted area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Min. forest area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Status
<b>KENYA (cont.)</b>							
Kaya Diani NM	Coast	Kwale	0416S 3935E	15	0.2	0.2	NM
Mkongani West FR	Coast	Kwale	0417S 3916E	100–200	13.66	[13]	FR: order 406, 1956
Kaya Ukunda NM	Coast	Kwale	0418S 3933E	20	0.2	0.2	NM
Kaya Muhaka / Kambe / Mwadabara NM	Coast	Kwale	0419S 3931E	45	1.5	1.5	NM
Diani / Jadini Forest	Coast	Kwale	0419S 3933E	10	c. 0.85	0.8	None
Mwereni Brachystegia woodland	Coast	Kwale	0420S 3911E	150	c. 1.5	1.4	None
Kaya Dzombo NM	Coast	Kwale	0423S 3912E	462	[?]	[?]	NM in FR
Kaya Galu/Ganzoni NM	Coast	Kwale	0423S 3950E	5	0.1	0.1	NM
Kaya Ngalaani/Kinondo NM	Coast	Kwale	0423S 3932E	5	0.3	0.3	NM
Gongoni FR	Coast	Kwale	0424S 3928E	10–70	8.24	6.35	FR: order 44, 1932
Jombo FR	Coast	Kwale	0426S 3912E	100–520	9.07	2.92	FR: order 102, 1941
Buda Mafisini FR	Coast	Kwale	0426S 3923E	70–80	6.68	6	FR: order 44, 1932
Kaya Chale / Chale Island SG NM	Coast	Kwale	0426S 3931E	6	0.5	0.5	NM
Kaya Mrima / Mrima Hill SG NM	Coast	Kwale	0427S 3915E	285	[?]	[?]	In FR
Mrima FR	Coast	Kwale	0428S 3915E	80–300	3.77	2.9	FR: order 304, 1961
Kaya Msambweni	Coast	Kwale	0428S 3929E	?	?	?	None
Marenji FR	Coast	Kwale	0429S 3912E	30–160	15.29	15	FR: order 50, 1967
Palm woodland, Ramisi (3 patches)	Coast	Kwale	0433S 3918E	15	10	10	None
Kaya Segu NM	Coast	Kwale	0433S 3906E	60	0.5	0.5	NM
Chuna gallery forest	Coast	Kwale	0433S 3908E	40	1	1	None
Gonja FR	Coast	Kwale	0434S 3907E	30–90	8.42	6	FR: order 304, 1961
Kaya Gonja/Mwalewa NM	Coast	Kwale	0434S 3907E	75	[?]	[?]	NM in FR
Miongoni gallery forest	Coast	Kwale	0436S 3901E	20	c. 0.8	0.7	None
Shimoni forest	Coast	Kwale	0437S 3921E	20	c. 6	4	None
Kaya Jego NM	Coast	Kwale	0438S 3911E	10	> 0.1	0.11	NM
Shimoni Cave Sacred Grove NM	Coast	Kwale	0438S 3922E	5	< 0.1	0.05	NM
Kaya Bogowa NM	Coast	Kwale	0439S 3923E	5	< 0.1	0.05	NM
Lunga Lunga gallery forest	Coast	Kwale	0437S 3907E	40	1	1	None
Kilibasi hill	Coast	Kwale, Taita Taveta	0357S 3857E	400–900	4	4	None
Kitovu	Coast	Taita, Taveta	0326S 3736E	700	< 1	0.5	None
<b>TOTAL: 145 sites</b>						<b>660.89</b>	

	Province/ region	District	Grid location	Altitude (m)	Quoted area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Min. forest area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Status
<b>TANZANIA</b>							
Ras Kiuyu	Pemba Is. N.	?	0452S 3950E	?		2.1	None
Msitu Mkuu	Pemba Is. N.	?	0455S 3940E	?		1.3	None
Ngezi	Pemba Is. N.	Micheweni	0455S 3942E	20	14.4	7.5	FR: 1923?
Kojani Island	Pemba Is. N.	Wete	0509S 3952E	10–20		3	None
Mgelema	Pemba Is. S.	Mkoani	0519S 3942E	90		0.45	None
Jambangombe	Pemba Is. S.	Mkoani	0519S 3942E	90		0.45	None
Horohoro	Tanga	Muheza	0437S 3905E	80		0.8	None
Kilulu Hill ("Moa")	Tanga	Muheza	0446S 3907E	200–267		0.16	None
Mafi Hill	Tanga	Korogwe	0453S 3810E	600–1480	45.08	10	None
Mtapwa	Tanga	Muheza	0455S 3853E	140		4	None
Kwamgumi	Tanga	Muheza	0457S 3842E	180–1000	11.5	10	FR: 1955
Kambai Public Lands	Tanga	Muheza	0458S 3842E	160–200		11	None
Segoma	Tanga	Muheza	0458S 3843E	180–1000	11.68	11	FR: 1955
Kambai FR	Tanga	Muheza	0500S 3842E	180–800	10.46	8	FR: 1994
Manga	Tanga	Muheza	?	200–800	8.6	7.6	FR: 1955
Marimba	Tanga	Muheza	0502S 3845E	180–300	8	5	FR: German
Amboni Caves and Mkulumuzi Gorge	Tanga	Tanga Municipal	0505S 3902E	0–80		3.5	None
Yambe Island	Tanga	Tanga Municipal	0506S 3910E	0–10		2	None
Tongwe	Tanga	Muheza	0518S 3844E	220–648	12	3	FR: German and 1956
Pangani Falls	Tanga	Muheza	0521S 3840E	20–160		1	None
Kwani	Tanga	Muheza	0521S 3841E	0–200	25	10	FR: German
Mlungui	Tanga	Muheza	?	?		2	None
Kwasumba	Tanga	Handeni	?	?	29	28	FR: German
Mtunguru	Tanga	Handeni	0536S 3805E	580–760		29.32	FR: German
Mbuzini	Tanga	Handeni	0538S 3800E	?		0.5	None
Kwasumba	Tanga	Handeni	0539S 3803E	580–640	29	28	FR
Gendagenda (South and North)	Tanga	Handeni and Pangani	0533S 3838E	80–545	28	28	FR: German
Handeni Hill	Tanga	Handeni	0527S 3830E	790–1040	5.4	6.77	FR: German
Mgambo	Tanga	Handeni	0532S 3838E	300	20?	20	FR: German
Msubugwe	Tanga	Pangani	0532S 3845E	80–120	44.08	44	FR: 1947

	Province/ region	District	Grid location	Altitude (m)	Quoted area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Min. forest area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Status
<b>TANZANIA (cont.)</b>							
Mkwaja	Tanga	Pangani	0552S 3847E	0–100		10	GR
Jozani / Unguju	Zanzibar Island	?	0615S 3924E	< 20	5	3	FR
Muyuni	Zanzibar Island	?	0620S 3925E	?		10	None
Magotwe	Morogoro	Morogoro	0602S 3739E	400–700		7.09	None
Pagale Hill	Morogoro	Morogoro	0610S 3750E	300–500	32	32	FR: 1959
Kilandiwe Hill	Morogoro	Morogoro	0622S 3744E	400–657		2	None, private ranch
Msavula Hill	Morogoro	Morogoro	0627S 3745E	400–765		1.5	None, private ranch
Dindili	Morogoro	Morogoro	0639S 3757E	350–800	10	3	FR: 1953
Kitulang'alo	Morogoro	Morogoro	0639S 3757E	350–774	26.38	30	FR: 1955
Ruvu	Morogoro	Morogoro	0653S 3750E	200–480	31	30	FR: 1955
Kimboza	Morogoro	Morogoro	0701S 3748E	200–540	4	4	FR: German
Mselezi	Morogoro	Ulanga	0846S 0852E	560–890	7.71	7.71	FR: Catchment
Pande	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	0642S 3905E	100–200	12.3	11	GR: 1988
Gongolamboto	Dar es Salaam	Ukonga	0655S 3910E	100	0.01	0.01	graveyard
Kiono / Zaraninge	Coast	Bagamoyo	0608S 3838E	100–300		20	None
Ruvu North	Coast	Kibaha	0633S 3855E	40–140	405	2	FR: 1959/67
Bagala	Coast	Kibaha	?	?		10	None
Ruvu South	Coast	Kisarawe and Kibaha	0658S 3900E	120–260	350	20	FR: 1958/79
Pugu	Coast	Kisarawe	0654S 3905E	100–305	22	10	FR: German
Vikindu	Coast	Kisarawe	0659S 3917E	40–80	18	5	FR: German
Kazimzumbwi	Coast	Kisarawe	0700S 3903E	120–280	49	23.5	FR: German
Kisiju / Dendene	Coast	Kisarawe	0721S 3920E	0–20		2	None
Mrora (Mlola)	Coast	Mafia	0753S 3951E	0–20		3	NP: Mafia, 1995
Kilindoni	Coast	Mafia	0755S 3940E	0–20	0.01	0.01	None
Mchungu/Kikale	Coast	Rufiji	0740S 3917E	0–15	10	2	FR: German
Namakutwa-Nyamuete	Coast	Rufiji	0817S 3903E	150–380	46.34	12	FR: German
Kiwengoma	Coast	Rufiji	0822S 3856E	250–740	33	22	Proposed FR
Kichi Hills	Coast	Rufiji	?	?		20	None
Kitope Hill	Lindi	Kilwa	?	?	34	6	FR: German
Tong'omba	Lindi	Kilwa	0825S 3901E	150–540	25.1	11	FR: German
Nangoma	Lindi	Kilwa	0827S 3853E	500	0.01	0.01	None

	Province/ region	District	Grid location	Altitude (m)	Quoted area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Min. forest area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Status
<b>TANZANIA (cont.)</b>							
Mbinga	Lindi	Kilwa	0831S 3850E	1600–1950	18.6	1	FR: German
Mitundumbea	Lindi	Kilwa	0910S 3916E	500–650	85.5	3	FR: 1957
Ngarama North and South	Lindi	Kilwa	0922S 3920E	45–480	417	10	FR: 1955/57
Pindiro / Bwatabwata	Lindi	Kilwa	0930S 3916E	100–300	117.8	5	FR: German
Rungo	Lindi	Kilwa	0930S 3900E	?	226		FR: 1956
Ndimba	Lindi	Lindi	0935S 3937E	75–150	26.8	5	FR: German
Matapwa	Lindi	Lindi	0942S 3917E	?	165	?	FR: German
Ruawa	Lindi	Lindi	0944S 3933E	150–460	29.5	?	FR: German
Kiawa plateau	Lindi	Lindi	0946S 3916E	?	?	c.1	None
Likonde plateau	Lindi	Lindi	0948S 3927E	?	?	c.1	None
Noto plateau	Lindi	Lindi	0952S 3922E	?	?	c.10	None
Chitoa	Lindi	Lindi	0957S 3927E	240–420	7.72	6	FR: German
Litipo	Lindi	Lindi	1002S 3929E	180–270	9.96	4	FR: German
Rondo	Lindi	Lindi	1010S 3910E	465–885	140	25	FR: German
Nyangamara	Lindi	Lindi	1023S 3935E	?	9.2	5	None
Namikupula	Lindi	Lindi	1052S 3955E	?			None
Sudi	Lindi	Lindi	?	0–20	?	c. 8	None
Chilangala	Mtvara	Newala	1033S 3908E	?	6	c.1	FR: 1963
Mahuta	Mtvara	Newala	1052S 3955E	?	15		FR: 1961
Ziwani	Mtvara	Mtvara rural	1021S 3915E	50		7.7	FR: Prot. and Catch.
Mtuli / Hinju	Mtvara	Mtvara rural	1033S 3947E	274		3	None
Mtiniko / Mnivata	Mtvara	Mtvara rural	1034S 3956E	182		17	None
<b>TOTAL: 83 sites</b>						<b>707.98</b>	
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>							
Nangade	Cabo Delgado	Nangade	1110S 3970E	?	> 100	100	None
Negomano	Cabo Delgado	Nagomano	1148S 3853E	?	> 100	100	None
Mueda	Cabo Delgado	Mueda	1170S 3950E	?	> 100	100	None
Nairoto	Cabo Delgado	Nairoto	1255S 3907E	?	> 100	100	None
Namapa	Nampula	Namapa	1375S 3975E	?	> 100	100	None
Baikopinda	Nampula	Memba	1413S 4042E	100–200	190	100	FR

	Province/ region	District	Grid location	Altitude (m)	Quoted area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Min. forest area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Status
<b>MOZAMBIQUE (cont.)</b>							
Mecuburi	Nampula	Mecuburi	1433S 3900E	300–500	2300	800	FR
Matibane	Nampula	Nakala	1436S 4048E	100–200	199	100	FR
Muecate	Nampula	Muecate	1500S 3950E	?	> 100	100	none
Inhamitanga	Manica e Sofala	Cheringoma	1815S 3515E	100	8	8	Proposed FR
Amatongas	Manica e Sofala	Gondola	1910S 3345E	400	5	5	None
Serra Mocuta (Mavita)	Manica e Sofala	Manica	1928S 3308E	700	2	2	?
Dondo	Manica e Sofala	Dondo	1937S 3445E	50	1	1	Chiefs' burial ground
Dombe	Manica e Sofala	Manica	1958S 3323E	200	5	5	None
Chinhongue forest, Benguera Is.	Inhambane	?	2151S 3525E	2–15	20	10	N P
Mabote	Inhambane	Mabote	2230S 3430E	0	> 100	100	Proposed FR
Bazaruto	Inhambane	Bazaruto	?	0	< 100	50	NP
Inhaca Island Dune Forest	Maputo	Maputo	2600S 3259E	10–40	9	9	Terrestrial Reserve
<b>TOTAL: 18 sites</b>						<b>1790</b>	
<b>MALAWI</b>							
S. Mulanje forests	Southern	Mulanje	1600S 3539E	c. 800	2	2	?
Ruo Gorge	Southern	Mulanje	1600S 3539E	800	[2]	[2]	Private
Malawi Hills (part of Matandwe FR)	Southern	Nsanje	1656S 3590E	900	4	4	FR
<b>TOTAL: 3 sites</b>						<b>8</b>	
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>							
Chitema River	Manicaland	Nyanga	1823S 3254E	700	0.1	0.1	In Nyanga NP
Rumbise Hill	Manicaland	Nyanga	1823S 3256E	780	0.15	0.15	Sacred Forest
Pungwe Bridge	Manicaland	Nyanga	18S 32E	?	0.09	0.09	?
Lower Pungwe Valley	Manicaland	Nyanga	18S 32E	?			?
Makurupini	Manicaland	Chimanimani	2002S 3301E	300–350	1.7	1.7	In Chimanimani NP
Haroni Botanic Reserve	Manicaland	Chimanimani	2002S 3301E	300–350	0.04	0.04	Botanic Reserve
Rusitu Botanic Reserve	Manicaland	Chimanimani	2002S 3301E	300–350	0.8	0.8	Botanic Reserve
<b>TOTAL: 7 sites</b>						<b>2.88</b>	
<b>TOTAL: 259 SITES</b>						<b>3172 km<sup>2</sup></b>	

## Table 2.3

Year	GDP of the country (in billions of US \$)	GDP per capita (in US \$)	Share of GDP in the world (in percent)
1950	100	100	0.001
1960	200	100	0.002
1970	300	100	0.003
1980	400	100	0.004
1990	500	100	0.005
2000	600	100	0.006
2005	700	100	0.007
2010	800	100	0.008
2015	900	100	0.009
2020	1000	100	0.010
2025	1100	100	0.011
2030	1200	100	0.012
2035	1300	100	0.013
2040	1400	100	0.014
2045	1500	100	0.015
2050	1600	100	0.016
2055	1700	100	0.017
2060	1800	100	0.018
2065	1900	100	0.019
2070	2000	100	0.020
2075	2100	100	0.021
2080	2200	100	0.022
2085	2300	100	0.023
2090	2400	100	0.024
2095	2500	100	0.025
2100	2600	100	0.026
2105	2700	100	0.027
2110	2800	100	0.028
2115	2900	100	0.029
2120	3000	100	0.030
2125	3100	100	0.031
2130	3200	100	0.032
2135	3300	100	0.033
2140	3400	100	0.034
2145	3500	100	0.035
2150	3600	100	0.036
2155	3700	100	0.037
2160	3800	100	0.038
2165	3900	100	0.039
2170	4000	100	0.040
2175	4100	100	0.041
2180	4200	100	0.042
2185	4300	100	0.043
2190	4400	100	0.044
2195	4500	100	0.045
2200	4600	100	0.046
2205	4700	100	0.047
2210	4800	100	0.048
2215	4900	100	0.049
2220	5000	100	0.050
2225	5100	100	0.051
2230	5200	100	0.052
2235	5300	100	0.053
2240	5400	100	0.054
2245	5500	100	0.055
2250	5600	100	0.056
2255	5700	100	0.057
2260	5800	100	0.058
2265	5900	100	0.059
2270	6000	100	0.060
2275	6100	100	0.061
2280	6200	100	0.062
2285	6300	100	0.063
2290	6400	100	0.064
2295	6500	100	0.065
2300	6600	100	0.066
2305	6700	100	0.067
2310	6800	100	0.068
2315	6900	100	0.069
2320	7000	100	0.070
2325	7100	100	0.071
2330	7200	100	0.072
2335	7300	100	0.073
2340	7400	100	0.074
2345	7500	100	0.075
2350	7600	100	0.076
2355	7700	100	0.077
2360	7800	100	0.078
2365	7900	100	0.079
2370	8000	100	0.080
2375	8100	100	0.081
2380	8200	100	0.082
2385	8300	100	0.083
2390	8400	100	0.084
2395	8500	100	0.085
2400	8600	100	0.086
2405	8700	100	0.087
2410	8800	100	0.088
2415	8900	100	0.089
2420	9000	100	0.090
2425	9100	100	0.091
2430	9200	100	0.092
2435	9300	100	0.093
2440	9400	100	0.094
2445	9500	100	0.095
2450	9600	100	0.096
2455	9700	100	0.097
2460	9800	100	0.098
2465	9900	100	0.099
2470	10000	100	0.100

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, various years.

Note: The data for 2010-2020 are projections.

China's share in the world's GDP has increased from 0.001 percent in 1950 to 0.100 percent in 2010, and is projected to reach 0.100 percent by 2020.

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## Appendix 2 Dominant and common tree species recorded in the Coastal Forests

Table 1 Tree species recorded in literature as dominant or common in legume-dominated eastern African Coastal Dry Forest.

Dominant species	
<i>Afzelia quanzensis</i> <sup>(T2), T3, MZ1</sup>	<i>Cynometra longipedicellata</i> <sup>T3</sup>
<i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> <sup>T3, MZ1</sup>	<i>Cynometra</i> sp. A of FTEA <sup>FTEA</sup>
<i>Albizia peteri</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Cynometra</i> sp. B of FTEA <sup>FTEA</sup>
<i>Baphia kirkii</i> <sup>T1, (T2), T4, (MF1)</sup>	<i>Cynometra</i> sp. <sup>T15</sup>
<i>Baphia macrocalyx</i> <sup>T15, MZ1</sup>	<i>Cynometra suaheliensis</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Berlinia orientalis</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Cynometra webberi</i> <sup>K4, K5, K6, K11, T1, T2, T3</sup>
<i>Bussea eggelingii</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Dialium holtzii</i> <sup>T1, T3, T4, (MF1)</sup>
<i>Craibia zimmermannii</i> <sup>T1, T3, (T4)</sup>	<i>Dialium mossambicensis</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Cynometra brachyrrachis</i> <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Erythrina sacleuxii</i> <sup>T3</sup>
<i>Cynometra filifera</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Erythrophleum suaveolens</i> <sup>K10, MZ1</sup>
<i>Cynometra greenwayi</i> <sup>K1</sup>	<i>Guibourtia schliebenii</i> <sup>T15, MZ1</sup>
Common species	
<i>Albizia glaberrima</i> <sup>K2, MF1</sup>	<i>Millettia</i> sp. <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Albizia gummifera</i> <sup>MF1</sup>	<i>Nesogordonia holtzii</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Angylocalyx braunii</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Oldfieldia somalensis</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Brachylaena huillensis</i> <sup>K4, K5, K6, T2</sup>	<i>Olea woodiana</i> <sup>K10</sup>
<i>Brachylaena rotundata</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Pteleopsis myrtifolia</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Cola mossambicensis</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i> <sup>T3</sup>
<i>Cola</i> sp. <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Rinorea angustifolia</i> <sup>T3</sup>
<i>Craibia</i> sp. <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Sorindeia madagascariensis</i> <sup>T1, MF1</sup>
<i>Croton jatrophoides</i> <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Strychnos henningsii</i> <sup>T3</sup>
<i>Diospyros</i> spp. <sup>MF1</sup>	<i>Strychnos</i> sp. <sup>K5, K6</sup>
<i>Diospyros verrucosa</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Synsepalum brevipes</i> <sup>K2, MZ1</sup>

**Table 2** Tree species recorded in literature as dominant or common in mixed eastern African Coastal Dry Forest.

Dominant species
<i>Acacia polyacantha</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Adansonia digitata</i> <sup>(K5), T2, MZ1</sup>
<i>Afzelia quanzensis</i> <sup>K1, K2, (K4), K10, K11, (T1), (T2), (T6), T8, T11, MZ1</sup>
<i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> <sup>(K1), T3, T5, T8, Z1, MZ1</sup>
<i>Albizia glaberrima</i> <sup>K1, (K4), Z1</sup>
<i>Albizia gummifera</i> <sup>(K4), Z1</sup>
<i>Albizia petesiiana</i> <sup>T3, T5, T8</sup>
<i>Albizia versicolor</i> <sup>(K4), MZ1</sup>
<i>Alchornea laxiflora</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Angylocalyx braunii</i> <sup>(K1), T1</sup>
<i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> <sup>K1, (K4), K5, K8, T1, (P1)</sup>
<i>Antidesma membranaceum</i> <sup>T8</sup>
<i>Balanites maughamii</i> <sup>(T2), MZ1</sup>
<i>Balanites wilsoniana</i> <sup>K1, (K4)</sup>
<i>Bersama abyssinica</i> <sup>T8, MZ1</sup>
<i>Bombax rhodognaphalon</i> <sup>(K1), K4, (T3), T1, T5, T8, (P1), MZ1</sup>
<i>Brachylaena huillensis</i> <sup>(K4), K11, T1, T4</sup>
<i>Brachylaena rotundata</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Brachystegia spiciformis</i> <sup>(K2), K11, T8</sup>
<i>Bridelia atroviridis</i> <sup>T8</sup>
<i>Bussea eggelingii</i> <sup>T3</sup>
<i>Casearia gladiiformis</i> <sup>T8, (Z1)</sup>
<i>Cassipourea euryoides</i> <sup>(K4), K5, (K6), K10</sup>
<i>Celtis gomphophylla</i> <sup>T8</sup>
<i>Chrysophyllum gorungosanum</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Cleistanthus schlechteri</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Cleistanthus sp. nov aff. michelsonii</i> <sup>T3</sup>
<i>Cola clavata</i> <sup>(T1), T3</sup>
<i>Combretum schumannii</i> <sup>K1, (K4), K5, K8, K11, T2</sup>
<i>Commiphora fulvotomentosa</i> <sup>T8</sup>
<i>Commiphora serrata</i> <sup>T8, T14</sup>
<i>Cordyla africana</i> <sup>(K1), (K4), T8, MZ1</sup>
<i>Craibia brevicaudata</i> <sup>K1, T2</sup>
<i>Croton jatrophoides</i> <sup>T2</sup>
<i>Croton spp.</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Croton sylvaticus</i> <sup>(K1), K10, (T1), (P1), (Z1)</sup>
<i>Cussonia zimmermannii</i> <sup>(K1), (K4), K8, (T3), T8, T14, Z1</sup>
<i>Dalbergia boehmitii</i> <sup>T8</sup>
<i>Dialium holtzii</i> <sup>(K1), T1, T3</sup>
<i>Dialium mossambicense</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Dialium orientale</i> <sup>(K1), K4, K11, T8, T9</sup>
<i>Dichapetalum stuhlmannii</i> <sup>T1, (T3)</sup>
<i>Diospyros consolatae</i> <sup>T1, (T2), Z1</sup>
<i>Diospyros greenwayi</i> <sup>K10, T7</sup>
<i>Diospyros kabuyeana</i> <sup>K1, (T2)</sup>
<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i> <sup>K1, T9</sup>
<i>Diospyros squarrosa</i> <sup>K1, K10</sup>
<i>Diospyros verrucosa</i> <sup>T1, (T3)</sup>
<i>Dracaena deremensis</i> <sup>T7</sup>
<i>Dracaena reflexa</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Drypetes arguta</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Drypetes natalensis</i> <sup>K1, T8, T9, Z1</sup>
<i>Drypetes reticulata</i> <sup>K1, K6</sup>
<i>Ekebergia capensis</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Erythrophleum suaveolens</i> <sup>K1, (K4), (K10), (P1), MZ1</sup>
<i>Fagaropsis angolensis</i> <sup>T8</sup>
<i>Fernandoa magnifica</i> <sup>K1, K10</sup>
<i>Ficus spp.</i> <sup>(K4), T8, MZ1</sup>
<i>Ficus sur</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
<i>Flacourtie indica</i> <sup>T8</sup>
<i>Funtumia africana</i> <sup>T8</sup>
<i>Garcinia buchananii</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Garcinia livingstonei</i> <sup>(K1), MZ1</sup>
<i>Grewia sp.</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
<i>Haplocoelopsis africana</i> <sup>(K1), T1</sup>
<i>Haplocoelum inopileum</i> <sup>(K6), Z1</sup>
<i>Hirtella zanzibarica</i> <sup>(K1), (K4), MZ1</sup>
<i>Hymenaea verrucosa</i> <sup>K1, (K4), (K5), (K6), K11, (T1), (MZ1)</sup>
<i>Hymenocardia ulmoides</i> <sup>(T3), T14</sup>
<i>Inhambanella henriquesii</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Julbernardia magnistipulata</i> <sup>K1, K10, K11, (T2)</sup>
<i>Khaya anthotheca</i> <sup>T11, MZ1</sup>
<i>Lannea antscorbutica</i> <sup>T5, T8</sup>
<i>Lannea schweinfurthii</i> <sup>K1, T1, T9, Z1</sup>
<i>Lecanioidiscus fraxinifolius</i> <sup>K1, K8, T2, T7</sup>
<i>Lettowianthus stellatus</i> <sup>T1, T8</sup>
<i>Macaranga sp.</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Macphersonia gracilis</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
<i>Mallotus oppositifolius</i> <sup>(K5), Z1</sup>
<i>Manilkara disolor</i> <sup>(K1), K2, T1, (T3), T4, T7, T8,</sup>
<i>Manilkara sansibarensis</i> <sup>K1, K4, (K5), K6, K11, T1, Z1</sup>
<i>Manilkara sulcata</i> <sup>(K1), (K4), T1, T2, T5, T8, Z1</sup>
<i>Markhamia zanzibarica</i> <sup>K2, (K6), K11</sup>
<i>Mascarenhasia arborescens</i> <sup>K2</sup>
<i>Memecylon sp.</i> <sup>K4</sup>
<i>Milicia excelsa</i> <sup>K1, (K4), (K5), K8, T14, (P1), MZ1</sup>
<i>Milletia eetveldiana</i> <sup>T3, T5, T8</sup>
<i>Milletia stuhlmannii</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Mimusops obtusifolia</i> <sup>K1, (K4), Z1</sup>
<i>Monanthotaxis fornicata</i> <sup>K11</sup>
<i>Monodora grandidieri</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
<i>Mystroxylon aethiopicum</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>

**Table 2** Tree species recorded in literature as dominant or common in mixed eastern African Coastal Dry Forest (cont.).

Dominant species (cont.)	
<i>Nesogordonia holtzii</i> <sup>(K1), K4, K11, T5, MZ1</sup>	<i>Sterculia quinqueloba</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Newtonia buchananii</i> <sup>T8, MZ1</sup>	<i>Sterculia schliebenii</i> <sup>(T4), MZ1</sup>
<i>Newtonia paucijuga</i> <sup>K1, (K4), K5</sup>	<i>Sterculia</i> sp. <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Olax obtusifolia</i> <sup>(K1), K5, T8</sup>	<i>Strychnos henningsii</i> <sup>T2, (T3)</sup>
<i>Parinari curatellifolia</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Suregada zanzibariensis</i> <sup>T8</sup>
<i>Parinari excelsa</i> <sup>T8, MZ1</sup>	<i>Synsepalum brevipes</i> <sup>(K1), (K4), K10, (P1), MZ1</sup>
<i>Peltophorum africanum</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Syzygium cordatum</i> <sup>K10</sup>
<i>Pseudobersama mossambicensis</i> <sup>(K1), T8</sup>	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
<i>Pteleopsis apetala</i> <sup>T8</sup>	<i>Syzygium guineense</i> <sup>(K4), MZ1</sup>
<i>Pteleopsis myrtifolia</i> <sup>T5, T8, T14, MZ1</sup>	<i>Tabernaemontana pachysiphon</i> <sup>(K1), (T3), T8</sup>
<i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i> <sup>T8</sup>	<i>Tabernaemontana ventricosa</i> <sup>(T3), T8</sup>
<i>Quassia undulata</i> <sup>(K1), P1</sup>	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> <sup>K1, (K4), Z1</sup>
<i>Rapanea melanophloeos</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Tapura fischeri</i> <sup>T8</sup>
<i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i> <sup>(K1), (K4), T1, T3, T7, T8, T14</sup>	<i>Tarenna drummondii</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Schefflerodendron usambarensis</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Teclea trichocarpa</i> <sup>T7</sup>
<i>Schrebera trichoclada</i> <sup>T8</sup>	<i>Terminalia boivinii</i> <sup>(K1), K11, (T1), Z1</sup>
<i>Scorodophloeus fischeri</i> <sup>(K1), (T1), T2, (T3)</sup>	<i>Terminalia kilimandscharica</i> <sup>(K5), K8, K11</sup>
<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i> <sup>K1, (K5), T1</sup>	<i>Terminalia sambesiaca</i> <sup>(K1), K4, K11, T8, T9</sup>
<i>Sorindeia madagascariensis</i> <sup>K1, (K4), K8, T2, T7, T8, Z1</sup>	<i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i> <sup>T8</sup>
<i>Sterculia appendiculata</i> <sup>(K1), (K4), K5, (T2), T11, MZ1</sup>	<i>Trema orientalis</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
Common species	
<i>Acacia robusta</i> <sup>K1, K5</sup>	<i>Celtis africana</i> <sup>T2, MZ1</sup>
<i>Adansonia digitata</i> <sup>K1, K8, T4</sup>	<i>Celtis mildbraedii</i> <sup>K1, K5</sup>
<i>Aristogetona monophylla</i> <sup>K1</sup>	<i>Celtis philippensis</i> <sup>K1</sup>
<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Cleistanthus</i> sp. <sup>K1, T3</sup>
<i>Blighia unijugata</i> <sup>K1</sup>	<i>Coffea zanguebariae</i> <sup>T6</sup>
<i>Brachylaena discolor</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Cola mossambicensis</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Carpodiptera africana</i> <sup>K1, K6</sup>	<i>Cola</i> spp. <sup>K1, T2</sup>
<i>Cassia abbreviata</i> <sup>K1</sup>	<i>Combretum paniculatum</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
	<i>Commiphora emini</i> <sup>K1</sup>
	<i>Commiphora pteleifolia</i> <sup>T6</sup>
	<i>Commiphora zanzibarica</i> <sup>K1</sup>
	<i>Croton pseudopulchellus</i> <sup>K4, K6</sup>
	<i>Cynometra</i> sp. aff. <i>webberti</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
	<i>Cynometra suaheliensis</i> <sup>K1</sup>
	<i>Cynometra webberti</i> <sup>K4, T3</sup>
	<i>Dalbergia</i> sp. <sup>T2</sup>

Table 2 Tree species recorded in literature as dominant or common in mixed eastern African Coastal Dry Forest (cont.).

Common species (cont.)	
<i>Dialium schlechteri</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Diospyros abyssinica</i> <sup>K1, K4</sup>	<i>Homalium abdessammadii</i> <sup>K4</sup>
<i>Diospyros bussei</i> <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Hugonia orientalis</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Diospyros quiloensis</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Hunteria zeylanica</i> <sup>K1, K5</sup>
<i>Dobera loranthifolia</i> <sup>K1, K4, K5</sup>	<i>Keetia venosa</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Drypetes</i> sp. <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Kigelia africana</i> <sup>K1, K4</sup>
<i>Drypetes usambarica</i> <sup>K1</sup>	<i>Lannea welwitschii</i> <sup>K1, K5</sup>
<i>Elaeis guineensis</i> <sup>P1</sup>	<i>Lepisanthes senegalensis</i> <sup>K1, T3</sup>
<i>Erythrina saculexii</i> <sup>K1, K4, K8, T4</sup>	<i>Leptactina platyphylla</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Erythroxylon emarginatum</i> <sup>K5</sup>	<i>Lonchocarpus bussei</i> <sup>K4</sup>
<i>Euphorbia candelabrum</i> <sup>T6</sup>	<i>Lovoa swynnertonii</i> <sup>K1, K5</sup>
<i>Euphorbia nyikae</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Ludia mauritiana</i> <sup>T2, K6</sup>
<i>Ficus lutea</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Macaranga capensis</i> <sup>K1</sup>
<i>Ficus sycomorus</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Macaranga kilimandscharica</i> <sup>K4</sup>
<i>Ficus tremula</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Majidea zanguebarica</i> <sup>K4</sup>
<i>Flueggea virosa</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Margaritaria discoidea</i> <sup>T4</sup>
<i>Glenniea africana</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Markhamia obtusifolia</i> <sup>T1, MZ1</sup>
<i>Gossypoides kirkii</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Maytenus mossambicensis</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
<i>Grandidiera boivinii</i> <sup>T6</sup>	<i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> <sup>K1</sup>
<i>Grewia conocarpa</i> <sup>T1, T3</sup>	<i>Maytenus undata</i> <sup>K6</sup>
<i>Guibourtia schliebenii</i> <sup>T3, MZ1</sup>	<i>Mimusops bagshawei</i> <sup>K4</sup>
<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i> <sup>K1</sup>	<i>Morus mesozygia</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Haplocoelum</i> sp. <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Mostuea microphylla</i> <sup>T1</sup>
	<i>Oldfieldia somalensis</i> <sup>K1, K4, T1</sup>
	<i>Pancovia holtzii</i> <sup>T2</sup>
	<i>Pandanus rabaiensis</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
	<i>Paramacrolobium coeruleum</i> <sup>K1, K4, K5</sup>
	<i>Parkia filicoidea</i> <sup>K1, K4</sup>
	<i>Pleuristylo africana</i> <sup>K1</sup>
	<i>Polyalthia stuhlmannii</i> <sup>K6</sup>
	<i>Pouteria alnifolia</i> <sup>K1</sup>
	<i>Psydrax schimperiana</i> <sup>K4</sup>
	<i>Pteleopsis tetraptera</i> <sup>K1</sup>
	<i>Rawsonia lucida</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
	<i>Stadmannia oppositifolia</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
	<i>Sterculia africana</i> <sup>T1</sup>
	<i>Strychnos mitis</i> <sup>K1</sup>
	<i>Strychnos</i> sp. <sup>K6</sup>
	<i>Tabernaemontana elegans</i> <sup>K1, K2, K4</sup>
	<i>Tarenna nigrescens</i> <sup>T1</sup>
	<i>Teclea simplicifolia</i> <sup>T3</sup>
	<i>Uapaca guineensis</i> <sup>P1</sup>
	<i>Vepris eugenijifolia</i> <sup>K1</sup>
	<i>Vitex doniana</i> <sup>K1</sup>
	<i>Vitex ferruginea</i> <sup>K1</sup>
	<i>Xylotrichia tettensis</i> <sup>T1</sup>
	<i>Ziziphus gollungensis</i> <sup>K1</sup>

**Table 3** Tree species recorded in literature as dominant/common in mixed eastern African Coastal Scrub Forest.

<i>Acacia adenocalyx</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Combretum zeyheri</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Grevea eggelingii</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Acacia brevispica</i> <sup>T13</sup>	<i>Commiphora serrata</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Grewia conocarpa</i> <sup>T1, T3, T5</sup>
<i>Acacia sp.</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Commiphora spp.</i> <sup>K4, T13</sup>	<i>Grewia holstii</i> <sup>T1, T2</sup>
<i>Afzelia quanzensis</i> <sup>S1, K4, K5, T12, T13</sup>	<i>Cordyla africana</i> <sup>T12, MZ1</sup>	<i>Grewia sp.</i> <sup>K4, T13</sup>
<i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Craibia brevicaudata</i> <sup>S1</sup>	<i>Grewia villosa</i> <sup>K4</sup>
<i>Albizia anthelmintica</i> <sup>K4, T13</sup>	<i>Croton megalocarpoides</i> <sup>S1</sup>	<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Albizia petersiana</i> <sup>T13</sup>	<i>Croton pseudopulchellus</i> <sup>K4, T5</sup>	<i>Haplocoelium inopileum</i> <sup>S1, T13</sup>
<i>Albizia versicolor</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Cussonia zimmermannii</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Haplocoelium sp.</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Alchornea laxiflora</i> <sup>T14</sup>	<i>Cynometra lukei</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Harrisonia abyssinica</i> <sup>T13</sup>
<i>Alliophyllum rubifolius</i> <sup>T13</sup>	<i>Dalbergia nitidula</i> <sup>T13</sup>	<i>Heinsia crinita</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Aporrhiza paniculata</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Dalbergia vacciniifolia</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Hymenaea verrucosa</i> <sup>T3, T12</sup>
<i>Baphia kirkii</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Dialium orientale</i> <sup>S1</sup>	<i>Hymenocardia ulmoides</i> <sup>T1, T3, T5</sup>
<i>Baphia macrocalyx</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Dielsothamnus divaricatus</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Julbernardia magnistipulata</i> <sup>K4</sup>
<i>Bombax rhodognaphalon</i> <sup>T3, T5, T10, T12</sup>	<i>Diospyros bussei</i> <sup>S1</sup>	<i>Keetia zanzibarica</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Boscia salicifolia</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Diospyros consolata</i> <sup>K4, K5</sup>	<i>Lannea antiscorbutica</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Bourreria petiolaris</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Lecaniodiscus fraxinifolius</i> <sup>T2</sup>
<i>Brachylaena huillensis</i> <sup>K4, K5, T13</sup>	<i>Diospyros sp.</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Maerua kirkii</i> <sup>T13</sup>
<i>Brachylaena sp.</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Diospyros verrucosa</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Manilkara discolor</i> <sup>K5, T5</sup>
<i>Caloncoba welwitschii</i> <sup>T1, T5, T14</sup>	<i>Diospyros zombensis</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Manilkara mochisia</i> <sup>K4, K5</sup>
<i>Canthium setiflorum</i> <sup>T13</sup>	<i>Dobera loranthifolia</i> <sup>K4, T2</sup>	<i>Manilkara sansibarensis</i> <sup>K5</sup>
<i>Carissa edulis</i> <sup>T13</sup>	<i>Drypetes arguta</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Manilkara sulcata</i> <sup>K4, T3, T5, T13</sup>
<i>Cassipourea euryoides</i> <sup>S1, K4</sup>	<i>Drypetes reticulata</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Markhamia acuminata</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Cleistanthus schlechteri</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Erythrina sacleuxii</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Markhamia obtusifolia</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Cola microcarpa</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Erythroxylum emarginatum</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Memecylon sansibanicum</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Combretum apiculatum</i> <sup>T1, MZ1</sup>	<i>Euclea natalensis</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Milicia excelsa</i> <sup>T10, T14, MZ1</sup>
<i>Combretum collinum</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Euphorbia sp.</i> <sup>K4, T13</sup>	<i>Millettia punctulata</i> <sup>T3</sup>
<i>Combretum hereroense</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Millettia stuhlmannii</i> <sup>T5, MZ1</sup>
<i>Combretum illairii</i> <sup>K4, T1</sup>	<i>Fernandoa magnifica</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Millettia usaramensis</i> <sup>S1</sup>
<i>Combretum molle</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Ficus sp.</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Mystroxylon aethiopicum</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Combretum pisoniiflorum</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Garcinia livingstonei</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Newtonia erlangeri</i> <sup>S1</sup>
<i>Combretum schumannii</i> <sup>T2, K4, K5</sup>	<i>Gardenia transvenulosa</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Ochna pseudoproceria</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Combretum sp.</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Givotia gosai</i> <sup>S1</sup>	<i>Olax pentandra</i> <sup>T14</sup>

**Table 3** Tree species recorded in literature as dominant/common in mixed eastern African Coastal Scrub Forest (cont.).

<i>Oldfieldia somalensis</i> <sup>S1, K4, K5</sup>	<i>Salacia leptoclada</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Thespesia danis</i> <sup>K4</sup>
<i>Olea europaea</i> <sup>K5</sup>	<i>Salacia madagascariensis</i> <sup>T1, T5</sup>	<i>Thylachium africanum</i> <sup>T13</sup>
<i>Orphrypetalum odoratum</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Scorodophloeus fischeri</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Toddaliopsis sansibarensis</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Oxyanthus zanguebaricus</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Sorindeia madagascariensis</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Turraea nilotica</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Parinari curatellifolia</i> <sup>P1</sup>	<i>Spirostachys africana</i> <sup>T13</sup>	<i>Uapaca sansibarica</i> <sup>P1</sup>
<i>Parinari</i> sp. <sup>T10</sup>	<i>Spirostachys venenifera</i> <sup>S1</sup>	<i>Vitellariopsis kirki</i> <sup>K4</sup>
<i>Polyalthia tanganyikensis</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Strychnos henningsii</i> <sup>T2, T5</sup>	<i>Vitex amboiensis</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Psorospermum febrifugum</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Strychnos innocua</i> <sup>T13</sup>	<i>Vitex doniana</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Pteleopsis apetala</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Strychnos</i> spp. <sup>T1, T12, MZ1</sup>	<i>Vitex payos</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Pteleopsis myrtifolia</i> <sup>T3, T5, MZ1</sup>	<i>Suregada zanzibarensis</i> <sup>S1, K4, T5, T13</sup>	<i>Vitex schliebenii</i> <sup>S1</sup>
<i>Rawsonia</i> sp. <sup>T10</sup>	<i>Syzygium cordatum</i> <sup>P1</sup>	<i>Vitex</i> sp. <sup>T10</sup>
<i>Rhaphanistrocarpus boivinii</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Syzygium guineense</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Vitex zanzibarensis</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Rinorea ilicifolia</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Tabernaemontana elegans</i> <sup>S1, MZ1</sup>	<i>Xylotheca tettensis</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Ritchiea capparoides</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Tabernaemontana</i> sp. <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Zanthoxylum chalybeum</i> <sup>T13</sup>
<i>Rothmannia manganjae</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Teclea simplicifolia</i> <sup>T5, T13</sup>	<i>Zanthoxylum holtzianum</i> <sup>S1, T1, T5</sup>
<i>Rourea coccinea</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Terminalia prunioides</i> <sup>K4, K5</sup>	
<i>Salacia erecta</i>	<i>Terminalia sambesiaca</i> <sup>T5</sup>	

**Table 4** Tree species recorded in literature as dominant/common in maritime eastern African Coastal Scrub Forest.

<i>Adansonia digitata</i> <sup>K4, K8, T7, MF1</sup>	<i>Erythroxylum platyclados</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Markhamia zanzibarica</i> <sup>MF1</sup>
<i>Afzelia quanzensis</i> <sup>MZ1, P1</sup>	<i>Euclea racemosa</i> <sup>Z1, MF1</sup>	<i>Maytenus mossambicensis</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
<i>Allophylus pervillei</i> <sup>K8</sup>	<i>Eugenia</i> sp. nov. (Jozani only) <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Memecylon sansibanicum</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> <sup>P1</sup>	<i>Euphorbia bussei</i> <sup>T11</sup>	<i>Millettia usaramensis</i> <sup>K8</sup>
<i>Baphia macrocalyx</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Euphorbia nyikae</i> <sup>T7, Z1</sup>	<i>Mimosa busseana</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Bombax rhodognaphalon</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Euphorbia</i> sp. <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Mimusops caffra</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Bridelia micrantha</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> <sup>T7, Z1</sup>	<i>Mimusops obtusifolia</i> <sup>Z1, MF1</sup>
<i>Canavalia gladiata</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Ficus</i> sp. <sup>Z1, MZ1</sup>	<i>Monodora grandidieri</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
<i>Cardiogyne africana</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Ficus sur</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Mystroxylon aethiopicum</i> <sup>T7, Z1</sup>
<i>Carissa bispinosa</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Flacourtie indica</i> <sup>MF1</sup>	<i>Olea woodiana</i> <sup>P1</sup>
<i>Carpodiptera africana</i> <sup>K4, K8</sup>	<i>Flueggea virosa</i> <sup>Z1</sup> ,	<i>Ozoroa insignis</i> ssp. <i>reticulata</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Combretum constrictum</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Gossypoides kirkii</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Ozoroa obovata</i> <sup>Z1, MF1</sup>
<i>Combretum pisoniiflorum</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Grandidiera boivinii</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Pandanus kirkii</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
<i>Combretum schumannii</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Grewia conocarpa</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Pemphis acidula</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
<i>Combretum xanthothyrsum</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Grewia glandulosa</i> <sup>Z1, MF1, MZ1</sup>	<i>Phillippia mafiensis</i> <sup>P1, MF1</sup>
<i>Commiphora pteleifolia</i> <sup>T7</sup>	<i>Grewia holsti</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Platysepalum inopinatum</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Commiphora zimmermannii</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Grewia plagiophylla</i> <sup>K8</sup>	<i>Polysphaeria parvifolia</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
<i>Cremaspora triflora</i> <sup>MF1</sup>	<i>Grewia vaughaniae</i> <sup>K8</sup>	<i>Pseudopropsis euryphylla</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Croton pseudopulchellus</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Guettarda speciosa</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Psydrax schimperiiana</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
<i>Cussonia zimmermannii</i> <sup>K4, P1</sup>	<i>Guibourtia schliebenii</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Cynometra</i> sp. <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Haplocoelum inopleum</i> <sup>K8, Z1</sup>	<i>Pycnocoma litoralis</i> <sup>K8</sup>
<i>Dialium mossambicense</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Haplocoelum trigonocarpum</i> <sup>T7</sup>	<i>Rapanea melanophloeos</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
<i>Dialium orientale</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Harrisonia abyssinica</i> <sup>MF1</sup>	<i>Ricinodendron heudelottii</i> <sup>MF1</sup>
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> <sup>MF1, MZ1</sup>	<i>Hugonia elliptica</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Salacia madagascariensis</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Diospyros consolatae</i> <sup>T1, T7, Z1, P1, MF1</sup>	<i>Lannea schweinfurthii</i> <sup>K4, T1, Z1</sup>	<i>Salvadora persica</i> <sup>K8</sup>
<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i> <sup>MF1</sup>	<i>Lonchocarpus bussei</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i> <sup>Z1</sup>
<i>Diospyros natalensis</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Ludia mauritiana</i> <sup>MF1</sup>	<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i> <sup>K8, T7, T11, Z1, MF1, MZ1</sup>
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> <sup>T11</sup>	<i>Macphersonia gracilis</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Sorindeia madagascariensis</i> <sup>P1</sup>
<i>Drypetes natalensis</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Mallotus oppositifolius</i> <sup>Z1, MF1</sup>	<i>Sphaerocoryne gracilis</i> <sup>MF1</sup>
<i>Elaeodendron schlechterianum</i> <sup>T7</sup>	<i>Manilkara discolor</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Sterculia africana</i> <sup>K4, T7</sup>
<i>Elaeodendron schweinfurthianum</i> <sup>T11</sup>	<i>Manilkara sansibarense</i> <sup>MF1</sup>	<i>Sterculia schliebenii</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Encephalartos hildebrandtii</i> <sup>T7, Z1</sup>	<i>Manilkara sulcata</i> <sup>T7, T11, Z1, MF1</sup>	<i>Strychnos angolensis</i> <sup>Z1</sup>

**Table 4** Tree species recorded in literature as dominant/common in maritime eastern African Coastal Scrub Forest (cont.).

<i>Suregada zanzibariensis</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> <sup>T7, P1</sup>	<i>Xylopia parviflora</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Synaptolepis kirkii</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Terminalia boivini</i> <sup>Z1, P1</sup>	<i>Zanthoxylum chalybeum</i> <sup>K4, K8</sup>
<i>Syzygium cordatum</i> <sup>MF1</sup>	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Zanthoxylum</i> sp. <sup>K4, K8</sup>
<i>Tabernaemontana elegans</i> <sup>K8</sup>	<i>Uapaca sansibarica</i> <sup>MF1</sup>	

**Table 5** Tree species recorded in literature as dominant or common in mixed eastern African Coastal/Afromontane Transitional Forest.

Dominant species		
<i>Alchornea laxiflora</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Erythrophleum suaveolens</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Pseudobersama mossambicensis</i> <sup>K2, T5</sup>
<i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Fernandoa magnifica</i> <sup>K2, (MA2)</sup>	<i>Pteleopsis myrtifolia</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>
<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> <sup>K2, T1, (T2), T6</sup>	<i>Ficus spp.</i> <sup>T1, T6, MZ1</sup>	<i>Quassia undulata</i> <sup>K2</sup>
<i>Bequaertiodendron natalense</i> <sup>T1, (T2)</sup>	<i>Funtumia africana</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Rauvolfia mombasiana</i> <sup>K2, T1</sup>
<i>Blighia unijugata</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Haplocoelopsis africana</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Ricinodendron heudelottii</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Bombax rhodognaphalon</i> <sup>K2, T1, (T2), (MA2)</sup>	<i>Isoberlinia scheffleri</i> <sup>(T2), T5</sup>	<i>Rinorea arborea</i> <sup>K2</sup>
<i>Brachylaena rotundata</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i> <sup>T6, MZ1, (MA1), (MA2)</sup>	<i>Scorodophloeus fischeri</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Calycosiphonia spathicalyx</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Lannea antiscorbutica</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Sorindeia madagascariensis</i> <sup>(K2), T1, (T2), T5</sup>
<i>Cavacoa aurea</i> <sup>MA1, (MA2)</sup>	<i>Leptaulus holstii</i> <sup>T6</sup>	<i>Sterculia appendiculata</i> <sup>T1, (T2), T6</sup>
<i>Celtis philippensis</i> <sup>(K2), T6</sup>	<i>Manilkara discolor</i> <sup>MA1</sup>	<i>Synsepalum brevipes</i> <sup>T5, MZ1</sup>
<i>Cordyla africana</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Melanodiscus oblongus</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Synsepalum msolo</i> <sup>T2</sup>
<i>Craterispermum schweinfurthii</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Milicia excelsa</i> <sup>T1, T6, MA2</sup>	<i>Tabernaemontana pachysiphon</i> <sup>K2, (T2)</sup>
<i>Cussonia zimmermannii</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Millettia stuhlmannii</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Tabernaemontana ventricosa</i> <sup>T6, MA1</sup>
<i>Dialium holtzii</i> <sup>T1, T5, T6</sup>	<i>Mussaenda monticola</i> <sup>T6</sup>	<i>Tarenna drummondii</i> <sup>K2</sup>
<i>Diospyros abyssinica</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Newtonia buchananii</i> <sup>MZ1, MA1, (MA2)</sup>	<i>Tessmannia</i> sp. <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Diospyros greenwayi</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Newtonia paucijuga</i> <sup>K2, T1</sup>	<i>Tetrapleura tetrapтерa</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Diospyros kabuyeana</i> <sup>K2, T1</sup>	<i>Ochna holstii</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Treculia africana</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Diospyros verrucosa</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Pandanus rabaiensis</i> <sup>T1, T2</sup>	<i>Trichilia emetica</i> <sup>K2</sup>
<i>Drypetes natalensis</i> <sup>T1, (T6), (MA1)</sup>	<i>Parkia filicoidea</i> <sup>T1, (T2), T5, T6</sup>	<i>Uvariodendron gorgonis</i> <sup>T1, (T6)</sup>
<i>Drypetes reticulata</i> <sup>MA1, (MA2)</sup>	<i>Pavetta tarennooides</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Vitex doniana</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Ekebergia capensis</i> <sup>MZ1</sup>	<i>Polyalthia verdcourtii</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Xylopia parviflora</i> <sup>(K2), T5</sup>
<i>Elaeis guineensis</i> <sup>T6</sup>	<i>Pouteria alnifolia</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Zahna golungensis</i> <sup>K2, MZ1, (MA1)</sup>
<i>Ellianthus hemandradenoides</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Pouteria pseudoracemosa</i> <sup>T1, (T2), T6</sup>	

Table 5 Tree species recorded in literature as dominant or common in mixed eastern African Coastal/Afromontane Transitional Forest (cont.).

Common species	
<i>Albizia glaberrima</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Erythrina saculexii</i> <sup>T2</sup>
<i>Albizia gummifera</i> <sup>T6</sup>	<i>Ficus exasperata</i> <sup>MA2</sup>
<i>Allophylus pervillei</i> <sup>K2, T6</sup>	<i>Ficus lutea</i> <sup>MA1</sup>
<i>Allophylus zimmermannianus</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Garcinia livingstonei</i> <sup>T6</sup>
<i>Artobotrys modestus</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Grandidiera boivinii</i> <sup>T6</sup>
<i>Barringtonia racemosa</i> <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Heinsia diervilleoides</i> (Shimba Hills only) <sup>K2</sup>
<i>Bersama abyssinica</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Hunteria zeylanica</i> <sup>K2</sup>
<i>Burttavoya nyassica</i> <sup>MA1, MA2</sup>	<i>Hymenaea verrucosa</i> <sup>K2</sup>
<i>Caesalpinia volkensii</i> <sup>K1</sup>	<i>Ixora narcissodora</i> <sup>K2</sup>
<i>Celtis gomphophylla</i> <sup>MA1</sup>	<i>Julbernardia magnistipulata</i> <sup>K2</sup>
<i>Celtis mildbraedii</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Lagynias pallidiflora</i> <sup>K2</sup>
<i>Cola mossambicensis</i> <sup>MA1, MA2</sup>	<i>Lecaniodiscus fraxinifolius</i> <sup>K2, T2, MA1</sup>
<i>Cola octoboloides</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Leptactina platyphylla</i> <sup>K2</sup>
<i>Cola scheffleri</i> <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Leptonychia usambarensis</i> <sup>K2, T6</sup>
<i>Combretum schumannii</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Lovoa swynnertonii</i> <sup>K2</sup>
<i>Croton sylvaticus</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Macphersonia hildebrandtii</i> <sup>T2</sup>
<i>Didymosalpinx norae</i> <sup>K2</sup>	<i>Majidea zanguebarica</i> <sup>K2</sup>
<i>Drypetes usambarica</i> <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Mimusops aedificatoria</i> <sup>K2</sup>
	<i>Nesogordonia holtzii</i> <sup>K2</sup>
	<i>Olacaceae</i> gen. indet. (Shimba Hills only) <sup>K2</sup>
	<i>Olax obtusifolia</i> <sup>K2</sup>
	<i>Oxyanthus pyriformis</i> <sup>K2</sup>
	<i>Paramacrolobium coeruleum</i> <sup>K2</sup>
	<i>Pavetta sansibarica</i> <sup>K2</sup>
	<i>Pterocarpus mildbraedii</i> <sup>T2</sup>
	<i>Rawsonia lucida</i> <sup>K2, MA1</sup>
	<i>Rinorea ilicifolia</i> <sup>K2</sup>
	<i>Rothmannia manganjae</i> <sup>MA1</sup>
	<i>Strychnos mellodora</i> <sup>K2</sup>
	<i>Terminalia sambesiaca</i> <sup>T2</sup>
	<i>Tetracera litoralis</i> <sup>K2</sup>
	<i>Tricalysia microphylla</i> <sup>K2</sup>
	<i>Tricalysia pallens</i> <sup>K2</sup>
	<i>Trilepides madagascariensis</i> <sup>MA1, MA2</sup>

**Table 6** Tree species recorded in literature as dominant or common in eastern African Coastal Riverine/Groundwater Forest.

Dominant species		
<i>Acacia elatior</i> <sup>K12</sup>	<i>Diospyros kabuyeana</i> <sup>(T1), T5</sup>	<i>Newtonia erlangeri</i> <sup>S2</sup>
<i>Acacia robusta</i> <sup>K3, T5</sup>	<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i> <sup>(K3), K12, T5</sup>	<i>Parinari excelsa</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Afzelia quanzensis</i> <sup>S2, T1</sup>	<i>Diospyros natalensis</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Parkia filicoidea</i> <sup>S1, K1, T1, (T2), T5, T6, T10</sup>
<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> <sup>(K3), T5</sup>	<i>Diospyros spp.</i> <sup>K7</sup>	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i> <sup>K3, T5</sup>
<i>Albizia sp.</i> <sup>S1, T10</sup>	<i>Drypetes natalensis</i> <sup>(T2), T14</sup>	<i>Piliostigma thonningii</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Erythrophleum suaveolens</i> <sup>T5, (MA2)</sup>	<i>Populus ilicifolia</i> <sup>K12</sup>
<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> <sup>T1, T2</sup>	<i>Ficus bussei</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Pouteria alnifolia</i> <sup>T1, (T3)</sup>
<i>Antidesma venosum</i> <sup>S2, (K3), T1</sup>	<i>Ficus scassellattii</i> <sup>S2, (K3), (T2)</sup>	<i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i> <sup>T1, T5</sup>
<i>Aporrhiza paniculata</i> <sup>K1, K2</sup>	<i>Ficus spp.</i> <sup>T10</sup>	<i>Rauvolfia caffra</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Balanites wilsoniana</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Ficus sycomorus</i> <sup>S2, K12, (T2), T10</sup>	<i>Rawsonia lucida</i> <sup>S1</sup>
<i>Baphia kirki</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Garcinia livingstonei</i> <sup>S2, (K3), K7, K12, T14</sup>	<i>Rinorea elliptica</i> <sup>S1, T5</sup>
<i>Barringtonia racemosa</i> <sup>K3, K8, K9, T1, (T2)</sup>	<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i> <sup>K7</sup>	<i>Sorindeia madagascariensis</i> <sup>(K3), K7, (K9), K12, (T1), (T2), T5, T14</sup>
<i>Bombax rhodognaphalon</i> <sup>(T2), T14</sup>	<i>Harrisonia abyssinica</i> <sup>S2</sup>	<i>Spirostachys venenifera</i> <sup>(K3), K12</sup>
<i>Borassus sp.</i> <sup>T10</sup>	<i>Hirtella zanzibarica</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Sterculia appendiculata</i> <sup>(K7), K12, (T1), (T2), (T3), T5, T10, (MA2)</sup>
<i>Breonadia microcephala</i> <sup>(K2), T5</sup>	<i>Homalium abdessammadii</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Sterculia schliebenii</i> <sup>T10</sup>
<i>Bridelia micrantha</i> <sup>(T1), T6, T14</sup>	<i>Hunteria zeylanica</i> <sup>S2</sup>	<i>Strychnos madagascariensis</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Burrdavia nyassica</i> <sup>T1, (T2), T5, (MA2)</sup>	<i>Hymenaea verrucosa</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Suregada zanzibariensis</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Camptolepis ramiflora</i> <sup>S2</sup>	<i>Hyphaene compressa</i> <sup>S2, (K3)</sup>	<i>Synsepalum brevipes</i> <sup>K2, K7, T6</sup>
<i>Celtis philippensis</i> <sup>(K7), T5, T14</sup>	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i> <sup>T1, (T2), T3, T5, T9, T10, T14, MA2</sup>	<i>Synsepalum msolo</i> <sup>(K3), K9</sup>
<i>Cola clavata</i> <sup>K7, T5</sup>	<i>Kigelia africana</i> <sup>S2, T3, T5</sup>	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> <sup>T6</sup>
<i>Cola discoglyprennophylla</i> <sup>(T3), T5</sup>	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> <sup>S2</sup>	<i>Syzygium guineense</i> <sup>K2, T5</sup>
<i>Cola sp.</i> <sup>S1, (T2)</sup>	<i>Lecaniodiscus fraxinifolius</i> <sup>S2, K12</sup>	<i>Terminalia brevipes</i> <sup>(K3), K12</sup>
<i>Combretum imberbe</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Lepisanthes senegalensis</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Terminalia sambesiaca</i> <sup>(T2), T14, T5</sup>
<i>Cordia goetzei</i> <sup>S1, (K3), T5</sup>	<i>Lonchocarpus capassa</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Thespesia danis</i> <sup>S2</sup>
<i>Dalbergia lactea</i> <sup>T6</sup>	<i>Memecylon sansibanicum</i> <sup>S1</sup>	<i>Trichilia emetica</i> <sup>S2, K1, (K3), (T3), T5</sup>
<i>Deinbollia borbonica</i> <sup>S1</sup>	<i>Milicia excelsa</i> <sup>T1, (T2), T10, T14, (MA2)</sup>	<i>Uapaca sp.</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Diospyros bussei</i> <sup>S2</sup>	<i>Mimusops obtusifolia</i> <sup>S1, S2, (K3), T5</sup>	<i>Uvariodendron kirki</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Diospyros ferrea</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Mimusops riparia</i> <sup>(T3), T5</sup>	<i>Xylopia parviflora</i> <sup>T5</sup>
<i>Diospyros greenwayi</i> <sup>S1</sup>	<i>Newtonia buchananii</i> <sup>(T3), MA2</sup>	<i>Xylotheca tettensis</i> <sup>T5</sup>

**Table 6** Tree species recorded in literature as dominant or common in eastern African Coastal Riverine/Groundwater Forest (cont.).

Common species		
<i>Acacia elatior</i> <sup>K3</sup>	<i>Ficus sansibarica</i> <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Pavetta sphaerobotrys</i> <sup>K3</sup>
<i>Albizia versicolor</i> <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Ficus sur</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Pouteria alnifolia</i> <sup>T3</sup>
<i>Baphia</i> sp. <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Ficus tremula</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Rauvolfia mombasiana</i> <sup>T2</sup>
<i>Breonadia salicia</i> <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Ficus vallis-choudae</i> <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Ricinodendron heudelottii</i> <sup>T1</sup>
<i>Celtis africana</i> <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Mascarenhasia arborescens</i> <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Scorodophloeus fischeri</i> <sup>T1, T2</sup>
<i>Craibia zimmermannii</i> <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Millettia bussei</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Sesbania sesban</i> <sup>T2</sup>
<i>Dialium holtzii</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Oxyanthus pyriformis</i> <sup>T2</sup>	<i>Strychnos henningsii</i> <sup>T2</sup>
<i>Dichapetalum stuhlmannii</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Oxystigma msoro</i> <sup>K7</sup>	<i>Tabernaemontana ventricosa</i> <sup>T2</sup>
<i>Diospyros abyssinica</i> <sup>K3</sup>	<i>Pancovia golungensis</i> <sup>T2</sup>	
<i>Drypetes arguta</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Pandanus rabaiensis</i> <sup>T2</sup>	

**Table 7** Tree species recorded in literature as dominant/common in eastern African Coastal Swamp Forest.

<i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> <sup>Z1, P1</sup>	<i>Ficus natalensis</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Typhonodorum lindleyanum</i> <sup>T11, P1</sup>
<i>Barringtonia racemosa</i> <sup>T1, P1</sup>	<i>Ficus sur</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Vitex doniana</i> <sup>Z1, Z2</sup>
* <i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> <sup>Z1, Z2,</sup>	<i>Ficus sycomorus</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Voacanga thouarsii</i> <sup>T11</sup>
<i>Celtis zenkeri</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Hyphaene compressa</i> <sup>T5</sup>	
<i>Combretum imberbe</i> <sup>T5</sup>	<i>Lonchocarpus capassa</i> <sup>T5</sup>	
<i>Cussonia zimmermannii</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Pandanus rabaiensis</i> <sup>T1, T11, Z1</sup>	
<i>Elaeis guineensis</i> <sup>T11, Z1, Z2</sup>	<i>Raphia farinifera</i> <sup>T11, P1</sup>	
<i>Eugenia</i> sp. <sup>Z2</sup>	<i>Raphia</i> sp. <sup>T1, P1</sup>	
<i>Ficus lutea</i> <sup>Z1</sup>	<i>Sorindeia madagascariensis</i> <sup>T1, T5</sup>	

**Table 8** Tree species recorded in literature as dominant or common in eastern African Coastal *Brachystegia* Forest.

Dominant species		
<i>Brachystegia microphylla</i> <sup>T1, T3, T5</sup>	<i>Faurea saligna</i> <sup>T3</sup>	
<i>Brachystegia spiciformis</i> <sup>K4, K5, K6, K11</sup>	<i>Haplocoelum inopleum</i> <sup>K6</sup>	
Common species		
<i>Afzelia quanzensis</i> <sup>K5</sup>	<i>Dobera loranthifolia</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Margaritaria discoidea</i> <sup>K6</sup>
<i>Baikiaea ghesquiereana</i> <sup>T1, T3</sup>	<i>Grewia conocarpa</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Polyalthia stuhlmannii</i> <sup>K6</sup>
<i>Cassipourea euryoides</i> <sup>K6</sup>	<i>Hymenaea verrucosa</i> <sup>K5, T1, T3</sup>	<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i> <sup>K5</sup>
<i>Croton pseudopulchellus</i> <sup>T1</sup>	<i>Julbernardia magnistipulata</i> <sup>K4, K5, K11</sup>	<i>Strychnos</i> sp. <sup>K6</sup>
<i>Croton sylvaticus</i> <sup>T1, T3</sup>	<i>Lannea schweinfurthii</i> <sup>K4</sup>	<i>Xylopia arenaria</i> <sup>K6</sup>
<i>Diospyros kabuyeana</i> <sup>T3</sup>	<i>Manilkara sansibarensis</i> <sup>K4</sup>	

**Key to Tables 1–8:**

- S1 = Friis, I. and Vollesen, K. (1989). Notes on the vegetation of southernmost Somalia, with some additions to the flora. *Willdenowia* **18**: 455–477.
- S2 = Madgwick, F.J. (1988). Riverine forest in the Jubba Valley: vegetation analysis and comments on forest conservation. *The Biogeography of Somalia, Biogeographia* **14**: 67–88.
- K1 = Robertson, pers. obs. from Kenyan Coastal Forests.
- K2 = Schmidt, R. (1991). Ecology of a tropical lowland rain forest. *Dissertationes Botanicae* **179**: 1–213.
- K3 = Medley, K. (1992). Patterns of forest diversity along the Tana River, Kenya. *Journal of Tropical Ecology* **8**: 353–371.
- K4 = Dale, I.R. (1939). *The woody vegetation of the Coast Province in Kenya*. Imperial Forestry Institute Paper No. **18**: 1–38.
- K5 = Moomaw, J.C. (1960). *A Study of the Plant Ecology of the Coast Region of Kenya Colony, British East Africa*. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- K6 = Wairungu, S., Awimbo, J. and Kigomo, B. (1993). An ecological study of the Nature reserve within the Arabuko-Sokoke Forest Reserve. In Robertson, S.A. and Luke, W.R.Q. (eds.). *Kenya Coastal Forests: report of the NMK/WWF Coast Forest Survey*. World Wide Fund for Nature, Nairobi.
- K7 = Andrews, P., Groves, C.P. and Horne J.F.M. (1975). Ecology of the Lower Tana floodplain (Kenya). *Journal of the East African Natural History Society and National Museum* **151**: 1–31.
- K8 = Birch, W.R. (1963). Observations on the littoral and coral vegetation of the Kenya coast. *Journal of Ecology* **51**: 603–615.
- K9 = Medley, K.E. (1990). Forest ecology and conservation in the Tana River National Primate Reserve, Kenya. Unpublished PhD thesis. Michigan State University, Michigan.
- K10 = Blackett, H.L. (1994a). Forest Inventory Report No. 4. Shimba Hills, Mkongani North and Mkongani West. KIFCON, Nairobi.
- K11 = Blackett, H.L. (1994b). Forest Inventory Report No. 2. Arabuko-Sokoke. KIFCON, Nairobi.
- K12 = Hughes, F.M.R. (1990). The influence of flooding regimes on forest distribution and composition in the Tana river floodplain, Kenya. *Journal of Applied Ecology* **27**: 475–491.
- T1 = Clarke, G.P. and Dickinson, A. (1995). *Status Reports for 11 Coastal Forests in Coast Region, Tanzania*. Frontier-Tanzania Technical Report No. 17. The Society for Environmental Exploration, London and The University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam.

**Key to Tables 1–8: (cont.)**

- T2** = Clarke, G.P. and Stubblefield, L.K. (1995). *Status Reports for 7 Coastal Forests in Tanga Region, Tanzania*. Frontier-Tanzania Technical Report No. 16. The Society for Environmental Exploration, London and The University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam.
- T3** = Clarke, G.P. (1995). *Status Reports for 6 Coastal Forests in Lindi Region, Tanzania*. Frontier-Tanzania Technical Report No. 18. The Society for Environmental Exploration, London and The University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam.
- T4** = Hawthorne, W.D. (1993). East African coastal forest botany. Pp. 57–99. In Lovett, J.C. and Wasser, S.K. (eds.). *Biogeography and Ecology of the Rain Forests of eastern Africa*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- T5** = Vollesen, K. (1980). Annotated check-list of the vascular plants of the Selous Game Reserve, Tanzania. *Opera Botanica* **59**: 1–117.
- T6** = Pócs, T. (1976). Vegetation mapping in the Uluguru Mountains (Tanzania, East Africa). *Boissiera* **24**: 477–498 + map.
- T7** = Hall, J.B., Rodgers, W.A., Mwasumbi, L.B. and Swai, I. (1982). Woody vegetation on Tanzanian Coral Rag: a Reconnaissance. Unpublished. Forestry working group of the University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam.
- T8** = Bidgood, S. and Vollesen, K. (1992). *Bauhinia loeseneriana* reinstated, with notes on the forests of the Rondo Plateau, SE Tanzania. *Kew Bulletin* **47**: 759–764.
- T9** = Vollesen, K. and Bidgood, S. (1992). ‘Kew Expedition to Tanzania and Malawi Jan–April 1991’. Unpublished report. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
- T10** = Schlieben, H.J. (1939). Die forstlichen Vegetationsverhältnisse Deutsch-Ostafrikas. *Kolonialeforstliche Mitteilungen* **1**: 406–424.
- T11** = Greenway, P.J. (1973). A classification of the vegetation of East Africa. *Kirkia* **9**: 1–68.
- T12** = Busse, W. (1902). Forschungsreise durch den Südlichen Teil von Deutsch-Ost Afrika. *Beiheft zum Tropenflanzer* **6**: 93–119.
- T13** = Welch, J.R. (1960). Observations on deciduous woodland in the eastern Province of Tanganyika. *Journal of Ecology* **58**: 557–573.
- T14** = Eriksen, T., Halberg, K., Lehmburg, T. and Schoubo Petersen, F. (1994). *A Survey of Bird Life in Five Coastal Forests of South-eastern Tanzania, 1993*. Zoological Institute and BirdLife International, Copenhagen.
- T15** = Gillman, H. (1945). Bush fallowing on the Makonde Plateau. *Tanganyika Notes and Records* **19**: 34–44.
- Z1** = Beentje, H.J. (1990a). *A Reconnaissance Survey of Zanzibar forests and Coastal Thicket*. Zanzibar Environmental Study Series No. 7. Commission for Lands and Environment, Zanzibar.
- P1** = Beentje, H.J. (1990b). *Botanical assessment of Ngezi Forest, Pemba*. Zanzibar Environmental Study Series No. 8. Commission for Lands and Environment, Zanzibar.
- Z2** = Robins, R.J. (1976). The composition of the Jozani forest, Zanzibar. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* **72**: 223–234.
- MF1** = Greenway, P.J. with Rodgers, W.A., Wingfield, R.J. and Mwasumbi, L.B. (1988). The vegetation of Mafia Island, Tanzania. *Kirkia* **13**: 197–238.
- MZ1** = Wild, H. and Grandvaux Barbosa L.A. (1967). *Vegetation map of the Flora Zambesiaca area*. Descriptive memoir: 71pp. M.V.O. Collins (Pvt) Ltd, Salisbury [Harare].
- MA1** = Dowsett-Lemaire, F. (1990). The flora and phytogeography of the evergreen forests of Malawi II: Lowland forests. *Bull. Jard. Bot. Nat. Belg./Bull. Nat. Plantentuin Belg.* **60**: 9–71.
- MA2** = Chapman, J.D. and White, F. (1970). *The Evergreen Forests of Malawi*. Commonwealth Forestry Institute, Oxford.

**Notes:**

Dominant species here defined as species cited in literature as being dominant, or species accounting for 25% of all individuals  $\geq 10\text{cm DBH}$  (diameter at breast height) in vegetation plots.

Common species here defined as species cited in literature as being common, or species accounting for 10% to 25% of all individuals  $\geq 10\text{cm DBH}$ .

For species listed as dominant, references in parentheses indicate cases where the same species has been recorded as common.

Species names have been revised where necessary, and may not then be the same as cited in the literature.

\* Beentje (1990a) considers that most of the *Calophyllum inophyllum* in Jozani forest (Zanzibar) is planted.

### Appendix 3 Endemic plants of the Swahilian Regional Centre of Endemism *sensu lato* (including Coastal Forests)

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Acanthaceae	<i>Adhatoda</i> sp. nov. (Mwasumbi 12420)	F	?	T6 endemic	Rodgers <i>et al.</i> , 1983	Kimboza endemic
Acanthaceae	<i>Asystasia linearis</i> S. Moore	G	H	T6, 8;	Op. Bot. 1980; EA	
Acanthaceae	<i>Asystasia</i> sp. nov. aff. <i>decipiens</i> (Luke 1650)	T	H	K7; T3, 8	R and L; Voll. and Bid., 1992; Notes	?Rare, less than 5 locs.?
Acanthaceae	<i>Asystasia</i> sp. nov. I (Rodgers 2512)	F	?	T6 endemic	Rodgers <i>et al.</i> , 1983	Kimboza endemic
Acanthaceae	<i>Asystasia</i> sp. nov. II (Mwasumbi 12358)	F	H	T6 endemic	Rodgers <i>et al.</i> , 1983; Kew	Kimboza endemic
Acanthaceae	<i>Asystasiella africana</i> S. Moore	F	S, H	K7; T3, 6	R and L; Iv. 1991; Kew Bull. <b>47</b> , 613–617; Kew	Rare in Kenya
Acanthaceae	<i>Barleria holstii</i> Lindau	F, B, T	H	T3, 6, 8	Iv. 1991; Op. Bot. 1980; Clarke 1995 and coll.	
Acanthaceae	<i>Barleria marginata</i> Oliv.	W, G	H	T8;	Op. Bot. 1980	Rare, 3 locs. only
Acanthaceae	<i>Barleria repens</i> Nees	F	H	K4, 7; T6, 8; Maf	R and L; Greenw. 1988; EA	Rare in Kenya
Acanthaceae	<i>Barleria setigera</i> Rendle	B, T	S	K7; T6, 8	R and L; KTS; EA	
Acanthaceae	<i>Barleria</i> sp. ?nov. (Clarke 11)	F	C	T8 endemic	Kew	Rondo endemic
Acanthaceae	<i>Barleria</i> sp. nov. aff. <i>B. spinisepala</i> E.A. Bruce	W	S	T8 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Acanthaceae	<i>Barleria</i> sp. nr. <i>amanensis</i> Lindau (R and L 2636)	F	C	K7;	R and L; Haw. 1993	
Acanthaceae	<i>Barleria usambarica</i> Lindau	F?	H	K7; T6, 8	R and L; Op. Bot. 1980	Rare in Kenya
Acanthaceae	<i>Barleria whytei</i> S. Moore	F, Ro	H	K7; Maf	R and L; Kew	2 locs. only?
Acanthaceae	<i>Blepharis affinis</i> Lindau	F, W, B, G	H	T6, 8;	Op. Bot. 1980; Clarke 1995; EA	
Acanthaceae	<i>Blepharis</i> sp. nr. <i>pratinoides</i> S. Moore (Luke 3064)	Shore	H	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Acanthaceae	<i>Chlamydacanthus lindavianus</i> H. Winkler	F	S, H	K7; T3	R and L; Iversen 1991; Clarke 1995; EA	3 locs. in Kenya
Acanthaceae	<i>Crabbea longipes</i> Mildbr.	F	H	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid. 1992; Notes	
Acanthaceae	<i>Crossandra pungens</i> Lindau	F, W, T, Sw	H	K7; T3, 6	R and L; Kew Bull. <b>45</b> , 530	
Acanthaceae	<i>Crossandra pyrophila</i> Vollesen	W	H	MN, MZ, MMS; C.Mal, S.Mal	Kew Bull. <b>45</b> , 133–135	
Acanthaceae	<i>Dicliptera mossambicensis</i> Klotzsch	F, T, Wa	H	K7; T6; Zam; Zim; Moz	Op. Bot. 1980; Clarke 1995; EA	
Acanthaceae	<i>Dicliptera olitoria</i> Mildbr.	W	H	T6 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Acanthaceae	<i>Dicliptera</i> sp. (Archibald 2048)	F	H	K7; T3	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	Rare in Kenya
Acanthaceae	<i>Dicliptera</i> sp. (Schlieben 4170)	F	H	K7; T6	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	Rare, less than 5 locs., 1 K7
Acanthaceae	<i>Dicliptera</i> sp. ?nov. (= Schlieben 3999)	?	H	T6;	Op. Bot. 1980	
Acanthaceae	<i>Dicliptera</i> sp. ?nov. aff. <i>D. umbellata</i> (Vahl) Juss.	F	H	T8 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Acanthaceae	<i>Dicliptera</i> sp. not matched at Kew (Frontier 3075)	F	H	T6 endemic	Frontier coll.	Namakutwa-Nyamuete endemic
Acanthaceae	<i>Ecbolium amplexicaule</i> S. Moore	F, B, T, G, Wa	H, S	K1, 7; T3, 6, 8; Z; Maf; MN	R and L; Iversen 1991; KB <b>44</b> , 662–664; EA	
Acanthaceae	<i>Ecbolium hastatum</i> Vollesen	B	H	MSS endemic	KB <b>43</b> , 643	Rare, 2 locs. only
Acanthaceae	<i>Elytraria minor</i> Dokosi	F	H	K7;	R and L; Haw. 1993	
Acanthaceae	genus ?nov. (Luke 2945)	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L	Rare, 2 locs. only
Acanthaceae	<i>Isoglossa anisophylla</i> Brummitt	F, Wa	H	T3 endemic	Kew Bulletin <b>40</b> , 788–790	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia brevipila</i> Hedren	B	S	K7 endemic	Kew Bull. <b>43</b> , 356–357	
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia engleriana</i> Lindau	F	S	T3 endemic?	Haw. 1993; B and G, 1949	= <i>Adhatoda engleriana</i>
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia fittonoides</i> S. Moore	F, T, Ro	H	K7; T6, 8	R and L; Clarke 1995; EA; Haw. 1993	Rare in Kenya

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia inaequijifolia</i> Brummit	F, B, Ro	S	K7; T3, 6; Maf.	R and L; Iversen 1991; Kew Bull. 45,	
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia migeodii</i> (S. Moore) V.A.W. Graham	W, T	S, H	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid. 1992; Notes; EA; Kew	
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia sansibariensis</i> Lindau	T	S, H	T3, 5, 6; Maf;	Greenway 1988; Clarke 1995; EA	
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia</i> sp. ?nov. (L and R 614)	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	Manga endemic?
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia</i> sp. ?nov. aff. <i>J. nuttii</i> C.B. Clarke	W	H	T6, 8	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia</i> sp. ?nov. aff. <i>J. uncinulata</i> Oliv. not matched	W, G	H	T8 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	3 locs. only
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia</i> sp. aff. <i>fittonioides</i> S. Moore (R and L 5985)	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	?Rare
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia</i> sp. near <i>sriata</i> (Klotzsch) Bullock	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia</i> sp. nov. (Verdcourt 211)	F	H?	T3;	Iv. 1991	
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia</i> sp. nov. sect <i>Betonica</i> (D and H 2289)	F	H	K7; T3	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia</i> sp. sect <i>Rostellaria</i> (L and R 2770)	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	?Rare, less than 5 locs.
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia stachytarphetoides</i> C.B. Clarke	F, T	S	K7; T6, 8	R and L; Op. Bot. 1980	Rare in Kenya?
Acanthaceae	<i>Lankesteria alba</i> Lindau	F	H	K7; T3	R and L; Iversen 1991; Clarke 1995	
Acanthaceae	<i>Lepidagathis plantaginea</i> Mildbr.	BW	H	T6, 7, 8	Voll. and Bid. 1992; Notes; EA	
Acanthaceae	<i>Megalochlamys tanaensis</i> Vollesen	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L; Manktelow 1996	Tana River endemic
Acanthaceae	<i>Phaulopsis gediensis</i> M. Manktelow	F	H	K7; T3, 6	Manktelow 1996	Islands endemic
Acanthaceae	<i>Phaulopsis puichella</i> M. Manktelow	F, T	H	P; Z	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	Shimba Hills endemic?
Acanthaceae	<i>Ruellia</i> sp. 3 (Luke <i>et al.</i> 3375)	F	S, H	K7 endemic	UDSM; Kew	Pande endemic
Acanthaceae	<i>Ruellia</i> sp. nov.	F	S	T6 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	1 loc. in Kenya
Acanthaceae	<i>Rungia</i> sp. nov. (Faulkner 4076)	F	H	K7; T3	Kew Bull. 46, 1–50.	
Acanthaceae	<i>Sclerochiton boivinii</i> (Baillon) C.B. Clarke	F	S	K7; T3	Kew Bull. 46, 1–50.	
Acanthaceae	<i>Sclerochiton coeruleus</i> (Lindau) S. Moore	F	S	MN; MZ; MMS, MSS, MLM; E.Zim	Kew Bull. 46, 1–50.	
Acanthaceae	<i>Sclerochiton insignis</i> (Mildbr.) Vollesen	F	T, S	T6, 8	Kew Bull. 46, 1–50.	Rare, 2 locs. only
Acanthaceae	<i>Sclerochiton kirkii</i> (T. Anderson) C.B. Clarke	F, W	T, S	T8; MN, MZ, MMS; S.Mal; E. Zim; S.Zim	Kew Bull. 46, 1–50.	
Acanthaceae	<i>Sclerochiton tanzaniensis</i> Vollesen	F	S	T6, 8	Kew Bull. 46, 1–50.	
Acanthaceae	<i>Streptosiphon hirsutus</i> Mildbr.	F	S	T8 endemic	Frontier coll.; KB 49, 401–407	Rare, 2 locs. only
Acanthaceae	<i>Thunbergia heterochondrus</i> (Mildbr.) Napper	F	C, H	T6, 8	Clarke 1995	
Acanthaceae	<i>Thunbergia kirkii</i> Hook.f.	F, W	S, H	K7; T3	R and L; KTS; Iversen 1991	
Acanthaceae	<i>Thunbergia stelligera</i> Lindau	F	C	K7; T8	R and L; EA	Rare in Kenya
Acanthaceae	<i>Trichaulax mwasumbii</i> Vollesen	F	H	K7; T3, 6	R and L; Kew Bull. 47, 613–617	Rare in Kenya
Aloaceae	<i>Aloe boscowenii</i> Christian	B	S	T3 endemic	FTEA	Rare, 1 loc. only
Aloaceae	<i>Aloe classenii</i> Reynolds	B, Ro	H	K7 endemic	FTEA; R and L	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Aloaceae	<i>Aloe dorothae</i> A. Berger	F, G, Ro	H	T3 endemic	FTEA; Iversen 1991	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Aloaceae	<i>Aloe killiensis</i> Christian	Ro	H	K7 endemic	FTEA; R and L	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Aloaceae	<i>Aloe rabaiensis</i> Rendle	B	S	S.Som; K4, 7; T2, 3	FTEA; FSom	
Aloaceae	<i>Aloe lateritia</i> forma vel. sp. nov. aff. (Bid. <i>et al.</i> 1978)	BW, T	H	T8 endemic ?	Voll. and Bid. 1992; Notes	
Aloaceae	<i>Aloe leachii</i> Reynolds	W	H	T6 endemic	FTEA; Op. Bot. 1980	Rare, 2 locs. only
Aloaceae	<i>Aloe massawana</i> Reynolds	B, T	H	K7; T3, 6; Z; Maf; Moz	FTEA; R and L; Greenway 1988	Isolated pop. in Eritrea
Aloaceae	<i>Aloe penduliflora</i> Bak.	Ro	S	K7 endemic	FTEA; R and L	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyropis gracilis</i> C.C. Townsend	F	H	T3; MN, MZ, MLM	FTEA; FZ	Rare, 4 locs. only
Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia hastata</i> Lopr.	F	H	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA	

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia nervosa</i> Townsend	F	H	MN, MSS, MLM	FZ	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia pandurata</i> Baker	F	H	MZ, MT, MMS	FZ	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia pantentiloba</i> C.C. Townsend	F, T	H	T8 endemic	FTEA; Clarke coll.	Rare, 2 locs. only
Amaranthaceae	<i>Cyathula braunii</i> Schinz.	F	H	T8 endemic	FTEA; Clarke coll.	Rondo endemic
Amaranthaceae	<i>Cyathula</i> sp. aff. <i>braunii</i> Schinz (L. et al. 3328)	F	H	K7 endemic?	R and L	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Amaranthaceae	<i>Hermbstaedtia gregoryi</i> C.B.Clarke	Dunes	H	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Amaranthaceae	<i>Psilotrichum cyathuloides</i> Suesseng. and Launert	F, W	H	K7; T3, 6, 8	R and L; FTEA; Op. Bot. 1980	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Psilotrichum fallax</i> C.C. Townsend	F	H	K7; T3	FTEA; R and L; UDSM herb.	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Psilotrichum vollesenii</i> C.C.Townsend	F, T	H	T8 end.	FTEA; Voll. and Bid., 1992	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum stuhlmannii</i> Bak.	W, G	H	K7; T2, 3, 6, 8; Moz	R and L; FTEA	Rare, 2 locs. only
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum subcernuum</i> Bak.	G	H	T6; Moz	FTEA	Rare in Kenya
Anacardiaceae	<i>Lannea</i> sp. C of FZ	?	?	MN endemic	FZ	Also in Namibia?
Anacardiaceae	<i>Lannea</i> sp. D of FZ	?	?	MN endemic	FZ	Rare, 1 loc. only
Anacardiaceae	<i>Ozoroa obovata</i> (Oliv.) R. and A. Fernandes	F, W, B, T	T, S	K7; T3, 6, 8; Z; Maf, MN, MZ, MMS, MSS, MLM, MT; S.Zim	FZ; FTEA; Op. Bot. 1980; Bnj.; Greenw.	Rare, 1 loc. only
Ancistrocladaceae	<i>Ancistrocladus robertsoniorum</i> Leonard	F	L	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	Extends into Natal
Annonaceae	?genus indet. (Ismail and Ndangalasi s.n.)	F	S?	T6 endemic	UDSM herb.	Shimba Hills and 1 nearby loc
Annonaceae	?genus indet. of FTEA (Semsei 810)	F	T	T6 endemic	Rodgers et al., 1983	Pugu endemic
Annonaceae	<i>Artobotrys modestus</i> Diels	F, B, W, T, G	L, S	K7; T3, 8	R and L; KTSI; FTEA	Kimboza endemic
Annonaceae	<i>Artobotrys</i> sp. 1 (M and Gl 443)	F	L	K7 endemic	R and L; KTSI	
Annonaceae	<i>Asteranthe asterias</i> (S. Moore) Engl. and Diels	F, BW, B	T, S	K7; T3, 6; Z	R and L; KTSI; FTEA	Shimba Hills endemic?
Annonaceae	<i>Asteranthe lutea</i> Vollesen	F, T	S	T6, 8; Z	Bot. Notiser 133, 53–62; Fro. coll.	Rare, 3 locs. only
Annonaceae	<i>Asteranthe</i> sp. nov. (Bidgood et al. 1552)	F	T	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid., 1992; Notes	Rondo endemic
Annonaceae	<i>Dielsothamnus divaricatus</i> (Diels). R.E. Fries	F, BW	T, S	T8; MN, MZ, C.Mal	FTEA; FZ	Extends into central Malawi
Annonaceae	<i>Hexalobus mossambicensis</i> N. Robson	F?	T, S	MN endemic	FZ	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Annonaceae	<i>Isolona caulinflora</i> Verdc.	F	T, S	K7; T3	R and L; FTEA; Beentje 1988	2 locs. Kenya
Annonaceae	<i>Lettowianthus</i> sp. of FTEA	F	T	K7; T3	FTEA	
Annonaceae	<i>Lettowianthus stellatus</i> Diels	F	T	K7; T6, 8; Maf	R and L; FTEA; Greenway 1988	Rare in Kenya
Annonaceae	<i>Mkilua fragans</i> Verdc.	F	T, S	K7; T3, 6, 8; Z; P	R and L; FTEA; Voll. and Bid. 1992; UDSM	
Annonaceae	<i>Monanthotaxis faulkneriae</i> Verdc.	F, BW	S	K7; T3	FTEA; R and L; UDSM herb.; KTSI	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Annonaceae	<i>Monanthotaxis fornicata</i> (Baill.) Verdc.	F, BW, B, T	T, S	S.Som; K7; T3, 6; Z; Maf	R and L; FTEA; Friis and Voll.; Greenw. 1988	
Annonaceae	<i>Monanthotaxis</i> sp. ?nov. (Bidgood et al. 1402)	F	S	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid., 1992; Notes	Rondo endemic
Annonaceae	<i>Monanthotaxis tricantha</i> (Diels) Verdc.	F	S	T8 endemic	FTEA	Lake Lutamba/Litipo endemic
Annonaceae	<i>Monanthotaxis tricocarpa</i> (Engl. and Diels) Verdc.	F	L, S	K7; T3, 6; Z; Maf; MZ, MMS; Mal?	R and L; FTEA; FZ; Greenway 1988	= <i>Popowia trichocarpa</i>
Annonaceae	<i>Monodora grandidieri</i> Baill.	F, B, T	T, S	S.Som; K7; T3, 6, 8; MN; C.Mal	FTEA; FZ	Extends into central Malawi
Annonaceae	<i>Monodora minor</i> Engl. and Diels	F, W, BW, B	T, S	T6, 8	FTEA	
Annonaceae	<i>Monodora</i> sp. A of FTEA	F	T	T8 endemic	FTEA	Rondo endemic
Annonaceae	<i>Ophrypetalum odoratum</i> Diels	F	T, S	K7; T3, 6, 8	R and L; Bot. Not. 133, 53–62; FTEA; per obs.	
Annonaceae	<i>Polyalthia mossambicensis</i> Vollesen	F	?	MZ	Bot. Notiser 133, 403–404.	
Annonaceae	<i>Polyalthia</i> sp.of FTEA	F	T	T6 endemic	FTEA	Magombera endemic
Annonaceae	<i>Polyalthia stuhlmannii</i> (Engl.) Verdc.	F, BW	S	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA; KTSI	

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Annonaceae	<i>Polyalthia tanganyikensis</i> Vollesen	F, T	S	T8 endemic	Bot. Notiser 133, 53–62.	Selous and Kichi Hills endemic
Annonaceae	<i>Polyalthia verdcourtii</i> Vollesen	F	T	T8 endemic	Bot. Notiser 133, 53–62.	Magombera forest endemic
Annonaceae	<i>Polyceratocarpus</i> sp. ?nov. (Luke 1621)	F	T	K7 endemic	R and L	2 locs, Shimba hills area
Annonaceae	<i>Popowia chasei</i> N. Robson	F	L, S	E.Zim, S.Zim; S.Mal, MMS	FZ	Now <i>Monanthotaxis</i> ?
Annonaceae	<i>Sanrafaelia ruffonammarii</i> Verde.	F	S	T3 endemic	Verdcourt 1996	E. Usambaras endemic (Kwangumi)
Annonaceae	<i>Sphaerocoryne gracilis</i> (Engl. and Diels) Verdc.	F, W, B	T, L, S	K7; T3, 6, 8; Moz	R and L; KTS; Iversen 1991	= <i>Melodorum gracilis</i>
Annonaceae	<i>Toussaintia orientalis</i> Verde.	F	T, C, S	K7; T6	R and L; FTEA	Rare, 3 locs. only
Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria acuminata</i> Oliv.	F	T, S, L	S.Som; K7; T3, 6, 8; Z; P; Moz?	R and L; FZ; KTS; FTEA; Friis and Voll.	May be in Mozambique
Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria decidua</i> Diels	F	S	T8 endemic	FTEA; Voll. and Bid., 1992	Rare, 2 locs. only
Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria denhardtiana</i> Engl.	B, T	S	S.Som, K7	FTEA	
Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria faulknerae</i> Verde.	F, W, B	T, L	K7; T3, 8	R and L; FTEA; Op. Bot. 1980	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria kirkii</i> Hook. f.	F, BW, B, T, G	S	K7; T3, 6, 8; Z; P; Maf; MN	R and L; FTEA; FZ; Greenw. 1988	Rare in Kenya
Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria lungonyana</i> Vollesen	F, T	S	T8 endemic	Bot. Notiser 133, 53–62; Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria pandensis</i> Verde.	F	L	T6 endemic	Frontier coll.; Kew Bulletin 43, 99–105	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria</i> sp. ?nov., not matched at Kew (Frontier 3486)	F	C	T3 endemic	Frontier coll.	Pangani Falls endemic
Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria</i> sp. B of FTEA	F	C, S	T3; P	FTEA; Beentje 1990	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria</i> sp. nov. A (Mwasumbi 12532)	F	S	T3, 6; P	UDSM Herb.	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria</i> sp. nov. B (Mwasumbi 13858)	F	?	T6 endemic	UDSM Herb.; Mwas. et al., 1994.	Rare, 2 locs. only
Annonaceae	<i>Uvariodendron gorgonis</i> Verde.	F	T	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA; Iv. 1991	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Annonaceae	<i>Uvariodendron kirkii</i> Verde.	F, B	T, S	K7; T3, 6, 8; Z; P	R and L; FTEA; Op. Bot. 1980	
Annonaceae	<i>Uvariodendron</i> sp. ?nov. 2 (Hawthorne 1420B)	F	T	K7; T	R and L	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Annonaceae	<i>Uvariodendron</i> sp. nov. 1 (Luke 1654)	F	T	K7 endemic	R and L	Dzombo endemic
Annonaceae	<i>Uvariodendron</i> sp. nov. 3 (Luke 2929)	F	T	K7 endemic	R and L	Shimba Hills endemic?
Annonaceae	<i>Uvariodendron</i> sp. of FZ	F	T, S	MMS endemic	FZ	Rare, 1 loc. only
Annonaceae	<i>Xylopia arenaria</i> Engl.	F, BW, B	T, S	K7; T6	R and L; FTEA	
Annonaceae	<i>Xylopia collina</i> Diels / <i>Xylopia latipetala</i> Verde.	F, W, T	T, S	T8; MN	FTEA; FZ; Voll. and Bid. 1992	Considered same species in Voll. and Bid.
Annonaceae	<i>Xylopia</i> sp. A of FTEA	F	T	T8 endemic	FTEA	Sudi endemic
Annonaceae	<i>Xylopia</i> sp. B of FTEA	F	T	T6 endemic	FTEA; UDSM herb.	Rare, 2 locs. only
Annonaceae	<i>Xylopia</i> sp., not matched	F	?	T6 endemic	Hawthorne, 1984	Kisiju endemic
Annonaceae	<i>Xylopia torrei</i> N. Robson	F	S	MSS endemic	FZ	Rare, 3 locs. only
Apocynaceae	<i>Ancylorhynchus tayloris</i> (Stapf) Pichon	F	L	K7; T6, 8; S.Mal; MN	R and L; FZ; Kew	Rare in Kenya
Apocynaceae	<i>Callichilia orientalis</i> S. Moore	F	S	S.Som, MMS, MSS	FZ; Kew	
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa praetermissa</i> Kupicha	F, W	S	MZ, MSS	FZ	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Apocynaceae	<i>Landolphia watsoniana</i> Roxb.	F	L	K7; T3, 6	R and L; Iversen 1991; Kew	Rare in Kenya
Apocynaceae	<i>Pleioceras orientale</i> Vollesen	F, T	T	T8; MZ, MMS	FZ; Bot. Tidskr. 75, 55–62	
Apocynaceae	<i>Rauvolfia mombasiana</i> Stapf	F, W, B, T, Ro	T, S	K7; T3, 6, 8; P; Z; MN, MZ, MMS	FZ; Clarke 1995; KTS; Kew; Bntje 1990	
Apocynaceae	<i>Stephanostemma stenocarpum</i> K. Schum	F	S	T6 endemic	Clarke 1995; Dis. Pl. Af. 30, 1000; Haw. 1993	Rare, 1 loc. only
Apocynaceae	<i>Strophanthus hypoleucus</i> Stapf	W, Ro	S	T8; MN, MZ	FZ; Kew; Dis. Pl. Af. 26, 876	
Apocynaceae	<i>Strophanthus zimmermannianus</i> Monach.	F	L, S	K7; T3, 6, P	Iv. 1991; Kew; Bntje 1990; Dis. Pl. Af. 26, 892	2 locs. in Kenya
Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana elegans</i> Stapf	F, Dune	T, S	S.Som; K7; T3, 6, 8; S.Mal; MN, MZ, MMS, MSS, MLM; E.Zim	R and L; FZ; Op. Bot. 1980; Kew; Leeuw. 1991	Extends into Natal and Transvaal
Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus goetzei</i> (Engl.) N.E. Br.	F, W	H	T4, 6, 8; Z; Moz; Mal	FTEA	

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus maximus</i> (Engl.) N.E. Br.	F, W, B	H	Som; K7; T8	FTEA	
Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus</i> sp. cf. <i>stuhlmannii</i> (Engl.) Engl. and Gehrm.	F	H	K7;	R and L	Iso. pop. in T1, perhaps a mistake?
Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus stuhlmannii</i> (Engl.) Engl. and Gehrm.	F	H	T3, 6	FTEA	Rare in Kenya?
Araceae	<i>Anchomanes abbreviatus</i> Engl.	F	H	K7; T3, 6, 8	R and L; FTEA	
Araceae	<i>Callopis volkensii</i> Engl.	F	H	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA	Possibly also in the Cameroons
Araceae	<i>Culcasia orientalis</i> Mayo	F	H	K7; T3, 6, 8; Z; P	R and L; FTEA	
Araceae	<i>Gonatopus clavatus</i> Mayo	W	H	T8; Moz; Mal	FTEA	
Araceae	<i>Gonatopus marattioides</i> (Peter) Bogner	F, W	H	K7; T3	R and L; FTEA	
Araceae	<i>Gonatopus petiolulatus</i> (Peter) Bogner	F, BW	H	K7; T3, 6, 8; Moz	R and L; FTEA	
Araceae	<i>Stylochiton bogneri</i> Mayo	F	H	K7; T3	R and L; FTEA	
Araceae	<i>Stylochiton crassipathus</i> Bogner	F, W	H	K7; T3, 8	FTEA	
Araceae	<i>Stylochiton euryphyllus</i> Mildbr.	BW, B	H	T8 endemic	FTEA	
Araceae	<i>Stylochiton milneanus</i> Mayo	W	H	T3, 6	FTEA	
Araceae	<i>Stylochiton salamicus</i> N.E. Br.	F, W	H	K7; T3, 6, 8; Z	FTEA	
Araceae	<i>Stylochiton</i> sp. cf. <i>milneanus</i> Mayo (RandL 6104)	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Araceae	<i>Zamioculcas zamiifolia</i> (Lodd.) Engl.	F, W, G, B, T, Ro	H	K1, 7; T3, 6; Z; P; Maf; Moz; Mal; Zim	FTEA; Greenway 1988	Extends into Natal
Araliaceae	<i>Cussonia arenicola</i> Strey	W	S	MSS, MLM	FZ	Extends into Natal
Araliaceae	<i>Cussonia zimmermannii</i> Harms	F, W	T	K7; T3, 6, 8; P; ?Z; Maf; MN	R and L; FTEA; FZ; Bntje 1990; Grnw. 1988	
Araceae	<i>Chrysalidocarpus pembanus</i> H.E. Moore	F	T	P endemic	FTEA	Ngezi endemic
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Brachystelma</i> sp. aff. <i>B. prostratum</i> E.A. Bruce	W	H	T8 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Ceropagia brevirostris</i> P.R.O. Bally and D.V. Field	F, B	C	T3, 6	KB 36, 448-449	
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Ceropagia cyrtoides</i> Werderm.	F?	C	T8 endemic	Kew Bull. 36, 449-450	Litipo endemic? * 45 km W of Lindi'
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Ceropagia distincta</i> N.E. Br.	B, Ro	C	Z endemic	KB 36, 441-443	
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Ceropagia</i> sp. 1 (Archer 428)	?	C	K7 endemic	R and L	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Ceropagia</i> sp. 2 (Archer 481)	?	C	K7 endemic	R and L	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Ceropagia</i> sp. 3 (Luke 3309)	F	C	K7 endemic?	R and L	Rare, 1 loc. only
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Ceropagia</i> sp. ?nov. (Bid. et al. 2061)	F, T, Ro	C	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid. 1992; Notes	
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Ceropagia</i> sp. ?nov. aff. <i>brevirostris</i> (Bid. et al. 1449)	T	C	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid., 1992; Notes	Rondo endemic
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Ceropagia</i> sp. ?nov. aff. <i>denticulata</i> (Bid. et al. 1466)	F	C	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid., 1992; Notes	Rondo endemic
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Ceropagia</i> sp. ?nov. aff. <i>meyeri-johannis</i> (B. et al. 1608)	F	C	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid., 1992; Notes	Rondo endemic
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Ceropagia</i> sp. aff. <i>racemosa</i> N.E. Br. (Archer 402)	F	C	K7 endemic	R and L	Shimba Hills endemic?
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cryptolepis apiculata</i> K. Schum.	F, B	C	K7; T3; E. Zim	Kew Bull. 10, 280	
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cryptolepis hypoglauca</i> K. Schum.	F, T	L, C	K7; T3, 8; Z	R and L; Op. Bot. 1980; Kew Bull. 10, 279	
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cryptolepis obtusa</i> N.E. Br.	?	?	T6; MZ, MSS	Kew Bull. 10, 283	Extends into the Transvaal
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cryptolepis</i> sp nov. aff. <i>C. sanguinolenta</i> (Lindl.) Schltr	T	C	T8 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Dregea faulknerae</i> Bullock	F	H	T3 endemic	Kew Bull. 11, 520-521	?Rare, 1 loc. only?
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Dregea</i> sp. aff. <i>crinita</i> (Oliv.) Bullock (Luke 3123)	?	C	K7 endemic	R and L; Kew	Shimba Hills endemic
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Gongronema</i> sp. nov. (Bidgood et al. 1435)	T	C	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid., 1992; Notes	Rondo endemic
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Gongronema taylorii</i> (Schltr. and Rendle) Bullock	F	C	K7; T8; MMS; S.Zim	Kew Bull. 15, 201-202	

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Huernia archeri</i> Leach	F, Ro	H	K7 endemic	R and L	2 locs. only in Kenya
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Huernia erectiloba</i> Leach and Lavranos	G	H	MN endemic	Kirkia 3, 38–40	
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Raphionacme</i> sp. (R and L 6167)	F, T	C?	K7 endemic?	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Raphionacme</i> sp. 1 (EAH 11541)	G	C?	K7 endemic?	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Raphionacme</i> sp. cf. <i>jurensis</i> N.E. Br. (Archer 520)	Wa	C?	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	3 locs. in Kenya
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Sarcostemma resiliens</i> Adams and Holland	B	H	K7 endemic	R and L; Adams and Holland 1978	
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Secamone delagoensis</i> Schlechter	F	C	MSS; MLM	Kew Bull. 47, 457–458	Extends into Natal
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Secamone gracilis</i> N.E. Br.	F	C	K7; T3	R and L; Kew Bull. 47, 442–443	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Secamone retusa</i> N.E. Br.	F	C	K7; T3; Z; P; Maf; MN; MZ	Kew Bull. 47, 442–444	
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Secamone</i> sp. nov. aff. <i>delagoensis</i> (Bid. et al. 1518)	F	C	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid., 1992; Notes	Rondo endemic
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora anomala</i> N.E. Br.	F	C	T8?; MZ	Kew Bull. 9, 584	Extends into Natal
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora apiculata</i> K. Schum.	F	S	T3, 6	Kew Bull. 9, 580	
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora</i> sp. ?nov (R and L 5308)	F	C	K7 endemic	R and L	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora</i> sp. ?nov. (Eggeling 6421)	F	C	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid., 1992; Notes	Rondo endemic
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora</i> sp. aff. <i>tenuipedunculata</i> K. Schum.	F	C	K7 endemic?	R and L	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora stenoloba</i> (K. Schum.) N.E. Br.	F, T	C	K7; T3, 8; Z; P; MN	R and L; Op. Bot. 1980; Kew Bull. 9, 581	1 loc. in Kenya
Asteraceae	<i>Achyrothalamus marginatus</i> O. Hoffm.	F, W, B, T	?	K7; T3;	Iv. 1991; R and L	
Asteraceae	<i>Aspilia</i> sp. not matched (Harris 5368)	F	H	T6 endemic	UDSM herb.	Pugu endemic
Asteraceae	<i>Bothriocline moramballae</i> (Oliv. and Hiern) O. Hoffm.	F	H	MN, MZ	FZ	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Asteraceae	<i>Bothriocline streetiana</i> Wild and G.V. Pope	W, Ro	S, H	MN, MZ	FZ	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Asteraceae	<i>Emilia kilvensis</i> C. Jeffrey	W	H?	T8 endemic	Kew Bull. 41, 916	
Asteraceae	<i>Emilia</i> sp. not matched	W	H	T8 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Asteraceae	<i>Erythrocephalum</i> sp. nov. not matched	W	H	T8 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Asteraceae	<i>Ethulia angustifolia</i> DC	G, Wa	H	K7; T2, 3, 6; Z; P	KB 43, 179–180; FTEA in prep.	
Asteraceae	<i>Ethulia faulknerae</i> C. Jeffrey	B	H	K7; Z	KB 43, 268–269	
Asteraceae	<i>Ethulia paucifructa</i> M.G. Gilbert	G, Cult.	H	T6; 8; MN	FZ; Kew Bull. 43, 181	
Asteraceae	<i>Grauanthus linearifolius</i> (O. Hoffm.) Fayed	F, G	H	K7; T6	R and L; FTEA in prep.	
Asteraceae	<i>Gutenbergia pembensis</i> S. Moore	F	H	K7; T3	R and L; Kew Bull. 43, 253	Rare in Kenya
Asteraceae	<i>Gynura colorata</i> F.G. Davies	F, Ro	H	K7; T3	R and L; Iversen 1991; KB 33, 340–341	Rare in Kenya
Asteraceae	<i>Hystricophora macrophylla</i> Mattf.	F	?	T8 endemic	Kew Bull. 43, 249	Rondo endemic
Asteraceae	<i>Microglossa hildebrandtii</i> O. Hoffm.	F, B, Wa	S, H	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA in prep.	
Asteraceae	<i>Pluchea sordida</i> (Vatke) Oliv. and Hiern	F, Swamp	H	K4, 7; T2, 3, 6, 8; Z; P	FTEA in prep.	
Asteraceae	<i>Sphaeranthus spathulatus</i> Peter	Swamp, Cu	H	T3, 6, 8; Z	FTEA in prep.	
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia acuminatissima</i> S. Moore	?	?	T6; MMS; Zim	Kew Bull. 43, 247	
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia hildebrandtii</i> Vatke	?	?	K1, 2, 7; T3, 6; Z	KB 43, 215	
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia homiantha</i> S. Moore	B, T	S	S.Som; K7	R and L; KTS; Kew Bull. 43, 222	
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia inhacensis</i> G.V. Pope	F	C, S	MSS, MLM	FZ	
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia mikumiensis</i> C. Jeffrey	G	?	T6 endemic	KB 43, 223	
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia rhodantheoides</i> Muschler	F?, Dune	?	T6, 8; Maf	KB 41, 42; KB 43, 243	
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia suhlmannii</i> O. Hoffm.	F, T, W	S, H	T3, 5, 6, 8	Kew Bull. 43, 216; B and G, 1949; Op. Bot. 1980	
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia uncinata</i> Oliv. and Hiern forma vel. sp. aff.	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L	?Rare, less than 5 locs?

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia vollesenii</i> C. Jeffrey	G	?	T8 endemic	KB 43, 222–223	Selous endemic
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia zanzibarensis</i> Loes.	F, B, T	S	K7; T3, 6, 8; Z; P	R and L; KTS; Op. Bot. '80; KB 43, 215	
Balanitaceae	<i>Balanites wilsoniana</i> Dawe and Sprague	F, T	T	K6, 7; T3, 6, 8	R and L; KTS; Op. Bot. 1980; EA	Also in Uganda ??
Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens cinnabarinia</i> Grey-Wilson	F	H	T6 endemic	Kew Bull. 33, 4.	Kimboza endemic
Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia wakefieldii</i> Gilg.	F, W, G	H	T3, 8	Iv. 1991; EA	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Dolichandrone alba</i> (Sim) Sprague	F, W, T	T, S	MSS, MLM	FZ	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Fernandoa lutea</i> (Verdc.) Bidgood	F	T	T8 endemic	Kew Bull. 49, 383	Rondo endemic
Bignoniaceae	<i>Fernandoa magnifica</i> Seem.	F, T	T	K7; T3, 6, 8; E.Zim; S.Mal; MN, MZ, MMS	FZ; Kew Bull. 49, 385	
Bombaceae	<i>Bombax mossambicense</i> A. Robyns	F?	T	MN, MZ	FZ	
Bombaceae	<i>Bombax rhodognaphalon</i> Engl.	F, W, G, B, T	T	K7; T3, 6, 8; P; MN, MZ, MMS; S.Mal	R and L; FZ; FTEA; D-Lm.	
Boraginaceae	<i>Bourreria nemoralis</i> (Guerke) Thulin	F, W, B, T, Wa	T,S	K7; T3, 6, 8; MN, MSS	R and L; FTEA; FZ	
Boraginaceae	<i>Commiphora fulvotomentosa</i> Engl.	F, W, Ro	T	T6, 8; Moz	FTEA; not in Palgrave	
Boraginaceae	<i>Commiphora lindensis</i> Engl.	T	T, S	S.Som; K4, 7; T3, 6, 8; Z	FTEA	
Boraginaceae	<i>Commiphora</i> sp. A of FTEA	B	T	K7 endemic	FTEA	
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia faulknerae</i> Verdc.	F, B, T	S	S.Som; K7; T3, 6, 8	R and L; FTEA	
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia fissistyla</i> Vollesen	T	S	T8 endemic	FTEA	
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia peteri</i> Verdc.	F	T, S	T3 endemic	FTEA	E. Usambara endemic
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia</i> sp. B of FTEA	W	S	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia</i> sp. C of FTEA	T	S	T8 endemic	FTEA	Lindi Creek endemic
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia</i> sp. D of FTEA	BW	S	T8 endemic	FTEA; Voll. and Bid. 1992	Rare, 2 locs. only
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia</i> sp. D of FTEA	T	S	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid. 1992; Notes	
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia</i> sp. E of FTEA	F	T	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid. 1992; Notes	
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia stuhlmannii</i> Guerke	T	T, S	MZ, MMS	FZ	
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia torrei</i> S.Martins	F, W	S	K7; T3; MN	R and L; FZ; FTEA	Rare in Kenya
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia trichocladiophylla</i> Verdc.	F	S	T8 endemic	FTEA	Mlinguru endemic
Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia bakeri</i> Britten	F, B, T	T, S	K7; T2, 3, 6, 8; P	FTEA	Extends inland
Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia glandulosissima</i> Verdc.	F	T	T8 endemic	FTEA	Rondo endemic
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium gorinii</i> Chiov.	Shore	H	S.Som; K7	R and L; FTEA	
Burseraceae	<i>Commiphora madagascariensis</i> Jacq.	F, W, T	T, S	T6, 8; MN, MZ	FTEA; FZ; Op. Bot. 1980	FZ says widespread
Burseraceae	<i>Commiphora mombassensis</i> Engl.	F, T	T, S	T8; MN	FTEA; Op. Bot. 1980	
Burseraceae	<i>Commiphora serrata</i> Engl.	F, W, T	T, S	T6, 8; MN, MZ, MMS	FZ; FTEA	
Burseraceae	<i>Commiphora uluguruensis</i> Engl.	F	S	T6 endemic	FTEA	Tununguo endemic
Burseraceae	<i>Commiphora zanzibarica</i> (Baill.) Engl.	F, T	T	K7; T6, 8; MN, MZ, MT, MMS, MLM; E.Zim	R and L; FZ; FTEA	Extends into Natal and Transvaal
Buxaceae	<i>Buxus obtusifolia</i> (Milbr.) Hutch.	F	S	K7; T3, 6, 8	R and L; FTEA	
Buxaceae	<i>Notobuxus cordata</i> A.R.-Sm. (Mwasumbi 2505)	F	S	T3, 6	Kew Bull 36, 39–41; KB 40, 88	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Canellaceae	<i>Warburgia stuhlmannii</i> Engl.	F, W	T	K7; T3	R and L; FTEA	
Canellaceae	<i>Warburgia elongata</i> Verdc.	F	T, S	T6 endemic	FTEA	Vikindu endemic
Capparaceae	<i>Cadaba carneo-viridis</i> Gilg. and Bened.	B, G	S	K7; T3, 6, 8	FTEA	
Capparaceae	<i>Cleome bororensis</i> (Klotzsch) Oliv.	?	H	T8; MZ, MMS, MLM	FZ; Voll. and Bid. 1992	
Capparaceae	<i>Cleome stricta</i> (Klotzsch) R.A. Graham	Shore	H	S.Som; K7; T6, 8; Z; Maf; MN, MMS, MSS, MLM	FTEA; FZ; Greenway 1988	
Capparaceae	<i>Maerua acuminata</i> Oliv.	F, B	S	T8 endemic	FTEA; Voll. and Bid. 1992	Rare, 3 locs. only

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Capparaceae	<i>Maerua andraea</i> Wild	W	S, H	MN endemic	FZ	
Capparaceae	<i>Maerua brunneescens</i> Wild	W, T	S	MZ, MMS, MSS, MLM	FZ	
Capparaceae	<i>Maerua holstii</i> Pax	F, W	C, S	K7; T3, 6, 8	FTEA; KTS	
Capparaceae	<i>Maerua scandens</i> (Klotzsch) Gilg	BW	S, C	MZ, MSS	FZ	
Capparaceae	<i>Maerua schliebenii</i> C.Gilg	F, W	S	T8; MN	FTEA; Voll. and Bid., 1992; FZ	Rare, 3 locs. only
Capparaceae	<i>Thilachium alboviolaceum</i> Gilg	F	S	T6 endemic	FTEA	Tununguo endemic
Capparaceae	<i>Thilachium densiflorum</i> Gilg and Bened.	F	T, S	T6 endemic	FTEA; UDSM Herb.	
Capparaceae	<i>Thilachium macrophyllum</i> Gilg	W, B	S	T6 endemic	FTEA	
Capparaceae	<i>Thilachium paradoxum</i> Gilg	B	S	T?6, 8	FTEA	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Capparaceae	<i>Thilachium roseomaculatum</i> Y.B. Harv. and Vollesen	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L; Kew Bull. 50(1), 155–160.	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Polycarpa grahamii</i> Turrill	Shore	H	K7 endemic	FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Celastraceae	<i>Elaeodendron fruticosum</i> N. Robson	W, T	S	MSS endemic	FZ	
Celastraceae	<i>Elaeodendron schweinfurthianum</i> (Loes.) Loes.	F, B	T, S	S.Som; K7; T3, 6, 8; Z; Maf	FTEA; Greenway 1988	
Celastraceae	<i>Hippocratea</i> sp. ?nov. aff. <i>graciliflora</i> (Bid. et al. 1688)	T	C	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid., 1992; Notes	Rondo endemic
Celastraceae	<i>Maytenus conferta</i> Masinde	F, B, T	T,S	K7; T3	FTEA	
Celastraceae	<i>Pristimera longipetiolata</i> (Oliv.) N. Halle	F, T	S	K7; M; Zim	R and L; FTEA	Extends into the Transvaal
Celastraceae	<i>Salacia</i> sp. cf. <i>elegans</i> Oliv. (Scheffler 46)	F	S?	K7 endemic?	R and L	?Rare, less than 5 locs.
Celastraceae	<i>Salacia</i> sp. cf. <i>erecta</i> (G. Don) Walp. (Birch 62/222)	F	S?	K7 endemic	R and L	
Celastraceae	<i>Salacia stuhlmanniana</i> Loes.	F, BW, T	T, L, S	S.Som; K4,7; T3, 6, 7, 8; Z; MN, MZ, MMS	FZ; KTS; FTEA	
Celastraceae	<i>Simrestis</i> sp. 1 (L and R 2819)	F	C	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	Shimba Hills endemic?
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Arthrocnemum fruticosum</i> Moq.	Shore	H	T3, 6	FTEA	Recorded as a doubtful species
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salsola</i> sp. A of FZ	Shore	H	MSS endemic	FZ	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sorcocornia mossambicensis</i> Brenan	Shore	H	MSS endemic	FZ	
Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia acutifolia</i> N.Robson	F	T, S	T6; MN	FTEA; FZ	
Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia bifasciculata</i> N.Robson	F	T, S	T6 endemic	FTEA	Kimboza endemic
Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia</i> sp. aff. <i>volkensi</i> Engl.	F	T	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Clusiaceae	<i>Vismia orientalis</i> Engl.	F, B	T, S	K7; T3, 6, 8; MN	R and L; FTEA	
Clusiaceae	<i>Vismia pauciflora</i> Milne-Redhead	F, B, T	T, S	T8 endemic	FTEA; Op. Bot. 1980	Rondo endemic
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum andraea</i> Exell and Garcia	T, B, W	C, S	T8; MN	FTEA; FZ	
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum butyrosum</i> (Bertol.f.) Tul.	F, T, W	C, S	K7; T6, 8; MSS	R and L; FTEA; FZ	?Rare in Kenya
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum caudatisepalum</i> Exell and Garcia	W, T	S	MN endemic	FZ	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum chionanthoides</i> Engl. and Diels	F, T	T, S	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA; Op. Bot. 1980	
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum exaltatum</i> Engl.	B	S	S.Som; K4, 7; T3, 6	Iv. 1991; EA	
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum harrisii</i> Wickens	F, T	T, S	T6 endemic	Kew Bull. 31:154; FTEA; UDSM herb.	
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum illairii</i> Engl.	F, BW, B	C, S	K1, 7; T3, 6, 8; Z; Maf; MN	FTEA; R and L; FZ; Greenway 1988	
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum lasiocarpum</i> Engl. and Diels	W, B	S	MN, MT, MMS	FZ	
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum lindense</i> Exell and Mildbr.	B	C, S	T8 endemic	FTEA	Makonde Plateau endemic
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum pisoniiflorum</i> (Klotzsch) Engl.	F, BW, T	S	T3, 6; MN, MT, MMS, MSS; S.Mal	FTEA; FZ	
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum</i> sp. ?nov. aff. <i>apiculatum</i> Sond. (L & R 2686)	F	L	K7 endemic?	R and L	Shimba Hills endemic?
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum</i> sp. aff. <i>tenuipetiolum</i> Wickens (L & R 2289)	F	T	K7 endemic?	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	Rabai endemic?
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum</i> sp. B of FTEA	F	T	T3 endemic	FTEA	E. Usambara endemic

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum</i> sp. nov. (Bid. et al. 1869)	F	C	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid. 1992; Notes	
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum stocksii</i> Sprague	F	S	MN endemic	FZ	
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum tenuipetiolatum</i> Wickens	F	T	K7; T3	R and L; FTEA	2 x Kenya, and 1 other loc?
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum xanthoithyrum</i> Engl. and Diels	F, B, T	L, S	T3, 6, 8; MN	FTEA; FZ	
Combretaceae	<i>Pteleopsis apetala</i> Vollesen	F, T	T	T6, 8	Fr. coll.; B and V 1992; NJB 1: 329–332	Rare, 3 locs. only
Combretaceae	<i>Pteleopsis barbosae</i> Exell	W, B	T	MN endemic	FZ	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Combretaceae	<i>Pteleopsis tetraptera</i> Wickens	F, W, B	T	K7; T3	R and L; FTEA	
Combretaceae	<i>Quisqualis littorea</i> (Engl.) Exell	F, B	S	Som; K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA	
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia bagamoyoana</i> Engl.	?	T	T6 endemic	FTEA	Rare, 1 loc. only
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia</i> sp. ?nov. Not matched	G	T	T8 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia</i> sp. aff. <i>spinosa</i> Engl. (Luke et al. TPR766)	F	T	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	
Commelinaceae	<i>Aneilema calceolus</i> Brenan	F	H	K7; T3	R and L; EA; Faden	
Commelinaceae	<i>Aneilema clarkei</i> Rendle	F, W, T	H	K7; T6; P	R and L; EA; Faden	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Commelinaceae	<i>Aneilema lamuense</i> Faden	Shore, dunes	H	S.Som; K7	R and L; Faden; FSom	
Commelinaceae	<i>Aneilema succulentum</i> Faden	F, B, T	H	K7 endemic	Faden	
Commelinaceae	<i>Aneilema tananense</i> Faden	B, T	H	K7 endemic	Faden	
Commelinaceae	<i>Aneilema taylorii</i> C.B. Clarke	F	H	K7; T3	R and L; EA; Faden	Rare in Kenya
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina</i> sp. aff. <i>braceosae</i> Hassk. (R and L 6018)	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina</i> sp. aff. <i>erecta</i> L. (K et al. TPR638)	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Commelinaceae	<i>Cyanotis</i> sp. 1 (Rawlins 455)	F?	H	K7 endemic	R and L	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia axillaris</i> Brenan	F	H	K7; P	R and L; Beentje 1990; EA	Rare in Kenya
Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia</i> sp. (L and R 2615)	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L	Arabuko-Sokoke endemic?
Connaraceae	<i>Agelaea setulosa</i> Schellenb.	F, W	L, S	K7; T3; Z	FTEA	
Connaraceae	<i>Cnestis calocarpa</i> Gilg	B?	S?	T6 endemic	FTEA	Rare, 2 locs. only
Connaraceae	<i>Cnestis confertiflora</i> Gilg	F, B	T, S	T6; P	FTEA	
Connaraceae	<i>Cnestis polyphylla</i> Lan.	F	L	K7 endemic	R and L; Not in FTEA; KTSL	Rare, 2 locs. only
Connaraceae	<i>Connarus</i> sp. nov. (Rodgers record)	F	L	P endemic	Beentje 1990	Ngezi endemic
Connaraceae	<i>Connarus</i> sp. nov. aff. <i>C. vrydaghii</i> Troupin	F	C, S	T6 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Connaraceae	<i>Connarus</i> sp. of FTEA	F	L	K7 endemic	FTEA	
Connaraceae	<i>Ellianthus hemandradenoides</i> Brenan	F	T	K7; T8	R and L; FTEA; Bid. and Voll. 1992	
Connaraceae	<i>Rourea coccinea</i> (Thonn.) Benth.	F, W, B, T	T, S	K7; T3, 6, 8; MN	R and L; FTEA; FZ; Op. Bot. 1980	= <i>Byrsocarpus bovinianus</i>
Connaraceae	<i>Vismianthus punctatus</i> Mildbr.	F, B, T	S	T8 endemic	FTEA; Op. Bot. 1980	Rare, 2 locs. only
Convolvulaceae	<i>Astripomea</i> sp. A of FTEA	G?	S	T6 endemic	FTEA	Mtibwa endemic
Convolvulaceae	<i>Bonamia mossambicensis</i> (Klotzsch) Hall. f.	F, W, B, T, G	C	T6, 8; MN, MZ, MMS, MSS	FTEA; FZ	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convulvulus jefferyi</i> Verdc.	F, G, Shore	H	K7; T3	R and L; Kew Bull. 37, 463; FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea albivenia</i> (Lindl.) Sweet	B	C, S	K1, 7; MSS?	R and L; FTEA	Rare in Kenya
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea consimilis</i> Schulze-Menz	F, B	C	T8; MMS	FTEA; FZ	Rare, 2 locs. only
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea ephemera</i> Verdc.	B	H	MN, MZ	FZ	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea ficiifolia</i> Lindl.	W, B, G	H	S.Som; K1, 4, 7; T2, 3, 5, 6; Z; MSS, MLM	FZ; FTEA; EA	Extends into South Africa
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea flavivillosa</i> Schulze-Menz	F, B	S	T8 endemic	FTEA	Rondo endemic
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea garckeana</i> Vatke	B, T, G	H	S.Som; K7	FTEA	

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea irwinae</i> Verdc.	F, B, G	H	K7; T3, 6, 8	R and L; FTEA	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea kilwaensis</i> Pilger	G	H	T8 endemic	FTEA	Selous endemic
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea simonsiana</i> Rendle	B	H	T6; Moz; Mal; Zim	FTEA	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp. B of FTEA	F	H	T8 endemic	FTEA	Rondo endemic
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp. D of FTEA	F	C	T8 endemic	FTEA	Rondo endemic
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp. nr <i>urbaniana</i> (Dammer) Hall. f. (Luke 2918)	F	C	K7;	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	Rare in Kenya
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea stellaris</i> Bak.	F?	H	T8 endemic	FTEA	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea tictoca</i> Verdc.	G	H	K7; T6, 8; MMS	R and L; FTEA; FZ	2 locs. in Kenya?
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea trinervia</i> Schulze-Menz	G	H	T8; Mal	FTEA	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea zanzibarica</i> Verdc.	F	L	Z endemic	FTEA	Pangaju and Ufufuma endemics
Convolvulaceae	<i>Merremia</i> sp. C of FTEA	W	H	K7 endemic	FTEA	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Strictocardia lutambensis</i> (Sculz-Menz.) Verdc.	F	C	T6, 8	FTEA	Rare, 3 locs. only
Convolvulaceae	<i>Strictocardia macalusoi</i> (Mattei) Verdc.	Shore	C	S.Som; K7	R and L; FTEA	Rare in Kenya
Convolvulaceae	<i>Strictocardia</i> sp. nov., vel gen. aff.	T	H	T8 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Convolvulaceae	<i>Turbina longiflora</i> Verdc.	W	C, H	MN, MSS, MLM	FZ	
Crassulaceae	<i>Kalanchoe ballyi</i> Cuf.	W	H	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Crassulaceae	<i>Kalanchoe fadeniorum</i> Raadts	T	H	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Crassulaceae	<i>Kalanchoe obtusa</i> Engl.	F	H	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA	
Crassulaceae	<i>Kalanchoe</i> sp. ?nov. aff. <i>bipartita</i> Chiov. (Landal. 423)	F?	H	K7 endemic	R and L	Tana River endemic
Crassulaceae	<i>Kalanchoe</i> sp. B of FTEA	T	H	T8 endemic	FTEA	Selous endemic
Crassulaceae	<i>Kelanchoe fernandesii</i> R.-Hamet	F	H	MN endemic	FZ	Rare, 1 loc. only
Crassulaceae	<i>Kelanchoe hametiorum</i> R.-Hamet	Ro	H	MN, MZ	FZ	
Cucurbitaceae	? <i>Coccinia</i> sp. (Simpson 42)	?	C	K7 endemic?	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	?Rare, less than 5 locs.
Cucurbitaceae	? <i>Coccinia</i> sp. cf. <i>trilobata</i> (Cogn.) C. Jeffrey (Si. 383)	F?	C	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	?Rare in Kenya?
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Coccinia fernandesiana</i> C. Jeffrey	F, W, T	C, H	T8; MN, MZ	FZ; FTEA; Op. Bot. 1980	= <i>C. senensis</i>
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Coccinia grandiflora</i> Cogn.	F	C	K7; T3, 6, 8; MMS; C.Mal; E.Zim	R and L; FZ; FTEA	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Coccinia senensis</i> (Klotzsch) Cogn.	W, T	C	T8; Moz inc. MMS	FTEA	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Coccinia</i> sp. B of FTEA	F	C	K7; T6	FTEA; R and L	Rare in Kenya
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Coccinia</i> sp. E of FTEA	F	C	K1?; K7	R and L; FTEA	1 loc. in Kenya
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Coccinia subglabra</i> C. Jeffrey	F	H	MN endemic	FZ	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Corallocarpus ellipticus</i> Chiov.	B	C	S.Som; K7	R and L; FTEA	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Corallocarpus</i> sp. B of FTEA	B	H	T3 endemic	FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumella aethoecarpa</i> C. Jeffrey	F, Ro	H	T8; MN	FTEA; FZ	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Diplocyclos leiocarpus</i> (Gilg.) C. Jeffrey	F	C	T8 endemic	FTEA	Rondo endemic
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Diplocyclos tenuis</i> (Klotzsch) C. Jeffrey	F, B, T	C	K7; T3, 6; MN, MZ, MMS, MSS, MLM	R and L; FTEA; FZ	On Inhaca Island
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Eureiandra fasciculata</i> (Cogn.) C. Jeffrey	F, W	C	T6, 8; Moz; Mal; Zim inc. MT	FTEA	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Eureiandra</i> sp. A of FTEA	F, B	C	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Eureiandra</i> sp. A of FZ	?	H	MSS endemic	FZ	Rare, 1 loc. only
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gerrardanthus grandiflorus</i> Cogn.	F	H	K7; T3	R and L; FTEA	?Rare in Kenya
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Kedrostis heterophylla</i> A. Zimm.	F	C	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA	Possibly also in Madagascar
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Kedrostis leloja</i> (J.F. Gmel) C. Jeffrey	F, B, W	C, H	S; K7; T3, 6, 8	FTEA	Extends into Arabia

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica glabra</i> A. Zimm.	F	C	T3; Z	FTEA	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica henriquesii</i> Cogn.	F, BW	C, H	T8; MN	FZ; KB 30, 475–476; Op. Bot. 1980	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica leiocarpa</i> Gilg.	F	C	K7; T3	R and L; FTEA	?Rare in Kenya
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica peteri</i> A. Zimm.	F	C	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica pycnantha</i> Harms	F	C	T8 endemic	FTEA	Lake Lutamba/Litipo endemic
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica</i> sp. A of FZ	BW	H	MN endemic	FZ	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica</i> sp. B of FTEA	B	C	S.Som; K7	FTEA	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica</i> sp. cf. <i>henriquesii</i> Cogn. (L and R 2830)	F	C	K7;	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica</i> sp. nov. aff. <i>glabra</i> (Bidgood <i>et al.</i> 1376)	F	C	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid. 1992; Notes	Rondo endemic
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Oreosyne</i> sp. A of FTEA	S?	C	K7 endemic	FTEA	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Peponium leucanthum</i> (Gilg.) Cogn.	F	C	T8 endemic	FTEA; Frontier coll.	Rare, 2 locs. only
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Peponium pageanum</i> C. Jeffrey	F, W	H	T8; MN, MZ, MMS, MSS	FZ; Not in FTEA; KB 30, 492–493	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Peponium</i> sp. A of FTEA	F, W	H	T8; Moz	FTEA	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Telfairia pedata</i> (Sims) Hook.	F	L	T3, 6, 7, 8; MN, MSS, MLM	FZ; FTEA	Now cultivated
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Zehneria parvifolia</i> (Cogn.) J.H. Ross	F	H	MMS, MLM	FZ	Extends into Natal
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Zehneria</i> sp. aff. <i>minutiflora</i> (Cogn.) C. Jeffrey	?	C	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis afroorientalis</i> (K. Lye) R. Haines	G	Sedge	K7 endemic	R and L; SREA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis contexta</i> (Nees) Bodard	W	Sedge	K7; T8; E. Zim	R and L; Op. Bot. 1980; SREA; Drum.	
Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis densecaespitosa</i> (K. Lye) R. Haines	?	Sedge	K7 endemic	R and L; SREA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis</i> sp. 1 (Moore 6)	?	Sedge	K7 endemic?	R and L	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus afrodonensis</i> K. Lye	Dunes, Shore	Sedge	S.Som; K7	R and L; SREA; FSom	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus boreobellus</i> K. Lye	Ro	Sedge	K7 endemic	R and L; SREA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus frerei</i> C.B. Cl.	Shore	Sedge	K7 endemic	R and L; SREA	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus grandis</i> C.B. Cl.	Sw	Sedge	K7; T6; Z	R and L; SREA	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus holstii</i> Kuk.	G	Sedge	K7; T3;	R and L; SREA	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus kwaleensis</i> K. Lye	Ro	Sedge	K7 endemic	R and L; SREA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus microumbellatus</i> K. Lye	Sw	Sedge	K7 endemic	R and L; SREA	Shimba Hills endemic?
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i> sp. aff. <i>cuspidatus</i> H.B.K.	?	Sedge	K7 endemic	R and L	Rare in Kenya
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i> sp. near <i>giolii</i> Chiov.	?	Sedge	K7 endemic	R and L	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i> , not matched at Kew (Frontier 458)	Sw	Sedge	T6 endemic	Frontier coll.	Zaraninge endemic
Cyperaceae	<i>Kyllinga cartilaginea</i> K. Schum.	F, G, Sw	Sedge	K7; T3, 6; Z; Maf	R and L; Greenw. <i>et al.</i> 1988; Kew; SREA	
Cyperaceae	<i>Kyllinga</i> sp. nr. <i>bulbosa</i> P. Beauv.	?	Sedge	K7 endemic	R and L	Mangea endemic?
Cyperaceae	<i>Mariscus phillipsiae</i> Chiov.	B, G, Shore	Sedge	K1, 7	R and L; Kew	
Cyperaceae	<i>Mariscus</i> sp. 1 nr. <i>diurensis</i> (Boeck) C.B. Clarke	?	Sedge	K7 endemic?	R and L	
Cyperaceae	<i>Mariscus</i> sp. 2 nr. <i>diurensis</i> (Boeck) C.B. Clarke	?	Sedge	K7 endemic?	R and L	
Cyperaceae	<i>Mariscus</i> sp. C (Kabuye <i>et al.</i> TPR403)	?	Sedge	K7;	R and L	Rare in Coastal Kenya
Cyperaceae	<i>Mariscus</i> sp. nr. <i>macropus</i> (Boeck) C.B. Cl. (EAH 14647)	?	Sedge	K7 endemic?	R and L	
Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus hildebrandtii</i> C.B. Clarke	B, Sw	Sedge	K7; T3; Z; P	R and L; SREA; Kew	
Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus</i> sp. 1 (Kabuye <i>et al.</i> TPR745)	?	Sedge	K7 endemic?	R and L	
Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus</i> sp., not matched at Kew (Frontier 1860)	?	Sedge	T6 endemic	Frontier coll.	Kazimzumbwi endemic
Cyperaceae	<i>Queenslandiella</i> sp. aff. <i>hyalina</i> (Vahl) Bullock (Ku 7269)	?	Sedge	K7;	R and L	

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum</i> sp. 2 (R et al. MDE255)	F	S	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	Dzombo endemic?
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum arenarium</i> Breteler	F, B	L, S	K7; T3, 6; Z; Maf	R and L; FTEA; Greenway 1988	
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum barbosae</i> Torre	F, W, B	L, S	T8; MN, MZ, MMS	FTEA; FZ	
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum braunii</i> Engl. and Krause	F, W, T	L, S	T8 endemic	FTEA	
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum deflexum</i> (Klotzsch) Engl.	B	S	T8; MN, MSS	FZ; FTEA; KB 45, 721–723	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum edule</i> Engl.	F, T	L, S	T8; MN	FTEA; FZ	
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum fadenii</i> Breteler	F	C	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	Mangea and 1 other loc.
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum fructuosum</i> Hiern	F	L, S	K7 endemic	Kew Bull. 45, 721–723; KTSI	
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum lindicum</i> Breteler	W?	C	T8 endemic	Kew Bull. 45, 721–723	
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum macrocarpum</i> N. Krause	BW, B, T	S	T8; MN	FTEA; FZ	
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum mendoncae</i> Torre	W	C, S	MSS endemic	FZ	
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum mossambicense</i> (Klotzsch) Engl.	F, B	L, S	K7; T3, 6, 8; MMS; MN	R and L; FTEA; FZ	= <i>D. aureoniteus</i>
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum</i> sp. 1 (L and R 1235B)	F	S	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	Tana River endemic?
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum zambesianum</i> Torre	W	S	MN, MZ	FZ	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Tetracera boiviniana</i> Baill.	W, T	T, S	K7; T3, 6, 8; MN, MZ	R and L; FTEA; FZ	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Tetracera littoralis</i> Gilg.	F	C, S	K7; T6; P; Maf	R and L; FTEA; Greenway 1988	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Tetracera</i> sp. ?nov. aff. <i>littoralis</i> (Bidgood et al. 1347)	T	S	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid., 1992; Notes	Rondo endemic
Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Monotes lutambensis</i> Verde.	F	T	T8 endemic	FTEA	Lake Lutamba/Litipo endemic
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros amantiensis</i> Guerke	F	S	K7; T3, 6, 7	R and L; White 1988; FTEA in press	Rare in Kenya
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros anitae</i> F. White	BW	H	T8; MN	FZ; Voll. and Bid. 1992; FTEA in press	Rare, 1 loc. only
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros busssei</i> Guerke	F, W, B, T	T	S.Som; K1, 4, 7; T3, 6, 8	R and L; White 1988; FTEA in press	Isolated pop. on Shabelle river
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros capricornuta</i> F. White	F	T, S	T6, 8	White 1988; UDSM herb; FTEA in press	Rare, 2 locs. only
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros consolatae</i> Chiov.	F, W, B, T, Ro	T, S	K4, 7; T3, 6, 8; Z; P; Maf; MN, MZ	FZ; White 1988; FTEA in press	
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros engleri</i> Guerke	F	S	T6 endemic	FTEA in press	Pugu endemic. Poss. extinct
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros greenwayi</i> F. White	F	T	S.Som; K7; T3, 6; Maf	R and L; White 1988; FTEA in press	
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros inhacaensis</i> F. White	F	T, S	MSS, MLM	White 1988	Extends into Natal
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros kabuyeana</i> F. White	F	T, S	K7; T3, 6, 7, 8	R and L; White 1988; FTEA in press	= <i>D. brucei</i>
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros loureiriана</i> G. Don	F, W	T, S	K7; T3, 6, 8; MN, MZ, MT, MMS, MSS; E.Zim, S.Zim	FTEA in press; FZ	= <i>D. usambarensis</i> and <i>Royenna macrocalyx</i>
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros mafensis</i> F. White	F, Mg	T, S	T6, 8; Maf; MN	FZ; White 1988; FTEA in press	
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros magogoana</i> F. White	F	T, S	T8 endemic	White, 1988; FTEA in press	Rondo endemic
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros rotundifolia</i> Hiern	T	T, S	MSS, MLM	White 1988	Extends into Natal
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros shimbaensis</i> F. White	F	T	K7; T6; Maf	R and L; White 1988; FTEA in press	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros</i> sp. 2 of FZ	F	T	E.Zim; MMS	FZ	
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros troupinii</i> F. White vel. sp. nov. aff.	F	T	T6 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros truncatifolia</i> A.N. Caveney	Ro	T, S	T8?; S.Mal; MN	FZ; Not in White 1988	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros usaramensis</i> Guerke	W	T, S	T6 endemic	FTEA in press	Extinct?
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros verrucosa</i> Hiern	F, W, T	T, S	T6, 8; MN, MZ, MMS	FZ; Op. Bot. 1980; FTEA in press	
Ericaceae	<i>Philippia mafensis</i> Engl.	B	T, S	P; Maf	Beentje 1990	Mafia and Pemba endemic
Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon cilipetalum</i> H.Hess	Sw	H	T6; Maf	Greenway 1988; FTEA in prep.	
Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon infaustum</i> N.E. Br.	Sw	H	MMS endemic	FZ in press	Rice fields!

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon selousii</i> S.M. Phillips	W	H	T6; S.Mal	FTEA in press; FZ in press	
Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon strictum</i> Milne-Redh.	Sw	H	Maf endemic	FTEA in press	Kilindoni endemic
Erythroxylaceae	<i>Nectaropetalum acuminatum</i> Verde	F	T	T3 endemic	FTEA	East Usambara endemic
Erythroxylaceae	<i>Nectaropetalum carvalhoi</i> Engl.	F	S	MN endemic	FZ; FTEA	Rare, 1 loc. only
Erythroxylaceae	<i>Nectaropetalum kaessneri</i> Engl.	F, T, Wa	T, S	K1, 7; T3, 6, 8	R and L; FTEA	
Erythroxylaceae	<i>Nectaropetalum zuluense</i> (Schonl.) Corbishley	F, B	S	T3	FTEA	Isolated pop. in Natal
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha boiviniana</i> Baill.	?	T, S	T3, 6 or Z	FTEA	Only known from 1 collection
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha bussei</i> Hutch.	F	S	K7; T8	R and L; FTEA	Rare in Kenya
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha echinus</i> Pax and K. Hoffm.	F	S	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha engleri</i> Pax	F, B	S	K7; T3, 6, 8; Z; Maf	R and L; FTEA; Greenway 1988	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha gillmanii</i> A.R.-Sm.	F, T	S	T6, 8	FTEA	Rare, 3 locs. Only
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha</i> sp. A of FTEA	F	S	T8 endemic	FTEA	Lake Lutamba/Litipo endemic
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Aerisilvaea sylvestris</i> A.R.-Sm.	F	T	T6 endemic	Kew Bull. 45, 147–156	Kimboza endemic
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Argomuellera basicordata</i> A.R.-Sm.	F	S	T3 endemic	FTEA	E. Usambara endemic
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Argomuellera</i> sp. nov. (Luke and Robertson 193)	F	S	K7 endemic	R and L	Rare, 2 locs. only
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Aristogeiton magnistipulata</i> A.R.-Sm.	F	S	T6 endemic	Kew Bull. 51, 799–801	Pugu endemic
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Aristogeiton monophylla</i> Airy Shaw	F, T	T, S	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA; Kew Bull. 50(4), 809.	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Cavacoa aurea</i> (Cavaco) J. Leon	F	T, S	K7; MZ, MMS, MLM; S.Mal	R and L; FTEA; KB 35, 764; FZ in press; D-Lm.	Extends into Natal
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Cleistanthus schlechteri</i> (Pax) Hutch.	F, B	T, S	K7; T3, 6, 8; MN, MZ, MMS, MSS, MLM; S.Mal; E.Zim	FTEA; FZ in press	Extends into Natal
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Cleistanthus</i> sp. nov. 1 (Bidgood <i>et al.</i> 1515)	F	S	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid., 1992; Notes	Rondo endemic
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Cleistanthus</i> sp. nov. aff. <i>michelsonii</i> J. Leon	F	T	K7; T8	R and L; Voll. and Bid., 1992	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton aceroides</i> A. Radcl.-Sm.	F	T	MSS endemic	Kew Bull. 45, 555–560	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton inhambanensis</i> A. Radcl.-Sm.	W, Wa	T	MSS endemic	Kew Bull. 45, 555–560	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton jatrophoides</i> Pax	F	T	T3, 6	FTEA; Hawth., 1984; UDSM herb.	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton kilwae</i> A.R.-Sm.	F	S	T8; MN	FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton megalocarpoides</i> Friis and Gilbert	F, T	T, S	S.Som; K1, 7; T6, 8; MN	R and L; KB 50, 810; FTEA; FZ in press	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton steenkampianus</i> Gerstner	T	S	T6; MSS; MLM	FTEA; FZ in press	Extends into Natal and Transvaal
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton talaeporus</i> A.R. Smith	B, W	T	S.Som; K7	KB 27, 507; FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Drypetes sclerophylla</i> Mildbr.	F, W, T	T	T8 endemic	FTEA	Selous endemic
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Erythrococca berberidea</i> Prain	F	T, S	T6; Moz	FTEA	Extends into Natal
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Erythrococca kirkit</i> (Muell. Arg.) Prain	F, B, T	S	K7; T1, 3, 6, 8; ?Z; P; Moz	FTEA; not in Palgrave	Isolated record from T1
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Erythrococca pentagyna</i> A.R.-Sm.	F	S	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	= <i>E.</i> sp. C of FTEA
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Erythrococca pubescens</i> A.R.-Sm.	B	S	K7 endemic	FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Erythrococca</i> sp. C of FTEA	S	S	K7 endemic	FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Erythrococca usambarica</i> Prain	F	S	K7; T3, 6, 8	R and L; Kew Bull. 50, 812; FTEA	Rare in Kenya
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia ambroseae</i> Leach	F, W, T	T	MT, MZ, MMS, MSS, S.Mal	Kirkia 10, 391–398	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia handeniensis</i> S. Carter	F, Ro	S	T3 endemic	KB 40, 822–823; FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia kassneri</i> Pax	B, G	S	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia kilwana</i> N.E. Br.	G	H	T3, 6, 8	FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia lividiflora</i> Leach	W, T	T	MN, ?MZ, MMS	Kirkia 4, 21–2	

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia nyikae</i> Pax	F, W	T	K7; T3, 6, 8; Z; P; Maf	R and L; FTEA; Greenway 1988	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia selousiana</i> S. Carter	W	H	T8 endemic	KB 42, 369–370	Rare, 2 locs. only
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia tanaensis</i> Bally	F	T	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA; Beentje 1988	Witu endemic
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia taruensis</i> S. Carter	Ro	H	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	Rare, 2 locs. only
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia wakefieldii</i> N.E. Br.	F, B, Ro	T, S	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA; Beentje 1988	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Jatropha campestris</i> S.Moore	W	H	T8; Moz; Zim	FTEA; Op. Bot	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Jatropha crinita</i> Muell. Arg.	Shore?	S	Z endemic?	FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Jatropha scaposa</i> Radcl.-Sm.	W	H	MN, MMS, MLM	Kew Bull. 46, 151–152	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Jatropha stuhlmannii</i> Pax	B, G	H	C.Som, S.Som; KI, 7; T3, 6, 8	FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Jatropha subaequiloba</i> Radcl.-Sm.	W, Sw	H	MSS	Kew Bull. 46, 154–156	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Micrococca scariosa</i> Prain	F, T	T, S	K7; T3, 6; Z	R and L; Beentje, 1988; FTEA	Rare in Kenya
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mildbraedia carpinifolia</i> (Pax) Hutch.	F	T, S	K7; T3, 6, 8; Z; MN, MZ, MMS	R and L; FTEA; FZ in press	Isolated pop. in T4
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mildbraedja</i> sp. A of FTEA	F?	T	K7 endemic	FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Monadenium crispum</i> N.E. Br.	F	H	T3 endemic	FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Monadenium torrei</i> Leach	W, Ro	S	T8; MN	FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Oldfieldia somalensis</i> (Chiov.) Milne-Redh.	F, W	T	S.Som; K7; T3, 6, 8; MZ	R and L; FTEA; Kew Bull. 51, 304	Rare in Tanzania
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Omphalea mansfeldiana</i> Mildbr.	F, T	C	T6, 8	Op. Bot. 1980	Rare, 3 locs. only
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Paranecepia alchorneifolia</i> A.R.-Sm.	F, T, Ro	T, S	T6; MN	FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Petalodiscus fadenii</i> (A.R.-Sm.) A. R.-Sm.	F, Ro	T, S	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	= <i>Savia fadenii</i> in FTEA
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus frazieri</i> A.R.-Sm.	W, G	H	T3, 8	FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus harrisi</i> A.R.-Sm.	F, SW	H	K7; T6; Z	R and L; FTEA	Rare in Kenya
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus kaessneri</i> Hutch.	F, W, B, T	S	K7; T3, 6	FTEA	Extends into Zambia
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus mendoncae</i> J.F. Brunel ex Radcl.-Sm.	G	H	MSS endemic	Kew Bull. 51, 315	Rare, 1 loc. only
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus rhizomatous</i> A.R.-Sm.	F, W	H	T6 endemic	Frontier coll.; FTEA	Rare, 2 locs. only
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus schliebenii</i> A.R.-Sm.	F	S	T8 endemic	FTEA	Lake Lutamba/Litipo endemic
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus somalensis</i> Hutch.	B, T, Sw	S	S.Som; KI, 7	FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus wingfieldii</i> A.R.-Sm.	F, T	S	T3, 6	FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Pycnocoma littoralis</i> Pax	F	T, S	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium armatum</i> Pax and Hoffm.	F, W, T	T	T6, 8; MN; Zim	FTEA	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium</i> sp. of FTEA A.R.-Sm.	F	L	T6 endemic	FTEA	Pande endemic
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium triloculare</i> Pax and K. Hoffm.	F, W	T, S	K7; T6, 8	FTEA; Voll. and Bid. 1992; R and L	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Synadenium pereskifolium</i> (Baill.) Guill.	F, W	S	K7; T3, 6, 8; P	R and L; FTEA; Beentje 1990	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Tetrorchidium ulugurense</i> Verdc.	F	T, S	T6 endemic	FTEA	Rare, 3 locs. only
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Thecacoris usambarensis</i> Verdc.	F, Ro	T, S	K7; T3	R and L; FTEA; Beentje 1988	Rare in Kenya
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Tragia acalyphoides</i> A.R.-Sm.	F	H	T6 endemic	FTEA	Pugu/ Kaz. endemic
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Tragia glabrescens</i> Pax	B, T	H	K7; T3, 8	R and L; FTEA; Op. Bot. 1980	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Tragia pogostemonoides</i> A.R.-Sm.	?	S	T6 endemic	FTEA	Rare, 1 loc. only
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Tragia</i> sp. ?nov. aff. <i>okaryua</i> (Bid. et al. 2060)	F, T, Ro	C	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid. 1992; Notes	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Tragia</i> sp. nov. A of Kew	T	H	T8 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Baikiaea ghesquiereana</i> J.Leon	F	T	T6, 8	FTEA; Frontier coll.	Matumbi Hills endemic
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Bauhinia mompassae</i> Vatke	F	S	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Berlinia orientalis</i> Brenan	F, T	T	T8; MN	FTEA; Gomes e Sousa 1966	
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Bussea eggelingii</i> Verdc.	F	T, S	T8 endemic	FTEA	Rondo endemic
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cassia afrofistula</i> Brenan	F, B	T, S	K1, 7; T3, 6, 8; Z; P; Maf; Moz	R and L; FTEA; Greenway 1988; not in Palgrave	
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cassia buriti</i> Bak. f.	W, T	T, S	T6, 8; Moz	FTEA; not in Palgrave	
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cassia exilis</i> Vatke	G	H	T3, 6; Z	FTEA	
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cassia zambesiaca</i> Oliv.	G, Cult.	H	K7; T3, 6, 8; Maf; Moz; Zim	FTEA; Greenway 1988	
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cynometra brachyrrachis</i> Harms	F	T	T3 endemic	FTEA; Frontier coll.	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cynometra engleri</i> Harms	F	T	T3 endemic	FTEA	E. Usambara endemic
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cynometra filifera</i> Harms	F	T	T8 endemic	FTEA; Clarke 1995a	Rare, 2 locs. only
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cynometra gillmanii</i> Harms	F	T	T8 endemic	FTEA	Rare, 1 loc. only
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cynometra greenwayi</i> Brenan	F	T	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cynometra longipedicellata</i> Harms	F	T	T3, 26, 28	FTEA; Clarke 1995a	Extends to Amani ?
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cynometra lukei</i> Beentje	F	T	K7; T6	R and L; UDSM Herb.	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cynometra</i> sp. A of FTEA	F	T	T3, 6	Rodgers <i>et al.</i> , 1983; FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cynometra</i> sp. B of FTEA	F	T	T3 endemic	FTEA	E. Usambara endemic
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cynometra</i> sp. cfr. <i>C. alexandri</i> C.H. Wright	T	T	T6 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cynometra</i> sp., not in FTEA (Rodgers 2586)	F	T	T6 endemic	Rodgers <i>et al.</i> , 1983; UDSM Herb.	Kimboza endemic
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cynometra</i> sp., not matched at Kew (Frontier 3433)	F	T	T3 endemic	Frontier coll.	Pangani Falls endemic
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cynometra suaheliensis</i> (Taub.) Bak.f.	F, B	T, S	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA; Mwas. <i>et al.</i> , 1994	
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cynometra ulugurensis</i> Harms	F	T	T6 endemic	FTEA	Kimboza endemic
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Cynometra webberi</i> Bak.f.	F	T	K7; T3, 6, 8	R and L; FTEA; Frontier coll.	
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Dialium holtzii</i> Harms	F, W	T	K7; T3, 6, 7, 8; Maf; MN	R and L; FTEA; FZ in prep.; Greenw. 1988	
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Dialium orientale</i> Bak.f.	F, B	S	S. Som; K7; T3	R and L; FTEA; KB 36, 140–141	
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Gigasiphon macrosiphon</i> (Harms) Brenan	F	T	K7; T8	R and L; FTEA; Beentje, 1988	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Guibourtia schliebenii</i> (Harms) J. Leon	F	T	T6, 8; Moz	FTEA; not in Palgrave	
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Jubbernardia magnistipulata</i> (Harms) Troupin	F, BW, B	T	K7; T3	R and L; FTEA	
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Oxystigma msoo</i> Harms	F	T	K7; T2, 3	R and L; FTEA; Beentje 1988	
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Scorodophloeus fischeri</i> Harms	F	T	K7; T3, 6, 8; Z; MN	R and L; FTEA; Temu 1990	
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Stuhlmannia moavi</i> Taub.	F	T	K7; T3, 8	FTEA; Kew Bull. 51, 377–379	= <i>Caesalpinia insolita</i> and <i>C. dalei</i>
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Tessmannia</i> sp. nov. (Rodgers 2499)	F	T	T6 endemic	Rodgers <i>et al.</i> , 1983	Kimboza endemic
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Tessmannia densiflora</i> Harms	F	T	T6 endemic	FTEA; Frontier coll.	Matumbi Hills endemic
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Tessmannia martiniana</i> Harms	F	T	T6 endemic	FTEA; UDSM herb.	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Fabaceae (Caes.)	<i>Zenkerella egregia</i> J.Leon	F	T, S	T3, 6	Rodg. <i>et al.</i> 1983; Kapuya 1994; FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Acacia adenocalyx</i> Brenan and Exell	F, B, T, Wa	T, S	K7; T3, 6, 8; MN; MMS	R and L; FTEA; FZ	Extends into Transvaal
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Acacia delagoensis</i> Harms	W	T	MN, MZ, MT, MMS, MSS; E.Zim	FZ; Gomes e Sousa 1966	Extends into Natal and Transvaal
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Acacia forbesii</i> Benth.	B, T	T	T8; Moz	FTEA; not in Palgrave	Extends into Natal
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Acacia kraussiana</i> Meisn. ex Benth.	F, W, B, T	S	MSS, MLM	FZ	
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Acacia latistipulata</i> Harms	F, W, B	S	T6, 8; MN	FTEA; FZ	
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Acacia</i> sp. A of FTEA	G	S	K7 endemic	R and L; KTSI; FTEA	Rare, 1 loc. only?
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Acacia taylorii</i> Brenan and Exell.	F, B, T	S	T6, 8	FTEA; Op. Bot. 1980	Rare, 1 loc. only

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Acacia tephrodermis</i> Brenan	F, T	L, C, S	T6 endemic	KB 32, 549–550	Rare, 3 locs. only? or poss. Bana end.
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Acacia torrei</i> Brenan	G	S	MMS endemic	FZ	
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Adenopodia rotundifolia</i> (Harms) Brenan	B	T, S	S; Som; T3	KB 41, 79–80	
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Adenopodia schlechteri</i> (Harms) Brenan	T	S	MSS, MLM	KB 41, 78–79	
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Albizia forbesii</i> Benth.	F, T, W	T	T8; MN, MZ, MSS, MLM; E.Zim, S.Zim	FTEA; Gomes e Sousa 1966; FZ in press	Extends to Transvaal, Natal and Zululand
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Entada mossambicensis</i> Torre	F?	S	MN endemic	FZ	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Entada</i> sp. of FTEA	Sw	S	P; T8	FTEA	
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Entada stuhlmannii</i> (Taub.) Harms	W, B, T	C	T6, 8; MN; MZ	FZ; FTEA	
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Mimosa busseana</i> Harms	B	S	T8; MN	FTEA; FZ	
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Newtonia erlangeri</i> (Harms) Brenan	F, W, B, T	T	Som; K7; T6	R and L; FTEA	
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Newtonia paucijuga</i> (Harms) Brenan	F	T	K7; T3, 6, 8	R and L; FTEA	
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Pseudopropis euryphylla</i> Harms	F, T	T, S	K7; T6, 8; MN	R and L; FTEA; FZ	
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Xylia africana</i> Harms	F, W	T	T6, 8	FTEA	
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Xylia mendoncae</i> Torre	BW	T	MSS endemic	FZ	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Fabaceae (Mim.)	<i>Xylia schliebenii</i> Harms	F	T	T8 endemic	FTEA	Mlinguru endemic
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Abrus</i> sp. A of FTEA	F, G	H	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	Shimba Hills endemic
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Aeschynomene mossambicensis</i> Verdc.	W, Ro	H	T8; MN, MZ	KB 27, 437–439	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Aeschynomene nematopoda</i> Harms	W, G	H	T6, 8; MN	FTEA; Kirkia 9, 411	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Aeschynomene</i> sp. B of FTEA	F, Wa	H	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Aeschynomene</i> sp. B of Kirkia	Wa ?	H	MMS endemic	Kirkia 9, 359–556	Rare, 1 loc. only
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Aeschynomene</i> sp. cf. <i>brevifolia</i> Poir. (L and R 2483)	F	H	K7 endemic?	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	Known from 1 loc. only?
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Angylocalyx braunii</i> Harms	F	T	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Baphia kirkii</i> Baker	F, T, W	T	T3, 6; Maf; MSS	KB 40, 327–329; Greenway 1988	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Baphia macrocalyx</i> Harms	F, W, B, T	T	T8; MN	FTEA	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Baphia pauloi</i> Brummitt	F	T	T6 endemic	Kew Bull. 40, 357	Kimboza endemic
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Baphia pugensis</i> Brummitt	F	T, S	T6 endemic	FTEA; Frontier coll.; KB 40, 361–362	Rare, 3 locs. only
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Baphia semseiana</i> Brummitt	F, T, B, W	T	T6, 8?	KB 40, 318–319	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Bauhinia loeseneriana</i> Harms	F	T	T8 endemic	Bidgood and Vollesen, 1992	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Crotalaria emarginata</i> Benth.	F, G, Sw	H	K7; T3, 6; P	R and L; FTEA	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Crotalaria grata</i> Polhill	B, G, Wa	H	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Crotalaria kirkii</i> Bak.	W, G, Cult.	H	K7; T3, 6, 8; Mal	FTEA	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Crotalaria malindiensis</i> Polhill	BW, B, G	H	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Crotalaria misella</i> Polhill, ined.	W	H	T6;	Op. Bot. 1980	Rare, 2 locs. only
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Crotalaria patula</i> Polhill	B, G, T	H	K7; T3	FTEA	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Crotalaria pterocalyx</i> Harms	W, T	H	T6, 8	FTEA	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Crotalaria rhynchocarpa</i> Polhill	B, Shore	H	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Crotalaria schliebenii</i> Polhill	W	H	T6, 8; MN	Op. Bot. 1980; FTEA	Rare, 2 locs. only
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Dalbergia acariantha</i> Harms	W, T	T, S	T6, 8; Z	FTEA; UDSM herb.; Op. Bot. 1980	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Dalbergia</i> sp. 1	F	S	K7 endemic?	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	?Rare, less than 5 locs?

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Dalbergia vacciniifolia</i> Vatke	F, B, T, Wa	T, S	K7; T3, 6; Z	R and L; FTEA	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Desmodium</i> sp. ?nov. aff. <i>D. triflorum</i> (L.) DC	F, W	H	T6 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Dolichos unguis</i> Harms	G	H	T8 endemic	FTEA	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Erythrina saculexii</i> Hua	F	T	K7; T3, 6, 8; Z; P	R and L; FTEA	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Erythrina schliebenii</i> Harms	F	T	T8 endemic	FTEA	Lake Lutamba/Litipo endemic
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Galactia argentifolia</i> S. Moore	G	H	K1, 7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA	Rare in coastal Kenya
Fabaceae (Pap.)	gen indet. (Miombo Research Centre 4860)	W	T	T8 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Indigofera concinna</i> Bak.	Cult.	H	T6, 8; Moz	FTEA; Op. Bot. 1980	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Indigofera fulgens</i> Bak.	T	S	T8; Moz	FTEA	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Indigofera kuntzei</i> Harms	G	H	T8; Moz	FTEA	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Indigofera longimucronata</i> Bak.f.	F, Wa	H	S.Som; K7; T3	R and L; FTEA; Friis and Voll.	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Indigofera malindiensis</i> Gillet	W, Shore	H	K4, 7	R and L; FTEA	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Indigofera</i> sp. cf. <i>bussei</i> Harms (R and L 5537)	F?	H	K7 endemic?	R and L	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Indigofera</i> sp. nov., not matched	W	H	T6 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Indigofera</i> sp., not matched (Bid. et al. 1985)	Wa	H	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid. 1992; Notes	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Indigofera</i> sp., not matched (Bid. et al. 2017)	W, Ro	H	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid. 1992; Notes	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Indigofera wituensis</i> Bak.f.	G	H	K7; T3, 6; P	R and L; FTEA	Iso. pop. in N. Nigeria
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Indigofera zanzibarica</i> Gillett	G?	H	K7; T3, 6; P	R and L; FTEA	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Millettia elongatistyla</i> Gillett	F	T	T6 endemic	FTEA	?Rare, less than 5 locs.
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Millettia eriocarpa</i> Dunn	F	T	T8 endemic	FTEA	Rare, 4 locs. only
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Millettia lasiantha</i> Dunn	F	L	K7; T3, 6, 8; Moz; Mal	FTEA	Pugu/Kaz. endemic
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Millettia pugensis</i> Gillett	F	L	T6 endemic	FTEA	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Millettia schliebenii</i> Harms	F	T	T8 endemic	FTEA	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Millettia</i> sp. cf. <i>lasiantha</i> Dunn (R et al. MDE341)	F	L	K7 endemic?	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Ormocarpum schliebenii</i> Harms	F, B, T	S	T8; MN	FTEA; Kirkia 9, 363	Selous endemic
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Ormocarpum</i> sp. nov. not matched	F	S	T8 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Rare, 1 loc. only
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Ormocarpum</i> sp. of Kirkia	T	S	MZ endemic	Kirkia 9, 359–556	Matumbi Hills endemic?
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Rhynchosia braunii</i> Harms	?	H	T6 endemic	FTEA	Lake Lutamba/Litipo endemic
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Rhynchosia calobotrys</i> Harms	F	H	T8 endemic	FTEA	Pugu endemic
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Rhynchosia holtzii</i> Harms	F	C	T6 endemic	FTEA	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Rhynchosia</i> sp. cf. <i>hirta</i> (Andr.) Meikle and Verde.	F	C	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	Rare in Kenya
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Sesbania hirtistyla</i> Gillett	G, Wa, Sw	H	K7; T3, 6, 8; Z	R and L; FTEA	Rare in Kenya
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Sesbania speciosa</i> Taub.	Sw	H	K7; T3, 6	R and L; FTEA	Extends into Natal
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Sophora inhambanensis</i> Klotsch	Shore	S	K7; T3, 6; MZ, MSS, MLM	R and L; FTEA; Kirkia 5, 259–270	Selous endemic
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. nov. aff. <i>T. pumila</i> (Lam.) Pers.	W	H	T8 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Fabaceae (Pap.)	<i>Teramnus</i> sp. cf. <i>micans</i> (Bak.) Baf. f. (Faden 77/425)	F	C	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Buchnerodendron lasiocalyx</i> (Oliv.) Gilg	BW, W, B	S	T6, 8; MN, MZ	FTEA; FZ; Dis. Pl. Af. 9, 267	
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Dovyalis hispida</i> Wild.	F, BW, T	T, S	K7; T3, 6, 7, MN, MMS; S.Zim	FTEA; FZ	?Rare, less than 5 locs.
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Dovyalis</i> sp. A of FTEA	F	T	K7 endemic	R and L; FTEA	
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Grandidiera boivinii</i> Jaub.	F	T, S	S.Som; K7; T3, 6, 8; Z; MMS	R and L; FZ; FTEA; Friis and Voll.	Noto endemic
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Homalium elegantulum</i> Sleumer	F	S	T8 endemic	FTEA	

Family	Species	Habitat	Habit	Distribution	Data sources	Notes
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Lindackeria somalensis</i> Chiov.	W, B, G	T, S	S.Som; K7	Friis 1991; KTS	
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylotheca tettensis</i> (Klotzsch) Gilg	F, W, B	T, S	K7; T3, 6, 8; Z; Maf; N.Mal, S.Mal; MN, MZ, MMS, MT	R and L; FZ; FTEA; Greenway 1988	Extends into northern Malawi
Gentianaceae	<i>Faroa involucrata</i> (Klotzsch) Knoblauch	Ro	H	MN, MZ	FZ	
Gentianaceae	<i>Faroa richardsiae</i> P. Taylor	?	H	T8 endemic	Dis. Pl. Af. 7, 191	Rare, 1 loc. only
Gesneriaceae	<i>Saintpaulia diplosticha</i> B.L. Burtt	F, Ro, Sw	H	T3 endemic	Iv. 1991; EA; Johansson	
Gesneriaceae	<i>Saintpaulia intermedia</i> Burtt	F, Ro	H	T3 endemic	Haw. 1993; Johansson	
Gesneriaceae	<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i> H. Wendl.	F, Ro	H	T3, 6, 8	Haw. 1993; Johansson	
Gesneriaceae	<i>Saintpaulia rupicola</i> B.L. Burtt	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L	Rare, less than 5 locs.
Gesneriaceae	<i>Saintpaulia</i> sp. nov. 1 (R and L 5126)	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L	Rare, 1 loc. only
Gesneriaceae	<i>Saintpaulia</i> sp. nov. 2 (Robertson 5462)	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L	Rare, 1 loc. only
Gesneriaceae	<i>Saintpaulia tongwensis</i> B.L. Burtt	F	H	T3 endemic	Frontier coll.; Kapuya, 1995;	Rare, 3 locs. only
Gesneriaceae	<i>Streptocarpus kimbozensis</i> B.L. Burtt	F	H	T6 endemic	Rodgers <i>et al.</i> , 1983	Kimboza endemic
Hydnoraceae	<i>Hydnora africana</i> Thunb. ?	Shore ?	Paras.	K7 endemic ?	R and L; EA; Robertson, notes	
Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Otelia somalensis</i> Chiov.	Water	H	Som; T6; Z	FTEA	
Hydrophyllaceae	<i>Hydrolea sansibarica</i> Gilg	Sw	H	K7; T3, 6, 8; Z	R and L; FTEA	2 locs. in Kenya
Hydrostachyaceae	<i>Hydrostachys angustisecta</i> Engl.	F	H (aqua.)	T6, 7; Moz	FTEA	
Ieacinaceae	<i>Iodes usambarensis</i> Sleumer	F	L	K7; T3	R and L; FTEA	Rare in Kenya
Iridaceae	<i>Aristea gerrardii</i> Weimarck	?	H	MZ, MLM	FZ	Extends into Natal
Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus decoratus</i> Baker	F, W, Ro	H	T8; Z; S.Mal; MN, MZ, MMS	FZ; Op. Bot. 1980	
Iridaceae	<i>Tritonia moggi</i> Oberm.	W, Coast	H	MSS, MLM	FZ	
Labiateae	<i>Achyrospurum zanzibanicus</i> S.Moore	F, G, Ro	S or H?	T3 endemic?	Iv. 1991; Not in Kew	
Labiateae	<i>Aeollanthus ukamensis</i> forma vel. sp. aff.	F, T, Ro	H	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid. 1992; Notes; EA	
Labiateae	<i>Aeollanthus zanzibanicus</i> S. Moore	F, G, Ro	S	Som; K7; T2, 3, 6, 7	R and L; Iversen 1991; EA; B and G 1949	
Labiateae	<i>Becium</i> sp. ?nov. (= Tanner 4183)	G	H	T8;	Op. Bot. 1980	
Labiateae	<i>Endostemon albus</i> A.J. Paton, Harley and M.M. Harley	W, G	H	K7; T3, 6, 8; MN	Kew Bull. 49(4), 673–716.	
Labiateae	<i>Endostemon wakefieldii</i> (Bak.) Ashby	W, BW	H	K7; T6, 8	R and L; KB 49, 673–716; Op. Bot. 1980	
Labiateae	<i>Leucas</i> sp. nov. aff. <i>milanjiana</i> (Bid. <i>et al.</i> 1826)	BW	H	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid. 1992; Notes	
Labiateae	<i>Ocimum fischeri</i> Guerke	Wa, Ro	H	K4, 7; T3	Kew Bull. 47, 428–429; EA; Kew	
Labiateae	<i>Ocimum</i> sp. aff. <i>forskolei</i> Benth. (Jeffery K208)	?	H	K7 endemic	R and L	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Labiateae	<i>Ocimum usaramense</i> Guerke	F, B, T, G	H?	T3, ?6;	Iv. 1991; Not in Kew	Misspelt as <i>usambarensis</i> in Iv. 1991
Labiateae	<i>Plectranthus prostratus</i> Guerke vel. sp. aff.	F?, G, Ro	H	K7; T3	R and L; Iversen 1991; Kew	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Labiateae	<i>Plectranthus</i> sp. 1 (Luke 3400)	F	H	K7 endemic?	R and L	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Labiateae	<i>Plectranthus</i> sp. aff. <i>longipes</i> Bak. (Rawlins 933)	F	H	K7 endemic	R and L; Robertson, coll. notes	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Labiateae	<i>Plectranthus</i> sp. nov. (Greenway 5218)	Shore	H	Maf;	Greenway 1988	
Labiateae	<i>Plectranthus</i> sp. nov. (MRC 305 etc.)	W	H	T8 endemic	Op. Bot. 1980	Selous endemic
Lecythidaceae	<i>Foetidia africana</i> Verdc.	F, T	T	T6 endemic	KB 40, 635–636	
Liliaceae (Antheri.)	<i>Anthericum</i> sp. aff. <i>warneckeii</i> Engl. (Luke 3025)	?	H	K7 endemic	R and L	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Liliaceae (Antheri.)	<i>Anthericum</i> sp. ?nov. (Bid. <i>et al.</i> 1953)	BW, T	H	T8 endemic	Voll. and Bid. 1992; Notes	
Liliaceae (Antheri.)	<i>Chlorophytum holstii</i> Engl.	F	H	K7;	R and L	?Rare, less than 5 locs?
Liliaceae (Antheri.)	<i>Chlorophytum</i> sp. cf. <i>comosum</i> (Thunb.) Jacq.	?	H	K7 endemic	R and L	Rare, less than 5 locs.