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SEPASAL is a database and enquiry service about useful "wild" and semi-domesticated plants of tropical and subtropical drylands, developed and maintained at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. "Useful" includes plants which humans eat, use as medicine, feed to animals, make things from, use as fuel, and many other uses.

Since 2004, there has been a Namibian SEPASAL team, based at the National Botanical Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture which has been updating the information on Namibian species from Namibian and southern African literature and unpublished sources. By August 2007, over 700 Namibian species had been updated.

Work on updating species information, and adding new species to the database, is ongoing. It may be worth visiting the web site and querying the database to obtain the latest information for this species.

Botanical country

Internet SEPASAL

Edit query New query View query results Display help In names list include: synonyms vernacular names and display: All names per page Your query found 29 taxa

Cyperus laevigatus L.

Family: CYPERACEAE

Synonyms

Juncellus laevigatus (L.) C.B.Clarke

Vernacular names

Khukh (Namibia) xautsixaubes [5083] Otjiherero (Namibia) ondombora [5083] [5091]

Continent

Partial distribution

Plant origin

8		8	
Native	Africa	South Tropical Africa	Mozambique [<u>5480</u>], Zambia [<u>5481</u>], Zimbabwe [<u>5419</u>]
		Southern Africa	Botswana [5104] [5700], Cape Province [5104], Namibia [5104] [5149], Natal [5104], Orange Free State [5104], Swaziland [5104] [5452], Transvaal [5104]
Status Unknown	Africa	Northeast Tropical Africa	Sudan
		West Tropical Africa	Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal
	Australasia	Australia	New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia

Region

ISO countries: South Africa [5104]

Descriptors

Category	Descriptors and states

DESCRIPTION Herb [5104]; Rhizomatous [5123]; Perennial [5104]; Plant Height 0.15-0.6 m [5104]

Marked Dry Season [5123]; Subtropical, Hot and Arid [5104] **CLIMATE**

SOILS Sometimes Waterlogged (frequency unknown); Shallow [5123]; Saline [5123]; Gravels/Stony

[5123]; Alluvial Soils [5123]; Sandy [5123]; Seasonally Waterlogged [5123]; Silts [5123];

Peat/Organic Substrates [5123]

HABITAT Crevices/Fissures/Fractures [5123]; Desert [5123]; Watercourses [5123]; Estuaries [5123];

Floodplains [5123]; Vlei/Dambo/Seasonally Flooded Grassland [5123]; Pans [5123]; Altitude

1-1435 m a.s.l. [<u>5104</u>]

PRODUCTION Wild Plants Utilised [5091] [5123]

AND VALUE

FURTHER DATA Additional References [5629]; Databases [5123]; Grid Map [5123] [6607]

SOURCES

Uses

Major use	Use group	Specific uses
ANIMAL FOOD	'Roots'	rhizomes, primates, forage [2514]
	Aerial Parts	stems, bovines, grazing; unspecified aerial parts, mammals, grazing [5091]; unspecified aerial parts, game mammals, grazing [5123]
ENVIRONMENTAL	Unspecified	saline soils
USES	Environmental Uses	
GENE SOURCES		waterlogging tolerance [5123]; salt tolerance [5123]

Picture

None recorded

Notes

DISTRIBUTION

Mozambique:

Inhambane Province [5480].

South Africa:

Limpopo, Northwest, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Free State, KwaZulu/Natal, Northern Cape, Western Cape and Eastern Cape Provinces [5104].

DESCRIPTION

Height:

0.15-0.6 m [<u>5104</u>].

Lifeform:

Cyperoid, helophyte [5104].

Lifeform:

Hydrophyte [<u>5123</u>].

ANIMAL FOOD - 'ROOTS'

Rhizomes, primates, forage:

The stem base is eaten by baboon (Altmann & Altmann, 1970) [2514].

ANIMAL FOOD - AERIAL PARTS

Unspecified aerial parts, game mammals, grazing:

In Namibia it is grazed by oryx and other game mammals [5123].

Unspecified aerial parts, mammals, grazing:

In Kaokoland, northern Namibia it is grazed by livestock [5091].

ALTITUDE

Southern Africa: 1-1435 m [5104].

TOPOGRAPHY/SITES

Namibia:

Salty floodplain, springs, small streams [5123].

SOILS

Namibia:

Shallow soil on rocks, salty floodplains. Salinity varies from 2-15% [5123].

VEGETATION

Namibia:

Rock desert, coastal desert and open herb wetland [5123].

CYTOLOGY

For the genus x = 5, 8, (6, 7, 9, 13) (high aneuploids, high polyploidy) [5150].

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Updated for southern Africa by E. Irish, checked by C. Mannheimer; SEPASAL Namibia, National Botanical Research Institute, April 2007 .

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