

VOLUME 2
SOCIAL VEGETATION

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PART 1: INTRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an ethnobotanical survey of riparian vegetation undertaken at villages close to IFR Sites. The rivers are the Malibamatso, Matsoku, Senqunyane and Senqu Rivers. The survey of eight villages was done together with Sechaba Consultants who were responsible for the sociological component of the IFR study.

The villages that were surveyed are:

- Ha Soai at the confluence of the Matsoku and Malibamatso Rivers;
- Koma-Koma village on the Senqu River (north);
- Ha Noha village (Marakabei) and Ha Motenalapi village (Semonkong) on the Senqunyane River;
- Auplaas village, Ha Sekake, Ha Koali village (Mt Moorosi) and Ha Ramatlalla village (Alwyns Kop) on the Senqu River (south).

The purpose of the study was to find out from villagers close to IFR rivers:

- (1) riparian plants of value;
- (2) why they are valuable;
- (3) whether there are other close alternative sources of utilised plants apart from the riparian zones.

The scope of this survey was limited to determining valuable plants in the riparian zones for eight selected villages close to the IFR Sites. The eight villages were considered to be representative of all the other villages that are in a position to be impacted by modified flow regimes as a result of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project dams already constructed or planned for construction.

PART 2: LITERATURE REVIEW**2 LITERATURE REVIEW**

Riparian vegetation refers to vegetation growing along the banks of the river. Local villagers use this vegetation in numerous ways. For instance, it is used for medicinal purposes, food and handicrafts. The type of riparian vegetation is influenced by the nature of river, with regard to its size, substrate and the nature of the terrain through which it flows (Afridev, 1996). The riparian vegetation is a reflection of plant successional processes and also varies in relation to sediment, fluvial landforms and flood frequencies (Baker and Walford, 1995).

Medicinal use of plants by Basotho traditional healers/herbalists and Basotho people at large has been going on for many years. The knowledge is being passed on from generation to generation. Interest in this topic is growing steadily (Maliehe and Oehrlein 1997). General studies of Lesotho vegetation have been studied possibly since 1917 (Afridev, 1996) even though very little work has been done on riparian vegetation. There are many plant species that are used for medicinal purposes along the riparian zone - about 100 were found in the riparian zone of the study of the Phase 1B project rivers (Afridev, 1996).

The riparian zone is a source of firewood for villagers, depending on how close the zone is to the village and the availability of alternative sources. The common plant species used for firewood are *Rhus* species, *Salix* species, *Leucosidea sericea*, *Poplar canescens*, lebetsa, *Artemesia afra*, *Buddelya salviifolia*, *Diospyros austro-africanum*, *Rhumnus prinoides*, *Diospyros lyciodes* (Afridev, 1996). Their use is determined by their availability and capacity to burn for a longer time.

Plant species used as food are found in the riparian zone. The common ones are vegetable plants. There are alternative places for vegetables, such as fields and gardens, even though some vegetables grow in wet places only, e.g. watercress. Common riparian vegetables include *Rorippa nudiuscula*, *Chenopodium album*, *Amaranthus thunbergii*, *Sisymbrium thellungii*, *Wahlenbergia androsacea* (Afridev, 1996).

Other uses of plants, e.g., handicrafts and thatching, are not common.

2.1 Literature review of river-dependant plants important to villagers

Table 2.1 River-dependent plants important to villagers

Species name	Common name	Family name	Habitat
<i>Rumex lanceolatus</i>	Sheep sorrel	Scrophulariaceae	Swampy areas and alongside dams and rivers (Maliehe and Oehrlein, 1997)
<i>Cyperus marginatus</i>	Reed	Cyperaceae	Close to, or, being submerged in, water at all times (Euston-Brown, 1996)
<i>Gunnera perpensa</i>	River pumpkin/Wild rhubarb	Gunneraceae	Always associated with water, growing along streams, near springs and in seepage or marshy areas (Schmitz, 1982)
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed	Poaceae/Gramineae	In swampy ground along streams and also in water (Hillard and Burt, 1987)
<i>Gomphostigma virgatum</i>	-	Loganiaceae	Along rivers and water courses throughout Southern Africa (Fabian & Germishuizen 1997)
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping willow	Salicaceae	Roots (Van der Spuy, 1976)
<i>Salix frageli</i>	Brittle willow	Salicaceae	In water courses (Henderson and Anderson, 1966)
<i>Salix mucronata</i>	Cape willow	Salicaceae	Mainly along river and stream banks
<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	Wild mint	Lamiaceae	Cool, shaded, moist areas (Maliehe and Oehrlein, 1997)
Algae	Not yet identified	-	In water
<i>Populus canescens</i>	Grey poplar	Salicaceae	On river banks (Bromilow, 1995)
Water cress	Not yet identified	-	In water

PART 3: METHODS

3 METHODS USED FOR THE SURVEY

3.1 Materials

The following materials were used:
a plant press;
plastic collection bags.

3.2 Procedure

Herbalists/traditional healers/sangomas, or any members of the village who are knowledgeable about plant species and their use were asked to join in transect walks. These people who went for transect walks were suggested by villagers as good representatives.

The plants were pointed out randomly by the villagers. The transect length was determined by new species that are found as a walk was being taken, but it was not shorter than 10 m. The villagers pointed out valuable plant species, gave their Sesotho names, what they are

used for and indicate whether they grew somewhere else apart from in the riparian zone. Villagers do not use recognised riparian zones in their descriptions of where plant species are found (Appendices 1-8). They described a plant species as either aquatic (growing close or in water) or terrestrial (not water dependent).

3.3 Identification

Plant species that have not been collected before were taken for pressing if flowering. The plant species are sent to the National Botanical Institute, Pretoria for identification. Matching of uncommon Sesotho names given by villagers to proper scientific names was done by use of literature (Maliehe and Ohrlei, 1997; Schmitz, 1982; Linder and Mokuku, *in prep*) and the National University of Lesotho herbarium.

PART 4: RESULTS**4 RESULTS**

Tables containing all the plant species recorded at each site are attached as Appendices 1-8. Each table gives the scientific name, Sesotho name, use and habitat of a species. The habitat is described as either water or terrestrial (see Section 3.2). Terrestrial plant species were more abundant at all the sites than were water-dependent species. Terrestrial plant species are characterised by magnitude, frequency and duration of floods (Baker and Walford, 1995). The water plant species are mainly found in the water/wet zones. They are distributed in or close to the active channel. The numbers of plant species per site are shown in Table 4.1.

Some plant species have more than one use in some villages. These are:

Plant	Uses
• <i>Phragmites australis</i>	Roof/medicinal
• <i>Artemesia afra</i>	Medicinal/roof
• <i>Populus canescens</i>	Roof/firewood
• <i>Cyperus marginatus</i>	Medicinal/handicrafts
• <i>Salix species</i>	Erosion control/ firewood/fodder

- *Rhus divaricata* Firewood/medicinal/fruits
- *Eragrostis gummiflua* Grazing/brooms
- *Sonchus integrifolius* Medicinal/vegetable
- *Diospyros austro-africanum* Medicinal/fruit/firewood
- *Hyparrhenia hirta* Grazing/brooms/roof
- *Gazania krebsiana* Medicinal/handicrafts.

Sometimes a plant species is used differently in different villages. It may be medicinal in one village but be a vegetable in one other village, for instance, *Gazania krebsiana* is used for medicinal purposes at sites S2 and S4 but is used for handicraft purposes at S6 (Appendices 2, 4 and 6).

There are five main riparian plant-use categories that appeared to be important to all the villages along the study rivers. These are medicine, food, firewood, stockfeed and thatching. Table 4.2 shows the number of riparian plant species found in each category per site. Medicinal use is more common than the other categories. The "others" category includes handicrafts, sledges, yokes and erosion control. These uses were not mentioned frequently.

Table 4.1 The number of terrestrial and water plants found at each site

Site	Terrestrial	Water	Total
Ha Soai (S1)	20	7	27
Koma-Koma (S2)	11	5	16
Ha Noha (S3)	34	7	41
Ha Motenalapi (S4)	32	7	39
Auplaas (S5)	28	6	34
Ha Sekake (S6)	19	2	21
Ha Koali (S7)	36	5	41
Ha Ramatlalla (S8)	16	2	18

Table 4.2 Number of plants used for medicine, food, firewood, stockfeed, thatching and others (handicrafts, erosion control etc.)

Site	Medicine	Food	Firewood	Stockfeed	Thatching	Others
Ha Soai(S1)	12	6	5	3	4	3
Koma-Koma(S2)	13	2	0	0	1	2
Ha Noha(S3)	33	3	6	1	2	1
Ha Motenalapi(S4)	24	7	6	4	1	3
Auplaas(S5)	27	0	4	0	4	1
Ha Sekake(S6)	16	0	3	0	0	2
Ha Koali(S7)	30	4	5	1	2	0
Ha Ramatlalla(S8)	16	1	2	0	0	0

Table 4.3 Riparian plants of importance to villagers close to IFR Rivers. Sosutu names are provided where scientific names could not be determined because no specimens were available at the time.

1) <i>Salix mucronata</i>	2) <i>Tagetes minuta</i>	3) Mothokho
4) <i>Salix frageli</i>	5) <i>Eragrostis caesia</i>	6) Cynodon
7) <i>Salix babylonica</i>	8) Mokuru	9) <i>Diospyros lyciodes</i>
10) <i>Populus canescens</i>	11) <i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	12) <i>Miscanthidium sorgum</i>
13) <i>Cyperus marginatus</i>	14) <i>Helichrysum caespitium</i>	15) <i>Cynanchum virens</i>
16) <i>Mentha longifolia</i>	17) <i>Datura stramonium</i>	18) <i>Asclepius fruticosa</i>
19) <i>Artemisia afra</i>	20) <i>Amaranthus paniculatus</i>	21) <i>Dolichos angustifolius</i>
22) <i>Aristida congesta</i>	23) <i>Sisymbrium thelungii</i>	24) <i>Anthospermum rigidum</i>
25) <i>Rorippa nudiuscula</i>	26) <i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>	27) <i>Buddleia salviifolia</i>
28) <i>Senecio parvalum</i>	29) Eee ea noka	30) Mojang
31) <i>Sutera pristisepala</i>	32) Phethola	33) <i>Eragrostis chloromelas</i>
34) <i>Salvia stenophylla</i>	35) Manku	36) <i>Dilichos chloryllis</i>
37) <i>Sutherlandia frutescens</i>	38) Mosali-mofubelu	39) Lemana-mana
40) Malora	41) <i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	42) Moriana oa Litoromo
43) <i>Olea europaea</i>	44) <i>Hypoxis rooperi</i>	45) <i>Sonchus dregeanus</i>
46) <i>Alternanthera punges</i>	47) Leshoma	48) <i>Mesembryanthemum</i>
49) <i>Chenopodium album</i>	50) Thloko	51) Photofi
52) <i>Asclepias humilis</i>	53) Kokomala	54) <i>Hyparrhenia pilosissima</i>
55) <i>Rhus divaricata</i>	56) Papatloane	57) <i>Celtis africana</i>
58) <i>Gnidia tomentosa</i>	59) <i>Gomphostigma virgatum</i>	60) <i>Elephantorrhiza</i>
61) <i>Relhania acerosa</i>	62) <i>Gunnera perpensa</i>	63) <i>Indigofera spinescens</i>
64) Lichens	65) <i>Trifolium burchellium</i>	66) Selepe
67) <i>Tulbaghia alliaceae</i>	68) <i>Cheilanthes eckloniana</i>	69) Seletjane-female
70) <i>Erica maesta</i>	71) <i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	72) <i>Bulbine narcissifolia</i>
73) <i>Sutera pristisepala</i>	74) <i>Tagetes minuta</i>	75) <i>Solanum aculeatissimum</i>
76) Seletjane	77) <i>Sisymbrium</i>	78) <i>Rhamnus prinoides</i>
79) <i>Aster filifolius</i>	80) <i>Ursinia nana</i>	81) <i>Euclea coriaceae</i>
82) <i>Malva parviflora</i>	83) Phonyaka	84) Mpepa
85) <i>Xysmalobium indulatum</i>	86) <i>Buddeja albomaculata</i>	87) <i>Felicia muricata</i>
88) <i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	89) <i>Rhus lancea</i>	90) <i>Heteromorpha trifoliata</i>
91) <i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>	92) <i>Rorippa nudiuscula</i>	93) Sechoa
94) <i>Gazania krebsiana</i>	95) <i>Ranunculus multifidus</i>	96) <i>Optia megacantha</i>
97) <i>Aloe muculata</i>	98) <i>Eragrostis gummiflua</i>	99) Koae ea naha
100) <i>Haplocarpha scaposa</i>	101) Khopo	102) <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
103) <i>Helichrysum odoratissimum</i>	104) <i>Berkheya</i>	105) <i>Arundinella nepalensis</i>
106) Moraratsane	107) <i>Berkheya purpurea</i>	108) Lengolo
109) <i>Sonchus integrifolius</i>	110) Mohlaka potoana	111) <i>Ajuga orphrydis</i>
112) <i>Danthonia</i>	113) Tera-putsoe	114) <i>Rubus</i>
115) Nkorote	116) <i>Leucosidea serecea</i>	117) Moratote
118) <i>Phytolacca heptandra</i>	119) <i>Erica algida</i>	120) <i>Diospyros austro-africanum</i>
121) Algae	122) <i>Erythrina zeyheri</i>	123) <i>Wahlenbergia androsacea</i>
124) <i>Phragmites australis</i>	125) Mosupu	126) <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
127) <i>Rumex lanceolatus</i>	128) <i>Acacia dealbata</i>	129) Water cress

PART 5: REFERENCES

5 REFERENCES

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PART 6: APPENDICES
APPENDIX 1: RIPARIAN PLANTS OF IMPORTANCE
TO HA SOAI VILLAGERS

Riparian plants of importance to Ha Soai (S1) villagers - Maliba-matso /Matsoku confluence

Scientific name	Sesotho Name	Use	Habitat
<i>Salix mucronata</i>	Moluoane oa sesotho	firewood	Water
<i>Salix frageli</i>	Moluoane	firewood	Water
<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	Kuena	medicinal	Water
<i>Cyperus marginatus</i>	Leloli	medicinal/handicrafts	Water
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Lehlaka	medicinal/thatching	water
<i>Rumex lanceolatus</i>	Khama-khamane	medicinal	water
Water cress	Semetsing/Selae	vegetable	water
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Lechuchutha	firewood	terrestrial
<i>Rhus divaricata</i>	Kolitsane	firewood	terrestrial
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Seruo	vegetable	terrestrial
<i>Rorippa nudiuscula</i>	Papasane	vegetable	terrestrial
<i>Eragrostis caesia</i>	Tsaane	grazing	terrestrial
	Mukuru	grazing	terrestrial
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Mohlomo	grazing/thatching	terrestrial
<i>Artemisia afra</i>	Lengana	common cold/thatching	terrestrial
<i>Helichrysum caespititium</i>	Phate ea ngaka	common cold	terrestrial
<i>Gazania krebsiana</i>	Tsikitlane	traditional attire	terrestrial
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Letjoi	boils	terrestrial
<i>Amaranthus paniculatus</i>	Theepe	vegetable	terrestrial
<i>Sisymbrium thelungii</i>	Sepaile sa sesotho	vegetable	terrestrial
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Sereleli	Pigs food	terrestrial
<i>Diospyros austro-africanum</i>	Senoko-noko	fruits/firewood	terrestrial
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Lehlaka	thatching/medicinal	terrestrial
	Leshomo	lightning protection	terrestrial
	Thloko	medicinal	terrestrial
	Kokomala	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Haplocarpha scaposa</i>	Papetloane	medicinal	terrestrial

**APPENDIX 2: RIPARIAN PLANTS OF IMPORTANCE
TO KOMA-KOMA VILLAGERS**

Riparian plants of importance to Koma-Koma (S2) villagers - Senqu River

Scientific Name	Sesotho Name	Use	Habitat
<i>Rumex lanceolatus</i>	Khama-khamane	medicinal	water
<i>Cyperus marginatus</i>	Loli	medicinal	water
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Lehlaka	medicinal/thatching	water
<i>Gomphostigma virgatum</i>	Mosika-noka/Lehlapali	medicinal	water
<i>Gunnera perpensa</i>	Qobo	medicinal	water
<i>Trifolium burchellium</i>	Moroko/Musa-pelo	heart problems	terrestrial
<i>Cheilanthes eckloniana</i>	Mamahooaneng	smoking	terrestrial
<i>Diospyros austro-africanum</i>	Senoko-noko	nose bleeding	terrestrial
<i>Gazania krebsiana</i>	Tsikillane	body temperature control	terrestrial
<i>Hermannia</i>	Seletjane	sore eyes	terrestrial
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Selomi	menstruation control	terrestrial
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Monkha-nkhane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Sisymbrium</i>	Sepaile se setala	vegetable	terrestrial
<i>Sisymbrium</i>	Sepaile se se putsoa	vegetable	terrestrial
<i>Ursinia nana</i>	Phakisane	medicinal	terrestrial
	Phonyoka	medicinal	terrestrial

APPENDIX 3: RIPARIAN PLANTS OF IMPORTANCE TO HA NOHA VILLAGERS

Riparian plants of importance to Ha Noha (S3) villagers - Senqunyane River

Scientific name	Sesotho name	Use	Habitat
<i>Salix mucronata</i>	Moluoane oa sesotho	firewood	water
<i>Salix frageli</i>	Moluoane	firewood	water
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Moluoane	firewood	water
<i>Populus canescens</i>	Popoliri	thatching/firewood	water
<i>Cyperus marginatus</i>	Loli	medicinal	water
<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	Kuena	medicinal	water
<i>Artemisia afra</i>	Lengana	common cold/thatching	terrestrial
<i>Aristida congesta</i>	Lemana-mana	grazing	terrestrial
<i>Rorippa nudiuscuta</i>	Papasane	vegetable	terrestrial
<i>Senecio parvalum</i>	Mofere-fere	sweating control	terrestrial
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Lemana-mana	induce vomiting	terrestrial
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Seruo	vegetable	terrestrial
<i>Asclepias humilis</i>	Lehlomane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Rhus divaricata</i>	Kolitsane	medicinal/firewood	terrestrial
<i>Gnidia tomentosa</i>	Moomang	medicinal	terrestrial
	Raphuthang	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Relhania acerosa</i>	Sebotha-mutla	firewood	terrestrial
Lichens	Moriri oa matlapa	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Tulbaghia alliacea</i>	Moelela	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Erica maesta</i>	Sekikitlela	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Sutera pristisepala</i>	Sesepa sa linoha	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Hermannia</i>	Seletjane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Aster filifolius</i>	Leholo	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Tikamotse	medicinal	Terrestrial
<i>Xysmalobium indulatum</i>	Poho-tsehla/Leshokhoa	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Shoba	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>	Hlaba-hlabane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Gazania krebsiana</i>	Tsikitleane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Aloe muculata</i>	Lekhala	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Haplocarpha scaposa</i>	Papetloane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Helichrysum odoratissimum</i>	Phefo	medicinal	terrestrial
	Moraratsane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Sonchus integrifolius</i>	Senthlokojane	medicinal/vegetable	terrestrial
	Eee ea noka	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Sutera pristisepala</i>	Sesepa sa linoha	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Salvia stenophylla</i>	Mosisili	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Sutherlandia frutescens</i>		medicinal	terrestrial
	Malora	medicinal	terrestrial
	Nkorote	medicinal	terrestrial
Lichens	Moriri oa matlapa	medicinal	terrestrial

**APPENDIX 4: RIPARIAN PLANTS OF IMPORTANCE
TO HA MOTENALAPI VILLAGERS**

Riparian plants of importance to Ha Motenalapi (S4) villagers - Senqunyane River

Scientific name	Sesotho Name	Use	Habitat
<i>Cyperus marginatus</i>	Loli	medicinal	water
<i>Populus canescens</i>	Popoliri	thatching/firewood/sledges/yokes	water
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Moluoane	erosion control, animal feed, firewood	water
Water cress	Semetsing/Selae	vegetable	water
<i>Rumex lanceolatus</i>	Khama-khamane	medicinal	water
<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	Kuena	medicinal	water
<i>Gomphostigma virgatum</i>	Mosika-noka	medicinal	water
<i>Rhus divaricata</i>	Kolitsana	Firewood/berries edible	terrestrial
<i>Eragrostis caesia</i>	Tsaane	grazing	terrestrial
<i>Diospyros austro-africanum</i>	Senoko-noko	firewood	terrestrial
<i>Rorippa nudiuscula</i>	Papasane	vegetable	terrestrial
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Seruo	vegetable	terrestrial
<i>Amaranthus paniculatus</i>	Theepe	vegetable	terrestrial
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Lechuchutha	medicinal	terrestrial
	Monkha-nkhane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Letjoi	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Sisymbrium thelungii</i>	Sepaile	vegetable	terrestrial
<i>Ranunculus multifidus</i>	Thlapi	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Xanthium stumarium</i>	Shoba	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Eragrostis gummiflua</i>	Thita-poho	grazing/brooms	terrestrial
<i>Berkheya purpurea</i>	Sehlohlo	vegetable	terrestrial
	Mohlaka potoana	medicine	terrestrial
<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>	Hlaba-Hlabane	medicine	terrestrial
	Mojang	grazing	terrestrial
	Phethola	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Selomi	medicinal	terrestrial
	Manku	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Monakalali	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Leucosidea serecea</i>	Cheche	firewood	terrestrial
<i>Erica algida</i>	Lekhapu	firewood	terrestrial
<i>Erythrina zeyheri</i>	Mofumo	medicinal/allergies	terrestrial
<i>Gazania krebsiana</i>	Tsikittane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Artemisia afra</i>	Lengana	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Hermannia</i>	Seletjane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Senecio parvalum</i>	Mofere-fere	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Sutera pristisepala</i>	Sesepasa linoha(Natjoane)	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Cheilanthes eckloniana</i>	Mamahooaneng	medicinal	terrestrial
	Mosupu	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Salvia stenophylla</i>	Mosisili	medicinal	terrestrial

APPENDIX 5: RIPARIAN PLANTS OF IMPORTANCE TO AUPLAAS (S5) VILLAGERS

Riparian plants of importance to Auplaas (S5) villagers - Senqu River

Scientific Name	Sesotho Name	Use	Habitat
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Lehlaka	medicinal/thatching	water
<i>Cyperus marginatus</i>	Loli	medicinal	water
<i>Rumex lanceolatus</i>	Khama-khamane	medicinal	water
<i>Gomphostigma virgatum</i>	Mosika-noka	medicinal	water
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Lehlaka	Family protection	water
<i>Cyperus marginatus</i>	Leloli	venereal disease	water
Lichens	Moriri oa matlapa	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Keketsa/Mositsane	diarrhoea	terrestrial
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>	Sereleli	medicinal	terrestrial
	Mothokho	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Cheilanthes ecloniana</i>	Pataolane/Mamahooaneng	headaches	terrestrial
<i>Cynodon</i>	Morara	madness	terrestrial
<i>Diospyros lyciodes</i>	Lehlajoane	stomachache	terrestrial
<i>Rhus divaricata</i>	Kolitsane	firewood	terrestrial
<i>Erica algida</i>	Lekhapu	firewood	terrestrial
<i>Diospyros austro-africanum</i>	Senoko-noko	medicine for children	terrestrial
<i>Helichrysum odratissimum</i>	Phefo	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Miscanthidium sorgum</i>	Lekhotloane/Mothala	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Cynanchum virens</i>	Mololo	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Anthospermum rigidum</i>	Phakisane	pregnant women	terrestrial
<i>Artemisia afra</i>	Lengana	common cold	terrestrial
<i>Buddleya salviifolia</i>	Lelora	firewood	terrestrial
<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	Sebabelsane	medicinal	terrestrial
	Photofi	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Hyparrhenia pilosissima</i>	Ookoa	thatching	terrestrial
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Mohlomo	thatching	terrestrial
<i>Celtis africana</i>	Molutu	thatching	terrestrial
<i>Indigofera spinescens</i>	Sefea-maeba	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Leucosidea sericea</i>	Cheche	firewood	terrestrial
<i>Asclepius fruticosa</i>	Mothimolo oa thaba	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>	Sereleli	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Rumex lanceolatus</i>	Khama-khamane	stomachache	terrestrial
<i>Gomphostigma virgatum</i>	Mosika-noka	for babies	terrestrial
<i>Dilichos angustifolius</i>	Tsoella	medicinal	terrestrial

**APPENDIX 6: RIPARIAN PLANTS OF IMPORTANCE
TO HA SEKAKE VILLAGERS**

Riparian plants of importance to Ha Sekake (S6) villagers - Senqu river

Scientific name	Sesotho Name	Use	Habitat
<i>Cyperus marginatus</i>	Leloli	handicrafts	wet
<i>Popular canescens</i>	Popoliri	firewood	wet
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Mohloare/Mothokho	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Elephantorrhiza</i>	Mositsane/Mothokho	medicinal	terrestrial
	Selepe	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Trifolium Burchellianum</i>	Musa-pelo	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Hermannia</i>	Seletjane(female)	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Hermannia</i>	Seletjane(male)	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>	Sereleli	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>	Hlaba-hlabane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Bulbina narcissifolia</i>	Khomo ea balisa	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Solanum aculeatissimum</i>	Thola	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Rhamnus prinoides</i>	Mofifi	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Euclea coriacea</i>	Ralikokotoana	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Indigofera spinescens</i>	Sefea-maeba	medicinal	terrestrial
	Mpepa	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Buddleja albomaculata</i>	Lelothoane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Diospyrus lyciodes</i>	Lehlajoe	firewood	terrestrial
<i>Rhus lancea</i>	Tsinabele	firewood	terrestrial
	Khopo	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Gazania krebsiana</i>	Tsikittane	handicrafts	terrestrial

APPENDIX 7: RIPARIAN PLANTS OF IMPORTANCE TO HA KOALI VILLAGERS

Riparian plants of importance to Ha Koali villagers - Senqu River

Scientific Name	Sesotho Name	Use	Habitat
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Lehlaka	thatching	wet
<i>Salix mucronata</i>	Moluoane	firewood	wet
<i>Cyperus marginatus</i>	Loli	medicinal	wet
<i>Gomphostigma virgatum</i>	Mosika-noka	medicinal	wet
<i>Rumex lanceolatus</i>	Khamane	medicinal	wet
<i>Gazania krebsiana</i>	Tsikiltane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Berkheya pinnatifida</i>	Mofahla-toeba	lebedo/medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Elephantorrhiza</i>	Mositsane	appetiser/medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Celtis africana</i>	Molutu	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Cyperus marginatus</i>	Leloli	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Diospyros lyciodes</i>	Lehlajoe	firewood	terrestrial
<i>Danthonia</i>	Joang	grazing	terrestrial
	Mosali-mofubelu	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Hypoxis rooperi</i>	Moli(labatheka)	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Gomphostigma virgatum</i>	Mosika-noka	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>	Hlaba-hlabane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	Kuena	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Buddleia salviifolia</i>	Lelothoane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Rumex lanceolatus</i>	Khama-khamane	medicinal	terrestrial
	Tera-putsoe	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Scabiosa culumbaria</i>	Selomi	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Sonchus dregeanus</i>	Leharasoana	vegetable	terrestrial
<i>Eragrostis chloromelas</i>	Moseeka	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Artemisia afra</i>	Lengana	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Wahlenbergia androsacea</i>	Tenane	vegetable	terrestrial
<i>Felicia muricata</i>	Sehala-hala	firewood/medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Rhus divaricata</i>	Kolitsana	firewood	terrestrial
	Joang	thatching	terrestrial
<i>Heteromorpha trifoliata</i>	Monkhoana/Toala	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Seruo	vegetable	terrestrial
	Sechoa	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Opntia megacantha</i>	Torofee	fruits	terrestrial
	Koae ea naha	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Anthospermum rigidum</i>	Phakisane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Felicia muricata</i>	Sehala-hala	firewood	terrestrial
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Mohloa	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Diospyros austro-africanum</i>	Senoko-noko	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Euclea coriacea</i>	Ralikokotoane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Arundinella nepalensis</i>	Molula	medicinal	terrestrial
	Lengolo	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Ajuga orphrydis</i>	Senyarela	medicinal	terrestrial

**APPENDIX 8: RIPARIAN PLANTS OF IMPORTANCE TO
HA RAMATLALLA VILLAGERS**

Riparian plants of importance to Ha Ramatlalla (S8) villagers - Senqu River

Scientific Name	Sesotho Name	Use	Habitat
<i>Salix mucronata</i>	Moluoane	medicinal/firewood	wet
<i>Rumex lanceolatus</i>	Khamane	medicinal	wet
<i>Asclepias fruticosa</i>	Moithimolo/Moqapho	medicinal	terrestrial
	Manku	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Artemesia afra</i>	Lengana	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Rhus divaricata</i>	Kolitsana	medicinal/blood purification	terrestrial
<i>Salix mucronata</i>	Moluoane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Rubus</i>	Monokotsoai	fruits	terrestrial
<i>Rubia cordifolia</i>	Morarane	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Buddleya salviifolia</i>	Lelothoane	firewood	terrestrial
	Moratoe	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Sonchus dregeanus</i>	Leharasoana	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Senecio asperulus</i>	Mofere-fere	medicinal	terrestrial
	Lemana-mana	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Scabiosa culumbaria</i>	Selomi	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Phytolacca heptandra</i>	Monatja	medicinal	terrestrial
	Moriana oa litoromo	medicinal	terrestrial
<i>Dilichos chloryllis</i>	Letomoko	medicinal	terrestrial