Darwin Initiative – Final Report

*(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders (http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/) - it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)*

Darwin project information

Project Reference	15-035
Project Title	*Ex-situ* conservation of rare and threatened plants of Mauritius
Host country(ies)	Mauritius
UK Contract Holder Institution	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
UK Partner Institution(s)	-
Host Country Partner Institution(s)	Ministry of Agro-Industry & Fisheries, Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute, National Threatened Plants Technical Committee
Darwin Grant Value	£60,560
Start/End dates of Project	July 2006 – June 2009
Project Leader Name	Steve Alton
Project Website	http://www.kew.org/msbp/where/Mauritius.htm
Report Author(s) and date	Steve Alton

1 Project Background

Mauritius houses some of the world's most threatened plant species and, for its size, has the second highest rate of endemism in the world, at 45%. Eleven taxa are reduced to populations of a single known individual.

Project purpose: Implementation of Target 8 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation in Mauritius - '60% of threatened plant species in accessible *ex situ* collections…'

This has been achieved through:

The creation of National seed bank facility in Mauritius, housing securely banked seed collections of rare and threatened species; the development of storage and germination protocols; and the collection of reference herbarium specimens.

2 Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation is an initiative developed as direct output of the CBD, and was ratified at a Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2002. As such, this project directly supports a major mechanism of the CBD, and is in accordance with its broader principles:

- conservation – a significant number of threatened taxa are now in long-term *ex situ* storage
- sustainable use - this material is being made available for recovery and reintroduction projects
- the fair and equitable sharing of benefits – the project was covered by a Memorandum of Understanding which determines the ownership and acceptable use of the banked resource and any benefits derived therefrom.

More specifically, the project has supported the implementation of Articles 7 (Identification and Monitoring), 8 (*in situ* conservation), 9 (*ex situ* conservation), 10 (Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity), 12 (Research and Training), 13 (Public Education and Awareness), 15 (Access to Genetic Resources), 17 (Exchange of Information), 18 (Technical and Scientific Cooperation), with emphasis on the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI), Forest Biodiversity and Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.

The National Focal Point for the CBD is the Ministry of Environment & National Development Unit. However, implementation of the Convention is entrusted to NPCS, and one section is carried out by the Mauritius Herbarium (GTI). These organisations are in regular contact with each other through technical, strategic and management committees covering all aspects of conservation and sustainable development.

3 Project Partnerships

The need for the project was identified through a visit by a local NGO (the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation) to the Millennium Seed Bank (MSB) in 2004. A four-day follow-up visit to Mauritius was undertaken in August 2005 to consolidate the project proposal, culminating in a project development meeting on 1st September. Due to staff changes, the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation were unable to pursue their involvement at that stage, but maintained an interest in the project. Three additional partners were indentified at the meeting – the National Parks & Conservation Service (NPCS) of the Mauritian government, the national Mauritius Herbarium hosted at the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute (MSIRI) and the National Native Threatened Plants Committee (NNTPC). It was further agreed that seed banking is a long-term, cost-effective *ex-situ* tool compared to other techniques, and was therefore the most likely way in which Mauritius would meet Target 8 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC).

The following targets were drawn up at the meeting to guide the application for Darwin funding:

To store 60% of the threatened species of Mauritius in an *ex situ* seed storage facility, in line with Target 8 of the GSPC.

- To collect and store 20% of the threatened plant species of Mauritius per year over 3 years, with each species represented by at least 1 population.

- To focus collection on:

  native plant species commonly collected and used in restoration plantings;
  threatened plant species, to complement the national *ex situ* conservation programme.

- To set up facilities in Mauritius for seed storage, with a replicate collection at MSB;
- To increase capacity of the Herbarium (MSIRI) to store voucher specimens;
- To carry out germination trials of material at MSB;
- To give training at MSB to the key staff member;
- To provide training for all stakeholders through a course taught in Mauritius by MSB;
- To use and enhance existing facilities at the Native Plant Propagation Centre, Robinson Road Nursery, Curepipe (managed by NPCS);
- To grow on critically endangered plant species successfully germinated at MSB for repatriation;
- To employ two staff specifically on this project;
- To use the project to streamline *ex situ* conservation of threatened plants in Mauritius

A Memorandum of Understanding between the four partners was drawn up, but negotiations over the precise wording resulted in a significant delay in this document being signed. This in turn resulted in a delay in recruitment of the two in-country posts. This delay impacted the resulting fieldwork, but it is unclear how it might have been avoided, other than by beginning the process much earlier. It was important that all parties were comfortable with the wording of the MoU, and the Mauritian government were understandably reluctant to commence recruitment without a legally binding agreement in place.

4 Project Achievements

4.1 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The most fundamental impact of the project is the contribution it has made to the implementation of Target 8 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. As a direct result of the work carried out, 183 threatened taxa have been collected and stored, both in country and as a back-up in the UK. This figure includes 47 species classed as Critically Endangered, 47 Endangered and 90 Vulnerable. In addition, these seed collections are supported by verified herbarium specimens and, where seed numbers allow, will be available for propagation using the germination protocols developed as part of the project.

To date, thirty-seven of a priority list of 50 Critically Endangered species have been propagated successfully by the NPCS, and collections made as part of this project are being added to this propagation programme. At the start of the project, a partial list of flowering and fruiting times of native species was generated based on the data obtained from vouchers at the Herbarium. This was used to plan field trips but importantly data missing from the above list was added through field observations. Also, data sheets for recording of fruiting and flowering of native plant species have been provided to park rangers of the following field stations: Pétrin, Bel Ombre and Lower Gorges. This phenological data will help the seed bank staff with their future seed collecting trips.

The project has also made a significant contribution towards raising the profile of biodiversity conservation in Mauritius, through media coverage and visits to the Seed Bank facility by schools and colleges. In the UK, the project has been publicised through Kew's website and through a giant global map of Kew's collaborations on the lawn opposite Victoria Gate, the main public entrance to Kew Gardens.

4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

Purpose

Implementation of Target 8 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (CBD) in Mauritius - *'60% of threatened plant species in accessible ex situ collections, preferably in the country of origin, by 2010…'* :

Outcomes

Based on an IUCN Redlist assessment of the Threatened plants of Mauritius, carried out by the National Threatened Plants Technical Committee 2005-2006 - Preliminary results for Mauritius, January 2007:

Category	Mauritius Endemics	Mascarene Endemics	Total	Banked	%
Critically Endangered	113	28	141	47	33.4
Endangered	46	9	55	47	85.5
Vulnerable	81	17	98	90	91.8
TOTAL	**245**	**54**	**299**	**184**	**61.5***

*Includes native non-endemic species

So it can be seen that the primary project purpose has been achieved, though it should be noted that some of the taxa conserved are subspecies rather than species, though none the less threatened for that. Very few countries in the world have even come close to achieving Target 8 within the specified timescale; this is even more remarkable for a country with such a high proportion of threatened species in its flora.

4.3 Outputs (and activities)

Output 1. Access and Benefit Sharing Agreement (ABSA) developed

Activity 1.1 Although significantly delayed, the Memorandum of Collaboration (MoC), which covers access & benefit sharing and material transfer, was eventually signed by both parties.

Output 2. Securely banked seed collections of rare and threatened species
Seed collections of 300 species cleaned, processed and divided between partner countries

Activity 2.1. Collection of seeds and associated herbarium samples was entirely dependant of the two project staff members being in post and trained up. This was inevitably delayed by the late signing of the MoC, but despite this a total of 263 taxa were collected by the end of the project. A high proportion of these were threatened, leading to the achievement of the '60%' target.

Output 3. Herbarium specimens held in duplicate herbaria
At least 2 herbarium specimens made for each seed collection, one for each country

Activity 3.1 Wherever practical, herbarium specimens were collected in the field along with the seeds and deposited with the Mauritian and Kew herbaria. In the case of particularly rare species (of which there are many), field identification was aided by the taking of photographs rather than actual herbarium specimens.

Output 4. Germination protocols developed for seed collections
All seed collections tested at MSBP and germination results recorded

Activity 4.1 As seed collections arrive at Kew's Millennium Seed Bank they enter the cleaning and testing programme, along with material from the 53 other countries working in partnership with the MSB. An x-ray or dissection test determines the proportion of filled seeds in each cleaned sample, from which a sub-sample is then taken for germination testing. A standard germination test can take anything from a few weeks to more than a year, depending on whether special treatments are required to break dormancy. Some species are known or suspected to have storage problems, not surviving the freezing process or having reduced lifespans at -20C. For these species, additional studies are required. Consequently, information on storage behaviour and germination is still being generated and will continue to be so for some time to come. This information is being made available to the partners as it is generated, as well as being published on the internet through Kew's Seed Information Database.

Output 5. Storage protocols developed for all orthodox species
Research carried out on species with storage problems

Activity 5.1 see 4.1

Output 6. Creation of National seed bank facility in Mauritius
Establishment of native species seed bank

Activity 6.1 As has been mentioned already, recruitment was delayed by the late signing of the MoC. Additionally, the successful candidate for the second post (Seed Bank Assistant) later pulled out and the post had to be re-filled. Both posts were, however, successfully recruited. The Mauritian government contributed the time of a nurseryman to assist with fieldwork as support in kind.

Activity 6.2 The facilities at the Native Plant Propagation Centre, Robinson Road Nursery, Curepipe, were completed at the end of 2006 and equipment was shipped out from the UK during the period Jan-Feb 2007. In January the Millennium Seed Bank's Laboratory Manager, Mr. Keith Manger, undertook a visit to Mauritius to supervise the installation of the equipment and to provide training in its use. The list of equipment was adjusted slightly as a result of Keith's visit; the freezers available in Mauritius, for instance, were unsuitable and units had to be shipped in from the UK at considerable additional cost. It was decided, however, that it was

important to get the infrastructure right, even if it meant a reallocation of funds, in order to produce the best possible facility.

Output 7. Increased capacity in *ex situ* conservation for Mauritius
20 Mauritian Stakeholders successfully trained

Activity 7.1 Keith Manager carried out training for 4 members of staff from Government departments during his visit in January 2007. Visiting Kew horticulturalist Carlos Magdalena provided training on plant propagation techniques. This was attended 12 people: staff of the Seed Bank, National Parks and Conservation Service, Mauritian Wildlife Foundation, Mauritius Herbarium, Forestry Department, SSR Botanical Gardens and Plant Genetic Resources. The training was run on the 14 th and 15th of March 2007 at the National Plant Propagation Centre. As from November 2007 Assistant Park Rangers from all field stations have been involved in seed collecting trips and hence received training and guidance from Ms Pushpa Seepaul, Seed Bank Technician, on seed collecting techniques (four Assistant Park Rangers in all) .

Main training period: 23rd- 29th April 2007 -The overall aim was to train key Mauritian staff involved in the project and those from other departments in seed collection and curation techniques. This was achieved through theoretical and practical sessions. This was attended by 11 people from various department and organizations: The Seed Bank, The National Parks and Conservation Service, The Mauritius Herbarium, The Mauritian Wildlife Foundation and The Forestry Services.

Pushpa Seepaul undertook training at the Millennium Seed Bank from the 22nd July to 14th August 2007. The training covered seed collection in the field, cleaning, storage, germination tests, X-raying of seeds and herbarium sample mounting.

On the 27th February 2008 Ms S. Ramdhany (Technical Assistant, NPCS) accompanied the Seed Bank staff on a field trip and also received the same training.

This makes a total of 33 staff members trained, though there may have been some overlap between courses, with some staff members being trained more than once. The total is likely, however, to be well in excess of 20.

4.4 Project standard measures and publications

Please see Annex 4 for detailed reporting against Darwin Initiative Standard Measures.

4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

The project was by its very nature an exercise in technical cooperation, with the Herbarium providing the detailed knowledge of the Mauritian flora and the identification skills required to collect accurately in the field, and Kew providing the technical expertise in seed conservation techniques.

4.6 Capacity building

The project has built capacity in three main areas:

1. Enhancement of the Mauritius Herbarium at MSIRI. To deal with the extra plant specimens generated by the project, the Herbarium facilities have been improved. This involved increasing the available storage space by the purchase of a new shelving system, as well as the provision of the consumables needed to process and store the specimens. This has benefitted the wider work of the Herbarium, including its contribution to the Flore des Mascareignes project.
2. Creation of the Mauritius Seed Bank. Using a building donated by the Mauritian government, an all-new seed storage facility was created with processing, drying and freezing capacity well beyond the scope of this current project.

3. Training. A significant number of individuals from a range of organisations now have the technical skills to either collect or to collect, process and store seed material from Mauritian native plant species.

4.7 Sustainability and Legacy

The Seed Bank itself, as a built entity, and the seed collections it contains are likely to endure for as along as *ex situ* storage of seed material is seen as being necessary. In terms of the collecting programme and the staff associated with it, the existing partners were invited to participate in the second phase of the Millennium Seed Bank project (MSB2), which commences at the beginning of 2010. In anticipation of the continuation of this collaboration, the Mauritian government have allocated money to support a further 3 years' work, this time including the island of Rodrigues, and Dr. Claudia Baider of the MSIRI Herbarium will visit Kew in October 2009 as part of a celebration of the MSBP and its partners collecting 10% of the world's flora. This will provide an opportunity to discuss the future of the project within the framework of MSB2. It is hoped that the existing project staff will be re-employed to ensure continuity.

5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

The lessons learned are those that accompany any *ex situ* seed conservation programme – that such projects are, by their very nature, unpredictable and subject to a whole range of factors beyond the control of the project managers, chiefly connected with climate. Any targets set – and targets for such projects are invariably numerical, usually numbers of species collected or number of individual collections banked – are at the mercy of not only the short-term vagaries of the weather, but also longer term climatic variations. A 'bad' season - be it too dry, too cold or too wet - can drastically affect the availability of seed samples, and there is little that can be done to mitigate this. Also the logistics of collecting material from very rare, often hard to identify plant species in densely vegetated rough terrain are difficult to plan for in advance.

However, despite these uncertainties – and almost entirely down to the efforts of project partners and staff in country – the project has been a success, and it is intended that the achievement of 60% of threatened species in safe ex situ storage should be celebrated through publicity both in the UK and in Mauritius.

Information derived from the collections – phenological data, storage behaviour, germination protocols, etc – will continue to be produced for some time to come, and that information which is not sensitive (eg. localities of rare species) will be made available publicly through Kew's electronic Plant Information Centre (ePIC), as well as being provided directly to partners to aid future collecting, storage and propagation work.

5.1 Darwin identity

This was uniquely a Darwin project, rather than being part of a wider programme, and was promoted as such. The Darwin Initiative was mentioned in all press releases and its logo used on all publicity materials, including Kew's website.

Media coverage

An article on the Darwin Initiative funded Seed Bank was published in the Mauritian magazine "Weekend Scope".

The national television station, the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation (MBC), interviewed Mr M. Puttoo and Mr S. Alton about the seed bank project. The interview was broadcast on 10th February 2008 on the MBC main news at 19:30h.

An interview and a short film on the project was produced by a Reuters journalist for worldwide syndication.

Visit by University Students

Students from BSc Biology of the University of Mauritius visited the seed bank on 26th February 2008. They were accompanied by their lecturer, Mr V. Florens. Ms. P. Seepaul explained to them the main features of the project:

The Millennium Seed Bank Project, the Mauritian Seed Bank Project and the Darwin Initiative.

Importance of seed banking

Seed collection on field

Seed curation and processing with practical demonstration in the laboratory

Visits by school parties

03/04/08 - Saddul College, Vacoas
12/06/08 - BPS Fatima College
17/07/08 - Friendship College Boys
20/02/09- Vacoas Girls State Secondary School
10/03/09- Emmanuel Anquetil State Secondary School
16/03/09- Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Moka
02/04/09- Sodnac State Secondary School

6 Monitoring and evaluation

There have been no significant changes to the project design since its inception – there was obviously some slippage of timescales due to the delayed recruitment at the start, and some of the capital costs were amended to ensure the best available equipment for the establishment of the Seed Bank, but essentially the project adhered to its original plan.

The project was fortunate to have relatively simple outcomes – seed bank built and equipped, staff recruited and trained, seeds and herbarium specimens collected and stored. From this point of view the logframe approach, whilst undoubtedly useful, was possibly less helpful than a detailed budget, broken down by partner institute, for each year of the project. This was created in Microsoft Excel, and guided much of the work, with the logframe tending to be used as a 6-monthly checklist to ensure that all necessary work had been carried out.

6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

Some minor points were raised in annual report reviews, but hopefully these have all been addressed or clarified as the project proceeded.

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

Costs	**Grant**	**Claimed**
Staff costs		
Rent, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning		
Postage, telephone, stationery		
Travel and subsistence		
Printing		
Conferences, seminars etc		
Capital items		
Others (please specify)		
TOTAL		

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

See Annex 4 point 23 for contributions in kind. These were not, however, additional to those in the original project proposal

7.3 Value of DI funding

The Millennium Seed Bank Project's business model involves enabling partners to build the capacity to bank and utilise genetic resources from their own native floras. There are 48 'main' partner institutions in 16 countries who received funding from the MSBP's budget as set out in the original business case – any partners added subsequently have had to be funded from external sources. The Darwin Initiative funding has allowed Mauritius to join the network of MSBP partners where, without that funding, collaboration would have been difficult and limited in scope. As a result of that collaboration, Mauritius has taken a significant step towards underpinning the future security of its highly threatened and unique flora.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2006 - March 2007	Actions required/planned for next period
Goal: *To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve* *The conservation of biological diversity,* *The sustainable use of its components, and* *The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources*		The creation of the native species Seed Bank represents a significant contribution towards the conservation of biodiversity in Mauritius. The associated training will enable the sustainable utilisation of the collection held in the Bank.	*(do not fill not applicable)*
Purpose Implementation of Target 8 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (CBD) in Mauritius - '60% of threatened plant species in accessible ex situ collections, preferably in the country of origin, by 2010…'	Accurately identified samples of seed from 300 native plant species held in long-term secure storage in Mauritius and in UK	At the end of the project, samples from 263 species had been collected, though collecting work is continuing.	N/A
Output 1. Access and Benefit Sharing Agreement (ABSA) developed	ABSA document signed by both parties	Completed	
Activity 1.1 MTA signed by both signatories		Completed	
Output 2. Securely banked seed collections of rare and threatened species	Seed collections of 300 species cleaned, processed and divided between partner countries	At the end of the project, samples from 257 species had been collected, though collecting work is continuing. Samples have been split and stored both in Mauritius and at the Millennium Seed Bank. Where appropriate, herbarium specimens were also taken and lodges at Kew and the MSIRI Herbarium.	
Activity 2.1. Collect seeds and herbarium specimens (300 species, up to 5 replicate populations)		See above	
Output 3. Herbarium specimens held in duplicate herbaria	At least 2 herbarium specimens made for each seed collection, one for each country	See Output 2	
Activity 3.1 see 2.1		See Output 2	

Output 4. Germination protocols developed for seed collections	All seed collections tested at MSBP and germination results recorded	-
Activity 4.1 Produce germination protocols for ca. 100 problem species		In fact, germination protocols will be produced for all species collected, though due to the time taken for germination testing this is on-going.
Output 5. Storage protocols developed for all orthodox species	Research carried out on species with storage problems	-
Activity 5.1 Determine storage requirements of those species with storage problems		Species with suspected storage problems are being passed on to the MSB's Technology Section for more detailed study. Results from this will be fed back to partners as available.
Output 6. Creation of National seed bank facility in Mauritius	Establishment of native species seed bank	Completed
Activity 6.1 Recruit seed technician and assistant		Completed
Activity 6.2 Set up laboratory facilities at the Native Plant Propagation Centre, Robinson Road Nursery, Curepipe (Mauritius)		Completed
Output 7. Increased capacity in ex situ conservation for Mauritius	20 Mauritian Stakeholders successfully trained	Completed
Activity 7.1 Train 2 key Mauritian staff at MSB in seed collecting and processing (UK)		In the end, one member of staff – the Seed Bank Technician – was trained in the UK. The rest of the training was undertaken in country.

Annex 2 Project's final logframe, including criteria and indicators

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: **To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve** • **the conservation of biological diversity,** • **the sustainable use of its components, and** • **the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources**			
Purpose Implementation of Target 8 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (CBD) in Mauritius - *'60% of threatened plant species in accessible ex situ collections, preferably in the country of origin, by 2010…'* : •	• Accurately identified samples of seed from 300 native plant species held in long-term secure storage in Mauritius and in UK	• List of species held with germination test results	• Availability of sufficient plant material
Outputs • Access and Benefit Sharing Agreement (ABSA) developed	• ABSA document signed by both parties	• Signed copies held by both parties	
• Securely banked seed collections of rare and threatened species	•Seed collections of 300 species cleaned, processed and divided between partner countries	• List of collections held	• Seed availability not limited for some rare species, and seed storage behaviour not a problem for others
• Herbarium specimens held in duplicate herbaria	• At least 2 herbarium specimens made for each seed collection, one for each country	• List of herbarium specimens held	• Samples available from all species
• Germination protocols developed for seed collections	• All seed collections tested at MSBP and germination results recorded	• Germination protocols held by both partners. • Young plants of rare species propagated in UK and Mauritius	• Enough seeds available for testing.
• Storage protocols developed for all orthodox species	• Research carried out on species with storage problems	• Copies of research reports held by both partner countries	
• Creation of National seed bank facility in Mauritius	• Establishment of native species seed bank	• Facility in operation	
• Increased capacity in ex situ conservation for Mauritius	• 20 Mauritian Stakeholders successfully trained	• Number of people receiving training	

Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use		Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring		Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation		Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation	50	Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity		Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures		Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	10	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness		Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts		Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources	10	Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology		Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information	10	Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol		Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Other Contribution	20	Smaller contributions (eg of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4 Standard Measures

TRAINING MEASURES

General points

- The nationality of students/trainees should be reported
- Double counting must be avoided
- Workshops can only be claimed as providing training if the duration of the workshop is at least 3 days and if participants are gathered principally to work on, or in association with, the project. Otherwise workshop activities come under standard measure 14.
- A training week is defined as one that involves at least 30 hours of tuition/training per week. Below 30 hours, training weeks should be calculated on a pro-rata basis.

Code Number	Description (* indicates that the nationality of trainees should be stated)	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
6A 6B	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above) * Number of training weeks to be provided	4 main training sessions, covering seed bank equipment set-up and operation, seed collecting, processing and banking, and propagation techniques. Trained staff then cascaded this training to colleagues. 33 staff members attended training sessions.

RESEARCH MEASURES

General points

- Research measures will only be reported when they have been completed ie. only final reports are reported as standard measures. Most research measures will therefore occur at/towards the end of the project
- Any types of research measures not mentioned below should be listed without a code number.

Code Number	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	5
12B	Number of computer based databases to be **enhanced** and handed over to the host country	2 – Herbarium's BRAHMS database enhanced with further specimen data, plus phenological observations from fieldwork recorded separately.
13A 13B	Number of species reference collections to be **established** and handed over to the host country(ies) Number of species reference collections to be **enhanced** and handed over to the host country(ies)	1 – Seed Bank seed collection established 1 – Herbarium specimen collection enhanced.

DISSEMINATION MEASURES		
15A 15C	Number of national press releases in host country(ies) Number of national press releases in UK	Press releases may be a short statement on the progress of the project or its key findings to the press, a short publicity article in either a popular or an institution's magazine. National press releases will include those which have an international circulation.
18A 18B 18C 18D	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies) Number of national TV programmes/features in UK Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies) Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	Full length documentaries or news items planned should be included.
19A 19B 19C 19D	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies) Number of national radio interviews/features in UK Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies) Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
PHYSICAL MEASURES		
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	£16,328
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	1 – National Seed Bank established.
FINANCIAL MEASURES		
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie. in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£71,663 – includes rents, rates, heating , cleaning, overheads, office costs eg postage, telephone, stationary and printing, as well as some staff costs and capital items

Annex 5 Publications

Type * (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
N/A				

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	15-035
Project Title	*Ex-situ* conservation of rare and threatened plants of Mauritius
UK Leader Details	
Name	Steve Alton
Role within Darwin Project	Project Leader
Address	Millennium Seed Bank, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Wakehurst Place, Ardingly, West Sussex RH17 6TN
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Kevin Ruhomaun
Organisation	National Parks & Conservation Service, Government of Mauritius
Role within Darwin Project	Principal contact
Address	National Parks and Conservation Service (NPCS) Ministry of Agro-Industry and Fisheries, Réduit, Mauritius
Fax	
Email	
Partner 2 (if relevant)	
Name	Dr Claudia Baider
Organisation	Herbarium, Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute
Role within Darwin Project	Principal contact
Address	MSIRI, Réduit, Mauritius
Fax	
Email	

Annex 7 Species collected

Family	***Species***	No. of sites coll.	IUCN criteria	Distribution Species	Distribution Infraspecies
Leguminoseae	*Abrus precatorius subsp. africanus*	1	LC	Native	
Euphorbiaceae	*Acalypha integrifolia subsp. integrifolia var. longifolia*	1	DD	End Masc	Endemic
Orchidaceae	*Aeranthes arachnitis*	1	VU	End Masc	
Ericaceae	*Agarista salicifolia var. salicifolia*	1	VU	Native	Endemic
Sapindaceae	*Allophylus borbonicus*	1	VU	End Masc	
Orchidaceae	*Angraecum cadetii*	1	CR	End Masc	
Orchidaceae	*Angraecum calceolus*	1	VU	Native (End Hotspot)	
Orchidaceae	*Angraecum eburneum*	1	CR	Native (End Hotspot)	
Orchidaceae	*Angraecum minutum*	1	DD	End Masc	
Orchidaceae	*Angraecum obversifolium*	1	CR	End Masc	
Orchidaceae	*Angraecum pectinatum*	4	LC	Native (End Hotspot)	
Orchidaceae	*Angraecum sp.*	1			
Orchidaceae	*Angreacum ramosum*	2	VU	End Masc	
Phyllantaceae	*Antidesma madagascariense*	3	LC	End Masc?	
Rubiaceae	*Antirhea bifurcata*	1	VU	End Masc	
Rubiaceae	*Antirhea borbonica*	1	LC	End Masc	
Aphloiaceae	*Aphloia theiformis*	2	LC	Native	
Asparagaceae	*Asparagus umbellullatus*	2	VU	Native	
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex halimus*	1	LC	Native	
Myrsinaceae	*Badula insularis*	2	VU	Endemic	
Myrsinaceae	*Badula multiflora*	1	VU	Endemic	
Myrsinaceae	*Badula ovalifolia*	1	CR	Endemic	
Myrsinaceae	*Badula sieberi*	2	EN	Endemic	
Loranthaceae	*Bakerella hoyifolia var. bojeri*	2	EN	End Masc	
Acanthaceae	*Barleria observatrix*	1	CR	Endemic	
Orchidaceae	*Benthamia sp. (B spiralis if it is the sample at MAU)*	1			
Orchidaceae	*Benthamia spiralis*	1	DD	Native	
Rubiaceae	*Bertiera zaluziana*	6	VU	Endemic	
Poaceae	*Brachiaria umbellata*	1	LC	Native	
Rubiaceae	*Bremeria landia var. holosericea*	2	CR	Native	End Masc
Rubiaceae	*Bremeria landia var. landia*	2	VU	Native	End Masc
Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum nutans*	1	VU	Native (End Hotspot)	
Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum occultum*	1	EN	Native (End Hotspot)	
Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum sp.*	1			
Cyperaceae	*Bulbostylis barbata*	1	DD	Native	
Fabaceae	*Caesalpinia bonduc*	1	VU	Native	
Clusiaceae	*Callophylum eputamen var. eputamen*	1	VU	Endemic	
Burseraceae	*Canarium paniculatum*	2	VU	Endemic	
Leguminosae	*Canavalia rosea*	2	LC	Native	
Cyperaceae	*Carex brunnea*	2	LC	Native	
Salicaceae	*Casearia coriacea*	1	VU	End Masc	
Celastraceae	*Cassine orientalis*	7	VU	End Masc	
Lauraceae	*Cassytha filiformis*	1	LC	Cryptogenic	
Rubiaceae	*Chassalia capitata*	1	CR	Endemic	
Rubiaceae	*Chassalia coriacea var. coriacea*	1	VU	End Masc?	
Rubiaceae	*Chassalia grandiflora*	1	CR	Endemic	
Rubiaceae	*Chassalia petrinesis*	1	EN	Endemic	
Rubiaceae	*Chassalia sp.*	1			
Euphorbiaceae	*Claoxylon linostachys subsp. brachyphyllum*	1	CR	Endemic	

Euphorbiaceae	*Claoxylon linostachys subsp. linostachys*	1	CR	Endemic	
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendron heterophyllum*	3	LC	End Masc	
Connaraceae	*Cnestis glabra*	2	LC	Native (End Hotspot)	
Rubiaceae	*Coffea macrocarpa*	2	VU	Endemic	
Rubiaceae	*Coffea mauritiana*	1	VU	End Masc	
Rubiaceae	*Coffea myrtifolia*	1	VU	Endemic	
Bignoniaceae	*Colea colei*	1	VU	Endemic	
Rubiaceae	*Coptosperma borbonicum*	1	VU	End Masc	
Sapindaceae	*Cossinia pinnata*	3	VU	End Masc	
Amaryllidaceae	*Crinum mauritianum*	2	CR	Endemic	
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton fothergillifolius*	1	EN	Endemic	
Orchidaceae	*Cryptopus elatus*	1	EN	End Masc	
Asteraceae	*Cylindrocline commersonii*	1	CR	Endemic	
Poaceae	*Cymbopogon caesius*	1	DD	Native	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus compressus*	1	LC	Native	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus conglomeratus*	1	DD	Native	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus longifolius*	1	DD	Native	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus rubicundus*	1	LC	Native	
Poaceae	*Dactyloctenium ctenoides*	1	LC	Native	
Leguminosae	*Dendrolobium umbellatum*	4	LC	Native	
Phormiaceae	*Dianella ensifolia*	3	LC	Native	
Arecaceae	*Dictyosperma album var. album*	1	CR	End Masc	
Poaceae	*Digitaria didactyla*	1	LC	Native	
Ebenaceae	*Diopsyros nodosa*	1	CR	Endemic	
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros chrysopyllous*	1	CR	Endemic	
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros egrettarum*	1	EN	Endemic	
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros leucomelas*	1	EN	Endemic	
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros melanida*	1	VU	Endemic	
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros neraudii*	1	EN	Endemic	
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros revaughanii*	1	EN	Endemic	
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros tessellaria*	1	VU	Endemic	
Asteraceae	*Disthephanus populifolius*	2	EN	Endemic	
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa*	7	LC	Native	
Malvaceae	*Dombeya ferruginea subsp. ferruginea*	1	EN	End Masc	Endemic
Malvaceae	*Dombeya mauritiana*	1	CR	Endemic	
Sapindaceae	*Doratoxylon apetalum var. diphyllum*	1	VU	Native (End Hotspot)	End Masc
Ruscaceae	*Draceana concinna*	2	EN	Endemic	
Ruscaceae	*Draceana floribunda*	1	EN	Endemic	
Ruscaceae	*Draceana reflexa*	2	VU	Native	
Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus borjeri*	1	CR	Endemic	
Myrsinaceae	*Embelia angustifolia*	1	EN	End Masc	
Myrsinacae	*Embelia micrantha*	1	EN	End Masc	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis amabilis*	1	LC	Native	
Eriocaulaceae	*Eriocaulon wildenovianum*	1	EN	Endemic	
Achariaceae	*Erythrospermum monticolum var. amplifolium*	1	VU	Endemic	
Achariaceae	*Erythrospermum monticolum var. monticolum*	2	VU	Endemic	
Achariaceae	*Erythrospermum monticolum var. pyrifolium*	1	VU	Endemic	
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum hypericifolium*	1	VU	End Masc	
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum macrocarpum*	1	VU	End Masc	
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum sideroxyloides*	2	VU	End Masc	
Myrtaceae	*Eugenia elliptica*	1	EN	Endemic	
Myrtaceae	*Eugenia kanakana (Monimiastrum globusum)*	1	VU	Endemic	
Myrtaceae	*Eugenia lucida*	2	VU	Endemic	
Myrtaceae	*Eugenia pollicina*	1	VU	Endemic	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia pyrifolia*	1	DD	Native (End Hotspot)	
Asteraceae	*Faujasiopsis flexuosa subsp.*	3	VU	End Masc	Endemic

	flexuosa			
Rubiaceae	*Fernelia buxifolia*	3	VU	End Masc
Moraceae	*Ficus densifolia*	1	CR	End Masc
Moraceae	*Ficus mauritiana*	1	VU	End Masc
Moraceae	*Ficus reflexa*	2	LC	Native (End Hotspot)
Moraceae	*Ficus rubra*	1	VU	Native (End Hotspot)
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis cymosa*	5	LC	Native
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis dichotoma*	1	LC	Native
Cyperaceae	*Fimbrystilis sp.*	1		
Cyperaceae	*Fimbrystylis ferruginea*	3	LC	Native
Flagellariaceae	*Flagellaria indica*	2	VU	Native
Lecythidaceae	*Foetida mauritiana*	2	EN	End Masc
Cyperaceae	*Fuirena umbellata*	1	DD	Native
Rubiaceae	*Gaertnera cuneifolia*	1	CR	Endemic
Rubiaceae	*Gaertnera edentata*	2	CR	Endemic
Rubiaceae	*Gaertnera hirtiflora*	1	CR	Endemic
Rubiaceae	*Gaertnera psychotrioides*	5	LC	Endemic
Rubiaceae	*Gaertnera rotundifolia*	2	VU	Endemic
Fabaceae	*Gagnebina pterocarpa*	2	EN	Native (End Hotspot)
Araliaceae	*Gastonia mauritiana*	1	EN	Endemic
Loganiaceae	*Geniostoma borbonicum*	1	VU	End Masc
Loganiaceae	*Geniostoma pedunculatum*	1	EN	End Masc
Rhamnaceae	*Gouania tiliifolia*	2	CR	End Masc
Chrysobalanaceae	*Grangeria borbonica*	2	VU	End Masc
Clusiaceae	*Harungana madagascariensis*	1	LC	Native
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum proteioides*	1	EN	Endemic
Hernandiaceae	*Hernandia nymphaefolia*	1	CR	Native
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus fragilis*	1	CR	Endemic
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus genevii*	1	CR	Endemic
Boraginaceae	*Hilsenbergia petiolaris*	4	LC	Native
Sapindaceae	*Hornea mauritiana*	1	EN	Endemic
Linaceae	*Hugonia tomentosa*	1	VU	Endemic
Arecaceae	*Hyophorbe lagenicaulis*	1	CR	Endemic
Arecaceae	*Hyophorbe vaughanii*	2	CR	Endemic
Cyperaceae	*Hypolytrum mauritianum*	1	VU	Endemic
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomea pes-caprae subsp. brasiliensis*	3	LC	Native
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomea violacea*	1	LC	Cryptogenic
Poaceae	*Isachne mauritiana*	5	LC	Native
Sapotaceae	*Labourdonnaisia glauca*	1	VU	Endemic
Sapotaceae	*Labourdonnaisia revoluta*	1	VU	Endemic
Arecaceae	*Latania loddigesii*	2	EN	Endemic
Asteraceae	*Launaea sarmentosa*	3	DD	Native
Vitaceae	*Leea guineensis*	1	VU	Native
Asphodelaceae	*Lomatophyllum purpureum*	2	LC	Endemic
Asphodelaceae	*Lomatophyllum tormentorii*	2	VU	Endemic
Salicaceae	*Ludia mauritiana*	1	VU	Native
Onagraceae	*Ludwigia sp.*	1		
Solanaceae	*Lycium mascarenense*	2	EN	Native
Cyperaceae	*Machaerina anceps*	1	DD	Native
Cyperaceae	*Machaerina iridifolia*	1	DD	End Masc
Euphorbiaceae	*Margaritaria anamola*	1	VU	Endemic
Celastraceae	*Maytenus pyria*	2	VU	Endemic
Rutaceae	*Melicope chapelieri var. chapelieri*	1	EN	Endemic
Sapotaceae	*Mimusops erythroxylon*	1	VU	Endemic
Sapotaceae	*Mimusops maxima*	1	VU	End Masc
Sapotaceae	*Mimusops petiolaris*	1	VU	Endemic
Sapindaceae	*Molinaea alternifolia*	1	VU	End Masc
Sapindaceae	*Molinaea laevis*	1	VU	Endemic
Rubiaceae	*Mussaenda arcuata*	2	VU	Native
Rubiaceae	*Myonima violacea var. ovata*	3	LC	Endemic
Rubiaceae	*Myonima violacea var. violacea*	3	LC	Endemic

Myoporaceae	*Myoporum mauritianum*	1	CR	End Masc	
Orchidaceae	*Oberonia disticha*	1	VU	Native	
Ochnaceae	*Ochna mauritiana*	2	LC	Endemic	
Apocynaceae	*Ochrosia borbonica*	1	CR	End Masc	
Rubiaceae	*Oldenlandia sieberi var sieberi*	1	CR	End Masc	Endemic
Oleaceae	*Olea lancea*	1	LC	Native (End Hotspot)	
Pandanaceae	*Pandanus barklyi*	1	EN	Endemic	
Pandanaceae	*Pandanus eydouxia*	1	VU	Endemic	
Pandanaceae	*Pandanus glaucocephalus*	1	CR	Endemic	
Pandanaceae	*Pandanus macrostigma*	1	CR	Endemic	
Pandanus	*Pandanus microcarpus*	1	CR	Endemic	
Pandanaceae	*Pandanus rigidifolius*	1	EN	Endemic	
Pandanaceae	*Pandanus vandermeeschii*	2	VU	Endemic	
Pandanaceae	*Pandanus wiehei*	1	EN	Endemic	
Asteraceae	*Parafaujasia mauritiana*	1	CR	Endemic	
Poaceae	*Paspalum vaginatum*	1	LC	Native	
Piperaceae	*Peperomia cf. elliptica*	1	DD	End Masc	
Piperaceae	*Peperomia sp.*	2			
Orchidaceae	*Phaius longibracteatus*	1	CR	End Masc	
Rhamnaceae	*Phylica nitida*	1	VU	End Masc	
Phyllantaceae	*Phyllanthus casticum*	1	VU	Native	
Phyllantaceae	*Phyllanthus revaughanii*	2	EN	Endemic	
Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum ferrugineum*	1	VU	Cryptogenic	
Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum senacia subsp. senacia*	4	LC	Native (End Hotspot)	End Masc
Araliaceae	*Polyscias mauritiana*	1	EN	Endemic	
Araliaceae	*Polyscias neraudiana*	1	CR	Endemic	
Orchidaceae	*Polystachya concreta*	2	VU	Endemic	
Anacardiaceae	*Poupartia borbonica*	1	CR	End Masc	
Verbenaceae	*Premna serratifolia*	1	LC	Native	
Burseraceae	*Protium obtusifolium*	2	VU	Endemic	
Rubiaceae	*Psathura borbonica var. grandiflora*	1	VU	End Masc	Endemic
Rubiaceae	*Psathura cf. myrtifolia*	1	EN	Endemic	
Asteraceae	*Psiadia arguta*	1	VU	Endemic	
Asteraceae	*Psiadia cataracte*	1	CR	Endemic	
Asteraceae	*Psiadia lithospermifolia*	1	VU	Endemic	
Asteraceae	*Psiadia penninervia*	1	EN	Endemic	
Asteraceae	*Psiadia terebenthina*	1	VU	Endemic	
Asteraceae	*Psidia viscosa*	1	LC	Endemic	
Psiloxylaceae	*Psiloxylon mauritianum*	2	VU	End Masc	
Cyperaceae	*Pycreus inactus*	1	DD	Native	
Cyperaceae	*Pycreus polystachys*	1	LC	Native	
Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora holoschenoides*	1	DD	Native	
Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora rugosa*	1	DD	Native	
Rousseaceae	*Roussea simplex*	1	CR	Endemic	
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola taccada*	2	LC	Native	
Cyperaceae	*Scleria sieberi*	1	LC	End Masc	
Salicaceae	*Scolopia heterephylla*	1	VU	End Masc	
Rhamnaceae	*Scutia myrtina*	1	LC	Native	
Apocynaceae	*Secamone dilapidans*	2	CR	End Masc	
Apocynaceae	*Secamone volubilis var. salicifolia*	1	CR	End Masc	Endemic
Aizoaceae	*Sesuvium ayresii*	1	LC	End Masc	
Sapotaceae	*Sideroxylon boutonianum*	2	EN	Endemic	
Sapotaceae	*Sideroxylon cinerium*	3	VU	Endemic	
Sapotaceae	*Sideroxylon grandiflorum*	1	EN	Endemic	
Sapotaceae	*Sideroxylon puberulum*	1	VU	Endemic	
Sapotaceae	*Sideroxylon sessiliflorum*	1	EN	Endemic	
Smilacaceae	*Smilax anceps*	1	LC	Native	
Fabaceae	*Sophora tomentosa*	2	VU	Native	
Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce sp.*	1			
Poaceae	*Sporobolus virginicus*	1	LC	Native	
Sapindaceae	*Stadmania oppositofolia subsp. oppositofolia*	1	VU	Native	Native

Euphorbiaceae	*Stilingea lineata*	2	VU	Endemic	
Surianaceae	*Suriana maritima*	2	LC	Native	
Myrtaceae	*Syzygium commersonii*	1	VU	Endemic	
Myrtaceae	*Syzygium coriaceum*	1	VU	Endemic	
Myrtaceae	*Syzygium latifolium*	1	EN	Endemic	
Myrtaceae	*Syzygium mauritianum*	1	VU	Endemic	
Myrtaceae	*Syzygium petrinense*	1	EN	Endemic	
Myrtaceae	*Syzygium sp.*	1			
Apocynaceae	*Tabernaemontana persicariaefolia*	1	VU	End Masc	
Malvaceae	*Taliparitiliaceum*	2	LC	Native	
Monimiaceae	*Tambourissa cordifolia*	1	EN	Endemic	
Monimiaceae	*Tambourissa ficus*	2	EN	Endemic	
Monimiaceae	*Tambourissa peltata*	3	VU	Endemic	
Monimiaceae	*Tambourissa quadrifida*	1	CR	Endemic	
Monimiaceae	*Tambourissa sieberi*	1	EN	Endemic	
Combretaceae	*Terminalia bentzoë subsp. bentzoë*	1	VU	End Masc	End Masc
Lythraceae	*Tetrataxis salicifolia*	1	CR	Endemic	
Malvaceae	*Thespesia populnea*	2	LC	Native	
Boraginaceae	*Tournefortia argentea*	2	LC	Native	
Malvaceae	*Trochetia blackburniana*	1	VU	Endemic	
Malvaceae	*Trochetia boutoniana*	1	CR	Endemic	
Malvaceae	*Trochetia parviflora*	1	CR	Endemic	
Malvaceae	*Trochetia triflora*	2	VU	Endemic	
Malvaceae	*Trochetia uniflora*	1	EN	Endemic	
Meliaceae	*Turraea rigida*	1	EN	Endemic	
Meliaceae	*Turraea thouarsiana*	1	VU	End Masc	
Meliaceae	*Turraea trichopoda*	1	EN	Endemic	
Malvaceae	*Urena lobata subsp. lobata var. mauritiana*	4	LC	Native	Endemic
Malvaceae	*Urena lobata subsp. lobata var. multifida*	1	CR	Native	End Masc
Malvaceae	*Urena lobata subsp. lobata var. umbonata*	2	EN	Native	End Masc
Rutaceae	*Vepris lanceolata*	1	VU	Native	
Melastomataceae	*Warneckea trinervis*	1	LC	Endemic	
Annonaceae	*Xylopia richardii*	3	EN	End Masc	
Xyridaceae	*Xyris cf. anceps*	1	EN	Native	
Rutaceae	*Zanthoxylum heterophyllum*	2	CR	End Masc	
Poaceae	*Zoisia matrella*	1	LC	Native	
Fabaceae	*Zornia vaughaniana*	2	VU	Endemic	
Species discarded					
Asteraceae	*Cylindrocline lorencei*	1	EW	Endemic	
Rubiaceae	*Myonima nitens*	1	VU	Endemic	
Poaceae	*Chloris filiformis*	1	DD	Native	
To remove, alien species					
Cyperaceae	*Isolepis fluitans*	1		ALIEN!	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus nutans var. eleucionoides*	1		ALIEN!	