



The status of the endemic flora of Galapagos: the number of threatened species is increasing

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The endemic species of Galapagos are of the greatest conservation interest because their future depends entirely on their continued existence in the islands. A complete evaluation of the threat status of the endemic vascular plants (flowering plants and ferns) of Galapagos was published in the last *Galapagos Report*¹. A re-evaluation of their threat status at full species level was carried out during 2006, as a contribution to the Ecuadorian national plant Red Data Book². The present report summarises the results of this re-evaluation and assesses changes since 2002. As in the last report¹, all species have been evaluated under the IUCN criteria³, using the same methods as by Tye^{4,5}. These threat evaluations are carried out under the auspices of the Galapagos Plant Specialist Group of IUCN, and become the official evaluations of the IUCN Red List.

The status of many endemic plant species has deteriorated since 2002: 60% of the 168 species evaluated are threatened.

Results

The new evaluations cover 180 species, compared with 175 in 2002, eight of which were Not Evaluated (IUCN category NE)¹. Of the 180 evaluated in 2006, nine species were placed in the IUCN category Data Deficient (DD) owing to uncertainties regarding the limits of the taxon and therefore its distribution. For the 171 species that were fully evaluated, Table 1 summarizes the results of the latest re-evaluation and the previous full evaluation in 2002¹. No species were classified as EW (Extinct in the Wild). Table 1 gives the numbers and percentages of species in each category, and reveals that 100 of the 168 extant species that were evaluated (excluding the three extinct and the nine DD species) are threatened (60%).

The Appendix includes all the species evaluated and compares their present status with the one in 2002. It also shows that 33 species have moved up in category (become more threatened), while 14 have moved down, a net movement of 19 becoming more threatened.

Table 1. Numbers and percentages of taxa in each threat category. Data from 2002 are from Tye (2002).

		IUCN Threat Category						
		No. taxa fully evaluated	EX	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC
2002 ¹	Species	167	3	13	21	61	15	54
	All taxa ²	220	3	19	32	87	16	63
2006	Species	171	3	20	26	54	13	55
	Percent		2%	12%	15%	32%	8%	32%

Notes

EX = Extinct, CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near-threatened, LC = Least Concern

¹The data for 2002 are taken from Tye (2002).

²Includes accepted subspecies and varieties.

Source: CDF databases.

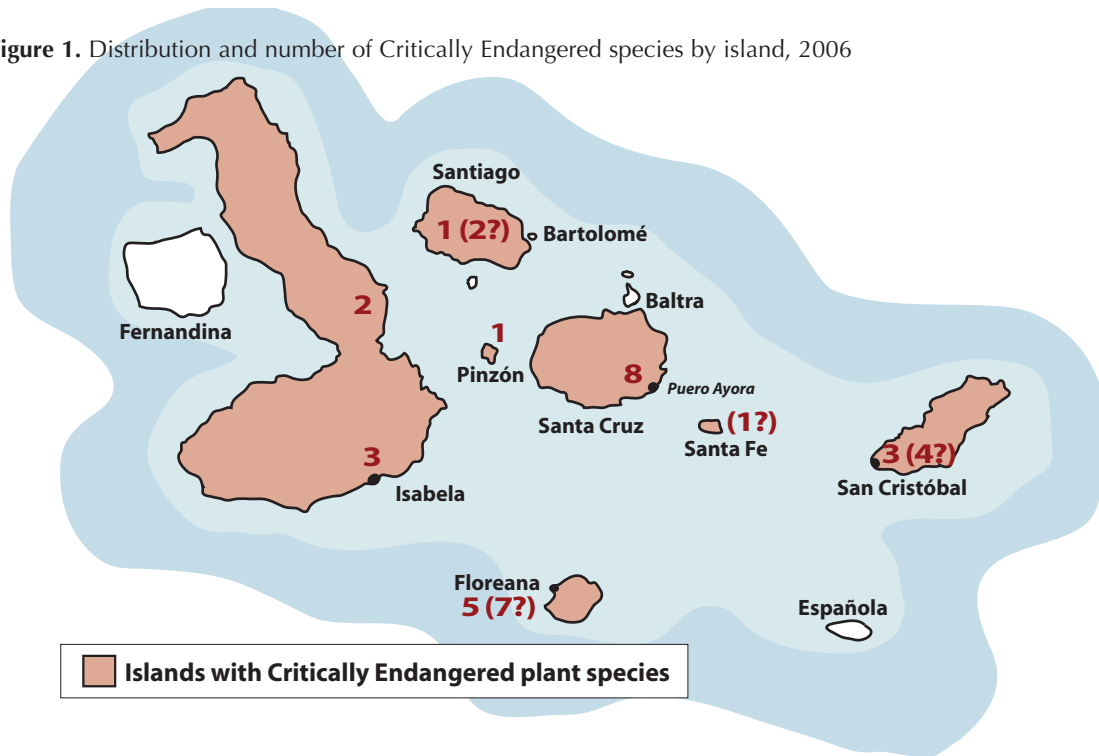
Distribution by island of the 20 Critically Endangered species is shown in Table 2. All except four are restricted to the inhabited islands of Floreana, San Cristóbal, and

Santa Cruz, or to the inhabited section of Isabela. Two of the four exceptions are restricted to northern Isabela (Alcedo Volcano). The single Critically Endangered

species with known presence on uninhabited islands is *Lithophila subscaposa* (found on Pinzón and Santiago as well as Floreana), which may be better classed as Endangered although it technically falls into Critically Endangered. *Borreria perpusilla* is an enigmatic species only confirmed from Santa Cruz but possibly present

on three other islands; further survey and taxonomic investigation of the genus *Borreria* in Galapagos are required to better determine its distribution. Of the three Extinct species, one occurred on Santiago and two on Floreana.

Figure 1. Distribution and number of Critically Endangered species by island, 2006



Source: CDF databases.

Table 2. Distribution of Critically Endangered species by island.

SPECIES	Floreana	Southern Isabela	Isabela Alcedo	Pinzón	San Cristóbal	Santa Cruz	Santa Fe	Santiago
<i>Lithophila subscaposa</i>	●			●				●
<i>Darwiniothamnus alternifolius</i>		●						
<i>Lecocarpus leptolobus</i>					●			
<i>Lecocarpus pinnatifidus</i>	●							
<i>Scalesia gordilloi</i>					●			
<i>Scalesia retroflexa</i>						●		
<i>Opuntia saxicola</i>		●						
<i>Drymaria monticola</i>						●		
<i>Sicyocaulis pentagonus</i>			●			●		
<i>Cyperus grandifolius</i>	?				?	●		
<i>Acalypha wigginsii</i>						●		
<i>Euphorbia equisetiformis</i>		●						
<i>Hyptis gymnocaulos</i>			●					
<i>Linum cratericola</i>	●							
<i>Cyclopogon werffii</i>						●		
<i>Calandrinia galapagosa</i>					●			
<i>Borreria perpusilla</i>	?					●	?	?
<i>Borreria rotundifolia</i>						●		
<i>Psychotria angustata</i>	●							
<i>Lippia salicifolia</i>	●							
TOTALS	5 (7?)	3	2	1	3 (4?)	8	(1?)	1 (2?)

● Presence confirmed
 ? Unconfirmed early record

Source: CDF databases.

Data quality

Of the 180 Galapagos endemic vascular plant species, only nine have been classed as Data Deficient. However, this does not imply that we have good and sufficient data to plan plant conservation, because the IUCN system encourages classification based on incomplete data, rather than leaving a taxon as Not Evaluated or Data Deficient. The maps of endemic species records reveal how poor the available data are, with data for many species depending on records that are many years old and that pre-date the drastic changes that have taken place in Galapagos over the last 30 years. Survey coverage on the ground is still very patchy, with some islands hardly surveyed at all, and records from others concentrated in a few well-known localities. Field research to fill the gaps in our knowledge of the rarest plants of Galapagos is still a high priority.

Changes in threat category since 2002

60% of the 168 extant endemic vascular plant species that have been evaluated (excluding the three extinct and the nine DD species) are currently regarded as threatened, compared with 58% of the 164 species evaluated in 2002.

Compared with 2002, the number of Critically Endangered and Endangered species is higher, and the number of Vulnerable and Near-threatened species is lower, indicating a net movement of species from lower to higher threat categories. These changes in category are primarily caused by improved knowledge of both the threatened species and of the degree of impact of the threats that are affecting them.

The crucial role of the inhabited islands for Galapagos plant conservation

The movement towards higher threat categories described above has occurred despite a drop in category of several species restricted to Santiago, Pinta, and northern Isabela, a result of the recent eradication of their main threat (feral goats and donkeys). Following these successful eradications, most of the Critically Endangered species are now species that are restricted to the inhabited islands, and the number of species on these islands that are Critically Endangered appears to be increasing. The inhabited islands are undergoing severe ecological change, resulting in continuing declines of many Galapagos endemics.

On San Cristóbal, most of the Critically Endangered species are arid zone plants, threatened mainly by introduced herbivores such as goats. The main threat to the Critically Endangered species on Santa Cruz is invasions by introduced plants in the humid highlands, although habitat clearance has affected some (such as *Acalypha wigginsii*, *Sicyocaulis pentagonus*, and the orchid *Cyclopogon werffii*), while *Scalesia retroflexa* is mainly threatened by feral goats and donkeys. On Floreana, perhaps the most altered island in Galapagos, and on southern Isabela, all these factors are important.

Threatened species and conservation planning

Of the 171 species classified in Table 1, 60% are regarded as threatened. This relatively high figure is caused partly by the large number classed as Vulnerable (32% of the total evaluated and 54% of the threatened species). Many island taxa automatically fall into this category because of their naturally small ranges. Classifying them as Vulnerable is valid, since they are naturally susceptible to rapid environmental changes, such as the introduction of a new disease or insect pest which could affect them. However, this is only part of the reason, since the high number of species falling into the categories Critically Endangered (20 species) and Endangered (26) together make up 27% of the total evaluated, and 46% of the species classed as threatened. In addition, several of the nine species classified as Data Deficient may also fall into these categories as more data about them are gathered, while many of the Vulnerable species are genuinely declining.

All these species are declining as a result of human impact, of which introduced herbivores and invasive plants are the major factors. To reverse the current trend of increasing numbers of species becoming more gravely threatened, decisive action must be taken over the next few years to reduce the pressure caused by such threats, thus reducing the number of threatened species and moving highly threatened species into lower categories.

The situation of the endemic plants in the inhabited islands is serious. Almost all of the Critically Endangered species are restricted to these islands, all of which are undergoing a dramatic process of ecological change.

The Critically Endangered species face a high risk of imminent extinction and their future depends absolutely on conservation action now, mainly on the inhabited islands. Galapagos has seen only three endemic plant species go extinct in historical time. The results of the evaluation carried out in 2006 reveal that many more species are on the brink of extinction. We must concentrate our efforts and resources to deal with the threats that they face.

Having identified the most threatened species and populations, we can now design a strategy for their conservation. The next step is to obtain funding for the large amount of applied field research and practical conservation action that will be required in the coming years in order to save these most threatened species from extinction.

To reverse the current trend of increasing numbers of species becoming more gravely threatened, decisive action on the inhabited islands must be taken over the next few years.

Annex. Species Evaluated.

Family	Species	Threat status		
		2006	2002	Movement
Pteridophyta ((ferns and allies)				
Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea weatherbyana</i> (C.V. Morton) C.V. Morton	EN	EN	=
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Megalastrum pleiosoros</i> (Hook. f.) A.R. Sm. & R.C. Moran	VU	NT	↑
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Huperzia galapagensis</i> (O. Hamann) Holub	VU	NE	
Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodium insularum</i> (C.V. Morton) de la Sota	NT	LC	↑
Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodium tridens</i> Kunze	LC	LC	=
Pteridaceae	<i>Notholaena galapagensis</i> Weath. & Svenson	NT	LC	↑
Magnoliophyta (flowering plants)				
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia galapagana</i> Lindau	NT	NT	=
Aizoaceae	<i>Sesuvium edmondstonii</i> Hook. f.	LC	LC	=
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera filifolia</i> (Hook. f.) Howell	LC	LC	=
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera flavicoma</i> (Andersson) Howell	VU	VU	=
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera galapagensis</i> (A. Stewart) Howell	VU	VU	=
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera helleri</i> (B.L. Rob.) Howell	VU	VU	=
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera nesiotis</i> Johnst.	EN	EN	=
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera snodgrassii</i> (B.L. Rob.) Howell	VU	VU	=
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus anderssonii</i> Howell	LC	LC	=
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus furcatus</i> Howell	VU	VU	=
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus sclerantoides</i> (Andersson) Andersson	LC	LC	=
Amaranthaceae	<i>Blutaparon rigidum</i> (B.L. Rob. & Greenm.) Mears	EX	EX	=
Amaranthaceae	<i>Froelichia juncea</i> B.L. Rob. & Greenm.	EN	VU	↑
Amaranthaceae	<i>Froelichia nudicaulis</i> Hook. f.	VU	LC	↑
Amaranthaceae	<i>Lithophila radicata</i> (Hook. f.) Standl.	EN	VU	↑
Amaranthaceae	<i>Lithophila subscaposa</i> (Hook. f.) Standl.	CR	CR	=
Amaranthaceae	<i>Pleuropetalum darwinii</i> Hook. f.	VU	EN	↓
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle galapagensis</i> B.L. Rob.	VU	VU	=
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Sarcostemma angustissimum</i> (Andersson) R.W. Holm	LC	LC	=
Asteraceae	<i>Acmella darwinii</i> (D.M. Porter) R.K. Jansen	VU	VU	=
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis steetzii</i> Andersson	EN	EN	=
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysanthellum fagerlundii</i> Eliasson	DD	DD	=
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysanthellum pusillum</i> Hook. f.	LC	LC	=
Asteraceae	<i>Darwiniothamnus alternifolius</i> Lawesson & Adersen	CR	EN	↑
Asteraceae	<i>Darwiniothamnus lancifolius</i> (Hook. f.) Harling	VU	NT	↑
Asteraceae	<i>Darwiniothamnus tenuifolius</i> (Hook. f.) Harling	NT	NT	=
Asteraceae	<i>Delilia inelegans</i> (Hook. f.) Kuntze	EX	EX	=
Asteraceae	<i>Delilia repens</i> (Hook. f.) Kuntze	VU	NT	↑
Asteraceae	<i>Encelia hispida</i> Andersson	EN	EN	=
Asteraceae	<i>Jaegeria gracilis</i> Hook. f.	LC	LC	=
Asteraceae	<i>Lecocarpus darwinii</i> Adersen	EN	EN	=
Asteraceae	<i>Lecocarpus lecocarpoides</i> (B.L. Rob. & Greenm.) Cronquist & Stuessy	EN	VU	↑
Asteraceae	<i>Lecocarpus leptolobus</i> (S.F. Blake) Cronquist & Stuessy	CR	NE	
Asteraceae	<i>Lecocarpus pinnatifidus</i> Decne.	CR	EN	↑
Asteraceae	<i>Macraea laricifolia</i> Hook. f.	LC	LC	=
Asteraceae	<i>Pectis subsquarrosa</i> (Hook. f.) Sch. Bip.	LC	LC	=
Asteraceae	<i>Pectis tenuifolia</i> (DC.) Sch. Bip.	LC	LC	=
Asteraceae	<i>Scalesia affinis</i> Hook. f.	VU	LC	↑
Asteraceae	<i>Scalesia aspera</i> Andersson	VU	VU	=
Asteraceae	<i>Scalesia atractyloides</i> Arn.	EN	CR	↓
Asteraceae	<i>Scalesia bauri</i> B.L. Rob. & Greenm.	VU	VU	=
Asteraceae	<i>Scalesia cordata</i> A. Stewart	EN	EN	=
Asteraceae	<i>Scalesia crockeri</i> Howell	VU	VU	=
Asteraceae	<i>Scalesia divisa</i> Andersson	EN	CR	↓
Asteraceae	<i>Scalesia gordilloi</i> O. Hamann & Wium-And.	CR	VU	↑
Asteraceae	<i>Scalesia helleri</i> B.L. Rob.	EN	VU	↑
Asteraceae	<i>Scalesia incisa</i> Hook. f.	EN	VU	↑
Asteraceae	<i>Scalesia microcephala</i> B.L. Rob.	VU	EN	↓
Asteraceae	<i>Scalesia pedunculata</i> Hook. f.	EN	EN	=
Asteraceae	<i>Scalesia retroflexa</i> Hemsf.	CR	CR	=
Asteraceae	<i>Scalesia stewartii</i> Riley	VU	EN	↓
Asteraceae	<i>Scalesia villosa</i> A. Stewart	VU	VU	=
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia anderssonii</i> (Kuntze) Gürke	DD	DD	=

Source: CDF databases.

Family	Species	Threat status		
		2006	2002	Movement
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia leucophlyctis</i> Hook. f.	DD	DD	=
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia revoluta</i> Hook. f.	NT	VU	↓
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia scouleri</i> Hook. f.	DD	VU	
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium anderssonii</i> B.L. Rob.	VU	VU	=
Boraginaceae	<i>Tiquilia darwinii</i> (Hook. f.) A.T. Richardson	LC	LC	=
Boraginaceae	<i>Tiquilia fusca</i> (Hook. f.) A.T. Richardson	LC	LC	=
Boraginaceae	<i>Tiquilia galapagoa</i> (Howell) A.T. Richardson	LC	LC	=
Boraginaceae	<i>Tiquilia nesiotica</i> (Howell) A.T. Richardson	VU	VU	=
Boraginaceae	<i>Tournefortia pubescens</i> Hook. f.	LC	LC	=
Boraginaceae	<i>Tournefortia rufo-sericea</i> Hook. f.	VU	VU	=
Bromeliaceae	<i>Racinaea insularis</i> (Mez) M.A. Spencer & L.B. Sm.	LC	LC	=
Burseraceae	<i>Bursera malacophylla</i> B.L. Rob.	VU	VU	=
Cactaceae	<i>Brachycereus nesioticus</i> (K. Schum.) Backeb.	LC	NT	↓
Cactaceae	<i>Jasminocereus thouarsii</i> (F.A.C. Weber) Backeb.	LC	NT	↓
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia echios</i> Howell	LC	VU	↓
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia galapageia</i> Hemsl.	VU	EN	↓
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia helleri</i> K. Schum.	VU	VU	=
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia insularis</i> A. Stewart	VU	EN	↓
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia megasperma</i> Howell	EN	VU	↑
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia saxicola</i> Howell	CR	CR	=
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Drymaria monticola</i> Howell	CR	VU	↑
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea habeliana</i> Oliv.	LC	LC	=
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea linearifolia</i> Hook. f.	LC	LC	=
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea tubiflora</i> Hook. f.	VU	VU	=
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Sicyocaulis pentagonus</i> Wiggins	CR	CR	=
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Sicyos villosus</i> Hook. f.	EX	EX	=
Cuscutaceae	<i>Cuscuta acuta</i> Engelm.	LC	NE	
Cuscutaceae	<i>Cuscuta gymnocarpa</i> Engelm.	LC	LC	=
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus anderssonii</i> Boeck.	LC	LC	=
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus grandifolius</i> Andersson	CR	EN	↑
Ericaceae	<i>Pernettya howellii</i> Sleumer	EN	EN	=
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha abingdonii</i> Seberg	VU	VU	=
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha baurii</i> B.L. Rob. & Greenm.	VU	VU	=
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha parvula</i> Hook. f.	LC	LC	=
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha wigginsii</i> G.L. Webster	CR	VU	↑
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce abdita</i> D.G. Burch	VU	VU	=
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce amplexicaulis</i> (Hook. f.) D.G. Burch	LC	LC	=
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce galapageia</i> (B.L. Rob. & Greenm.) D.G. Burch	DD	DD	=
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce nummularia</i> (Hook. f.) D.G. Burch	LC	VU	↓
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce punctulata</i> (Andersson) D.G. Burch	LC	LC	=
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce recurva</i> (Hook. f.) D.G. Burch	LC	LC	=
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce viminea</i> (Hook. f.) D.G. Burch	LC	LC	=
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton scouleri</i> Hook. f.	LC	LC	=
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia equisetiformis</i> A. Stewart	CR	CR	=
Fabaceae	<i>Dalea tenuicaulis</i> Hook. f.	NT	NT	=
Fabaceae	<i>Phaseolus mollis</i> Hook. f.	NT	LC	↑
Iridaceae	<i>Sisyrinchium galapagense</i> Ravenna	EN	VU	↑
Lamiaceae	<i>Hyptis gymnocallos</i> Epling	CR	CR	=
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia prostrata</i> Hook. f.	EN	VU	↑
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia pseudoserotina</i> Epling	EN	VU	↑
Linaceae	<i>Linum cratericola</i> Eliasson	CR	CR	=
Linaceae	<i>Linum harlingii</i> Eliasson	VU	VU	=
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon depauperatum</i> (Hook. f.) Andersson ex B.L. Rob.	LC	LC	=
Malvaceae	<i>Fuertesimalva insularis</i> (Kearney) Fryxell	EN	VU	↑
Malvaceae	<i>Gossypium darwinii</i> G. Watt	LC	LC	=
Malvaceae	<i>Gossypium klotzschianum</i> Andersson	NT	VU	↓
Melastomataceae	<i>Miconia robinsoniana</i> Cogn.	EN	EN	=
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia rorudiana</i> Christoph.	VU	VU	=
Molluginaceae	<i>Mollugo crockeri</i> Howell	VU	VU	=
Molluginaceae	<i>Mollugo flavescens</i> Andersson	LC	LC	=
Molluginaceae	<i>Mollugo floriana</i> (B.L. Rob.) Howell	VU	NT	↑
Molluginaceae	<i>Mollugo snodgrassii</i> B.L. Rob.	VU	NT	↑
Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium galapageium</i> Hook. f.	VU	VU	=

Source: CDF databases.

Family	Species	Threat status		
		2006	2002	Movement
Nolanaceae	<i>Nolana galapagensis</i> (Christoph.) Johnst.	VU	NT	↑
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Pisonia floribunda</i> Hook. f.	LC	LC	=
Orchidaceae	<i>Cranichis lichenophila</i> D. Weber	EN	VU	↑
Orchidaceae	<i>Cranichis werffii</i> Garay	VU	DD	
Orchidaceae	<i>Cyclopogon werffii</i> Dodson	CR	CR	=
Orchidaceae	<i>Epidendrum spicatum</i> Hook. f.	VU	VU	=
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora colinvauxii</i> Wiggins	VU	VU	=
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora tridactylites</i> Hook. f.	VU	NE	
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia galapagensis</i> Hook. f. ex Miq.	LC	LC	=
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia obtusilimba</i> C. DC.	LC	LC	=
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia petiolata</i> Hook. f.	LC	LC	=
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago galapagensis</i> Rahn	VU	VU	=
Poaceae	<i>Aristida divulsa</i> Andersson	NT	NT	=
Poaceae	<i>Aristida repens</i> Trin.	LC	LC	=
Poaceae	<i>Aristida subspicata</i> Trin. & Rupr.	LC	LC	=
Poaceae	<i>Aristida villosa</i> B.L. Rob. & Greenm.	NT	NT	=
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus platyacanthus</i> Andersson	LC	LC	=
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum galapageium</i> Chase	LC	LC	=
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum redundans</i> Chase	VU	VU	=
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum pauperum</i> Nees ex Steud.	VU	NT	↑
Poaceae	<i>Trichoneura lindleyana</i> (Kunth) Ekman	LC	LC	=
Poaceae	<i>Trisetum howellii</i> Hitchc.	EN	VU	↑
Poaceae	<i>Urochloa multiculma</i> (Andersson) Morrone & Zuloaga	LC	LC	=
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala anderssonii</i> B.L. Rob.	NT	VU	↑
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala galapageia</i> Hook. f.	LC	LC	=
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala sancti-georgii</i> Riley	VU	VU	=
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum galapagense</i> Caruel	VU	VU	=
Portulacaceae	<i>Calandrinia galapagosa</i> H. St. John	CR	CR	=
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca howellii</i> (D. Legrand) Eliasson	LC	LC	=
Rubiaceae	<i>Borreria dispersa</i> Hook. f.	VU	VU	=
Rubiaceae	<i>Borreria ericaefolia</i> Hook. f.	DD	VU	
Rubiaceae	<i>Borreria linearifolia</i> Hook. f.	VU	VU	=
Rubiaceae	<i>Borreria perpusilla</i> Hook. f.	CR	VU	↑
Rubiaceae	<i>Borreria rotundifolia</i> Andersson	CR	DD	
Rubiaceae	<i>Borreria suberecta</i> Hook. f.	DD	NT	
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium galapagoense</i> Wiggins	EN	EN	=
Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria angustata</i> Andersson	CR	CR	=
Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria rufipes</i> Hook. f.	VU	VU	=
Sapindaceae	<i>Cardiospermum galapageium</i> B.L. Rob. & Greenm.	VU	VU	=
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Galvezia leucantha</i> Wiggins	EN	EN	=
Simaroubaceae	<i>Castela galapageia</i> Hook. f.	LC	NE	
Solanaceae	<i>Capsicum galapagoense</i> Hunz.	EN	EN	=
Solanaceae	<i>Exodeconus miersii</i> (Hook. f.) D'Arcy	LC	LC	=
Solanaceae	<i>Lochroma ellipticum</i> (Hook. f.) Hunz.	VU	VU	=
Solanaceae	<i>Jaltomata werffii</i> D'Arcy	VU	VU	=
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium minimum</i> C.L. Hitchc.	LC	LC	=
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis galapagoensis</i> Waterf.	LC	LC	=
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum cheesmaniae</i> (Riley) Fosberg	NT	LC	↑
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum galapagense</i> S.C. Darwin & Peralta	LC	NE	
Urticaceae	<i>Pilea baurii</i> B.L. Rob.	LC	LC	=
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana peduncularis</i> Andersson	LC	LC	=
Verbenaceae	<i>Lippia rosmarinifolia</i> Andersson	NT	VU	↓
Verbenaceae	<i>Lippia salicifolia</i> Andersson	CR	CR	=
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena grisea</i> B.L. Rob. & Greenm.	VU	VU	=
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena sedula</i> Moldenke	DD	DD	=
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena townsendii</i> Svenss.	DD	DD	=
Viscaceae	<i>Phoradendron henslovii</i> (Hook. f.) B.L. Rob.	LC	LC	=
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Kallstroemia adscendens</i> (Andersson) B.L. Rob.	LC	LC	=

Source: CDF databases.