

*Two language documentation tools in Khoisan
research:*

1) 'Tsammalex' - A repository for lexical
information and pictures of flora and
fauna

(http://lingweb.eva.mpg.de/tsammalex/index.php/Main_Page)

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Structure

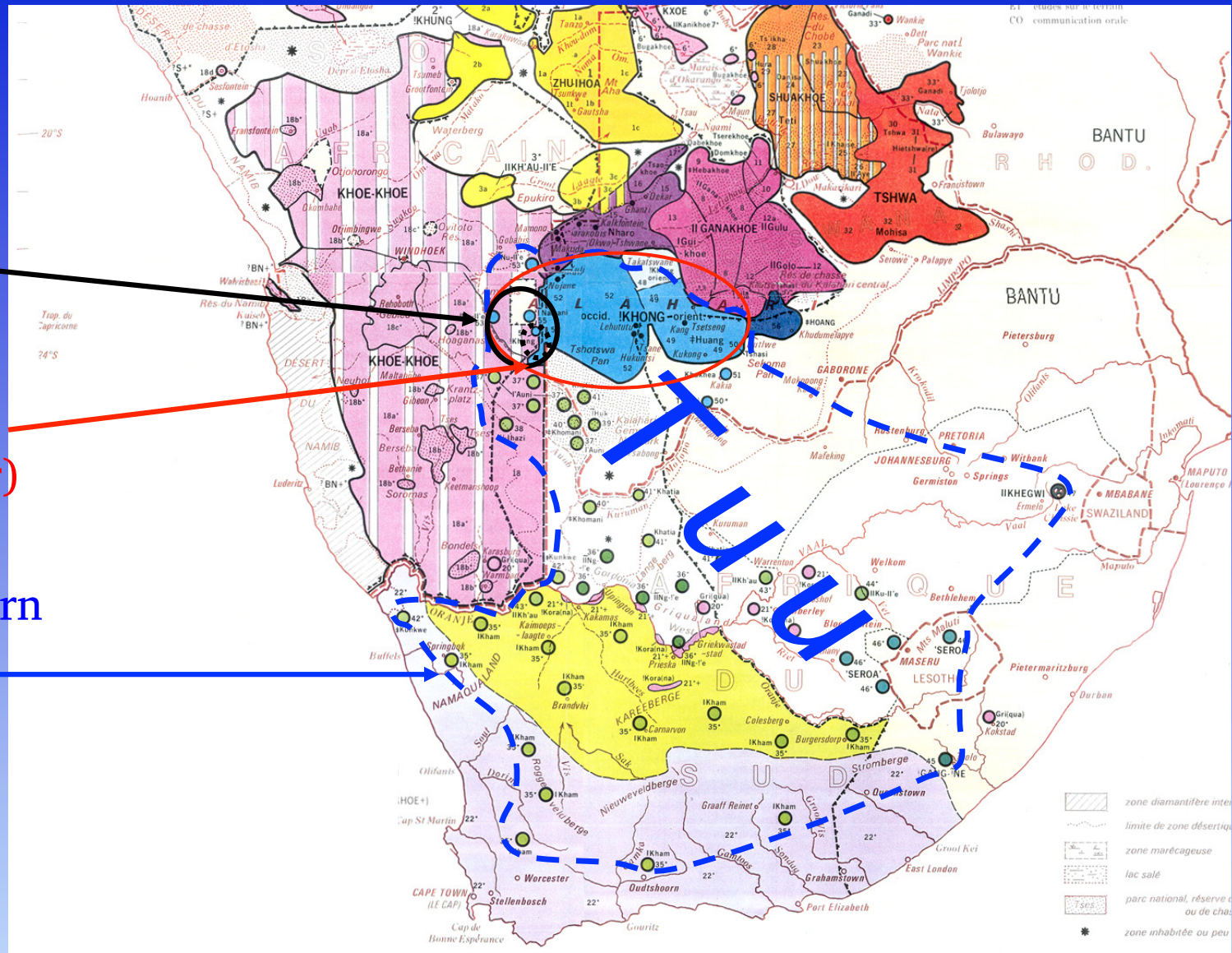
1. Background – The documentation of Taa
2. 'Tsammalex' – A 'wikibase' of flora and fauna
 1. Problem: Lexical documentation needs non-ling. resources
 2. Idea: Sharing basic knowledge, images and lexicon
 3. Existing alternatives? (Wikipedia etc.)
 4. Structure: Search by biological and geographical categories
3. A multi-dialectal Toolbox project
 1. Problem: How to combine dialect-specific analysis with a multi-dialectal lexicon?
 2. Suggestion: Create dialect filters and export dialect-specific dictionaries for interlinearisation

1. Background – The documentation of Taa

West !Xoon
(variety)

Taa ~ "!Xoon"
(dialect cluster)

Tuu ~ "Southern
Khoisan"
(family)

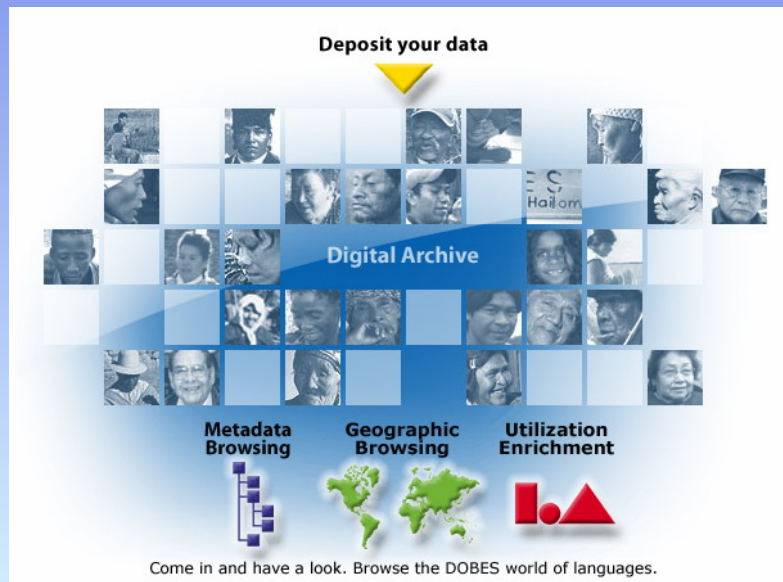


1. Background – The documentation of Taa

- **Dorothea F. Bleek**, 1927, 1929: linguistic surveys
- **Hans-Joachim Heinz**, 1960-1990: anthropological studies (East !Xoon)
- **Anthony Trill**, 1970-2000: phonology + lexicon of East !Xoon
- **DoBeS** projects "Documentation of Western !Xoon of Namibia" (2004-2007) and "A Pan-dialectal Documentation of Taa" (2007-2009) (MPI-EVA/Leipzig: Güldemann, Kießling, Boden, Naumann)
 - audio and video recordings + annotation (in progress)
 - phonological analysis, morpho-syntactic analysis (in progress)
 - focus: 2 Namibian varieties; survey of varieties in Botswana
- 2010-2012 **EuroBABEL**: Collaborative Research Project "The Kalahari Basin area: a 'Sprachbund' on the verge of extinction"
 - > individual project "Inheritance and contact in a language complex: the case of Taa varieties (Tuu family)" (HU Berlin: Güldemann, Naumann)

1. Background – The documentation of Taa

- DoBeS: <http://www.mpi.nl/DOBES/>



Structure

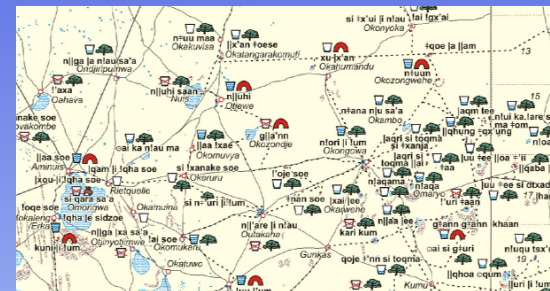
2. *Tsammalex* - A repository for lexical information and pictures of flora and fauna



2.1. Problem

- A full linguistic documentation implies encyclopedic (non-linguistic) information
- The specialised traditional knowledge (incl. lexicon) of Taa refers to large parts to the natural environment:

- geography
(land use, water)



- flora (eatable plants, medicine)

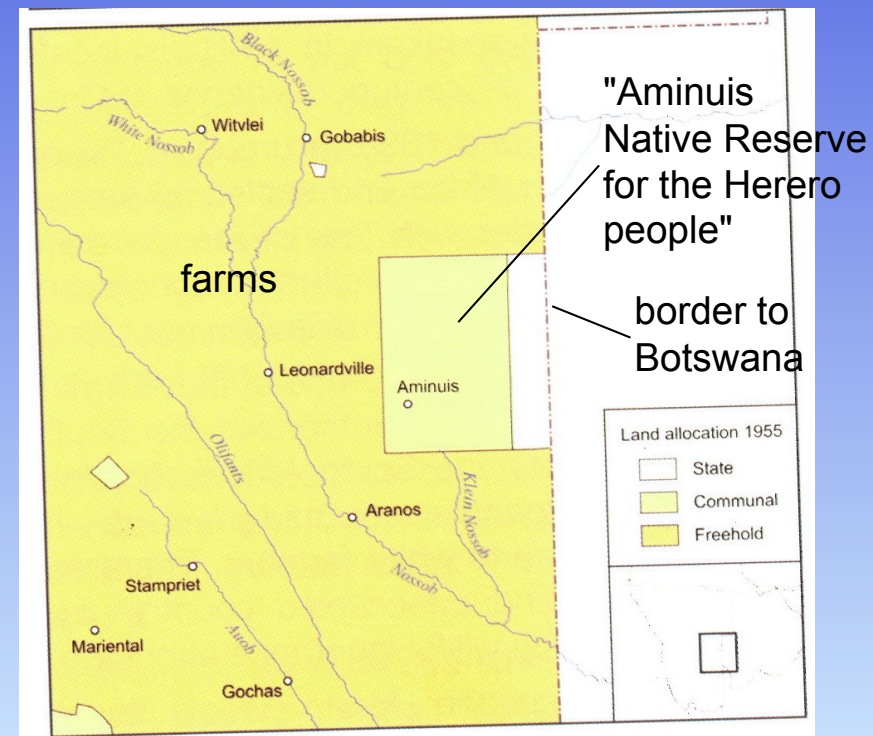
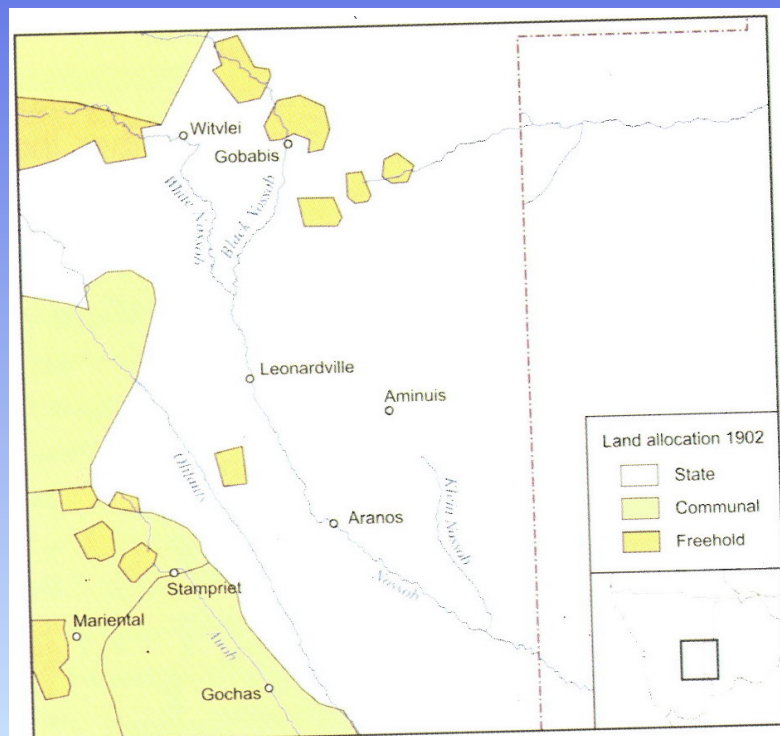


- fauna (hunting, risks)



2.1. Problem

- In the past 100 years, conditions of space and environment have drastically changed (water boreholes \Rightarrow immigration + cattle, farms, fences, game kill, overexploitation).



2.1. Problem

- As a consequence, the traditional economy (hunting and gathering) has broken down. Traditionally prominent animals such as lions, hyenas or elephants are practically unknown to young speakers. Special encyclopedic and lexical knowledge is lost.

⇒ Basic encyclopedic knowledge and images must be accessed or included for

- the documentation process itself (questionnaires),
- the documentation of language, lexicon and culture,
- the presentation of the material in a way useful for future generations of speakers.

2.1. Problem

- The lexicographic practice of lists [vernacular term] – [scientific name] is not user-friendly for both 1) comparative linguists and 2) native speakers.

border	Inūle à qhúm-kâ-sà (- of a territory)
bore	kx'ûm (a hole); g xú'ni (out)
born	'Inà!; g kx'óu; †ám sîi (id.); nāe Inúle (id.); †hãã, kx'âm-tê ē Oqâa (first -)
borrow	Igōa
botanical species	ãã (plants with corms, bulbs and tubers); dâna (trees, shrubs and bushes); nùja (sp. of); †ābe nàm (sp. of.); gâhe (sp. of); gú'ũ (sp. of); qâhni (<i>Acacia ataxacantha</i> D.C.); †gâhli (<i>Acacia Fleckii</i> Schinz); áa, tàla ūhu (<i>Acacia erioloba</i> E. Mey. X <i>Haematoxylon willd</i>); nãhã (<i>Acacia hebeclada</i> D.C. sp. <i>hebeclada</i>); lúla (<i>Acacia luederitzii</i> Engl. var. <i>luederitzii</i>); qháa (<i>Acacia mellifera</i> (Vahl.) Benth. ssp. <i>detinens</i> (Burch) Brenan); gá'li (<i>Acacia nebrownii</i> Burt. Davy) gàli-sè (<i>Albuca amboense</i>); Oñaha (<i>Alectra orobanchoides</i> Benth); gólu (<i>Aloe zebrina</i> Bak.); gòho (<i>Anthephora pubescens</i> Nees-form); xóli (<i>Antizoma angustifolia</i> (Burch.) Miers. ex. Harv.); g kx'âja (<i>Asclepiadaceae Duvalia polita</i> N.E. Br. var. <i>Polita</i>); †qhába (<i>Asclepiadaceae Fockea</i> sp.); †gú'a (<i>Asclepiadaceae Pentarrhinum insipidum</i> E. Mey.); kà gúu-bè (<i>Asclepidaceae Pergularia</i>

2.1. Problem

- DoBeS archive: Search through metadata – less suited

The screenshot displays the IMDI-Browser interface. On the left, a tree view shows a hierarchical structure of language and cultural data. The selected item is 'TNd040427-01' under the 'Fauna and Flora' category. The right panel shows the metadata for this item, including session information, description, location, project, keys, content, actors, and references.

IMDI-Browser

IMDI

Session

Name TNd040427-01
Title Coccinia rehmannii (wild cucumber)
Date 2004-04-27

Description

www_mpi_nl

Description

Photo shows woman presenting a root of Coccinia rehmannii.

[Location](#)

[Project](#) Taa

Keys

Location Corridor 18
Land status Communal land
Portal Fauna and Flora

[Content](#)

Actors

[Actor](#) Gertrud Boden
[Actor](#) 015-KT

[MediaFile](#)

[Source](#)

[Anonyms](#)

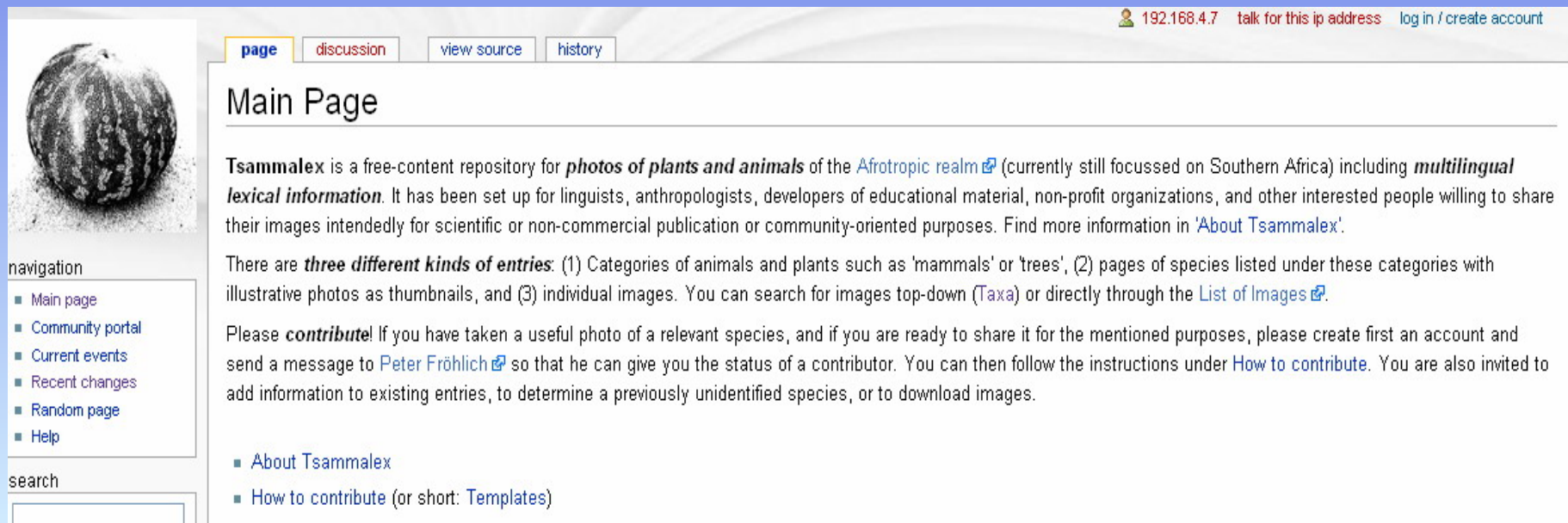
References

Tree View:

- Savosavo and Gela
- Semang
- Semoq Beri and Batek
- Sri Lanka Malay
- Taa
 - About_the_Taa_language.pdf
 - About_the_Taa_language_corpus.pdf
 - Access_to_the_Taa_language_corpus.pdf
 - Primary Data
 - Taa in Botswana
 - Taa in Namibia
 - Non-speech
 - Drawings
 - Non-speech videos
 - Photos
 - Culture
 - Fauna and Flora
 - TNd040427-01**
 - TNd050217-02
 - TNd060430-01
 - TTd061023-02
 - TTd061023-03
 - TTd080123-01
 - TTd080129-02
 - TTd080825-02
 - TWd040408-01
 - TWd040524-02
 - TWd040524-03
 - TWd040610-02
 - TWd040610-03
 - TWd040630-02
 - TWd050125-01
 - TWd050207-02
 - TWd050207-03
 - TWd050209-02
 - TWd050211-01
 - TWd050216-01

2.2. Idea: Sharing basic knowledge, images and lexicon

- How about a ethnobiological 'wikibase' including...
 - free images of species for documentation, dictionaries, education (shared between biologists, anthropologists, lexicographers, language developers, NGOs, other enthusiasts)
 - lexicon (and culture-specific knowledge beyond) in vehicular and vernacular languages, lexical comparison
 - search facilities for specific regions (identification tool)



192.168.4.7 talk for this ip address log in / create account

page discussion view source history

Main Page

Tsammalex is a free-content repository for *photos of plants and animals* of the [Afrotropic realm](#) (currently still focussed on Southern Africa) including *multilingual lexical information*. It has been set up for linguists, anthropologists, developers of educational material, non-profit organizations, and other interested people willing to share their images intendedly for scientific or non-commercial publication or community-oriented purposes. Find more information in '[About Tsammalex](#)'.

There are *three different kinds of entries*: (1) Categories of animals and plants such as 'mammals' or 'trees', (2) pages of species listed under these categories with illustrative photos as thumbnails, and (3) individual images. You can search for images top-down ([Taxa](#)) or directly through the [List of Images](#).


Please **contribute!** If you have taken a useful photo of a relevant species, and if you are ready to share it for the mentioned purposes, please create first an account and send a message to [Peter Fröhlich](#) so that he can give you the status of a contributor. You can then follow the instructions under [How to contribute](#). You are also invited to add information to existing entries, to determine a previously unidentified species, or to download images.

- [About Tsammalex](#)
- [How to contribute](#) (or short: [Templates](#))

2.3. Alternatives

- **Wikipedia: Much more comprehensive, detailed**

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

- Main page
- Contents
- Featured content
- Current events
- Random article

Interaction

- About Wikipedia
- Community portal
- Recent changes
- Contact Wikipedia
- Donate to Wikipedia
- Help

Toolbox

Print/export

Languages

- Deutsch
- Eesti
- Español
- Français
- Italiano
- Русский
- Svenska


New features Log in / create account

Article **Discussion** Read Edit View history

Acacia erioloba

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*Plants of the genus **Alhagi** are also sometimes called camelthorns or camel thorns*



This article **does not cite any references or sources**.
Please help [improve this article](#) by adding citations to [reliable sources](#). Unsourced material may be [challenged](#) and [removed](#). (August 2008)



Acacia erioloba (formerly *Acacia giraffae*), is also commonly known as the **Camel Thorn**, *Kameeldoring* (Afrikaans), **Giraffe Thorn** or *Mokala* (Tswana). The Mokala National Park in the Northern Cape is named after this tree.

It is a thorn acacia native to the drier parts of **Southern Africa**. Its preferred habitat are the arid deep sandy soils. It occurs in the Transvaal, western **Free State**, northern **Cape Province**, **Botswana**, the western areas of **Zimbabwe** and northern **Namibia**. It was described by **William John Burchell**, however **Jacobus Coetse** already named the tree in 1760, some 50 years earlier.


It can grow up to 17 metres high. The name refers to the fact that giraffe (*kameelperd* in Afrikaans) commonly graze on the hard-to-reach succulent leaves normally out of reach of smaller animals. Giraffe are partial to all acacias and manifest a specially-adapted tongue and lips that can cope with the vicious thorns. It also grows ear-shaped **Pods**, which are favoured by a large number of **herbivores** including **cattle**. The wood is dark reddish-brown in colour and extremely dense and strong. It is slow-growing, very hardy to drought and fairly frost-resistant.

Unfortunately it is a good fuel, which leads to widespread clearing of dead trees and the felling of healthy trees. According to **superstition**, **lightning** will strike at *A. erioloba* more readily than other trees. It is also possible to roast the seeds to be used as a substitute for **coffee** beans.


Gallery

Acacia erioloba



Acacia erioloba Camel Thorn



Seeds and pods

Scientific classification

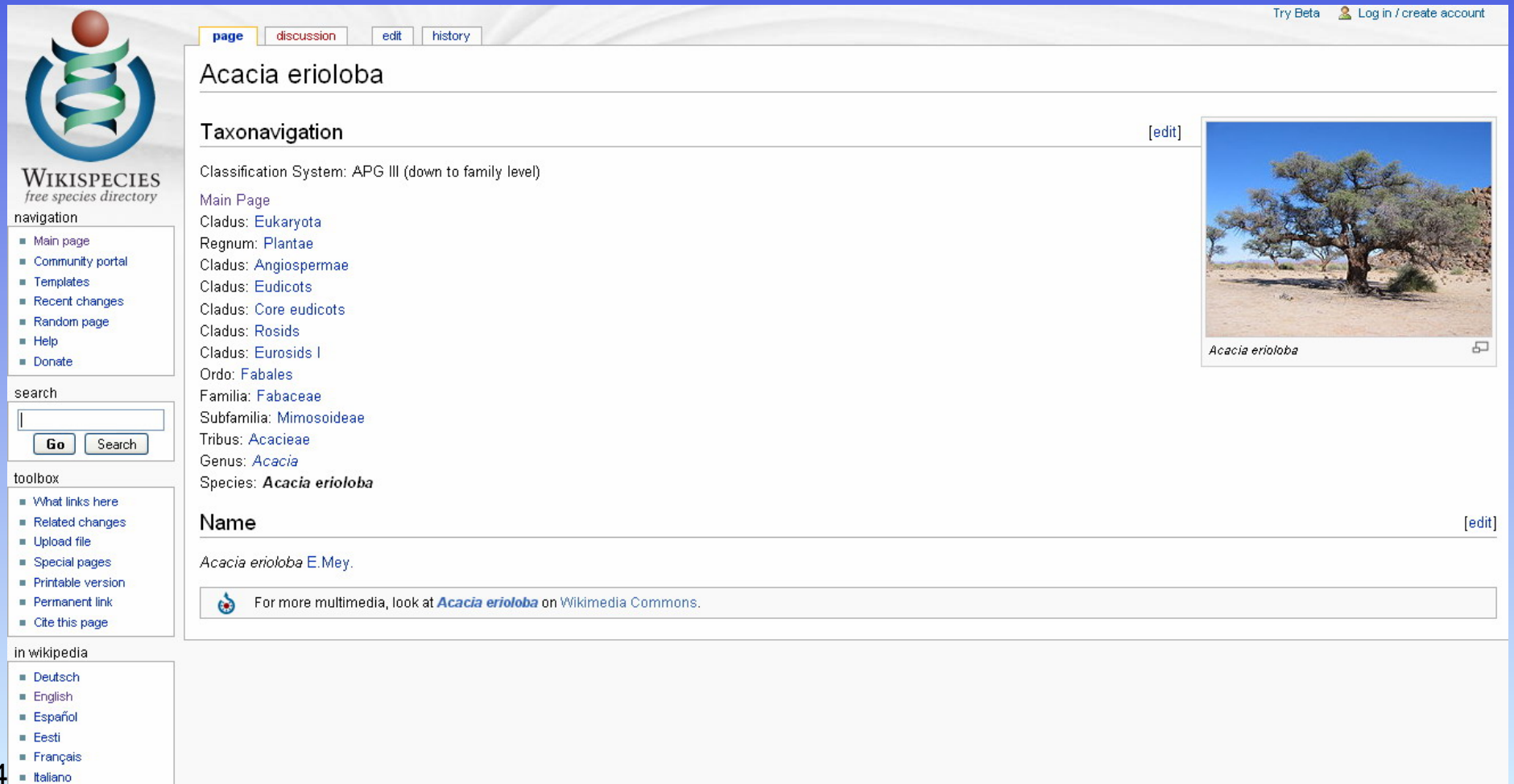
Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Magnoliopsida
Order:	Fabales

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2.3. Alternatives

- Wikispecies: Multilingual information, scientific classification

http://species.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

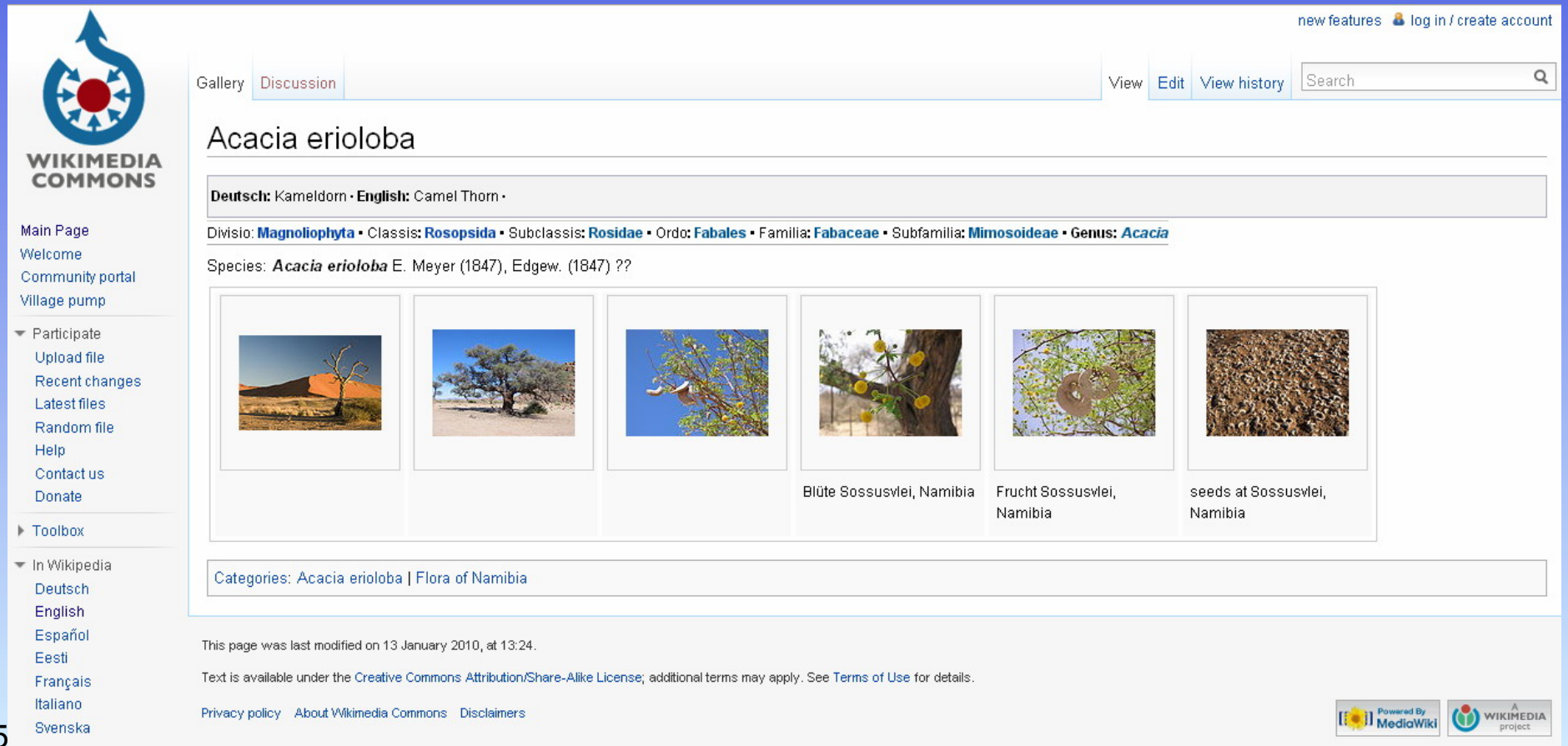


The screenshot shows the Wikispecies page for *Acacia erioloba*. The page layout includes a top navigation bar with tabs for 'page', 'discussion', 'edit', and 'history'. The main content area is titled 'Acacia erioloba' and features a 'Taxonavigation' section with classification details: 'Classification System: APG III (down to family level)', 'Main Page', 'Cladus: Eukaryota', 'Regnum: Plantae', 'Cladus: Angiospermae', 'Cladus: Eudicots', 'Cladus: Core eudicots', 'Cladus: Rosids', 'Cladus: Eurosids I', 'Ordo: Fabales', 'Familia: Fabaceae', 'Subfamilia: Mimosoideae', 'Tribus: Acacieae', 'Genus: *Acacia*', and 'Species: *Acacia erioloba*'. To the right of the classification is a photograph of an *Acacia erioloba* tree in a desert landscape, with the caption 'Acacia erioloba' below it. Below the classification is a 'Name' section with the text '*Acacia erioloba* E.Mey.' and a link to edit the name. At the bottom, there is a box with a Wikimedia Commons icon and the text 'For more multimedia, look at *Acacia erioloba* on Wikimedia Commons.' The left sidebar contains the Wikispecies logo, navigation links (Main page, Community portal, Templates, Recent changes, Random page, Help, Donate), a search box, a toolbox (What links here, Related changes, Upload file, Special pages, Printable version, Permanent link, Cite this page), and a list of languages available in Wikipedia (Deutsch, English, Español, Eesti, Français, Italiano).


2.3. Alternatives

- **Wikimedia Commons: Images, multilingual information**

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page



The screenshot shows the Wikimedia Commons page for *Acacia erioloba*. The page features a navigation bar with tabs for 'Gallery' and 'Discussion', and a search box. The main content area displays the species name, its German and English names, and its taxonomic classification. Below this, there is a gallery of six images: a tree in a desert landscape, a tree in a field, a close-up of a branch, a close-up of yellow flowers, a close-up of a branch with a seed pod, and a close-up of seeds. The page also includes a sidebar with navigation links, a footer with copyright information, and logos for MediaWiki and the Wikimedia Project.

new features  log in / create account







Gallery Discussion View Edit View history Search

Acacia erioloba

Deutsch: Kameldorn • **English:** Camel Thorn •

Divisio: **Magnoliophyta** • Classis: **Rosopsida** • Subclassis: **Rosidae** • Ordo: **Fabales** • Familia: **Fabaceae** • Subfamilia: **Mimosoideae** • Genus: **Acacia**

Species: **Acacia erioloba** E. Meyer (1847), Edgew. (1847) ??





Blüte Sossusvlei, Namibia Frucht Sossusvlei, Namibia seeds at Sossusvlei, Namibia

Categories: [Acacia erioloba](#) | [Flora of Namibia](#)

This page was last modified on 13 January 2010, at 13:24.

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2.3. Alternatives

- Encyclopedia of Life: Detailed information, alternative classifications

<http://www.eol.org/index>



The screenshot displays the EOL website interface for the species *Antidorcas marsupialis* (Springbok). The page features a navigation bar at the top with links for HOME, PREFERENCES, LANGUAGE: EN, FEEDBACK, PRESS ROOM, USING THE SITE, and ABOUT EOL. Below the navigation bar is the EOL logo and a search bar with a "FIND" button. The main content area is titled "Antidorcas marsupialis (Zimmermann, 1780)" and includes a "Springbok" subtitle. The page is categorized under "Species recognized by The Integrated Taxonomic Information System" and "Catalogue of Life". The IUCN Red List status is "LEAST CONCERN (LC)". The page is divided into sections for IMAGES, MAPS, and COMMENTS. The main image shows two springboks resting on a grassy field. To the right, there is a "CLASSIFICATION" section with a tree view showing the taxonomic hierarchy: Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia, Artiodactyla, Bovidae, and Antidorcas. Below the classification is a "COPYRIGHT" section with a BY-NC-SA license, a "SUPPLIER" link to Animal Diversity Web (ADW), and an "AUTHOR" credit to Klaus Jost. The page also includes a "TABLE OF CONTENTS" section with "OVERVIEW" and "CONTRIBUTE" options.

2.3. Alternatives

- Universal Biological Indexer and Organizer

<http://www.ubio.org/>

The screenshot displays the uBio website interface. At the top left is the uBio logo, and at the top right is the text "Universal Biological Indexer and Organizer". Below the logo is a search bar labeled "Find name...". On the left side, there is a navigation menu with various links such as "uBio Project", "Introduction", "News", "Servers", "NameBank", "ClassificationBank", "List Classifications", "Statistics", "Name sources", "Attribution", "Reports", "Web Services", "Methods", "Using uBio SOAP", "Sample Applications", "References", "Nomenclator Zoologicus", "uBioRSS", "uBioPortal", "Demo Applications", "Tools/Algorithms", "LinkIT", "FindIT", "ParseIT", "MapIT", "CrawlIT", "X:ID", and "Editors: Sign in".

The main content area shows the entry for "Acacia erioloba". It includes the NamebankID: 2844954, the LSID: urn:lsid:ubio.org:namebank:2844954, and a link to "view metadata". Below this is the classification according to NCBI Taxonomy, listed as follows:

- cellular organisms
- Eukaryota
- Viridiplantae
- Streptophyta
- Streptophytina
- Embryophyta
- Tracheophyta
- Euphyllophyta
- Spermatophyta
- Magnoliophyta
- eudicotyledons
- core eudicotyledons
- rosids
- Eurosid I

Below the classification are "Alternate Classifications" from Species2000 & ITIS Catalogue of Life: 2007, uBiota 2008-03-20T10:36:50-04:00, and Species2000 & ITIS Catalogue of Life: 2008. There is also a "Synonyms" section listing "Acacia erioloba E. Meyer" and "Acacia erioloba E. Mey.". The "Common Names" section shows "English" with the following names: "Camel Thorn", "Giraffe Thorn", and "camelthorn".

On the right side, there is a "uBioPortal" logo and a section titled "External Resources" with logos for Species 2000, USDA O2S, GBIF, NCBI, Species 2000, TROPICOS, and PLANTS Database. A "comment on this record" link is also visible.

2.3. Alternatives

- Biological Library BioLib: Search by biological and geographical categories

<http://www.biolib.cz/en/main/>

The screenshot displays the BioLib.cz website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the BioLib.cz logo, flags for Czech Republic and UK, a search bar with 'Images' selected, and an 'OK' button. Below the navigation bar, there are links for SYSTEM, CHECK-LISTS, BIOTOPES, GALLERY, ENCYCLOPEDIA, LINKS, and FORUMS. A message indicates the last visited taxon is *Acacia erioloba* - camelthorn, with links for HELP and SHOW INFO.

The main content area is titled 'Gallery' and includes a '<< Go one directory up' link. The current directory is 'Bovidae'. Under 'Directories', there are two sub-directories: 'Alcelaphinae [2]' and 'Antilopinae [1]'. Each sub-directory has a small image thumbnail. Below the directories, there is a 'Data filters and sorting' section with a message: 'Gallery is limited to images from country: Namibia [Cancel]'. Below this, it shows 'Records 0 to 0 of 0'.

The 'Settings' section includes radio buttons for 'View records only from this directory' (selected) and 'View all records including records from subdirectories'. There is also a checkbox for 'Show all images in this directory including the hidden ones'. A dropdown menu is set to 'Namibia' under 'Limit to images from selected country:'. There is a 'Filter by glossary term:' section with a text input, 'Select', and 'Reset' buttons, and a 'Set' button below it.

The 'Contributions to BioLib' section at the bottom states: 'When you're [logged in](#) you can upload images to any directory of BioLib gallery (if it's not in conflict with author rights)'.

On the left side, there is a sidebar menu with sections: 'Gallery' (with links for Gallery, New images, Undetermined images, Taxon profile, Gallery - not confirmed), 'Others' (with links for Featured author galleries, Image sets, Galleries by tags), and 'User' (with links for Login, Forgotten password, Settings).

2.3. Alternatives

- PlantZAfrica.com: Regional information

<http://www.plantzafrica.com/>

Acacia erioloba E.Mey.

Family : Fabaceae
Common names : camel thorn, kameeldoring (Afr.)
South African Tree No. : 168



The beautiful, slow-growing camel thorn grows well in poor soils and in harsh environmental conditions. It

Description
The camel thorn ranges from a 2 m spiny shrub to a 16 m robust tree. The stem is shiny reddish brown with pairs of almost straight, whitish or brown spines. Spines often have swollen bases and appear at the bases of leaflets. There are normally 2 to 5 pairs of pinnae per leaf and 8 to 18 pairs of leaflets (pinnules) per pinna.



The tree bears bright yellow ball-like flowers that are sweetly scented. They are borne in late winter and late

PlantZAfrica.com

[Plants of SA](#)

[Vegetation of SA](#)

[Using SA Plants](#)

[From the Archives](#)

[Miscellaneous Info](#)

[Site Search](#)

Welcome to PlantZAfrica.com

The site for information about plants native to southern Africa and related topics.

This site is brought to you
by the



[South African National Biodiversity Institute](#)

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Contact us

webmaster@sanbi.org.za

Plants of the
Week



2.3. Alternatives

- The Animal Files

<http://www.theanimalfiles.com/>

The Animal Files.com

Home > Mammals > Hoofed Mammals

Springbok

Seductive Germany Females
Meet Super Sexy Ladies Tonight! Exclusive Elite German Personals.
[EliteMeeting.com](#)

Endangered Animals Work
Volunteer with Endangered Species at Wildlife Sanctuaries in Africa!
[www.enkosini.com](#)

Wildlife Tours
Animals in their natural habitat. Once in a lifetime experience!
[www.BaobabExpeditions.com/](#)

Cowhide Rugs
Shop world's best Cowhide Rugs - Modern, Natural & Sustainable.
[www.purerugs.com](#)

Similar Animals:
[Steenbok](#)
[Impala](#)
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Ads by Google
[Animal](#)
[Animal Anatomy Bones](#)
[Males Females](#)
[African Antelope](#)

Latin Name	Antidorcas marsupialis
Conservation Status	Conservation Dependent
Location	Southern Africa
Colour	Reddish/Brown
Length	1.2 - 1.4 m (4 - 4.5 ft)
Tail	15 - 30 cm (6 - 12 inches)
Weight	30 - 48 Kg (66 - 105 lbs)
Life Expectancy	7 - 9 Yrs

Main Characteristics

Springbok are a small antelope that have a body length between 1.2 and 1.4 m (4 - 4.5 ft), a



2.3. Alternatives

- Picsearch: Image search

<http://www.picsearch.com/index.cgi>


The screenshot shows the Picsearch website interface. At the top left is the Picsearch logo. To the right, there is a search bar containing the text "acacia erioloba" and a "Search!" button. Further right are links for "Images Web", "Preferences", and "Advanced Search". Below the search bar, a link says "View all web results for **acacia erioloba** »". A grey bar below that indicates "Showing 1 - 16 of 144 results. Search for 'acacia erioloba' took 0.05 seconds. Click on thumbnail to view image details". The main content area displays a grid of 16 search results. The first row contains five thumbnails: a close-up of green leaves (768 x 1024, 137 kb), a tree in a savanna (342 x 270, 22 kb), a stylized tree illustration (595 x 428, 41 kb), a tree in a savanna (192 x 128, 10 kb), and a tree against a blue sky (165 x 240, 21 kb). The second row contains three thumbnails: a tree against a blue sky (165 x 240, 20 kb), a large advertisement for "Volunteer with Monkeys" (307 x 230, 19 kb), a botanical illustration of a branch (357 x 500, 59 kb), and a botanical illustration of a flower with a 2 mm scale bar (434 x 500, 41 kb). The third row contains three thumbnails: a tree in a savanna (307 x 230, 19 kb), a tree in a savanna (327 x 200, 12 kb), and a tree against a sunset sky (300 x 199, 20 kb).

2.3. Alternatives?

- Comparison:

	editable by users	includes free images: small (+), large (+)	search by biological taxa AND geographical region	includes overview pages (browse or table views)	multilingual lexical information (+), sortable (+)	includes language-/ culture-specific information
Wikipedia	+	(Wiki Commons)	-	-	(+)	(+)
Wikispecies	+	(Wiki Commons)	-	-	+	-
Wikimedia Commons	+	++	+ (not systematic)	+	+	-
Encyclopedia of Life	+	+	-	-	+	-
Biological Library	+	? (mostly copyrighted)	+	+	+	-
Tsammalex	+	++	+	+	++	+

2.4. Structure of 'Tsammalex'



Log in / create account

page discussion view source history

Main Page

Tsammalex is a free-content repository for *photos of plants and animals* of the [Afrotropic realm](#) (currently still focussed on Southern Africa) including *multilingual lexical information*. It has been set up for linguists, anthropologists, developers of educational material, non-profit organizations, and other interested people willing to share their images intendedly for scientific or non-commercial publication or community-oriented purposes. Find more information in 'About Tsammalex'.

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- [About Tsammalex](#)
- [How to contribute](#) (or short: [Templates](#))

■ **SEARCH BY CATEGORY AND GEOGRAPHICAL REGION**

- [Animals \(old list\)](#)
- [Plants \(old list\)](#)

- [Contributors](#)
- [Ecoregions - Maps](#)
- [Languages](#)
- [References](#)

- [All Images](#)
- [All pages \(species and categories\)](#)
- [Categories](#)

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2.4. 'Tsammalex' – Search by biological categories (taxa)



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Taxa

This page in other languages: [Deutsch](#)

Select the category of animals or plants you are interested in (click on one of the links below). A list with geographical specifications follows on the next page.

Contents [hide]

- 1 Simple classification
 - 1.1 ANIMALS
 - 1.2 PLANTS & FUNGI
- 2 Scientific classification
 - 2.1 ANIMALS
 - 2.2 PLANTS
- 3 Folk categorisation

Simple classification

ANIMALS

- [Mammals](#)
- [Birds](#)
- [Reptiles](#)
- [Amphibians](#)
- [Fishes](#)
- [Insects](#)
- [Spiders & other arachnids](#)
- [Other invertebrates](#)

PLANTS & FUNGI

- [Trees](#)
- [Shrubs](#)
- [Dwarf shrubs](#)
- [Creepers & climbers](#)
- [Bulbs & herbs](#)
- [Grasses & sedges](#)
- [Succulents](#)
- [Ferns](#)
- [Fungi](#)

Plants are categorized here according to the growth forms as stated in Van Rooyen et al. (2001:21):

2.4. 'Tsammalex' – Search by biological categories (taxa)

Scientific classification

ANIMALS

(*Eukarya/Opisthokonta/Holozoa/Filozoa/Animalia*; selected clades; following [Wikipedia](#) and [Wikispecies](#))

- (Lower phyla)
- **Phylum Annelida** (ringed worms)
- **Phylum Mollusca** (molluscs)
- **Phylum Nematomorpha** (horsehair worms)
- **Phylum Onychophora** (velvet worms)
- **Phylum Arthropoda** (arthropods)
 - Subphylum Chelicerata
 - **Class Arachnida** (spiders, scorpions, harvestmen, ticks, mites and solifugae) - [Spiders & other arachnids](#)
 - Order Acarina (ticks and mites)
 - Order Amblypygi (whipscorpions)
 - Order Araneae (spiders)
 - Order Opiliones (harvestmen)
 - Order Palpigradi (microwhip scorpion)
 - Order Pseudoscorpionida (book scorpions)
 - Order Ricinulei (hooded tickspiders)
 - Order Schizomida (shorttailed whipscorpions)
 - Order Scorpiones (scorpions) - [Scorpiones](#)
 - Order Solifugae or Solpugida (sunspiders)
 - Order Thelyphonida (vinegarroons)
 - Subphylum Myriapoda
 - **Class Chilopoda** (centipedes)
 - Order Scutigermorpha
 - Order Lithobiomorpha
 - Order Craterostigmomorpha
 - Order Scolopendromorpha
 - Order Geophilomorpha
 - **Class Diplopoda** (millipedes)
 - Order Polyxenida
 - Order Glomeridesmida
 - Order Glomerida
 - Order Sphaerotheriida
 - Order Polyzoniida
 - Order Platydesmida
 - Order Siphonophorida
 - Order Polydesmida

2.4. 'Tsammalex' – Search by biological categories (taxa)



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia page for 'Taxa/Deutsch'. On the left is a sidebar with navigation, search, and toolbox sections. The main content area has tabs for 'page', 'discussion', 'view source', and 'history'. Below the title 'Taxa/Deutsch', there are language options and a section for 'Einfache Klassifikation' (Simple Classification) with two main categories: 'TIERE' (Animals) and 'PFLANZEN UND PILZE' (Plants and Fungi). Each category contains a list of sub-categories with their German and English names.



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Taxa/Deutsch

Diese Seite in anderen Sprachen: [English](#)

Einfache Klassifikation


TIERE

- [Säugetiere](#) - [Mammals](#)
- [Vögel](#) - [Birds](#)
- [Reptilien](#) - [Reptiles](#)
- [Amphibien](#) - [Amphibians](#)
- [Fische](#) - [Fishes](#)
- [Insekten](#) - [Insects](#)
- [Spinnentiere](#) - [Spiders & other arachnids](#)
- [Andere Wirbellose](#) - [Other invertebrates](#)

PFLANZEN UND PILZE

- [Bäume](#) - [Trees](#)
- [Sträucher](#) - [Shrubs](#)
- [Zwergsträucher](#) - [Dwarf shrubs](#)
- [Kriech- und Kletterpflanzen](#) - [Creepers & climbers](#)
- [Knollenpflanzen und Kräuter](#) - [Bulbs & herbs](#)
- [Gräser und Sauergrasgewächse](#) - [Grasses & sedges](#)
- [Sukkulente](#)n - [Succulents](#)
- [Farne](#) - [Ferns](#)
- [Pilze](#) - [Fungi](#)

2.4. 'Tsammalex' – Geographical limitation



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Taxa/Mammals/Regions


All Regions

- Botswana
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- South Africa
- Zimbabwe

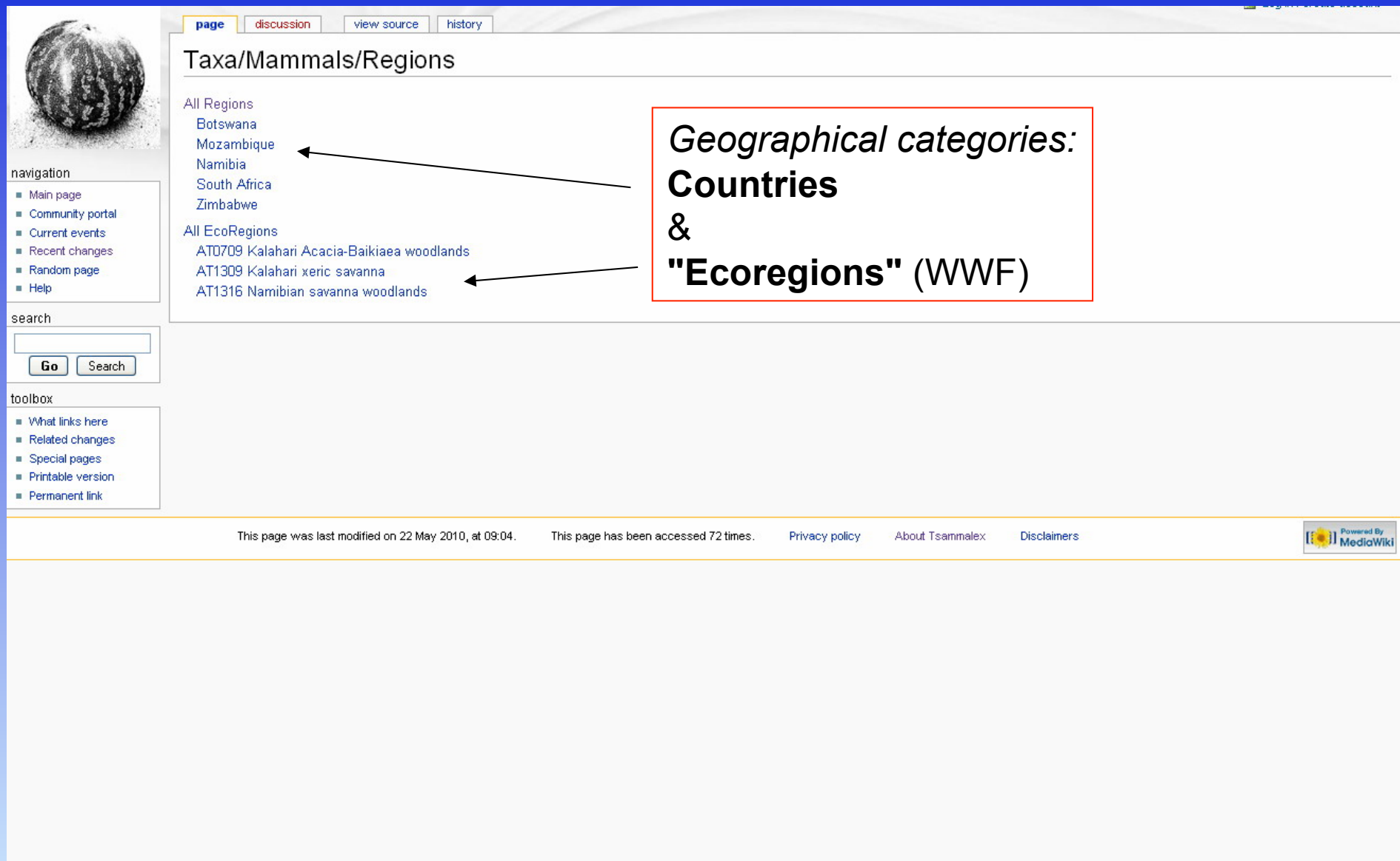
All EcoRegions

- AT0709 Kalahari Acacia-Baikiaea woodlands
- AT1309 Kalahari xeric savanna
- AT1316 Namibian savanna woodlands

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2.4. 'Tsammalex' – Geographical limitation



The screenshot displays the 'Tsammalex' website interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'page', 'discussion', 'view source', and 'history'. The main heading is 'Taxa/Mammals/Regions'. Below this, there are two sections: 'All Regions' and 'All EcoRegions'. The 'All Regions' section lists: Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. The 'All EcoRegions' section lists: AT0709 Kalahari Acacia-Baikiaea woodlands, AT1309 Kalahari xeric savanna, and AT1316 Namibian savanna woodlands. A red-bordered box on the right contains the text: 'Geographical categories: Countries & "Ecoregions" (WWF)'. Two arrows point from this box to the 'All Regions' and 'All EcoRegions' sections. On the left side, there is a navigation menu with links: Main page, Community portal, Current events, Recent changes, Random page, and Help. Below the navigation menu is a search box with 'Go' and 'Search' buttons. At the bottom, there is a footer with the following text: 'This page was last modified on 22 May 2010, at 09:04. This page has been accessed 72 times. Privacy policy About Tsammalex Disclaimers'. A 'Powered By MediaWiki' logo is also present in the footer.

page discussion view source history

Taxa/Mammals/Regions

All Regions

- Botswana
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- South Africa
- Zimbabwe

All EcoRegions

- AT0709 Kalahari Acacia-Baikiaea woodlands
- AT1309 Kalahari xeric savanna
- AT1316 Namibian savanna woodlands

Geographical categories:
Countries
&
"Ecoregions" (WWF)

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2.4. 'Tsammalex' – Geographical limitation

- WWF: 8 biogeographical realms (macroregions) and 14 biomes (major ecological types)

http://www.worldwildlife.org/wildworld/profiles/terrestrial_at.html

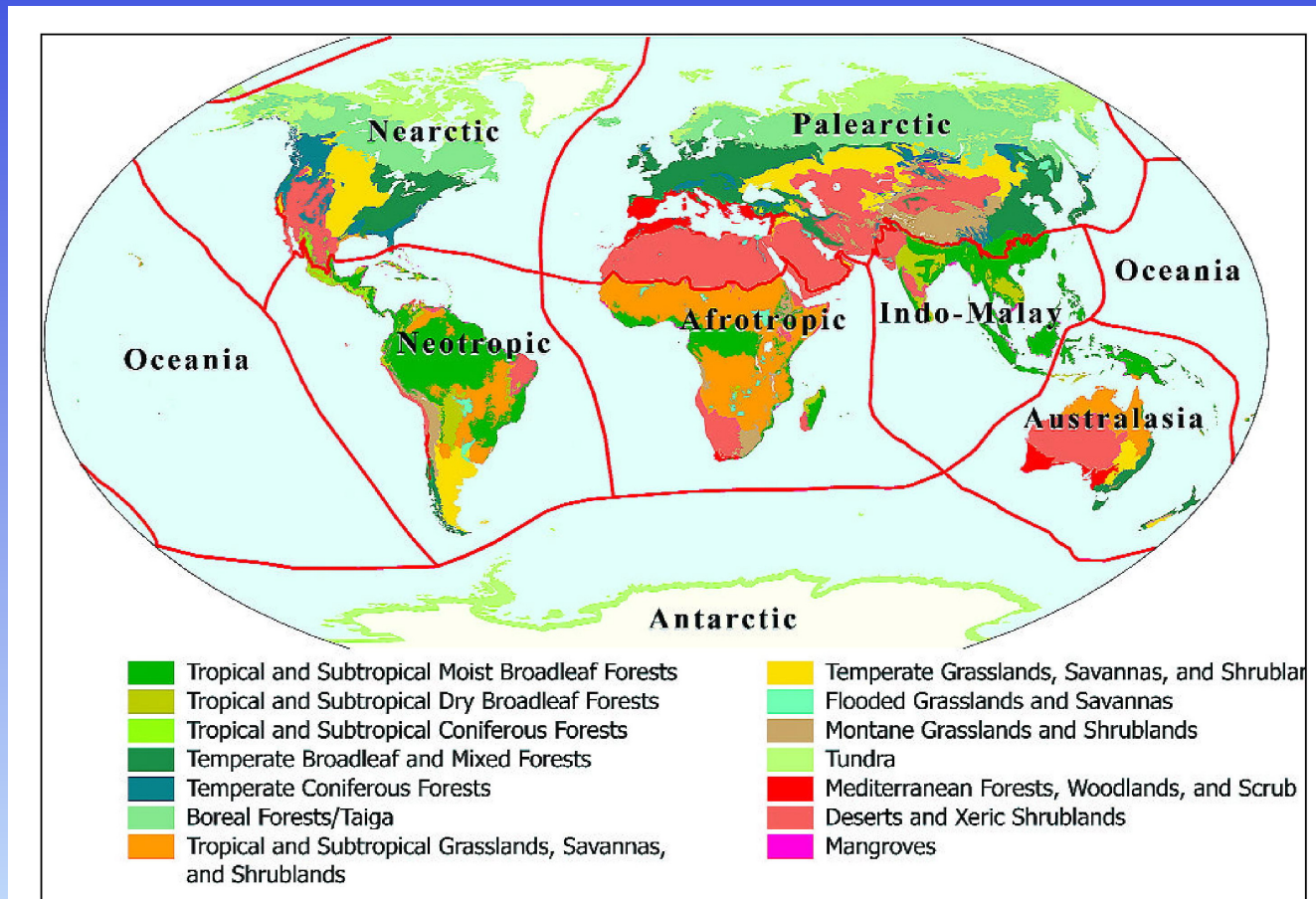


Figure 1. The ecoregions are categorized within 14 biomes and eight biogeographic realms to facilitate representation analyses.


2.4. 'Tsammalex' – Geographical limitation

www.worldwildlife.org

WildWORLD
WWF FULL REPORT

ECOREGION PROFILE SEE THE MAP GLOSSARY CLOSE WINDOW

Afrotropics > Deserts and Xeric Shrublands >
Kalahari xeric savanna (AT1309)
 Peer review in process - unreviewed document presented



Location and General Description
 Biodiversity Features
 Current Status
 Threats
 Ecoregion Justification
 References
 More Photos

The Kalahari Xeric Savanna is characterized by a harsh climate, where temperatures may increase by 45°C from night to day, and rainfall is infrequent. Rain only falls on the reddish-brown Kalahari sands during the summer, pelting the savanna with violent, localized storms. Although this area is semi-arid, there is an impressive diversity of migratory birds and large mammals, both herbivorous and carnivorous. A considerable amount (approximately 18 percent) of this ecoregion is protected. Where it is not protected, heavy grazing has degraded the habitat. Fences are a serious problem because they obstruct the migratory routes of ungulates, and they pose significant threats to biodiversity in unprotected areas.

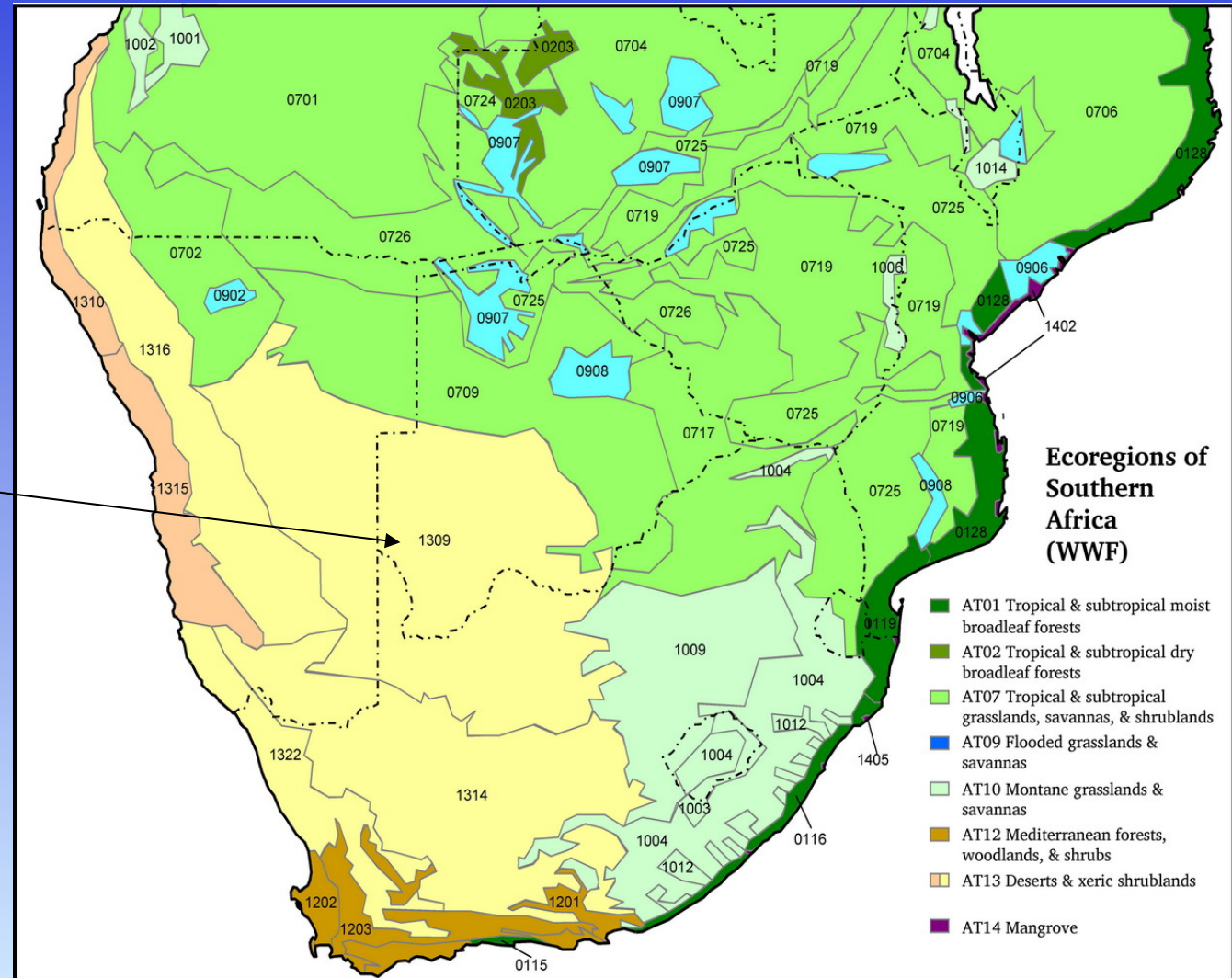
Gemsbok (*Oryx gazella*), Gemsbok National Park, Namibia
 Photograph by © WWF-Canon/Rick WEYERHAEUSER

Where: Afrotropics
 Biome: Deserts and Xeric Shrublands

Size: 227,100 square miles (588,100 square kilometers) -- about twice the size of Arizona

Conservation Status: Relatively Stable/intact

Location and General Description
 The Kalahari Xeric Savanna ecoregion stretches across northwestern South Africa, southern Botswana and southeastern Namibia. Most of it lies on the level plains of the Kalahari

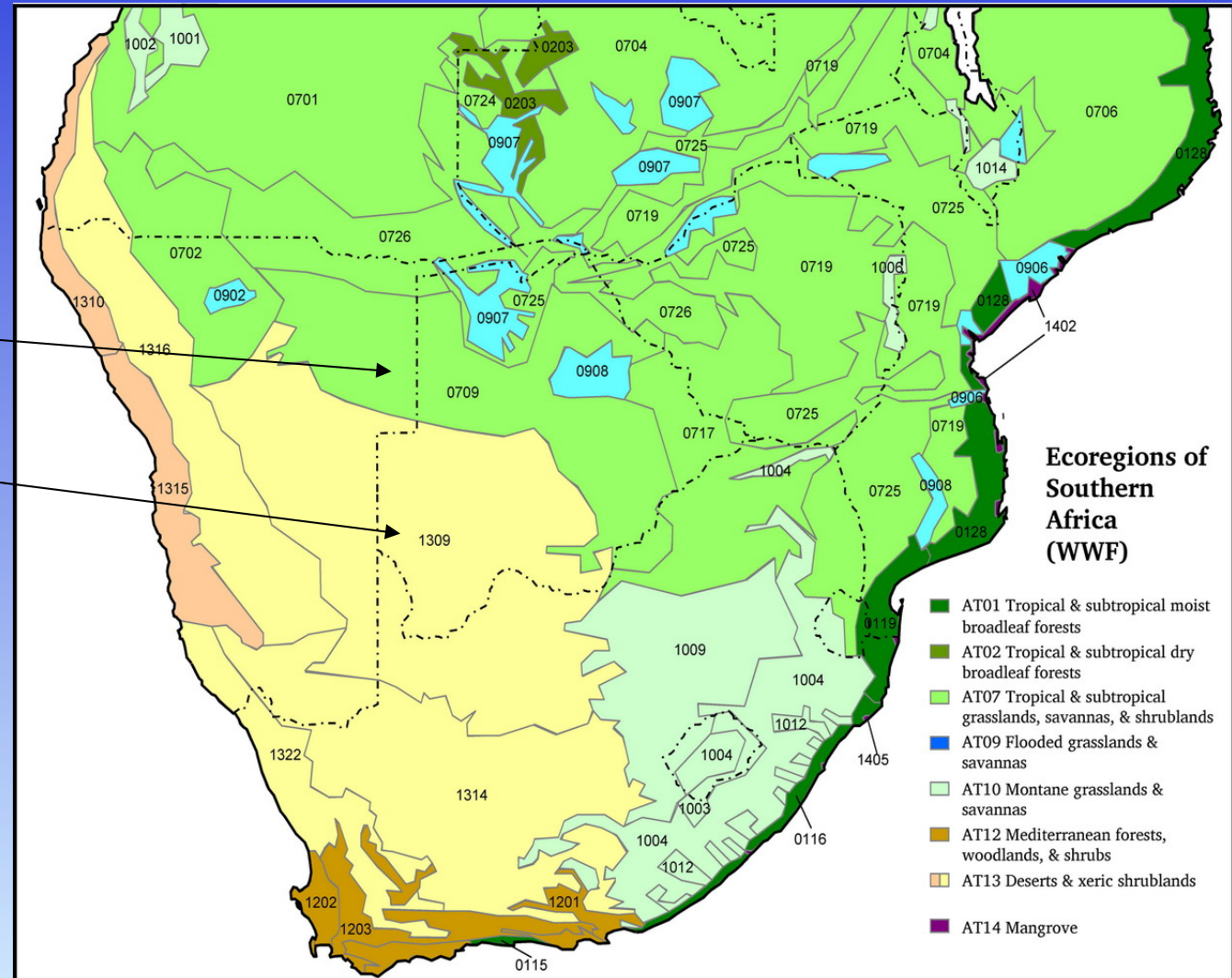


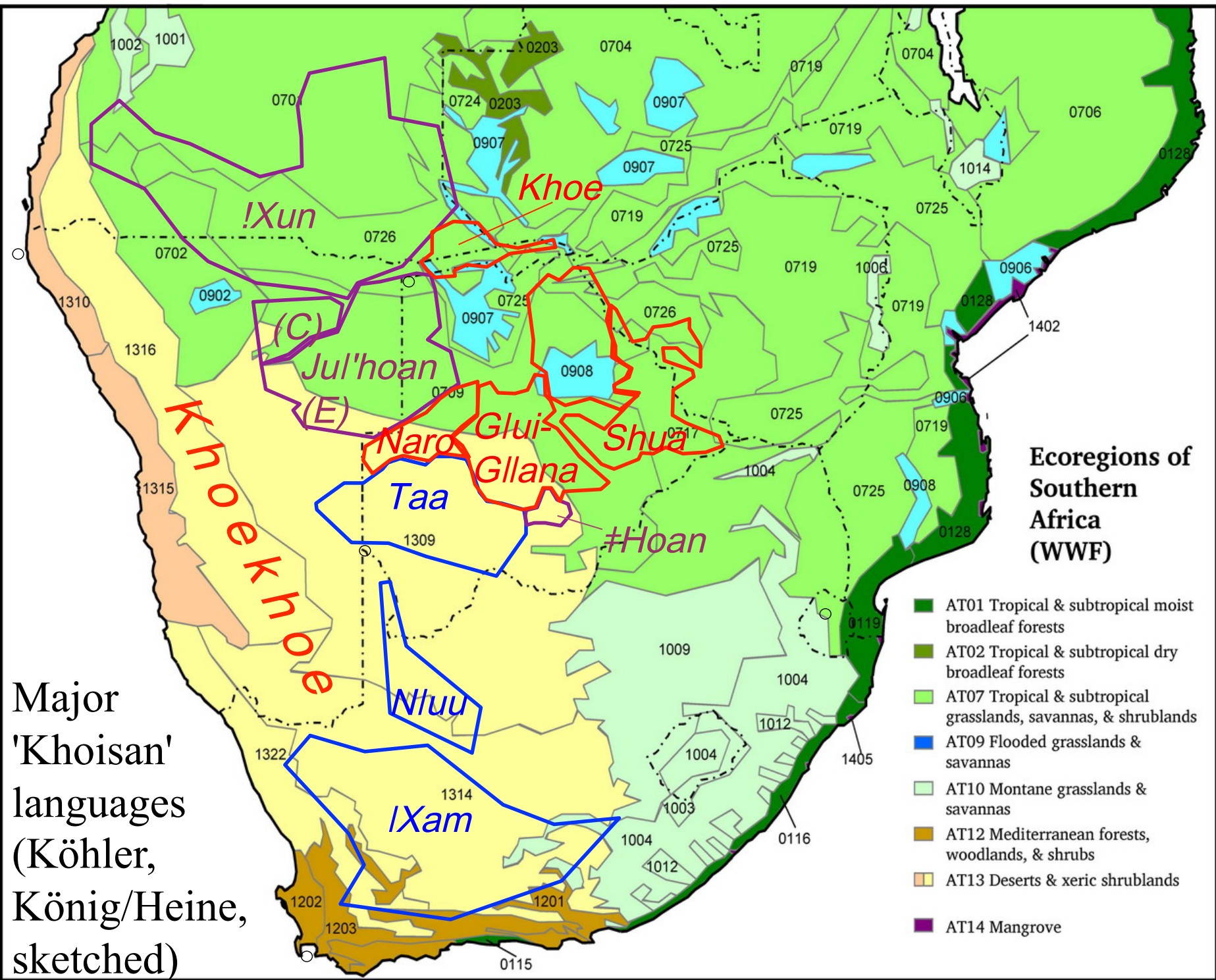
2.4. 'Tsammalex' – Geographical limitation

- Tsammalex – restricted to the Afrotropic realm
- current focus: Central southern Africa

AT0709
Kalahari Acacia-Baikiaea
woodlands

AT1309
Kalahari xeric savanna

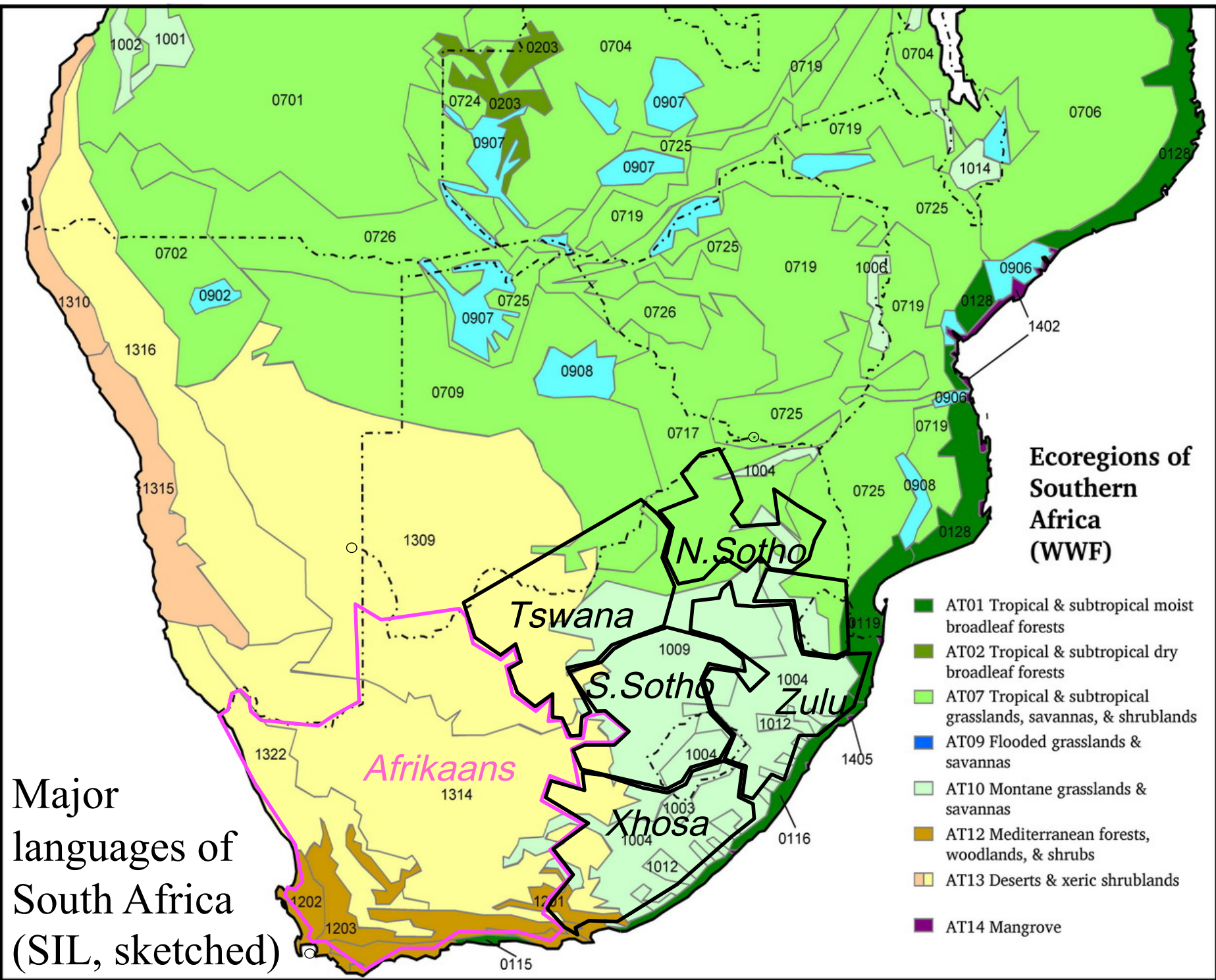




Ecoregions of Southern Africa (WWF)

- AT01 Tropical & subtropical moist broadleaf forests
- AT02 Tropical & subtropical dry broadleaf forests
- AT07 Tropical & subtropical grasslands, savannas, & shrublands
- AT09 Flooded grasslands & savannas
- AT10 Montane grasslands & savannas
- AT12 Mediterranean forests, woodlands, & shrubs
- AT13 Deserts & xeric shrublands
- AT14 Mangrove

Major 'Khoisan' languages (Köhler, König/Heine, sketched)



2.4. > Table view: Taxa x Region



Taxa/Mammals/Namibia

show additional language: Afrikaans, Deutsch, Juhl'hoansi, Khoekhoegowab, Khwedam, Naro, Setswana, Taa
or: show greater overview and download complete tab file















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Latin name	English name	Figure 1	Figure 2
Alcelaphus buselaphus	Hartebeest: Red hartebeest	 	 
Antidorcas marsupialis	Springbok	 	 
Atelerix frontalis	Hedgehog: Southern African hedgehog	 	 
			

2.4. > Table view: Taxa x Region



Taxa/Mammals/Namibia/Afrikaans

show additional language: [Deutsch](#), [Ju/'hoansi](#), [Khoekhoegowab](#), [Kwedaam](#), [Naro](#), [Setswana](#), [Taa](#)

remove additional language

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Latin name	English name	Afrikaans	Figure 1	Figure 2
Orycteropus afer	Aardvark	aardvark, erdvark		
Felis lybica	Cat: African wild cat	wildekat		
Taurotragus oryx	Eland: Common eland	eland		
Oryx gazella	Gemsbok, Oryx	gemsbok		







2.4. > Table view: Taxa x Region



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Taxa/Shrubs/Namibia/Taa

show additional language: Afrikaans, Ju|'hoansi
 remove additional language
 or: show greater overview and download complete tab file

Latin name	English name	Taa	Figure 1	Figure 2
Acacia mellifera	Black thorn	qháa (3ii/3ii) (E)		
Acacia hebeclada hebeclada	Candle thorn	náhá (2ii)(E)		
Grewia retinervis	Kalahari sand raisin	gOqhúú (1ii/4ii)(E)		

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2.4. Basic entries: One page per species (category)



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Acacia erioloba

Camel thorn

Fabaceae (Pod-bearing family, Pea family)

Names

<i>Afrikaans</i>	kameeldoring ^[1]
<i>Deutsch</i>	Kameldorn ^[2]
<i>Ju/hoansi</i>	!'ànà ^[3]
<i>Khoekhoegowab</i>	gánáb, gánàs ^[4]
<i>Khwedam</i>	gyéú-m- qàrà, qàrà, 'aána ^[5]
<i>Naro</i>	xánà [ánà] ^[6]
<i>Setswana</i>	mokala (me-) ^[7]
<i>Taa</i>	áa (3i/2i) (E) ^[8]

Distribution

Countries Botswana, Namibia, South Africa
Ecoregions AT1309 Kalahari xeric savanna

Description

Uses

Comments



Large



Large

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2.4. Basic entries: One page per species (category)

Description  [Large](#)





Uses

Comments

Short references (Cf. [References](#))
Van Rooyen et al. (2001:26)

1. ↑ [Van Rooyen et al. \(2001:26\)](#)
2. ↑ <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kameldorn> [↗](#)
3. ↑ [Leffers \(2003:17\)](#)
4. ↑ [Haacke&Eiseb \(2002:426\)](#)
5. ↑ [Kilian-Hatz \(2003:228\)](#)
6. ↑ [Visser \(2001:237\)](#)
7. ↑ [Snyman \(1990:55\)](#)
8. ↑ [DoBeS](#)


Gallery



[Large](#) [Large](#) [Large](#) [Large](#)

Categories: [Trees](#) | [Fabales](#)

2.4. Images and metadata



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File:AlcelaphusBuselaphus02T.JPG

[File](#) [File history](#) [File links](#) [Metadata](#)




No higher resolution available.
AlcelaphusBuselaphus02T.JPG (299 × 224 pixels, file size: 41 KB, MIME type: image/jpeg)

<i>Name</i>	Alcelaphus buselaphus
<i>Source</i>	own work
<i>Date</i>	2009-03-28
<i>Place</i>	near Auob river, Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park, South Africa
<i>Author</i>	Taa DoBeS team (Boden/Güldemann/Naumann)
<i>Permission</i>	Public domain en , please cite the author
<i>Comments</i>	
<i>Keywords</i>	

File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	17:35, 21 April 2009		299×224 (41 KB)	Christfried Naumann (Talk contribs)	

2. 'Tsammalex' – A 'wikibase' of flora and fauna

Questions

- one page (with multilingual lexical entries) for each biological category (including genera, families, orders)?
- more categories (e.g. family, flowering colour)?
- inclusion of multimedia (audio files)?
- more language-specific facilities?
- integration of a database?
- worth further elaboration/expansion?
- any interest in cooperation (also outside 'Afrotropic')?