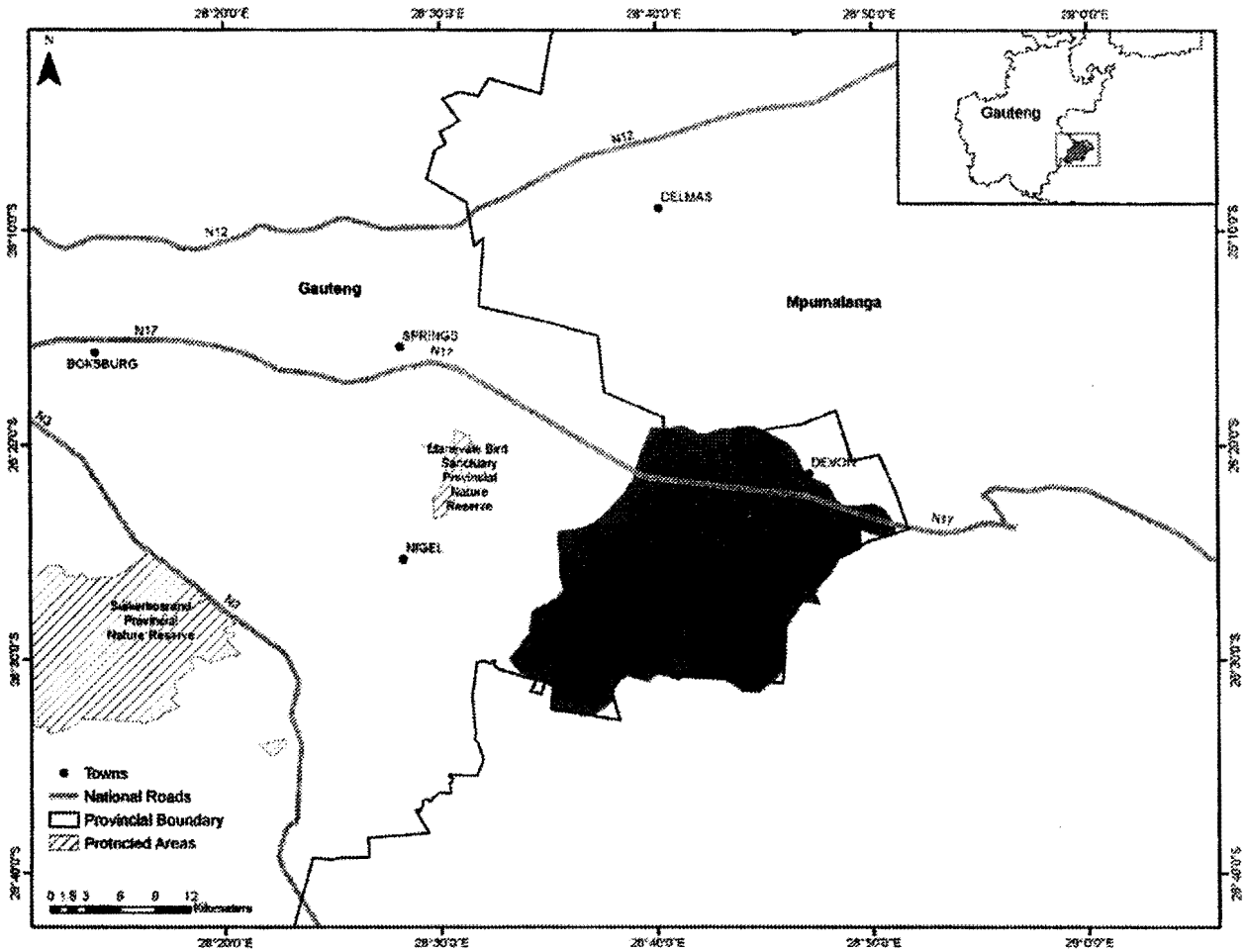


**Reference**

Gauteng C-Plan Version 2. 2006. Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment.



**Location of Boesmanspruit Highveld Grassland showing original area of ecosystem**

### 5. Bronberg Mountain Bushveld (GP 3)

Reference number	GP 3
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland and Savanna
Province	Gauteng
Municipalities	Kungwini LM and City of Tshwane MM
Original area of ecosystem	13 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	91%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	19 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

#### Geographical location

South-east of Pretoria including Rietvleidam (2528CD). Ecosystem delineated by the Bronberg ridge with associated koppies, drainage lines and rivers.

#### Description

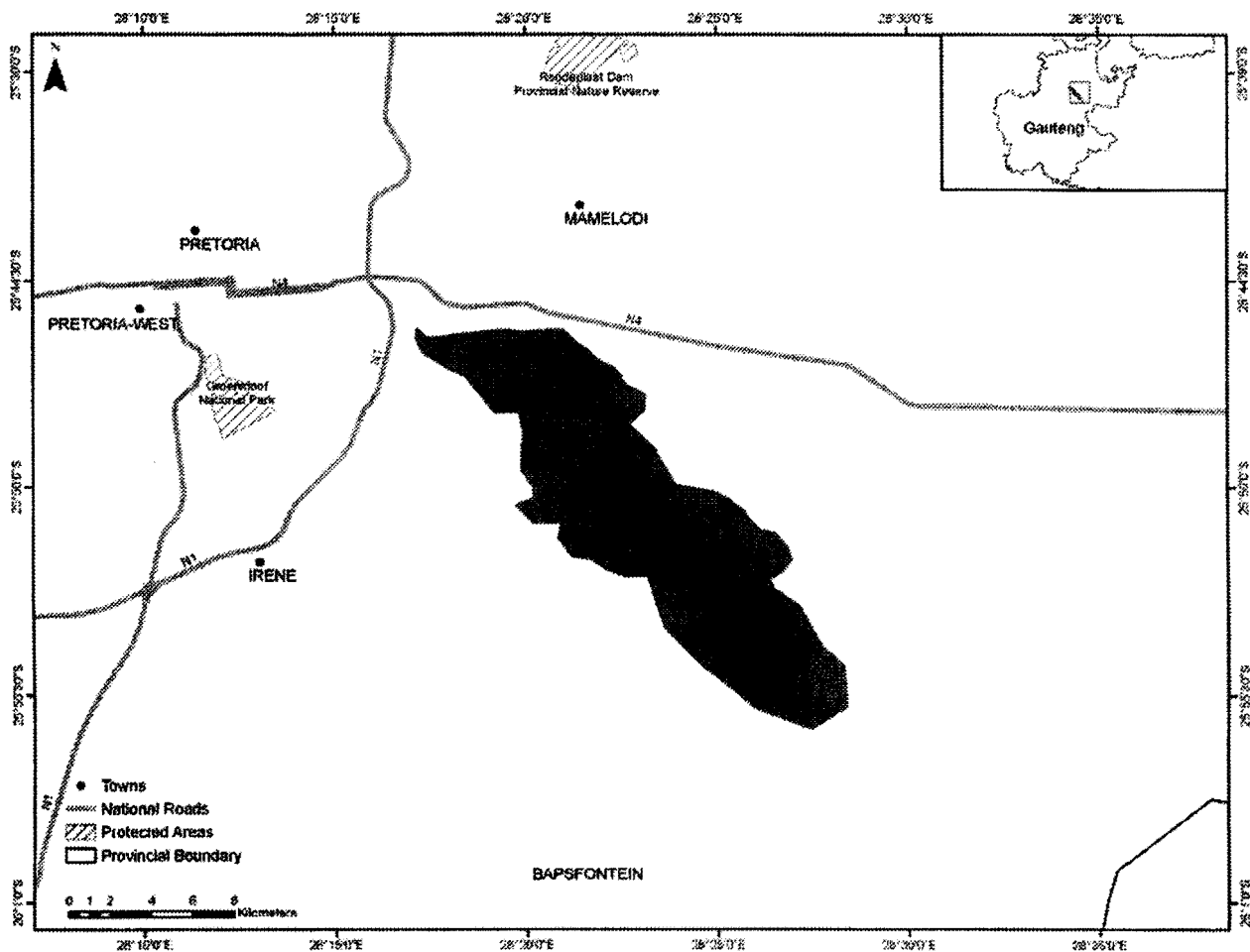
Key biodiversity features include Red or Orange Listed plants, for example *Bowiea volubilis* subsp. *volubilis* and *Ceropegia decidua* subsp. *pretoriensis*; Red or Orange Listed mammals for example Juliana's Golden Mole, and Spotted-necked Otter; Red or Orange Listed birds for example Secretarybird; Red or Orange Listed or priority invertebrates for example Gunning's Rock Scorpion; and three vegetation types including Andesite Mountain Bushveld, Marikana Thornveld and Rand Highveld Grassland. Rivers and wetlands in the ecosystem include the Moretele River, Pienaars River, Swawelpoortspruit and various unnamed wetlands.

#### Other information

Approximately 1% of the ecosystem is protected in the Faerie Glen Nature Reserve.

**Reference**

Gauteng C-Plan Version 2. 2006. Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment.



**Location of Bronberg Mountain Bushveld showing original area of ecosystem**

## 6. Cape Flats Sand Fynbos (FFd 5)

Reference number	FFd 5
Listed under criteria	A1 and D1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	City of Cape Town MM, Drakenstein LM and Stellenbosch LM
Original area of ecosystem	54 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	16%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	95 Red Listed plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 16 endemic plant species

### Geographical location

Cape Flats from Blouberg and Koeberg Hills west of the Tygerberg Hills to Lakeside and Pelican Park in the south near False Bay, from Bellville and Durbanville to Klapmuts and Joostenberg Hill in the east, and to the southwest of the Bottelary Hills to Macassar and Firgrove in the south.

### Description

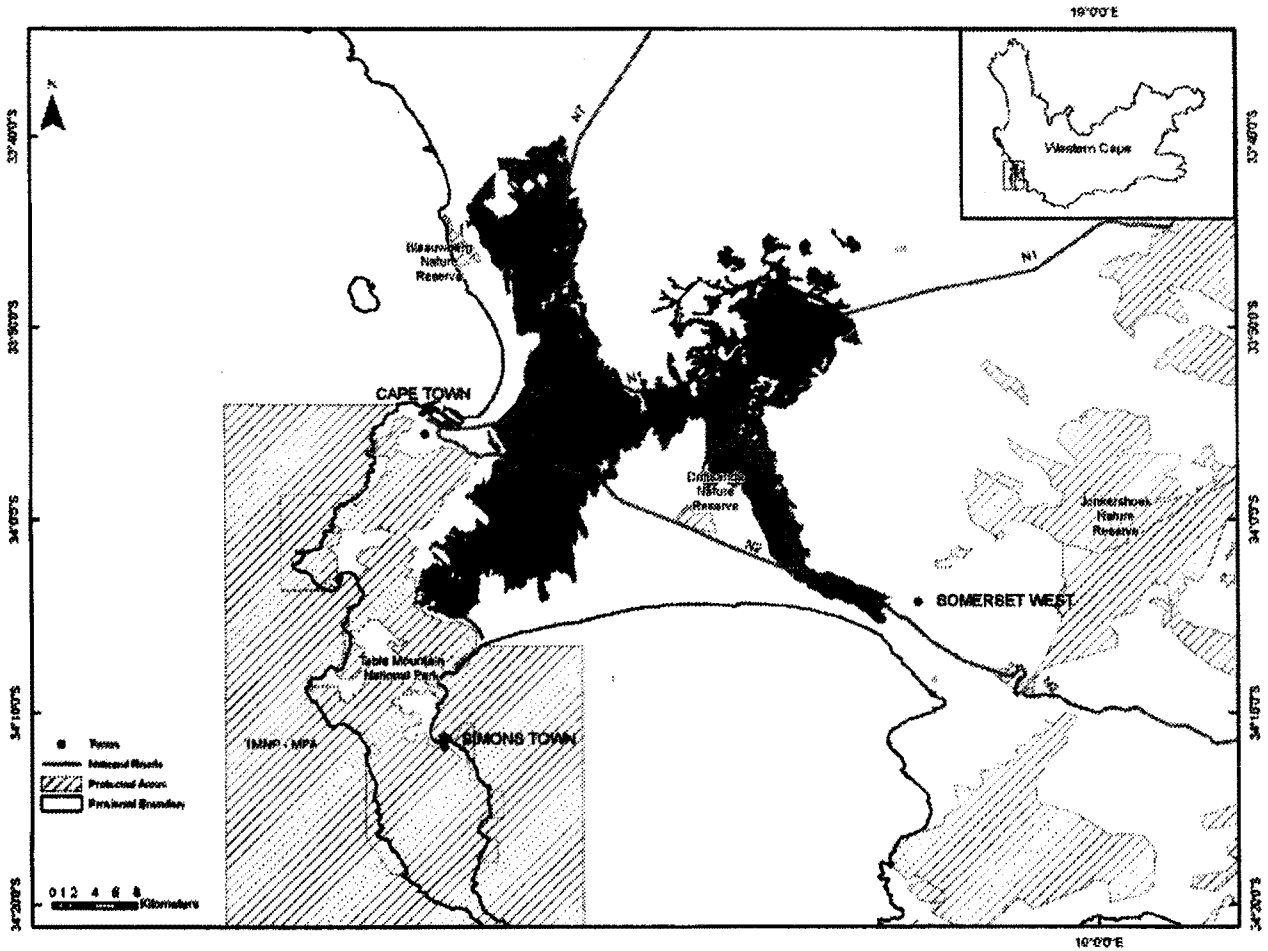
Moderately undulating and flat plains, with dense, moderately tall, ericoid shrubland containing scattered emergent tall shrubs. Proteoid and restioid fynbos are dominant, with asteraceous and ericaceous fynbos occurring in drier and wetter areas, respectively. Boundaries are edaphically determined; and within sand fynbos are delimited by endemic species. At least 16 endemic plant species with four extinct in the wild and 95 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

### Other information

Small patches of the ecosystem are protected in the Table Mountain National Park and in some private conservation areas. Identified in several core conservation sites in the City of Cape Town biodiversity plan.

**Reference**

Rebelo, A.G., Boucher, C., Helme, N., Mucina, L., & Rutherford, M.C. *et al.* 2006. Fynbos Biome. In: L. Mucina & M.C. Rutherford (eds). *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia 19*: 139-140. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



**Location of Cape Flats Sand Fynbos showing original area of ecosystem**

## 7. Cape Lowland Alluvial Vegetation (Aza 2)

Reference number	Aza 2
Listed under criteria	A1
Biome	Azonal
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	Breede River/Winelands LM, Theewaterskloof LM, Swellendam LM, Hessequa LM, Mossel Bay LM, George LM and Plettenberg Bay LM
Original area of ecosystem	36 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	33%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	10 Red Listed plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2)

### Geographical location

Vegetation of broad alluvia of middle and lower stretches of rivers of the Western Cape such as the upper Olifants, Berg, Eerste, Lourens, Palmiet, Bot, Klein, Breede, Goekoe, Gouritz, Hartebeeskuil, Klein Brak, Groot Brak, Keurbooms and a number of small tributaries of the above-mentioned water courses.

### Description

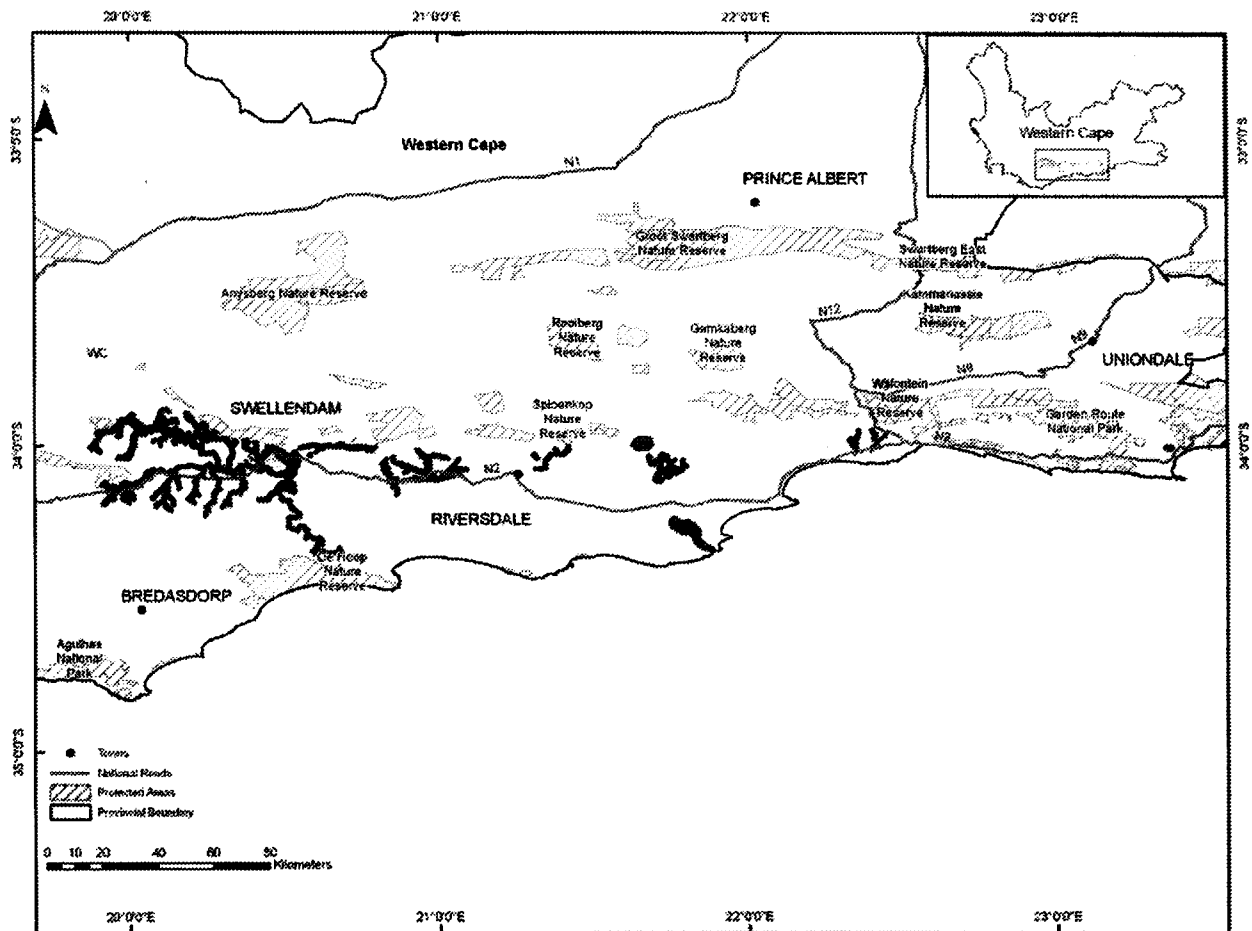
Flat landscape with slow-flowing (in places meandering) lowland rivers fringed on banks by extensive tall reeds dominated by *Phragmites australis* and *Typha capensis* as well as by flooded grasslands and herblands and tall riparian thickets (gallery forests) with *Salix mucronata* subsp. *capensis* on the river terraces. At least ten Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

### Other information

Approximately 1% of the ecosystem is protected in the Bontebok National Park, Verlorenvlei (a Ramsar site), Broomvlei and Marloth Nature Reserves or privately protected in Wadrif.

## Reference

Mucina, L., Rutherford, M.C., Powrie, L.W., Gerber, J., Bezuidenhout, H., Sieben, E.J.J., Cilliers, S.S., Du Preez, P.J., Manning, J.C., Hoare, D.B., Boucher, C., Rebelo, A.G., Bredenkamp, G.J., Siebert, F. 2006. Inland Azonal Vegetation. In: L. Mucina & M.C. Rutherford (eds). *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*. *Strelitzia* 19: 637-638. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



**Location of Cape Lowland Alluvial Vegetation showing original area of ecosystem (area of ecosystem enlarged for visibility at this scale)**

## 8. Central Rûens Shale Renosterveld (FRs 12)

Reference number	FRs 12
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	Breede River/Winelands LM, Theewaterskloof LM, Cape Agulhas LM, Swellendam LM and WCDMA03
Original area of ecosystem	201 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	9%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	42 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 8 endemic plant species

### Geographical distribution

Central parts of the Rûens region (Overberg) from Greyton and Stormsvlei (and Bromberg) to Napier and Bredasdorp and centred on Klipdale and Protem; also on the coastal flats southeast of Bredasdorp towards Arniston. Fragmented outliers are found on the southern part of the Agulhas Plain between Soetendalsvlei and Waskraalsvlei.

### Description

Moderately undulating plains and pans. Vegetation is open to medium dense cupressoid and small-leaved, low to moderately tall grassy shrubland, usually dominated by renosterbos. It is distinguished from the Eastern Rûens Shale Renosterveld by the absence of *Aloe ferox*. Shrubby Asteraceae increase as grazing reduces the palatable grassy component (mostly *Hyparrhenia hirta*) and subsequent erosion results. Heuweltjies not conspicuous, except in the south of the area. South of Bredasdorp this ecosystem is restricted and replaced by Elim Ferricrete Fynbos (FFf 1) in wetter areas. Boundaries are edaphically determined; and within south coast renosterveld are delimited by endemic species and turnover of key dominant species. At least eight endemic plant species and 42 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

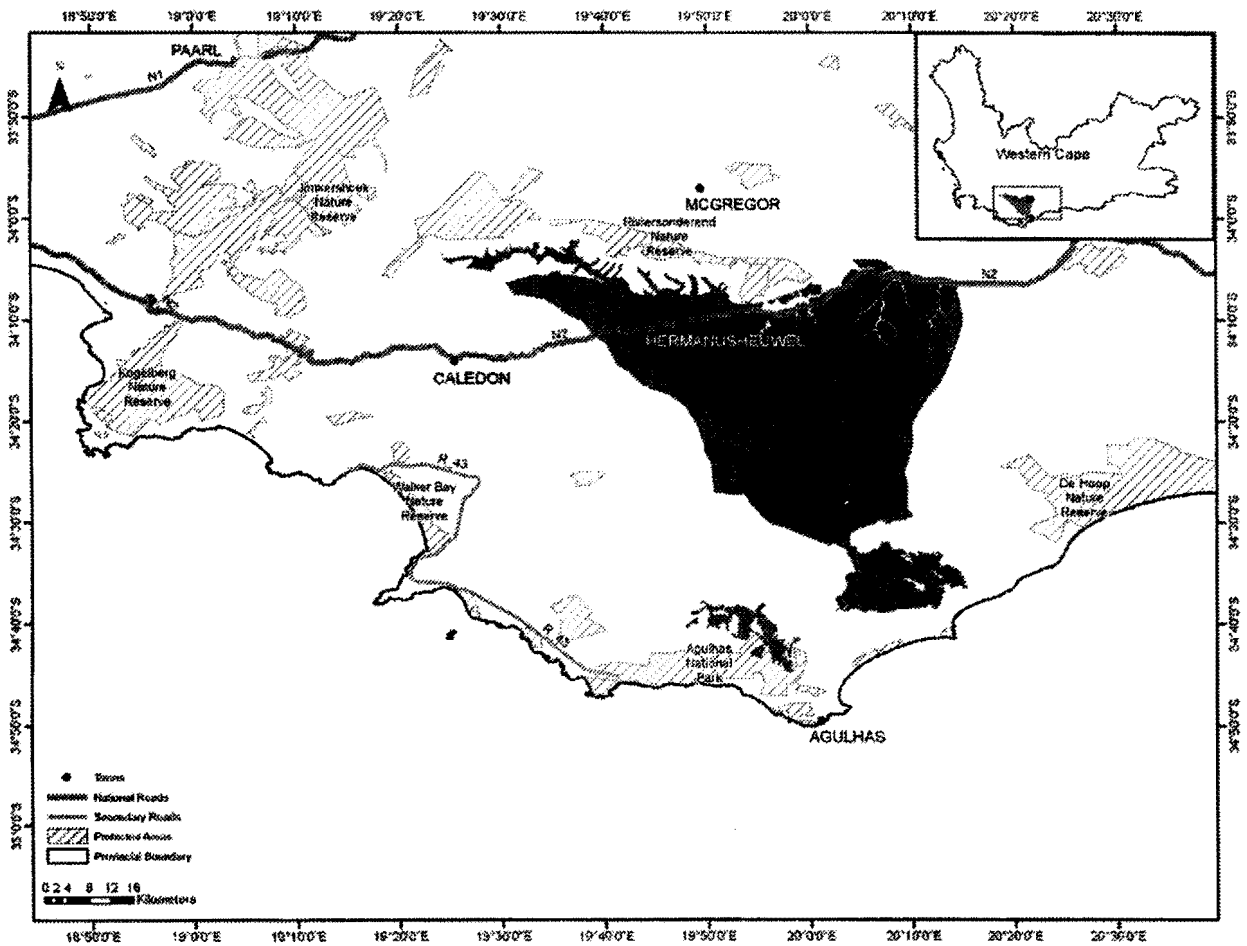


**Other information**

Small patches (< 1%) of the ecosystem are protected in the Agulhas National Park.

**Reference**

Rebello, A.G., Boucher, C., Helme, N., Mucina, L., & Rutherford, M.C. *et al.* 2006. Fynbos Biome. In: L. Mucina & M.C. Rutherford (eds). *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia 19*: 184-185. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



**Location of Central Rûens Shale Renosterveld showing original area of ecosystem**

## 9. Durban Metropole North Coast Grassland (KZN 2)

Reference number	KZN 2
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipality	eThekweni MM
Original area of ecosystem	41 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	4%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	7 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

### Geographical location

Inanda (2930DB), Verulam (2931CA) and Durban (2930DD). Ecosystem confined to the North Coast Grasslands. It is delineated by the Northern Coastal Grasslands threatened ecosystem (KZN 16) in the east; the KwaZulu-Natal Sandstone Sourveld threatened ecosystem (SVs 5) in the west; the Interior North Coast Grasslands threatened ecosystem (KZN 6) in the north; and the Mlazi Gorge threatened ecosystem (KZN 11) in the south.

### Description

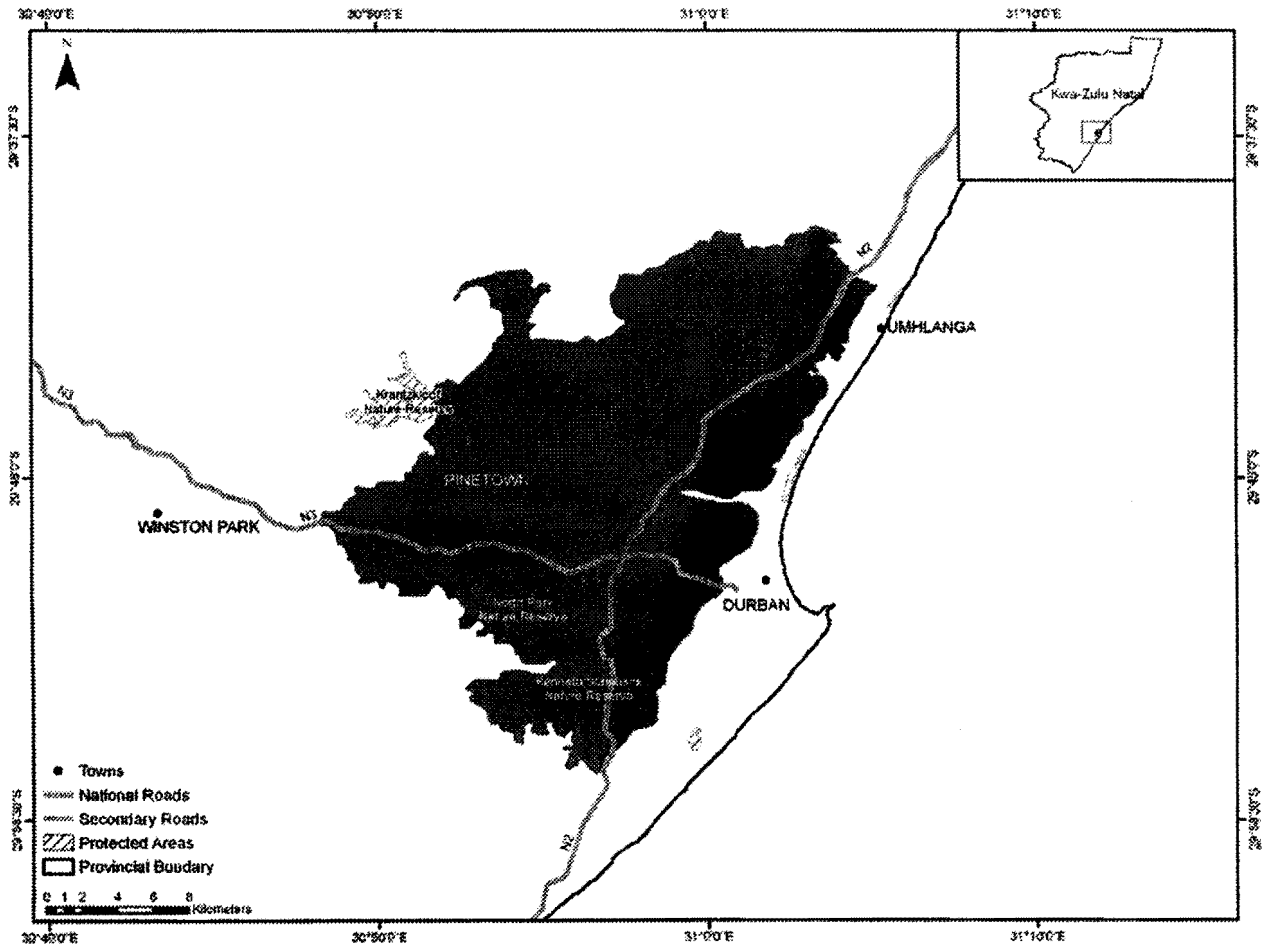
Key biodiversity features include one amphibian species, *Hyperolius pickersgilli*; three millipede species including *Centrobolus anulatus*, *Doratogonus cristulatus* and *Doratogonus infragilis*; one plant species, *Kniphofia pauciflora*; two reptile species including *Bradypodion melanocephalum* and *Scelotes inornatus*; and two vegetation types including KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Forest and KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt.

### Other information

Less than 1% of the ecosystem is protected in the North Park Nature Reserve, Kenneth Stainbank Nature Reserve and Krantzklouf Nature Reserve.

**Reference**

Goodman, P.S. 2007. KwaZulu-Natal Terrestrial Conservation Plan (C-Plan), Version 4. Biodiversity Conservation Planning Division, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.



**Location of Durban Metropole North Coast Grassland showing original area of ecosystem**

## 10. Eastern Rûens Shale Renosterveld (FRs 13)

Reference number	FRs 13
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	Breede River/WinelandsLM, Cape Agulhas LM, Swellendam LM, Hessequa LM and WCDMA03
Original area of ecosystem	277 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	14%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	49 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 15 endemic plant species

### Geographical location

Eastern Rûens (Overberg) from Bredasdorp (Patryskraal) and the area of the Breede River near Swellendam, between the coastal limestone (and sandstone) belt in the south and the southern foothills of the Langeberg, encompassing the areas in the vicinity of Malgas and Heidelberg, to the Goukou River at Riversdale.

### Description

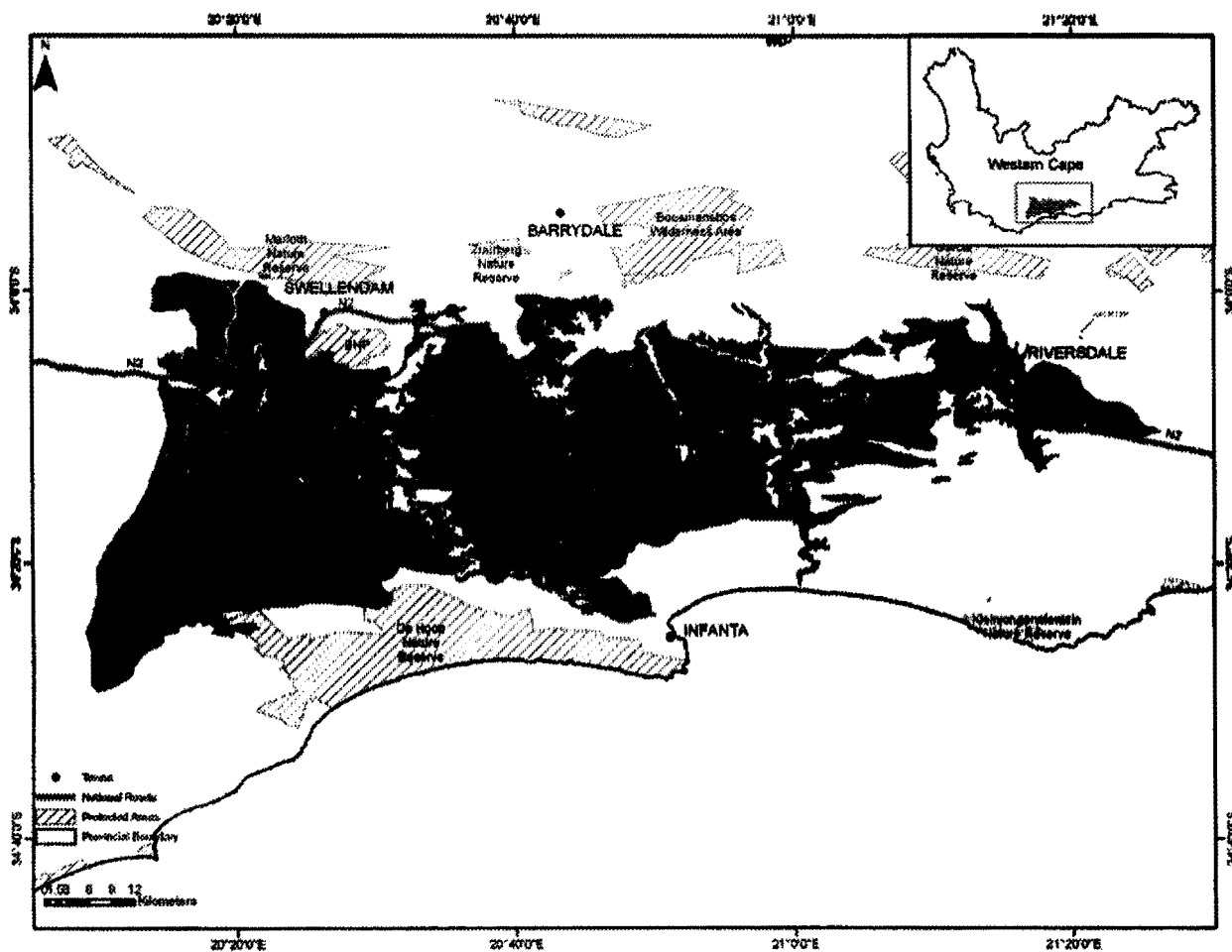
Moderately undulating hills and plains supporting cupressoid and small-leaved, low to moderately tall grassy shrubland, dominated by renosterbos. The southern limits are often covered by a thin layer of calcrete. Boundaries are edaphically determined; and within south coast renosterveld are delimited by endemic species and turnover of key dominant species. At least 15 endemic plant species and 49 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

### Other information

Small patches of the ecosystem are protected in the Bontebok National Park, De Hoop and Werner Frehse Nature Reserves and in the private Grootvadersbosch Conservancy.

**Reference**

Rebelo, A.G., Boucher, C., Helme, N., Mucina, L., & Rutherford, M.C. *et al.* 2006. Fynbos Biome. In: L. Mucina & M.C. Rutherford (eds). *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia* 19: 185-186. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



**Location of Eastern Rûens Shale Renosterveld showing original area of ecosystem**

**11. Elgin Shale Fynbos (FFh 6)**

Reference number	FFh 6
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	City of Cape Town MM, Drakenstein LM, Breede Valley LM, Theewaterskloof LM and Overstrand LM
Original area of ecosystem	28 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	24%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	6% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	19 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU, excl VU D2) and 2 endemic plant species

**Geographical location**

Elgin Basin east of Grabouw and Villiersdorp Basin around Vyeboom, with pockets to the north at the uppermost part of Stettynskloof, Kaaimansgat and Rooihogte Pass, and at the Steenbras Dam to the west.

**Description**

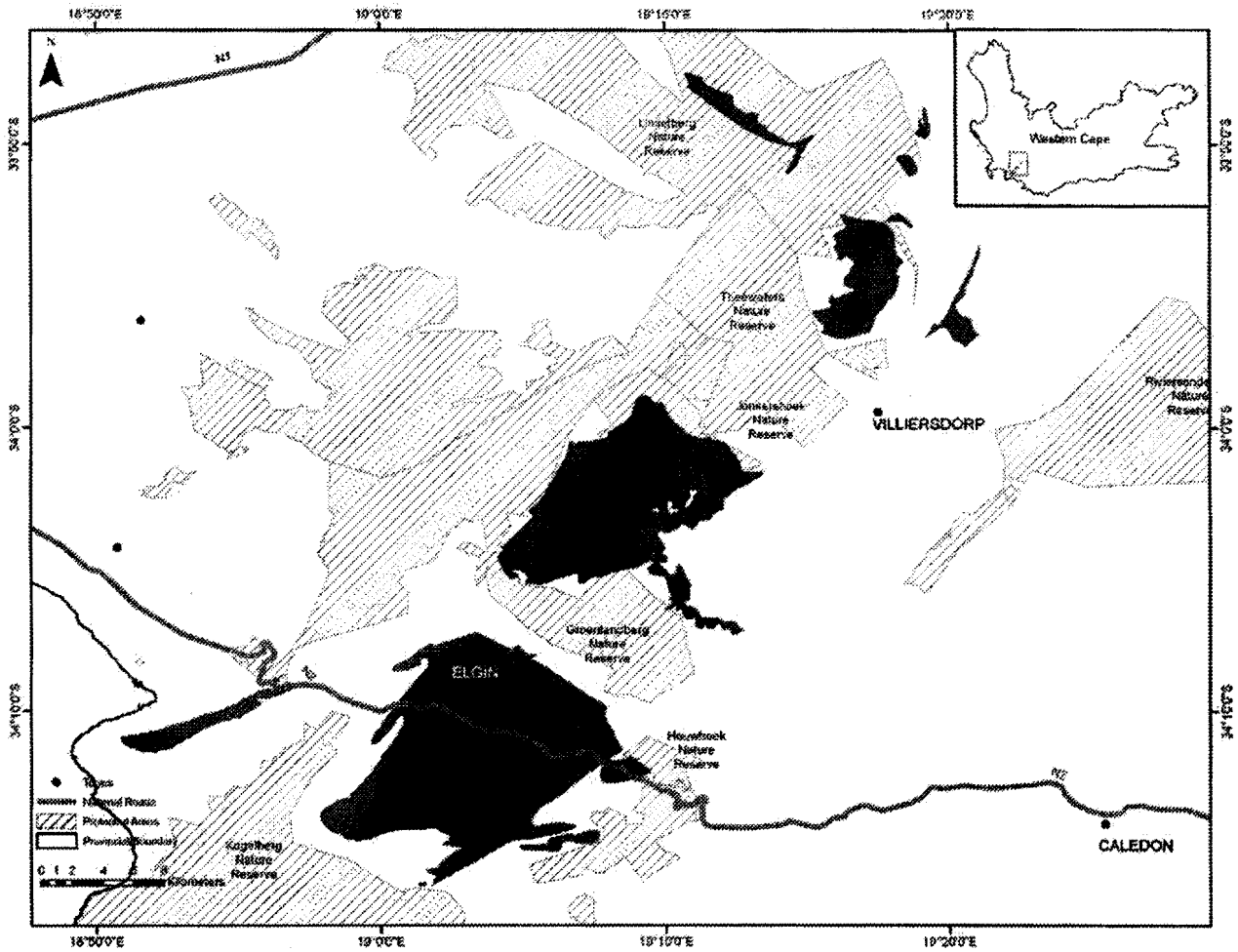
Undulating hills and moderately undulating plains and steep slopes of adjacent mountains. An open to medium dense tall proteoid shrubland over a matrix of moderately tall and dense evergreen shrubs, dominated by proteoid, asteraceous and closed-scrub fynbos, and ericaceous fynbos in the wetter facies. Boundaries are edaphically determined. At least two endemic plant species and 19 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

**Other information**

Approximately 6% of the ecosystem is protected in the Tweewaters and Limietberg Nature Reserves.

**Reference**

Rebelo, A.G., Boucher, C., Helme, N., Mucina, L., & Rutherford, M.C. *et al.* 2006. Fynbos Biome. In: L. Mucina & M.C. Rutherford (eds). *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia 19*: 150. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



**Location of Elgin Shale Fynbos showing original area of ecosystem**

**12. Elim Ferricrete Fynbos (FFf 1)**

Reference number	FFf 1
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	Theewaterskloof LM, Overstrand LM, Cape Agulhas LM and WCDMA03
Original area of ecosystem	67 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	29%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	5% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	72 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 29 endemic plant species

**Geographical location**

Extensive areas between the Bot River Valley, Hemel en Aarde Valley, Stanford environs, Salmonsdam and Baardskeerdersbos, with the most extensive parts around Elim on the Agulhas Plain spanning the area from Soetmuisberg in the north to Buffeljags and the Soetanysberg in the south. Outliers found on the northern slopes of the mountains adjacent to those of the Rûens around Napier and at Perdekamp north of Arniston.

**Description**

Undulating hills and plains covered with open to closed dwarf shrubland with occasional scattered tall shrubs. It is a diverse ecosystem, with all structural fynbos types present, but with extensive areas of asteraceous fynbos dominated by low proteoid elements. To differentiate mesotrophic asteraceous from mesotrophic proteoid fynbos the following proteoid types are recognised: *Leucadendron elimense*, *L. laxum*, *L. modestum*, *L. stelligerum* and *L. teretifolium*. When degraded, this ecosystem becomes dominated by *Elytropappus rhinocerotis*. On transitions to deep sandy soils, *Protea repens* may be dominant, and these transitional communities are often much richer in species than associated Overberg Sandstone Fynbos (FFs 12). At least 29 endemic plant species and 72 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

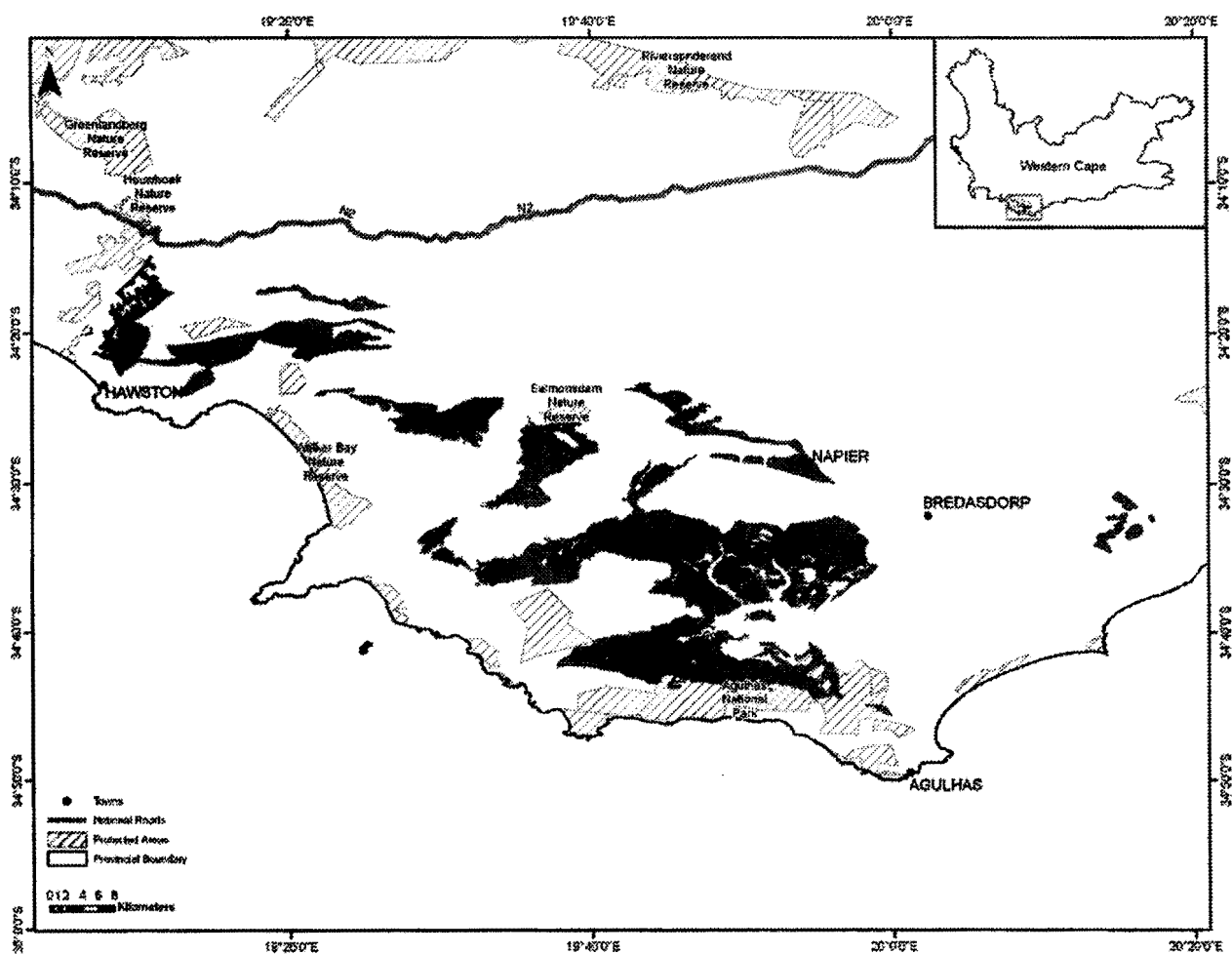


**Other Information**

Approximately 5% of the ecosystem is protected in the Agulhas National Park and additional small patches are found in the Oude Bosch Private Nature Reserve.

**Reference**

Rebello, A.G., Boucher, C., Helme, N., Mucina, L., & Rutherford, M.C. *et al.* 2006. Fynbos Biome. In: L. Mucina & M.C. Rutherford (eds). *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia 19*: 159-160. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



**Location of Elfm Ferricrete Fynbos showing original area of ecosystem**

**13. Entumeni Valley (KZN 3)**

Reference number	KZN 3
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt, Savanna and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipality	uMlalazi LM
Original area of ecosystem	5 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	37%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	11% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	6 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Eshowe (2831CD). Ecosystem incorporates Eastern Scarp Forest and surrounding lowland grasslands. It is confined to a valley with boundaries delineated by the crests of this valley.

**Description**

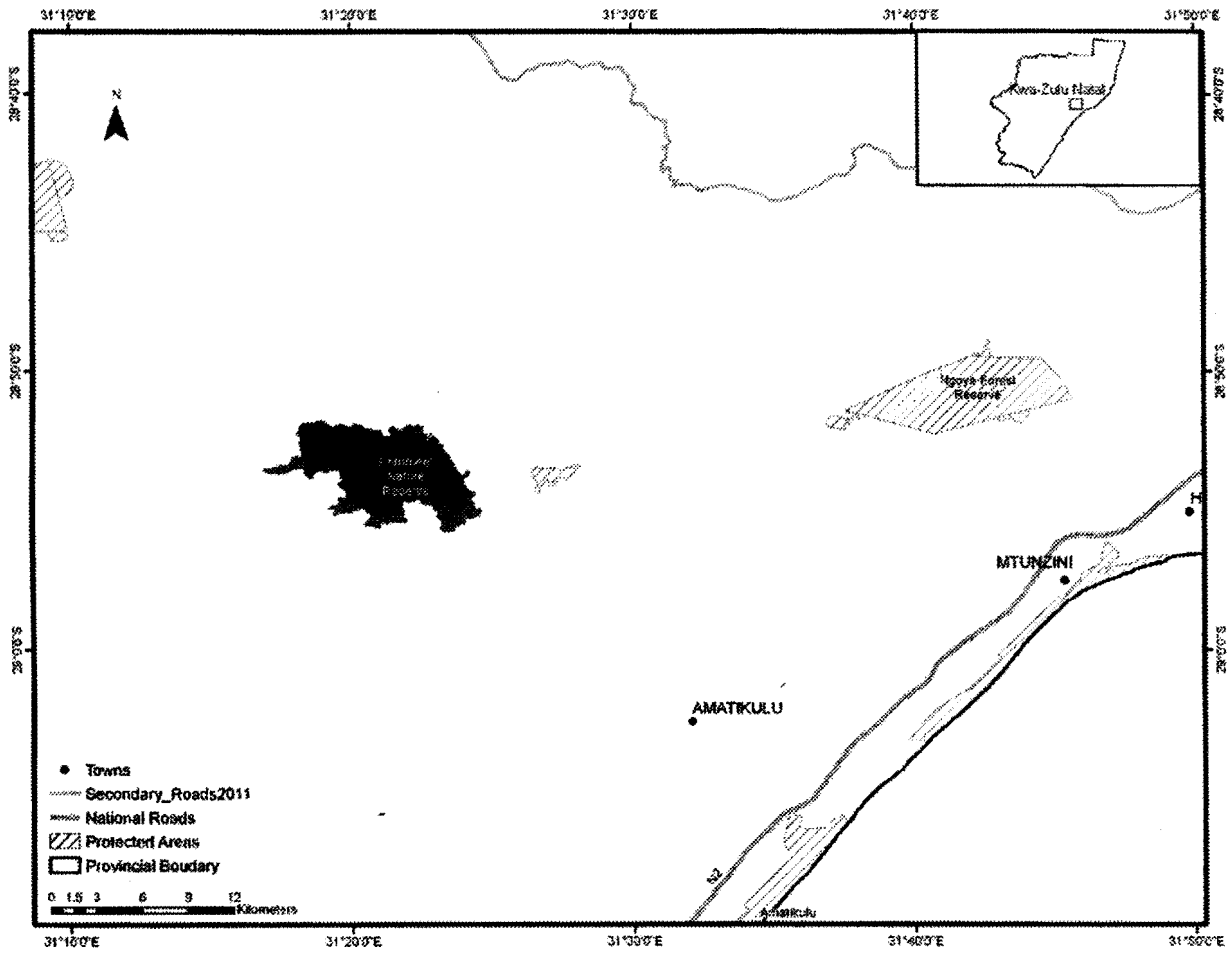
Key biodiversity features include four millipede species including *Allawrencius complex*, *Centrobolus bifidus*, *Centrobolus fulgidus* and *Doratogonus natalensis*; one plant species, *Helichrysum woodii*; one reptile species, *Bradypodion caeruleogula*; and three vegetation types Eastern Scarp Forest, Ngongoni Veld and KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt.

**Other information**

Approximately 11% of the ecosystem is protected in the Entumeni Nature Reserve.

**Reference**

Goodman, P.S. 2007. KwaZulu-Natal Terrestrial Conservation Plan (C-Plan), Version 4. Biodiversity Conservation Planning Division, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.



Location of Entumeni Valley showing original area of ecosystem

**14. Eshowe Mtunzini Hilly Grasslands (KZN 4)**

Reference number	KZN 4
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt, Savanna and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	uMhlathuze LM, uMlalazi LM, eNdongakusuka LM, KwaDukuza LM, Ndwedwe LM and Maphumulo LM
Original area of ecosystem	117 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	7%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	13 threatened or endemic plant or animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Eshowe (2831CD), Blackburn (2831DC), Felixton (2831DD), Mapumulo (2931AA), Tugela (2931AB) and Gingindlovu (2931BA). Ecosystem is primarily restricted to the KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt. It is topographically constrained to hilly regions with boundaries delineated by a combination of river valleys and ridges. In the north the boundary is delineated by a combination of river valleys and the boundaries of the Entumeni Valley and Ngoye Scarp Forests and Grasslands threatened ecosystems (KZN 3 and KZN 13 respectively).

**Description**

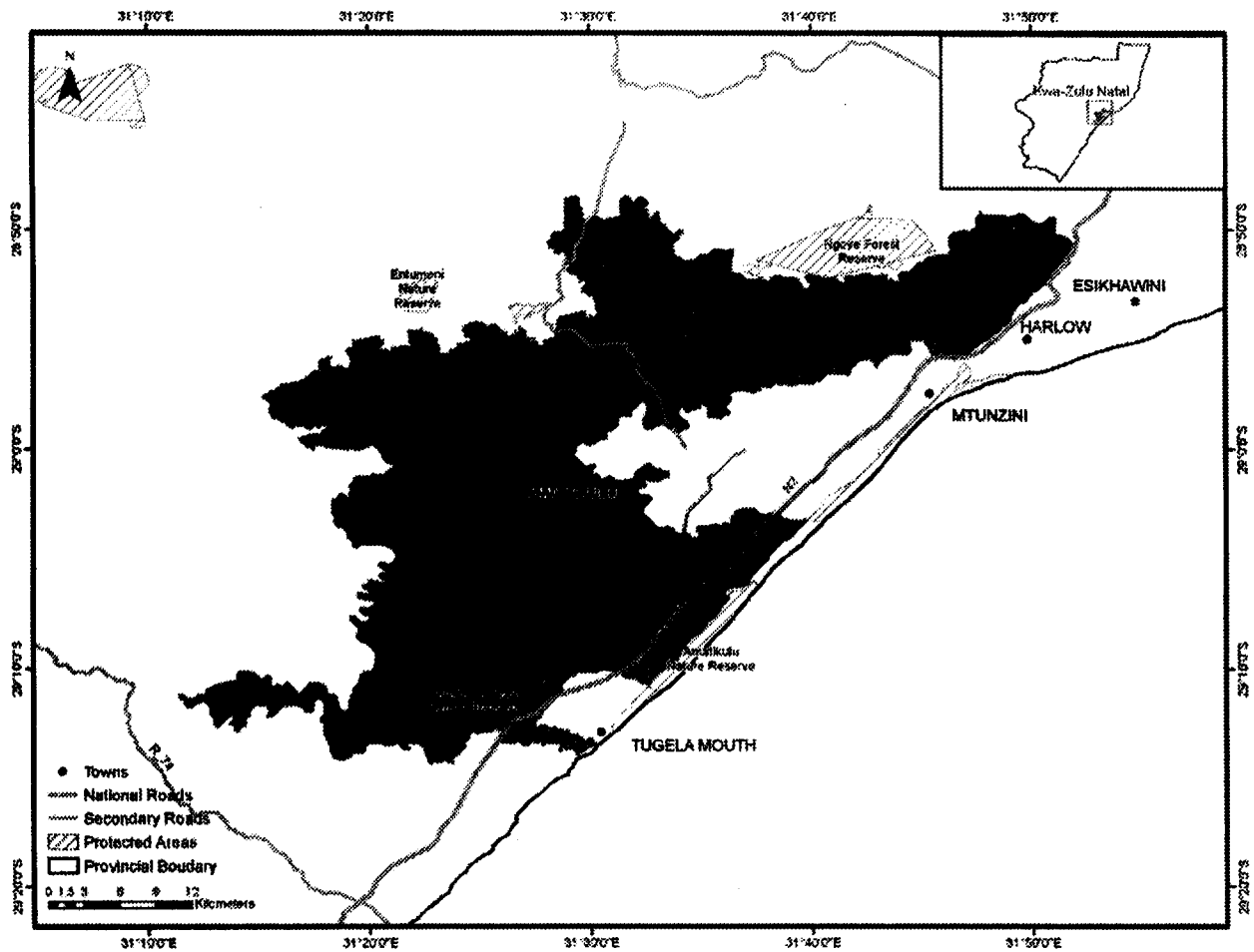
Key biodiversity features include one amphibian species, *Hyperolius pickersgilli*; one bird species, Green Barbet; three millipede species including *Centrobolus anulatus*, *Doratogonus montanus* and *Doratogonus natalensis*; five plant species for example *Helichrysum woodii*, *Kniphofia leucocephala*, *Kniphofia littoralis*, *Kniphofia pauciflora*; two reptile species including *Bradypodion melanocephalum* and *Scelotes inornatus*; and six vegetation types including Nongongi Veld, Eastern Valley Bushveld, KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Forest, Maputuland Coastal Belt, KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt and Zululand Lowveld.

## Reference

Goodman, P.S. 2007. KwaZulu-Natal Terrestrial Conservation Plan (C-Plan), Version 4. Biodiversity Conservation Planning Division, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

## Other Information

Less than 1% of the ecosystem is protected in the Harold Johnson Nature Reserve and the Amatikulu Nature Reserve.



Location of Eshowe Mtunzini Hilly Grasslands showing original area of ecosystem

**15. Glen Austin Pan (GP 4)**

Reference number	GP 4
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland
Province	Gauteng
Municipalities	City of Johannesburg MM and Ekurhuleni MM
Original area of ecosystem	500 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	99%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	4% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	3 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Northern parts of Johannesburg including Centurion (2528CC). Ecosystem delineated by pans and associated terrestrial habitat.

**Description**

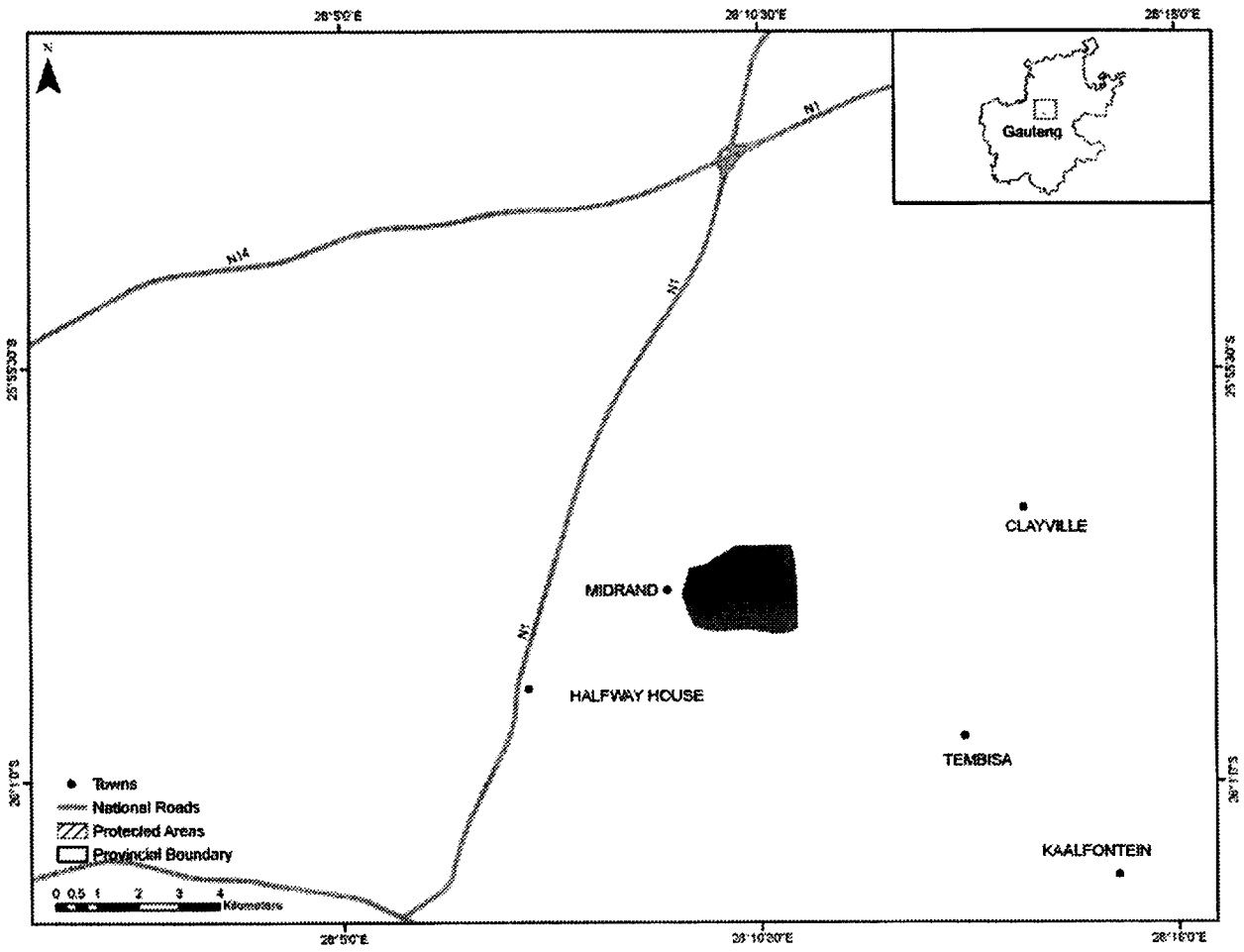
Key biodiversity features include Red or Orange Listed amphibians for example the Giant Bullfrog; and Red or Orange Listed or priority invertebrates for example the Marsh sylph; one vegetation type, the Egoli Granite Grassland; and the Olifantspruit, Glen Austin Pan, and Sedge Pan.

**Other information**

Approximately 4% of the ecosystem is protected in the Glen Austin Bird Sanctuary.

**Reference**

Gauteng C-Plan Version 2. 2006. Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment.



Location of Glen Austin Pan showing original area of ecosystem

**16. Highover Nature Reserve and Roselands Farm Surrounds (KZN 5)**

Reference number	KZN 5
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland, Savanna and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	Richmond LM and Ingwe LM
Original area of ecosystem	10 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	55%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	5% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	9 threatened or endemic plant or animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Byrne (2930CC). Ecosystem delineated by prominent plateau and ridge features. In the north the boundary is delineated by the Kwamatakane River and bisected by the Umkomaas River. The ecosystem includes forest patches, for example Soada, Pateni and Moyeni forest patches.

**Description**

Key biodiversity features include one bird species, the Blue Swallow; six millipede species including *Centrobolus rubricollis*, *Doratogonus avius*, *Doratogonus hoffmani*, *Doratogonus infragilis*, *Doratogonus montanus* and *Doratogonus natalensis*; two plant species for example *Senecio exuberans*; and four vegetation types including Eastern Mistbelt Forest, Eastern Valley Bushveld, Midlands Mistbelt Grassland and Southern KwaZulu-Natal Moist Grassland.

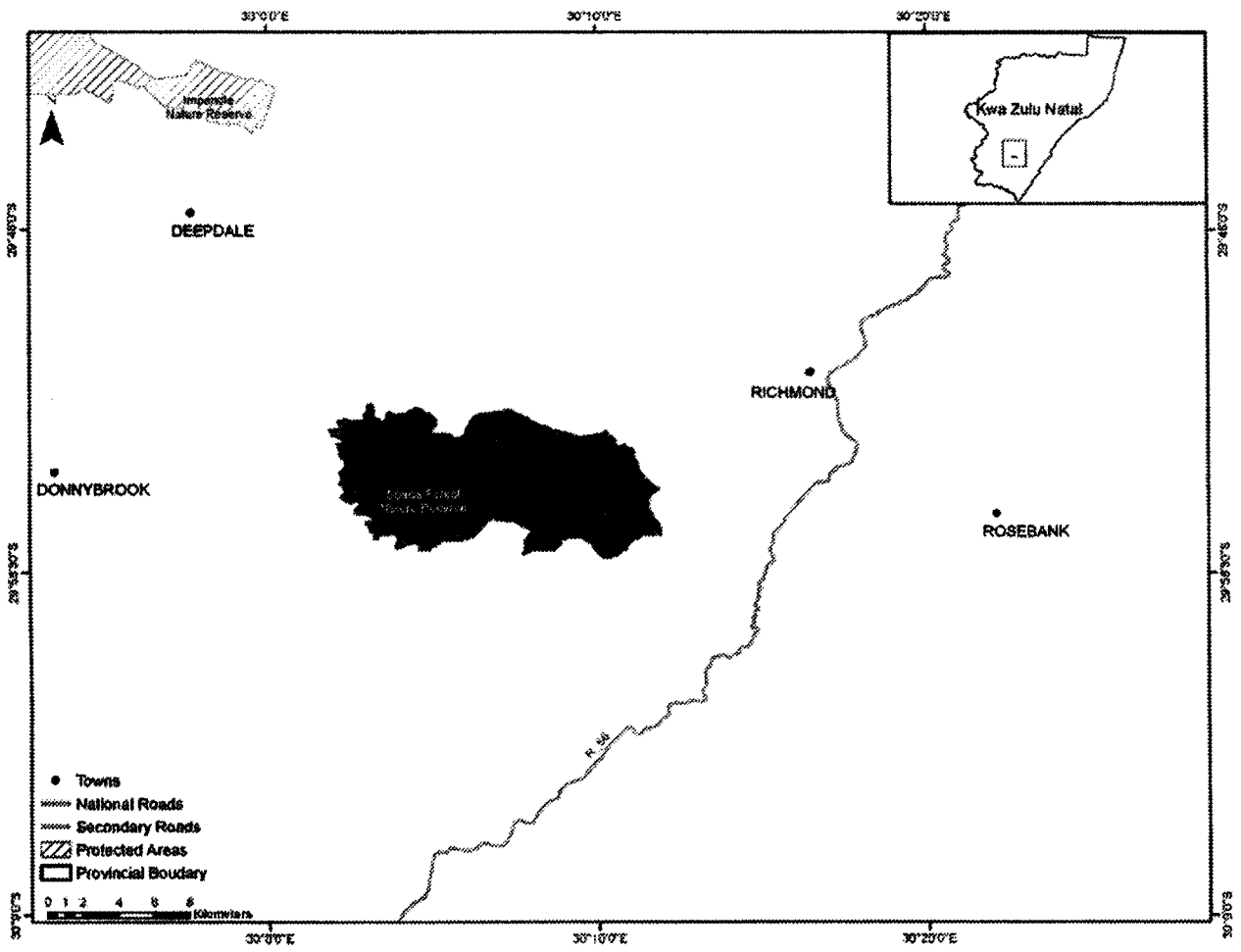
**Other information**

Approximately 5% of the ecosystem is protected in the Soada Forest Nature Reserve.

**Reference**

Goodman, P.S. 2007. KwaZulu-Natal Terrestrial Conservation Plan (C-Plan), Version 4. Biodiversity Conservation Planning Division, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.





**Location of Highover Nature Reserve and Roselands Farm surrounds showing original area of ecosystem**

**17. Interior North Coast Grasslands (KZN 6)**

Reference number	KZN 6
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt, Savanna and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	eThekwinini MM, KwaDukuza LM and Ndwedwe LM
Original area of ecosystem	36 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	8%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	8 threatened or endemic plant or animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Inanda (2930DB) and Verulam (2931CA). Ecosystem located primarily within the KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt. Ecosystem delineated in the west and north by the KwaZulu-Natal Sandstone Sourveld threatened ecosystem (SVs 5) and in the south and east by ridge lines and river channels.

**Description**

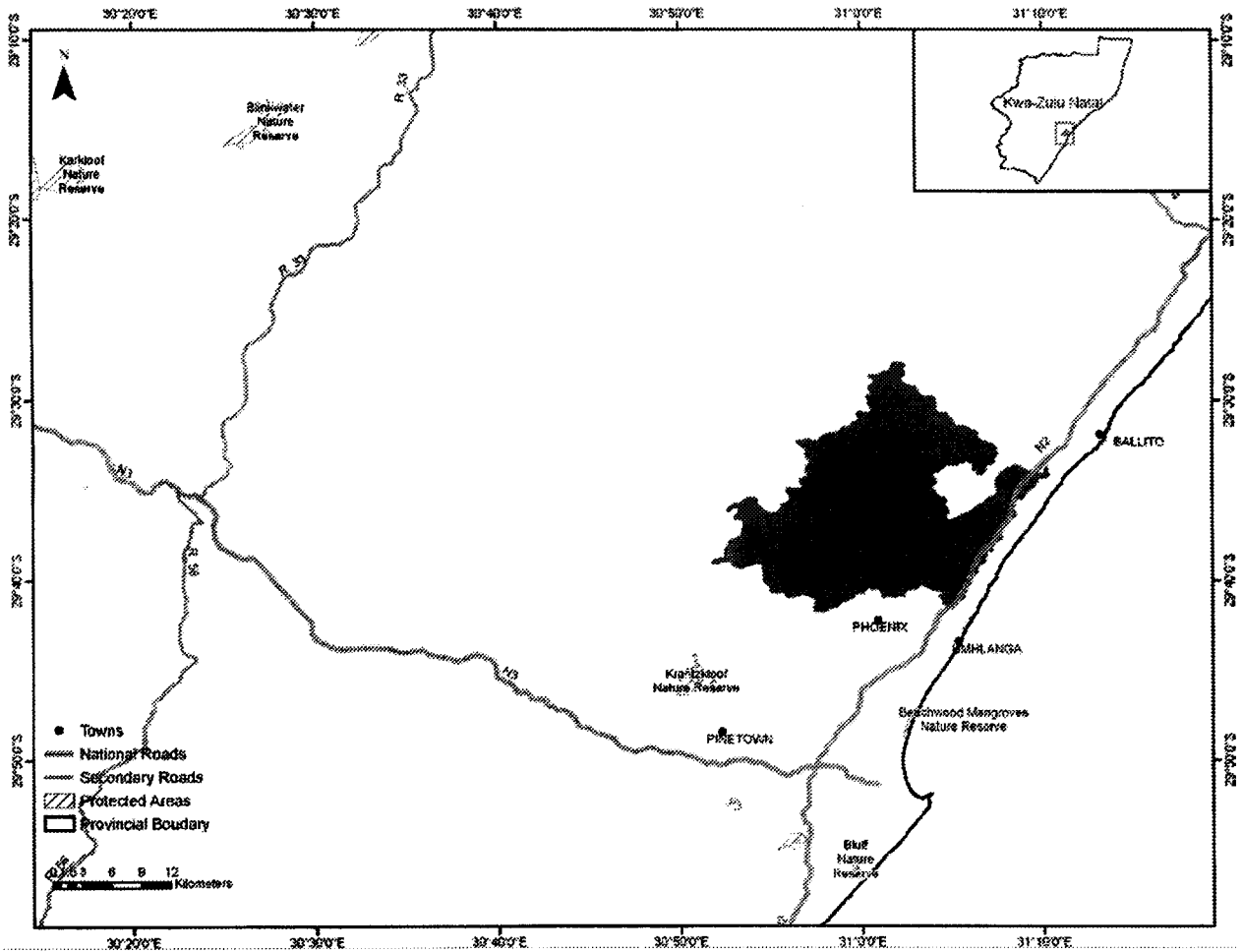
Key biodiversity features include one amphibian species, *Hyperolius pickersgilli*; two millipede species including *Centrobolus anulatus* and *Doratogonus rubipodus*; two plant species including *Helichrysum woodii* and *Kniphofia pauciflora*; three reptile species including *Bradypodion caeruleogula*, *Bradypodion melanocephalum* and *Scelotes inornatus*; and three vegetation types including Eastern Scarp Forest, KwaZulu-Natal Sandstone Sourveld, KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt.

**Other information**

The ecosystem is not protected.

**Reference**

Goodman, P.S. 2007. KwaZulu-Natal Terrestrial Conservation Plan (C-Plan), Version 4. Biodiversity Conservation Planning Division, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.



**Location of Interior North Coast Grasslands showing original area of ecosystem**

**18. Interior South Coast Grasslands (KZN 7)**

Reference number	KZN 7
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt, Savanna and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	eThekweni MM, Vulamehlo LM, Umdoni LM, Umzumbe LM, Ezingoleni LM, Hibiscus Coast LM
Original area of ecosystem	148 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	9%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	2% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	24 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Durban (2930DD), Dududu (3030BA), Umkomaas (3030BB), Scottburgh (3030BC), Jolivet (3030AD), Port Shepstone (3030CB), Hibberdene (3030DA), Izingolweni (3030CC), Margate (3030CD), Port Edward (3130AA). Ecosystem restricted to and delineated by the KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt, with the eastern boundary being delineated by the Southern Coastal Grassland threatened ecosystem (KZN 18).

**Description**

Key biodiversity features include three millipede species including *Centrobolus anulatus*, *Doratogonus infragilis* and *Doratogonus montanus*; seventeen plant species for example *Begonia rudatisii*, *Crassula streyi*, *Craterostigma nanum* var *nanum*, *Diaphananthe millarii*, *Eugenia simii*, *Helichrysum woodii*, *Huernia hystrix parvula*, *Kniphofia pauciflora*, *Kniphofia rooperi*, *Phylica natalensis*, *Plectranthus ernstii*, *Rhynchochalyx lawsoniodes*, *Streptocarpus primulifolius*, *Watsonia confusa*, *Watsonia inclinata*; four reptile species including *Bradypodion angustiarum*, *Bradypodion caeruleogula*, *Bradypodion melanocephalum* and *Bradypodion wezae*; and six vegetation types including KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Forest, KwaZulu-Natal

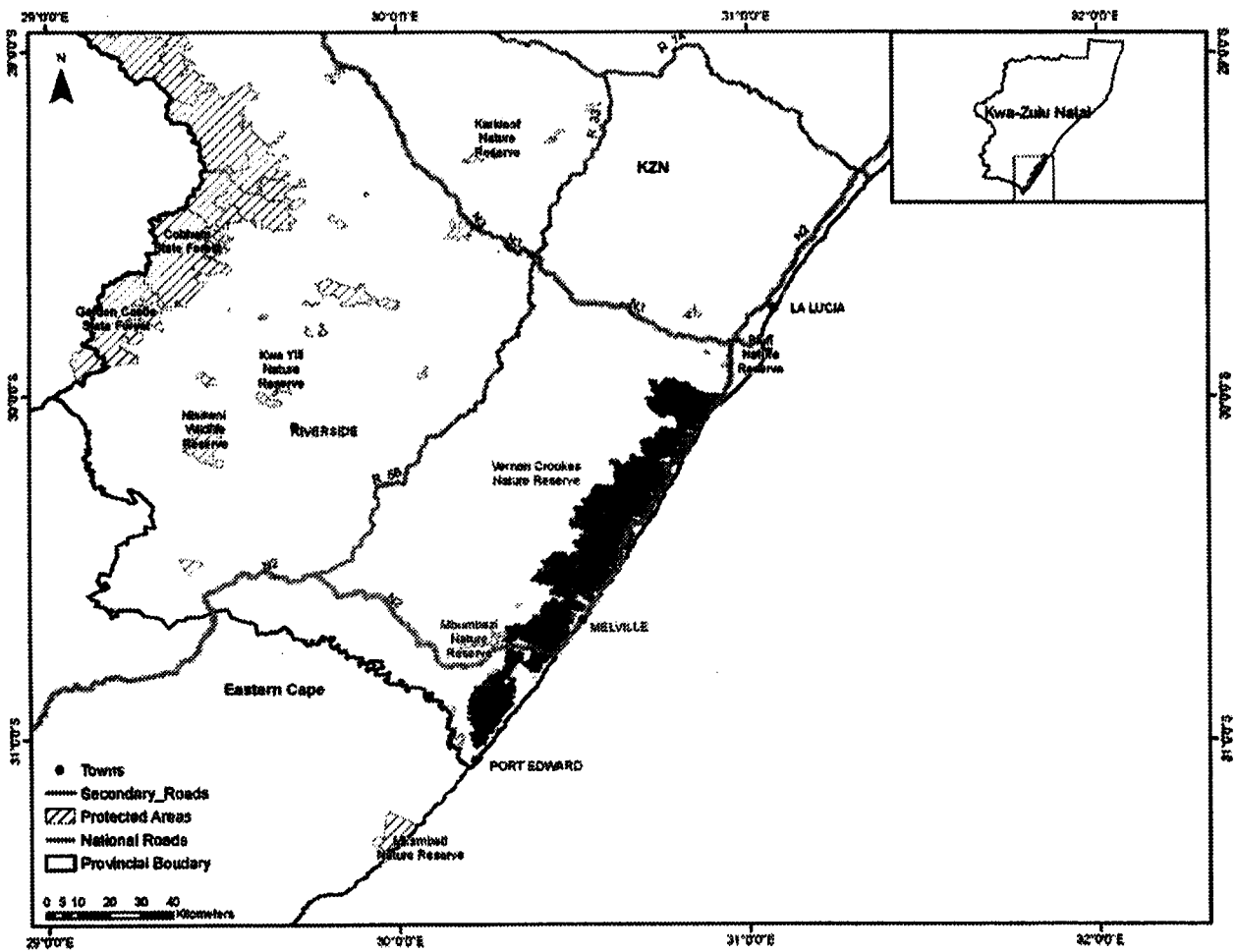
Sandstone Sourveld, Ngongoni Veld, KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt, Pondoland Scarp Forest, Pondoland-Ugu Sandstone Coastal Sourveld.

**Other information**

Approximately 2% of the ecosystem is protected in Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve, Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve and Mbumbazi Nature Reserve.

**Reference**

Goodman, P.S. 2007. KwaZulu-Natal Terrestrial Conservation Plan (C-Plan), Version 4. Biodiversity Conservation Planning Division, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.



**Location of Interior South Coast Grassland showing original area of ecosystem**

**19. Kaapsehoop Quartzite Grasslands (MP 1)**

Reference number	MP 1
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland and Forest
Province	Mpumalanga
Municipalities	Mbombela LM and Umjindi LM
Original area of ecosystem	8 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	50%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	6% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	15 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Quartzite and dolomite mixed grassland occurring along grassland summit at Kaapsehoop (2530DA and 2530DB). Ecosystem delineated by Blue Swallow nesting and feeding areas and landtypes.

**Description**

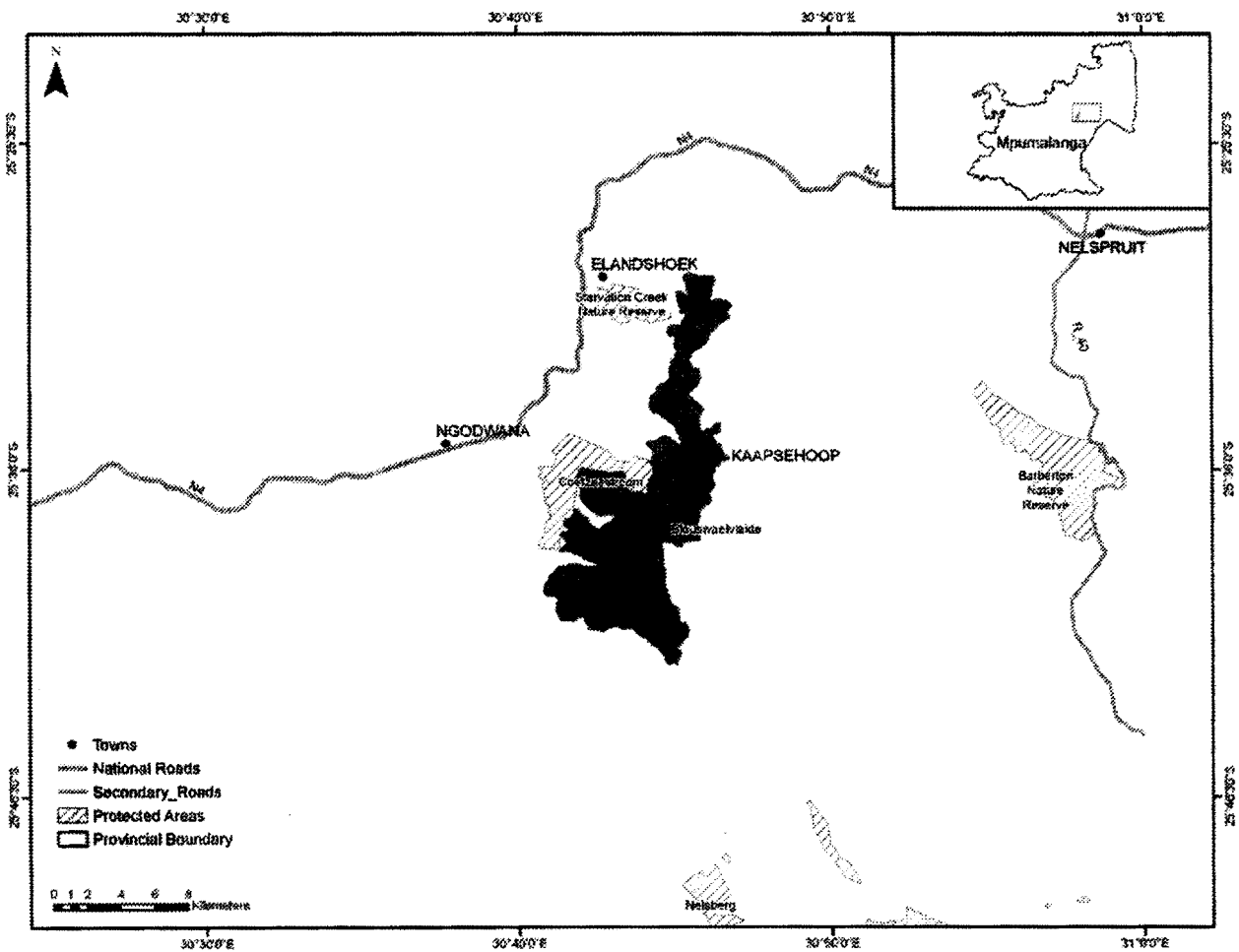
Key biodiversity features include four mammal species including Rough-haired Golden Mole, Meester's Golden Mole, Natal Long-fingered Bat and Swinny's Horseshoe Bat; six bird species for example Blue Swallow, Wattled Crane, Striped Flufftail, Southern Ground Hornbill, Blue Crane and Grey Crowned Crane; one reptile species, *Bradypodion transvaalense*; four plant species for example *Curtisia dentata*, *Calanthe sylvatica* and *Cryptocarya transvaalensis*; and four vegetation types including Northern Escarpment Quartzite Sourveld, Northern Escarpment Dolomite Grassland, Mpumalanga Afromontane Forest and Dry Afromontane Forest. The ecosystem includes part of the Wolkberg Centre of Plant Endemism; it contains important sub-catchments; provides an escarpment corridor; is important for grassland and forest processes and contains caves.

**Other information**

Approximately 6% of the ecosystem is protected in the Blouswaelvlakte Primary Conservation Area and the Coetzeestroom Primary Conservation Area.

**Reference**

Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency & Department of Agriculture and Land Administration. 2007. Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Handbook.



**Location of Kaapsehoop Quartzite Grasslands showing original area of ecosystem**

**20. Klipriver Highveld Grassland (GP 5)**

Reference number	GP 5
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland, Savanna and Wetland
Province	Gauteng
Municipalities	Ekurhuleni MM, City of Johannesburg MM, Lesedi LM, Midvaal LM, Mogale City LM and Westonarea LM
Original area of ecosystem	89 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	62%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	25 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Johannesburg south including Grasmere, Alberton, and Springs (2627BD, 2628AC, 2628AD respectively). Ecosystem delineated by the Klipriver and associated wetlands and non-perennial rivers, together with the Klipriviersberg ridge system and associated drainage lines.

**Description**

Key biodiversity features include Red or Orange Listed plants for example *Cineraria longipes*, *Delosperma purpureum*, *Delosperma leendertziae*, and *Trachyandra erythrorrhiza*; Red or Orange Listed birds for example African Marsh-Harrier, African Grass-Owl, Greater Flamingo, and Melodious Lark; Red or Orange Listed or priority invertebrates for example the Roodepoort Copper Butterfly, Marsh sylph, *Orachrysops mijburghii*, and Golden Starburst Baboon Spider; and six vegetation types including Andesite Mountain Bushveld, Carletonville Dolomite Grassland, Eastern Temperate Freshwater Wetlands, Gauteng Shale Mountain Bushveld, Soweto Highveld Grassland and Tsakane Clay Grassland. A number of rivers, wetlands and pans are key features in the ecosystem including the Angelo Pan, Blesboklaagte, Bloubospruit, Elsburgspruit, Hugenote Spruit, Kliprivier, Natalspruit, Rietspruit, Withokspruit, and various other unnamed wetlands and pans.

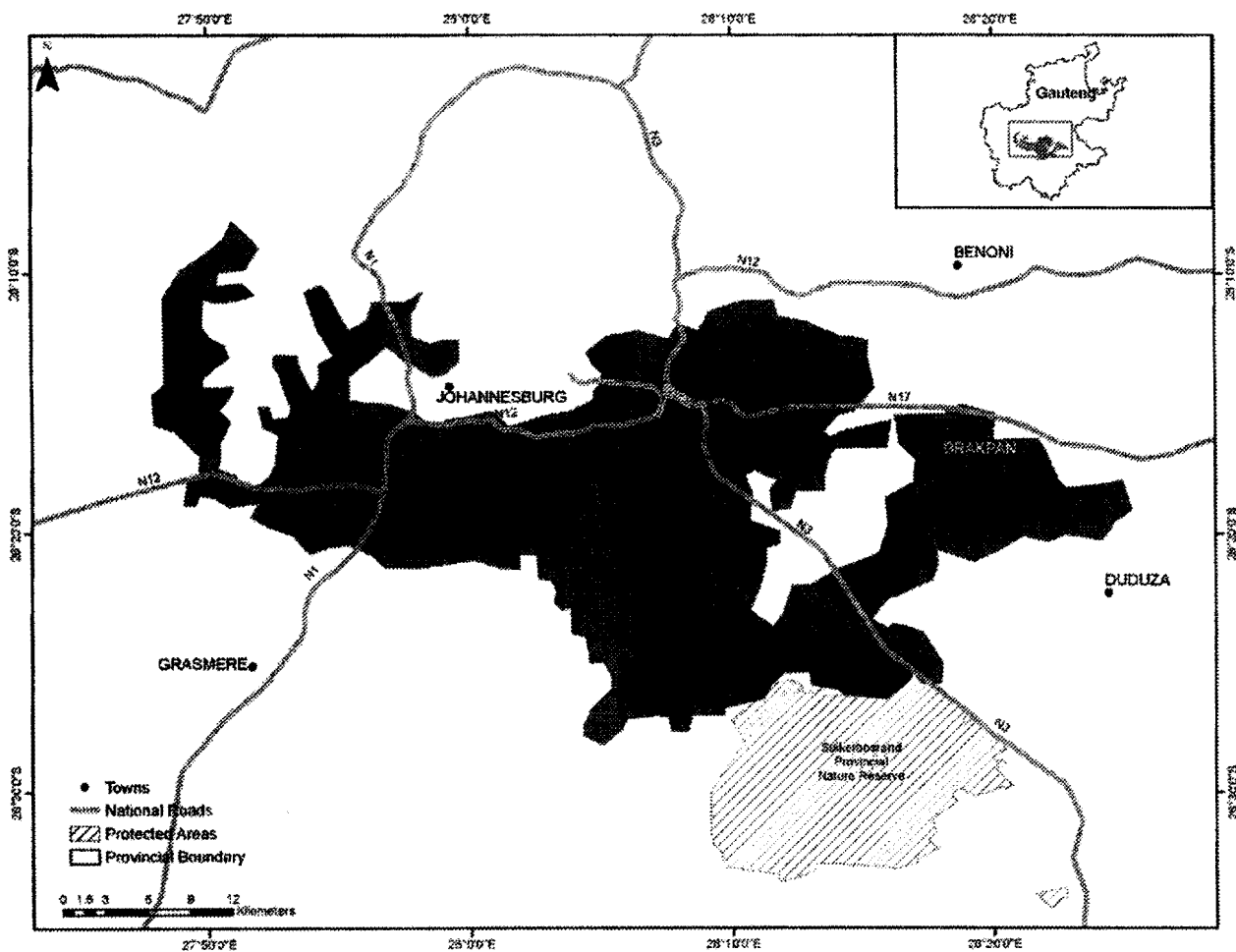


**Other Information**

Approximately 1% of the ecosystem is protected in the Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve and Rondebult Bird Sanctuary.

**Reference**

Gauteng C-Plan Version 2. 2006. Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment.



**Location of Klipriver Highveld Grassland showing original area of ecosystem**

**21. Knysna Sand Fynbos (FFd 10)**

Reference number	FFd 10
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	George LM, Plettenberg Bay LM and Knysna LM
Original area of ecosystem	15 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (17%)	17%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	3 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2)

**Geographical location**

Garden Route coastal flats from Wilderness, generally to the north of the system of lakes, several patches around the Knysna Lagoon, with more isolated patches eastwards to the Robberg peninsula near Plettenberg Bay.

**Description**

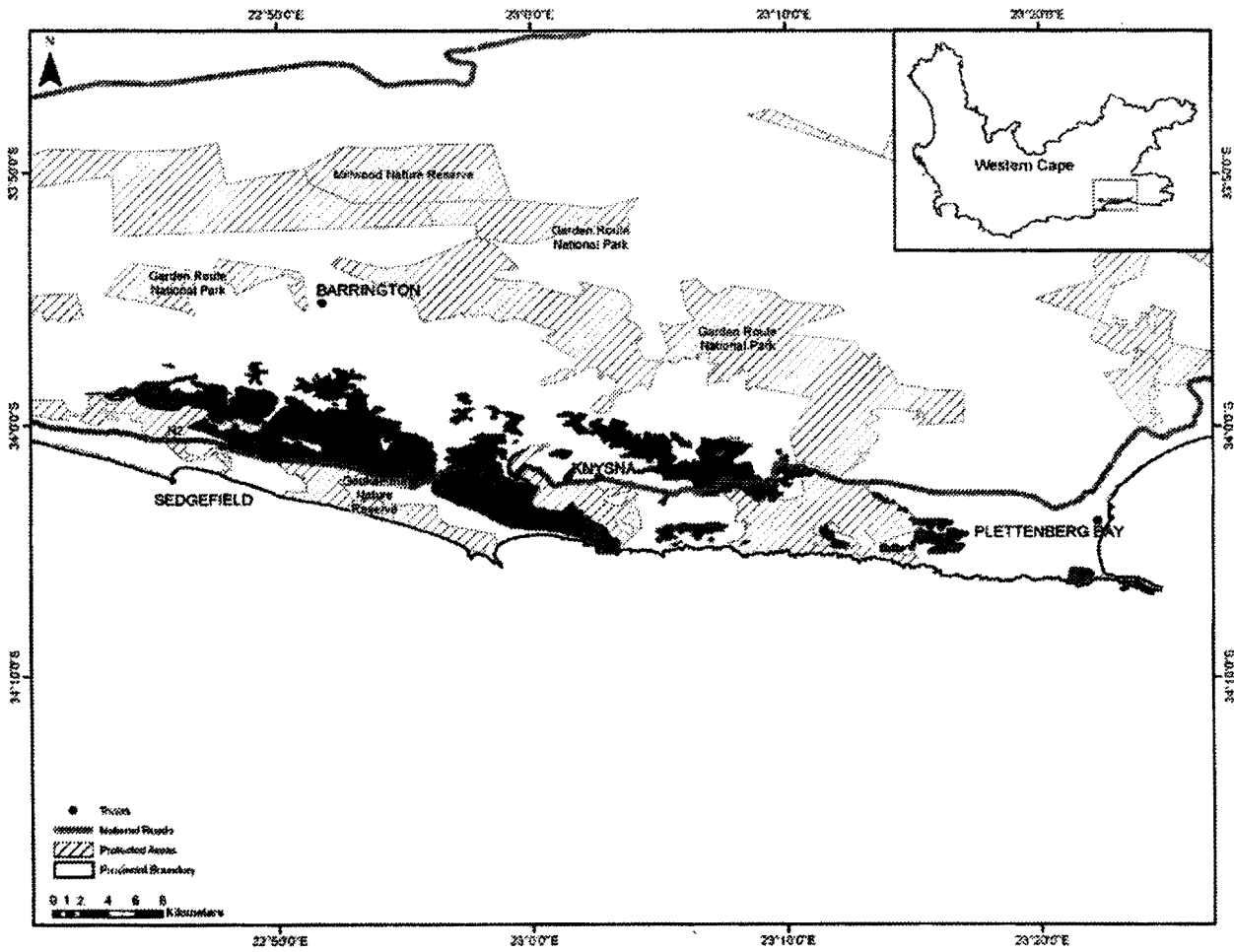
Undulating hills and moderately undulating plains covered with a dense, moderately tall, microphyllous shrubland, dominated by species more typical of sandstone fynbos. At least three Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

**Other information**

Patches of the ecosystem are protected in the Garden Route National Park and a further 2% is found in several private nature reserves.

**Reference**

Rebelo, A.G., Boucher, C., Helme, N., Mucina, L., & Rutherford, M.C. *et al.* 2006. Fynbos Biome. In: L. Mucina & M.C. Rutherford (eds). *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia* 19: 144. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Knysna Sand Forest showing original area of ecosystem

**22. Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos (FFs 11)**

Reference number	FFs 11
Listed under Criterion	D1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	City of Cape Town MM, Drakenstein LM, Stellenbosch LM, Theewaterskloof LM and Overstrand LM
Original area of ecosystem	92 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	88%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	58% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	99 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 176 endemic plant species

**Geographical location**

From Franschhoek, Groot-Drakensteinberge and Simonsberg (near Stellenbosch) in the north passing southwards between Gordon's Bay and the Bot River to Cape Hanglip and Kleinmond in the south including the Jonkershoek, Stellenbosch, Franschhoek, Groenland, Hottentots Holland, Kogelberg and Palmietberge Mountains.

**Description**

High mountains with steep to gentle slopes, and undulating plains and hills of varied aspect. General appearance of vegetation low, closed shrubland with scattered emergent tall shrubs. Proteoid, ericaceous and restioid fynbos dominate, while asteraceous fynbos is rare. Patches of Cape thicket are common in the northern areas; in the south similar habitats are occupied by scrub fynbos. Numerous seeps and seasonally saturated mountain-plateau wetlands (locally called 'suurvlaakte') are very common and support restioid and ericaceous (dominated by Bruniaceae) fynbos. Boundaries are edaphically determined; and within sandstone fynbos by centres of endemism and species turnover. At least 176 endemic plant species and 99 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem. This comprises three distinct subcentres of endemism

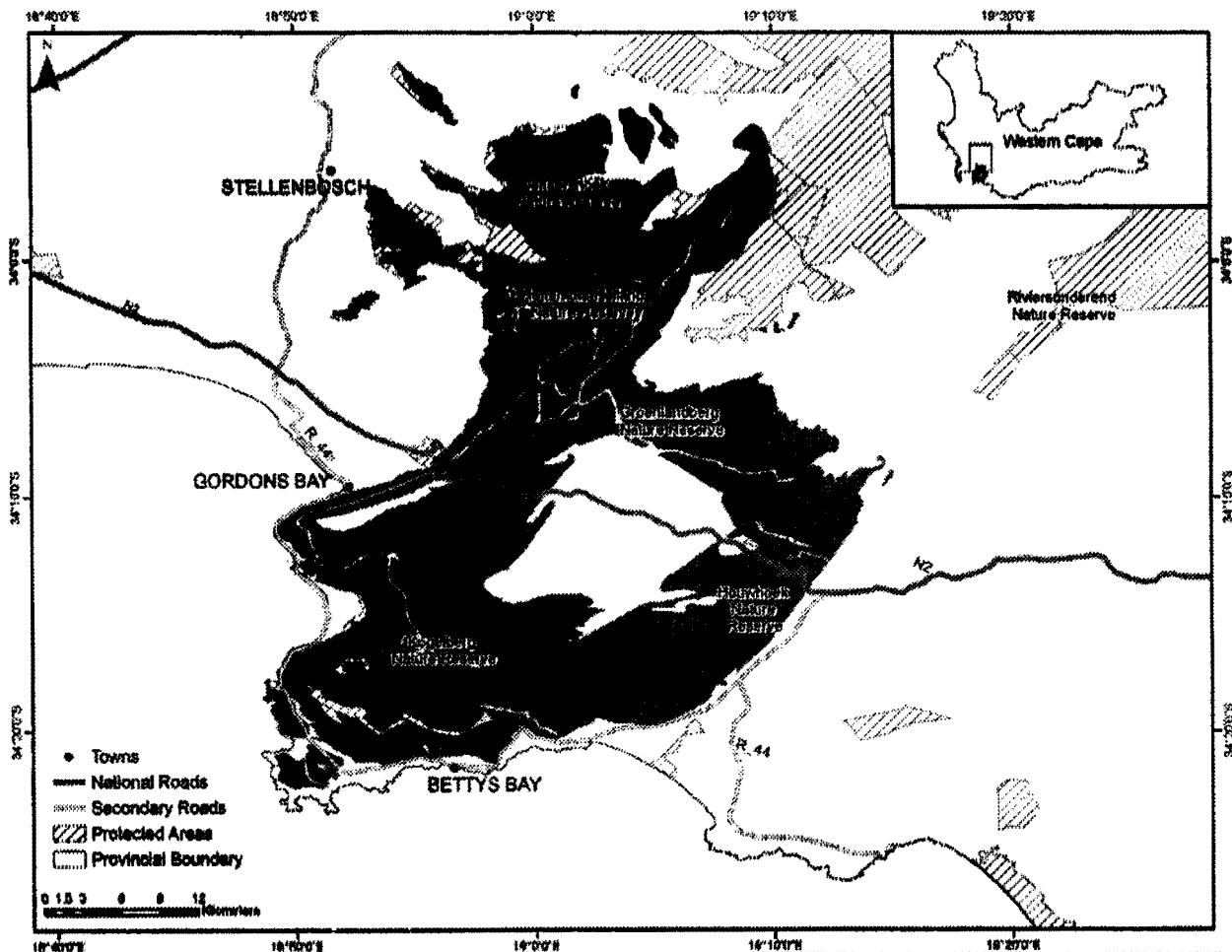
(Kogelberg, Hottentots-Holland and Groenlandberg). This ecosystem forms the heart of the Cape Flora with many exceptional plant species.

### Other Information

The ecosystem is well protected with approximately 58% in the Hottentots Holland, and Groenlandberg Nature Reserves and the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve (including Kogelberg and Kleinmond Nature Reserves). However, many Red Data List plant species occur only outside of the reserves.

### Reference

Rebello, A.G., Boucher, C., Helme, N., Mucina, L., & Rutherford, M.C. *et al.* 2006. Fynbos Biome. In: L. Mucina & M.C. Rutherford (eds). *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia* 19: 109-111. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos showing original area of ecosystem

**23. Kwambonambi Dune Forest (KZN 8)**

Reference number	KZN 8
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	Mbonambi LM, uMhlathuze LM and KZDMA27
Original area of ecosystem	7 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	50%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	5 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Richards Bay (2832CC), KwaMbonambi (2832CA), Cape St Lucia (2832CB) and St Lucia Estuary (2832AD). Ecosystem extends from Richards Bay in the south to the isiMangaliso Wetland Park in the north and includes the dune forest on the primary dunes in this region.

**Description**

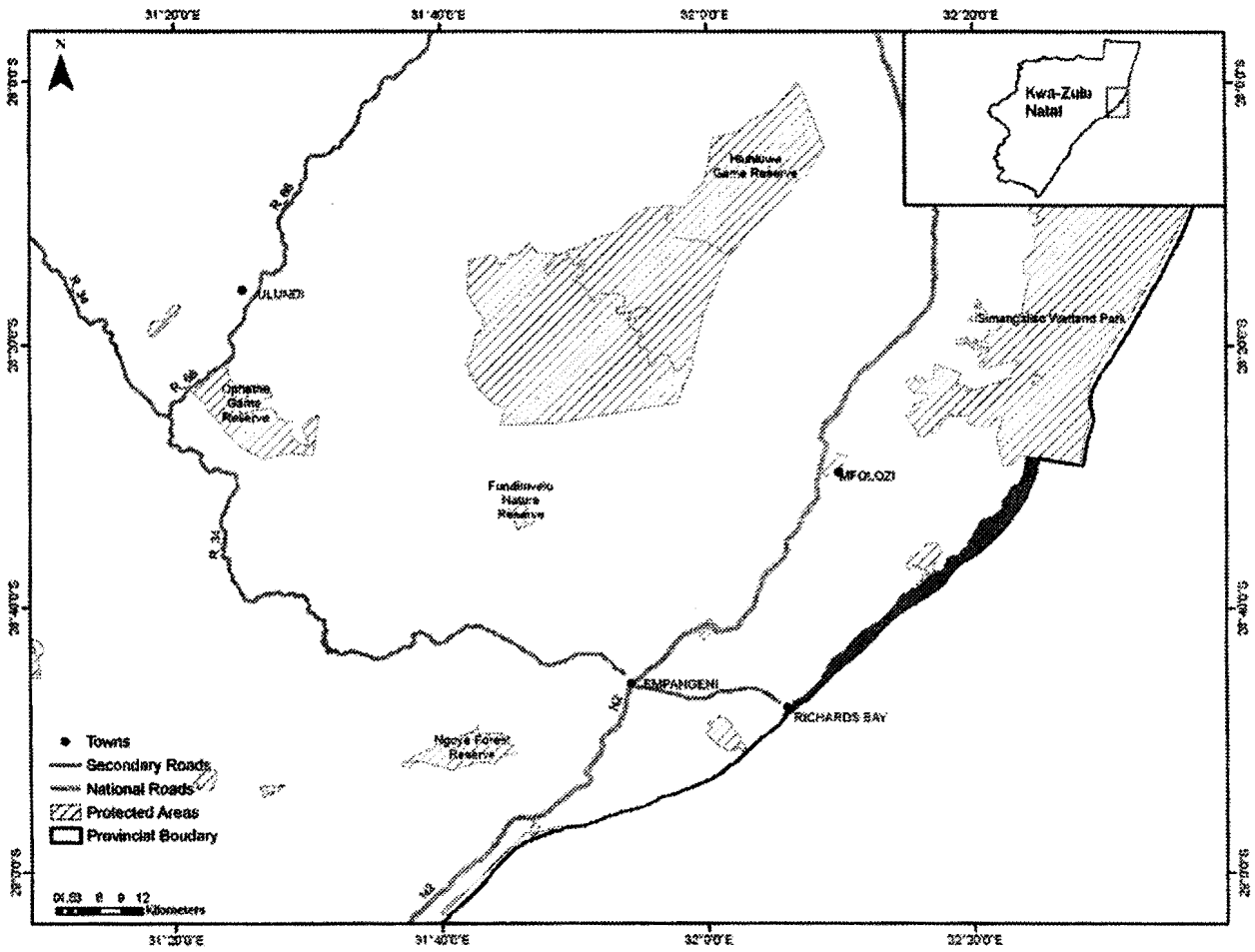
Key biodiversity features include four millipede species including *Centrobolus fulgidus*, *Centrobolus richardi*, *Centrobolus rugulosus* and *Doratogonus zuluensis*; one plant species, *Kniphofia leucocephala*; and six vegetation types including KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Forest, KwaZulu-Natal Dune Forest, Mangrove Forest, Maputaland Wooded Grassland, Maputaland Coastal Belt and Swamp Forest.

**Other information**

Less than 1% of the ecosystem is protected in the Nhlabane Nature Reserve and isiMangaliso Wetland Park.

**Reference**

Goodman, P.S. 2007. KwaZulu-Natal Terrestrial Conservation Plan (C-Plan), Version 4. Biodiversity Conservation Planning Division, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.



Location of Kwambonambi Dune Forest showing original area of ecosystem

**24. Kwambonambi Hygrophilous Grasslands (KZN 9)**

Reference number	KZN 9
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	Mtubatuba LM, Mbonambi LM, uMhlatuze LM and KZDMA27
Original area of ecosystem	34 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	21%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	8% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	6 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Richards Bay (2832CC), KwaMbonambi (2832CA), Cape St Lucia (2832CB), St Lucia Estuary (2832AD), Empangeni (2831DB), Felixton (2831DD). Ecosystem lies inland but adjacent to Kwambonambi Dune Forest threatened ecosystem (KZN 8). It incorporates the hygrophilous grasslands behind the primary dune system as well as swamp forest. It includes the Richards Bay surrounds up to the lower Umfolosi Flats.

**Description**

Key biodiversity features include one amphibian species, *Hyperolius pickersgilli*; four millipede species including *Centrobolus fulgidus*, *Centrobolus richardi*, *Centrobolus rugulosus* and *Doratogonus zuluensis*; one plant species, *Kniphofia leucocephala*; and six vegetation types including KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Forest, KwaZulu-Natal Dune Forest, Mangrove Forest, Maputaland Wooded Grassland, Maputaland Coastal Belt and Swamp Forest.

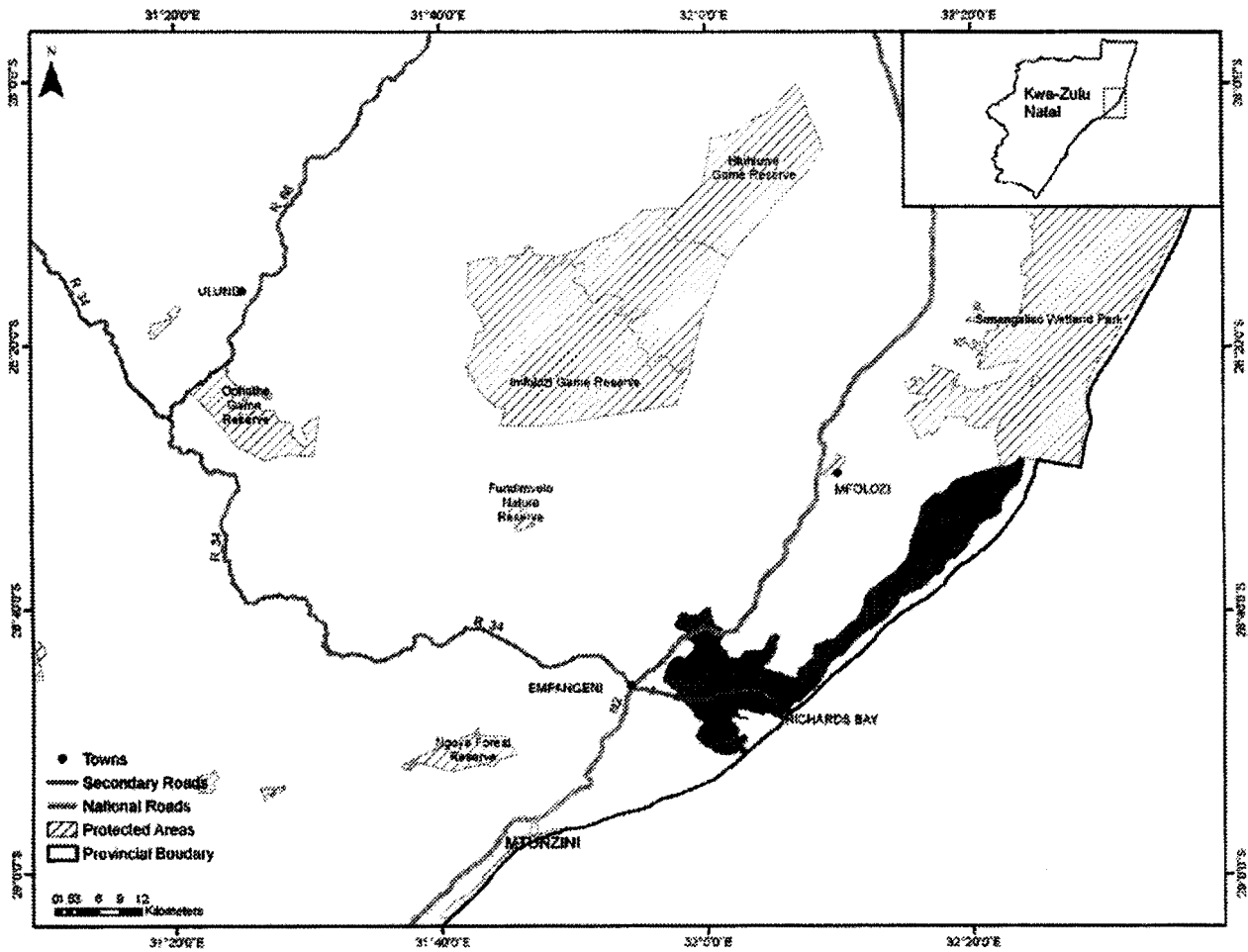
**Other Information**

Approximately 8% of the ecosystem is protected in the Enseleni Nature Reserve, Richards Bay Game Reserve, Nhlabane Nature Reserve and isiMangaliso Wetland Park.



**Reference**

Goodman, P.S. 2007. KwaZulu-Natal Terrestrial Conservation Plan (C-Plan), Version 4. Biodiversity Conservation Planning Division, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.



**Location of Kwambonambi Hygrophilous Grasslands showing original area of ecosystem**

**25. Langkloof Shale Renosterveld (FRs 17)**

Reference number	FRs 17
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape and Eastern Cape
Municipalities	Kou-Kamma LM, George LM, Plettenberg Bay LM and WCDMA04
Original area of ecosystem	21 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	27%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	1 endemic plant species

**Geographical location**

Narrow belt from Herold on the northern side of the Outeniqua Mountains to Kykoe, then descending along the upper reaches of the Keurbooms River Valley, south of the Prince Alfred Pass, to Vleittjie se Berg; In the Langkloof Valley from Harmonie via Avontuur to Haarlem and further from Krakeelrivier via Joubertina and Kareedouw to Sallie laagte. Small outlier at Brandhoek northeast of Joubertina.

**Description**

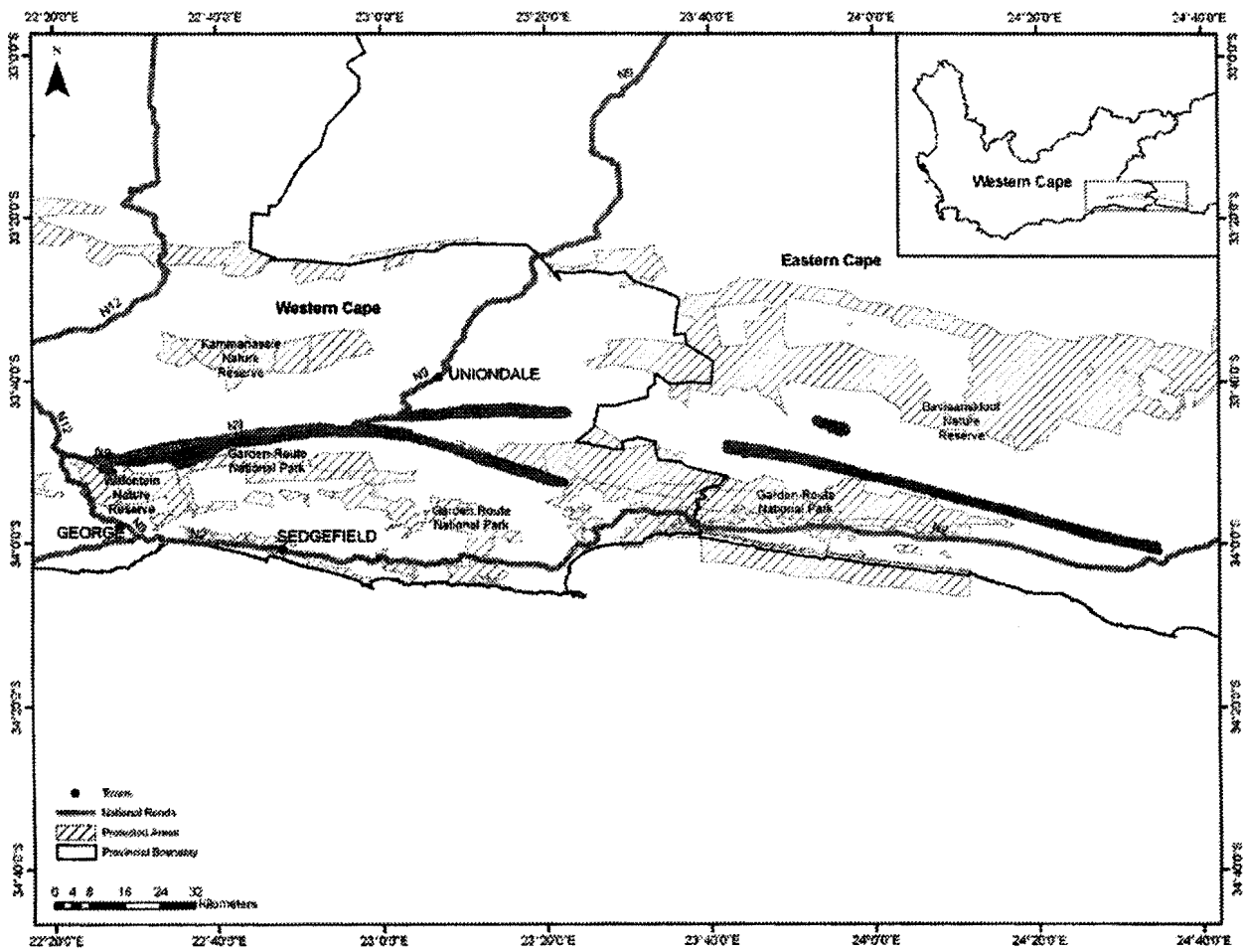
Intermontane valleys and lower slopes with low, medium dense graminoid, dense cupressoid-leaved shrubland, dominated by renosterbos and surrounded by fynbos. At least one endemic plant species occurs in the ecosystem.

**Other information**

The ecosystem is not protected.

**Reference**

Rebelo, A.G., Boucher, C., Helme, N., Mucina, L., & Rutherford, M.C. *et al.* 2006. Fynbos Biome. In: L. Mucina & M.C. Rutherford (eds). *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia* 19: 188. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



**Location of Langkloof Shale Renosterveld showing original area of ecosystem (area of ecosystem enlarged for visibility at this scale)**

**26. Lourensford Alluvium Fynbos (FFa 4)**

Reference number	FFa 4
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipality	City of Cape Town MM
Original area of ecosystem	6 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	9%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	3% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	21 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2)

**Geographical location**

Low-lying areas between Firgrove, Gordon's Bay including much of the Stand and Somerset West, extending up the Lourens River Valley to the sawmill above and Lourensford Estate.

**Description**

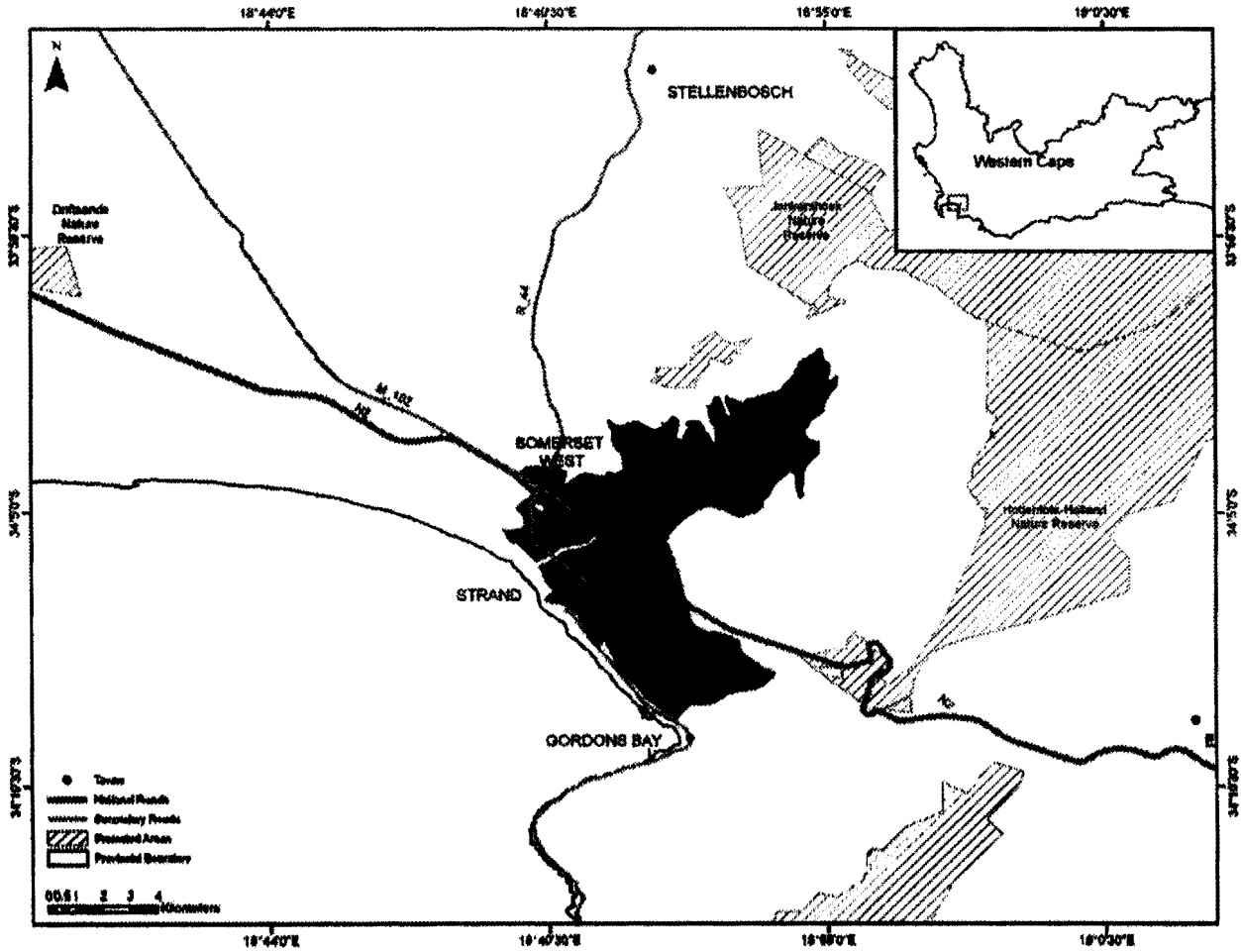
Low-lying plains supporting low, medium dense shrubland with short graminoid understorey. Restioid and asteraceous fynbos are dominant, although there is some evidence that proteoid fynbos might once have been dominant. Some remnants are exceptionally rich in geophytes. Boundaries are edaphically determined. At least 21 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem. There are no known endemic species.

**Other information**

Approximately 3% of the ecosystem is protected in the Helderberg and Harmony Flats Nature Reserves, with a further 22% found in the Lourens River (protected natural area).

**Reference**

Rebelo, A.G., Boucher, C., Helme, N., Mucina, L., & Rutherford, M.C. *et al.* 2006. Fynbos Biome. In: L. Mucina & M.C. Rutherford (eds). *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia* 19: 165. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Lourensford Alluvium Fynbos showing original area of ecosystem

**27. Magaliesberg Pretoria Mountain Bushveld (GP 6)**

Reference number	GP 6
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland and Savanna
Province	Gauteng
Municipalities	Nokeng Tsa Taemane LM and City of Tshwane MM
Original area of ecosystem	10 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	84%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	18 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Pretoria north including Pretoria and Silverton (2528CA and 2528CB respectively). Ecosystem delineated by the Magaliesberg ridge system and associated koppies.

**Description**

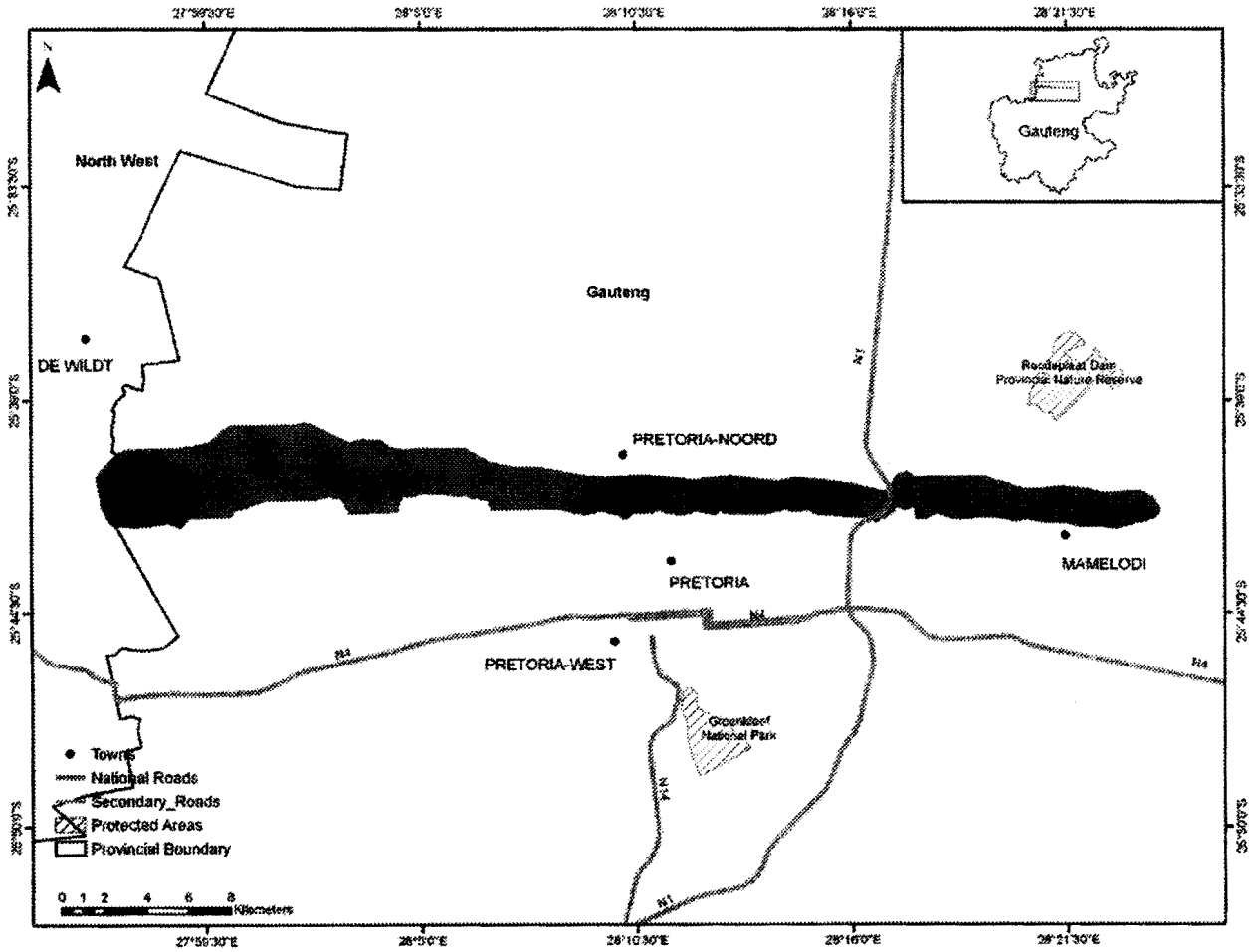
Key biodiversity features include Red or Orange Listed plants for example *Aloe peglerae* and *Delosperma leendertziae*; Red or Orange Listed mammals for example the Short-eared Trident Bat; Red or Orange Listed reptiles for example the Southern African Python; Red or Orange Listed or priority invertebrates including Stobbia's Fruit Chafer and Gunning's Rock Scorpion; and four vegetation types including Gold Reef Mountain Bushveld, Marikana Thornveld, Moot Plains Bushveld, Rand Highveld Grassland. Rivers in the ecosystem include the Apies River, Hartbeesspruit, Moretele River, Pienaars River, and Sand River.

**Other information**

Approximately 1% of the ecosystem is protected in the Wonderboom Nature Reserve.

**Reference**

Gauteng C-Plan Version 2. 2006. Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment.



**Location of Magaliesberg Pretoria Mountain Bushveld showing original area of ecosystem**

**28. Margate Pondoland-Ugu Sourveld (KZN 10)**

Reference number	KZN 10
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	Ezingoleni LM and Hibiscus Coast LM
Original area of ecosystem	8 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	5%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	4% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	10 threatened or endemic plant or animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Margate (3030CD) and Port Shepstone (3030CB). Ecosystem delineated primarily by the vegetation boundaries of the predominant vegetation type found within the ecosystem, namely the Pondoland-Ugu Sandstone Coastal Sourveld.

**Description**

Key biodiversity features include three millipede species including *Centrobolus anulatus*, *Doratogonus fragilis*, *Doratogonus montanus*; seven plant species for example *Eugenia simii*, *Huernia hystrix parvula*, *Kniphofia rooperi*, *Phylica natalensis*, *Watsonia confusa*, and *Watsonia inclinata*; two reptile species including *Bradypodion angustiarum* and *Bradypodion melanocephalum*; and four vegetation types including KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Forest, Pondoland Scarp Forest, Pondoland-Ugu Sandstone Coastal Sourveld and KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt.

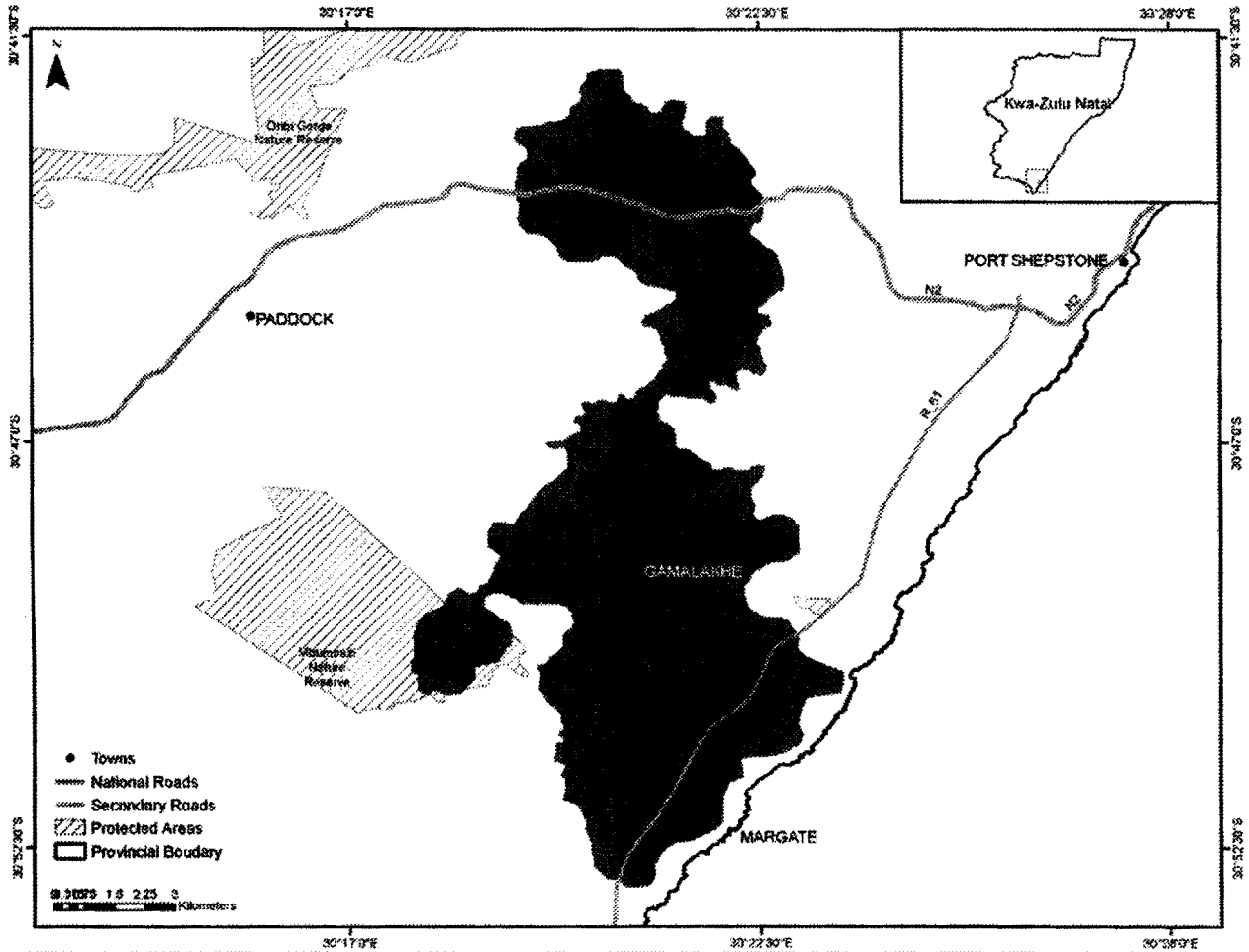
**Other Information**

Approximately 4% of the ecosystem is protected in the Mbumbazi Nature Reserve.



**Reference**

Goodman, P.S. 2007. KwaZulu-Natal Terrestrial Conservation Plan (C-Plan), Version 4. Biodiversity Conservation Planning Division, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.



**Location of Margate Pondoland-Ugu Sourveld showing original area of ecosystem**

**29. Mlazi Gorge (KZN 11)**

Reference number	KZN 11
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipality	eThekweni MM
Original area of ecosystem	5 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	2%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	6 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Durban (2930DD). Ecosystem encompasses the Mlazi River gorge and is delineated by the channel and contours of the gorge.

**Description**

Key biodiversity features include one amphibian, *Hyperollus pickersgilli*; one millipede, *Centrobolus anulatus*; two plant species including *Diaphanthe millarii* and *Kniphofia pauciflora*; two reptile species including *Bradypodion caeruleogula* and *Bradypodion melanocephalum*; and two vegetation types including KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Forest and KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt.

**Other Information**

The ecosystem is not protected.

**Reference**

Goodman, P.S. 2007. KwaZulu-Natal Terrestrial Conservation Plan (C-Plan), Version 4. Biodiversity Conservation Planning Division, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.



**30. Muscadel Riviere (Azi 8)**

Reference number	Azi 8
Listed under criteria	A1
Biome	Azonal
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	Breede River/Winelands LM, Kannaland LM and Oudtshoorn LM
Original area of ecosystem	42 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	15%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	3 Red Listed plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 2 endemic plant species

**Geographical location**

River alluvia of the lower Breede River (between Worcester and Bonnievale) as well as those embedded within the western Little Karoo (Montagu area) and eastern Little Karoo (the rivers draining the basin around Oudtshoorn).

**Description**

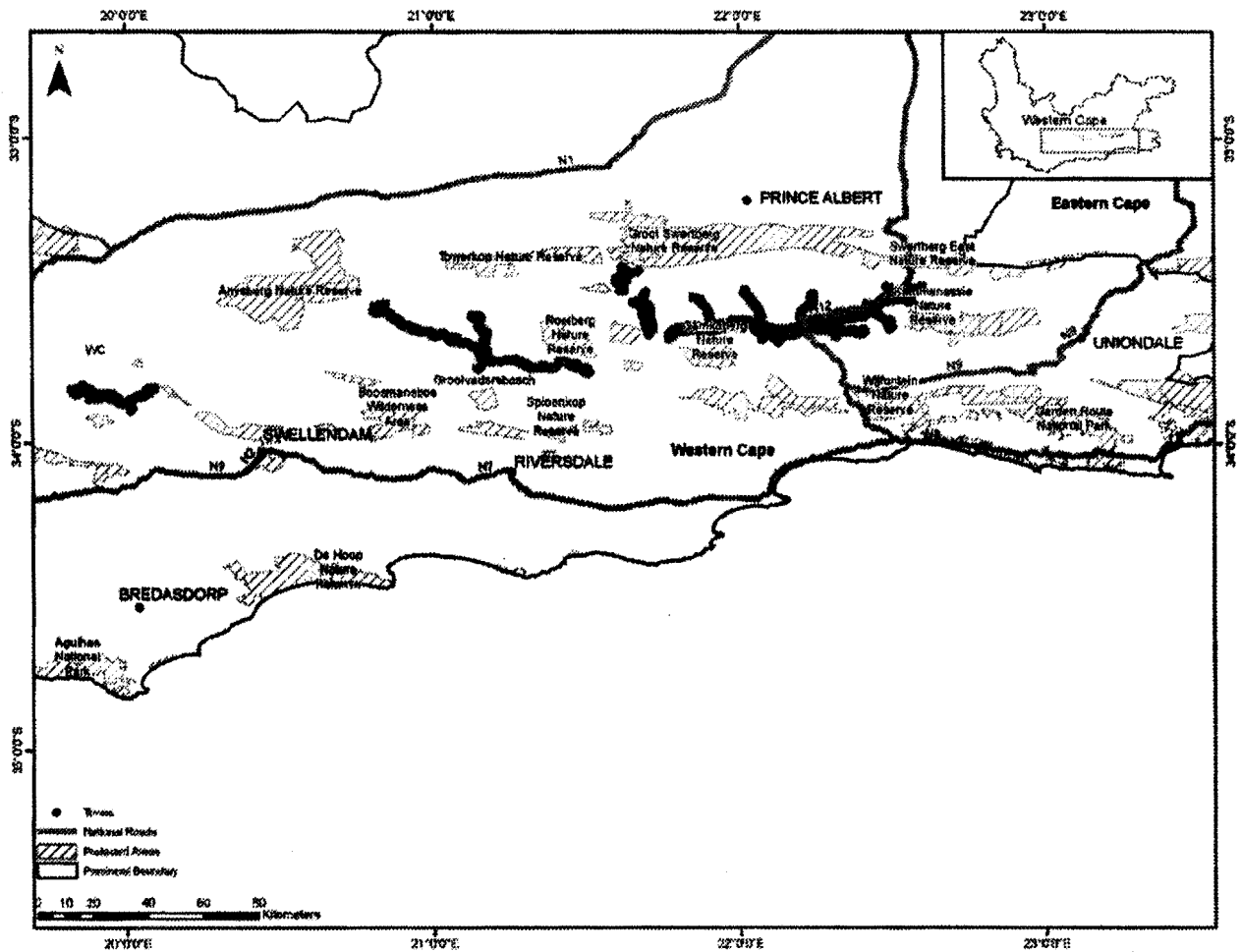
Flat, in places very broad alluvia originally supporting a complex of riverine thickets dominated by *Acacia karroo* and accompanying succulent gannabos (*Salsola* species) and low vygie shrublands. Today the typical landscape view of these alluvia is dominated by extensive vineyards and orchards, with a narrow alley of alien woody species (*Eucalyptus* species, *Salix babylonica*) fringing the riverbanks. At least two endemic plant species and three Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

**Other information**

Small patches of the ecosystem are protected in the Vrolijkheid Nature Reserve near McGregor and Kammanassie Nature Reserve as well as on private land, for example Greylands and Die Poort).

**Reference**

Mucina, L., Rutherford, M.C., Powrie, L.W., Gerber, J., Bezuidenhout, H., Sieben, E.J.J., Cilliers, S.S., Du Preez, P.J., Manning, J.C., Hoare, D.B., Boucher, C., Rebelo, A.G., Bredenkamp, G.J., Siebert, F. 2006. Inland Azonal Vegetation. In: L. Mucina & M.C. Rutherford (eds). *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*. *Strelitzia* 19: 648-649. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



**Location of Muscadel Riviere showing original area of ecosystem (area of ecosystem enlarged for visibility at this scale)**

**31. New Hanover Plateau (KZN12)**

Reference number	KZN12
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland, Savanna and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	eThekweni MM, uMshwathi LM, Mkhambathini LM and Ndwedwe LM
Original area of ecosystem	41 000ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	15%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	5 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

New Hanover (2930BC), Noodsberg (2930BD) and Cato Ridge (2930DA). Ecosystem delineated by the Maloti River in the east; river channels (Umgeni and Nqeku Rivers) in the south; the Umgeni Valley Bushveld and Cumberland Crest threatened ecosystems (KZN 38 and KZN 22 respectively) in the west; and the contour line capturing all south draining river systems in the north.

**Description**

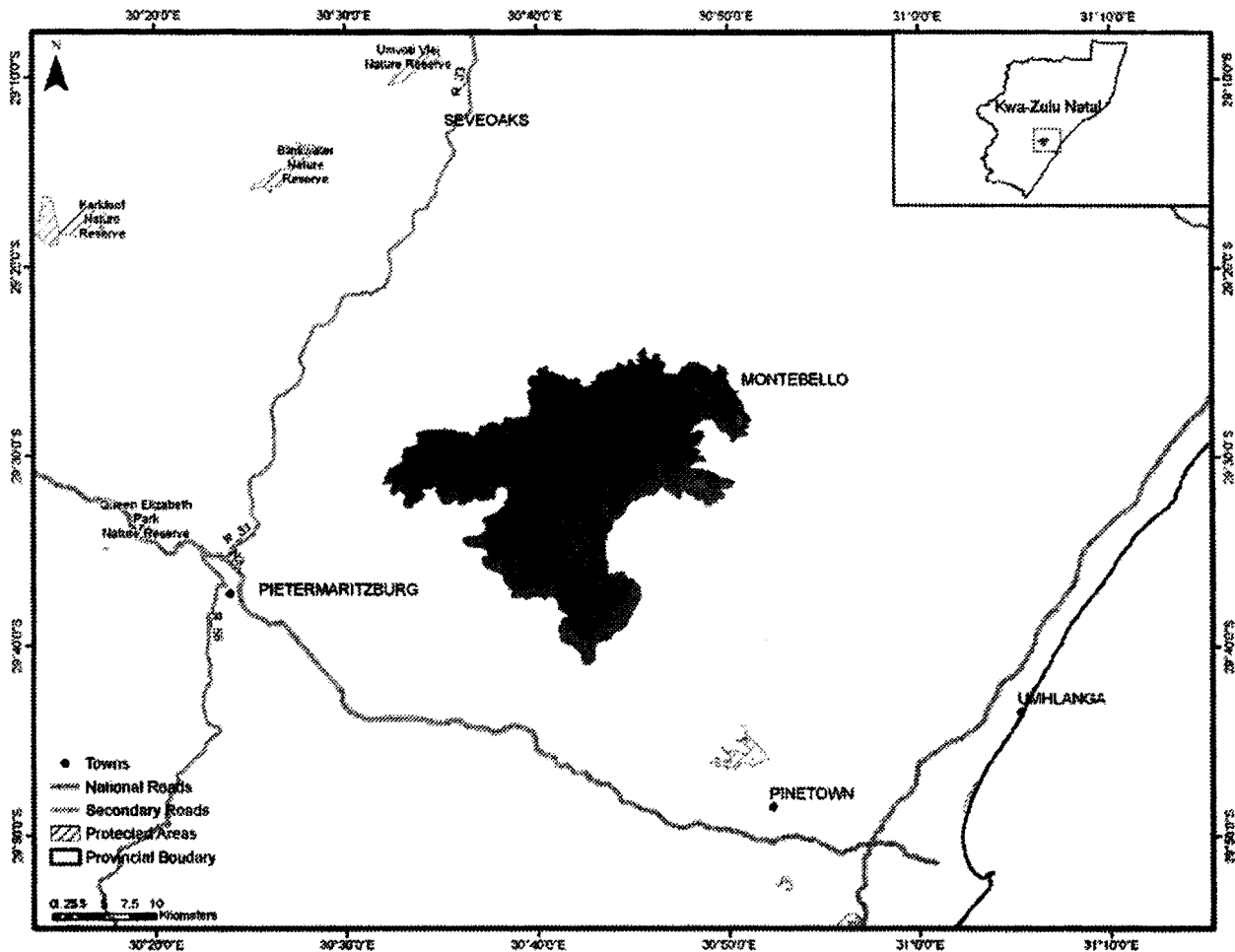
Key biodiversity features include one millipede, *Doratogonus rubipodus*; four plant species including *Ceropegia rudatisii*, *Diaphanathe millarii*, *Helichrysum woodii*, and *Senecio exuberans*; and five vegetation types including Ngongoni Veld, Eastern Scarp Forest, Eastern Valley Bushveld, KwaZulu-Natal Sandstone Sourveld, Midlands Mistbelt Grassland.

**Other information**

The ecosystem is not protected.

**Reference**

Goodman, P.S. 2007. KwaZulu-Natal Terrestrial Conservation Plan (C-Plan), Version 4. Biodiversity Conservation Planning Division, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.



**Location of New Hanover Plateau showing original area of ecosystem**

**32. Ngoye Scarp Forests and Grasslands (KZN 13)**

Reference number	KZN 13
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt, Savanna and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	uMhlathuze LM and uMlalazi LM
Original area of ecosystem	10 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	62%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	42% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	13 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Blackburn (2831DC) and Felixton (2831DD). Ecosystem incorporates Eastern Scarp Forest and surrounding lowland grasslands. It is confined primarily to the ridge bounded by the Ntuzze River in the south and the Mhlatuzana River in the north.

**Description**

Key biodiversity features include one bird species, the Green Barbet; three millipede species including *Allawrencius complex*, *Centrobolus fulgidus*, *Centrobolus rugulosus* and *Doratogonus natalensis*; seven plant species for example *Bolusiella maudiae*, *Dahlgrenoden natalense*, *Kniphofia leucocephala*, *Kniphofia littoralis*, *Kniphofia pauciflora* and *Streptocarpus wendlandii*; one reptile species, *Bradypodion caeruleogula*; and four vegetation types including Eastern Scarp Forest, Maputuland Coastal Belt, KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt and Zululand Lowveld.

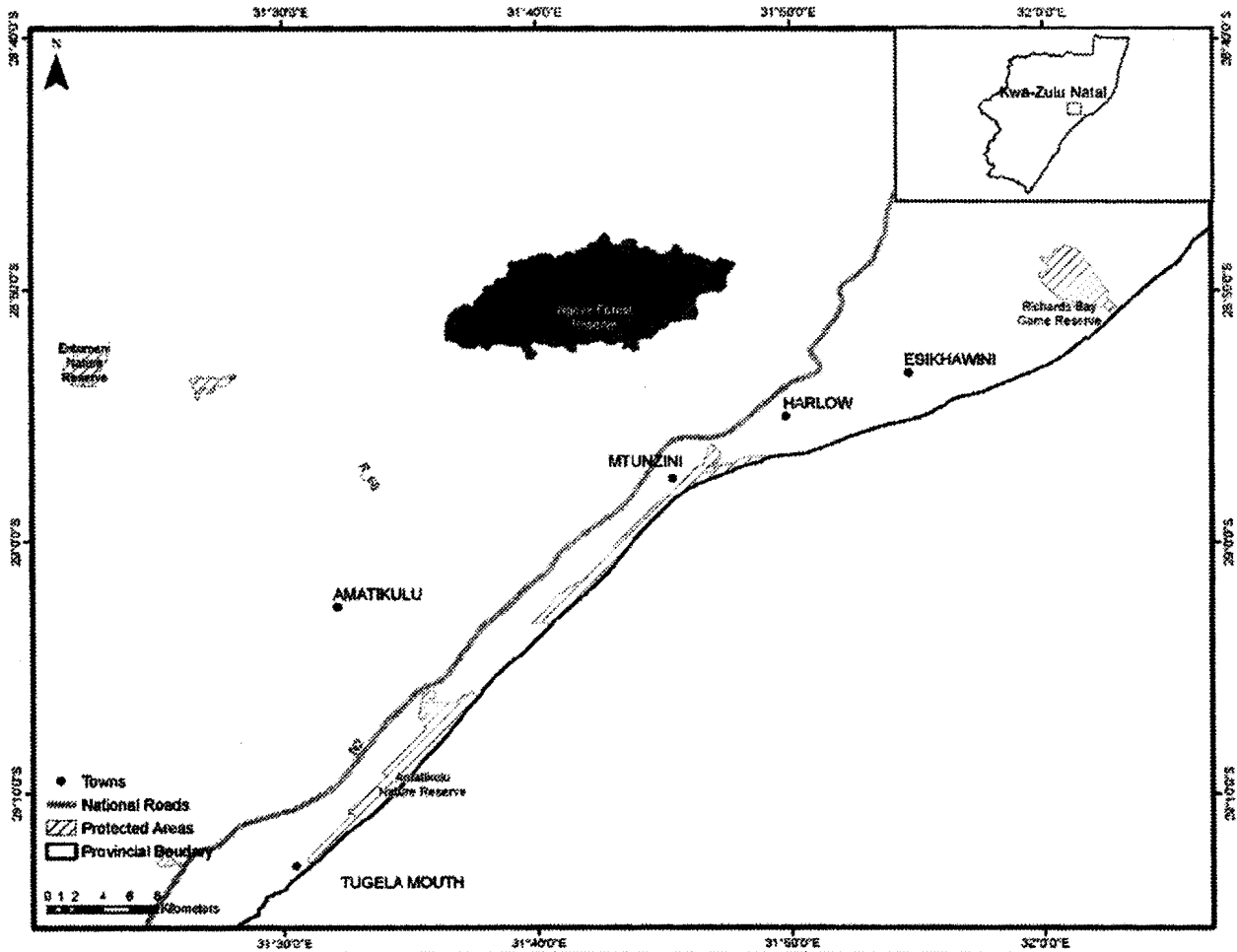
**Other information**

Approximately 42% of the ecosystem is protected in the Impeleshu Forest Reserve, Ezigwayini Forest Reserve, Dengweni Forest Reserve and Ngoye Forest Reserve.



**Reference**

Goodman, P.S. 2007. KwaZulu-Natal Terrestrial Conservation Plan (C-Plan), Version 4. Biodiversity Conservation Planning Division, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.



**Location of Ngoye Scarp Forests and Grasslands showing original area of ecosystem**

**33. North Coast Dune Forest (KZN 14)**

Reference number	KZN 14
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	uMhlatuze LM and uMlalazi LM
Original area of ecosystem	4 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	53%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	29% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	3 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Felixton (2831DD), Blackburn (2831DC), Gingindlovu (2931BA). Ecosystem delineated by the primary dunes and the known forest patches along the coast.

**Description**

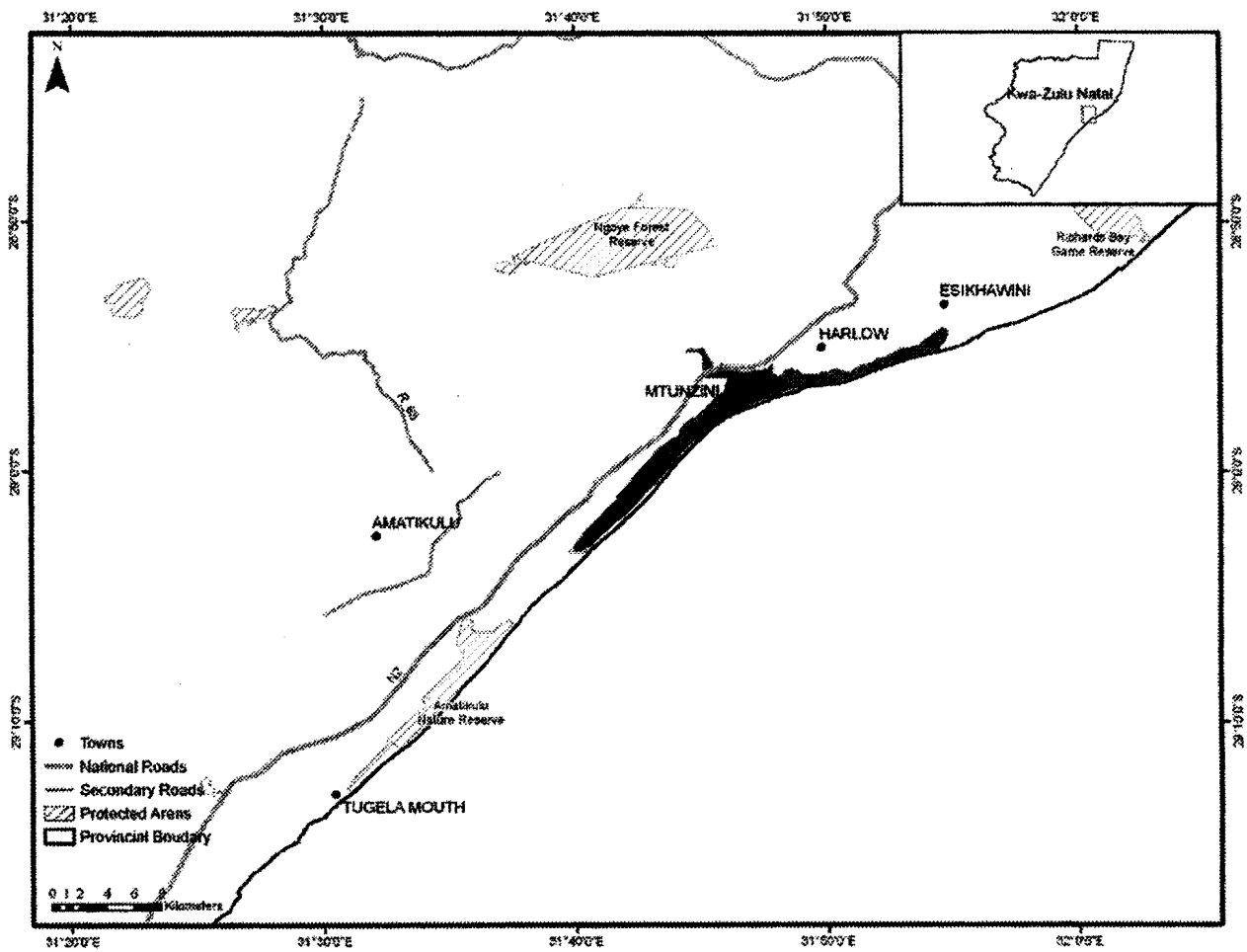
Key biodiversity features include two species of millipede including *Centrobolus fulgidus* and *Centrobolus richardi*; one plant species; and three vegetation types including KwaZulu-Natal Dune Forest, Mangrove Forest and Maputoland Coastal Belt.

**Other information**

Approximately 29% of the ecosystem is protected in the Umlalazi Nature Reserve.

**Reference**

Goodman, P.S. 2007. KwaZulu-Natal Terrestrial Conservation Plan (C-Plan), Version 4. Biodiversity Conservation Planning Division, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.



Location of North Coast Dune Forest showing original area of ecosystem

**34. North Coast Forest Collective (KZN 15)**

Reference number	KZN 15
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	eNdondakusuka LM and KwaDukuza LM
Original area of ecosystem	300 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	78%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	3 threatened or endemic animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Tugela (2931AB) and KwaDukuza (2931AD). Ecosystem delineated by the extent of the forest.

**Description**

Key biodiversity features include one millipede, *Centrobolus anulatus*; two reptile species including *Bradypodion melanocephalum* and *Scelotes inornatus*; and three vegetation types including KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Forest, KwaZulu-Natal Dune Forest and Maputuland Coastal Belt.

**Other information**

The ecosystem is not protected.

**Reference**

Goodman, P.S. 2007. KwaZulu-Natal Terrestrial Conservation Plan (C-Plan), Version 4. Biodiversity Conservation Planning Division, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.