

Location of North Coast Forest Collective showing original area of ecosystem

35. Northern Coastal Grasslands (KZN 16)

Reference number	KZN 16
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	eThekweni MM and KwaDukuza LM
Original area of ecosystem	24 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	12%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	6 threatened or endemic plant or animal species including those listed below

Geographical location

KwaDukuza (2931AD), Verulam (2931CA) and Durban (2930DD). Ecosystem delineated by the Indian Ocean in the east, inland to within 1 km of the coast and running parallel to the coast following an approximate altitude of up to 150m.

Description

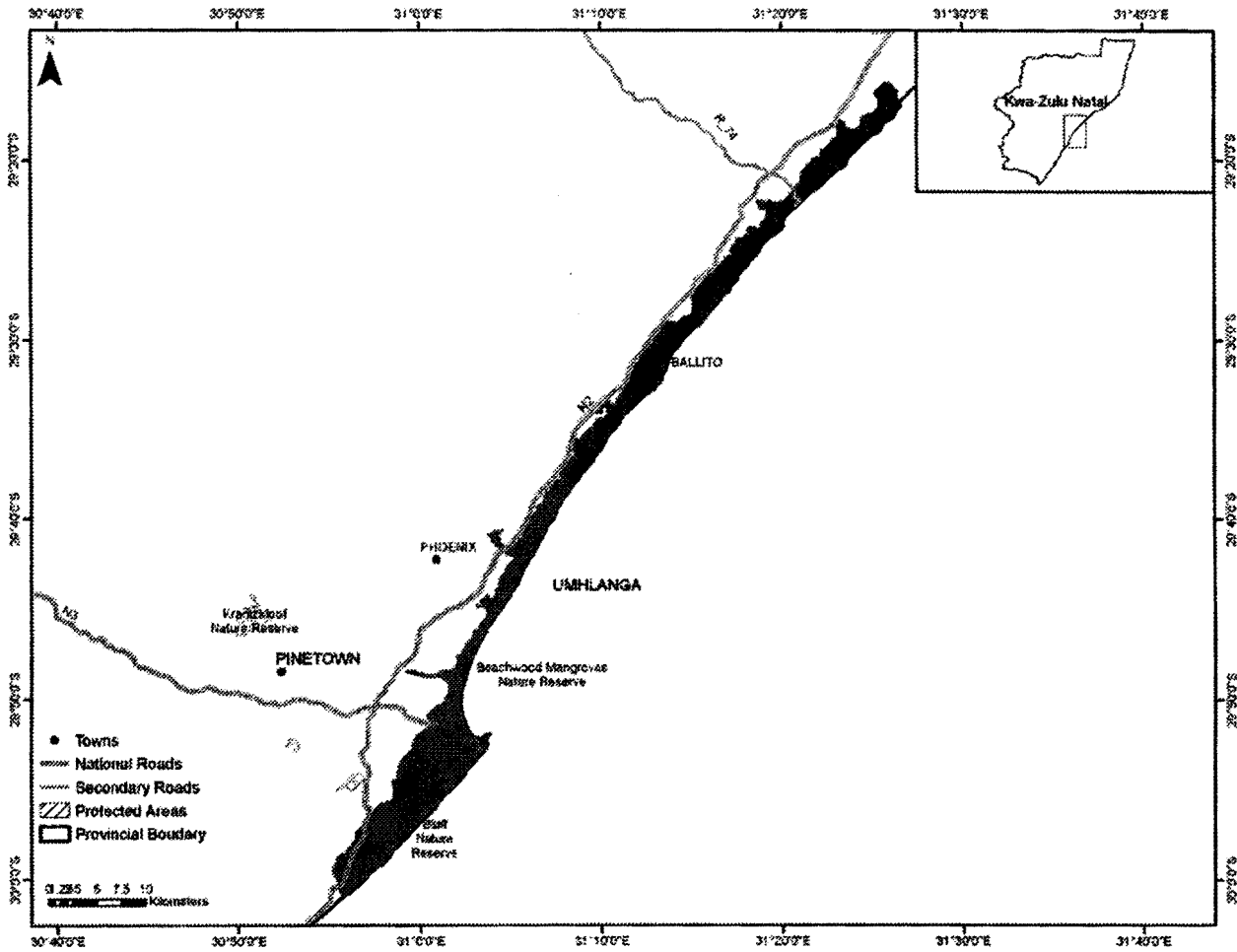
Key biodiversity features include two millipede species including *Centrobolus anulatus* and *Doratogonus cristulatus*; two plant species including *Kniphofia littoralis* and *Kniphofia pauciflora*; two reptile species including *Bradypodion melanocephalum* and *Scelotes inornatus*; and six vegetation types including KwaZulu-Natal Dune Forest, Mangrove Forest, Maputuland Coastal Belt and KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt.

Other information

Less than 1% of the ecosystem is protected in Bluff Nature Reserve, Beachwood Mangroves Nature Reserve and Umhlanga Lagoon 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 Northern Coastal Grasslands showing original area of ecosystem

36. Oakland and Townhill Ridge (KZN 17)

Reference number	KZN 17
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland, Savanna and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	uMshwathi LM, uMngeni LM and The Msunduzi LM
Original area of ecosystem	2 000ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	13%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	5% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	11 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

Geographical location

Pietermaritzburg (2930CB). Ecosystem delineated by the ridge from Town Hill in the west; by a combination of contours and the boundary of the Midlands Mistbelt Grassland in the south and east; by the contours that reflected the slight crest of the mountains towards a northerly aspect in the north; and by the eastern boundary of the Ferncliff Forest in the east.

Description

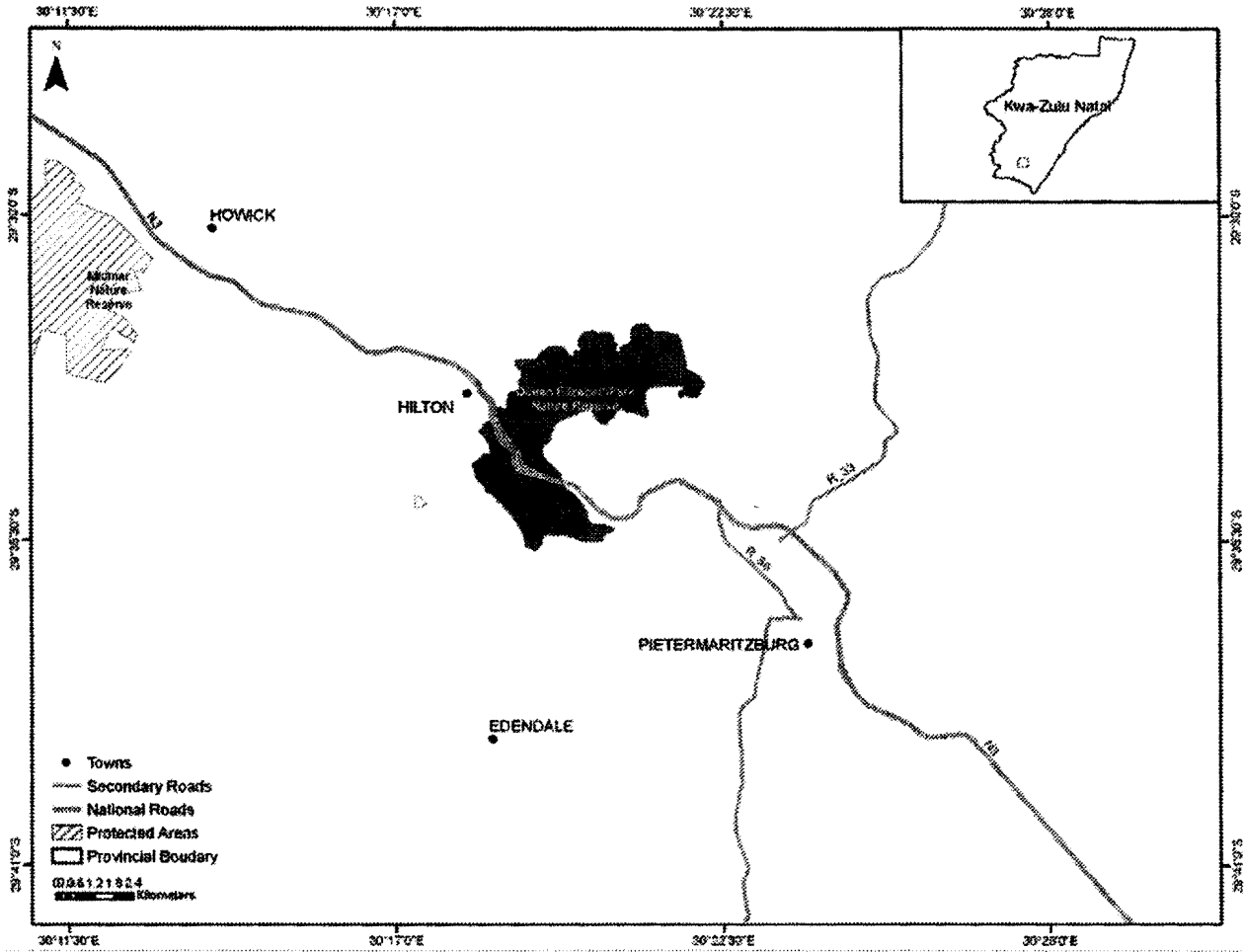
Key biodiversity features include eight millipede species including *Centrobolus decoratus*, *Centrobolus lawrencei*, *Centrobolus rubricollis*, *Doratogonus avius*, *Doratogonus cristulatus*, *Doratogonus hoffmani*, *Doratogonus natalensis* and *Doratogonus peregrinus*; two plant species including *Gerbera aurantiaca*, *Senecio exuberans*; one reptile, *Bradypodion bourquini*; and three vegetation types including Eastern Mistbelt Forest, Midlands Mistbelt Grassland and Ngongoni Veld.

Other information

Approximately 5% of the ecosystem is protected in the Queen Elizabeth Park 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 Oakland and Townhill Ridge showing original area of ecosystem

37. Overberg Sandstone Fynbos (FFs 12)

Reference number	FFs 12
Listed under Criterion	D1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	Theewaterskloof LM, Overstrand LM and Cape Agulhas LM
Original area of ecosystem	117 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	86%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	6% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	105 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 114 endemic plant species

Geographical location

Spread irregularly from Bot River and Hawston in the northwest to the Soetanyberg and Bredasdorp in the southeast, including the Caledon Swartberg, Babilonstoring, Kleinrivier and Bredasdorp Mountains and Agulhas hills such as Franskraal se Berge and Buffeljachtsberg.

Description

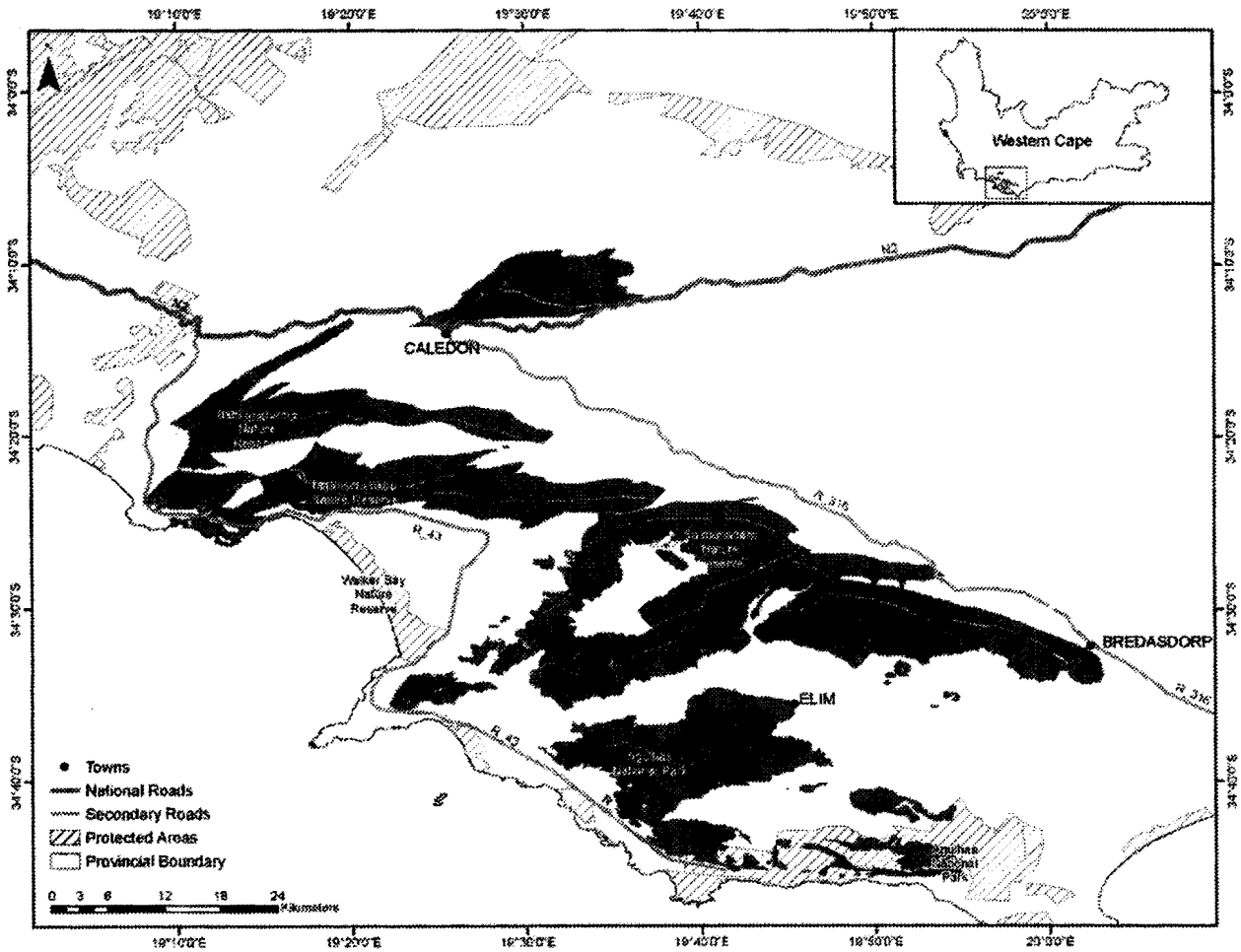
Low mountains, undulating hills and moderately undulating plains supporting moderately tall, dense restioid, ericoid-leaved and proteoid shrublands. Structurally these are mainly proteoid and ericaceous fynbos, with restioid fynbos also occurring locally. Boundaries are edaphically determined; and within sandstone fynbos are delimited by centres of endemism and species turnover. At least 114 endemic plant species and 105 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

Other information

Approximately 6% of the ecosystem is protected in the Agulhas National Park, Fernkloof, Babilonstoring, Heuningberg, Maanschynkop, Salmonsdam and Caledon Nature Reserves. Additional areas are found in private conservation areas.

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*: 112-113. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Overberg Sandstone Fynbos showing original area of ecosystem

38. Peninsula Granite Fynbos (FFg 3)

Reference number	FFg 3
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipality	City of Cape Town MM
Original area of ecosystem	9 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	35%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	33% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	25 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 9 endemic plant species

Geographical location

Lower slopes on the Cape Peninsula from Lion's Head to Smitswinkel Bay almost completely surrounding Table Mountain, Karbonkelberg and Constantiaberg through to the Kalk Bay Mountains. South of the Fish Hoek gap, it is limited to the eastern (False Bay) side of the Peninsula from Simon's Bay to Smitswinkel Bay, with a few small patches between Fish Hoek and Ocean View.

Description

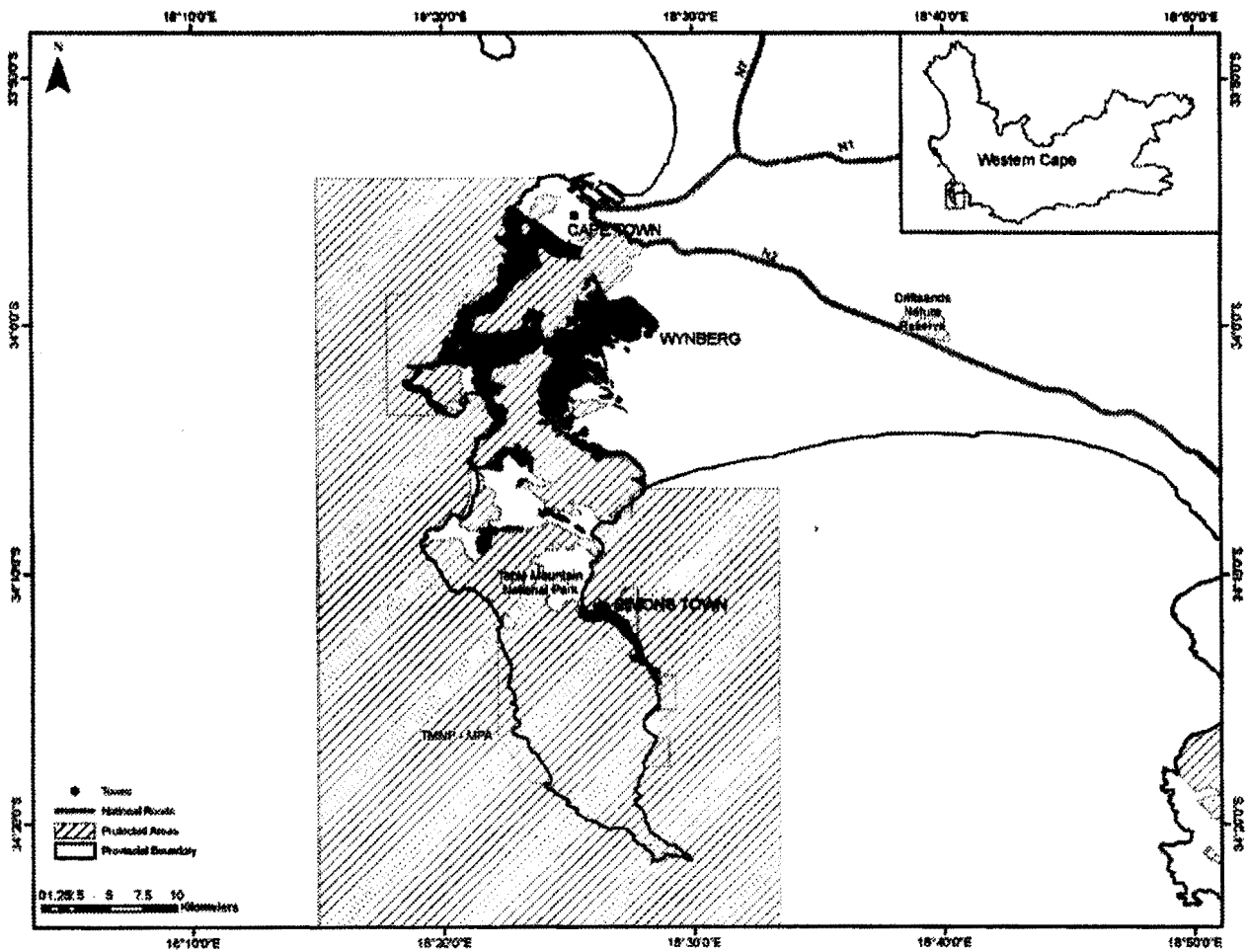
Steep to gentle slopes below the sandstone mountain slopes, and undulating hills on the western edge of the Cape Flats. Medium dense to open trees in tall, dense proteoid shrubland. A diverse type, dominated by asteraceous and proteoid fynbos, but with patches of *Restio* and ericaceous fynbos in wetter areas. Waboomveld is extensive in the north and heavily encroached by afrotemperate forest in places. South of Hout Bay, the dwarf form of *Protea nitida* is dominant, so that there are no emergent proteoids. Groves of Silver Trees (*Leucadendron argenteum*) occur on the wetter slopes. At least nine endemic plant species and 25 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

Other information

Approximately 33% of the ecosystem is protected in the Table Mountain National Park as well as on the premises of the Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden.

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: 168.* South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Peninsula Granite Fynbos showing original area of ecosystem

39. Peninsula Shale Renosterveld (FRs 10)

Reference number	FRs 10
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipality	City of Cape Town MM
Original area of ecosystem	3 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	19%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	19% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	8 Red Data List plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2)

Geographical location

Signal Hill and on the lower northern slopes of Table Mountain and Devil's Peak; approximately centred on the city bowl of Cape Town.

Description

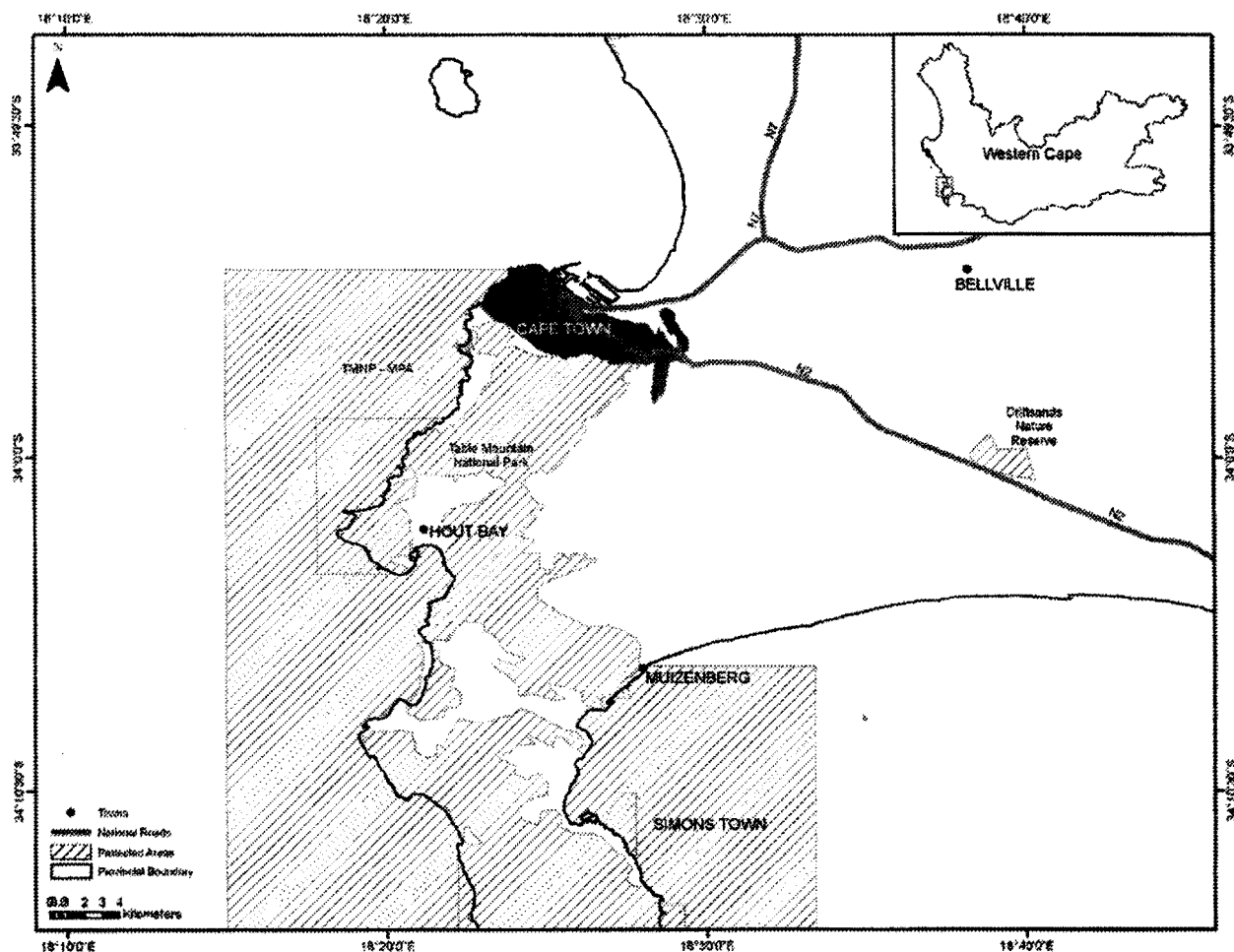
Gentle to steep lower slopes with tall, open shrubland and grassland, typically with renosterbos not appearing very prominent. This vegetation is very grassy due to frequent fires and lack of grazing. On south-facing slopes and upper slopes the ecosystem merges into fynbos. The early seral stages are dominated by *Asparagus capensis*, *Hyparrhenia hirta*, *Haemanthus sanguineus*, various *Oxalis* species and resprouting *Rhus lucida*, after which tussock grasses, shrubs and ferns emerge. After only 12 months the reseeding species start to become more obvious. Boundaries are edaphically determined; and within west coast renosterveld are delimited by species turnover. At least eight Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem. No endemic species are known. An endemic *Peripatus*, the Lions Head Velvetworm, is extinct.

Other information

Approximately 19% of the ecosystem is protected in the Table Mountain National Park.

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*: 183. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Peninsula Shale Renosterveld showing original area of ecosystem

40. Rietvleiriver Highveld Grassland (GP 7)

Reference number	GP 7
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland and Wetland
Province	Gauteng
Municipalities	Ekurhuleni MM, City of Johannesburg MM, Kungwini LM and City of Tshwane MM
Original area of ecosystem	40 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	85%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	11% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	25 threatened or endemic plant and animal species included those listed below

Geographical location

East of Pretoria and Johannesburg including Rietveldam and Benoni (2528CD and 2628AB respectively). Ecosystem delineated by the Rietvleiriver and associated tributaries and wetlands.

Description

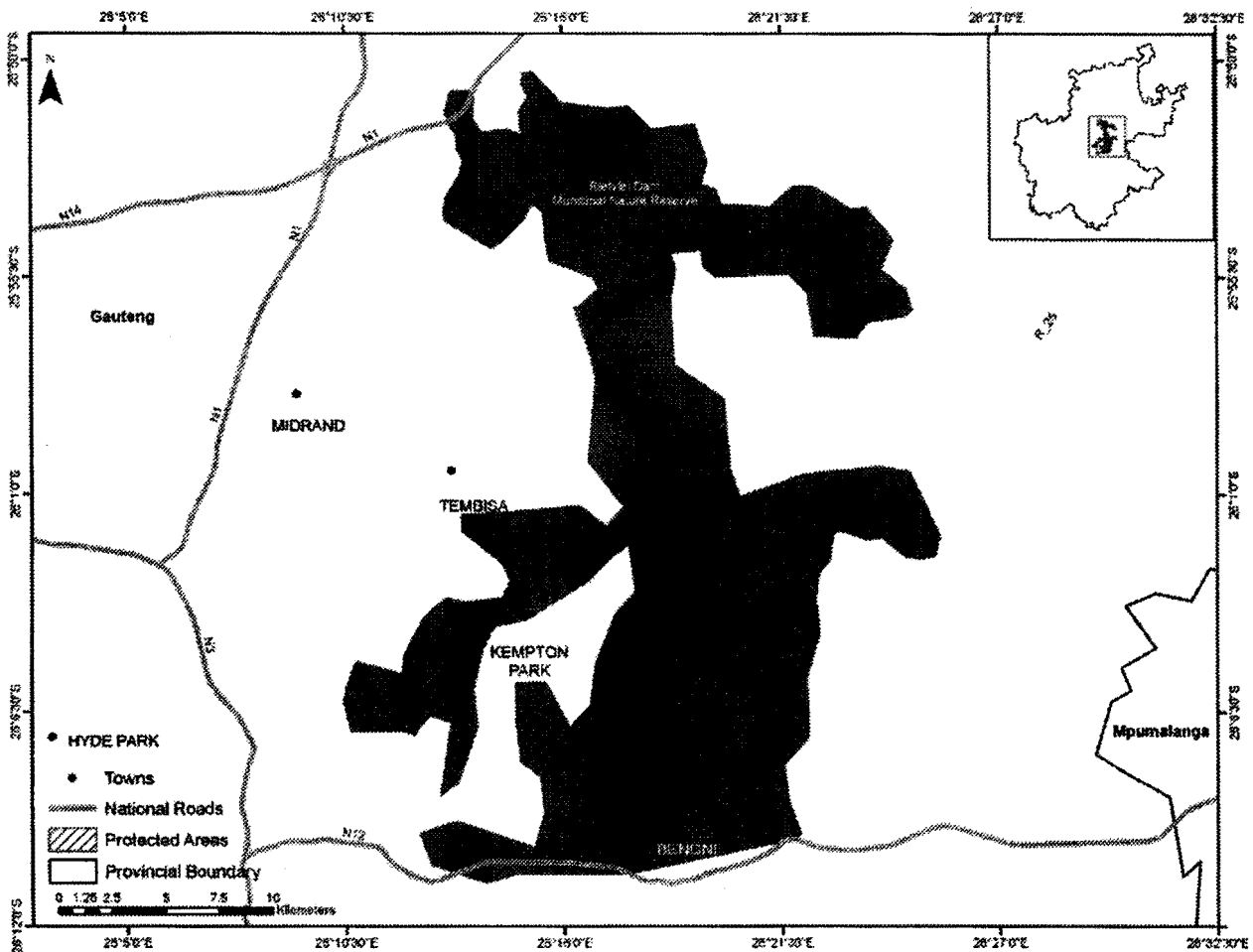
Key biodiversity features include Red or Orange Listed plants for example *Melolobium subspicatum*, *Habenaria mossii*, *Habenaria bicolor*, *Trachyandra erythrorrhiza* and *Kniphofia typhoides*; Red or Orange Listed mammals for example Serval, Spotted-necked Otter and Schreiber's Long-fingered Bat; Red or Orange Listed birds for example Lesser Flamingo, Greater Flamingo, Secretarybird, Blue Korhaan, African Grass-Owl, Lanner Falcon and Greater Painted-Snipe; Red or Orange Listed amphibians for example the Giant Bullfrog; Red or Orange Listed or priority invertebrates for example Marsh Sylph and Front-eyed Trapdoor Spider; and six vegetation types including Carletonville Dolomite Grassland, Eastern Highveld Grassland, Eastern Temperate Freshwater Wetlands, Egoli Granite Grassland, Rand Highveld Grassland, Soweto Highveld Grassland. A number of rivers, pans and wetlands including the Olifantspruit, Rietvleiriver, Sesmyspruit, Birchacres Pan, Blaauwpan, Bonaero Park Pan, Buks Williams Park Pan, Bullfrog Pan, Carlos Rolfe, Denel Pan, Grootvlei, Rietvlei, Sandpan, and various other unnamed pans and wetlands are key features in the ecosystem.

Other information

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

Reference

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



Location of Rietvleiriver Highveld Grassland showing original area of ecosystem

41. Roodepoort Reef Mountain Bushveld (GP 8)

Reference number	GP 8
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland and Savanna
Province	Gauteng
Municipalities	City of Johannesburg MM, Mogale City LM and Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site
Original area of ecosystem	14 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	71%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	12% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	20 threatened or endemic plants and animal species including those listed below

Geographical location

West Rand of Gauteng including Roodepoort and Randfontein (2627BB and 2627BA respectively). Ecosystem delineated by the Roodepoort and Krugersdorp ridge system and associated kopples.

Description

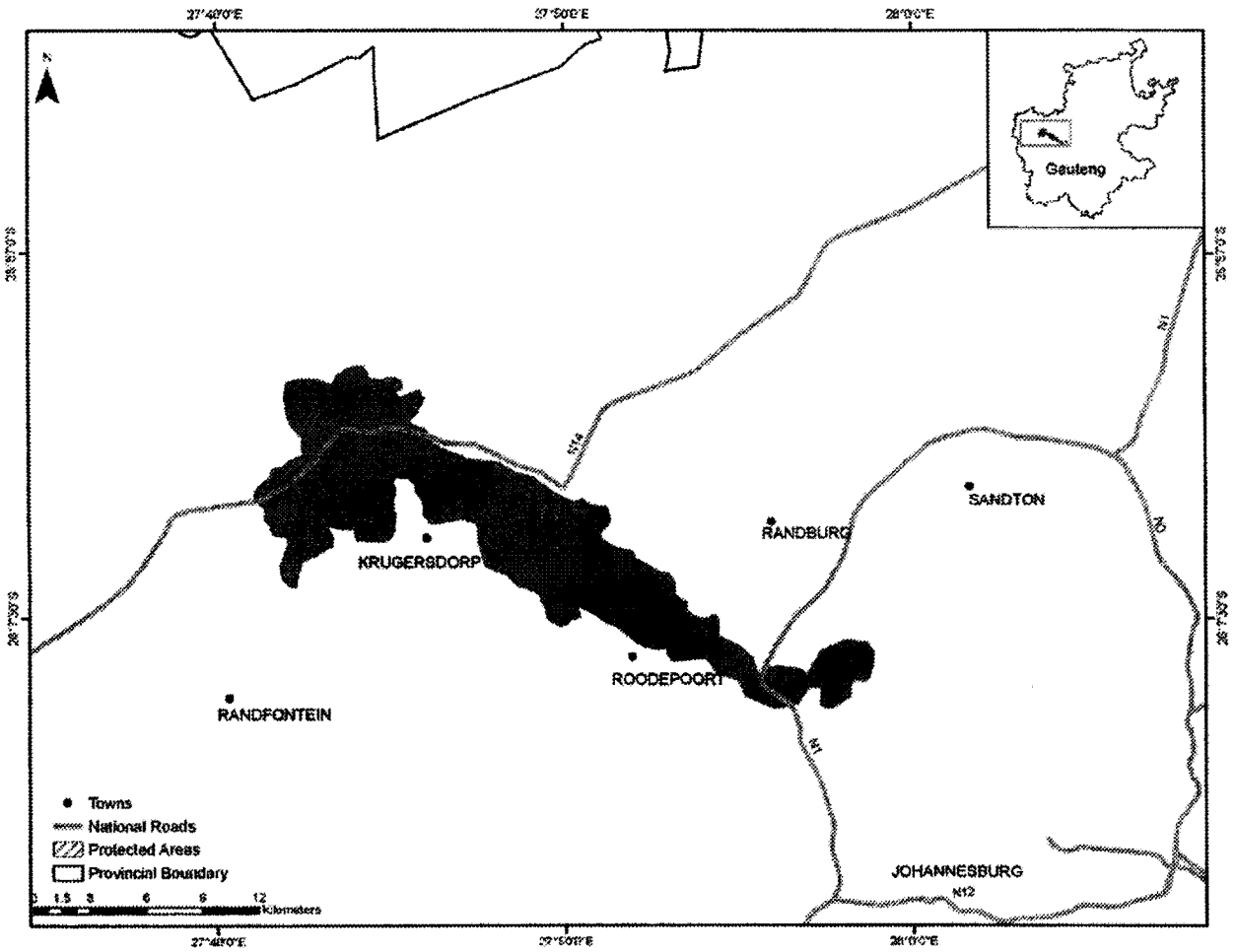
Key biodiversity features include Red or Orange Listed plants for example *Melolobium subspicatum*, *Aloe peglerae* and *Delosperma leendertziae*; Red or Orange Listed mammals for example Geoffry's Horseshoe Bat, Temminck's Hairy Bat and Schreiber's Long-fingered Bat; Red or Orange Listed birds for example Half-collared Kingfisher; Red or Orange Listed or priority invertebrates for example Marsh Sylph, Roodepoort Copper Butterfly, Stobbia's Fruit Chafer, Gunning's Rock Scorpion and Golden Starburst Baboon Spider; and five vegetation types including Andesite Mountain Bushveld, Carletonville Dolomite Grassland, Egoli Granite Grassland, Gold Reef Mountain Bushveld and Soweto Highveld Grassland. The Bloubankspruit, Klein Jukskei River, Muldersdrif se Loop, and Rietspruit are key rivers in the ecosystem.

Other information

Approximately 12% of the ecosystem is protected within the Krugersdorp Nature Reserve, Walter Sisulu Botanical Gardens and Ruimsig Entomological Reserve.

Reference

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



Location of Roodeport Reef Mountain Bushveld showing original area of ecosystem

42. Rûens Silcrete Renosterveld (FRc 2)

Reference number	FRc 2
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	Theewaterskloof LM, Overstrand LM, Cape Agulhas LM, Swellendam LM and Hessequa LM
Original area of ecosystem	21 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	14%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	26 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 13 endemic plant species

Geographical location

Rûens coastal forelands from Riviersonderend to Riversdale, with isolated outliers westwards to Bot River. A highly fragmented ecosystem by nature of its tendency to occur on the well-dissected, old African surface. Particularly common along the lower Breede River south of Buffeljagsrivier to Malgas and south of Heidelberg and Riversdale.

Description

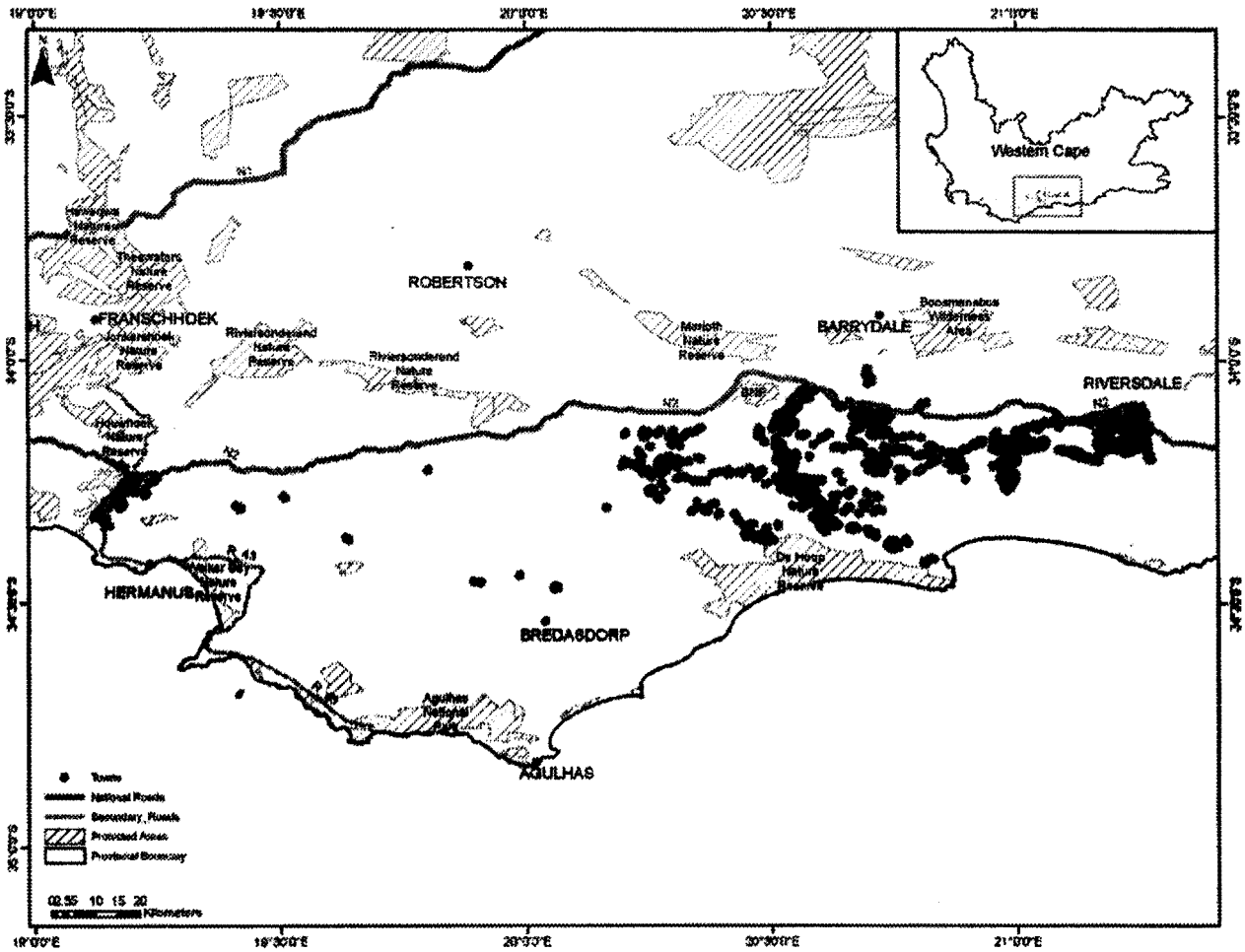
Highly fragmented patches on the summits and highlands of undulating hills and plains, larger patches often associated with drainage systems. These isolated habitats support open, low, cupressoid and small-leaved, low to moderately tall shrubland characterized by many succulents and usually dominated by renosterbos. Boundaries are edaphically determined. At least 13 endemic plant species and 26 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

Other information

Very small patches of the ecosystem are protected in the Werner Frehse 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*: 196-197. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Rûens Silcrete Renosterveld showing original area of ecosystem (area of ecosystem enlarged for visibility at this scale)

43. Southern Coastal Grasslands (KZN 18)

Reference number	KZN 18
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	eThekweni MM, Vulamehlo LM, Umdoni LM Umzumbe LM and Hibiscus Coast LM
Original area of ecosystem	23 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	6%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	9 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

Geographical location

Umkomaas (3030BB), Scottburgh (3030BC), Hibberdene (3030DA), Port Shepstone (3030CB), Margate (3030CD) and Port Edward (3130AA). Ecosystem delineated by the Indian Ocean in the east, inland to within 1 km of the coast and running parallel to the coast following an approximate altitude of up to 150m. It includes small coastal forest and shrub patches that encroach inland up the estuaries.

Description

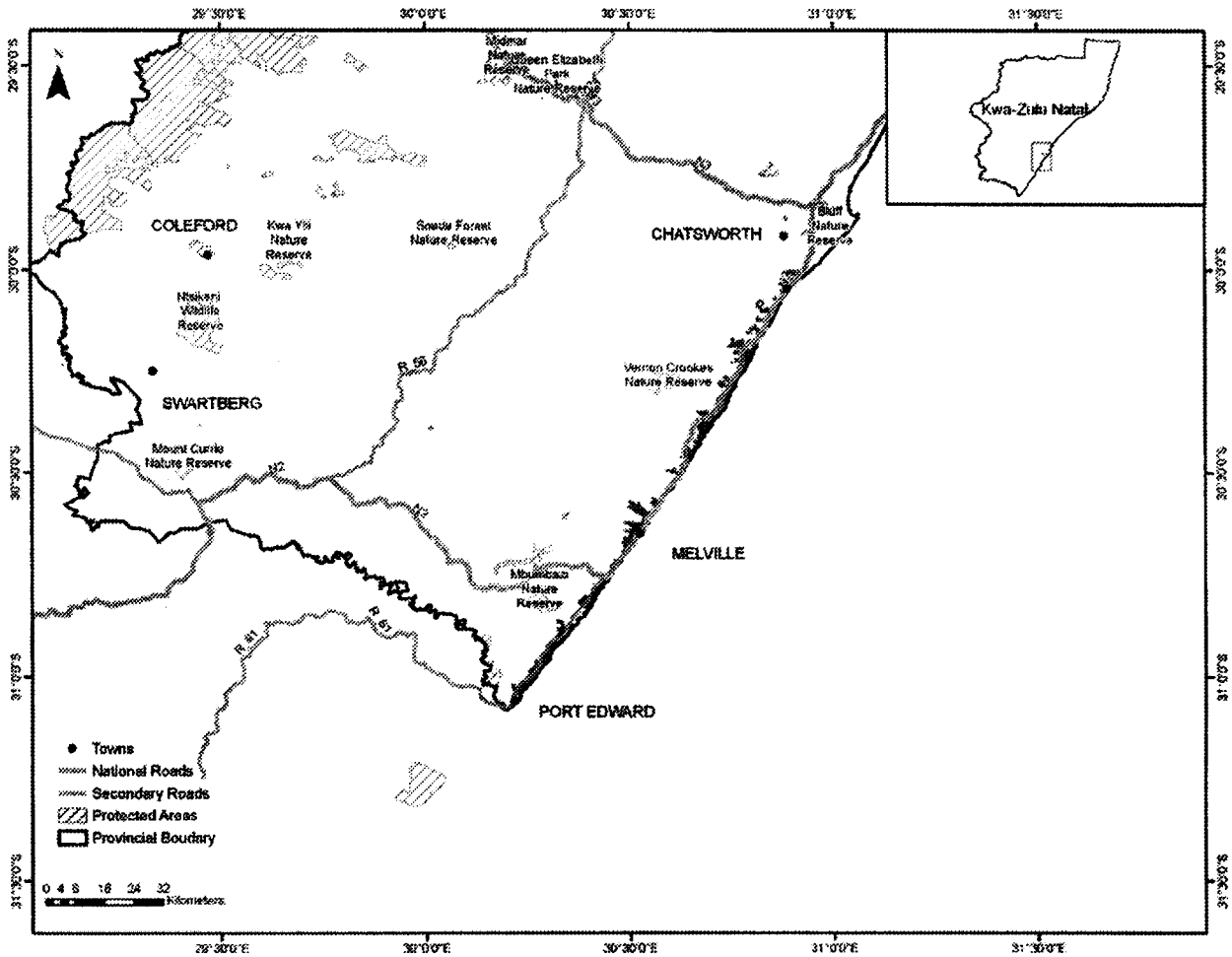
Key biodiversity features include one amphibian, *Hyperolius pickersgilli*; two millipede species including *Centrobolus anulatus* and *Doratogonus fragilis*; three plant species for example *Kniphofia rooperi* and *Phylica natalensis*; three reptile species for example *Bradypodion caeruleogula*, *Bradypodion melanocephalum* and *Bradypodion wezae*; and five vegetation types including KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Forest, KwaZulu-Natal Dune Forest, Pondoland Scarp Forest, Pondoland-Ugu Sandstone Coastal Sourveld, KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt.

Other information

Less than 1% of the ecosystem is protected in the Skyline Nature Reserve, Trafalgar Marine Reserve and Mpenjati 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 Southern Coastal Grasslands showing original area of ecosystem (area of ecosystem enlarged for visibility at this scale)

44. Swartland Alluvium Fynbos (FFa 3)

Reference number	FFa 3
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	City of Cape Town MM, Bergrivier LM, Swartland LM, Witzenberg LM, Drakenstein LM and Stellenbosch LM
Original area of ecosystem	47 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	27%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	2% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	57 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 13 endemic plant species

Geographical location

Swartland lowlands at west-facing piedmonts of the Groot Winterhoekberge near Porterville, Saronberg, Elandskloofberge to the Limietberge near Wellington; and broad valley bottoms of the Paarl, Drakenstein, Franschhoek and Banhoek Valleys, with some extensions west of Paarl Mountains and to Klipmuts.

Description

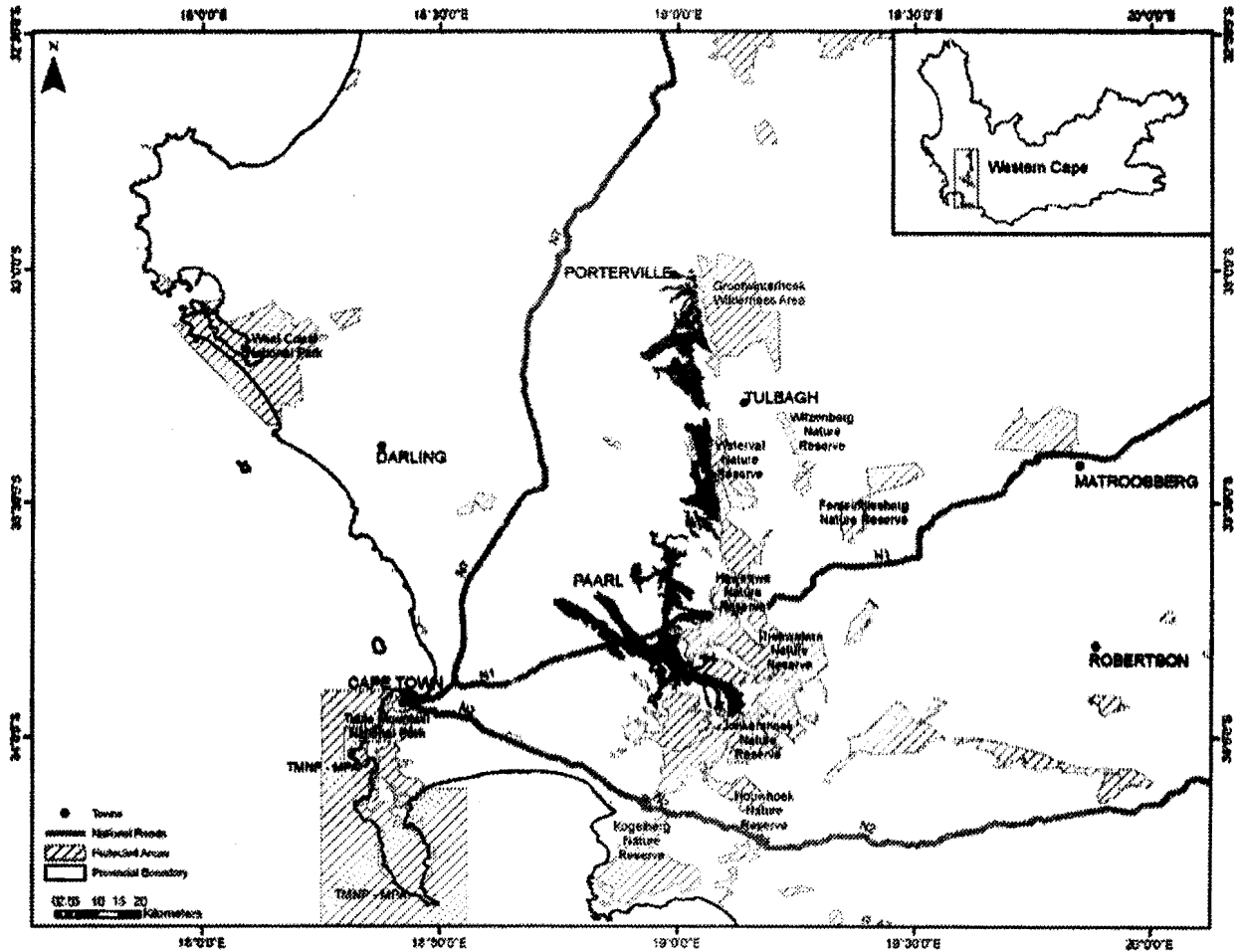
Moderately undulating plains, adjacent mountains and in river basins. The vegetation is a matrix of low, evergreen shrubland with emergent sparse, moderately tall shrubs and a conspicuous graminoid layer. Proteoid, restioid and asteraceous fynbos types are dominant, with closed-scrub fynbos common along the river courses. Ericaceous and restioid fynbos found in seeps. Boundaries are edaphically determined. At least 13 endemic plant species and 57 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

Other information

Approximately 2% of the ecosystem is protected in the Waterval Nature Reserve, Winterhoek (mountain catchment area) with a further 7% is found in private reserves such as Elandskloof, Langerug and Wiesenhof Wildpark.

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: 164. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Swartland Alluvium Fynbos showing original area of ecosystem

45. Swartland Granite Renosterveld (FRg 2)

Reference number	FRg 2
Listed under criteria	A1 and D1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	City of Cape Town MM, Swartland LM, Drakenstein LM and Stellenbosch LM
Original area of ecosystem	95 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	15%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	123 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 27 endemic plant species

Geographical location

Discrete areas in the Swartland and Boland with the largest patch centred on Darling from Ratelberg in the north to Dassenberg near Mamre and Pella; several centred on Malmesbury from Darmstadt in the north to the lower slopes of the Perdeberg; east of Wellington from Micha to Valencia, lower surrounds of Paarl Mountain; Joostenberg, Muldersvlei, Bottelaryberg, Papegaaiberg (Stellenbosch West), to Firgrove and northern Somerset West. It is replaced by granite fynbos in wetter upslope areas.

Description

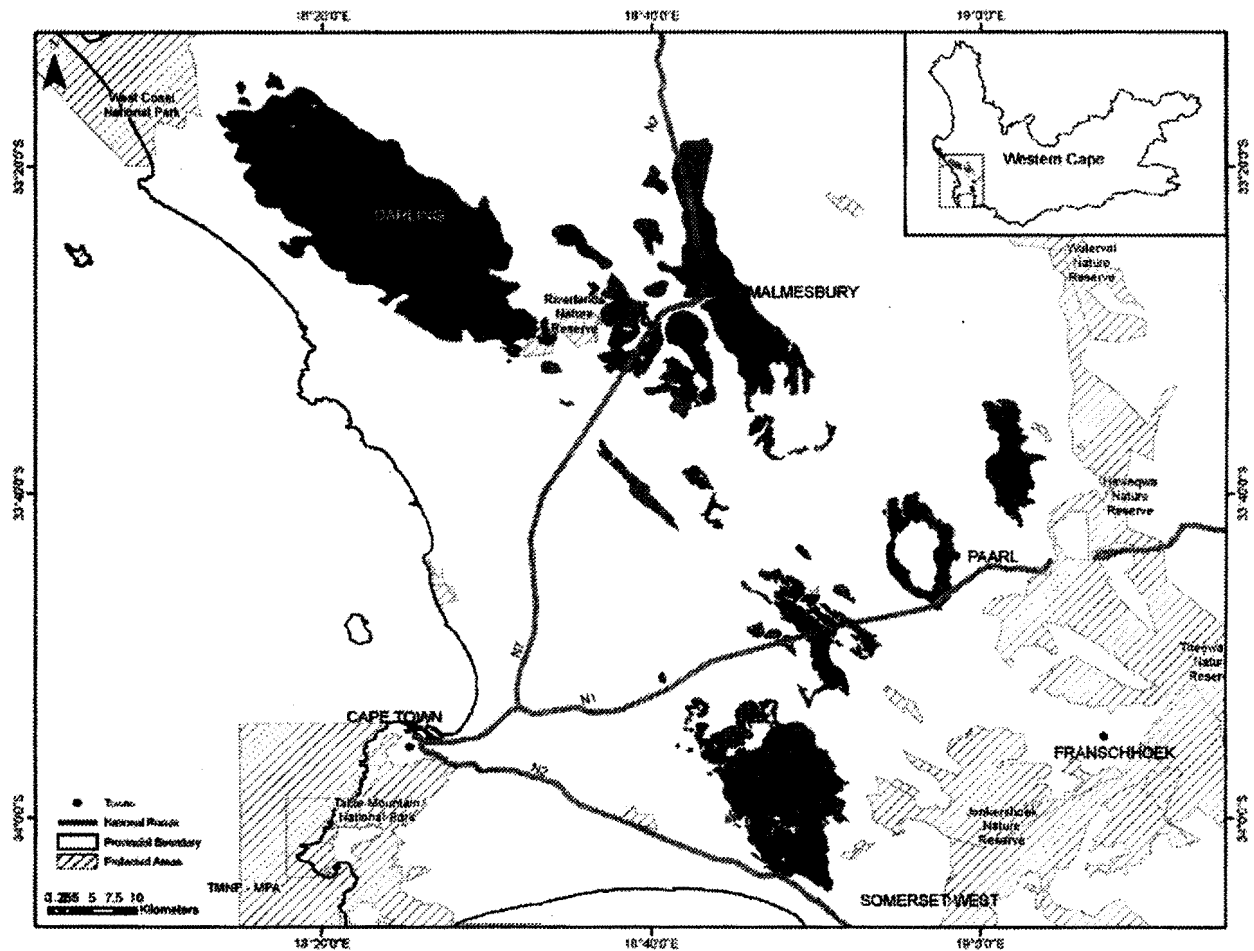
Moderate foot slopes and undulating plains supporting a mosaic of grasslands/herblands and medium dense, microphyllous shrublands dominated by renosterbos. Groups of small trees and tall shrubs are associated with heuweltjies and rock outcrops. Boundaries are edaphically determined. At least 27 endemic plant species and 123 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

Other Information

Only very small portions of the ecosystem are protected in the Paarl Mountain Nature Reserve and Pella Research Site. An additional 2% is found in the Paardenberg, Tienie Versveld Flower Reserve near Darling and the Duthie Nature Reserve in Stellenbosch.

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: 190-191. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Swartland Granite Renosterveld showing original area of ecosystem

46. Swartland Shale Renosterveld (FRs 9)

Reference number	FRs 9
Listed under criteria	A1 and D1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	City of Cape Town MM, Cederberg LM, Bergrivier LM, Saldanha Bay LM, Swartland LM, Witzenberg LM, Drakenstein LM and Stellenbosch LM
Original area of ecosystem	495 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	8%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	151 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 35 endemic plant species

Geographical location

Large, generally continuous areas of the Swartland and the Boland on the West Coast lowlands, from Het Kruls in the north, southwards between the Piketberg and Olfantsrivierberge, widening appreciably in the region around Moorreesburg between Gouda and Hopefield, and encompassing Riebeek-Kasteel, Klipheuwel, Philadelphia, Durbanville, Stellenbosch to the south and Sir Lowry's Pass Village near Gordon's Bay.

Description

Moderately undulating plains and valleys supporting low to moderately tall leptophyllous shrubland of varying canopy cover as well as low, open shrubland dominated by renosterbos. Heuweltjies are a very prominent local feature of the environment, forming 'hummockveld' near Piketberg and giving the Tygerberg Hills their name. Stunted trees and thicket are often associated with the heuweltjies. Disturbed areas are dominated by *Athanasia trifurcata* and *Otholobium hirtum*. Patches of *Cynodon dactylon* 'grazing lawns' also occur in abundance. Boundaries are edaphically determined; and within west coast renosterveld are delimited by

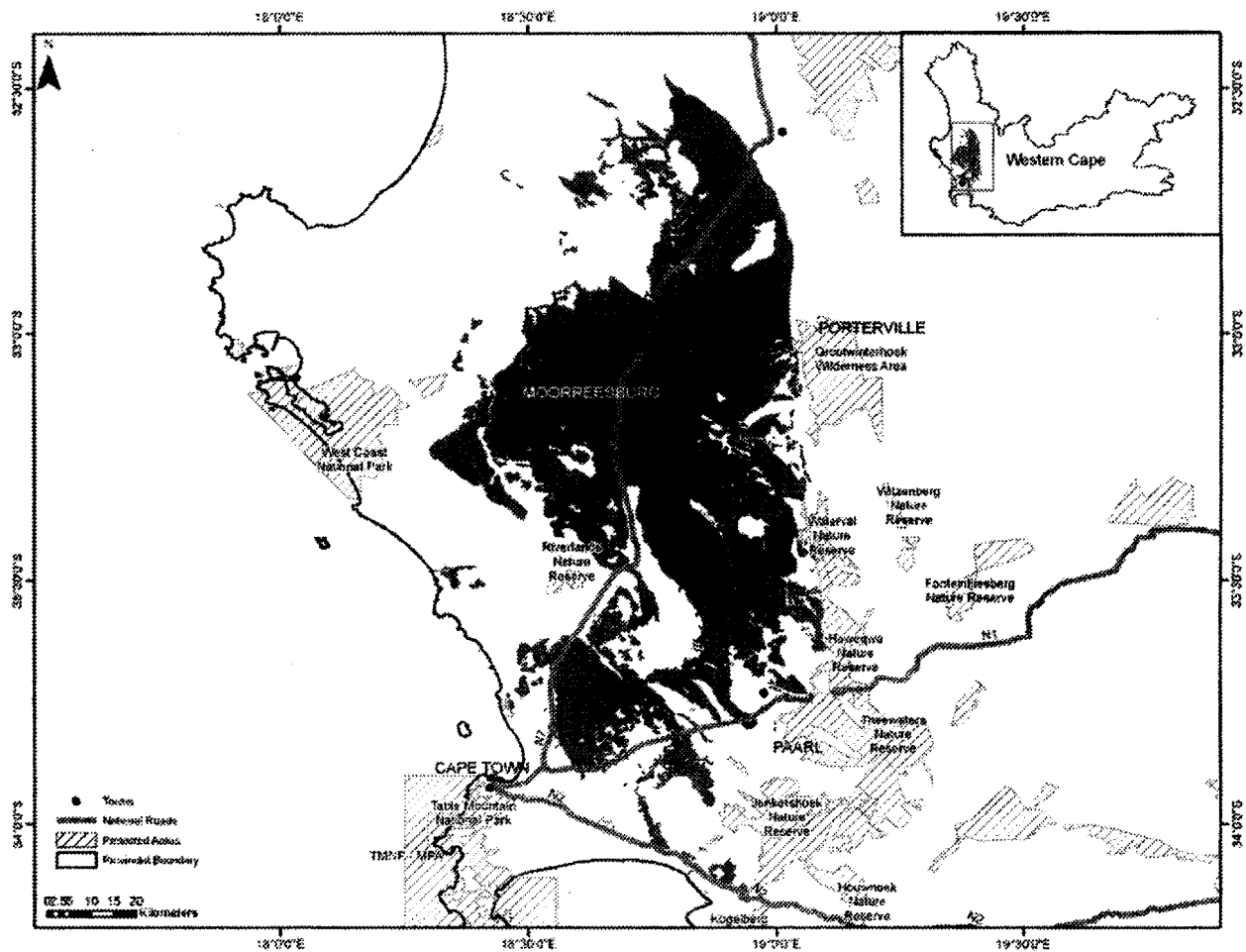
endemic species. At least 35 endemic plant species and 151 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

Other information

Only a few patches of the ecosystem are protected.

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*: 181-183. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Swartland Shale Renosterveld showing original area of ecosystem

47. Swartland Silcrete Renosterveld (FRc 1)

Reference number	FRc 1
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	City of Cape Town MM, Bergrivier LM, Saldanha Bay LM, Swartland LM, Drakenstein LM and Stellenbosch LM
Original area of ecosystem	10 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	8%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	16 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 4 endemic plant species

Geographical location

A highly fragmented ecosystem, scattered in the form of small patches throughout the Swartland from near Firgrove and Kuils River in the south to Eendekuil to Piketberg in the north. The largest patch is at Oupas between Moorreesburg and Mamre.

Description

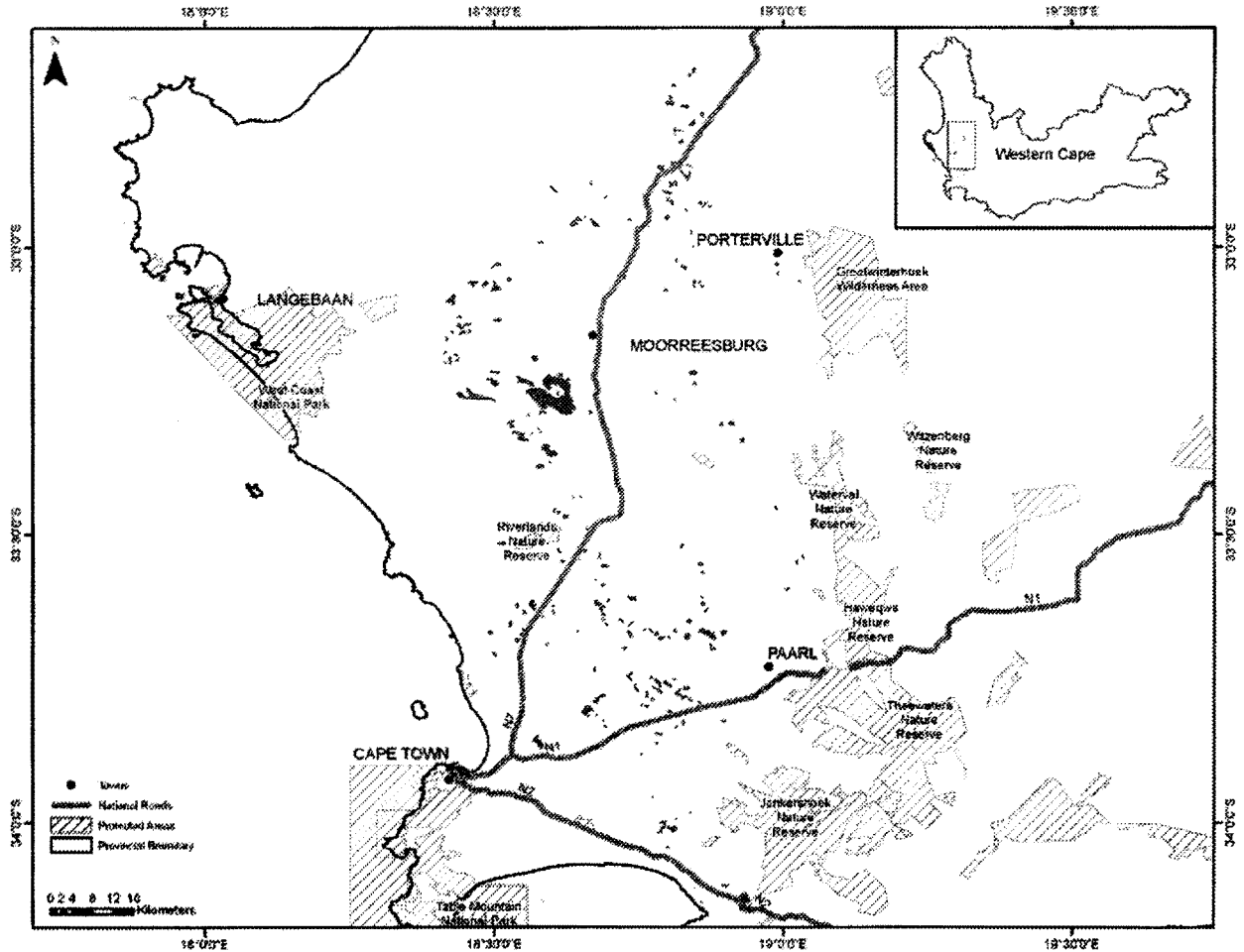
Moderately undulating lowlands, often on elevated areas. An open, low, cupressoid- and small-leaved, low to moderately tall shrubland with many succulents, dominated by renosterbos. Boundaries are edaphically determined. At least four endemic plant species and 16 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

Other information

Small patches of the ecosystem are protected in the Pella Research Site, Paardenberg and Elandsberg 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*: 195-196. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Swartland Silcrete Renosterveld showing original area of ecosystem (area of ecosystem enlarged for visibility at this scale)

48. Umvoti Valley Complex (KZN 19)

Reference number	KZN 19
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt, Savanna and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	KwaDukuza LM, Ndwedwe LM and Maphumulo LM
Original area of ecosystem	13 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	19%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	10 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

Geographical location

Shakas Kraal (2931AC). Ecosystem delineated by the crest contour of the valley.

Description

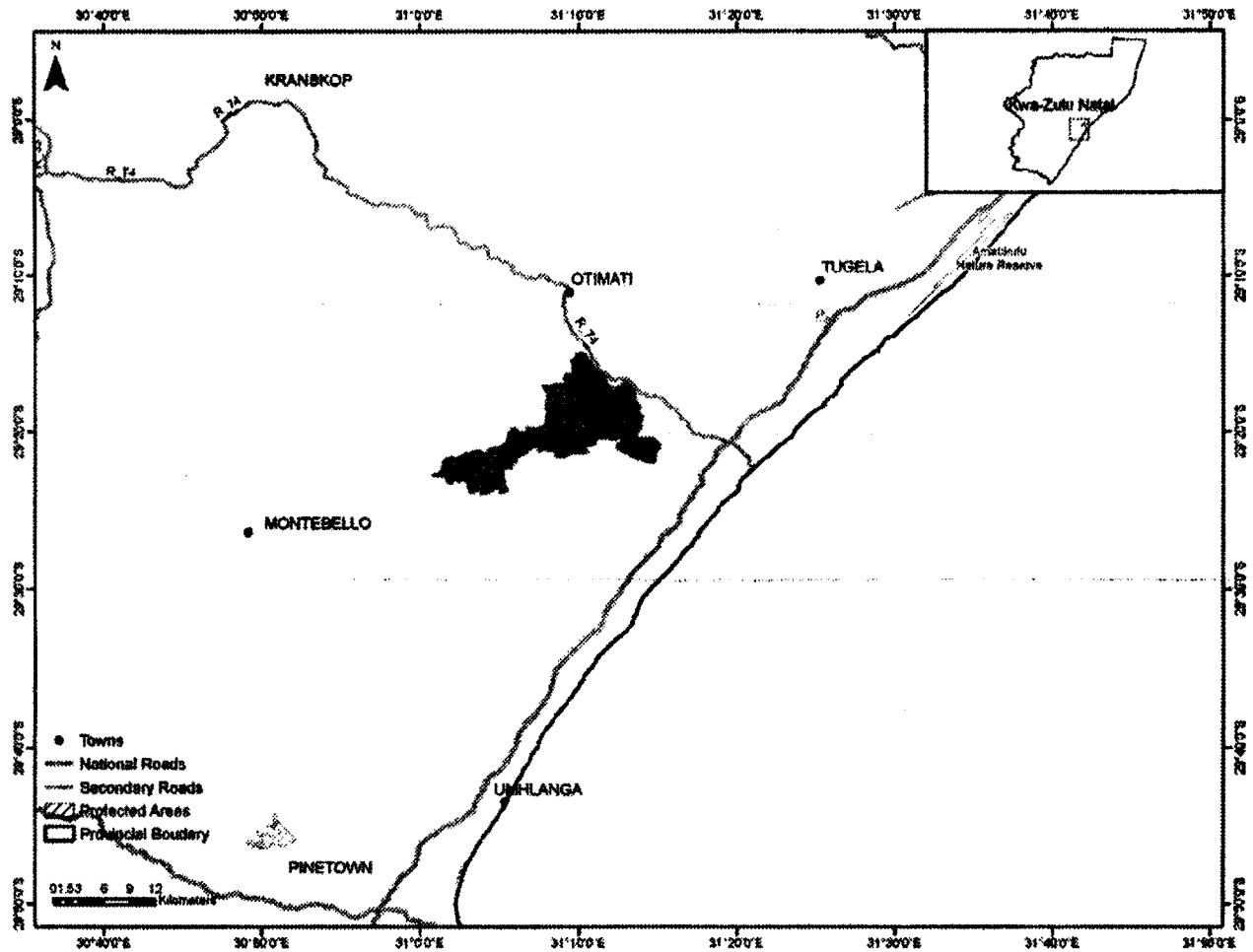
Key biodiversity features include one amphibian, *Hyperolius pickersgilli*; three millipede species *Centrobolus anulatus*, *Centrobolus fulgidus* and *Doratogonus natalensis*; four plant species for example *Ceropegia rudatisii*, *Helichrysum woodii*, *Kniphofia pauciflora*; two reptile species including *Bradypodion caeruleogula* and *Bradypodion melanocephalum*; and five vegetation types including Eastern Scarp Forest, Eastern Valley Bushveld, Ngongoni Veld, 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 Umvoti Valley Complex showing original area of ecosystem

49. Western Highveld Sandy Grassland (Gh 14)

Reference number	Gh 14
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Grassland
Province	North West
Municipalities	Ratlou LM, Tswaing LM, Mafikeng LM, Ditsobotla LM, Naledi LM, Mamusa LM, Lekwa-Teemane LM and Maquassi Hills LM
Original area of ecosystem	858 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	22%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	5 endemic plant species

Geographical location

From Mafikeng to Schweizer-Reneke in the south and from Broedersput and Kameel in the west to Lichtenburg and Ottosdal in the east.

Description

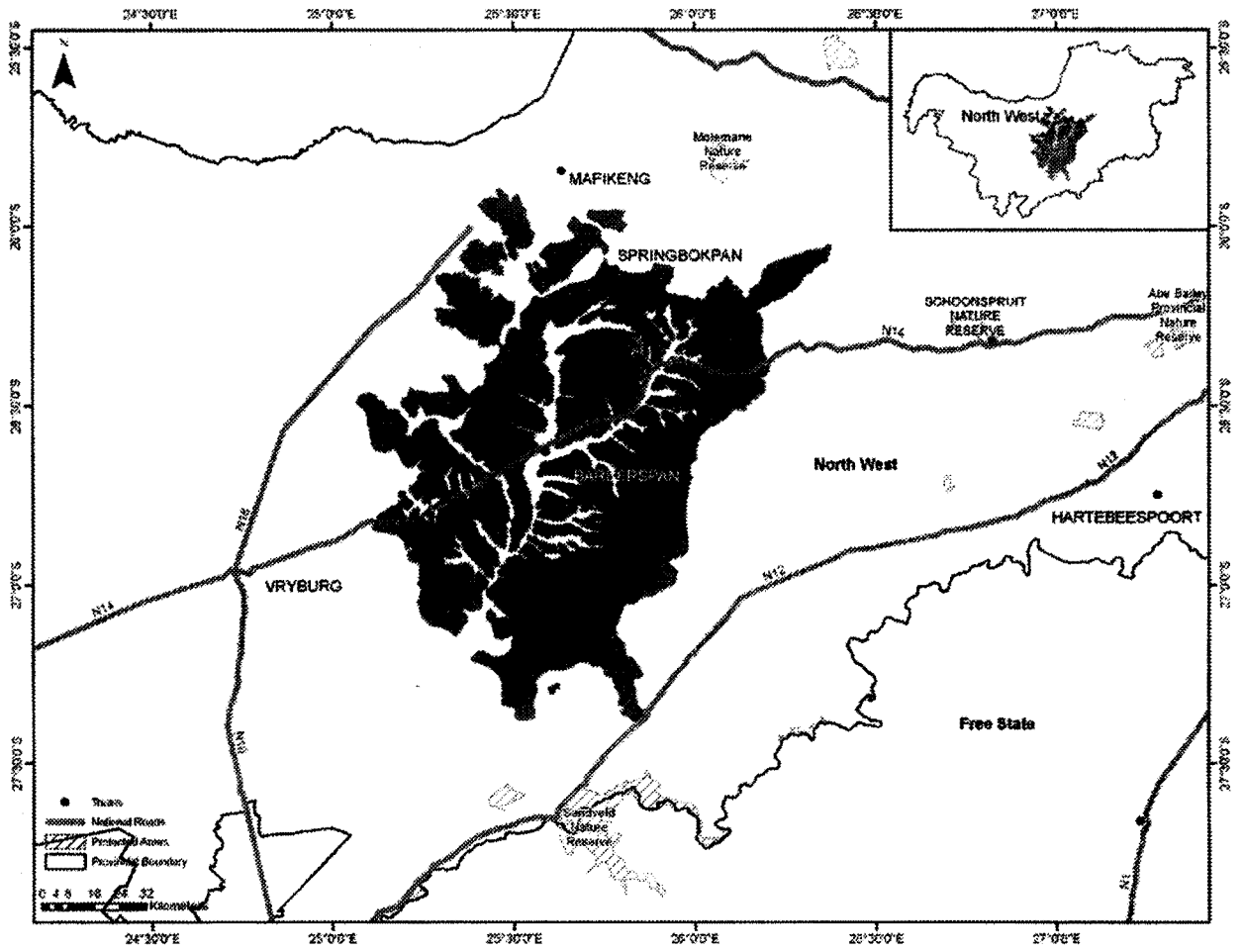
Flat to gently undulating plains with short, dry grassland, with some woody species occurring in bush clumps.

Other information

Only a very small portion of the ecosystem is protected in the Barberspan Nature Reserve.

Reference

Mucina, L., Hoare, D.B., Lotter, M.C., du Preez, P.J., Rutherford, M.C., Scott-Shaw, R., Bredenkamp, G.J., Powrie, L.W., Scott, L., Camp, K.G.T., Cilliers, S.S., Bezuidenhout, H., Mostert, T.H., Siebert, S.J., Winter, P.J.D., Burrows, J.E., Dobson, L., Ward, R.A., Stalmans, M., Oliver, E.G.H., Siebert, F., Schmidt, E., Kobisi, K., & Kose, L. 2006. Grassland Biome. In: L. Mucina & M.C. Rutherford (eds). *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia* 19: 387-388. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Western Highveld Sandy Grassland showing original area of ecosystem

50. Western Rûens Shale Renosterveld (FRs 11)

Reference number	FRs 11
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	Breede Valley LM, Theewaterskloof LM, Overstrand LM and Cape Agulhas LM
Original area of ecosystem	119 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	13%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	52 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 14 endemic plant species

Geographical location

Western parts of the Rûens region (Overberg) from Bot River and Villiersdorp eastwards, surrounding the Caledon Swartberg, and approximately to a line between Napier and Genadendal.

Description

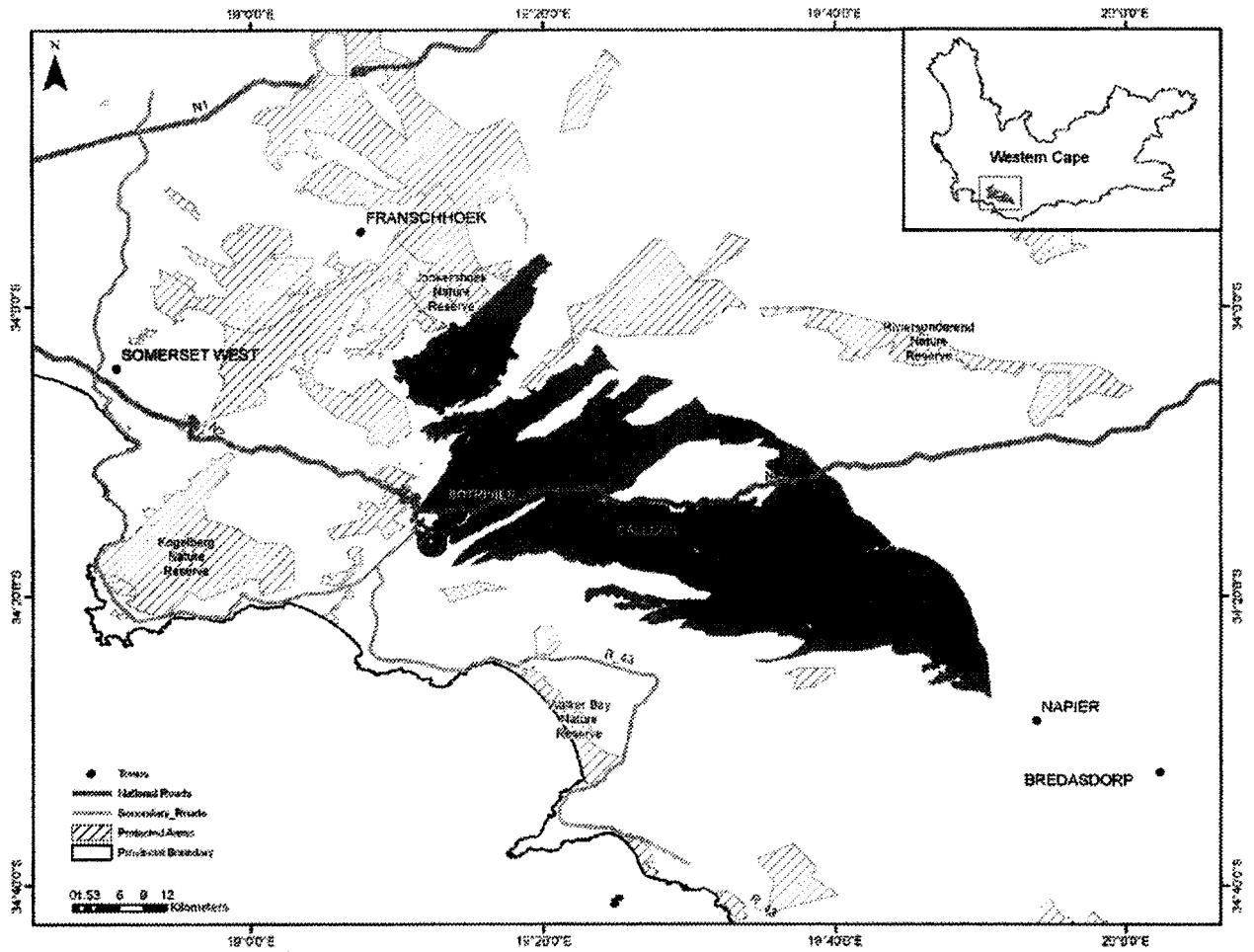
Moderately undulating plains, today mostly stripped of natural vegetation and where preserved, supporting an open to medium dense, cupressoid and small-leaved, low to moderately tall grassy shrubland dominated by renosterbos. Heuveltjies not conspicuous. The ecosystem is distinguished by the absence of *Hermannia flammea* and rare occurrence of *Aloe ferox* and *Acacia karroo*. Shrubby Asteraceae increase as grazing reduces the palatable grass component (mostly *Hyparrhenia hirta*), resulting in subsequent erosion. Boundaries are edaphically determined; and within south coast renosterveld are delimited by endemic species and turnover of key dominant species. At least 14 endemic plant species and 52 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

Other information

The ecosystem is not protected, however approximately 1% is found in the Witdraal Private Nature Reserve.

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*: 184. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Western Rûens Shale Renosterveld showing original area of ecosystem

51. Wilge Mountain Bushveld (GP 9)

Reference number	GP 9
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland and Savanna
Province	Gauteng
Municipality	Kungwini LM
Original area of ecosystem	6 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem	99%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	5% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	6 threatened or endemic plant or animal species including those listed below

Geographical location

The north-eastern parts of Gauteng including Balmoral and Vaalplaas (2528DD and 2528DB respectively). Ecosystem delineated by the ridges and kloofs associated with the Wilge River and its tributaries.

Description

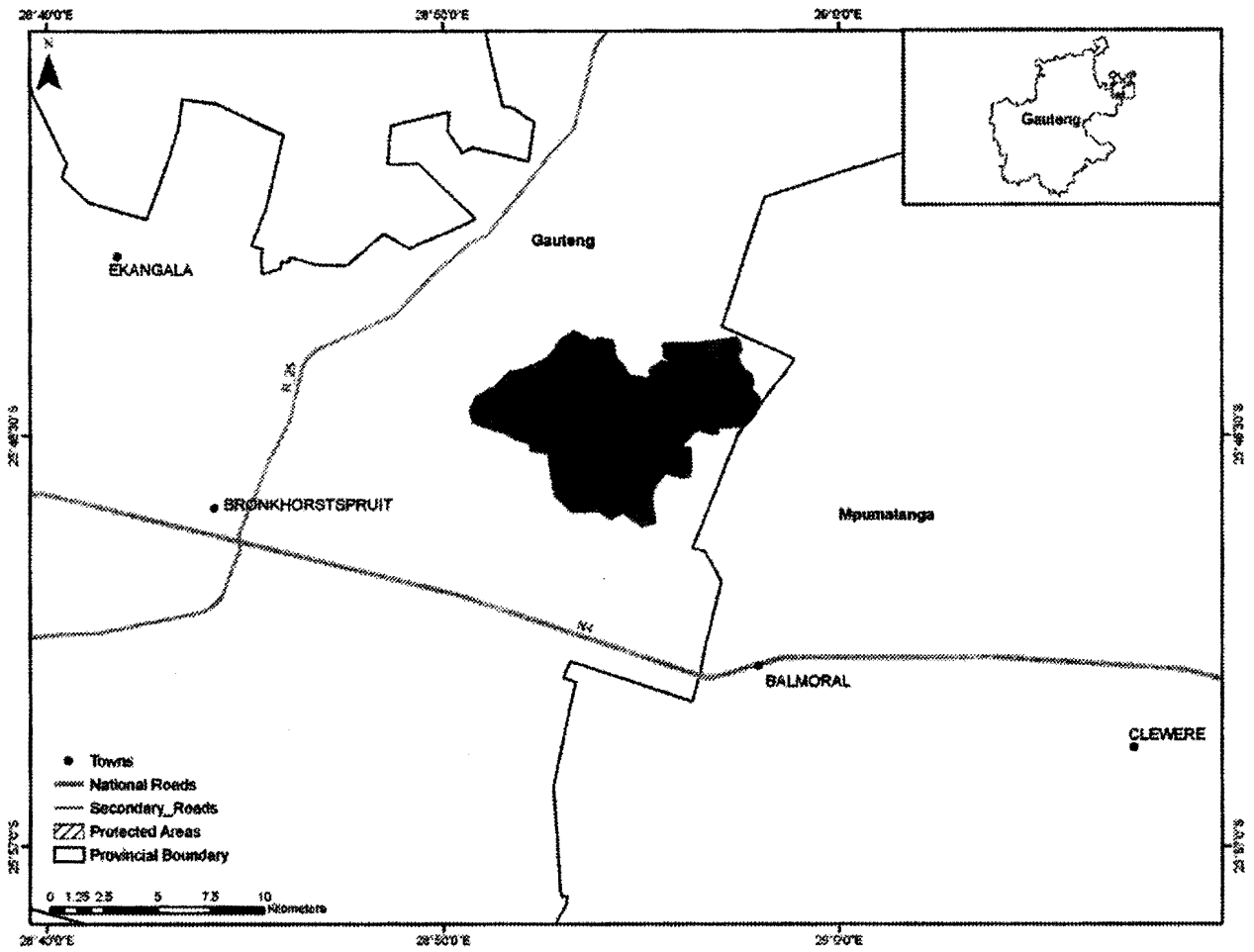
Key biodiversity features include Red or Orange Listed or priority invertebrates, for example Brinck's Fruit Chafer; two vegetation types including Loskop Mountain Bushveld and Rand Highveld Grassland; two rivers, the Driefonteinspruit and the Wilgerivier.

Other Information

Approximately 5% of the ecosystem is protected in the Rhenosterpoort Private Nature Reserve.

Reference

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



Location of Wilge Mountain Bushveld showing original area of ecosystem

52. Witwatersberg Pretoria Mountain Bushveld (GP 10)

Reference number	GP 10
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland and Savanna
Province	Gauteng
Municipality	City of Tshwane MM
Original area of ecosystem	19 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	74%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	2% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	22 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

Geographical location

Pretoria west including Centurion (2528CC). Ecosystem delineated by the Witwatersberg ridge system and associated koppies, rivers and drainage lines.

Description

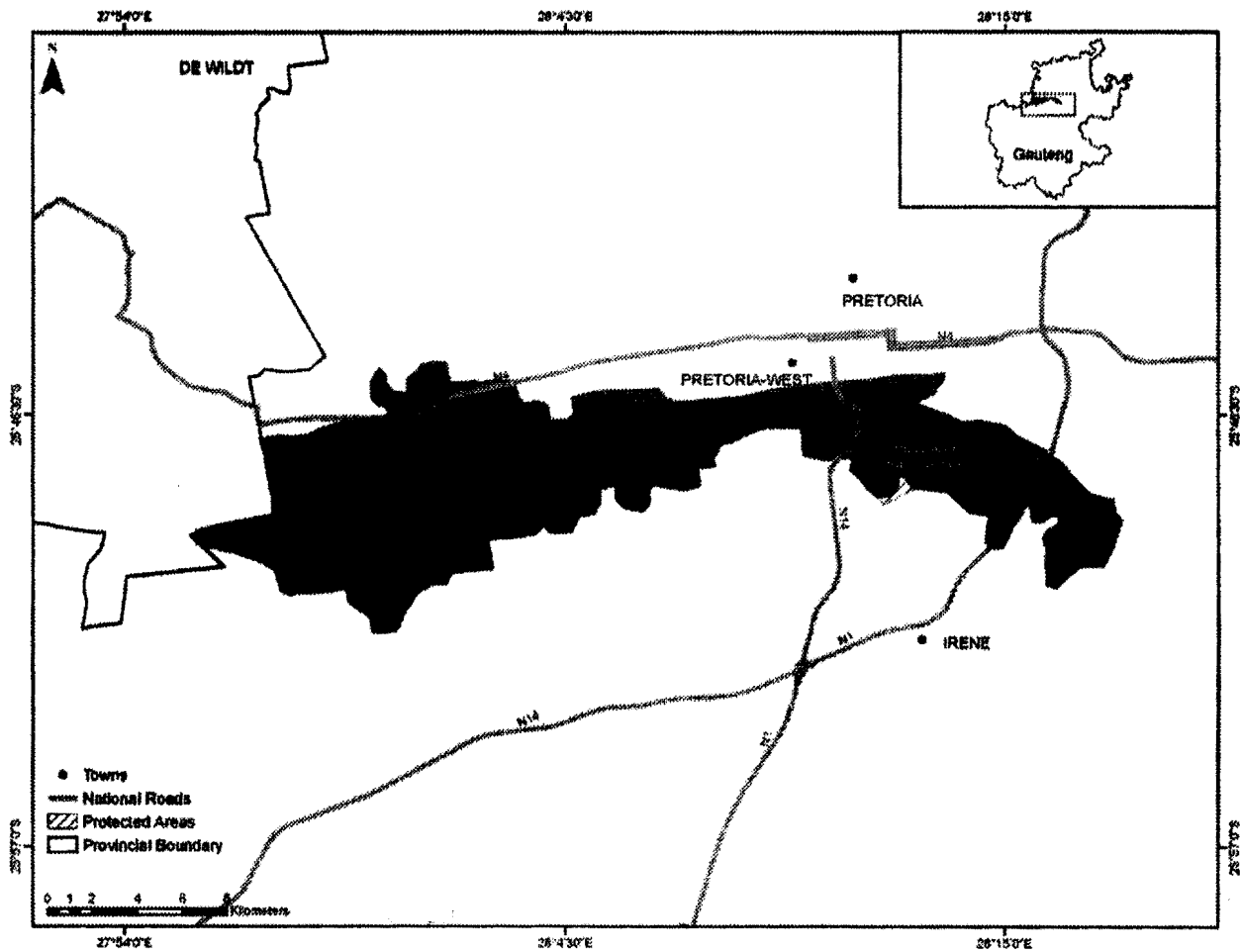
Key biodiversity features include Red or Orange Listed plants, for example, *Melolobium subspicatum*, *Delosperma gautengense*, *Holothrix randii*; Red or Orange Listed mammals, for example, Schreiber's Long-fingered Bat; Red or Orange Listed birds, for example White-backed Night-Heron and African Finfoot; Red or Orange Listed reptiles for example the Striped Harlequin Snake; Red or Orange Listed or priority invertebrates, for example Pretoria Lesser Baboon Spider, Purse Web Trapdoor Spider, Front-eyed Trapdoor Spider, Gunning's Rock Scorpion, Golden Starburst Baboon Spider, and Stobbia's Fruit Chafer; and five vegetation including the Andesite Mountain Bushveld, Carletonville Dolomite Grassland, Gauteng Shale Mountain Bushveld, Marikana Thornveld and Rand Highveld Grassland. The Apies River, Hennops River, Moganwe, Swartbooispruit, Walkerspruit, Waterkloofspruit, and unnamed wetlands are also key features of the ecosystem.

Other information

Approximately 2% of the ecosystem is protected in the Groenkloof Nature Reserve.

Reference

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



Location of Witwatersberg Pretoria Mountain Bushveld showing original area of ecosystem

53. Woodbush Granite Grassland (Gm 25)

Reference number	Gm 25
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Grassland
Province	Limpopo
Municipalities	Greater Letaba LM, Greater Tzaneen LM, Polokwane LM and Lepele-Nkumpi LM
Original area of ecosystem	34 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	27%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	4 endemic plant species

Geographical location

Occurs on the Woodbush Plateau and its outliers, to the north of the Wolkberg, on the Groot Letaba watershed west of Duiwelskloof, Tzaneen and Lenyenye.

Description

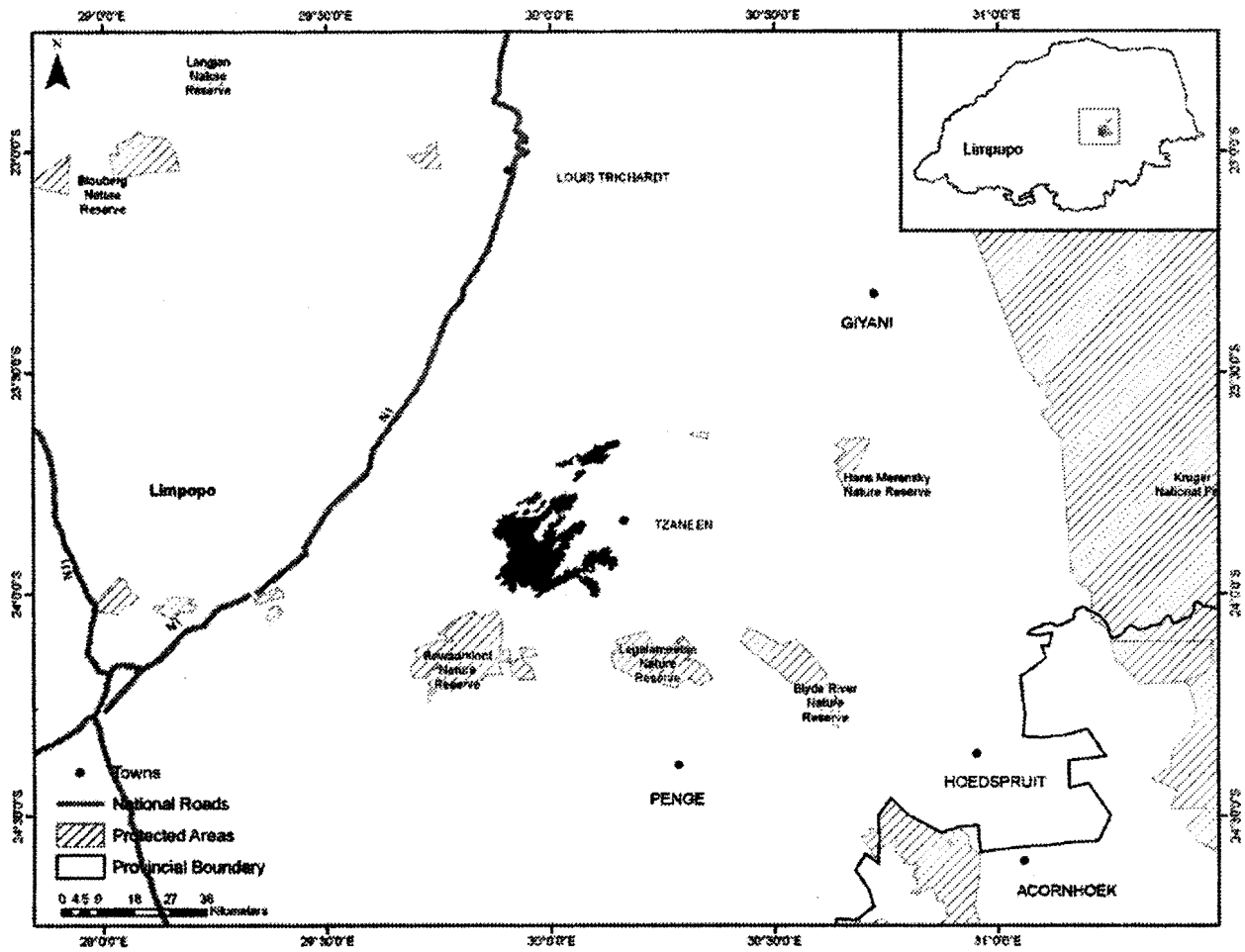
Mountainous plateau covered by grassland, showing increased low-shrub density on steep south- and east-facing slopes. At least four endemic plant species occur in the ecosystem.

Other Information

The ecosystem is not protected.

Reference

Mucina, L., Hoare, D.B., Lotter, M.C., du Preez, P.J., Rutherford, M.C., Scott-Shaw, R., Bredenkamp, G.J., Powrie, L.W., Scott, L., Camp, K.G.T., Cilliers, S.S., Bezuidenhout, H., Mostert, T.H., Siebert, S.J., Winter, P.J.D., Burrows, J.E., Dobson, L., Ward, R.A., Stalmans, M., Oliver, E.G.H., Siebert, F., Schmidt, E., Kobisi, K., & Kose, L. 2006. Grassland Biome. In: L. Mucina & M.C. Rutherford (eds). *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia* **19**: 412-413. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Woodbush Granite Grassland showing original area of ecosystem

7.3 Endangered (EN) ecosystems

54. Agulhas Sand Fynbos (FFd 7)

Reference number	FFd 7
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	Overstrand LM and Cape Agulhas LM
Original area of ecosystem	23 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	35%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	7% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	40 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 10 endemic plant species

Geographical location

Very fragmented patches on the Agulhas forelands from around the lower Uilkraalsrivier near Gansbaai, Hagelkraai, flats west of the Soetanyberg, small patches east of Ellim to the largest patch northwest of Struisbaai, west of Arniston and south of Bredasdorp, with unmapped patches to Hermanus in the west, and De Hoop Vlei in the east.

Description

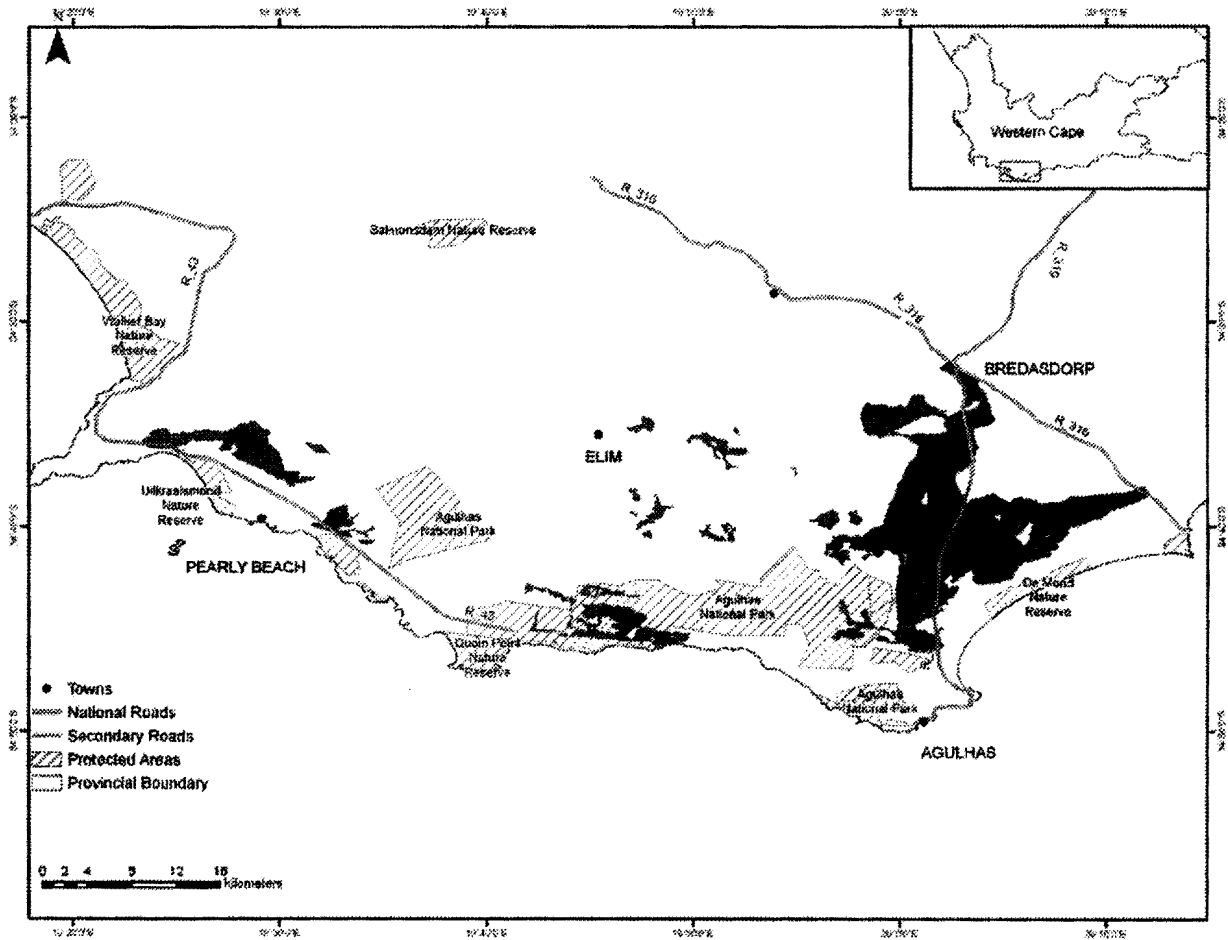
Low-lying coastal plains supporting dense moderately tall, ericoid shrubland or tall, medium dense shrubland, with some emergent tall shrubs. Communities of this fynbos ecosystem are structurally defined either as restloid or proteoid fynbos. At least 10 endemic plant species and 40 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

Other Information

Approximately 7% of the ecosystem is protected in the Agulhas National Park, with a further 1% found in private conservation areas such as Brandfontein, Groot Hagelkraal, Heunings River and Andrewsfield.

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*: 142. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Agulhas Sand Fynbos showing original area of ecosystem

55. Albany Alluvial Vegetation (Aza 6)

Reference number	Aza 6
Listed under criteria	A1
Biome	Azonal
Province	Eastern Cape
Municipalities	Makana LM, Sunday's River Valley LM, Baviaans LM, Kouga LM, Nelson Mandela Bay MM and ECDMA10
Original area of ecosystem	58 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	47%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	6% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	2 endemic plant species

Geographical location

Between East London and Cape St Francis on wide floodplains (usually close to the coast where the topography becomes flatter) of the large rivers for example the Sundays, Swartkops, Coega, Gamtoos, Baviaanskloof and Great Fish River. This alluvial ecosystem is embedded within the Albany Thicket Biome.

Description

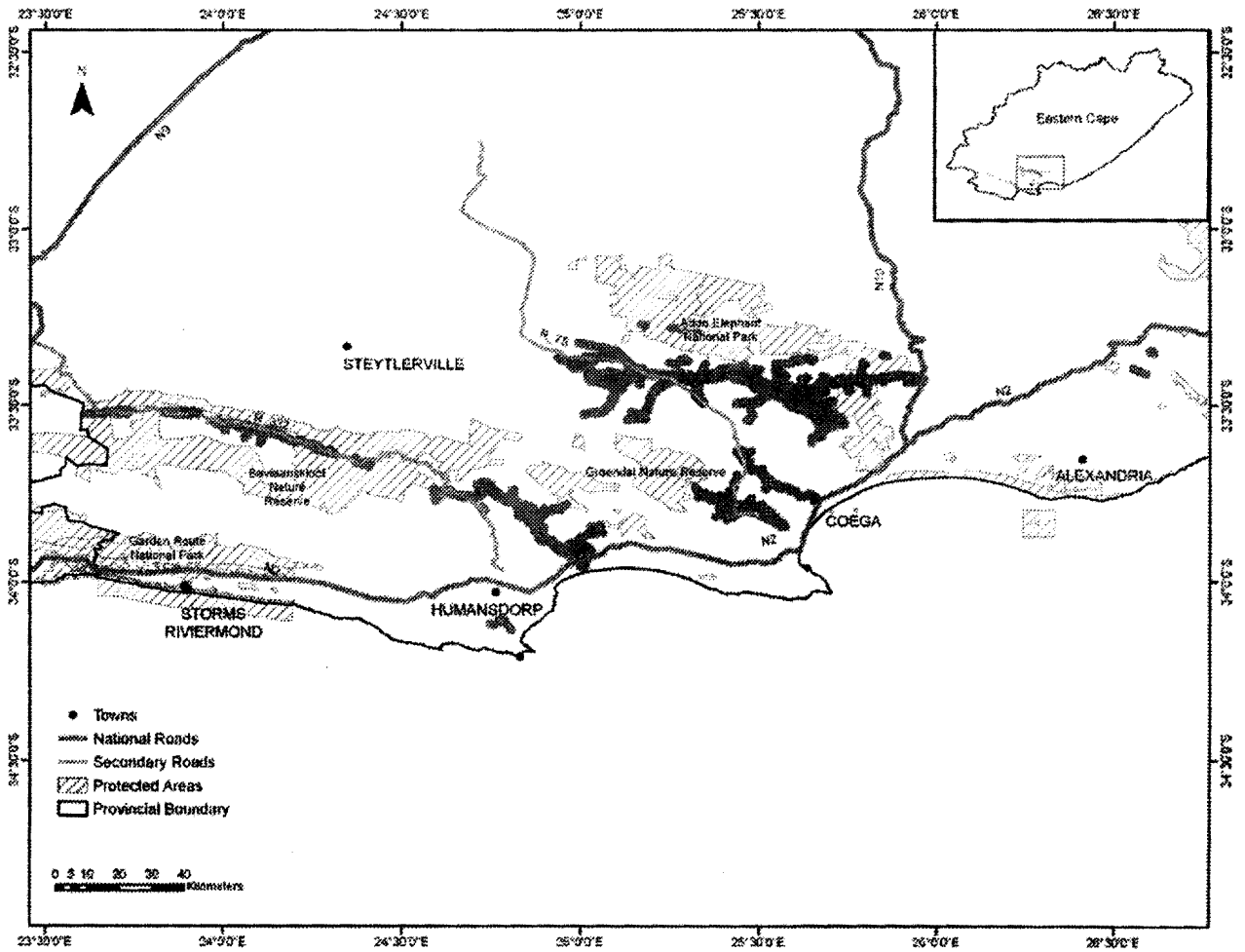
Two major types of vegetation pattern are observed in these zones, namely riverine thicket and thornveld (*Acacia natalitia*). The riverine thicket tends to occur in the narrow floodplain zones in regions close to the coast or further inland, whereas the thornveld occurs on the wide floodplains further inland. At least two endemic plant species occur in the ecosystem.

Other information

Approximately 6% of the ecosystem is protected in the Greater Addo Elephant National Park, Baviaanskloof Wilderness Area, Loerie Dam, Springs, Swartkops Valley and Yellowwoods Nature Reserves and the Double Drift Reserve Complex. A further 2% is found in eight private conservation areas.

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: 640-641. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



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

56. Bazini Forest Complex (KZN 20)

Reference number	KZN 20
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland, Savanna and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipality	UMuziwabantu LM
Original area of ecosystem	1 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	39%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	2 threatened or endemic animal species including those listed below

Geographical location

Weza (3029DA). Ecosystem encompasses the valley within which the forest patches occur. Ecosystem delineated by contours in the east and south and by a ridge line in the west.

Description

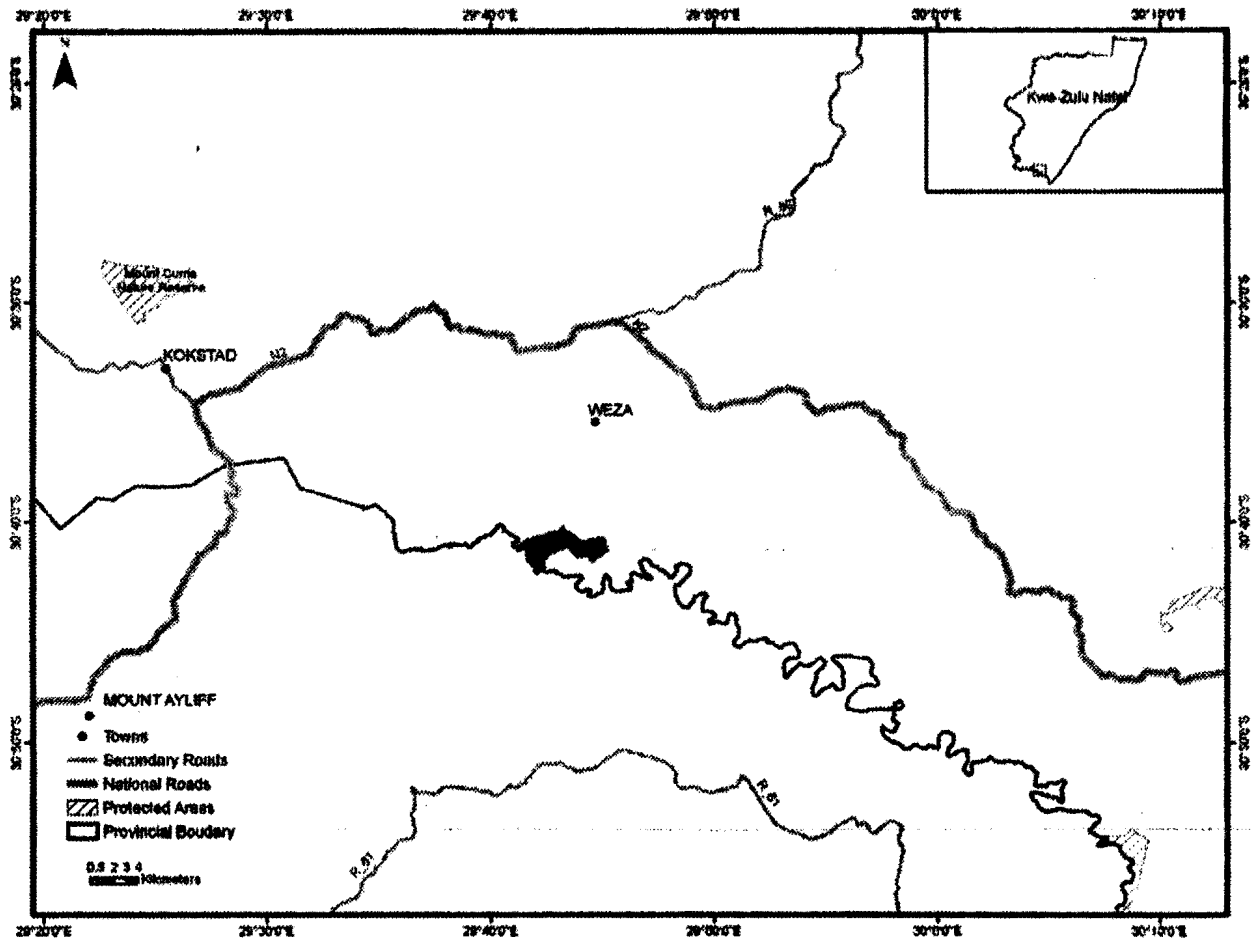
Key biodiversity features include two millipede species including *Allawrencius verrucosus* and *Doratogonus montanus*; and three vegetation types Eastern Mistbelt Forest, Midlands Mistbelt Grassland and Ngongoni Veld.

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 Bazini Forest Complex showing original area of ecosystem

57. Bivane Montane Grassland (KZN 21)

Reference number	KZN 21
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipality	Utrecht LM
Original area of ecosystem	5 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	70%
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

Vredehof (2730AD) and Utrecht (2730CB). Ecosystem delineated by the Bivane River in the north and the east; the Diepkloofspruit River in the south; and a contour in the west.

Description

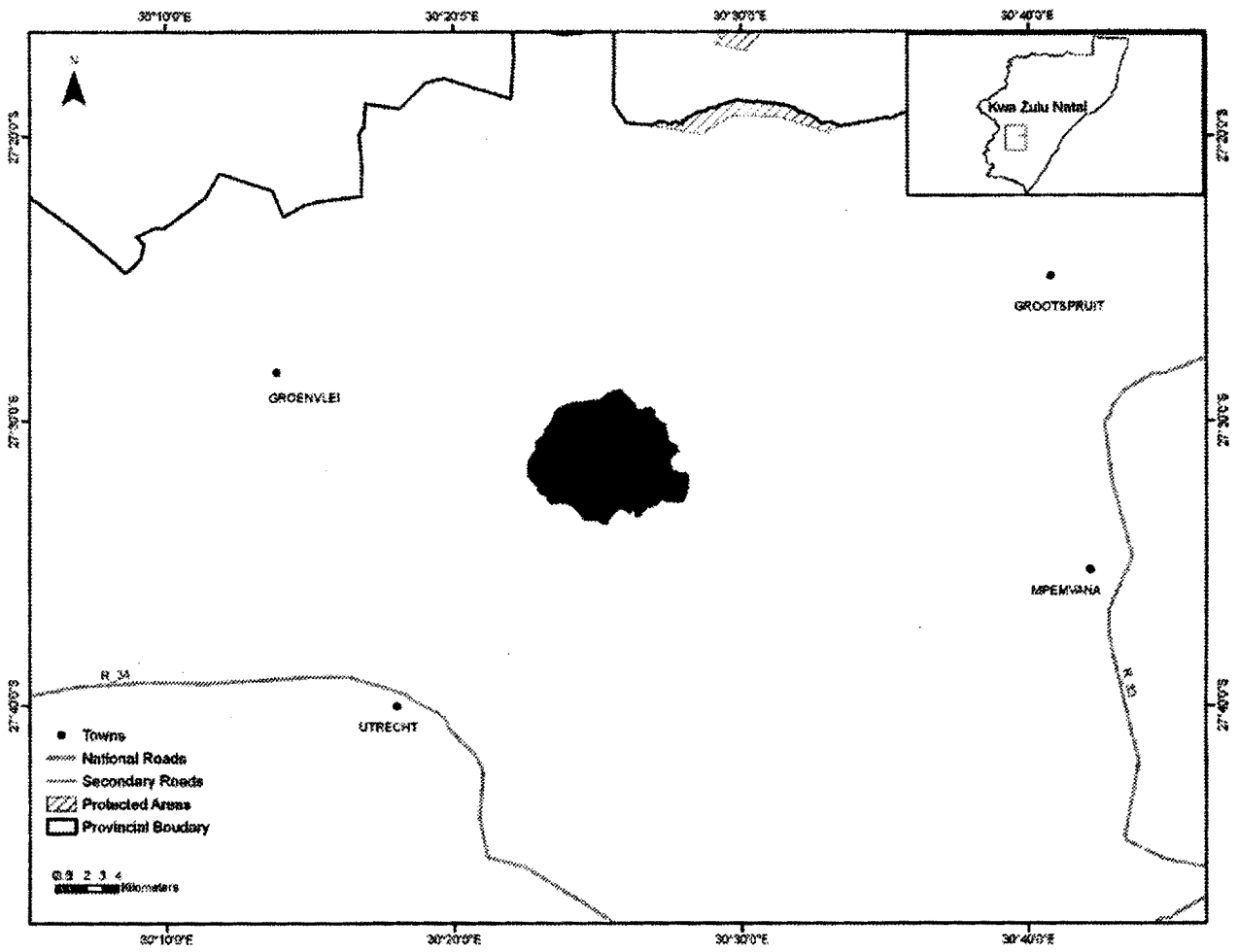
Key biodiversity features include one bird species, the Wattled Crane; two plant species including *Kniphofia albescens* and *Selago longicalyx*; and one vegetation type, Wakkerstroom Montane Grassland.

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 Bivane Montane Grassland showing original area of ecosystem

58. Blouberg Forest (FOR 1)

Reference number	FOR 1
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Forest
Province	Limpopo
Municipality	Blouberg LM
Original area of ecosystem	Data not available
Remaining natural area of ecosystem	120 ha
Proportion of ecosystem protected	33% of remaining area
Known number of species of special concern	7 Red Data plant species, 9 Red Data bird species and 2 Red Data mammal species

Geographical location

On the slopes of the Blouberg Mountain in north-western part of Limpopo (2328BB). The ecosystem includes the following forest patches: 19117, 19119, 19120 and 19121.

Description

Unique high forest form (15-30m tall) of Northern Mistbelt Forest, dominated by *Xymalos monospora* and *Podocarpus falcatus* as emergents. High forest biodiversity of more than 300 plant species including seven Red Data List plant species; more than 200 bird species including nine Red Data List bird species in the forest and its ecotones; and two Red Data List mammal species.

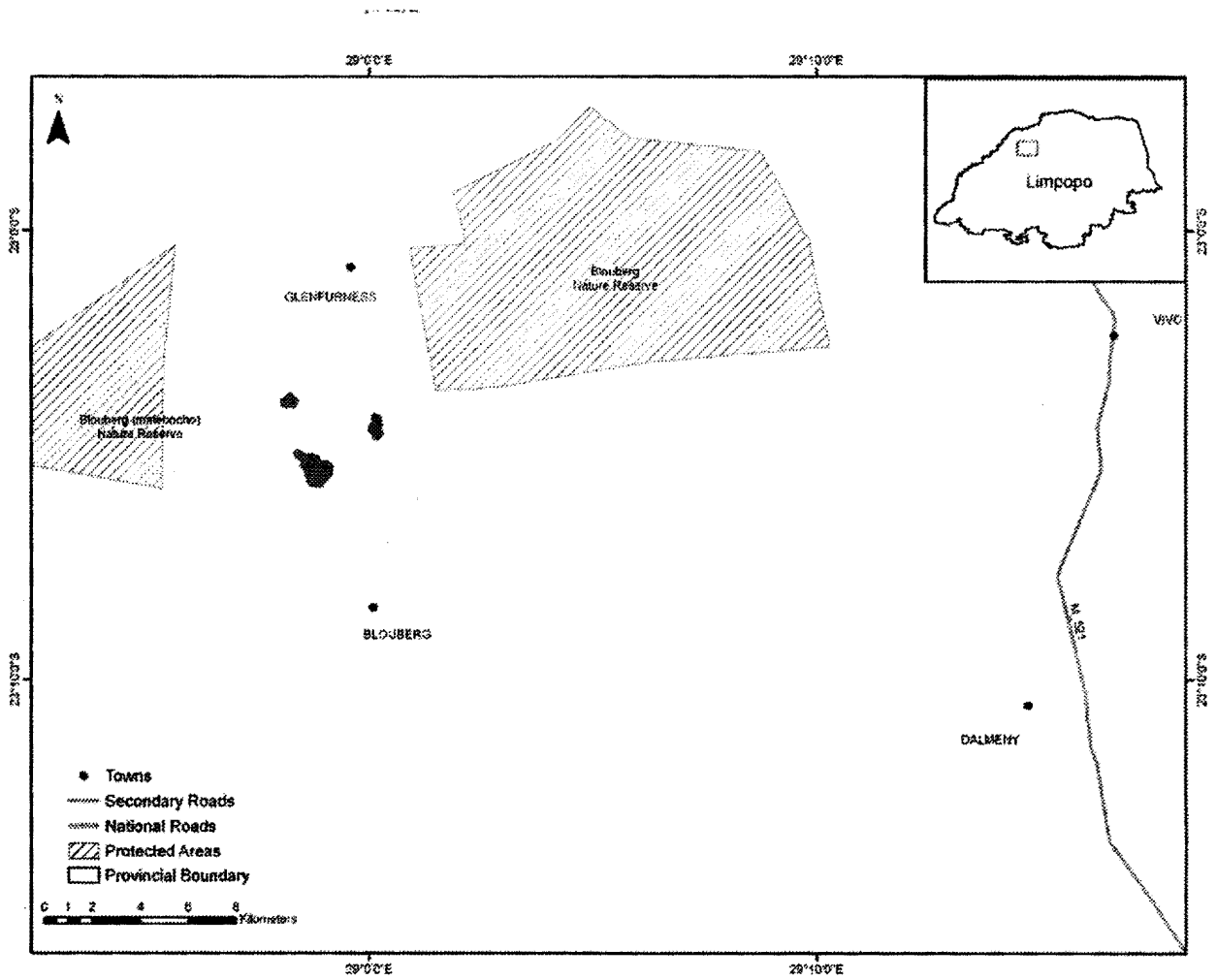
Other information

Approximately a third of the ecosystem is protected.

References

Berliner, D., van der Merwe, I.J., Benn, D. & Rouget, M. 2006. Systematic conservation planning for the Forest Biome of South Africa: Approach, methods and results used for the selection of priority forests. Unpublished Report for the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. National Forest Inventory.

Von Maltitz, G., Mucina, L., Geldenhuys, C., Lawes, M., Eeley, H., Adie, H., Vink, D., Flemming, G. & Bailey, C. 2003. Classification System for South African Indigenous Forests. An objective classification for the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. Environmentek report ENV-P-C 2003-017, CSIR, Pretoria.



Location of Blouberg Forest

59. Blyde Quartzite Grasslands (MP 2)

Reference number	MP 2
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland and Forest
Province	Mpumalanga
Municipalities	Thaba Chweu LM and Bushbuckridge LM
Original area of ecosystem	33 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	63%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	51% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	28 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

Geographical location

Along the Blyde escarpment from Sabie in the south to Mariepskop in the north (2430DB and 2430DD). Ecosystem delineated by landtypes and soil depth GIS coverage to identify and map the Black Reef quartzites on the first (and lower) escarpment up from the Lowveld.

Description

Key biodiversity features include four mammal species including Rough-haired Golden Mole, Meester's Golden Mole, Short-eared Trident Bat and Natal Long-fingered Bat; three reptile species for example *Bradypodion transvaalense* and *Platysaurus wilhelmi*; five bird species including Blue Swallow, Striped Flufftail, Blue Crane, Wattled Crane and Southern Ground Hornbill; sixteen plant species for example *Cineraria hederifolia*, *Crocasmia mathewsiana*, *Erica rivularis*, *Gladiolus saxatilis*, *Schizochilus crenulatus* and *Streptocarpus decipiens*; and five vegetation types including Northern Escarpment Quartzite Sourveld, Northern Escarpment Dolomite Grassland, Northern Escarpment Afromontane Fynbos, Mpumalanga Afromontane Forest and Subtropical Afromontane Forest. The ecosystem includes part of the Wolkberg Centre of Endemism; it is an escarpment corridor; and contains important caves and forest patches.

60. Brakfontein Reef Bushveld (GP 11)

Reference number	GP 11
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Savanna and Grassland
Province	Gauteng
Municipality	Midvaal LM
Original area of ecosystem	2 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	100%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	4 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

Geographical location

South of Johannesburg including Meyerton (2628CA). Ecosystem delineated by ridge system, koppies and drainage lines.

Description

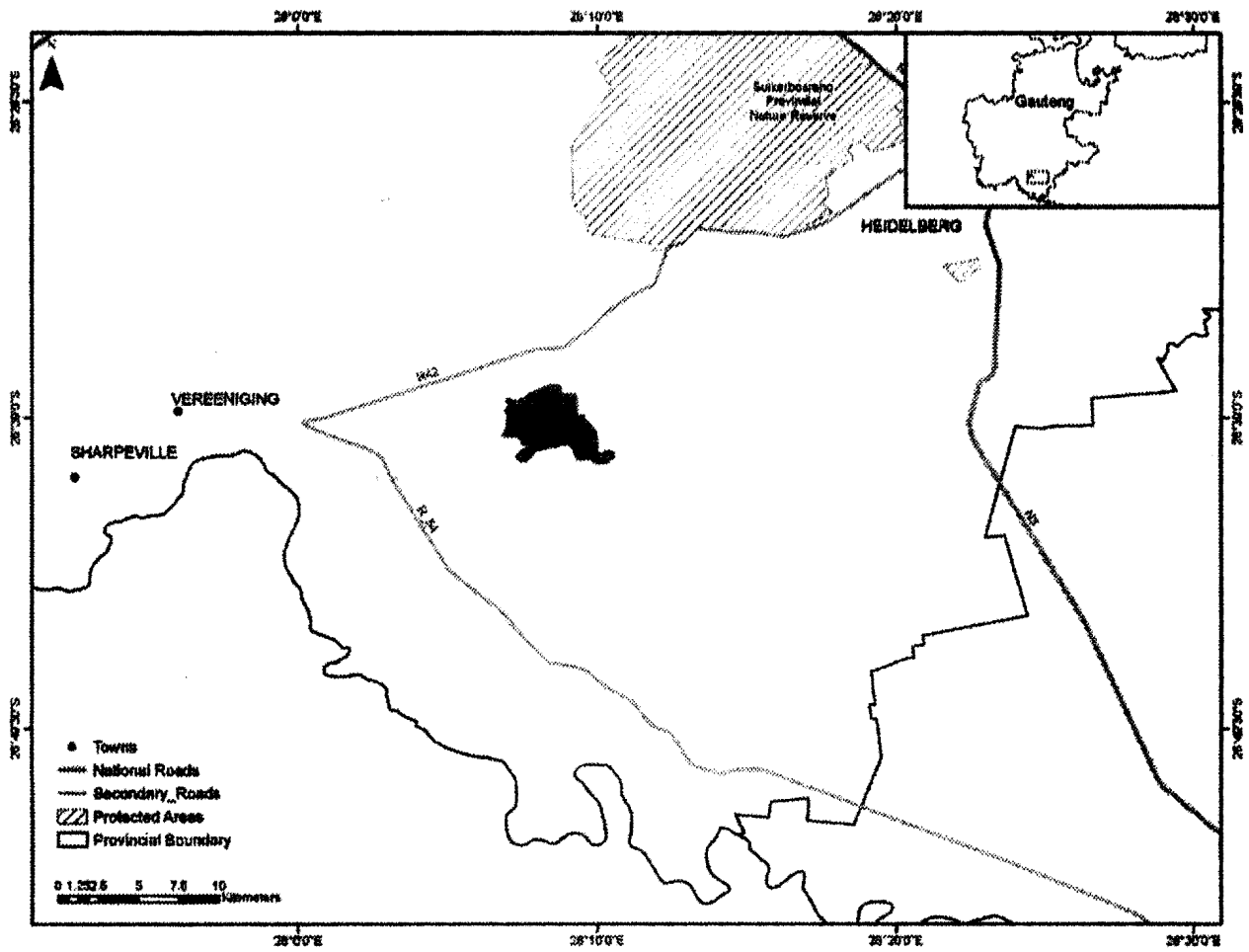
Key biodiversity features include Red or Orange Listed plants for example *Cineraria longipes*; two vegetation types including Gold Reef Mountain Bushveld and Soweto Highveld Grassland; and the Suikerbosrantrivier.

Other information

The ecosystem is not protected.

Reference

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



Location of Brakfontein Reef Bushveld showing original area of ecosystem

61. Breede Alluvium Fynbos (FFa 2)

Reference number	FFa 2
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	Witzenberg LM and Breede Valley LM
Original area of ecosystem	51 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	43%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	52 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 21 endemic plant species

Geographical location

Upper Breede River Valley flats from Tulbagh to the Brandvlei Dam near Worcester including the Slanghoek and Brandwag Valleys, and extending to the Hex River Valley.

Description

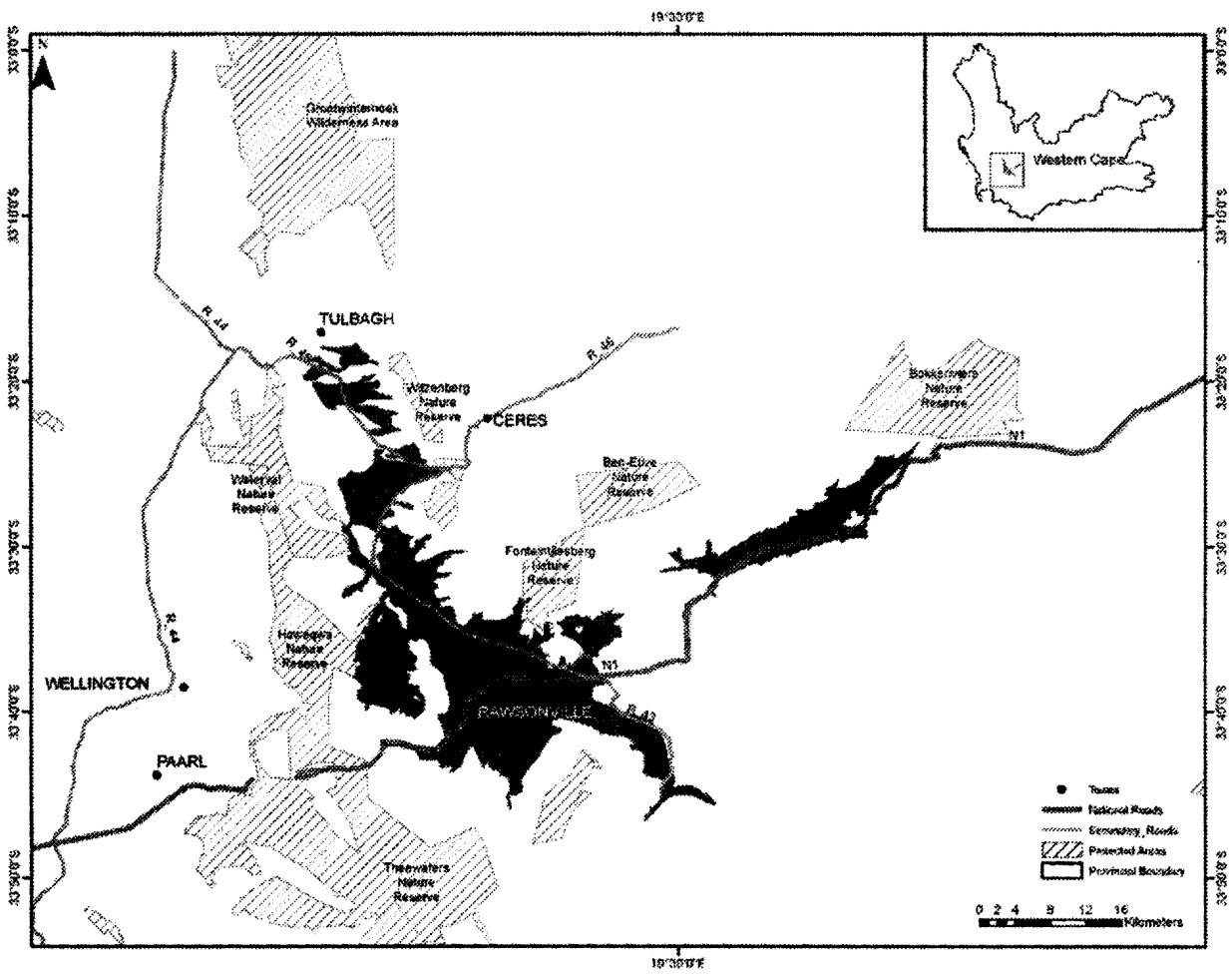
Slightly undulating plains and adjacent high mountains, with numerous alluvial fans and streams. Open emergent tall proteoids in a moderately tall shrub matrix with a graminoid understorey. Asteraceous and proteoid fynbos are dominant, with localised restioid fynbos and ericaceous fynbos. At least 21 endemic plant species and 51 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

Other information

Small patches of the ecosystem are protected in Fonteintjiesberg and Limietberg Nature Reserves, Matroosberg and Hawequas (both mountain catchment areas) as well as in the private Quaggas Berg.

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: 163-164. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Breede Alluvium Fynbos showing original area of ecosystem

62. Bronkhorstspuit Highveld Grassland (GP 12)

Reference number	GP 12
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Savanna, Grassland and Wetland
Province	Gauteng
Municipality	Kungwini LM
Original area of ecosystem	13 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	95%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	7% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	10 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

Geographical location

East of Pretoria including Bronkhorstspuit (2528DC). Ecosystem delineated by ridge and associated rivers, wetlands and drainage lines.

Description

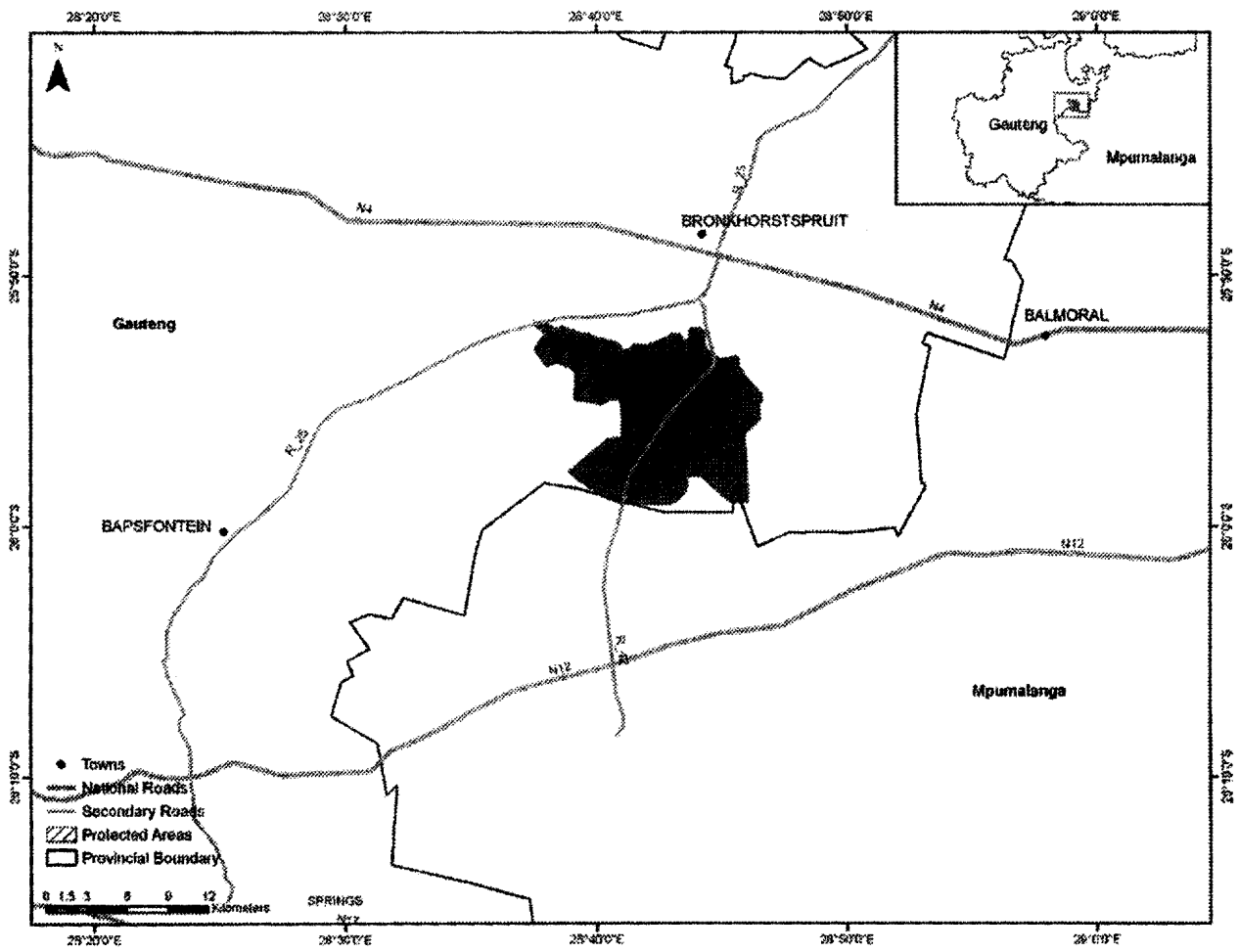
Key biodiversity features include Red or Orange Listed plants for example *Delosperma leendertziae*; Red or Orange Listed birds for example Greater Flamingo, African Grass-Owl and Secretarybird; Red or Orange Listed amphibians for example the Giant Bullfrog; and four vegetation types including Eastern Highveld Grassland, Eastern Temperate Freshwater Wetlands, Gold Reef Mountain Bushveld and Rand Highveld Grassland. The Bronkhorstspuit, Ossspuit, Tweefonteinspruit, Hollander Pan, and various unnamed wetlands and pans are key features of the ecosystem.

Other information

Approximately 7% of the ecosystem is protected in the Bronkhorstspuit Nature Reserve.

Reference

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



Location of Bronkhorstspuit Highveld Grassland showing original area of ecosystem

63. Cape Flats Dune Strandveld (FS 6)

Reference number	FS 6
Listed under Criterion	D1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	City of Cape Town MM and Swartland LM
Original area of ecosystem	42 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	43%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	6% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	66 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 1 endemic plant species

Geographical location

Ecosystem occurs as four discontinuous regions, the largest patch spans the south coast of False Bay (between Gordon's Bay and Muizenberg) and penetrates deep into the Cape Flats as a broad wedge as far north as Bellville, the other patch spans Silverstroomstrand and Table Bay (Cape Town) and includes the Atlantis dune plume, the third region is a series of small patches covering coastal dune pockets on the Cape Peninsula, while the last patch is situated on Robben Island.

Description

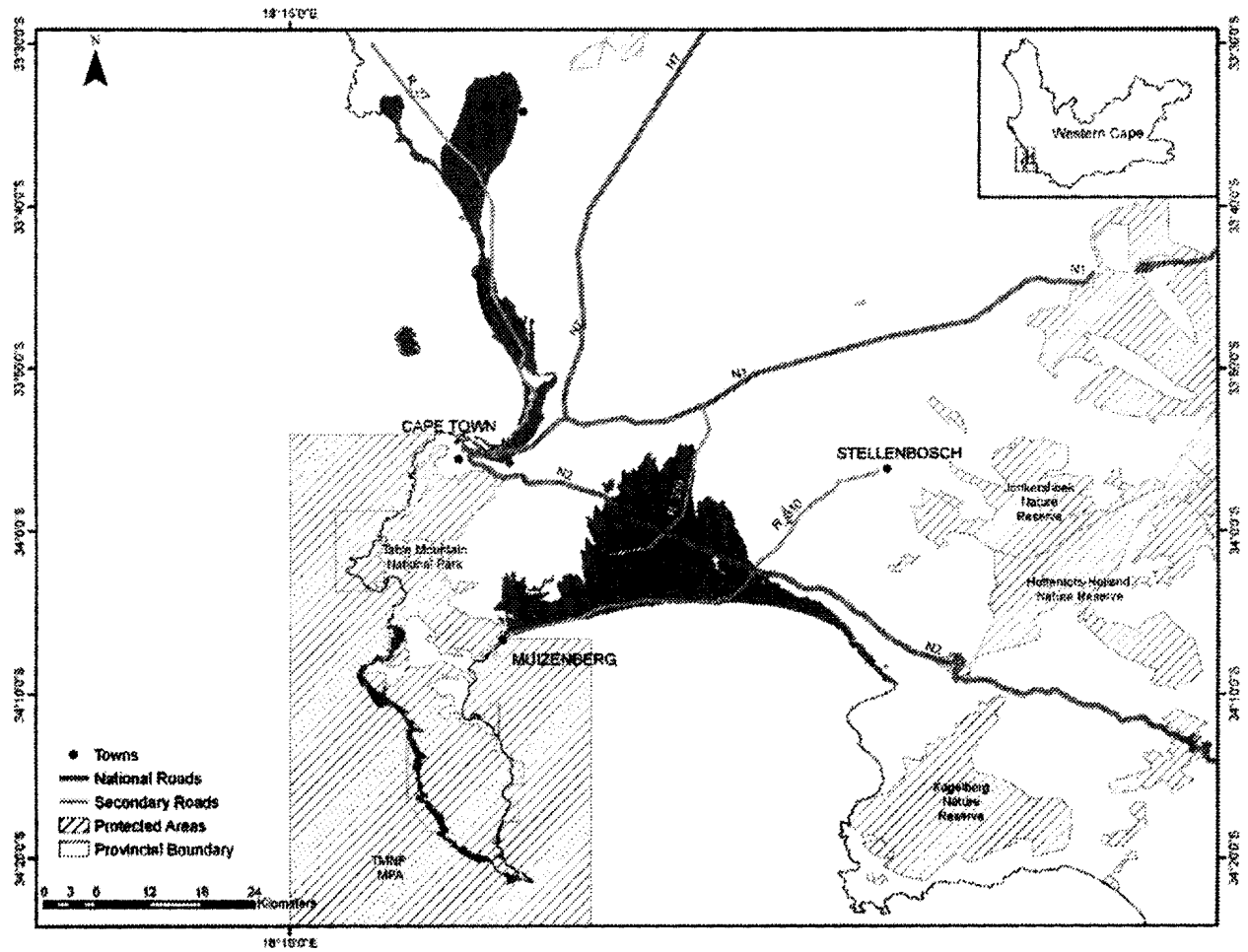
Flat to slightly undulating (dune fields) landscape covered by tall, evergreen, hard-leaved shrubland with abundant grasses and annual herbs in gaps. At least one endemic plant species and 66 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

Other information

Approximately 6% of the ecosystem is protected in the Table Mountain National Park, Blouberg, Driftsands, Wolfgat and Raapenberg Nature Reserves as well as in Rondevlei and Zandvlei Bird Sanctuaries. About 4% of the ecosystem is found in private nature reserves for example Blaauw Mountain, Koeberg, Lourens River, Rietvlei and Somchem.

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*: 203. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Cape Flats Dune Strandveld showing original area of ecosystem