

**124. Bivane Sour Grassveld and Bushveld (KZN 40)**

Reference number	KZN 40
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Savanna and Grassland
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	eDumbe LM and UPhongolo LM
Original area of ecosystem	3 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	74%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	1 threatened or endemic plant species

**Geographical location**

Coronation (2731CA). Ecosystem associated with the rocky habitat along streams required by *Eugenia simii*.

**Description**

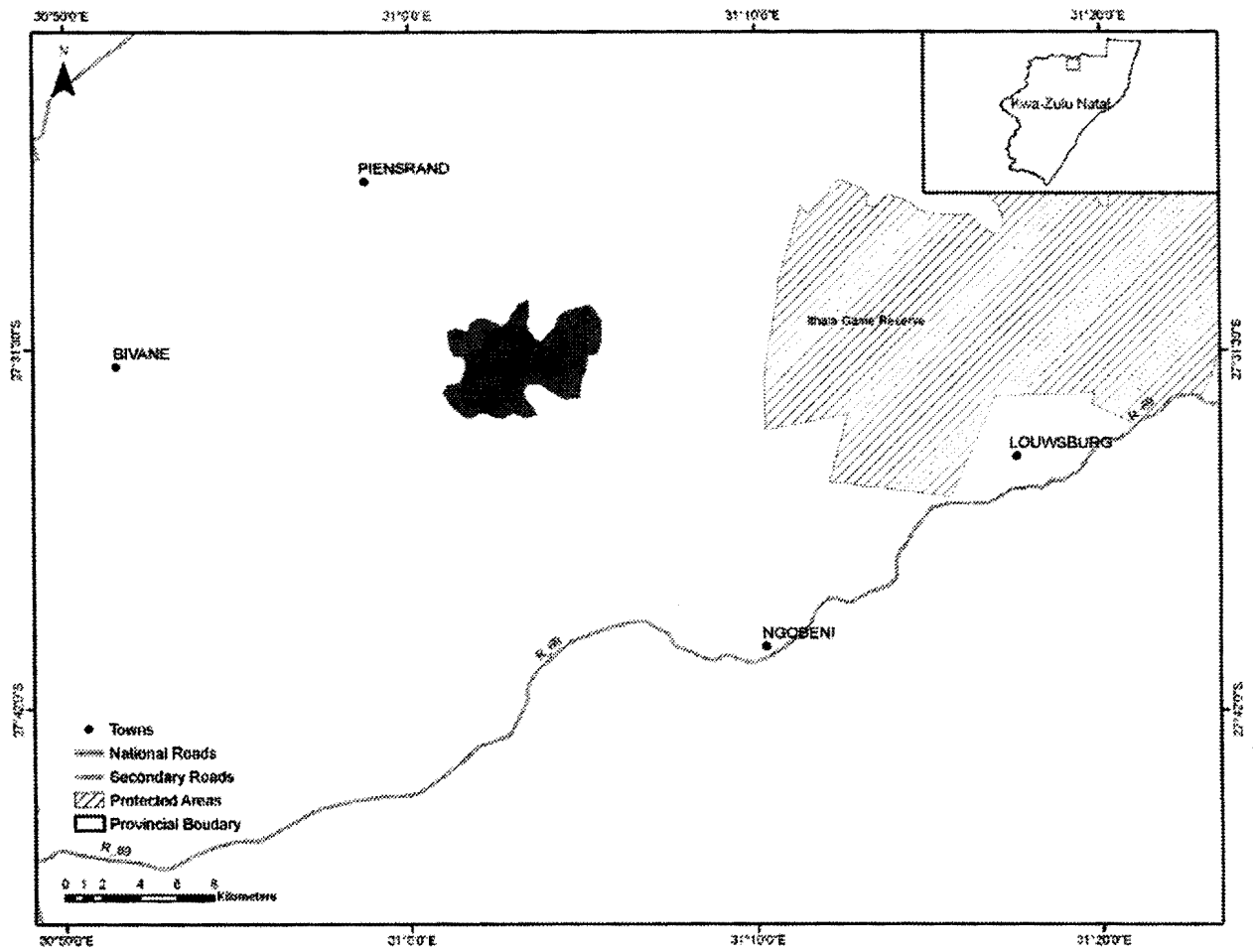
Key biodiversity features include one plant species, *Eugenia simii*; and two vegetation types Ithala Quartzite Sourveld and Swaziland Sour Bushveld .

**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 Sour Grassveld and Bushveld showing original area of ecosystem**

**125. Black Rhino Range (KZN 41)**

Reference number	KZN 41
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt, Savanna and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	UPhongolo LM, Nongoma LM, Jozini LM, The Big Five False Bay LM, Hlabisa LM and KZDMA27
Original area of ecosystem	199 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	82%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	8 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Golela (2731BD), Pongola (2731BC), Magudu (2731DA), Nkonkoni (2731DB), Ubombo (2732CA), Mhlosinga (2732CC), Ngxongwane (2731DD), Kuleni (2732CD). Ecosystem delineated according to the areas identified for the black rhino range expansion project. Ecosystem delineated by the Pongolapoort Dam and Lebombo Mountains in the east and by the Phongola River in the north. The south eastern extent of the ecosystem is delineated by sandy soils of the Tembe Sandy Bushveld.

**Description**

Key biodiversity features include two mammal species including Black Rhino and Wild Dog; two bird species including the Whiteheaded Vulture and the Lappetfaced Vulture, one millipede species, *Doratogonus natalensis*; two plant species including *Albizia suluensis* and *Pachycarpus lebomboensis*; one reptile species, *Bradypodion setaroi*; and sixteen vegetation types including Delagoa Lowveld, Eastern Scarp Forest, Granite Lowveld, Ithala Quartzite Sourveld, Lebombo Summit Sourveld, Licuati Sand Forest, Lowveld Riverine Forest, Makatini Clay Thicket, Maputuland Coastal Belt, Northern Zululand Sourveld, Southern Lebombo Bushveld, Sweet Arid

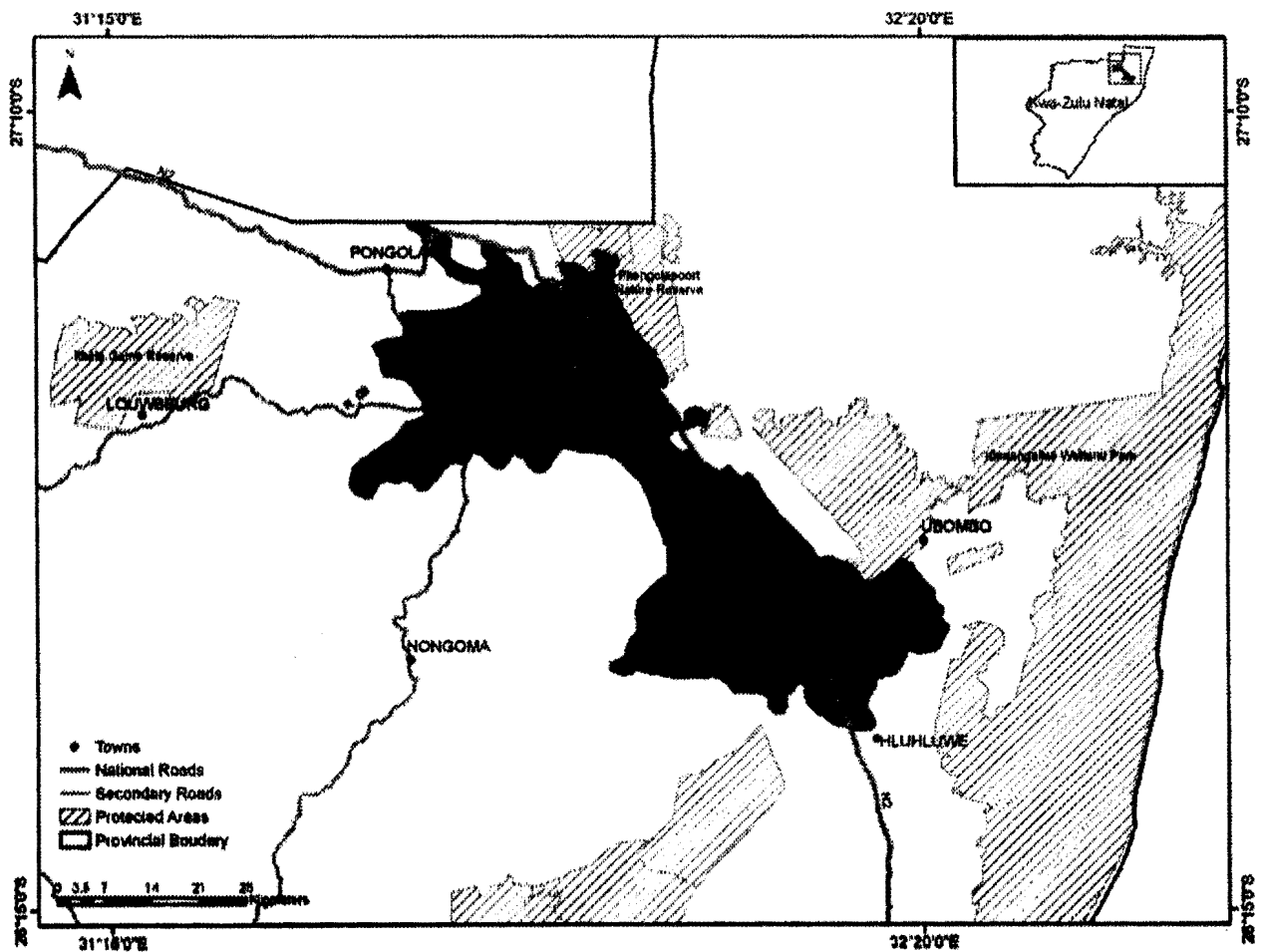
Basalt Lowveld, Tembe Sandy Bushveld, Western Maputaland Clay Bushveld and Zululand Lowveld.

### Other Information

Approximately 1% of the ecosystem is protected in the Ubombo Mountain Nature Reserve, Phongolapooort 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 Black Rhino Range showing original area of ecosystem

**126. Bloemfontein Dry Grassland (Gh 5)**

Reference number	Gh 5
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Grassland
Province	Free State
Municipalities	Letsemeng LM, Kopanong LM, Naledi LM and Mangaung LM
Original area of ecosystem	492 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	58%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	1 endemic plant species

**Geographical location**

South-central part of the province, with Bloemfontein more or less centrally situated in the ecosystem. Extending from Petrusburg in the west to the Rustfontein Dam in the east and from Reddersburg in the south to the Soetdoring Nature Reserve in the north.

**Description**

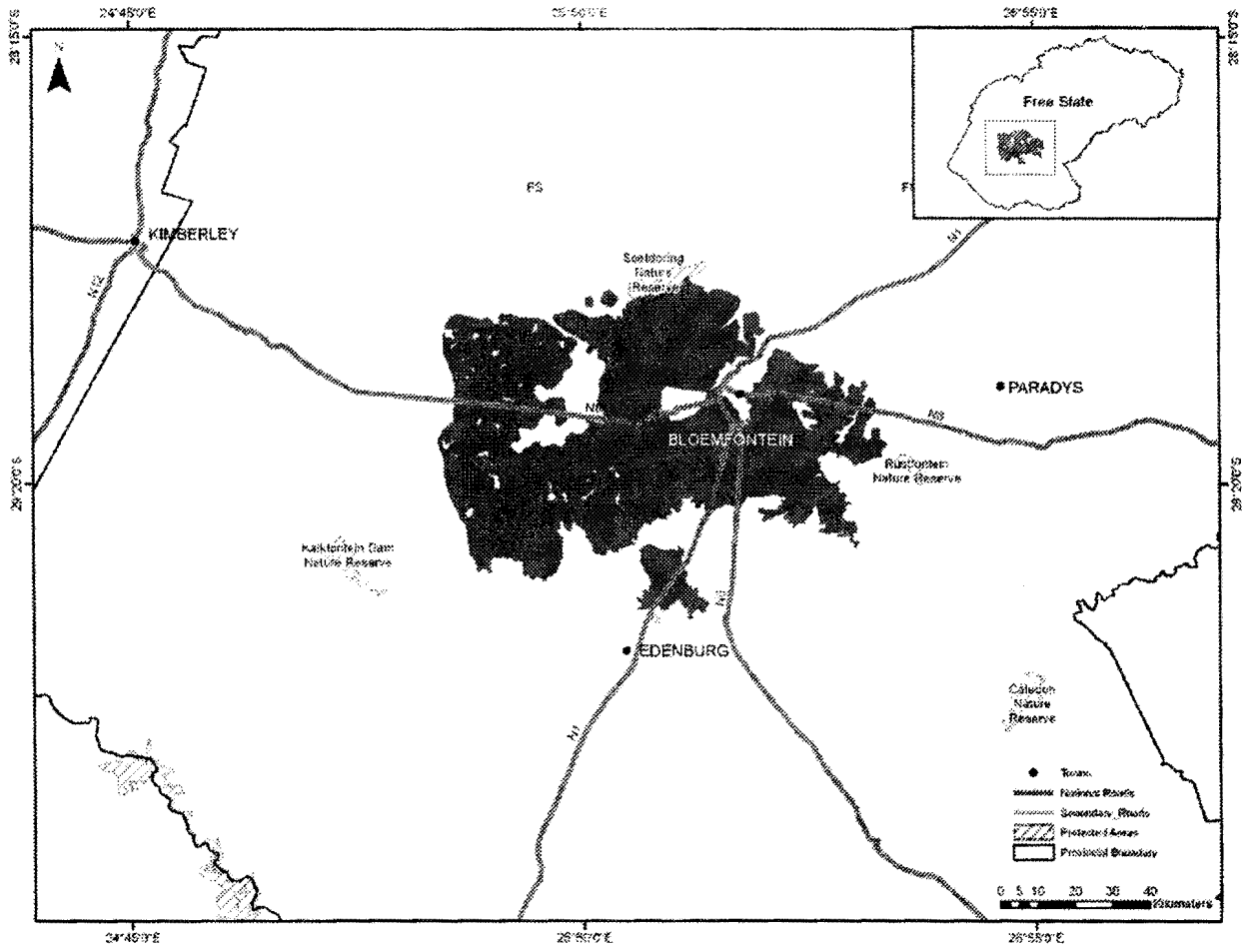
Slightly undulating bottomland landscape covered with tall, dense grassland alternating with patches of karroid scrub occurring especially over calcrete. At least one endemic plant species occurs in the ecosystem.

**Other information**

Only a small portion of the ecosystem is protected in the Soetdoring 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: 381. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Bloemfontein Dry Grassland showing original area of ecosystem

**127. Bokkeveld Sandstone Fynbos (FFs 1)**

Reference number	FFs 1
Listed under Criterion	D1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Northern Cape and Western Cape
Municipalities	Hantam LM, Matzikama LM and Cederberg LM
Original area of ecosystem	136 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	84%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	3% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	58 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 101 endemic plant species

**Geographical location**

From the Bokkeveld Escarpment in the north along the Kobee and Matsikamma Mountains to the Gifberge between the Doring (Hantams) River (north of Nieuwoudtville) to the Doring (Tankwa) River (south of Klawer).

**Description**

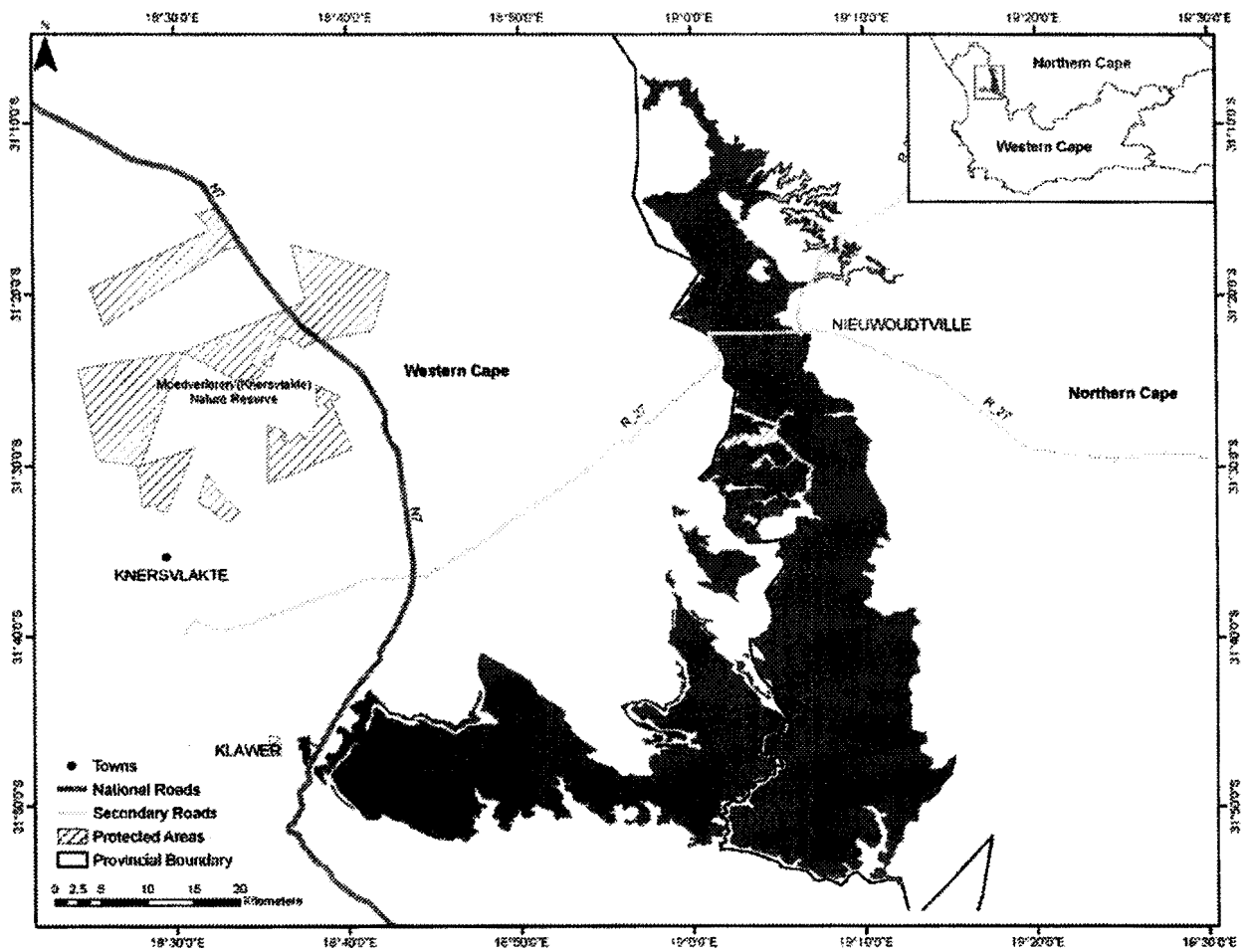
A flat tableland, on the Bokkeveld Escarpment, elsewhere gently sloping to the east and south, without any faulting or folding in the sandstone beds. Major exposures of sandstone are at the edge of the Escarpment and where younger sediments have been removed. Topography resulting from rivers cutting through the resistant sandstone, forming deep gorges (such as Oorlogskloof) in an otherwise flat sandstone landscape. Although the shale bands of the Cedarberg Formation are largely absent, rugged 'Cederberg' landscape is formed on the eastern edge, where shale outcrops with flat-topped hills occur (and support outliers of Bokkeveld Sandstone Fynbos on their summits). Vegetation mainly closed restiolands in deeper moister sands with low, sparse shrubs that become denser with decreased restioid dominance in drier areas. Restioid, proteoid and asteraceous fynbos predominate; some waboomveld found as well. At least 101 endemic plant species and 58 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

**Other information**

Approximately 3% of the ecosystem is protected in the Oorlogskloof 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: 99-100.* South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



**Location of Bokkeveld Sandstone Fynbos showing original area of ecosystem**



**128. Boland Granite Fynbos (FFg 2)**

Reference number	FFg 2
Listed under Criterion	D1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	City of Cape Town MM, Swartland LM, Drakenstein LM, Stellenbosch LM, Breede Valley LM and Theewaterskloof LM
Original area of ecosystem	50 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	62%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	14% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	56 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 23 endemic plant species

**Geographical location**

Upper slopes and summits of Paardeberg and Paarl Mountain as well as the lower slopes of mountains spanning the Groenberg and Hawequasberge (western foothills near Wellington); Pniel (Simonsberg, Groot Drakenstein Mountains and Klapmutskop); Franschhoek (Middelberg, Dassenberg, Skerpheuvel and Middagkransberg); Stellenbosch (Jonkershoek Valley and northern side of the Helderberg); the lower south- and west-facing slopes of Haelkop and the Hottentots Holland Mountains; and the free-standing Skapenberg. It also occurs in the Du Toitskloof and Wemmershoek Valleys, Kaaimansgat and lower Stettynskloof, with outcrops on the Bottelary Hills and Kanonkop (near Pella).

**Description**

Moderately undulating plains and hills, varying from extensive deep soils, to localised deep soils between large granite domes and sheets. A fairly dense, 1–2 m tall closed shrubland with occasional low, gnarled trees dotted through the landscape. A diverse type, dominated by scrub, asteraceous and proteoid fynbos (with *Protea repens*, *P. burchelli*, *P. laurifolia* with *Leucadendron rubrum* and *L. daphnoides* as dominants on drier slopes; *Leucospermum grandiflorum* or *L. guenzii* dominant in seepage areas; and *P. neriifolia* and *Leucadendron sessile* on moist slopes), but with patches of restioid and ericaceous fynbos in wetter areas.

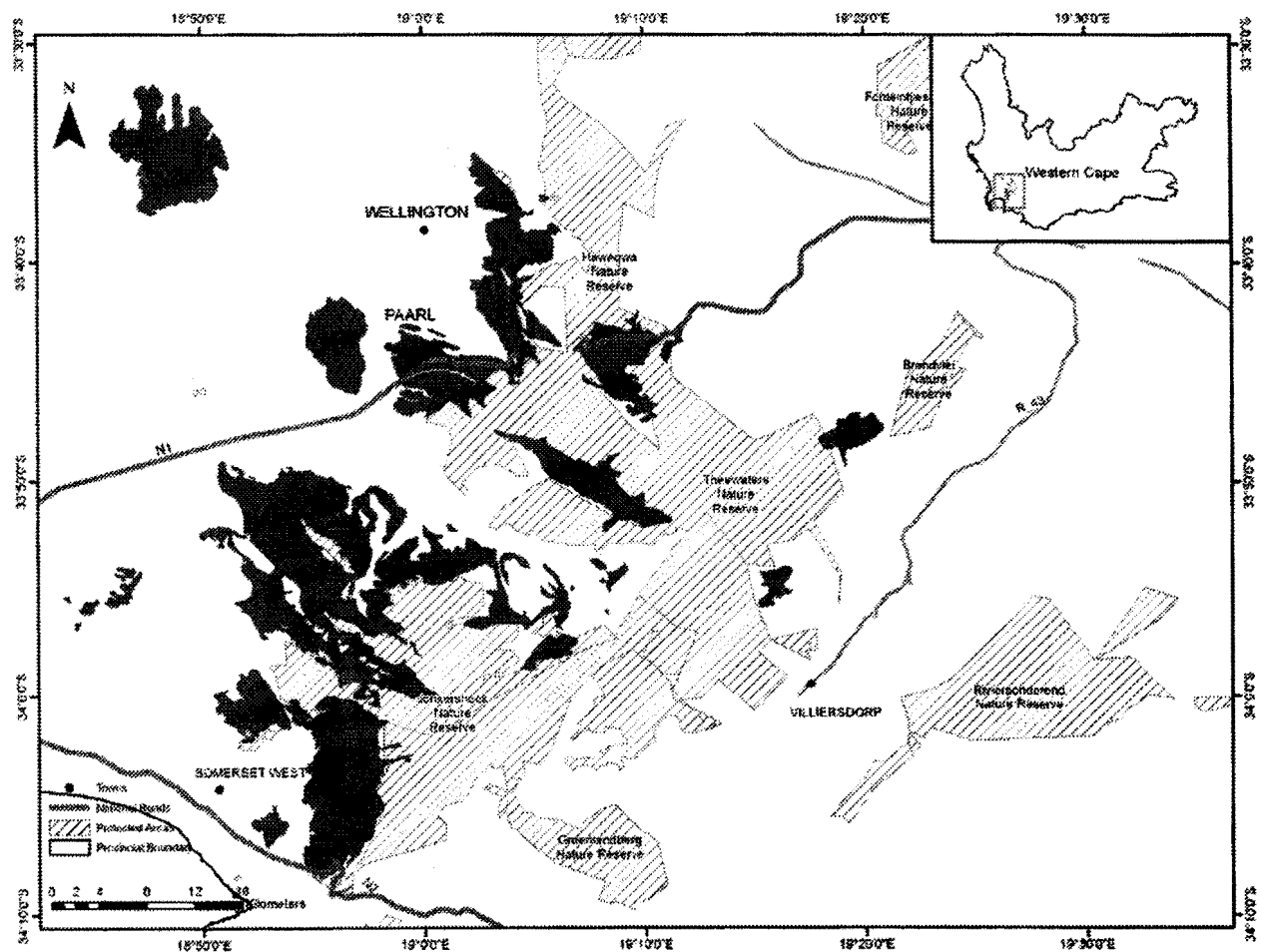
Waboomveld is very typical and very extensive within the ecosystem. At least 23 endemic plant species and 56 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

### Other Information

Approximately 14% of the ecosystem is protected in the Hawequas, Hottentots Holland and Paarl Mountain Nature Reserves, with a further 34% found in Hawequas, Hottentots Holland mountain catchment areas and Helderberg and Paardenberg Nature 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: 167-168. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Boland Granite Fynbos showing original area of ecosystem

**129. Boschhoek Forests (KZN 42)**

Reference number	KZN 42
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipality	uMngeni LM
Original area of ecosystem	1 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	30%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	9 threatened or endemic plant species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Howick (2930AC). Ecosystem consists of a collection of westerly facing Eastern Mistbelt Forests. Ecosystem delineated by the boundary of the Drakensberg Foothill Wattled Crane Habitat threatened ecosystem (KZN 47) in the north; by the contour delineating the crest of the west facing slope in the east; and by the contour delineating the base of the same westerly facing slope in the west.

**Description**

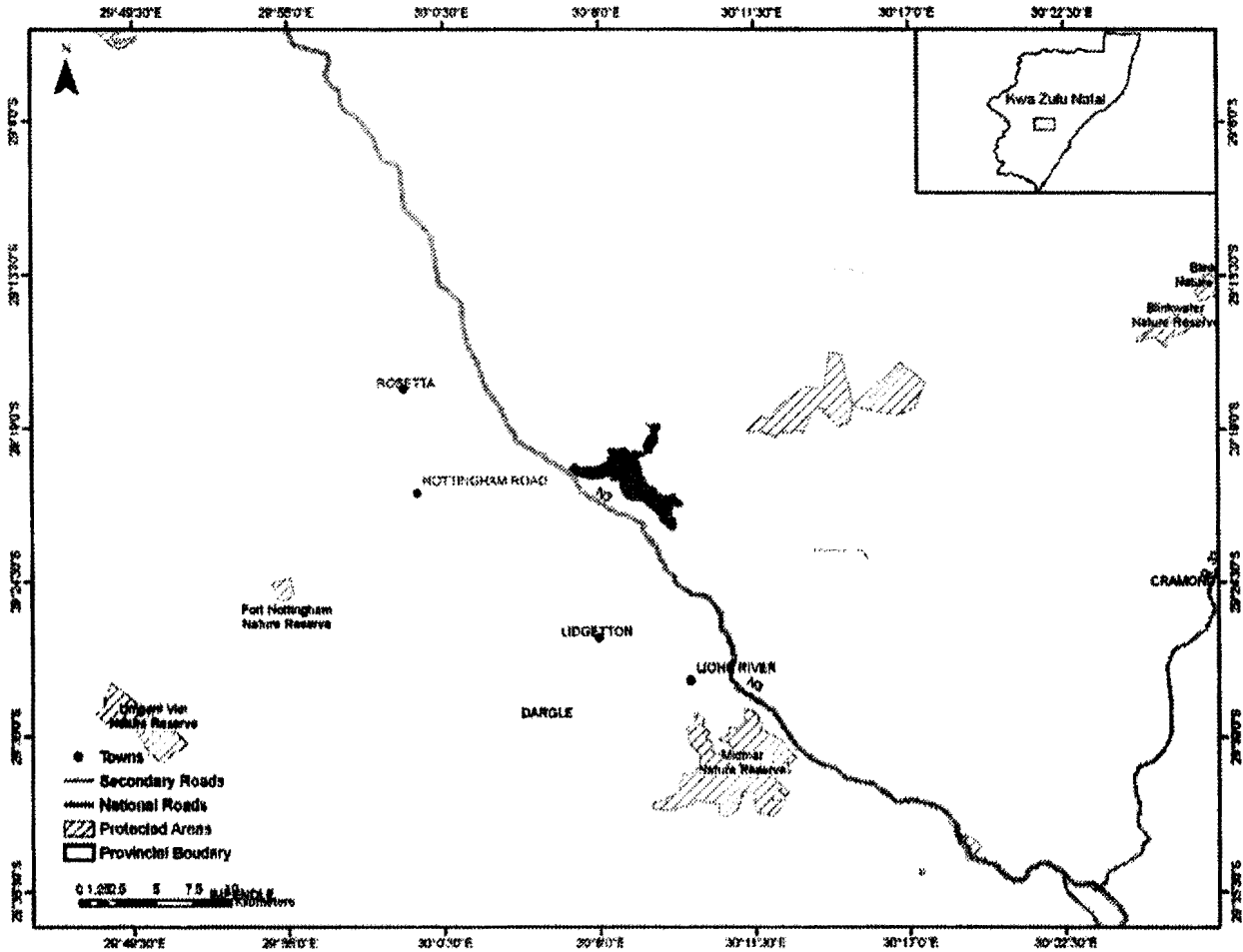
Key biodiversity features include one bird species, the Wattled Crane, three millipede species including *Centrobolus tricolor*, *Doratogonus hoffmani* and *Doratogonus montanus*; four plant species including *Geranium natalense*, *Kniphofia brachystachya*, *Kniphofia buchananii* and *Plectranthus rehmannii*; one reptile species, *Bradypodion thamnobates* and three vegetation types including Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland, Eastern Mistbelt Forest and 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 Boschhoek Forests showing original area of ecosystem**

**130. Boschhoek Plateau (KZN 43)**

Reference number	KZN 43
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipality	uMngeni LM
Original area of ecosystem	4 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	94%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	11 threatened or endemic plant species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Howick (2930AC). Ecosystem situated to the east of Boschhoek Forest threatened ecosystem (KZN 42) and occurs along the plateau on top of the ridge which extends into the Midlands Mistbelt Grassland lowlands. Southern boundary delineated by the change in gradient at the base of the ridge; the eastern boundary delineated, using contours as a guide, by the crest of the same plateau. Some Eastern Mistbelt Forest patches, to the north of the plateau, are also included.

**Description**

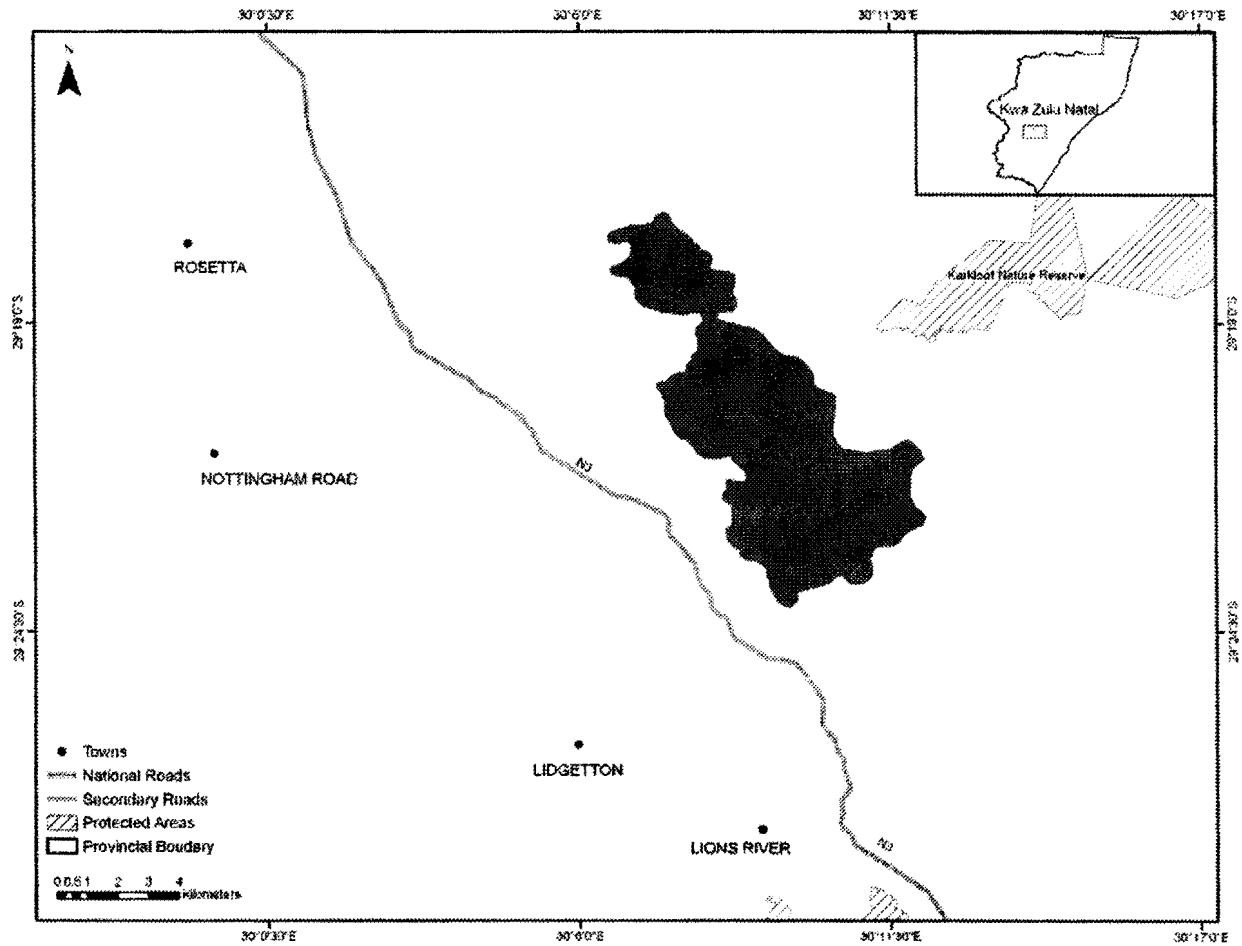
Key biodiversity features include one bird species, the Wattled Crane; one mammal species, the Oribi; three millipede species including *Centrobolus tricolor*, *Doratogonus cristulatus* and *Doratogonus montanus*; four plant species including *Kniphofia brachystachya*, *Kniphofia buchananii*, *Plectranthus rehmannii* and *Senecio exuberans*; two reptile species including *Bradypodion bourquini* and *Bradypodion thamnobates*; and three vegetation types including Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland, Eastern Mistbelt Forest and 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 Boschhoek Plateau showing original area of ecosystem**

**131. Breede Alluvium Renosterveld (FRa 1)**

Reference number	FRa 1
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	Breede Valley LM and Breede River/Winelands LM
Original area of ecosystem	50 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	50%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	10 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 2 endemic plant species

**Geographical location**

Breede River, broad areas and narrow bands on valley bottomlands from Worcester to Ashton including the largest patch from Worcester to Nuy and Toontjiesrivier, and the belt in the vicinity of the Breede River also with many of its tributaries such as the Doringrivier south of Kwaggaskloof, Poesienetsrivier, Vinkrivier and Keisersrivier.

**Description**

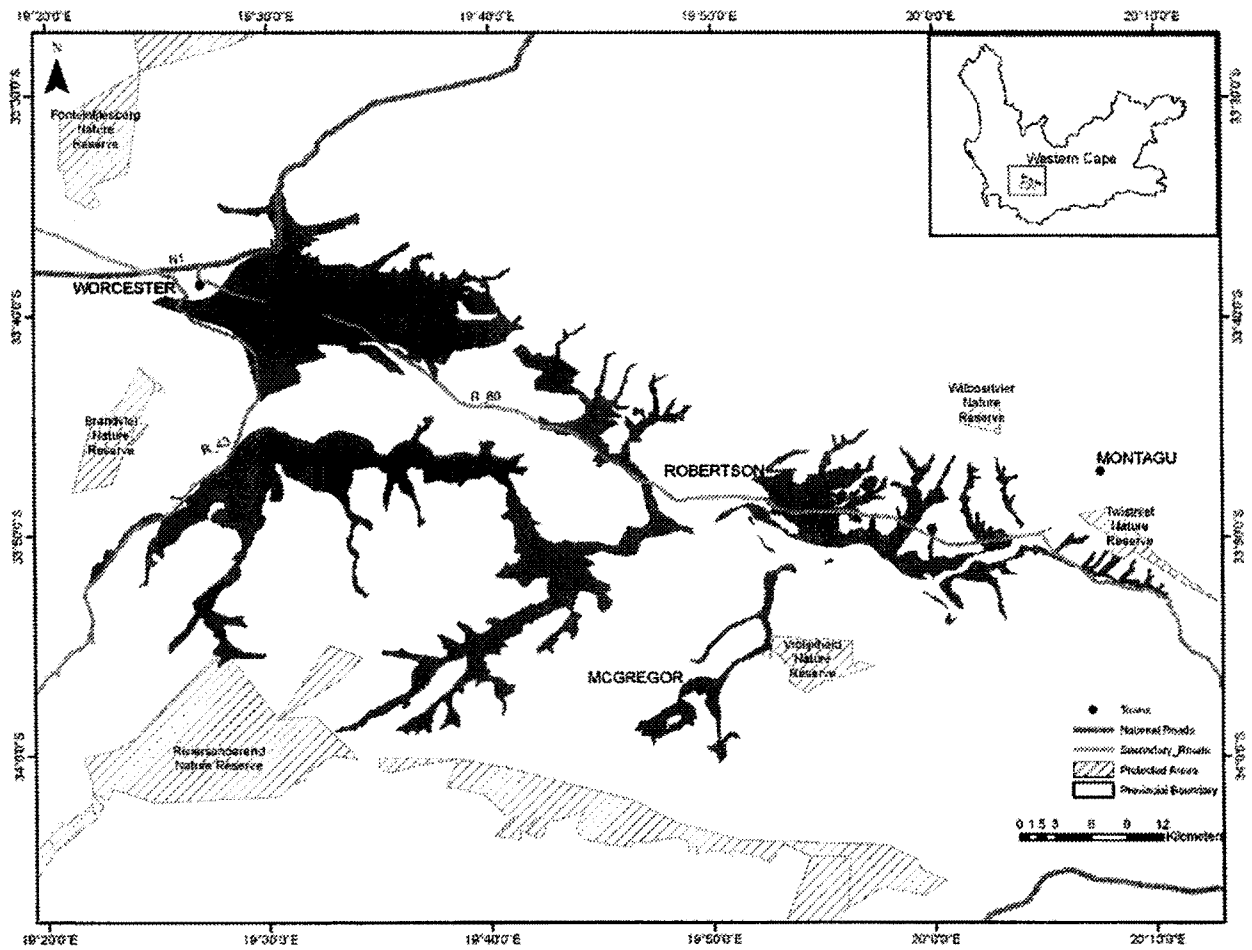
Flat alluvial fans and valley bottoms supporting short grassy cupressoid-leaved shrubland usually dominated by renosterbos. At least two endemic plant species and 10 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

**Other information**

Small patches of the ecosystem are protected in the Vrolijkheid and Riviersonderend 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: 194. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



**Location of Breede Alluvium Renosterveld showing original area of ecosystem**



**132. Breede Sand Fynbos (FFd 8)**

Reference number	FFd 8
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	Breede Valley LM and Breede River/Winelands LM
Original area of ecosystem	9 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	48%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	3 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 1 endemic plant species

**Geographical location**

Small patches usually in close proximity to the Breede River from the Brandvlei Dam to near Robertson.

**Description**

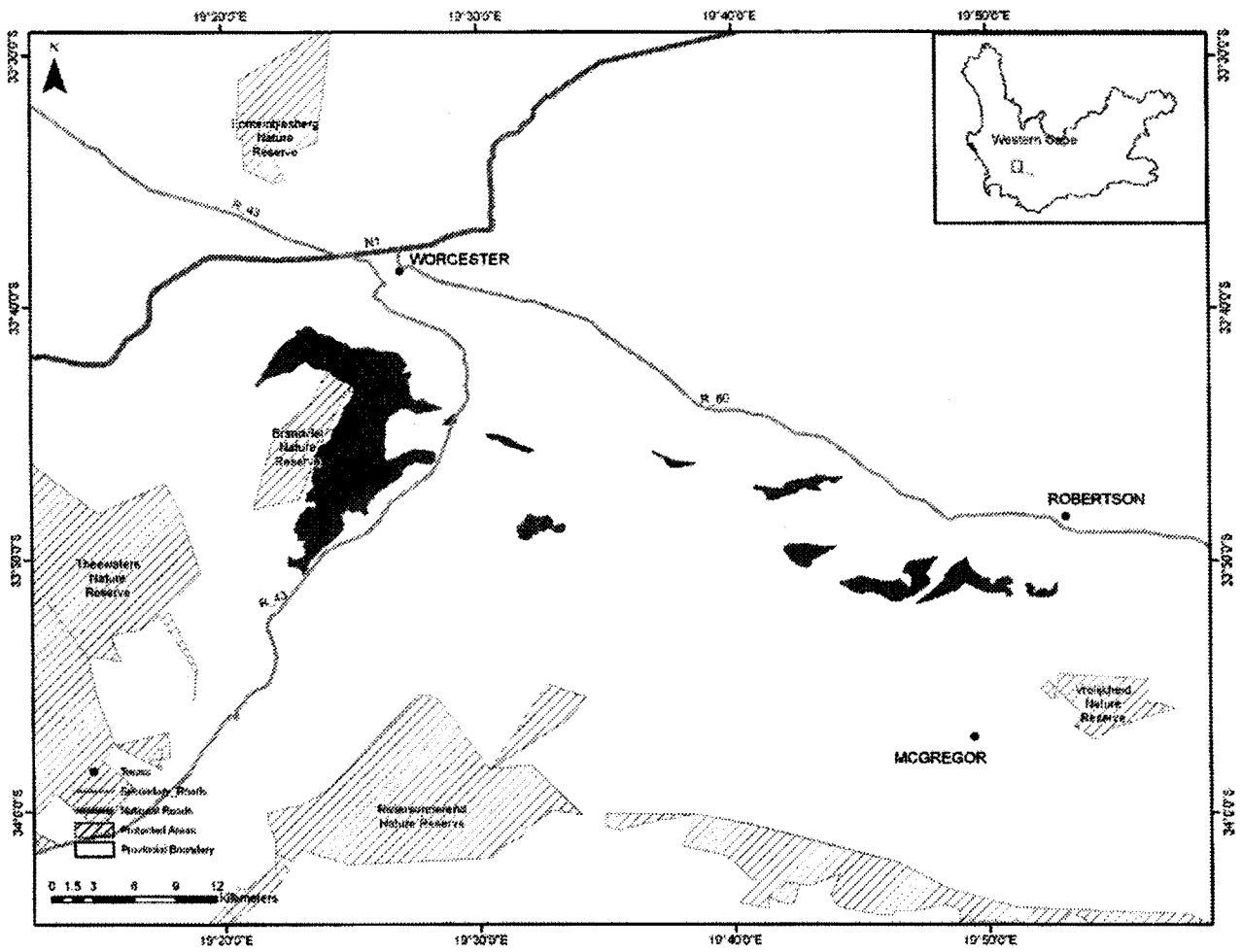
Very fragmented, occurring as dune plumes and dune seas in the valley bottoms primarily south of the Breede River, and extending up the sides of adjacent hills. Vegetation is an open proteoid tall shrubland combined with an open to medium dense restioid herbland in undergrowth. Proteoid and restioid fynbos are dominant, with some asteraceous fynbos also found. At least one endemic plant species and three Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

**Other Information**

The ecosystem is not protected but 2% is found in the Hawequas and Quaggas Berg 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: 142-143. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Breede Sand Fynbos showing original area of ecosystem

**133. Bushmans Nek/Garden Castle Lowlands (KZN 44)**

Reference number	KZN 44
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	Kwa Sani LM and KZDMA43
Original area of ecosystem	16 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	62%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	10 threatened or endemic plant species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Underberg (2929CD). Ecosystem includes lowlands and wetlands associated with crane nesting sites. Ecosystem delineated using topography and the boundaries refined by excluding peripheral plantations and urban settlements. Cultivated fields, which are important habitat for crane foraging, and manmade impoundments, which have associated wetlands important for flufftails are included.

**Description**

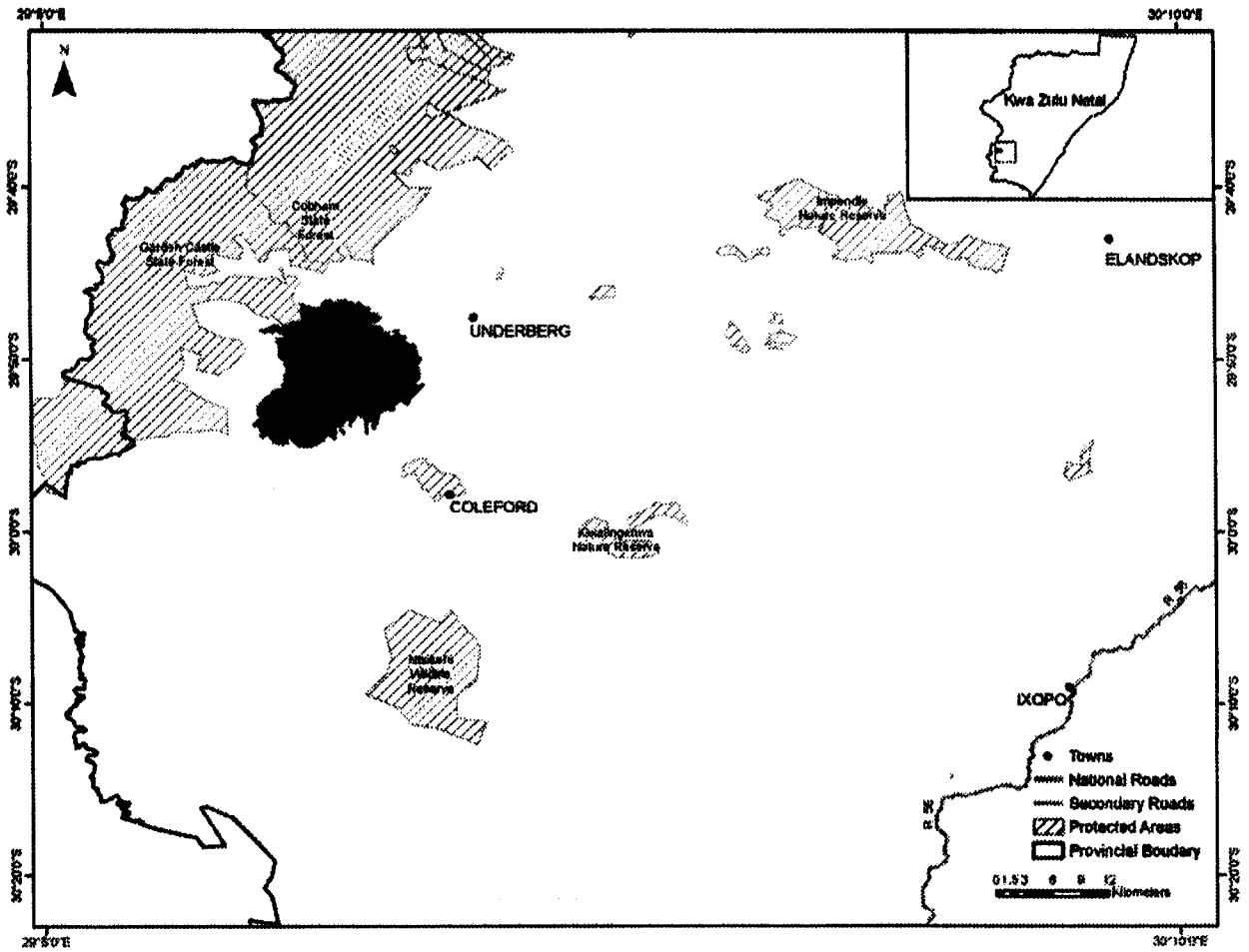
Key biodiversity features include one amphibian species, *Afrivalus spinifrons intermedius*; two bird species including Wattled Crane and White-winged Flufftail; one mammal species, the Oribi; two millipede species including *Centrobolus tricolour* and *Doratogonus montanus*; three plants species including *Hesperantha woodii*, *Kniphofia brachystachya* and *Kniphofia breviflora*; one reptile species, *Bradypodion thamnobates*; and two vegetation types including Southern Drakensberg Highland Grassland and Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland.

**Other information**

About 1% of the ecosystem is protected.

**Reference**

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



**Location of Bushmans Nek/Garden Castle Lowlands showing original area of ecosystem**

**134. Cape Winelands Shale Fynbos (FFh 5)**

Reference number	FFh 5
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	City of Cape Town MM, Drakenstein LM, Stellenbosch LM and Overstrand LM
Original area of ecosystem	9 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	54%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	25% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	18 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 1 endemic plant species

**Geographical location**

Higher hills and lower mountain slopes in the Stellenbosch and Somerset West areas, in patches from Blousteen on Clarence Drive at Koeëlbaai to south of Elsenberg and within the Jonkershoek Valley, with pockets on the Cape Peninsula at Devils Peak; the Tygerberg Hills on Kanonkop; Groenberg near Wellington; and the upper Franschhoek Valley.

**Description**

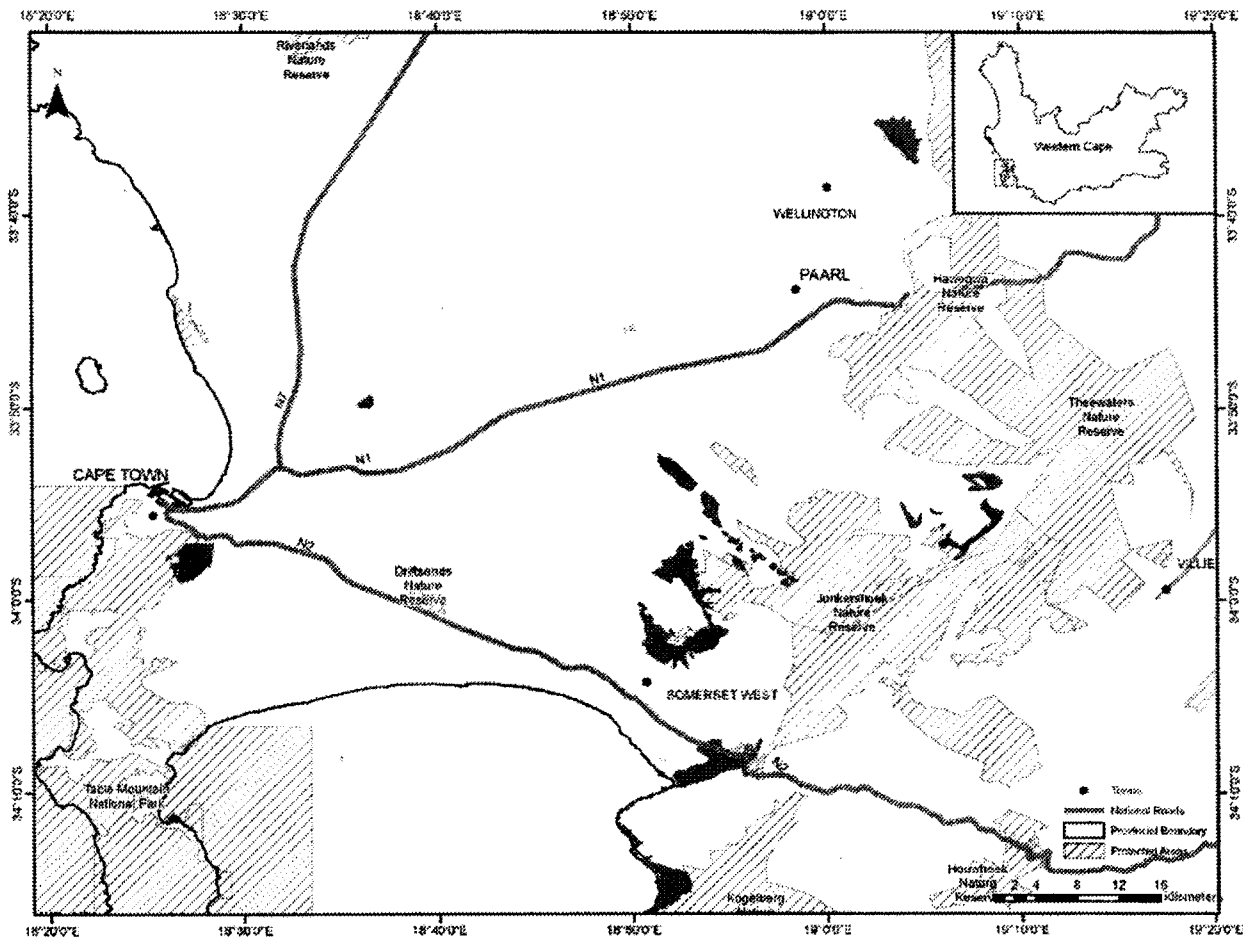
Moderately undulating plains and steep slopes against the mountains. Vegetation is a moderately tall and dense shrubland dominated by proteoid and closed-scrub fynbos in structural terms. At least one endemic plant species and 18 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

**Other information**

Approximately 25% of the ecosystem is protected in the Table Mountain National Park, Helderberg and Hottentots Holland Nature Reserves. An additional 25% is found in mountain catchment areas for example Hottentots Holland and Hawequas.

**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*: 149-150. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



**Location of Cape Winelands Shale Fynbos showing original area of ecosystem**

**135. Cederberg Sandstone Fynbos (FFs 4)**

Reference number	FFs 4
Listed under Criterion	D1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	Cederberg LM, Bergrivier LM, Witzenberg LM, WCDMA01 and WCDMA02
Original area of ecosystem	245 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	83%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	17% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	47 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 195 endemic plant species

**Geographical location**

Mountains and rocky flats south of the Doring River from the Nardousberge through the Cederberg Mountains including the Pakhuisberge, Krakadouberge, Middelberg, Sneeu koppe, Tafelberg, Sneeu berg (but excluding the uppermost parts of the last-mentioned three), Breëkkransberge and Sandfontein Peaks, and terminating on the Skurweberg (excluding the summit area of Sneeu kop). Also included are the higher peaks (for example, Engelsman se Berg, Swartberg and Maanberg) west of the Olifants River Valley. Substantial sections of the western parts of the central and northern Cederberg are excluded from the ecosystem.

**Description**

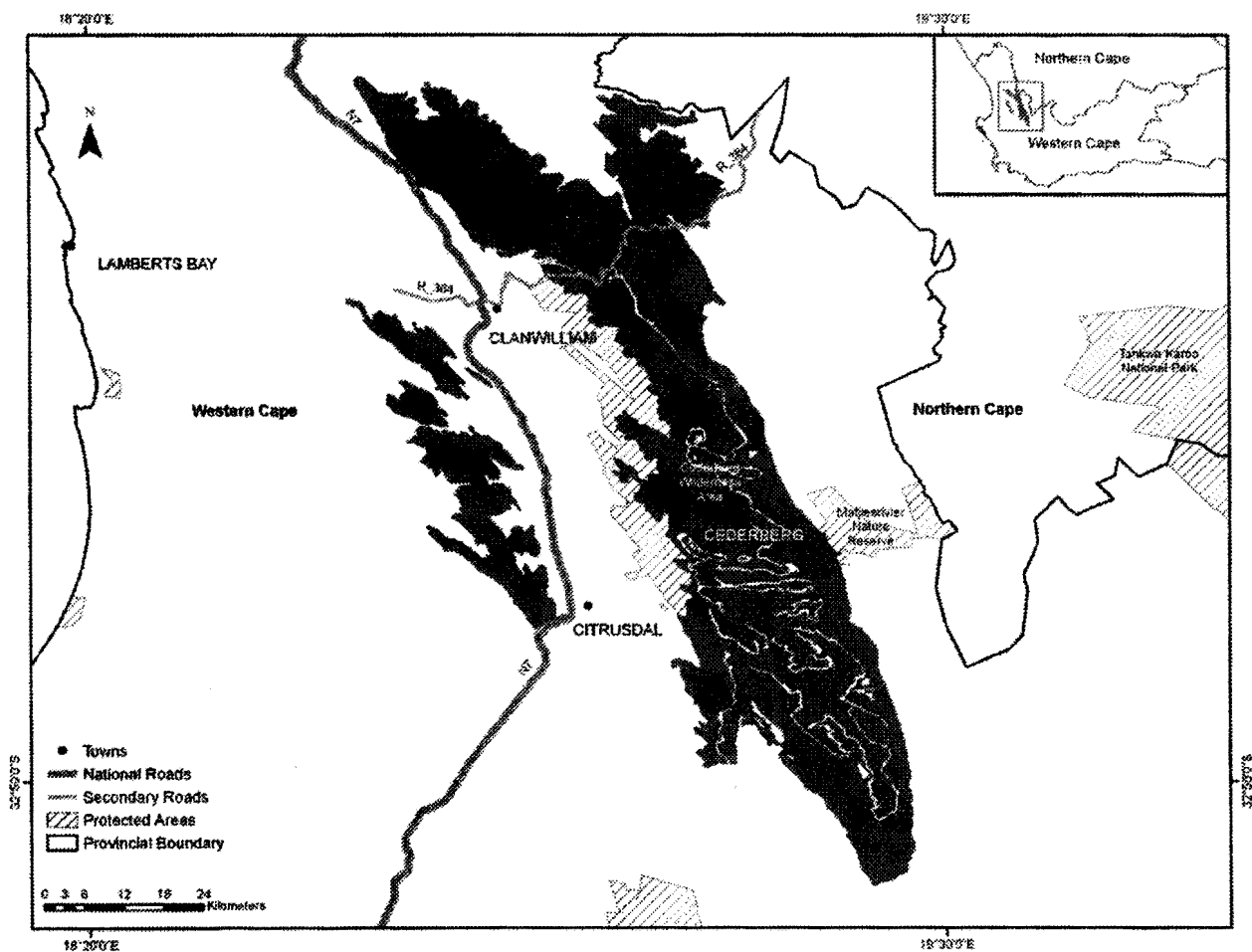
Flat to gently east- or north-sloping tableland, with steeper west-facing slopes (only upper parts in the ecosystem); rugged and dominated by rocky outcrops with gullies and flats of deep sand. Isolated mountain peaks occur and a more dissected mountainous terrain occurs in the west. Vegetation consists of closed restiolands on deeper moister sands with low, sparse shrubs that become denser and Restionaceae less dominant in the drier areas. Structurally it is predominantly asteraceous, restioid and proteoid fynbos. North of Pakhuis Pass towards the Doring River this grades through asteraceous fynbos to Doringrivier Quartzite Karoo. At least 195 endemic plant species and 47 Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

### Other information

Approximately 17% of the ecosystem is protected in the Cederberg Wilderness Area, with 29% found in private reserves such as Sederberg and Koue Bokkeveld.

### 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*: 101-103. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Cederberg Sandstone Fynbos showing original area of ecosystem



**136. Ceres Shale Renosterveld (FRs 4)**

Reference number	FRs 4
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	Witzenberg LM and WCDMA02
Original area of ecosystem	49 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	49%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	7 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2) and 3 endemic plant species

**Geographical location**

Warm Bokkeveld Valley at Ceres and Laastedrift to the east; Cederberg from Matjiesrivier to Koue Bokkeveld at Blinkberg Pass; and the Odessa area north of Gydoberg and Baviaanshoek.

**Description**

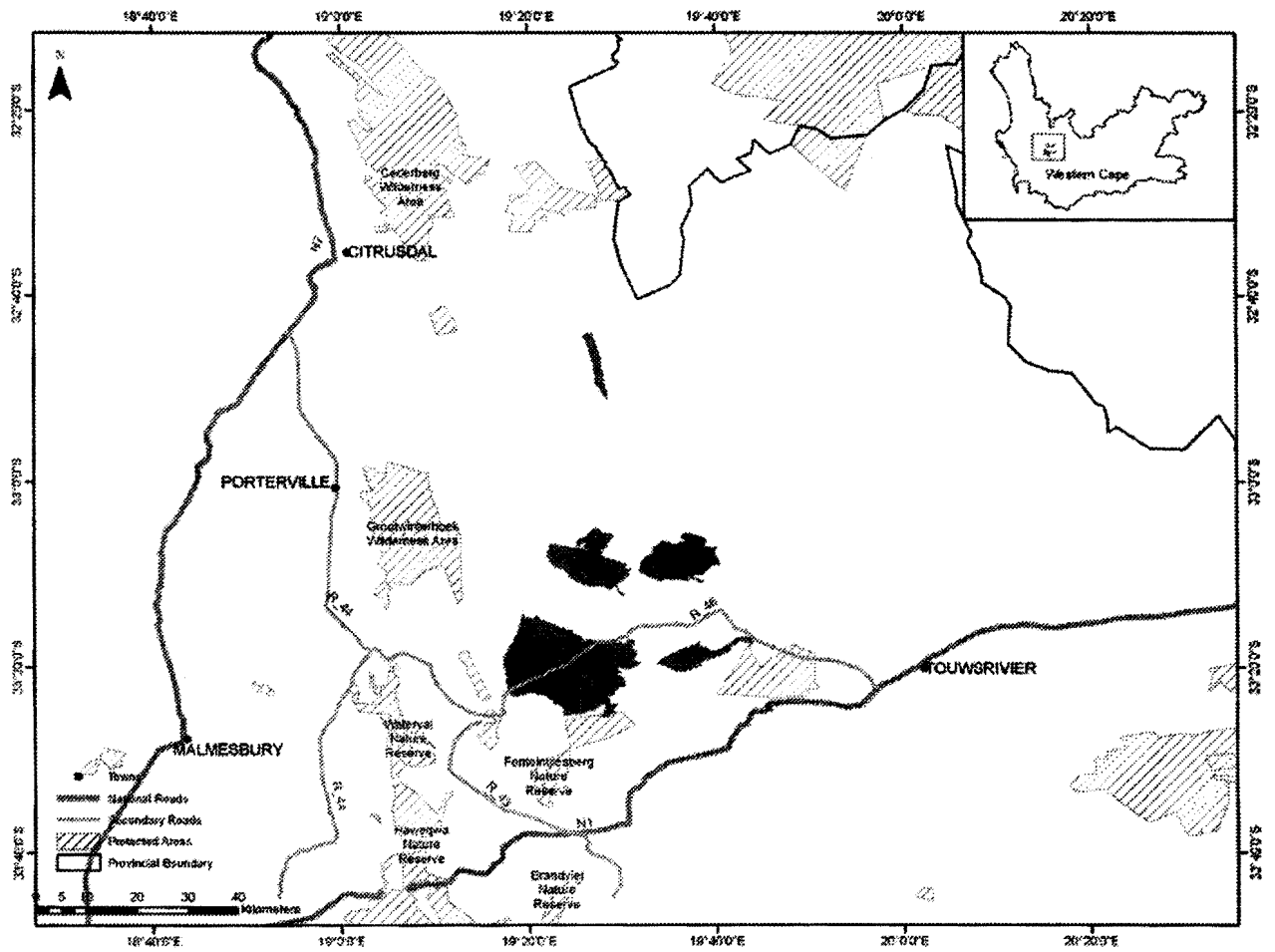
Moderately undulating plains and lower mountain slopes supporting medium tall cupressoid-leaved shrubland dominated by renosterbos. Heuweltjies are prominent in places. At least three endemic plant species and seven Red Data List plant species occur in the ecosystem.

**Other Information**

A few patches of the ecosystem are protected in the Ben Etive Nature Reserve; an additional 1% is found in the Koue Bokkeveld (mountain catchment area) and the Matroosberg 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: 177-178. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



Location of Ceres Shale Renosterveld showing original area of ecosystem

**137. Chelmsford Grasslands (KZN 45)**

Reference number	KZN 45
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	Newcastle LM and Dannhauser LM
Original area of ecosystem	8 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	69%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	72% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	2 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Fort Mistake (2829BB) and Newcastle (2729DD). Ecosystem delineated using the boundary of the Chelmsford Nature Reserve as well as the surrounding grasslands which provides suitable habitat for Oribi.

**Description**

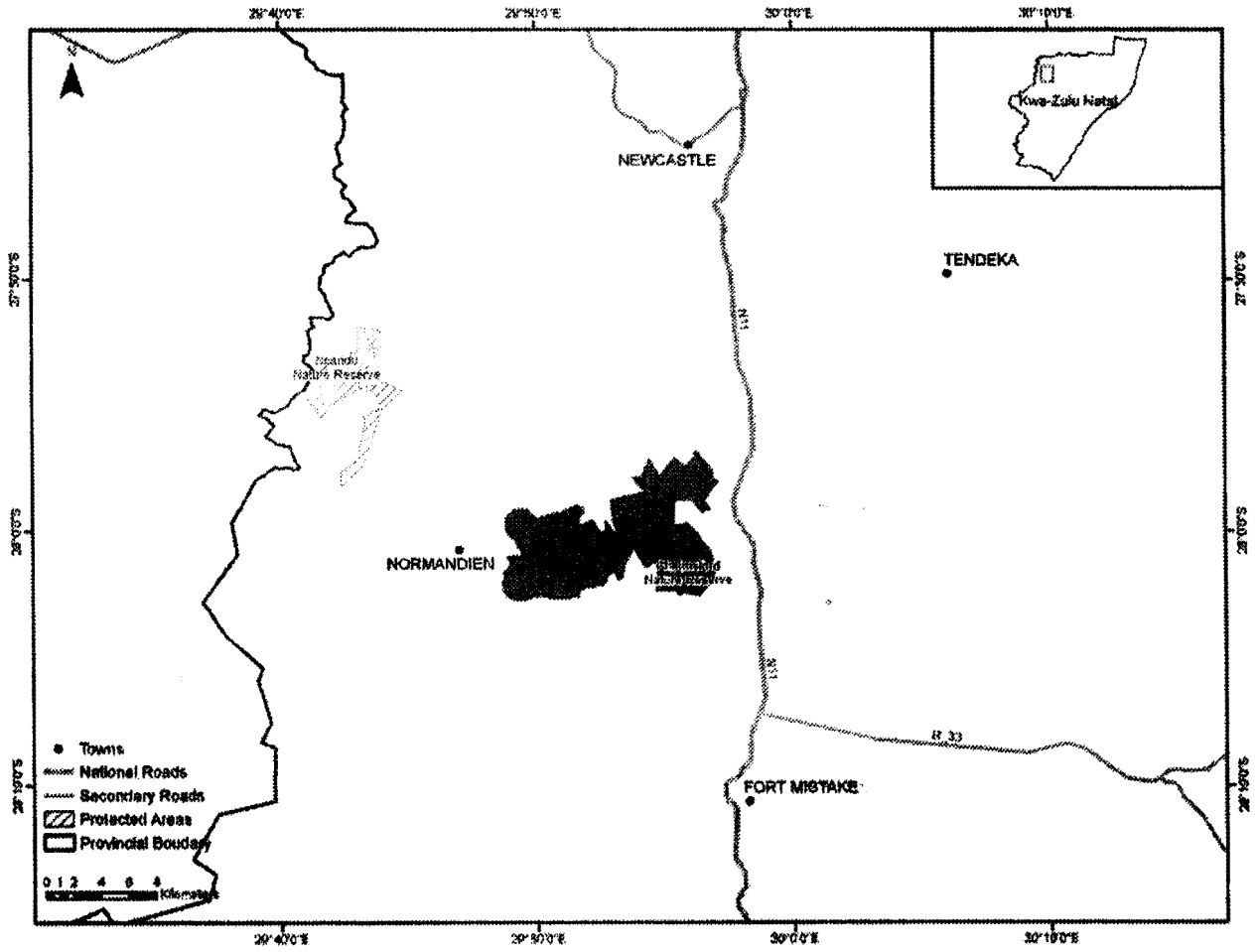
Key biodiversity features include one mammal species, Oribi; one plant species, *Kniphofia breviflora*; and one vegetation type, Northern KwaZulu-Natal Moist Grassland.

**Other information**

Approximately 72% of the ecosystem is protected in the Chelmsford 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 Chelmsford Grasslands showing original area of ecosystem**

**138. Chelmsford North Grasslands (KZN 46)**

Reference number	KZN 46
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Savanna and Grassland
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipality	Newcastle LM
Original area of ecosystem	5 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	49%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	3 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Newcastle (2729DD). Ecosystem delineated by the Hartebeesbult wetlands in the south and the Mbazo wetlands in the north.

**Description**

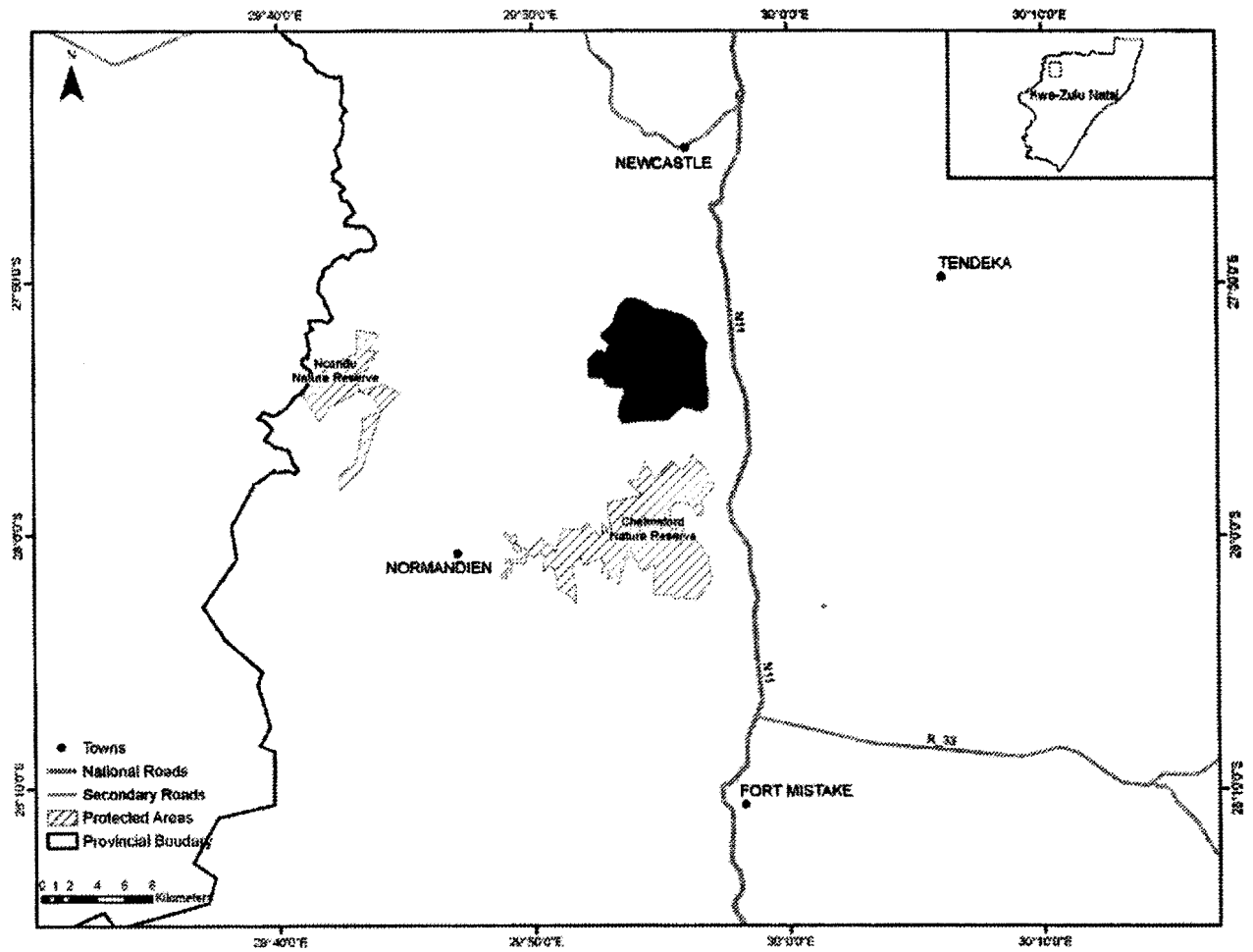
Key biodiversity features include one bird species, White-winged Flufftail; one mammal species, Oribi; one plant species, *Kniphofia breviflora*; and two vegetation types including KwaZulu-Natal Highland Thornveld and Northern KwaZulu-Natal Moist Grassland.

**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 Chelmsford North Grasslands showing original area of ecosystem

**139. Croc Gorge Granite Mountainlands (MP 14)**

Reference number	MP 14
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Savanna and Forest
Province	Mpumalanga
Municipalities	Mbombela LM and Nkomazi LM
Original area of ecosystem	9 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	96%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	23% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	12 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Granite boulder gorge situated along the Crocodile River between Nelspruit and Kaapmuiden (2531AC, 2531 AD, 2531CA and 2531CB). Ecosystem delineated by the mountain tops and steep valley slopes.

**Description**

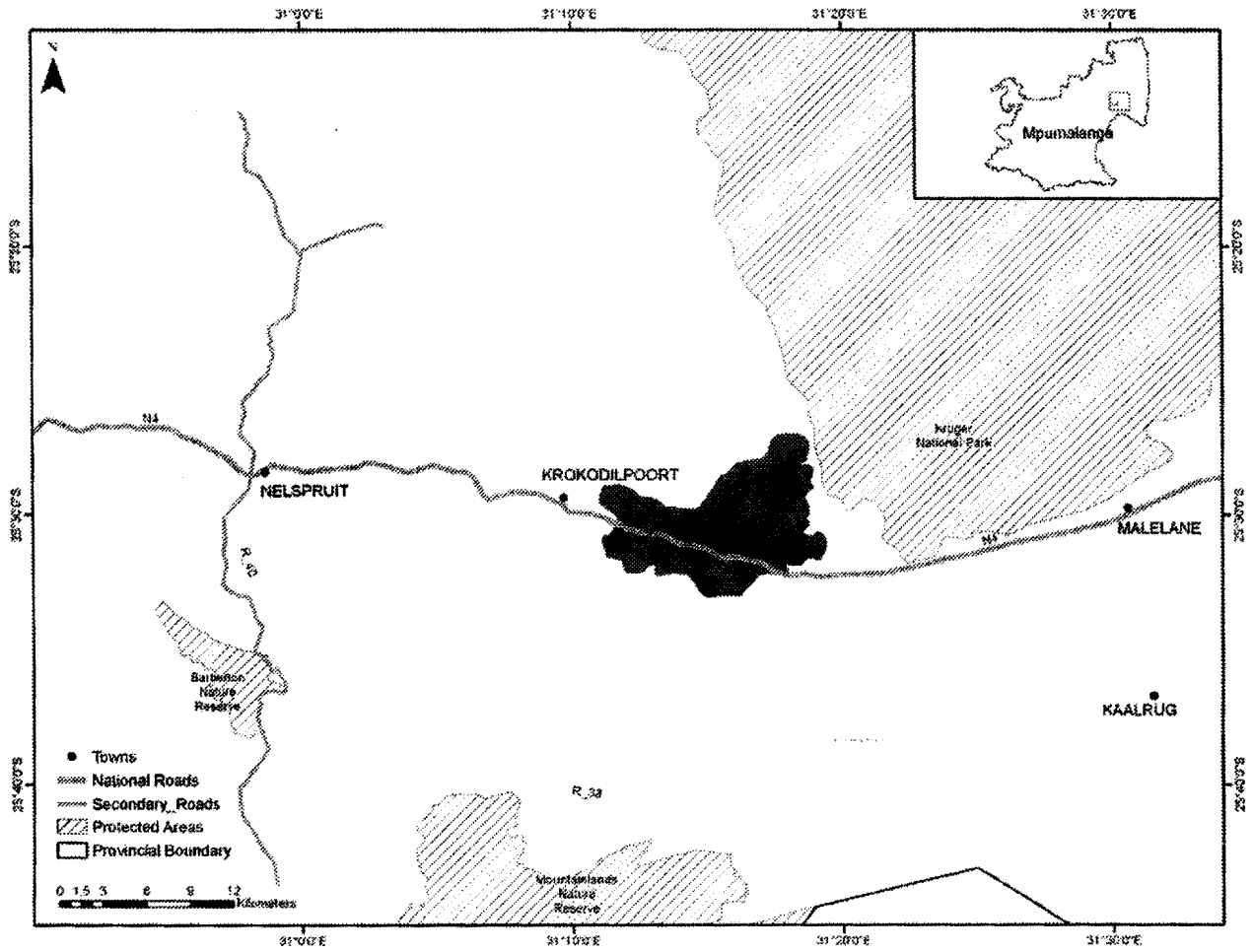
Key biodiversity features include two mammal species including Juliana's Golden Mole and Meester's Golden Mole; two bird species including Saddle-billed Stork and Southern Ground Hornbill; four reptile species including *Afroedura haackei*, *Aspedilaps scutatus intermedius*, *Cordylus warreni barbertonensis* and *Platysaurus wilhelmi*; four plant species including *Acampe praemorsa*, *Acridocarpus natalitius* var. *natalitius*, *Siphonochilus aethiopicus* and *Streptocarpus fasciatus*; and three vegetation types including Croc Gorge Mountain Bushveld, Malelane Mountain Bushveld and Dry Scarp Forest. The ecosystem provides an escarpment corridor and has important forest patches.

**Other information**

Approximately 23% of the ecosystem is protected in the Methethomusha Nature Reserve.

**Reference**

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



**Location of Croc Gorge Granite Mountainlands showing original area of ecosystem**



**140. Drakensberg Foothill Wattled Crane Habitat (KZN 47)**

Reference number	KZN 47
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	uMngeni LM, Mooi Mpfana LM, Impendle LM, Umtshezi LM, Imbabazane LM, KZDMA22 and KZDMA43
Original area of ecosystem	117 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	58%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	3% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	15 threatened or endemic plant species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Ntabamhlope (2929BA), Estcourt (2929DB), Kamberg (2929BC), Nottingham Road (2929BD), Himeville (2929DA), Impendle (2929DB) and Howick (2930AC). Ecosystem predominantly confined to the Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland. Ecosystem delineated, in the south, by the boundary of the Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland ecosystem together with contours defining the upper plateau of this ecosystem; in the east, by contours defining the Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland ecosystem but excluding Eastern Mistbelt Forest patches; in the west, by the base of the Northern Drakensberg Highland Grassland ecosystem together with the contours following the base of the ridges; and in the north, by the plateau using the contours as guidance but excluding Eastern Mistbelt Forest patches.

**Description**

Key biodiversity features include one amphibian species, *Afrivalus spinifrons intermedius*; two bird species including Wattled Crane and White-winged Flufftail; one mammal species, the Oribi; two millipede species including *Centrobolus tricolor*, *Doratogonus montanus*; seven plant species for example *Geranium natalense*, *Hesperantha woodii*, *Kniphofia albomontana*, *Kniphofia brachystachya*, *Kniphofia breviflora* and *Kniphofia buchananii*; two reptile species including *Bradypodion thamnobates* and *Montaspis gilvomaculata*; and nine vegetation types

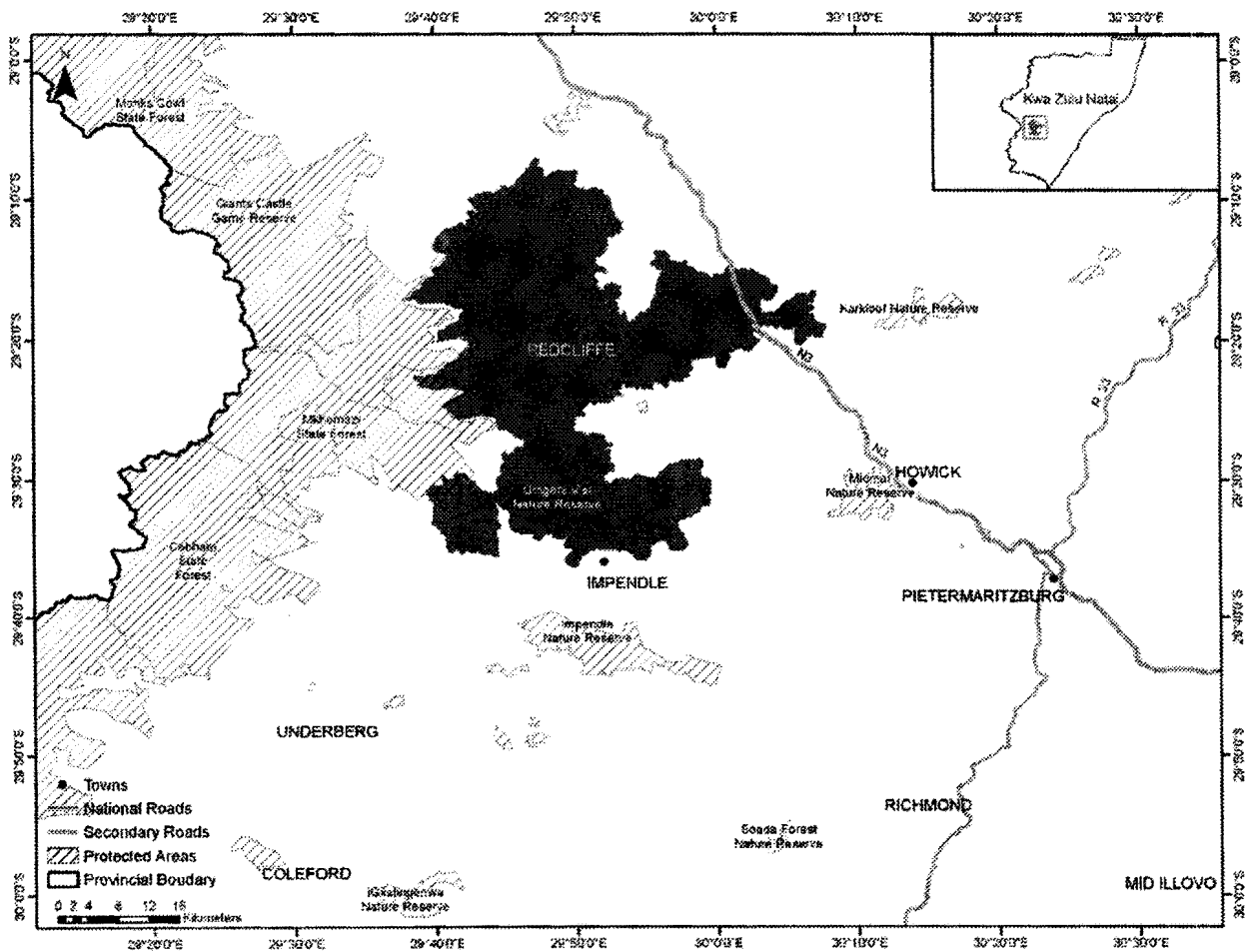
including Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland, Drakensberg Montane Forest, Eastern Mistbelt Forest, Midlands Mistbelt Grassland, Mooi River Highland Grassland, Northern Drakensberg Highland Grassland, Northern KwaZulu-Natal Moist Grassland, Southern Drakensberg Highland Grassland and Southern KwaZulu-Natal Moist Grassland.

**Other information**

Approximately 3% of the ecosystem is protected in the Umgeni Vlei Nature Reserve, Highmoor State Forest, Kamberg Nature Reserve and Mkhomazi State Forest.

**Reference**

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



**Location of Drakensberg Foothill Wattled Crane Habitat showing original area of ecosystem**

**141. Easingwold Grasslands (KZN 48)**

Reference number	KZN 48
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipality	uMngeni LM
Original area of ecosystem	2 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	38%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	10 threatened or endemic plant species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Howick (2930AC). Ecosystem confined to the Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland but also includes all Eastern Mistbelt Forests lying within the Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland. Forests lying within the adjacent Midlands Mistbelt Grassland are not included. Ecosystem delineated by the Drakensberg Foothill Wattled Crane Habitat threatened ecosystem (KZN 47) in the north; and by the Michaelhouse Grasslands threatened ecosystem (KZN 68) together with the Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland ecosystem in the south.

**Description**

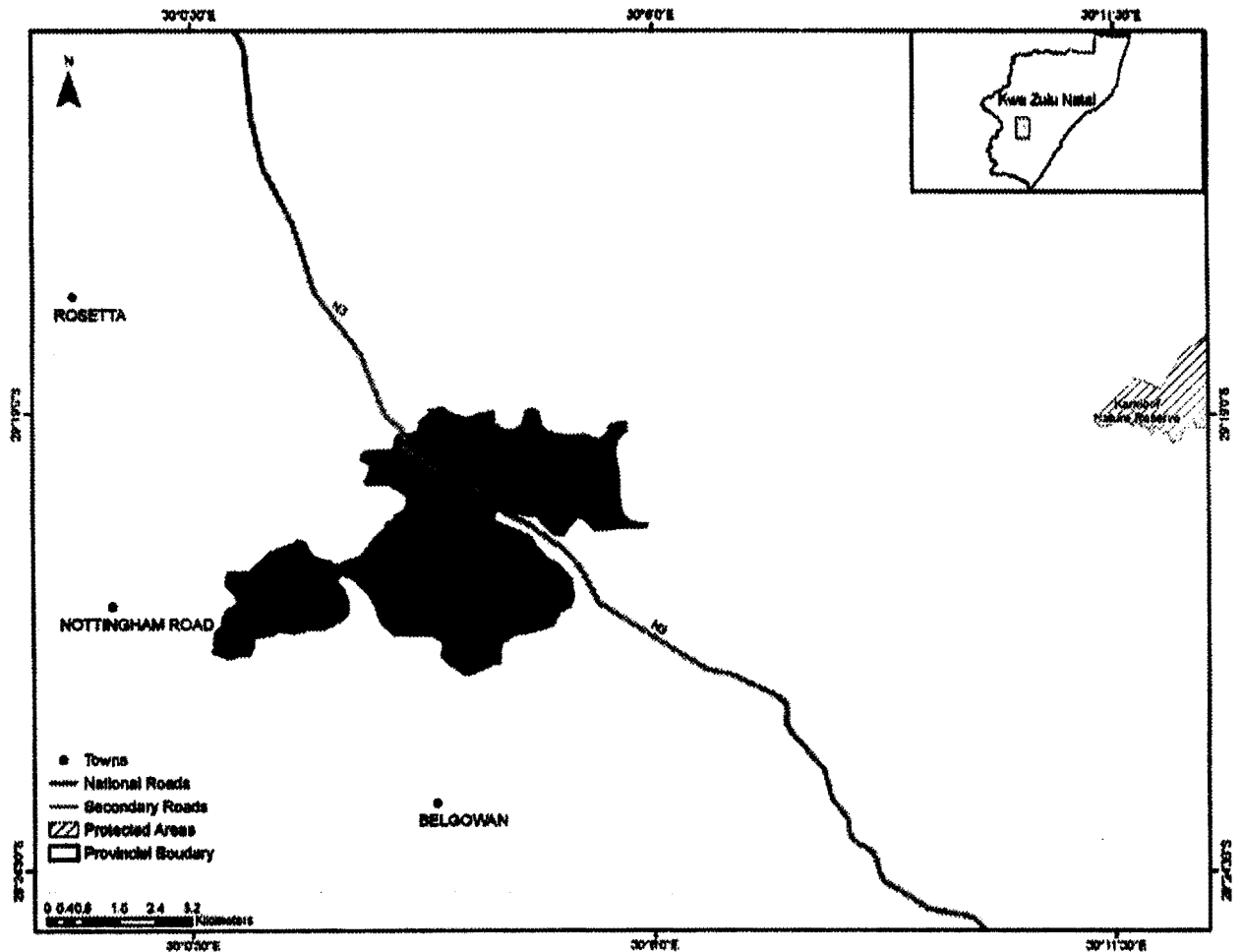
Key biodiversity features include one bird species, the Wattled Crane, one mammal species, the Oribi, three millipede species including *Centrobolus tricolor*, *Doratogonus hoffmani* and *Doratogonus montanus*; five plant species including *Geranium natalense*, *Kniphofia brachystachya*, *Kniphofia breviflora*, *Kniphofia buchananii* and *Plectranthus rehmannii*; one reptile species, *Bradypodion thamnobates*; and three vegetation types including Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland, Eastern Mistbelt Forest and 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 Easingwold Grasslands Lowlands showing original area of ecosystem**

**142. Eastern Coastal Shale Band Vegetation (FFb 6)**

Reference number	FFb 6
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Fynbos
Provinces	Western Cape and Eastern Cape
Municipalities	Kouga LM, Kou-Kamma LM, George LM, Plettenberg Bay LM, Knysna LM, ECDMA10 and WCDMA04
Original area of ecosystem	8 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	44%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	16% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	

**Geographical location**

Shale bands in the eastern Outeniqua (often also bearing forest patches), Langkloof, Tsitsikamma and Kareedouw Mountains and along the southern Cape coastal plains to around Oyster Bay with the most seaward belt reaching the coast at, for example, Clinton's Bank south of Bloukrans Pass.

**Description**

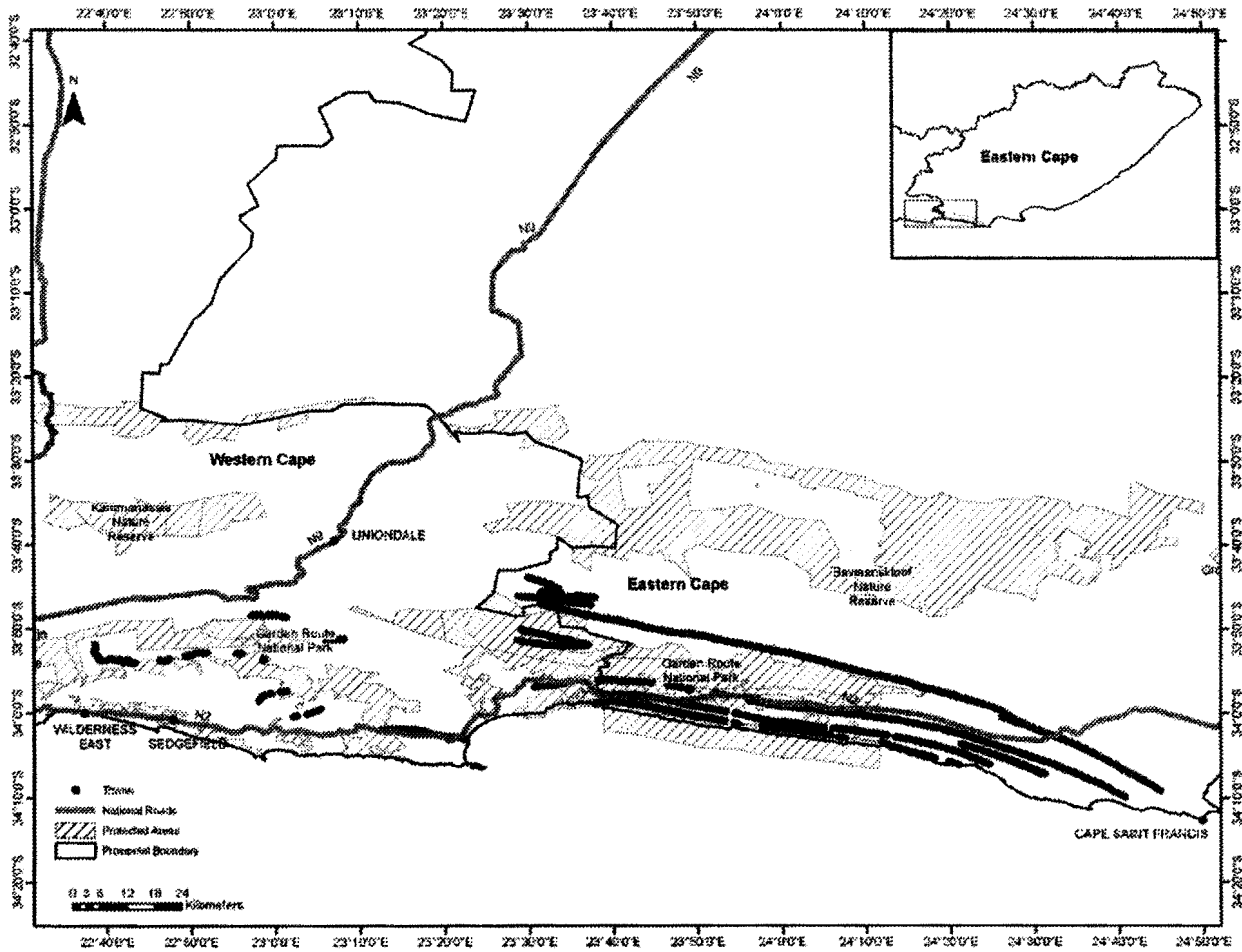
Shale bands form narrow 80-200m; linear, smooth and flat landscape features and supports various shrublands, ranging from thicket to renosterveld and fynbos at higher altitudes. Fynbos includes all structural types, quite often grassy in character.

**Other information**

Approximately 16% of the ecosystem is protected in the Garden Route National Park (including Tsitsikamma National Park), Koomans Bush State Reserve as well as in Lottering Forest Reserve, Plaatbos Nature Reserve, Kwaaibrand and Langebosch Forest Reserves and is also found in several private conservation areas.

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



**Location of Eastern Coastal Shale Band Vegetation showing original area of ecosystem (area of ecosystem enlarged for visibility at this scale)**

**143. Eastern Creighton and Donnybrook (KZN 49)**

Reference number	KZN 49
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland and Savanna
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipality	Ingwe LM
Original area of ecosystem	20 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	26%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	9 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Creighton (3029BB), Donnybrook (2929DD) and Byrne (2930CC). Ecosystem delineated by contours, following river channels and ridge lines. Ecosystem shares a boundary, along a river, with the Ixopo Surrounds threatened ecosystem (KZN 61).

**Description**

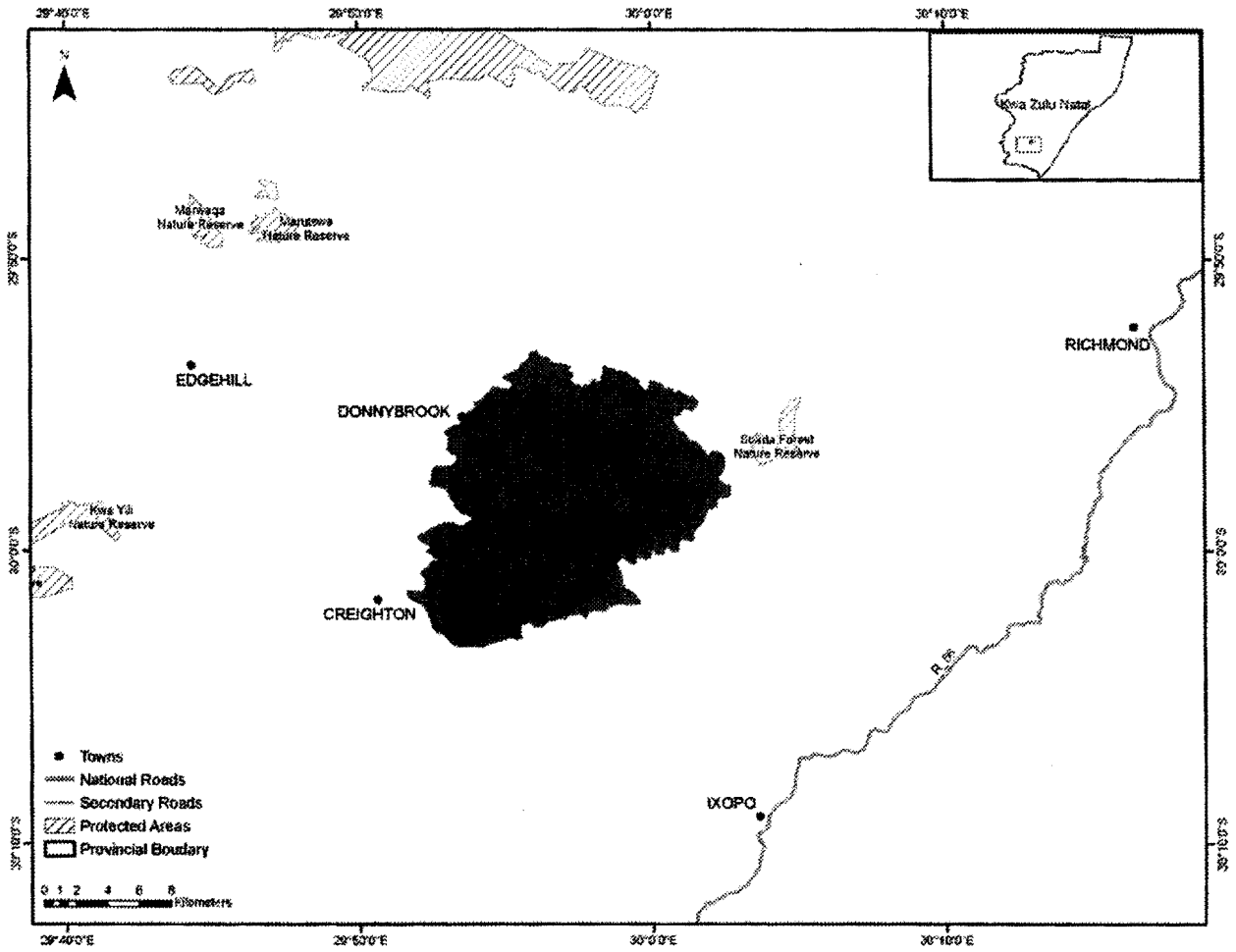
Key biodiversity features include two amphibian species including *Afrivalus spinifrons intermedius* and *Arthroleptella ngongoniensis*; one bird species, the Blue Swallow; two millipede species including *Centrobolus tricolor* and *Doratogonus montanus*; two reptile species including *Bradypodion thamnobates* and *Scelotes bourquini*; two plant species and three vegetation types including the Eastern Valley Bushveld, Midlands Mistbelt Grassland and Southern KwaZulu-Natal Moist 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 Eastern Creighton and Donnybrook showing original area of ecosystem



**144. Eastern Free State Clay Grassland (Gm 3)**

Reference number	Gm 3
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Grassland
Province	Free State
Municipalities	Mohokare LM, Naledi LM, Mangaung LM, Mantsopa LM, Masilonyana LM, Setsoto LM, Dihlabeng LM, Nketoana LM, Maluti a Phofung LM, Phumelela LM, Moqhaka LM, Ngwathe LM and Mafube LM
Original area of ecosystem	1 401 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	57%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	

**Geographical location**

Low-lying areas of the eastern regions of the province, covering the vicinities of Wepener (south), Petrus Steyn (north), Excelsior and east of Winburg (west) and Warden (east) and a thin extension between Maseru (Lesotho) and Fouriesburg.

**Description**

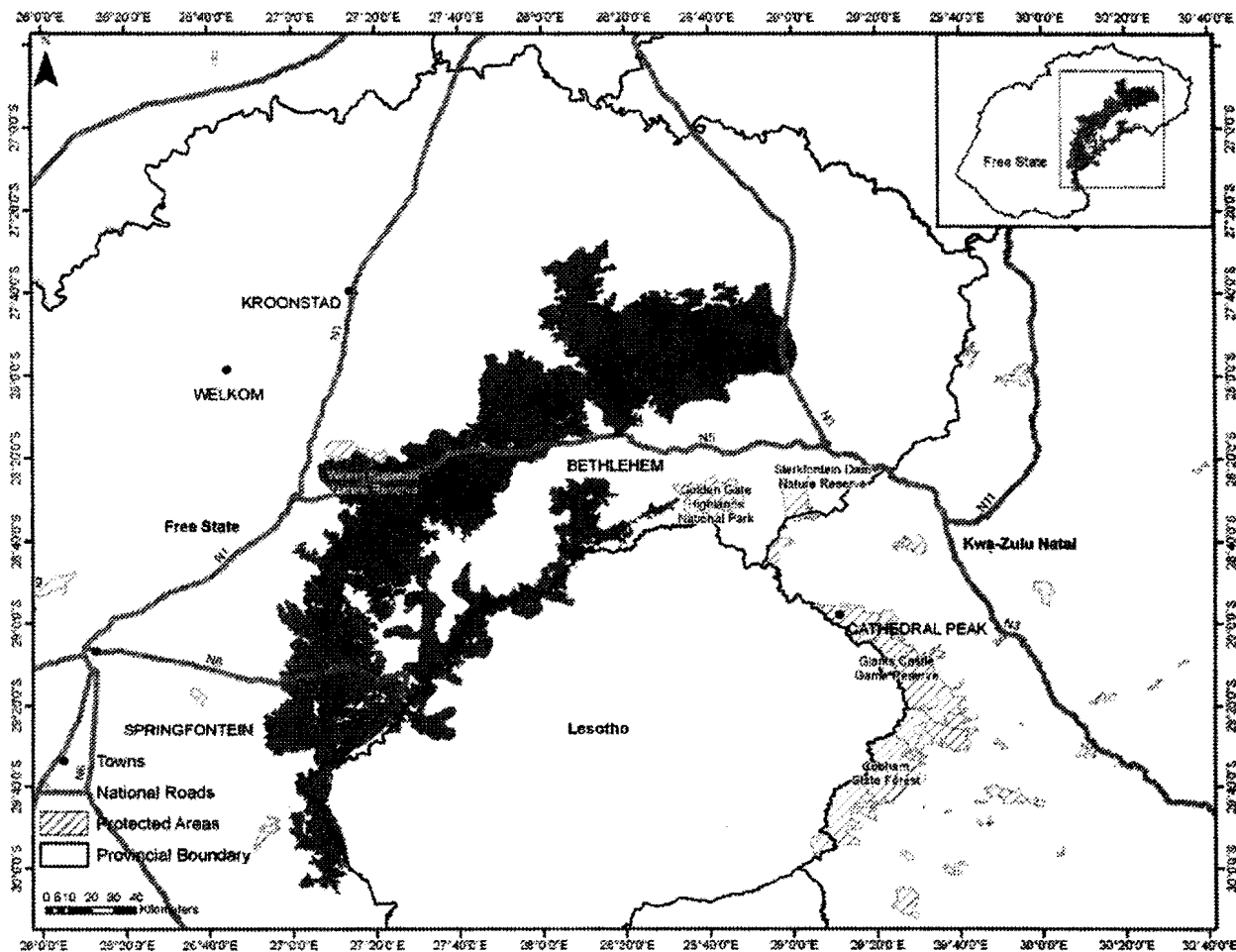
Flat to gently rolling land surfaces covered with grassland dominated by *Eragrostis curvula*, *Themeda triandra*, *Cymbopogon pospischilii*, *Eragrostis plana*, *Setaria sphacelata*, *Elionurus muticus* and *Aristida congesta*. Overgrazing in certain areas and selective grazing of the grassland create a patchy appearance, with dominant and diagnostic species associated with small to large patches of a few hectares in diameter. A wide range of grazing regimes on the macro-scale and within grazing units in the area on the micro-scale, create this fragmentation.

**Other Information**

Only a small portion of the ecosystem is protected in Willem Pretorius 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: 393. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



**Location of Eastern Free State Clay Grassland showing original area of ecosystem**

**145. Eastern Highveld Grassland (Gm 12)**

Reference number	Gm 12
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Grassland
Provinces	Mpumalanga and Gauteng
Municipalities	Ekurhuleni MM, Lesedi LM, Kungwini LM, Albert Luthuli LM, Msukaligwa LM, Mkhondo LM, Seme LM, Govan Mbeki LM, Delmas LM, Emalahleni LM, Steve Tshwete LM and Highlands LM
Original area of ecosystem	1 267 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	55%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	

**Geographical location**

Plains between Belfast in the east and the eastern side of Johannesburg in the west and extending southwards to Bethal, Ermelo and west of Piet Retief.

**Description**

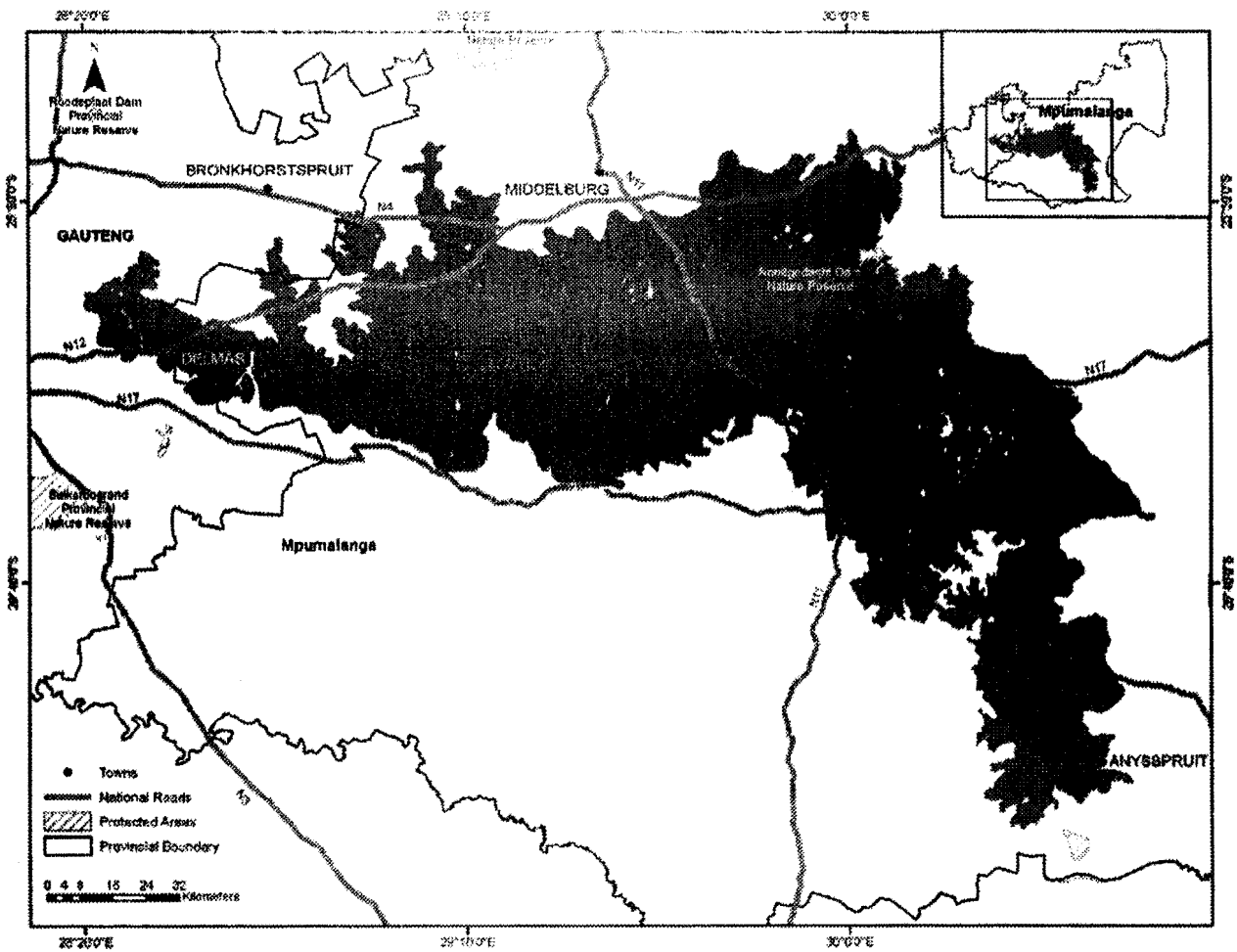
Slightly to moderately undulating plains, including some low hills and pan depressions. The vegetation is short dense grassland dominated by the usual highveld grass composition, for example *Aristida*, *Digitaria*, *Eragrostis*, *Themeda* and *Tristachya*, with small, scattered rocky outcrops of wiry, sour grasses and some woody species, for example *Acacia caffra*, *Celtis africana*, *Diospyros lycioides* subsp *lycoides*, *Parinari capensis*, *Protea caffra*, *P. welwitschii* and *Rhus magalismsontanum*.

**Other information**

Only a very small fraction of the ecosystem is protected in Nooitgedacht Dam Nature Reserve and Jericho Dam Nature Reserves. The ecosystem is also found in private reserves for example Holkranse, Kransbank and Morgenstond.

**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: 400-401. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



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

**146. Eastern Little Karoo (SKv 11)**

Reference number	SKv 11
Listed under Criterion	A1
Biome	Succulent Karoo
Province	Western Cape
Municipalities	Kannaland LM, Oudtshoorn LM and WCDMA04
Original area of ecosystem	156 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	56%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	18 endemic plant species

**Geographical location**

Eastern basin of the Little Karoo from Calitzdorp in the west as far as Oudtshoorn in the east. The ecosystem continues in a series of narrow belts (alternating with the Willowmore Gwarrieveld ecosystem from the surrounds of Dysselsdorp as far west as the N2 road). A narrow belt of the Eastern Little Karoo fringes the southern flanks of the Kammanassie Mountains along the Kammanassie River as far west as Uniondale.

**Description**

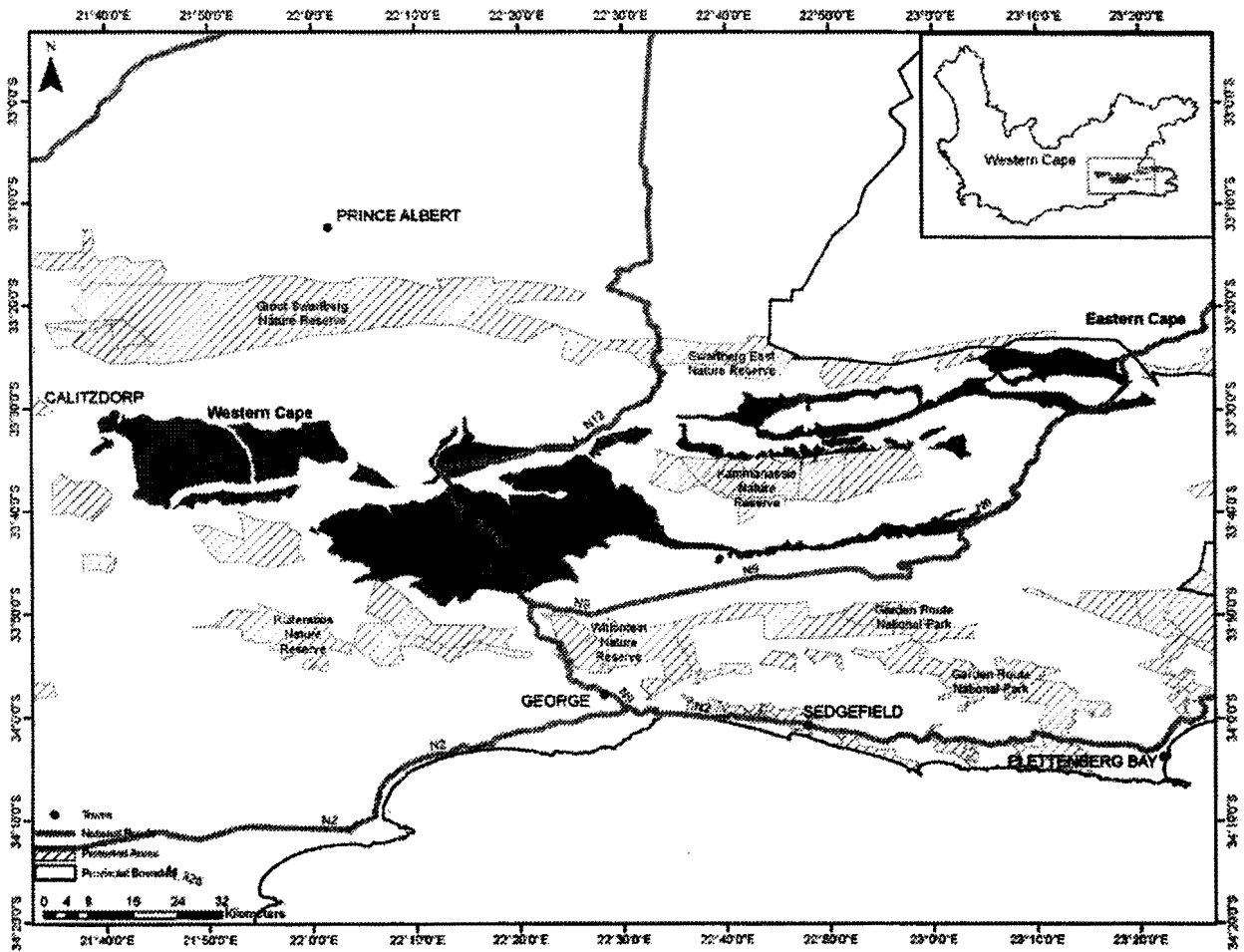
Irregularly flat plains and undulating piedmont hills covered by dense succulent shrubland dominated by Aizoaceae for example *Ruschia* and *Drosanthemum*; Crassulaceae for example *Cotyledon*, *Crassula* and *Tylecodon*; and nonsucculent, mainly shrubs such as *Nymania*, *Pteronia* and *Rhus*. The spring displays of annual and geophyte flora are spectacular in years with good rain. At least 18 endemic plant species occur in the ecosystem.

**Other information**

Only very small portions of the ecosystem are protected in the Kammanassie and Swartberg East Nature Reserves. The ecosystem is also found in some private reserves for example Ortmansgat and Greylands.

**Reference**

Mucina, L., Jürgens, N., le Roux, A., Rutherford, M.C., Schmiedel, U., Esler, K.J., Powrie, L.W., Desmet, P.G. & Milton, S.J. 2006. Succulent Karoo Biome. In: L. Mucina & M.C. Rutherford (eds). *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia 19*: 291-292. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



**Location of Eastern Little Karoo showing original area of ecosystem**

**147. Eastern Scarp Forest (FOz V1)**

Reference number	FOz V1
Listed under Criterion	A2
Biome	Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	Ethekwini MM, Hlabisa LM, Jozini LM, Maphumulo LM, Mbombela LM, Mbonambi LM, Mkhambathini LM, Ndwedwe LM, Nkandla LM, Nkomazi LM, Nongoma LM, Ntambanana LM, The Big 5 False Bay LM, Ubuhlebezwe LM, Ulundi LM, Umjindi LM, uMlalazi LM, uMshwathi LM, Umvoti LM, Umzumbe LM, Uphongolo LM, Vulamehlo LM & KZNDMA27
Original area of ecosystem	Data not available
Remaining natural area of ecosystem	34 000 ha
Proportion of ecosystem protected	25% of remaining area
Known number of species of special concern	2 Red Data plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl VU D2)

**Geographical location**

Located on the coastal scarp from northern KwaZulu-Natal (Lebombo Mountains) to southern KwaZulu-Natal (0 to 1300 m). Also northward through Swaziland and into southern Mpumalanga. Patches occur in coastal gorges in southern KwaZulu-Natal. Very fragmented, and found among hilly topography along the coastal scarp ridge. Situated mainly on seaward or east-facing slopes at intermediate altitudes, between 100 m to 1000 m, often on watersheds and also on the tops of massifs (e.g. Ongoye).

**Description**

Medium to high forest (15-25 m) comprising at least three distinct strata, including a well-developed seedling and sapling stratum, understorey tree stratum, and a poorly developed herb layer. Underneath the canopy the forest is relatively open and trees are mostly single stemmed. This ecosystem is very important in terms of its biodiversity and shares many genera with East

African lowland forests. Some elements of Pondoland Scarp Forest, Eastern Mistbelt Forest, KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Forest are all found in the Eastern Scarp Forest. At least two Red Data plant species occur in the ecosystem.

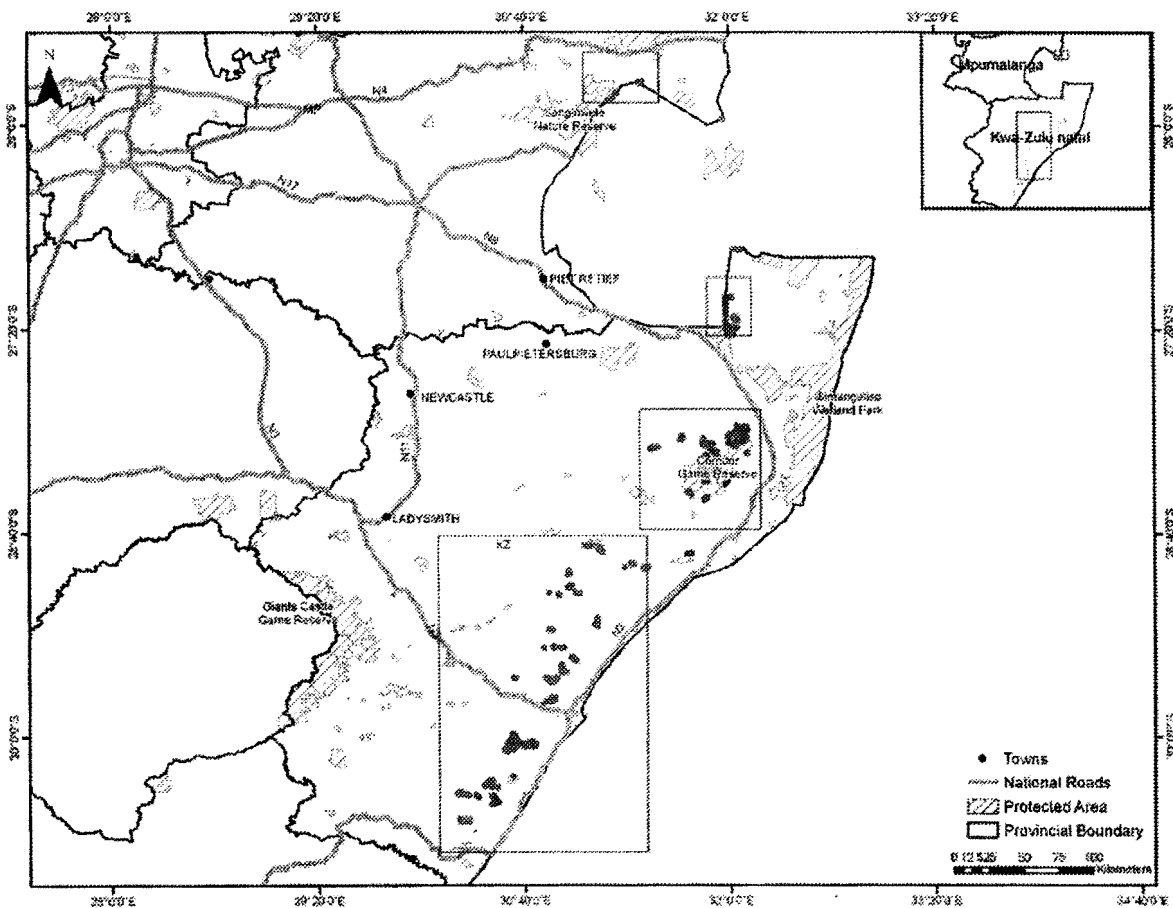
### Other information

Approximately 25% of the ecosystem is protected.

### References

Mucina, L. & Geldenhuys, C.J. 2006. Afrotemperate, Subtropical and Azonal Forests. In: L. Mucina & M.C. Rutherford (eds). *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia* 19: 602-603. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

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 Eastern Scarp Forest (area of ecosystem enlarged for visibility at this scale)**



**148. Eastern Temperature Freshwater Wetlands (Azf 3)**

<b>Reference number</b>	<b>Azf 3</b>
<b>Listed under criteria</b>	<b>A1</b>
<b>Biome</b>	<b>Azonal</b>
<b>Provinces</b>	<b>Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, Free State, North West, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal</b>
<b>Municipalities</b>	<b>Blue Crane Route LM, Nkonkobe LM, Inxuba Yethemba LM, Tsoiwana LM, Lukanji LM, Sakhisizwe LM, Elundini LM, Maletswai LM, King Sabata Dalindyebo LM, Matatiele LM, Ekurhuleni MM, Mantsopa LM, Setsoto LM, Dihlabeng LM, Nketoana LM, Maluti a Phofung LM, Phumelela LM, Ngwathe LM, Metsimaholo LM, Mafube LM, Midvaal LM, Lesedi LM, Kungwini LM, Mogale City LM, Randfontein LM, Westonaria LM, City of Johannesburg MM, Mooi Mpofana LM, Emnambithi/ Ladysmith LM, Umtshezi LM, Okhahlamba LM, Endumeni LM, Nqutu LM, Msinga LM, Newcastle LM, Utrecht LM, Dannhauser LM, Abaqulusi LM, Greater Kokstad LM, Ubuhlebezwe LM, Albert Luthuli LM, Msukaligwa LM, Mkhondo LM, Seme LM, Lekwa LM, Dipaleseng LM, Govan Mbeki LM, Delmas LM, Emalahleni LM, Steve Tshwete LM, Highlands LM, Rustenburg LM, Kgetlengrivier LM, Ventersdorp LM and Merafong City LM</b>
<b>Original area of ecosystem</b>	<b>56 000 ha</b>
<b>Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b>Proportion of ecosystem protected</b>	<b>5% of original area</b>
<b>Known number of species of special concern</b>	<b>1 endemic plant species</b>

**Geographical location**

Around water bodies with stagnant water (lakes, pans, periodically flooded vleis, edges of calmly flowing rivers) and embedded within the Grassland Biome.

**Description**

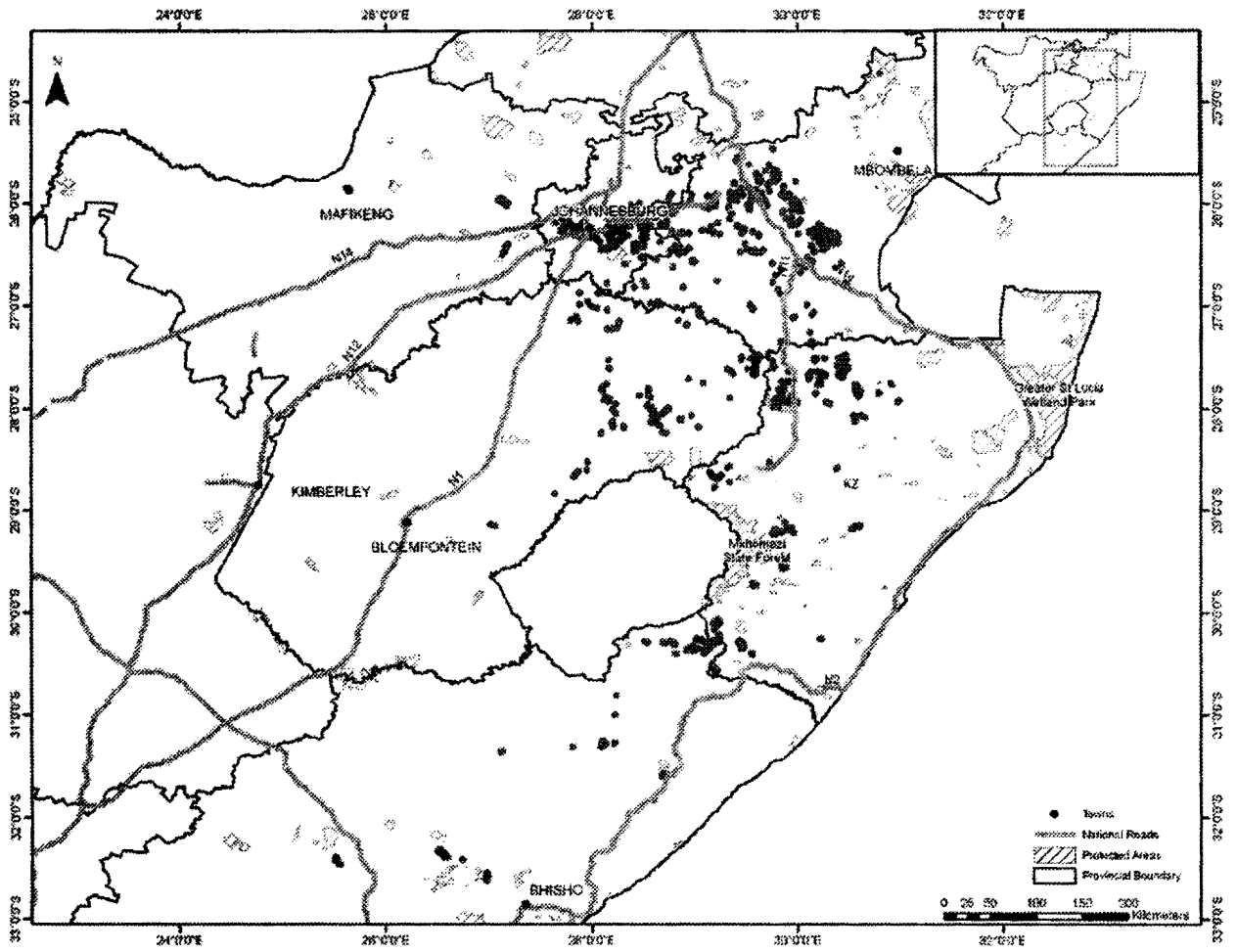
Flat landscape or shallow depressions filled with (temporary) water bodies supporting zoned systems of aquatic and hygrophilous vegetation of temporarily flooded grasslands and ephemeral herblands. At least one endemic plant species occurs in the ecosystem.

**Other information**

About 5% of the ecosystem is protected in the Blesbokspruit (a Ramsar site), Hogsback, Marievale, Olifantsvlei, Seekoeivlei (a Ramsar site), Wakkerstroom Wetland, Umgeni Vlei, Umvoti Vlei and Pamula Park Nature Reserves. It is also found in private nature reserves such as the Korsman Bird Sanctuary and Langfontein.

**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**: 632-633. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



**Location of Eastern Temperate Freshwater Wetlands showing original area of ecosystem (area of ecosystem enlarged for visibility at this scale)**

**149. Eastlands (KZN 50)**

Reference number	KZN 50
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland and Savanna
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipality	Umzimkhulu LM
Original area of ecosystem	2 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	31%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	1 threatened or endemic animal species

**Geographical location**

Harding (3029DB). Ecosystem encompasses the valley containing all current and historical blue swallow sites in the area.

**Description**

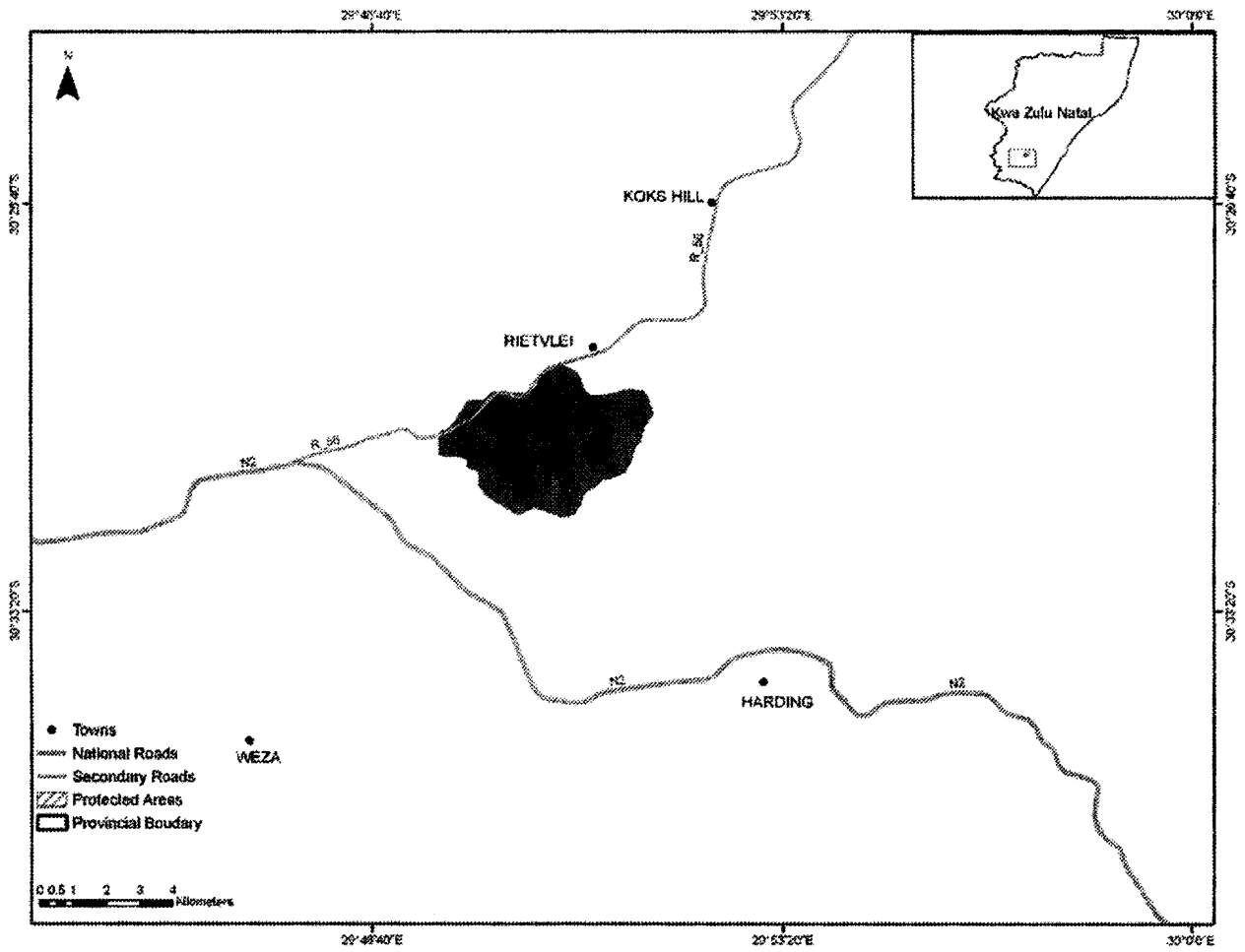
Key biodiversity features include one bird species, the Blue Swallow; and two vegetation types including Midlands Mistbelt Grassland and Ngongoni Veld.

**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 Eastlands showing original area of ecosystem

**150. Elandshoek Summit Grasslands (MP 15)**

Reference number	MP 15
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland
Province	Mpumalanga
Municipalities	Albert Luthuli LM and Highlands LM
Original area of ecosystem	15 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	83%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	12 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Ten kilometres south east of Waterval Boven (2530CB and 2530CD). Ecosystem consists of a plateau grassland delineated using altitude (above 1800m) and landtype.

**Description**

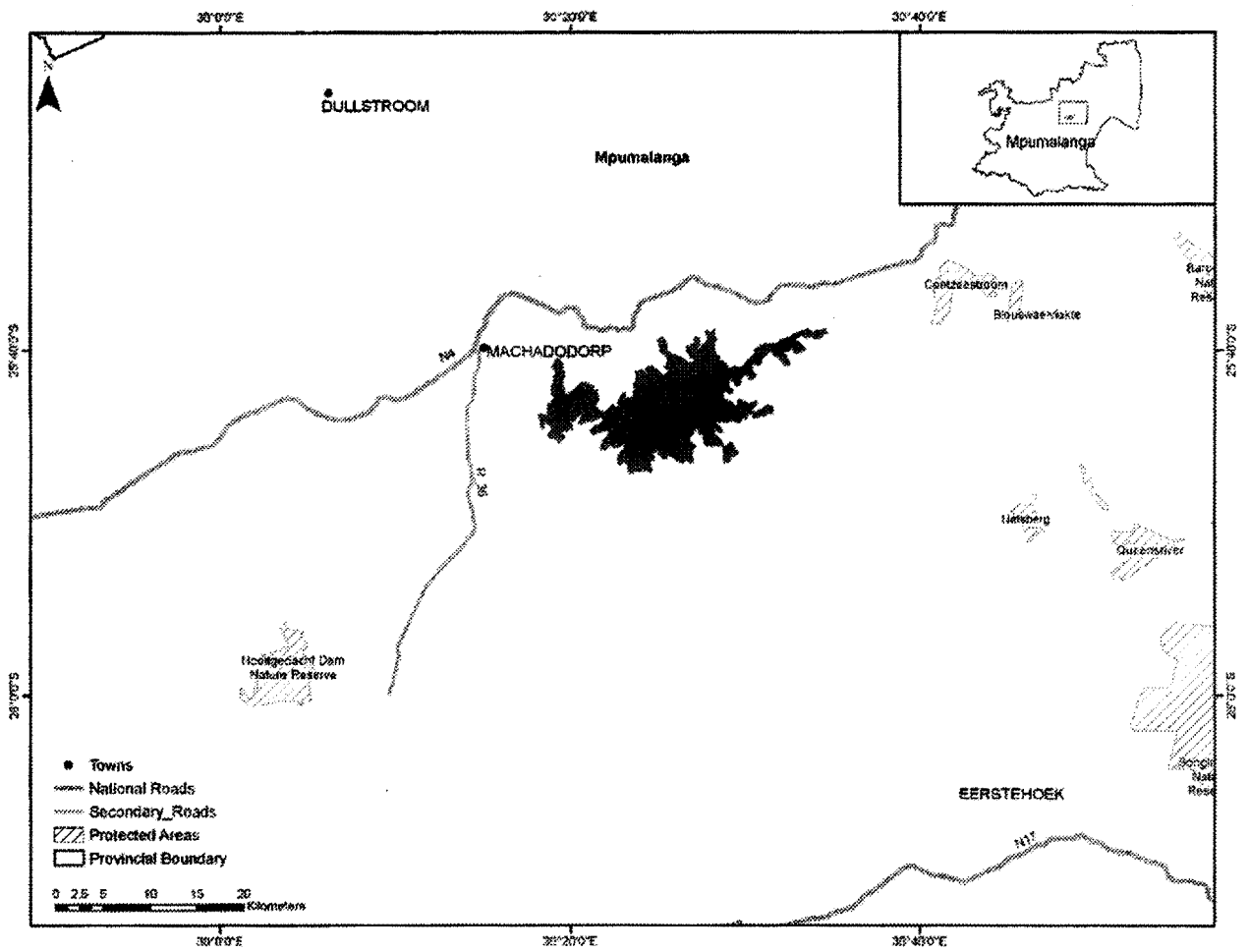
Key biodiversity features include three mammal species including Robust Golden Mole, Rough-haired Golden Mole and Oribi; six bird species including Blue Crane, Grey Crowned Crane, Rudd's Lark, Striped Flufftail, Wattle Crane and Yellowbreasted Pipit; one amphibian, *Bufo garipeensis nubicolus*; two plant species including *Streptocarpus denticulatus* and *Streptocarpus grandis* subsp. *grandis*; and one vegetation type, Steenkampsberg Montane Grassland. The ecosystem is part of the Lydenburg Centre of Endemism; it includes important sub-catchments; it provides an escarpment corridor; and is important for grassland processes.

**Other information**

The ecosystem is not protected.

**Reference**

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



**Location of Elandshoek Summit Grasslands showing original area of ecosystem**

**151. Elandshoogte Mountainlands (MP 16)**

Reference number	MP 16
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland, Savanna and Forest
Province	Mpumalanga
Municipalities	Highlands LM and Mbombela LM
Original area of ecosystem	17 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	73%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	24 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Centred around the Elandshoogte plantation (2530AD, 2530BC, 2530CB, and 2530DA). Ecosystem delineated by the mountain summit and north-facing mountain slopes, topography and landtypes.

**Description**

Key biodiversity features include two mammal species including Rough-haired Golden Mole and Meester's Golden Mole; eight bird species including Blue Swallow, Blue Crane, Grey Crowned Crane, Rudd's Lark, Southern Ground Hornbill, Striped Flufftail, Wattled Crane and Yellowbreasted Pipit; one amphibian, *Bufo garipeensis nubicolus*; three reptile species including *Bradypodion transvaalense*, *Lamprophis swazicus* and *Platysaurus wilhelmi*; ten plant species for example *Gladiolus vernus*, *Helichrysum ephelos*, *Helichrysum lesliei* and *Satyrium microrrhynchum*; and three vegetation types including Steenkampsberg Montane Grassland, Legogote Sour Bushveld and Dry Afromantane Forest. The ecosystem includes part of the Lydenburg Centre of Endemism; it includes important sub-catchments; it provides an escarpment corridor; and is important for grassland processes.

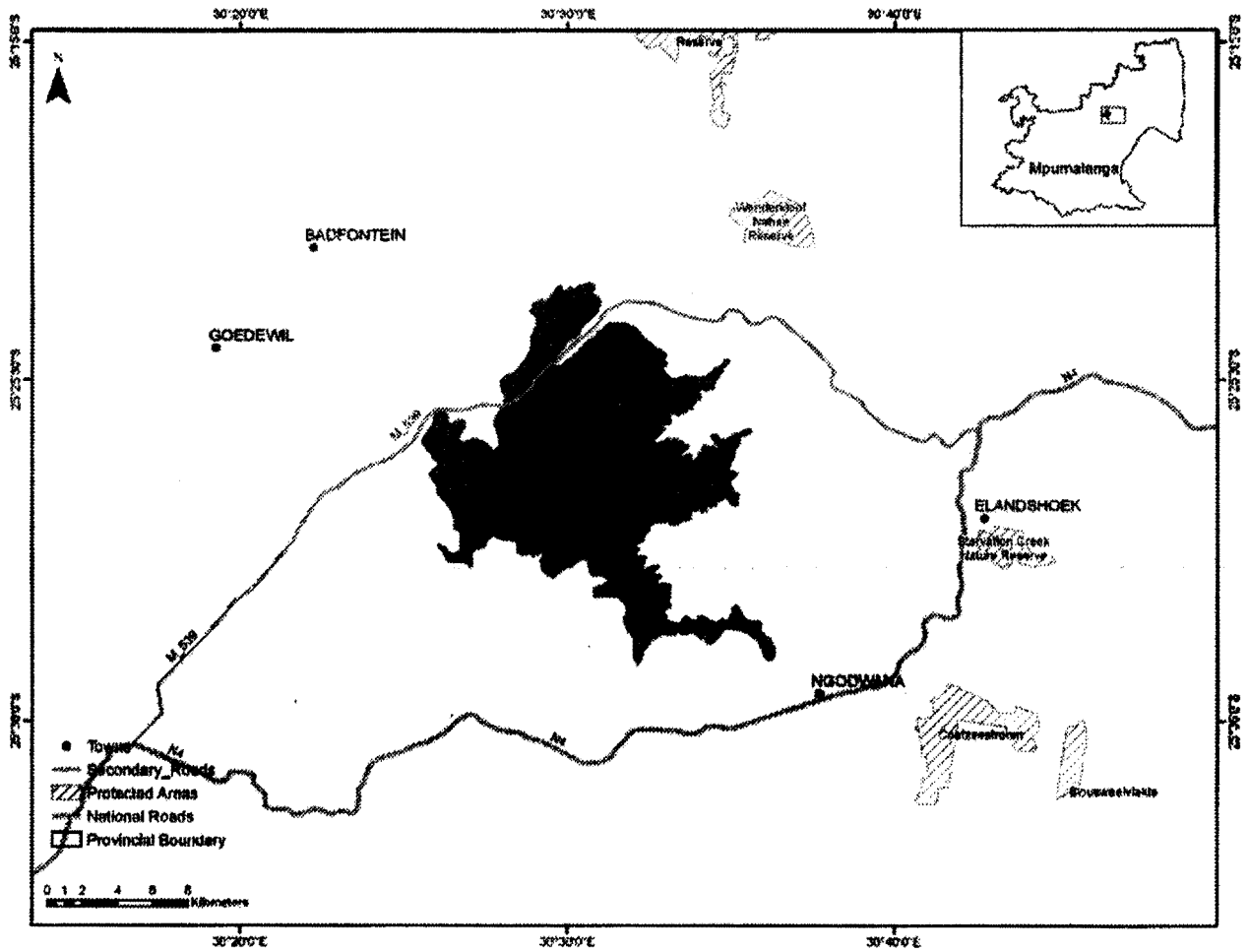
**Other information**

The ecosystem is not protected



**Reference**

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



**Location of Elandshoogte Mountainlands showing original area of ecosystem**

**152. eMondlo Sandy Moist Grassland (KZN 51)**

Reference number	KZN 51
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	Nquthu LM and Abaqulusi LM
Original area of ecosystem	22 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	63%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	0% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	1 threatened or endemic animal species

**Geographical location**

eMondlo (2730DC) and Vryheid (2730DD). Ecosystem delineated by the Nkana and Mondlo Hills in the south.

**Description**

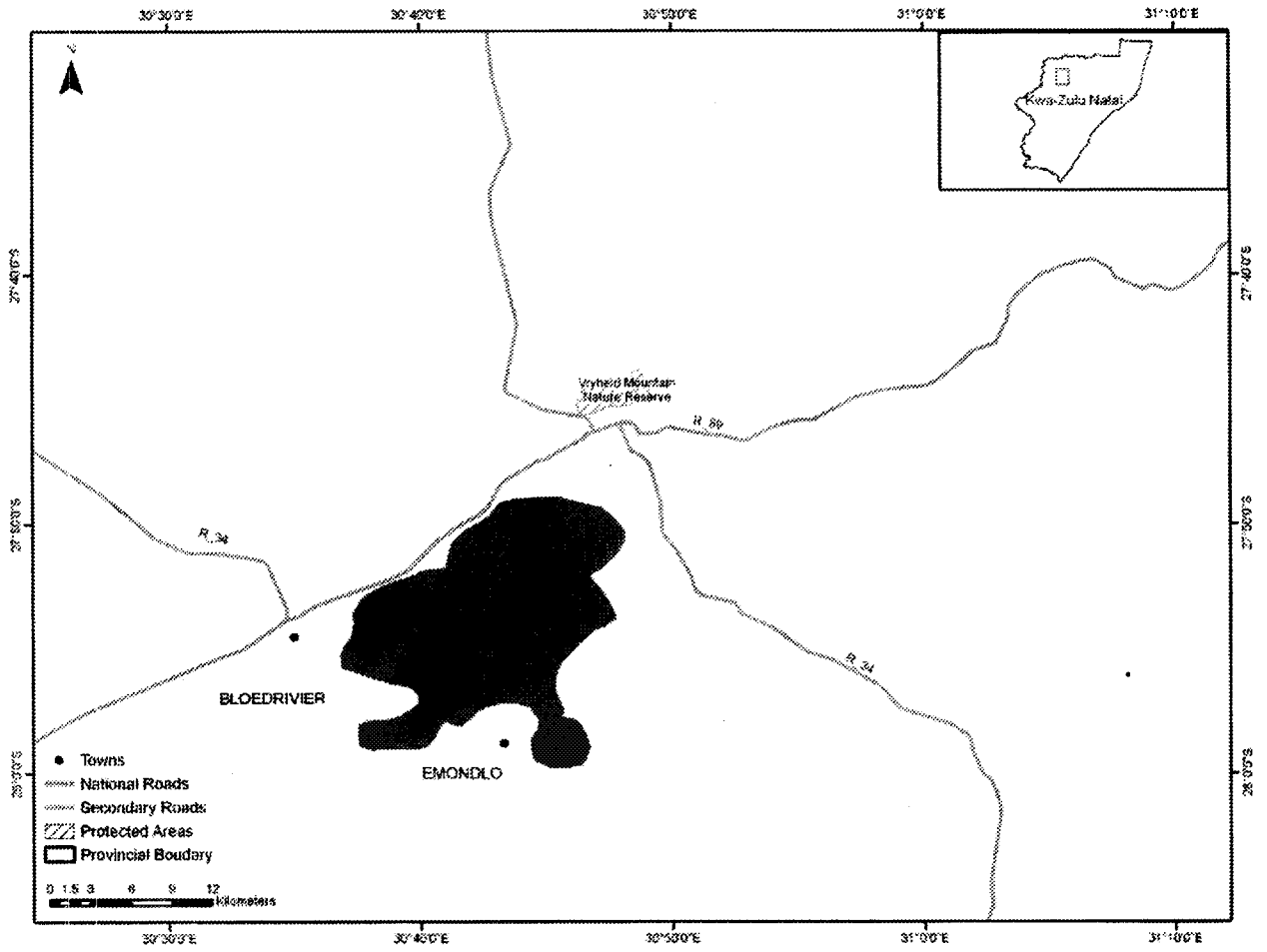
Key biodiversity features include one mammal species, Oribi; and three vegetation types including Northern KwaZulu-Natal Moist Grassland, Income Sandy Grassland and Paulpietersburg Moist Grassland.

**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 eMondlo Sandy Moist Grassland showing original area of ecosystem

**153. Fort Nottingham Lowland Grasslands (KZN 52)**

Reference number	KZN 52
Listed under Criterion	F
Biome	Grassland and Forest
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Municipalities	uMngeni LM and Impendle LM
Original area of ecosystem	20 000 ha
Remaining natural area of ecosystem (%)	50%
Proportion of ecosystem protected	< 1% of original area
Known number of species of special concern	15 threatened or endemic plant and animal species including those listed below

**Geographical location**

Nottingham Road (2929BD). Ecosystem restricted to the Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland and includes the Eastern Mistbelt Forest patches that occur within this ecosystem. It lies in the valley bounded by the Drakensberg Foothill Wattled Crane Habitat threatened ecosystems (KZN 47) in the north-west and the south. Ecosystem delineated by the Midlands Mistbelt Grassland in the east. The Eastern Mistbelt Forest patches associated with the Midlands Mistbelt Grassland are not included.

**Description**

Key biodiversity features include one amphibian, *Afrivalus spinifrons intermedius*; two bird species including the Wattled Crane and the White-winged Flufftail, one mammal species, the Oribi; five millipede species including *Centrobolus decoratus*, *Centrobolus rubricollis*, *Centrobolus tricolor*, *Doratogonus hoffmani*, and *Doratogonus montanus*; six plant species including *Geranium natalense*, *Hesperantha woodii*, *Kniphofia brachystachya*, *Kniphofia breviflora*, *Kniphofia buchananii* and *Plectranthus rehmannii*; one reptile species, *Bradypodion thamnobates*; and three vegetation types including Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland, Eastern Mistbelt Forest and Midlands Mistbelt Grassland.

**Other Information**

Less than 1% of the ecosystem is protected in the Fort Nottingham Nature Reserve.